

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The United States, 1830-1850: The Nation and Its Sections. By FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER. With an Introduction by AVERY CRAVEN. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1935. xiv, 602 p. Illustrations, maps. College edition, \$3.60; trade edition, \$4.75.)

This second posthumous volume from the pen of the most distinguished interpreter of American history is a synthesis based on thirty years of research and teaching during which the author plumbed the depths of one of the most interesting and controversial periods in American history. The sudden death of Professor Turner on March 14, 1932, cut his labors short, and the manuscript was left uncompleted. One chapter, on the "Taylor Administration and the Compromise of 1850," was never written; and there are interpolations in the text to indicate that the author intended to augment, polish, and recast certain parts. Copious citations to sources and secondary works reveal the vast body of notes from which the synthesis was made. Professor Turner and the men to whom fell the task of seeing the book through the press were aware of certain inconsistencies, but it seemed wiser to print the manuscript as Turner left it, after purging out obvious errors. Except for a very disappointing index and the absence of a photograph of Professor Turner, which ought to have been included, the "labor of love" on the part of the editors has been performed with credit. The great historian is the architect of every chapter.

The author conceived the period from 1830 to 1850 to have a marked individuality, "so far as any era in the history of the Union can be studied by itself." Following an introductory chapter which presents succinctly the physiographic provinces of the United States and three maps showing the distribution of population, a chapter is devoted to a survey of the United States in 1830 and a brilliant essay on Jacksonian democracy. To his students Professor Turner speedily betrayed his admiration for "Old Hickory." "This volcanic son of the South Central section," he writes, "represented the dominant forces of his time, and his capacity for the achievement of his ends makes him the outstanding figure of the era."

Six chapters are given to as many sections. Each chapter is a matrix of facts pertaining to personalities, economics, society, politics, education, religion, journalism, transportation, movements of population, including immigration, and reform movements, jeweled with generalizations and characterizations, sometimes softening the judgments of previous writers and sometimes laying bare factors which misled contemporaries and historians. Webster, Calhoun, Clay, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Benton, Polk — stars of the first magnitude and satellites — appear through the refining lens of the historian. The sectional setting of leaders is carefully worked out; and the ramifications of politics in each section are skillfully traced. The danger of overgeneralizing on purely geographic and economic grounds is checked by the consideration of stock and personal leadership. There are also observations with respect to the projection of movements, such as the Locofoco party, into later periods.

Four chapters delineate the political history of the period by administrations, concluding with Polk. In these pages the careful and just historian gives credit where it is due and withholds it where it has been erroneously given. Van Buren's administration, which has been neglected in the pages of history, receives as many pages as that of Polk; and the "little magician" proves to be a president of "tact, political sagacity, and initiative." In emergencies he acted with calmness and courage, in spite of hotheads among his friends and advisers. The Tyler administration exhibited the "least satisfactory pages in the history of Henry Clay." Turner feels that there is reason to think that Tyler was not only honest and courageous but also a man of ability, of ingratiating personality, charm of manner, and tact, thus taking sharp issue with Theodore Roosevelt, for whom Turner had high admiration as a great force for righteousness. In dealing with Polk, the author asserts that perhaps no president left a deeper impression upon the immediate future of the country and its destiny. He rejects the judgments of Polk's enemies that he was a mediocrity and lacking in moral fiber. The former trusted spokesman for Jackson in Congress appears as a painstaking, conscientious, industrious president, whose efforts to solve two exceedingly difficult diplomatic problems were hampered by sectional strife, petty jealousies, and frustrated ambitions.

It is given to few men to attain the distinction of leaving an unfin-

ished manuscript worthy of publication; and while Professor Turner's admirers may regret that he was unable to overcome what Professor Craven calls his dislike of having "his researches halted and his ideas crystallized by publication," they are fortunate to be able to include in their libraries this monument to the pioneer historian of the pioneer.

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The Agricultural Fair (Columbia University, *Studies in the History of American Agriculture*, no. 2). By WAYNE CALDWELL NEELY, assistant professor of sociology, Hood College. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1935. xii, 313 p. Illustrations. \$3.75.)

"How has the agricultural fair come to be what it is? What forces in society brought about the establishment of fairs, what motives have led men to organize and perpetuate them? What changes has the fair as an institution undergone, how have types evolved within the agricultural fair as a type, what special interests of human beings have been served thereby? What is the status of the fair in the present day American agricultural scene? What influence does it exert in the community in which it is held and in the general agricultural, industrial and social life of the nation? What problems has the fair confronted at different times and places? What are the sociological aspects of the fair in actual progress?" These are the questions that the author propounded for himself to answer in this book, and in general the results are satisfactory.

The approach is that of the sociologist and social historian whose initial interest is "the evolutionary and functional aspects of a dynamic American institution." The general reader will find the book, which is written in a lucid style, more valuable than the specialist in agricultural or economic history, as the detailed chronicling of facts and events concerning specific fairs has been held to a decided minimum. Natives and residents of the Middle Border will gain very little information on the fairs of their domain, but they are provided with a broad background and interpretation for the fairs in which they may have a particular interest.

The author's chief interest is the social significance of the agricultural fair, and his main contribution relates to this phase of the subject. His detailed discussion of its educational, recreational, and socializational aspects is valuable. Even after recalling the close nexus of the fairs with the agricultural societies, the reader will be surprised at the extensive treatment that the latter receive. The concluding chapter, devoted to "The Fair in a Changing Society," has much of value for all who are interested in the agricultural welfare of this country.

The extensive bibliography is not annotated, and the user will therefore be hampered in his efforts to locate the more valuable material, as well as that on specific fairs and periods. Those who have spent years in making the library of the United States department of agriculture the greatest deposit of materials of the kind described in the "Bibliographical Note" (p. 267) may wonder why their efforts have not been mentioned.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Dr. Solon J. Buck, who served as superintendent of the society from 1914 to 1931, when he went to Pittsburgh to become director of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to the position of director of publications of the National Archives. No man in the country is better equipped than Dr. Buck to fill this highly important post. The society offers its good wishes and congratulations to its former superintendent upon the honor and opportunity afforded him by his transfer to the national capital. His appointment augurs well for the success of the new archives administration.

The article by John T. Flanagan on "Thoreau in Minnesota" which appeared in the March issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY is the subject of editorial comment in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for May 12. "This New England poet-naturalist came to Minnesota in search of health," reads the editorial. "He saw the western rivers, the cities growing, some Indian life, the opening of settlements. . . . After a short visit, he went back to his native Concord to die." Regret that Thoreau failed to visit northeastern Minnesota is expressed, and the suggestion is made that "perchance a year here might have cured him."

Eleven additions were made to the active membership of the society during the three months ending June 30, 1935. They include one life member, Frank T. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis; and the following annual members: Dr. A. F. Branton of Willmar; Mrs. C. E. Chase of Anoka; Kenneth J. Crawford and Lewis F. Crawford of Minneapolis, Major Albert L. Evans of Fort Snelling; Agnes Pond of Shakopee; Jay L. Putnam of Granite Falls; Gustav T. Rasche of Minneapolis; Lester I. Strouse of St. Paul; and Joel G. Winkjer of Washington, D. C.

The Omaha Railway Veterans' Association, the Minnesota Taxpayers Association, and the Murray and Winona county historical societies have become institutional members of the society.

The society lost ten active members by death during the quarter ending on June 30: David W. Aberle of St. Paul, April 22; Charles E. Vasaly of St. Paul, April 24; Mrs. Joseph L. Harper of Minneapolis, April 27; William J. Olcott of Duluth, April 29; William F. Peet of St. Paul, May 3; Edward H. Cutler of St. Paul, June 2; Dr. Herman M. Johnson of Dawson, June 19; Peter J. Seberger of St. Cloud, June 19; Sam G. Anderson of Hutchinson, June 22; and Judge Chelsea J. Rockwood of Minneapolis, June 23. A corresponding member, Edmond S. Meany of Seattle, died on April 22. The death of Mrs. Henry Nicolls of La Jolla, California, on January 25, 1934, has not previously been reported in this magazine.

Through an FERA project approved and supported by the State Executive Council the lower terrace of the society's building is being excavated and a large newspaper filing room is being built. It is expected that the space thus made available will solve for another fifteen or twenty years the difficult problems of filing and storage created by the steady expansion of the society's collection of newspapers.

About ten thousand people viewed the exhibits in the society's museum during the second quarter of 1935. Of these, nearly three thousand were members of classes and special groups.

An inventory of the papers of organizations and institutions in the possession of the society is being compiled. Miss Elizabeth Shippee worked on the inventory during the month of July.

Dr. Grace Lee Nute, the society's curator of manuscripts, will resume her position as curator of manuscripts on August 15, after a year of study in England and France as a fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation of New York.

Dr. Charles M. Gates, acting curator of manuscripts on the staff of the society during the past year, resigned late in June to accept an appointment as regional historian for the National Parks Service, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Jerabek, the head of the accessions department, attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association, which was held at Denver from June 24 to 29. She attended sessions on such subjects as public documents, cataloguing, library reference work, and book ordering. In a discussion of binding she learned about the new

spiral, or marginless binding. At another session Dr. Otto Kinkeldey of Cornell University explained the profession of the "research bibliographer." At yet another session, Miss Winifred Gregory reported that part of the union list of newspapers in the libraries of the United States and Canada is in proof. The Minnesota Historical Society is contributing the Minnesota section to this important bibliographical project.

Miss Jerabek's article on "The Transition of a New-World Bohemia," originally published *ante*, 15:26-42, appears with some additions of local material in the *Silver Lake Leader* from April 13 to May 18. Portraits of a number of McLeod County Czech pioneers and church leaders accompany the installments, which appear under the title "A Little Bohemia in the Western World."

Mr. Babcock's suggestions about "Hunting History by Automobile," which appeared in the June issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY, were published also in the *Rural Program Help* for May.

A picture of the society's building and a statement about its library appear in a pamphlet entitled *Education for Today's World*, issued recently by the University of Minnesota to illustrate the opportunities that have attracted foreign students to its classrooms (24 p.).

The superintendent spoke on the "Lure of Minnesota History" before the Catholic Guild of St. Paul on April 1; on "Small Discoveries in a Great Past" before the Minneapolis College Women's Club on April 15; on "Prophet, Crusader, and Apostle of Protest: Three Unusual Minnesotans" before a faculty dinner club of the University of Minnesota on May 7, and on the work of the society before the Minnesota district judges meeting in St. Paul on June 27. Mr. Babcock appeared before a group of Twin City cataloguers meeting in St. Paul to describe methods of cataloguing pictures on April 23; he addressed organization meetings of the Wilkin and Winona county historical societies on May 2 and June 1; and he spoke on the "Fur Trade as an Aid to Settlement" at Sauk Rapids on April 27, and on "Visualizing Minnesota" at the Minnesota Soldiers' Home on June 28. Talks on the "St. Croix Valley as Seen in Letters and Diaries" before members of the Washington County Historical Society at Bayport and on the "Players and the Plot in the Drama of Minnesota History" before the wives of members of

the Reserve Officers Association at Minneapolis were given by Mr. Gates on May 1 and June 11.

ACCESSIONS

Recent additions to the collections of the society have been both numerous and of unusually interesting quality. The notes that follow describe briefly the nature of the newly added materials. It is hoped that many members and friends of the society, upon reading these notes, will be encouraged to present historical records now in their possession which ought to be preserved permanently in such an institution as the Minnesota Historical Society.

Two boxes of papers for the period from 1849 to 1898, about nine hundred pamphlets, thirty-four copies of newspapers, and six maps accumulated by Minnesota's first territorial governor, Alexander Ramsey, have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul. The manuscripts, which have been added to the large and valuable collection of Ramsey Papers already in the possession of the society, include letters from Edward D. Neill, Joseph Wheelock, Christopher C. Andrews, Henry H. Sibley, and others; documents relating to the treaty of Traverse des Sioux; and tax receipts for the period from 1852 to 1866. Among the subjects touched upon in the letters are Canadian annexation, the promotion of emigration, Minnesota railroad projects in 1880, the St. Paul Library Association, and the appointment of officers for Minnesota regiments in the Civil and Sioux wars. The pamphlets received from Mrs. Furness include rare copies of Ramsey's messages as governor to territorial and state legislatures, published in English, German, French, and Norwegian; a copy of a treaty negotiated with the Sioux by James M. Doty in 1842, which was published as a *Confidential Executive Document*; several government documents relating to the Fisk expeditions; and a St. Paul directory for 1863. Among the Minnesota newspapers are three issues of the *Watab Reveille*, which was printed in St. Paul for circulation in Benton County in 1851; and two numbers of the *Stillwater Messenger* for 1862.

A census of the Indians of the St. Peter's agency in 1846 and letters of the late forties relating to the Sioux, Chippewa, and Winnebago Indians are among the items of Minnesota interest noted on

calendar cards for papers in the Indian office, received recently from Dr. Newton D. Mereness, agent at Washington for several midwestern historical societies. The efforts of Henry M. Rice to find a new home west of the Mississippi for the Winnebago are noted on cards for several letters; the treaty negotiated with the Chippewa at Fond du Lac in August, 1847, is the subject of others. References to Indian missions and schools appear on a number of cards, which call attention to reports for 1846 on work at the Lac qui Parle, Traverse des Sioux, and Oak Grove missions, and at schools conducted by W. H. Brockway at Fond du Lac and Sandy Lake; and to correspondence relating to Bishop Joseph Cretin's efforts to establish a Catholic school among the Winnebago.

The diary of Daniel M. Storer, in which he tells of journeys from Maine to Illinois in 1849, thence to Stillwater in 1851, up the St. Croix River, and finally to Shakopee, and of life in the latter place from 1853 to 1905, has been photographed for the society from the original in the possession of his son, Mr. Charles C. Storer of Shakopee. Among the entries are some relating to houses that Storer, who was a carpenter, built for new settlers at the various places in which he resided, and to a grocery business that he conducted after 1863. There are numerous references to musical and theatrical entertainments, in many of which Storer participated as a fiddler. Comments also are included on steamboats that plied the waters of the Minnesota River, on local politics, on the building of railroads, on real estate speculation in Shakopee and St. Paul, and on the Sioux and Civil wars.

Letters written to Gideon H. Pond by his brother Samuel and by his fellow missionaries, Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, Stephen R. Riggs, Alexander Huggins, and Robert Hopkins, are among sixty-four items photographed for the society from originals in the possession of members of the Pond family, through the courtesy of Mrs. George A. Pond of St. Paul. The letters, most of which date from the forties and early fifties, relate to daily life and activities at the Lac qui Parle, Kaposia, and Prairieville missions, to the work of translating the scriptures into Dakota, and to the publication of a mission paper.

Letters by or relating to Mr. and Mrs. Abner S. Goddard, pioneer residents of Winona, are among fifty-four letters written to Aaron C.

Nevius between 1829 and 1859 by friends and relatives, typewritten copies of which have been presented by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The originals are in the possession of Mrs. Philo Buck of Madison. In a letter of February 19, 1853, Robert H. Laird writes as follows of Mrs. Goddard's new home in Minnesota: "her location is Winona, Wabasha Co. Minnesota Territory. . . . As the Country is nearly New they may be short of some of the necessaries of life during part of the Winter Season, as steam boats ply regularly betwixt Galena & St Pauls while the navigation is open, and of course will be the making of that part of the Country laying near this Majestic stream. but it is too far North to please me, but Catharine says she likes Minnesota climate, and enjoys good health." Photographic copies have been made for the society of genealogical charts of the Nevius family compiled by Miss Mary S. Foster.

Among sixteen items from the papers of Joseph P. Wilson, received from Mr. Ernest E. Jones of Los Angeles, are letters from his brother, John L., written in 1854, in which he tells of the laying out of the village of St. Cloud; documents relating to the claim of W. A. Corbett to a share in the townsite of St. Augusta; and a draft of a letter written by Wilson in 1869 to the president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which he mentions the charter of the St. Cloud and Minneapolis Railroad, his connection with the Fisk expedition, and a plan for transporting freight from Minnesota to Montana.

Two letters written from St. Paul in 1859 by Frederick P. Leavenworth, a young surveyor who laid out the trail over which the "Anson Northup" was transported from Crow Wing to Red River, have been added to his papers (see *ante*, 15:111) by Mr. Warren H. Biggs of Williamston, North Carolina. In these letters Leavenworth mentions the five million dollar loan, the beginnings of Minnesota railroads, and the laying out of townsites in the Red River region by a St. Paul company.

The certificates of appointment and official orders issued to Dr. Levi Butler as captain and surgeon in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War have been presented by his nephew, Dr. E. B. Newcomb of Pasadena, California, through the courtesy of Mr. E. Fitch Pabody of Minneapolis. Accompanying the documents are two memorial resolutions adopted by the trustees of Mac-

alester College and of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis at the time of Butler's death in 1878.

Steamboating on the upper Mississippi, William H. Seward's visit to Minnesota in 1860, the escape of missionaries during the Sioux massacre of 1862, a Sioux sun dance at Fort Sully, and a meeting of the Dakota mission at the Yankton agency in 1873 are among the topics touched upon in the transcripts and calendar cards made for the society from files in the Congregational Library in Boston, of the *Independent*, the *Congregationalist*, and the *Daily Evening Traveller* for the period from 1849 to 1873. Descriptions of Minnesota in 1849 and an article by Stephen R. Riggs on civilizing and Christianizing the Indians are included among the transcripts.

Records of the St. Anthony Turnverein of Minneapolis for the period from 1868 to 1928 have been presented by that organization, through the courtesy of Mr. William R. Kuehn of Minneapolis. Included are minutes of meetings of the local and Minnesota district societies, correspondence, letter books, account books, and invitations to gymnastic exhibitions by Turners in other parts of the United States. The account books contain records of expenditures for social activities, for sickness insurance benefits paid to members, for the building of a gymnasium in 1913, and for conducting gymnasium classes. About twenty books and thirteen pamphlets relating to the Turners and their activities also have been received from the St. Anthony Turnverein.

Twenty-two letters containing information about the organization of German Lutheran congregations in the vicinities of Albert Lea, Blue Earth, and Spring Valley have been photographed for the society through the courtesy of the Reverend George Fritschel of Dubuque, Iowa. The letters, which were written between 1866 and 1874 by the Reverend Michael Reck, are part of a larger collection relating to German Lutheran missionary and colonizing activities in the United States which Mr. Fritschel obtained in Germany.

A small diary kept by Mr. S. L. Peck of Ira, Vermont, during a steamboat trip on the Missouri River from Fort Benton to St. Louis in 1876 has been photographed for the society from the original in the possession of the author.

Twenty items from the papers of the Reverend James G. St. Lawrence, consisting of certificates and testimonials issued by the Church of England and letters from William C. Pope and Bishop Henry B. Whipple touching upon St. Lawrence's ministry at Fairmont in 1879, have been presented by Mrs. Emily Pope Eckel of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

A diary of service in the Philippine Insurrection, kept by Edward L. Barry of the Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, is one item in a collection of family papers deposited with the society by his widow, Mrs. Edith L. Barry of Utica, New York. Deeds executed in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, during the colonial period; account books kept by George B. Hunt from 1823 to 1863 as a blacksmith in Canton, Massachusetts; and a certificate of membership in the Red River colony, issued to Oliver W. Hunt of Andover, Massachusetts, also are included.

A copy of the manuscript autobiography of Andrus R. Merritt, one of the seven brothers who discovered and brought to the attention of the world the iron resources of the Mesabi Range, has been received from the author, now a resident of Los Angeles. The narrative, which is entitled "The Story of the Mesabi," includes accounts of pioneer life at Oneota, now a part of Duluth, of the discovery of the range, and of the transactions by which members of the Merritt family lost control of the mines.

Eight scrapbooks of clippings, correspondence, and photographs accumulated by the late Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge of Minneapolis chiefly during the period between 1901 and 1932 have been added by her family to the collection established in her memory by the Monument chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minneapolis (see *ante*, 15:343). Local and national activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Coolidge was state regent, the child welfare work in Minneapolis of the Council of National Defense, and the presidential election of 1920 are among the subjects touched upon.

The descendants of John and Mary Kelly Conger of Woodbridge, New Jersey, are traced in a mass of genealogical data collected by Charles L. Conger and received from his widow, Mrs. Louise A. Conger of Minneapolis. The material, which fills one filing box and thirteen volumes, includes copies of documents and letters dating

from 1899 to 1934 and a letter book for the period from 1906 to 1911.

A paper on "The Reaction of Northern Minnesota Indians to the Missionary Efforts of Edmund Franklin Ely," by Elaine Johnson, for which the writer was recently awarded the Funk prize in history at Macalester College, is the gift of the author.

A copy of a pageant depicting the history and development of the Red River Valley, which was presented at Crookston on February 7 as a feature of the twenty-fifth annual Northwest School Farmer's Week and Red River Valley Winter Shows (see *ante*, p. 237) has been presented by Mr. A. A. Dowell of Crookston. The typewritten text is accompanied by numerous photographs of the scenes that were portrayed.

A brief history of school district number 5, Mendota Township, Dakota County, by Mrs. George H. Staples, which was read at a meeting on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the district, is the gift of the author (see *ante*, 15:367).

Bayport when it was known as Baytown and South Stillwater is the subject of a paper presented by the author, Miss Myrna Swenson of Bayport, who read it at a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society on May 1.

Letters and articles read at the sixtieth anniversary celebration of the Luverne Methodist Episcopal Church on April 4, 1932, have been copied for the society through the courtesy of Mrs. Frederick F. Lindsay of Minneapolis. They contain information about the founding of the church and about pioneer life at Luverne.

A copy of the minutes of the golden anniversary celebration of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Ortonville on April 7, 1935, has been presented by Mrs. Walter Hanson of Ortonville.

Biographical sketches of Alf E. Boyesen, John E. Burchard, Chester L. Caldwell, Harry P. Churchill, Andrew Dahlen, Edward H. Morphy, Forrest R. Poppe, Edward P. Sanborn, Samuel Whaley, and Wade H. Yardley, deceased members of the Ramsey County Bar Association, have been presented by that organization (see *ante*, 15:467).

"Saint Paul Foreign Born Population Studies" is the subject of twenty-five graphs which were compiled as a research project of the Minnesota Emergency Relief Administration and presented by the St. Paul City Planning Board, which sponsored the project. An introduction by Miss Katherine Spear accompanies the graphs.

More than three hundred bound volumes of German-American newspapers have been presented by National Weeklies, Incorporated, a firm located at Winona which has consolidated under one management forty-eight German newspapers previously published in various parts of the United States and Canada. Included in the collection are files of the *Lincoln Freie Presse*, established at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1884, a well-known mouthpiece of German-Americans in the Middle West; the *Westlicher Herold*, which was established at Winona in 1881; and the *Folksblatt des Westens*, which was published at Winona from 1898 to 1920. Among other interesting and valuable files in the collection are such rare papers as the *Winona Banner*, which was published for a short time in 1866; *Der Mississippi Bote*, published at Winona from November, 1870, to March, 1871; and the *Winona Adler*, which appeared in the middle seventies. A file of the *Deutsch Amerikanischer Farmer*, an agricultural paper published at Lincoln in 1897, also is included. The addition of this valuable gift to the already large collection of German-American newspapers in the possession of the society makes this institution one of the most important depositories for such publications in the United States.

A file of the *Celtic World*, an Irish Catholic newspaper published in Minneapolis in the eighties, is the gift of the publisher, Mr. C. G. Early of St. Paul.

A copy of the rare first edition, in Swedish, of Pehr Kalm's *En Resa til Norra America*, published at Stockholm in three volumes between 1753 and 1761, has been received from Mr. R. H. Holm of Warren. This important work of American travel was published by the author, a Swedish botanist, at his own expense after his return from a journey, during the years 1748 to 1750, which took him into Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and eastern Canada. The purpose of this expedition was the collection of American seeds and plants, but Kalm also kept and published records of the "civil, ecclesi-

astical, and commercial state of the country, the manners of the inhabitants," and many other matters. That his observations proved to be of interest to Europeans may be judged from the fact that by 1772 Kalm's book had appeared in German, Dutch, English, and French editions. The first edition of this work now takes its place on the society's shelves beside the first English edition, which was published in 1771 under the title *Travels into North America*.

An important addition to the society's collection of books and pamphlets on immigrant groups in America is *Suomalaiset Amerikassa* by Akseli Järnefelt (Helsingissä, 1899), a pamphlet on the Finnish element. In this work Minnesota is credited with having a larger Finnish population than any other state. According to the 1930 census it is now superseded by Michigan.

Volumes 1 and 34 of the *Latter-Day Saints Millennial Star*, published in England respectively in 1840 and 1872, have been added to the society's library. Although the periodical was issued for the English Latter Day Saints, these volumes contain much information about the sect in America.

The Emigrant's Directory and Guide to Obtain Lands and Effect a Settlement in the Canadas by Francis A. Evans (Dublin, 1833), a volume which was issued for those planning to follow agricultural pursuits in Canada, is a recent addition to the society's library. It was designed particularly for Irish emigrants and emphasized the desirability of settling in lower Canada.

Several interesting items relating to the career of Homer Martin, the distinguished American landscape painter who made his home in St. Paul from 1893 until his death in 1897, have been presented by Mrs. William C. Brownell of New York. An unbound copy of a biography by Mrs. Martin entitled *Homer Martin: A Reminiscence* (New York, 1904. 58 p.) contains many excellent reproductions of Martin's canvases, some of which were executed in St. Paul. Numerous references to Martin are to be found in a volume entitled *William Crary Brownell: An Anthology of His Writings, together with Biographical Notes and Impressions of the Later Years* by Mrs. Brownell (New York, 1933); and several paragraphs about his work and his career appear in a copy of *Art Notes*, a publication of the Macbeth Gallery of New York, for April, 1917.

A valuable history in three volumes of the *New Jersey Sisters of Charity* (New York, 1933) has been received from the author, Sister Mary Agnes Sharkey of the Convent of St. Elizabeth, Morris County, New Jersey. The first two volumes deal with the life of Mother Mary Xavier Mehegen (1859-1933), an aunt of the late Mrs. James J. Hill of St. Paul, who furnished the author with biographical information for the volumes.

The Reverend L. J. Ahlstrom of Minneapolis has presented an inscribed copy of his book entitled *Eighty Years of Swedish Baptist Work in Iowa, 1853-1933* (Des Moines, 1933. 479 p.). It includes information about a congregation that was organized at Burlington in 1854 and a year later "moved to Carver county, Minnesota Territory," where it became known as the Scandia Baptist Church. One of the members of this congregation, Andrew Peterson, kept a diary, from which some items relating to pioneer life in the Minnesota Valley are quoted.

A small yoke made in 1852 for use in breaking calves is the gift of the family of Sanford M. Scott, through the courtesy of Mrs. Walter Scott of Rockville Center, Long Island, New York.

A tool chest used by Darwin Patterson as ship's carpenter on the yacht that brought the silver cup to America in 1851 is the gift of Mrs. Luella Brown Wilson of Rochester.

A boom chain that was used by the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company and an ox yoke evener are the gifts of Mr. John W. Babcock of Minneapolis.

A uniform coat, knapsacks, canteens, Philippine weapons, a military chest, a collection of stereographs of views in the Philippine Islands, and other objects connected with the service in Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of W. Ben Williams during the Spanish-American War, have been presented by Mrs. Williams, who resides in St. Paul. Mr. Harry G. Brant of St. Paul has presented a uniform that he wore as a corporal in Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the same war.

Recent additions to the costume collection include a paisley shawl and several nightcaps dating from 1820, a gown worn at a Lafayette

ball in 1824, and articles of children's clothing dating from the seventies, received from Miss Annie Carpenter of St. Paul; a wedding gown of the seventies and a black net dress of the nineties, presented by Miss Frances E. Blake of St. Paul; nightcaps worn about 1860 and a black moire parasol used in the seventies, from Mrs. William T. Westphal of St. Paul; several articles of infant's clothing dating from 1873 and 1888, from Mrs. Homer M. Carr of Proctor; a pair of child's shoes worn in 1875, from Mrs. Anne Mosier of Stillwater; and costumes worn during the St. Paul winter carnival of 1886, from Miss Elizabeth Yardley of St. Paul. Among the articles illustrative of early domestic life received recently are several pieces of household linen, a string of sleigh bells, and a small hand press used in making jelly, from Miss Blake; a handwoven tablecloth dating from 1815, from Miss Carpenter; a French clock, a pair of brass candlesticks, purses, and a fan, from Miss Alice Shields of St. Paul; a peacock feather duster, from Miss L. A. Belden of St. Paul; and a seam holder and a child's savings bank, from Dr. J. C. Ferguson of St. Paul.

Mr. A. B. Gilbert of Mound has presented 445 pictures illustrative of the activities of the Nonpartisan League. Among the portraits recently presented to the society are those of Henry C. Burbank of St. Cloud, from the William C. Mitchell family, through the courtesy of Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson of St. Paul; of the Reverend John W. Nealis of St. Paul from Miss Belinda Nealis, through the courtesy of Mrs. Grace D. Laviorie of St. Paul; of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spangler, from Mr. H. D. Spangler of St. Paul; and of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Gorton of Minneapolis, from Mr. B. H. Truman of Minneapolis.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The various offset and photographic processes that are being used today in lieu of printing, typing, photostating, and the like are described as "New Tools for Men of Letters" by Robert C. Binkley in the spring number of the *Yale Review*. Since a miniature camera is being employed extensively by the Minnesota Historical Society for the copying of manuscripts and other rare materials, users of its resources should find this article of special interest. According to Professor Binkley "Micro-copying is a technique that will serve in the twentieth century to do what printing and publishing cannot always accomplish: give the reader exactly what he wants, and bring it to him wherever he wants to use it." He points out that "micro-copying can bring the resources of the Library of Congress to the small-town high-school teacher, just as the radio brings the symphony orchestra." By the same token the miniature camera is bringing to readers in the manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society documents from Paris, Quebec, and Washington, and at small expense it can take to students living in remote parts of the state or in San Francisco or New York letters from the Sibley Papers, the Donnelly Papers, or any of the many other collections preserved by the society.

The history of the national archives and of the movement for their preservation and care was surveyed by Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia in a speech before the House of Representatives on March 13. He pointed out that the "establishment of the National Archives in 1934 brought into operation an activity and an agency of government which had been under careful consideration for 124 years and which had been the effort or ambition of every administration since 1878," and he noted that from 1880 to date there have been 69 bills introduced in Congress providing for a National Archives Building. Evidence that the movement had finally reached a successful climax was presented by the speaker, who recalled that the cornerstone of the archives building was laid on February 19, 1932, and that "the Seventy-third Congress placed the capstone of the work begun 124 years earlier by passing the National Archives Act of 1934." Mr.

Woodrum's speech has been printed in the form of a pamphlet (20 p.).

"A Ritual Parchment and Certain Historical Charts of the Bois Fort Ojibwa of Minnesota" by Albert B. Reagan is an article of unusual interest which appears in the April issue of *Americana*. While in the Indian service in northern Minnesota some years ago, Dr. Reagan spent much time collecting material illustrative of the cultural life of the more primitive groups of Chippewa, particularly the Bois Fort Chippewa. He was fortunate in accumulating such information as was available about the Midewiwin or grand medicine society, which was even then well on the decline. The charts and accompanying identifications appearing with the present article belong to the rituals of that society. "Farmer John's Red Medicine Dance Wigwam Parchment" is described, but, unfortunately for the student, the illustration is omitted. As each medicine society scroll differs considerably from all others, it is difficult to visualize the missing plate. Chief Moses Day's chart is an intricate and interesting record, although one may question its interpretation as "history." These birchbark scrolls, which record elaborate secret ceremonies combining legend, religion, and magic, are now exceedingly rare, and the number who can and will interpret them for posterity is small. Dr. Reagan is to be congratulated upon securing this valuable anthropological information.

W. M. B.

James J. Hill figures prominently in a chapter entitled "Seattle, Born of the Spirit," which appears in Glenn C. Quiett's volume entitled *They Built the West* (New York, 1934). Although the writer's chief interest is in the story of transportation in the Far West, he devotes some pages to an account of Hill's "building of the transcontinental Great Northern from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast," and he notes that "in the Red River lines were the roots of this system." Mention is made also of the activities of the "Empire Builder" in linking his railroad lines with the Orient by means of a steamship line, in building grain elevators, and in developing the iron resources of the Mesabi Range.

Installments of the autobiography of John F. Stevens have been appearing under the title "An Engineer's Recollections" in the *Engi-*

neering *News-Record* for March 21. The author played a major part in the construction of railroads that connect Minnesota with the Pacific and he was for many years closely associated with the late James J. Hill. His interesting narrative will be noted in greater detail in a future issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY.

Some of the writings of William J. Snelling, the talented son of the pioneer commandant for whom Fort Snelling was named, are reprinted in *The Call of the Columbia*, a volume of documents edited by Archer B. Hulbert and published by the Stewart Commission of Colorado College and the Denver Public Library (1934. 317 p.). The articles quoted are entitled "Oregon Territory" and "Geographical Sketch of Oregon Territory," and they are reprinted from the *New-England Magazine* for February and May, 1832.

Some information about wheat production in Minnesota and the upper Northwest and about water transportation between these places and the Atlantic seaboard is included in an article by Herbert J. Wunderlich on the "Foreign Grain Trade of the United States, 1835-1860," which appears in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for January.

An account of the emigration to America of Russians of German descent is given in *Russlanddeutsche Siedlungen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* by Richard Sallet, a narrative reprinted in pamphlet form from the *German-American Historical Review* (Chicago, 1931. 126 p.). The author deals particularly with the Catholic and Evangelical emigrants from the regions of the Black Sea and the Volga River who settled in the Dakotas and other western states, where the prairie land was similar to that of their native country. Mention is made of the Minnesota settlements at Mountain Lake, Gaylord, Arlington, Glencoe, Winthrop, and Moorhead. Among the causes of emigration noted are the burden of military service, the desire for religious freedom, and the influence of advertising by the Burlington and Quincy and Santa Fé railroads. The social life and customs of the emigrants in America and their attitude toward the World War also are treated in the booklet. G. W. A.

Miss Marjorie Edgar, whose article on "Finnish Folk Songs in Minnesota" appears in the present issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY,

contributes a discussion of the same subject to *Kalevainen*, a Finnish publication, for 1935. In it she describes her activities in collecting Finnish folk songs in northern Minnesota since 1927 and tells of her plans for translating and publishing them.

The story of the missionary services among the Sioux of members of the Pond, Williamson, and Riggs families is briefly outlined by Hermann N. Morse in a volume entitled *Toward a Christian America: The Contribution of Home Missions* (New York, 1935. 207 p.). The centennial of the beginning of the Dakota mission in Minnesota is noted, and the transfer to Nebraska of its work after the Sioux Outbreak is described.

Among the "Educational Institutions" mentioned in a *History of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America* by Ira F. McLeister (New York, 1934) is the Wasioja Institute. This school in Dodge County was conducted under the auspices of the Wesleyan church from 1873 to 1892.

"The Career of Captain Jerome Short" is the title under which the autobiography of a Mississippi River steamboat captain now residing at Peoria, Illinois, is being published in the *Wabasha County Herald Standard*. The narrative, which has been edited and prepared for publication by Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, opens in the issue for April 25. Pioneer life in Illinois, where the Short family settled in 1838, and where Jerome was born, is described in the opening installments; an account of the beginning of his river career in 1865 follows. Succeeding chapters are of value to the student both of river traffic and of the lumber industry, for they deal for the most part with the author's experiences on the huge lumber rafts that were floated downstream from points on the St. Croix and the upper Mississippi. An informing account of the "log raft" is supplied by the editor in chapter 4.

The writer of an editorial in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 9 notes that a movement is under way to make a national park of Isle Royale. The island, reads the editorial, "is considered highly desirable as a national park because of its wilderness conditions, scenic beauty, interesting moose herd, and prehistoric copper mines."

The May issue of the *Palimpsest* is devoted to the general subject of "The Rise of Education," with articles by J. A. Swisher on "Pioneer Learning," "The Academy," and "The High School" in Iowa.

The Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816 have been brought together in a single volume under the editorship of Louis B. Ewbank and Dorothy L. Riker and published by the Indiana Historical Bureau as volume 20 of the *Indiana Historical Collections* (Indianapolis, 1934. 923 p.). The volume is the last of three in which have been reprinted the laws enacted before statehood for the region that entered the Union as Indiana. Two volumes covering the earlier period — *Laws of the Northwest Territory, 1788-1800*, and *Laws of Indiana Territory, 1801-1809* — have been published previously by the Illinois State Historical Library. This concluding volume of Indiana territorial laws consists of six sections, chronologically arranged, containing the "Acts of Assembly of the Indiana Territory," and a number of appendixes. An interesting and instructive "Review of Legislation" by the editors follows a foreword by Governor Paul V. McNutt and a preface by Christopher B. Coleman. In reprinting these laws, no attempt has been made to reproduce typographical errors or the original spacing, although the pagination of the original sets has been preserved. The "original issues of all these laws," writes Governor McNutt, "are excessively rare, and earlier partial reprints, also, are scarce." Making them available in these volumes will, he hopes, make easier the task of interpreting not only the pioneer era in American history, but present-day life as well. A. J. L.

A history of the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin order in the United States is presented in a volume entitled *A Romance of Lady Poverty* by the Reverend Celestine N. Bittle, which has been published to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the establishment of the order at Calvary, Wisconsin (1933. 600 p.). The author places his narrative in a wide setting when he writes in his preface: "The establishment of the Capuchins in America is contemporaneous with the colonization period of the Northwest, and the fact that great sections of Wisconsin were being populated by German immigrants was largely responsible for the selection of that state as most suitable for the mother house." Of special interest are chapters dealing with the arrival of the Capuchins in Wisconsin in 1856, on the building of

the monastery in the following year, and on the Indian missions established by the order.

A Study of Wisconsin, Its Resources, Its Physical, Social and Economic Background has been published as the *First Annual Report* of the Wisconsin Regional Planning Committee (501 p.). It includes sections on geography, population, education, recreation, conservation, transportation, and many similar subjects, each of which is graphically illustrated with charts and maps.

In *Come and Get It* (Garden City, New York, 1935. 518 p.) Edna Ferber has cast a story in a Wisconsin lumbering community, amid scenes that are familiar to the people of the Northwest. The story traces, from the early twentieth century down to 1929, the history of the family of a wealthy lumberman who had begun his career as a chore boy in a lumber camp. Miss Ferber presents to the reader vivid word pictures of the rough lumber camps and the lumber mills of northern Wisconsin. In the words of one reviewer, the novel "is the story of lumber — the story of the making and breaking of a fortune, of a family; it is an epic of a period in our country's growth."

S. P. L.

Four bulky volumes edited by John G. Gregory and published under the title *Southwestern Wisconsin: A History of Old Crawford County* deal with a section that from 1836 to 1840 included a portion of what is now eastern Minnesota (Chicago, 1932).

"The Beginnings of a Great Industry at La Crosse" — a shingle factory established by Charles L. Colman in 1854 — are described by Albert H. Sanford in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June. Business trips to Winona, Sauk Rapids, and other Minnesota towns of the fifties are noted in the article, which is based upon the Colman Papers recently acquired by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The record of a canoe voyage from Minneapolis up the Minnesota, down the Red, through Lake Winnipeg, and by lake, stream, and portage to York Factory on Hudson Bay appears in a volume entitled *Canoeing with the Cree* by Arnold E. Sevareid (New York, 1935. 201 p.). The writer and Walter C. Port made the journey in the summer of 1934 just after being graduated from a Minneapolis high school, and the *Minneapolis Star* published their weekly reports of

their northward progress. The narrative gives a vivid picture of water routes that were familiar to traders a century ago.

A third article on "The Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company" is contributed by R. H. G. Leveson Gower, archivist of the company, to the *Beaver* for December, 1934. It deals with the "London office correspondence books," which, among other matters, seem to contain a wealth of material for a study of the history of Lord Selkirk's Red River colony. A valuable list of the "most important books relating to the Hudson's Bay Company" appears in the same issue of the *Beaver*. It is interesting to note that this list includes the volume entitled *Five Fur Traders of the Northwest*, which was edited in 1933 by Charles M. Gates, acting curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society in 1934-35. The book is here described as "an excellent example of the good scholarship being applied to fur trade history in the United States today." G. A. Cuthbertson is the author of an interesting article in this number of the *Beaver* entitled "Fur Traders on Fresh Water," in which he tells the story of the sailing vessels built by the Northwest Company for the Great Lakes trade. The first of these, the "Otter," launched in 1785, according to the author, furnished the company with a much-needed "vessel for carrying supplies from their depot at the Sault" to their western headquarters, which Mr. Cuthbertson mistakenly places at Fond du Lac instead of at Grand Portage.

A war correspondent's report of the main events in the Riel rebellion of 1885 appears in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for June 1. The writer is Mr. George A. Flinn of Duluth, who, as a correspondent of the *Winnipeg Sun*, accompanied the 90th Battalion of Winnipeg Rifles when it set out to suppress Riel and his followers. A number of pictures of troops in the field accompany Mr. Flinn's articles, which occupy nearly two full pages of the *Free Press*.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The second and third prizes in the Donald E. Bridgman Essay Contest in the Social Studies conducted at Hamline University in 1935 were awarded to students who based their essays on manuscript sources preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society. Both essays appear in the *Hamline Piper* for May. The second prize in history

was given to Margaret Tyra for a sketch of "George Northrup: Adventurer of the Great Northwest, 1853-1864." Letters written by Northrup, a well-known Minnesota scout and guide, to members of his family in the East in the early fifties and a narrative relating to his career written by Edward Eggleston are the chief sources used by the writer. She seems, however, to have overlooked Northrup's own reports of the progress of Brackett's Battalion during an expedition against the Sioux in 1864 on which the scout met his death. "A Glimpse of Minnesota's Past: Life in the Eighteen-Sixties Seen through the Eyes of a Pastor" is the subject of the essay for which Phyllis Sweeley received the third prize. It is based upon the papers and letters of George S. Biscoe, a home missionary who went to Cottage Grove in 1861. The judges in the contest were Lester B. Shippee, Theodore C. Blegen, and Rob R. MacGregor.

Minnesota and northwest explorers whose exploits are mentioned by Leonard Outhwaite in his *Unrolling the Map: The Story of Exploration* (New York, 1935) include David Thompson, Radisson, Du Lhut, La Vérendrye, Lieutenant Pike, John C. Frémont, and Henry R. Schoolcraft. Even in a work of so general a nature, one should expect to find mentioned the discovery of the source of the Mississippi. No reference to Lake Itasca, however, appears in the volume; and the only mention of its discoverer occurs in the following vague and erroneous sentence: "In 1832 the American ethnologist, H. R. Schoolcraft, and his associate, Lewis Cass, traveled in the Mississippi Valley region, carrying out ethnological as well as topographical and geological work" (p. 163). The volume, it may be noted, gives some attention to the Kensington rune stone.

The explorer and author who discovered the source of the Mississippi, Henry R. Schoolcraft, is the subject of a sketch by Walter Hough in volume 16 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited for the American Council of Learned Societies by Dumas Malone (New York, 1935). Einar I. Haugen is the author of an outline of the career of O. E. Rølvaag, the well-known Minnesota novelist and educator; Broadus Mitchell contributes a sketch of Edward V. Robinson, author of a well-known economic history of Minnesota agriculture; and Charles S. Lobingier writes of the services of Walter H. Sanborn, judge of the United States circuit court from 1892 to 1928.

The career of a St. Paul physician, Dr. Jacob E. Schadle, who gained a wide reputation as a laryngologist, is reviewed by James M. Phalen; Friedrich A. Schmidt, a Lutheran theologian who was connected with several Minnesota schools, is the subject of a sketch by John O. Evjen; and the story of a vast business enterprise that had its beginnings in Minnesota is revealed in the biography of Richard W. Sears, the founder of Sears, Roebuck and Company, by Edward A. Duddy. A number of sketches in this volume deal with individuals whose careers were identified to some extent with Minnesota. Among these are George H. Sargent, editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from 1890 to 1895; Albert Schneider, a bacteriologist who was connected with the University of Minnesota in the early nineties; two railroad builders, John Scullin and Henry H. Sessions; George B. Sennett, an ornithologist who made a study of Minnesota birds in 1876; and Dred Scott, the Negro slave whose residence at Fort Snelling and other places in the North with his master, Dr. John Emerson, gave rise to the famous case that is known by his name. Of interest to Minnesotans also are sketches of Jean Joseph Rolette, fur trader, by Louise Phelps Kellogg; of Ole Rynning, Norwegian immigrant leader, by Theodore C. Blegen; and of Alexander Ross, a prominent resident of the Red River colony, by W. J. Ghent. The fact that the editor of the *Dictionary* has failed to include in the present volume a sketch of Maria Sanford, the well-known educator, will be a disappointment to many Minnesotans.

A brief article by Margaret O'Farrell on the "Discovery of St. Anthony Falls" appears with a portrait of Father Hennepin in the April issue of the *Minnesota Journal of Education*.

Mr. Glanville Smith is the author of an elaborately illustrated article on "Minnesota, Mother of Lakes and Rivers," which appears in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March. Against a clearly etched background of geography, the author sketches the story of the Minnesota Indian tribes, of the coming of the white man as trader and explorer, of settlement, of the rise of industries and cities, of the growth of a Minnesota culture. The Indian legacy of geographic names is noted; and attention is drawn also to the many state names derived from racial groups, including the French, German, Scandinavian, and Finnish. Among industries that receive special treatment

are the fur trade, lumbering, milling, iron mining, and granite quarrying. In writing of the tourist trade, Mr. Smith asserts that "Longfellow started one of Minnesota's most important industries. After the publication of 'Hiawatha' [in 1855] the hotel proprietors at Niagara noisily bewailed the fact that all their business was going to that half-pint western waterfall, Minnehaha. Such is the power of poetry." This statement needs qualifying, for George Catlin gave publicity to the upper Mississippi "grand tour" in the thirties. Erroneous impressions are given also in statements relating to Fort Snelling, one of which seems to imply that it was founded in 1822 rather than 1819. Another relates that "Minnesota's first fields" under the cultivation of white men were located at Fort Snelling, rather than at earlier fur trading posts. The development of agriculture is discussed, as is the rise of the Twin Cities in handling the trade of the expanding rural population. The state's cultural assets, particularly in the fields of music and literature, are accorded some attention.

A Report of the Minnesota State Board of Control as the State Emergency Relief Administration, covering the period from September 29, 1929, to July 1, 1934, has been prepared under the direction of Frank M. Rarig, Jr., and issued in multigraphed form (269 p.). It includes a survey of relief work in Minnesota prior to September, 1932, and accounts of the organization of state and county relief administrations. The volume is of distinct value to students of social and economic conditions in Minnesota during the depression. Of use also is a *Historical Review, Division of Public Relief* of the city of Minneapolis, covering the years 1931-34, and issued under the direction of M. U. S. Kjørlaug (79 p.).

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Winona State Teachers College, the first Minnesota normal school, was celebrated by faculty, students, and alumni from June 4 to 8. A pageant in which were depicted the settlement of Winona, the founding and early years of the normal school, its development, the first commencement in 1866, and other scenes illustrative of the history of the school was presented by students on June 5 and 6. A special "75th Anniversary Edition" of the *Winona Republic-Herald*, issued on June 5, is rich in material on the history of the teachers college. Articles on

its origin and growth from the pens of Robert R. Reed and President G. E. Maxwell are included; reminiscent accounts by Caroline V. Smith of the class of 1875 and by Mrs. Jeannette M. McConnon, a graduate in 1896, appear; and there are special articles dealing with gifts to the college, athletic activities, student organizations, and the participation of students and graduates in the World War. The announcement is made that a book on the history of the college is now in preparation by Dr. E. S. Selle. An editorial calls attention to the fact "that the Normal school was the first of its kind west of the Mississippi," and notes that "it was, too, the 14th Normal school in the United States."

The *Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, 1885-1935*, is the subject of a pamphlet by Andrew Boss issued in May by this division of the University of Minnesota as *Bulletin* 319 (78 p.). The occasion for its publication is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the station under the guiding genius of Professor Edward D. Porter. In the "Historical Outline" with which the pamphlet opens, accounts are presented of the founding of a state agricultural college as a result of the efforts of the agricultural society, of the first and second university farms in St. Anthony and St. Paul, of the winning of federal support for agricultural education, and of the establishment of "regional branches." The outline is followed by sections devoted to the special fields of study developed by the station, such as agricultural biochemistry and economics, animal and dairy husbandry, forestry, home economics, horticulture, and veterinary medicine. The publications of the station and its relations with the graduate school of the university also receive attention. Descriptions of the beginnings and the work of the five branch stations conclude the pamphlet. An article about the development of instruction in agriculture at the University of Minnesota and the establishment of the agricultural school and experimental farm in St. Paul appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 26. It commemorates the golden anniversary of the experiment station, which was marked by the university on June 14 and 15.

A chronological list of events in the "Life History of the University of Minnesota" is published in a pamphlet entitled *The University of Minnesota, Including a complete history of the institution*,

in which are printed many interesting facts, some of which are to be taken seriously and others not (1935. 8 p.).

Dr. Edward Purcell, who served at Fort Snelling as an army doctor from its founding as Fort St. Anthony in 1819 to his death in 1825, is designated as "The First Physician in Minnesota" by Dr. John M. Armstrong in an article which appears in the *Annals of Medical History*, vol. 7, no. 2 (1935). A letter written by Purcell just before his departure for the upper Mississippi in 1819 and another sent to him during an absence from the fort in 1824 by his hospital steward are quoted. Dr. Armstrong presents an excellent picture of health conditions at Fort Snelling during the period of Purcell's service, drawing upon the report of the surgeon general of the United States army for 1820 for some of his material. A portrait of Purcell, from an original in the possession of his family, accompanies the article, which also has been issued as a separate (8 p.).

The "Vaccination of the Chippewa Indians in 1832" by Dr. Douglass Houghton, a member of the Schoolcraft expedition of that year, was discussed by Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Paul at a meeting of Cos-Cnidus, a medical society, in Minneapolis on May 22.

A collection of early medical and surgical instruments, including those used by Dr. William W. Mayo, and an Indian medicine man's regalia are among the objects displayed in the Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine, which was opened at Rochester on April 5.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first medical association in Ramsey County, the St. Paul Academy of Medicine and Surgery, is noted by Kathryn Gorman in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 12, in which she also calls attention to the fact that the Ramsey County Medical Society, "which had its roots in the early Academy," marks its sixty-fifth anniversary this year. The organization of each group is described and the charter members of each are named. An article about the progress and the work of the Ramsey County Medical Society, as it is recalled by Dr. William Davis of St. Paul, who became a member in 1883, is quoted. A portrait of Dr. Davis and a picture of the office of Dr. Justus Ohage, a pioneer St. Paul physician, appear with the article.

A centennial celebration commemorating jointly the founding of the first Protestant church in Minnesota at Fort Snelling and the beginning of the work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Sioux was held at Fort Snelling on the afternoon of June 11. Preceding the program, a memorial window in honor of the pioneer missionaries, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the Fort Snelling Chapel. The window was the gift of the Pond Family Association. At the "Missionary Centennial Mass Meeting" which followed at 2:30 P. M., the American Board, a Congregational organization, was represented by its secretary, Dr. Alden H. Clark of Boston, and the National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church, by Dr. John F. Somerndike of New York.

Dr. Clark, who took as his subject "A Message from a Great Past, 1835-1935," explained how it came about that the church organized at Fort Snelling a century ago was a Presbyterian organization, despite the fact that it "was the by-product of a mission to the Dakota Indians" sponsored by the Congregational church. He reviewed the story of the Dakota mission established in 1835 by Dr. Thomas S. Williamson and his companions, pointing out that "they were untiring in their effort to acquire the language," which they used as a "medium to an understanding of the thoughts and life of the people," and that they were always "ready to help in the needs that the Indians themselves felt as a means of opening the way to meeting the deeper needs of their lives." For example, Dr. Clark noted, "The Ponds with their plough and Dr. Williamson with his medical aid were establishing an indispensable basis of friendly helpfulness." At the end of twenty-seven years, however, said the speaker, "the missionaries had little to show for all their labors." Then came the Sioux War, in which a "mere handful of Christian Indians" rendered an "important and dangerous" service. Its significance was summed up by Dr. Clark in the following sentence: "That the war cry of the Dakota Indians was never again heard in Minnesota and that the peace made in 1862 was disturbed only by minor troubles seems to have been due mainly to three causes: first, the justice and clemency of President Lincoln in releasing all prisoners not convicted of murder or of the violation of white women; second, the wisdom and understanding of General Sibley in handling the situation; and,

third and most important of all, the friendship of the missionaries that won to open Christianity the greater part of this large and warlike Indian people." Dr. Clark concluded his address with sketches of some of the "Great Personalities," white and Indian, that stand out in the story of the Dakota mission.

Special centennial services were held at 8:00 P. M. at the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, which traces its origin to the church established at Fort Snelling in 1835 by Dr. Williamson. Dr. Clarence E. McCartney of Pittsburgh was the speaker. Another feature of the church celebration was the presentation, on June 10, of a pageant, in which the history of the church during a hundred years was reviewed. Among the articles relating to the celebration published in the local press are an interview with Charles F. Drury, who has been a member of the Minneapolis church for sixty-nine years, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 2; and an outline of the career of Dr. Williamson, in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 9.

Two Minnesota churches held celebrations in June commemorating eightieth anniversaries—the Pleasant Grove Church of Christ and St. John's Lutheran Church of Baytown, on June 9 and 30, respectively. Seventy-fifth anniversaries were celebrated by the Paynesville Methodist Episcopal Church on May 4 and 5, the Christiania Lutheran Free Church on May 19 and 20, the North and South Baptist churches of Isanti from June 21 to 23, the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church of Newburg on June 22 and 23, and the Sacred Heart Cathedral of Duluth on June 23; seventieth anniversaries, by the Saetersdal Lutheran Church from May 30 to June 2 and the Union Prairie Lutheran Church on June 30; sixty-fifth anniversaries, by the Zion Lutheran Church of Sanborn on June 16 and St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Kandiyohi on June 30; sixtieth anniversaries, by the Whalan Lutheran Church from May 12 to 14, the First Baptist Church of Willmar on May 25 and 26, and the West Norway Lake Lutheran Church on June 2; a fifty-fifth anniversary, by St. Lucas Lutheran Church of Normania Township, Yellow Medicine County, on May 19; fiftieth anniversaries, by the Beardsley Methodist Church and the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ortonville on April 7, St. Casimir Catholic Church of Wells from May 12 to 14, the Glenwood Congregational Church from May 17

to 19, St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Loon Lake on May 25, the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Clarkfield on May 26, the Pike Lake Mission Covenant Church from May 31 to June 2, the Immanuel Lutheran Church of Galena Township, Martin County, on June 2, the Scandinavian Free Mission Church of Kerkhoven from June 6 to 9, the Riverside Lutheran Church of Dawson from June 14 to 16, the Brunswick Lutheran Church and St. Petri Lutheran Church of Stephen from June 22 to 24, the Aitkin Methodist Episcopal Church and the Teien Mission Church from June 28 to 30, and the Camp Norwegian Lutheran Church on June 30; a fortieth anniversary, by the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of Worthington from May 2 to 5; thirty-fifth anniversaries by the First Baptist Church of Eveleth from June 7 to 9 and the Foley Presbyterian Church on April 28; and a twenty-fifth anniversary by the Pilot Mound Lutheran Church on June 1 and 2. Attention was called to these anniversaries in the local newspapers, which in many cases published brief histories of the celebrating churches. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ortonville published a pamphlet commemorating its golden anniversary (20 p.), which includes a brief historical sketch.

S. P. L.

The story of the five million loan, of the attempt to repudiate the Minnesota railroad bonds of 1857, and of their final redemption is retold in some detail by Reginald C. McGrane in a volume devoted to *Foreign Bondholders and American State Debts* (New York, 1935. 410 p.). "Minnesota actually passed a constitutional amendment on the eve of the Civil War repudiating a debt which her own representatives had voted," writes Professor McGrane, "and for over twenty years every attempt to adjust this debt was defeated either by her own obdurate electorate or by the unwillingness of the creditors to accept the proffered terms." The writer undertakes to "recount the reactions of a northern community toward the payment of a debt which the people were convinced was unjust and fraudulent," and he notes that "far-sighted leaders found it necessary to take the final decision out of the hands of the electorate in order to save the state from repudiation."

Two pamphlets recently brought out by the League of Minnesota Municipalities as numbers 47 and 48 of its *Publications*, are *Inheri-*

tance Taxes by Glen R. Treanor and Roy G. Blakey (48 p.) and *Sales Taxes* by Carl L. Nelson, Gladys C. Blakey, and Roy G. Blakey (88 p.). In the first the authors give a short historical sketch of the development of death-tax legislation in America since colonial times, and a concise statement of the attempts to impose inheritance taxes in Minnesota from 1875 to 1911, when the first constitutional measure was enacted. That law, modified at frequent intervals, is the basis for the present inheritance-tax law in this state. Sections of the pamphlet are devoted to an analysis and comparison of the laws in various states, including Minnesota, from the standpoints of returns, administration, and legal interpretation. The movement for sales taxes is described in the second pamphlet, which includes an historical sketch of the development of sales-tax legislation by the United States government since the Civil War, and accounts of the attempts on the part of individual states to pass such laws since the enactment of a pioneer Pennsylvania statute in 1821. Other sections of the pamphlet deal with the different kinds of sales taxes, in operation or proposed, and with the economic and social effects of such a tax system.

A. J. L.

"The Finland Community, Minnesota" is used as an example of a "submarginal agricultural area in the 'Arrowhead Country'" by Darrell H. Davis in an article in the *Geographical Review* for July. The writer notes that at Finland "conditions are typical of those in cutover lands with rapidly growing tax-delinquent acreages in this part of the state." He pictures a northern community inhabited largely by Finns who occupied their farms between 1895 and 1906 and who were served by a railroad only from 1911 to 1921, when "commercially exploitable timber" was to be found in the region. That the "area embraced by the Community is a frontier region agriculturally, and such it will always remain" is the conclusion reached by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Fred W. Johnson is the author of several articles about the history of the "Sioux Reservation" in the Minnesota Valley, which appear in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for June 14, 21, and 28. The first deals with the "Presbyterian Missions" established in the valley by Dr. Thomas S. Williamson and Stephen R. Riggs; the second relates to the work of Bishop Whipple and Samuel

D. Hinman and the Episcopal mission at the lower agency; and the third is concerned with the reservation and the "story of its inception."

"It was a Minnesota writer who contributed to the undoing of the bass by lionizing him," reads an editorial entitled "Fatal Fame of the Bass," which appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 31. It notes that "Charles Hallock, a New York editor . . . came to this state and founded the town of Hallock in 1880. He operated a hotel which was famous as a fishing resort and attracted many of his readers from the East. He continued his writing with material he found here and publicized the bass so successfully that other outdoor writers followed his lead. Fatal fame for that fighting fish followed." Hallock's magazine, *Forest and Stream*, is described by Selma P. Larsen in the June issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY (*ante*, p. 187-191).

Steps leading toward the preservation of the lakes and forests of Minnesota's international border country are enumerated by Paul B. Riis in an article entitled "The Birth of an International Wilderness Park," which appears in *Parks and Recreation* for December, 1934. The writer describes a struggle, extending over a period of more than a decade, which resulted in the creation by President Roosevelt of the Quetico-Superior Council. Thus federal support is assured for the "preservation of this matchless border lakes wilderness" in Minnesota and Ontario.

"In our program of conservation, it would be well to set aside some of the prominent undisturbed mound groups as state or public parks," writes F. T. Gustavson in an article on "Our Archeological Resources" which appears in the *Minnesota Conservationist* for May. The author presents a general account of the archaeological discoveries that have been made in Minnesota during the last half century.

Jean Baptiste Cadotte, William A. Aitkin, Joseph Renville, and other fur traders were among the leading characters in the annual historical pageant presented under the auspices of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association during the summer of 1935 at Itasca and other Minnesota state parks. The schedule called for six performances at Itasca State Park on June 30, July 14 and 28, Au-

gust 11 and 25, and September 1; four at Jay Cooke State Park on August 4, 5, 6, and 7; and one each at Whitewater State Park on July 21 and at Fort Ridgely on August 18.

Taylor's Falls and St. Croix Falls—St. Croix Valley towns of Minnesota and Wisconsin—joined in the presentation of a pageant of pioneer life entitled "Days of '46" at Interstate Park on June 15 and 16. A logging camp, a pioneer school, and a village scene of frontier days were depicted in some of the episodes. In both towns displays of pioneer objects were arranged in store windows by local merchants. Among the objects loaned for these exhibits were old dolls, furniture, and costumes.

Among the articles dealing with local history appearing in the June issue of the *Northwest Pioneer* are an account of frontier politics at Pembina in 1857, a description of service on the early line of the Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad between Crookston and Grand Forks, and a sketch of the Arvilla Academy, "a pioneer educational institution which flourished near Arvilla, N. D., from 1886 to 1893."

The Story of Alden C. Mead, Pioneer and Soldier, is told by his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Aeschliman in a recently published pamphlet (Minneapolis, 1934. 9 p.). The subject of this sketch came west from Boston to settle in pioneer St. Anthony and he served in the Civil and Sioux wars as a member of Hatch's Battalion of cavalry. The greater part of the narrative is devoted to Mead's participation in these conflicts.

Brief sketches of Dr. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society from 1895 to 1914, and Henri Verbrugghen, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra from 1923 to 1932, both of whom died in 1934, appear in the section devoted to "Necrology" in the *New International Year Book* for 1934 (New York and London, 1935). The career of Cass Gilbert, the architect who designed the Minnesota Capitol, is the subject of a longer sketch in the same volume.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In the June issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY was published a list of important manuscripts in the collections of the Rice County Historical Society (*ante*, p. 241). It was explained that similar inventories of

records collected by local historical societies were being prepared in other counties as part of a state-wide canvass of historical manuscripts. A list of some of the items preserved by the St. Louis County Historical Society at Duluth follows:

The diaries of Edmund F. Ely, a missionary among the Chippewa, 1833-54; the diaries of James Peet, another missionary, 1856-65; the records of the Duluth land office; letters and other records of the traders who operated around Michipicoten and along the North Shore from 1807 to 1887; documents relating to the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad; scrapbooks kept by Lucien Merritt, William P. Peckhamp, and George B. Sargent; minute books and other records of Culver post, Grand Army of the Republic; the charter, minutes, and other records of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and a large collection of World War material.

A collection of more than two hundred examples of Indian handiwork was displayed by Mrs. Mora Reedfield of Mankato at a meeting of the Blue Earth County Historical Society on April 2.

Recent additions to the collections of the Crow Wing County Historical Society, now on display in its museum at Brainerd, are described in the *Brainerd Tribune* for June 27. The announcement is made that the museum will be open to visitors every Thursday afternoon during the summer. The following appeal concludes the article: "Citizens of Crow Wing county, use the opportunity to visit your museum and see for yourself what has been accomplished in four short years, in the way of collecting and preserving those things which will tell to the generations to follow the story of our todays and yesterdays. Do your part in this enterprise by placing your own family heirlooms, photographs, and records, Indian curios, etc., in the society's care, safe from fire, thieves, and indifferent heirs, where they can be enjoyed by the visitors who come to us from every state in the Union."

Corresponding secretaries for most of the townships in Fillmore County were named at a meeting of the local historical society held at Preston on June 5.

An extensive program was presented by the Hubbard County Historical Society at a meeting held at Park Rapids on May 15. "Pioneer Life on Hubbard Prairie" was described by a group of early settlers, including Mrs. Fanny Wright, Mr. Frank Sanford, Mr. John Nugent, Mrs. Anna Todd, Mrs. Nettie Wilson, and Mrs.

Erma Benham. Dr. C. W. Cutler, one of the first physicians in the county, presented his "Reminiscences of a Pioneer Medico." The lumber industry in the region was recalled by Mr. Frank White in a paper entitled "Feeding Lumberjacks" and by Mr. Edward Zimbrick, who described his experiences as a timber cruiser. The story of "A Hubbard County Sourdough in the Klondike" was told by Mr. Alf Hendrickson. An early map of Hubbard County presented to the society by Judge B. F. Wright was placed on display during the meeting.

The Marshall County Historical Society is planning to collect historical material about churches in the county as a special project for the coming year.

For an essay on "Pioneer Life in Graham Lake Township," Jean Wright, a pupil in a district school in this township, was awarded the first prize in the historical essay contest conducted by the Nobles County Historical Society (see *ante*, p. 243). Her essay is published in full in the *Worthington Globe* for June 6.

That "there doubtless is much material of historical interest in Worthington which should be preserved for the future" is pointed out in an editorial in the *Worthington Globe* for June 27. "Perhaps the program could be best handled by the county historical group," the writer continues, "making the display one of county interest rather than only for the city." The excellent suggestion is made that a case containing a historical display be placed in the city hall, where "being open to inspection, it would stimulate interest in adding to the collection." This should prove a step in the direction of an adequate county historical museum.

Mrs. E. H. Loyhed of Faribault was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society held at Northfield on May 20. She presented her reminiscences of a pioneer childhood in Northfield, where she was a member of the well-known family of John T. Ames. Other speakers on the program were Miss Isabella Watson, whose family settled in Northfield in 1878, and Mr. F. M. AnDyke, an early resident of Cannon City. Mrs. Loyhed's paper appears in full in the *Faribault Daily News* for May 21 and the *Northfield News* for May 24.

Incidents from the history of Roseau County were re-enacted in a pageant presented by the Roseau County Historical Society as part of a celebration in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the county on June 21 and 22. About five thousand people gathered at Roseau during the festivities.

An account of the picture collection of the St. Louis County Historical Society is contributed by its secretary, Anna L. Monson, to the *Duluth Free Press* for April 26.

Early surveys in Wabasha County were described by Mr. George Beaty in a talk before the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society at Lake City on June 10. A paper on Fort Beauharnois, prepared by the Reverend James L. Connolly of St. Paul, was read by Mrs. W. H. Pletsch. "Lake City's Early Grain Elevators" was the title of a paper by Mrs. Elton Lamb which was read at a meeting of the society on April 9. It is published in full in the *Wabasha County Leader* of Lake City for April 18.

Dr. Charles M. Gates, acting curator of manuscripts on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, spoke on materials for the study of the history of the St. Croix Valley preserved by the society at a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society at Bayport on May 1. A memorial to the late Edward E. Bloomquist, first president of the Washington County society, was presented by Chester S. Wilson, and a paper on the early history of Bayport was read by Myrna Swenson. Another program arranged by this society and presented before a large audience at Woodbury on May 9 included a sketch of the history of the community and accounts of 4-H Club work in the vicinity.

A meeting held at Breckenridge on May 2 resulted in the organization of the Wilkin County Historical Society. Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the state society, addressed the meeting, taking as his subject "Community Memory." The following officers were elected for the new society: H. L. Shirley of Breckenridge, president; Bert Huse of Campbell, vice president; Charles E. Holmgren of Breckenridge, secretary; and C. A. Gewalt of Breckenridge, treasurer.

Meetings held at Winona on May 13 and June 24 resulted in the organization of the Winona County Historical Society. On the latter date a constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: William Codman, president; G. H. Pierce, vice president; Mildred Sebo, secretary; Luella Guidinger, treasurer; and Carolyn V. Smith, historian and curator. An editorial in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for June 25 suggests that the new society should be provided with "quarters in which the things of bygone days may be preserved." The writer points out that "hundreds of residents have one or several documents, pieces of apparel, volumes, tools, home furnishings and other objects which would be genuine additions to any accumulation designed to depict life in Winona county and its history."

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Plans for compiling a history of Benton County under the supervision of J. A. Kraus and with the help of SERA workers are announced in the *Foley Independent* for April 17.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Mary's Academy at Graceville on June 26 is the occasion for the publication of a history of the school in the *Graceville Enterprise* for June 20. According to this account, Indian girls from the Sioux reservation at Sisseton, South Dakota, were among the first to attend this Catholic school.

About four hundred Becker County pioneers and members of their families gathered at the farm home of Mrs. Martinus Johnson near Audubon on June 23 to commemorate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the arrival on this homestead of Mrs. Johnson and her late husband. Accounts of the celebration and of the journey of these pioneer settlers northward from Albert Lea in 1870 appear in the *Detroit Lakes Tribune* for June 27.

How the founding of New Ulm in May, 1855, followed the organization of the Chicago Landverein two years earlier is explained in an illustrated feature article in the *New Ulm Review* for May 16, which calls attention to the eightieth anniversary of the German settlement in the Minnesota Valley. The *Verein*, according to this account, was made up of German immigrants who were attending a night school in Chicago and who decided to found a colony.

Members of the Burnstown Farm Bureau listened to a talk on the early history of Brown County by Fred W. Johnson, president of the Brown County Historical Society, at a meeting held at Springfield on April 16.

"Unusual Facts of History Pertaining to Carver County and Minnesota" is the heading under which the *Waconia Patriot* is publishing a series of local historical sketches supplied by a feature service. In the issue for April 11, a note is quoted from the March number of MINNESOTA HISTORY (*ante*, p. 21); it relates to the development of a hardy alfalfa by Wendelin Grimm on his Carver County farm. Another sketch, published on May 2, deals with a bell foundry established at Watertown in 1864 by William Bleedorn.

The stores and houses along St. Croix Avenue, the main street of Lindstrom, as they appeared in 1898, are described in the *Chisago County Press* of Lindstrom for April 4.

The razing of the home of Captain Henry A. Castle on Silver Lake in North St. Paul is the occasion for the publication of an article about the house and its owner in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 12. The writer reveals that Castle built the house on a farm in the late eighties, when North St. Paul was developed as a boom town. Earlier he had been one of the owners of the *St. Paul Dispatch*. The article is reprinted in the *North St. Paul Courier* for June 21.

The story of the Root River State Bank of Chatfield and of the three men — J. C. Easton, G. H. Haven, and George H. Haven — who have served as its presidents since it was founded in 1856 is reviewed in the *Chatfield News* for May 16. Until recently the bank was known as the First State Bank of Chatfield. Mr. S. L. Case is the author of an article, in the *News* for June 13, which deals with "four towns in the United States and one in Canada named Chatfield and all named for different men."

An SERA project of unusual interest and value is being worked out at Albert Lea, where a folk arts museum will be opened to the public on July 30. Objects of both American and European origin will be displayed in the museum, which is located in the Central School. There will be assembled articles brought to Albert Lea by members of various racial groups that make up its population, as well

as objects illustrative of pioneer life in the community. Plans are under way for the organization, in connection with the formal opening of the museum, of a Freeborn County historical society, which will supervise the future administration of the museum. If these plans materialize, the collecting activities of the museum doubtless will be broadened to include the assembling of manuscripts, newspapers, books, and other materials of value in a study of the history of the region. The celebration that marks the opening of the museum also will commemorate the centennial of the exploration of Freeborn County and southern Minnesota by Lieutenant Albert Miller Lea, for whom the city of Albert Lea is named.

Mr. Constant Larson of Alexandria, Mr. C. H. Phinney of Herman, and Dr. L. W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College, Northfield, were the speakers at a meeting of the Grant County Old Settlers' Association at Barrett on June 24. Mr. Phinney's address, which dealt with "Pioneering Days that Have Passed," appears in the *Grant County Herald* of Elbow Lake for June 27 as one of a series of articles by this author on the history of the county (see *ante*, p. 247). Assessment records of 1877 are drawn upon for accounts of conditions in a number of townships, which appear in the *Herald* for April 4, 11, and 18; and an interesting sketch of T. C. Hodgson of Herman, a Grant County leader of the agrarian crusade of the eighties, is published in the issue for May 16.

The history of the Hopkins post office from its establishment in 1879 with Harley Hopkins, the founder of the village, as the first postmaster is outlined in the *Hennepin County Review* of Hopkins for May 30.

A transatlantic journey from a Swedish port to Quebec, thence by boat and rail to St. Paul, by steamboat up the Minnesota River to Carver, and overland in a covered wagon to Monson Lake is described by A. P. Oman, a Swedish immigrant of 1861, in an interesting reminiscent article which appears in the *Dakota County Tribune* of Farmington for April 19. A first-hand account of the experiences of the settlers at Monson and Norway lakes during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 is included.

Several brief articles about the history of the Willmar High School appear in its publication, the *Wilohi*, for May 23. They re-

veal that the first steps toward the establishment of a high school in Willmar were taken in 1879 and that in the following year the school was opened with four teachers.

An example of the use of history in advertising is to be found in the "1935 Tourist Edition" of the International Falls *Daily Journal*, issued on April 12. Bits of historical information are woven into descriptions of resorts in the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods regions. Among the articles of more general interest in the edition are accounts of Rainy Lake City and the gold rush of the nineties, of the development of the lumber industry around International Falls and Fort Frances, and of "Naming Minnesota's 10,000 Lakes." The Koochiching County mail service of the early nineties, in which boats, dog teams, and Indian runners figured, is the subject of an article by Mrs. Abe Olson.

A little log school built in Hantho Township, Lac qui Parle County, in the early seventies is the subject of a reminiscent sketch by Gilbert Nelson of Milan in the *Independent Press* of Madison for May 17. A picture of the structure, which is still used as a granary, accompanies the article.

The Lac qui Parle mission centennial was commemorated by the Lac qui Parle County Old Settlers Association at a meeting near the site of the mission on June 23. The principal address, which was presented by the Reverend H. R. Upton of Dawson, dealt with the history of the mission and the work of Thomas S. Williamson.

The later days of steamboating on the Minnesota River, when agricultural implements were being shipped upstream to Le Sueur, are described in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 26. It is based upon the papers of John Ryan, which reveal that he received shipments on the "Alvira" in 1886.

An "Early History of Lincoln County," compiled by A. E. Tasker from the writings of pioneers and historians and from newspaper files, has been appearing in installments in the *Lake Benton News* since May 3. Much of the early material is quoted from a history of Lyon County, which until 1873 included part of Lincoln County. Beginning with the issue of June 14, reminiscent accounts by pioneers are quoted from early newspapers.

The election returns of Belle Plaine for the years 1861 and 1863 were used by J. E. Townsend in the preparation of an article in the *Belle Plaine Herald* for April 18. The names of the voters who cast ballots in these elections are listed in the article.

Members of the Martin County Historical Society who arrived in the county in covered wagons have formed a Covered Wagon Club. Early in April eight members had been enrolled; their names and accounts of their first journeys into the county and settlement there appear in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for April 13. In the same paper for May 30 an account of "Covered Wagon Days" by E. H. Canfield of Luverne appears. He tells of a journey from Olmsted County to Lake Fremont Township in Martin County, where his father settled in 1869.

Social, civic, and military organizations of Princeton are the subjects of brief historical sketches in the *Princeton Union* for June 27. Among the clubs included are the Princeton Civic Betterment Club, a women's organization which dates from 1915; the local commercial club, which was organized in 1908; the Princeton Rod and Gun Club, which has existed since 1930; organizations of Boy and Girl Scouts; and local posts of the American Legion and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Articles are devoted also to Civil War veterans residing in Princeton and to the participation of the village in the Spanish-American and World wars.

Landmarks of a bygone day in southern Minnesota are the subjects of articles, some of which are signed by R. C. Emery, that appear in the magazine section of the *Austin Daily Herald* from April 6 to June 1. The first of the group, and perhaps the most interesting, deals with a store at Forestville that was established in the fifties by Felix Meighen. Upon his death it was run for a time by his son, Mr. Thomas D. Meighen of Preston, who closed its doors in 1910, leaving the stock upon the shelves. "Many of the wares which still fill the two floors of the store itself must have been in stock for a good fifty years," according to the writer, who describes the deserted store as a "natural museum of Minnesota history." Among the subjects of other articles in the *Herald* are the Tattersoll House, an early hotel at High Forest, April 13; the deserted villages of Wasioja and Cedar City, April 20 and May 4; Brownsdale, a community that has

seen three boom periods, May 11; and the homestead of William Buck near Stewartville, June 1. Reminiscent sketches by pioneers written in response to an invitation of the *Herald* appear in its magazine section after June 8.

The *Mower County News* of Austin marks its seventieth anniversary in its issue for June 13. Historical sketches of this paper and of other Mower County newspapers appear in the issue. Among other articles of historical interest included are a brief outline of the history of Austin, an account of the organization of the county with lists of early officers, a review of the history of the local Masonic lodge, a sketch by Mrs. Ivie Bell of the history of Lyle Township and village, a history of the local schools by Rachel D. Gardner, and an account of the Austin Dental Society, which has been active for twenty-five years, by Dr. C. G. Gillam.

An account book kept in the late fifties at an Austin hotel, probably the Lacy House, is the subject of an interesting article in the *Austin Daily Herald* for May 20. It was found recently by Mr. Harold Murphy while engaged in tearing down an old house.

A condensed and revised version of A. P. Rose's *History of Nobles County* (Worthington, 1908) is being published in installments in the *Worthington Globe*. From May 23 to June 13 this narrative is replaced by a reminiscent account by Louis Larson, a Swedish pioneer who crossed the Atlantic with his parents in 1870, lived for a time in an immigrant home in Minneapolis, and settled on a claim in Nobles County in 1871.

The first high school graduation in Rochester, which took place in 1871, is recalled in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for June 6. Notes about the six members of the class are included.

Mr. Harvey Smalley, Jr., continues to publish his "Otter Tales: A Personalized History of Otter Tail County" in the *Perham Enterprise-Bulletin* (see *ante*, p. 250). The items included in the installments for April 11 and 18, May 23 and 30, and June 6 relate largely to Perham. Of special interest is the last, which presents an account of logging operations as recalled by E. A. Pelton of Jamestown, North Dakota. Church records are used in the preparation of an

account, published on May 26, of the Catholic parish of St. Joseph, which includes a list of parishioners in 1871.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Underwood, in Otter Tail County, was celebrated by the people of the village on June 27. Judge Anton Thompson, the principal speaker, recalled pioneer days in the community. A display of photographs and objects illustrative of pioneer life was a feature of the celebration.

A "History of Fergus Falls" compiled by Roy A. Baker from newspaper files, the proceedings of the village and city councils, interviews with pioneers, and secondary sources has been appearing in installments since April 8 in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal*. The arrangement is roughly chronological, and there are sections dealing with exploration in the Otter Tail region, the naming and platting of the townsite, the establishment of churches of various denominations, the first doctor, pioneer amusements, early newspapers, the coming of the railroad, and the like.

The first of a series of articles on the "History of Starbuck" — an account of the "Origin of Town" by Mrs. Constance Erickson — appears in the *Starbuck Times* for June 20. The articles have been prepared under the auspices of the local American Legion Auxiliary.

A church history of more than usual interest is the *Church of St. Mary of Saint Paul: The Story of a Pioneer Parish* by the Reverend James M. Reardon (St. Paul, 1935. 63 p.). In this pamphlet is told the story of the third Catholic church in St. Paul, which was dedicated in 1867 and which formed the "last connecting link between the beginnings of Catholicity in the frontier village of bark-roofed cabins and the golden age of its development in the metropolitan city." Chapters are included not only on the history of the church, but on the parish school and other institutions in the parish — the Convent of the Visitation, St. Mary's Home for Girls, an institute for deaf mutes, and the Catholic Orphan Asylum. The church's choir and works of art also are noted. A list of pastors and assistant pastors who have served the parish appears at the end of the pamphlet.

A "special anniversary edition" of the *Central High Times*, issued on April 26, contains a detailed history of Central High School of St. Paul and of the buildings in which it has been located since the

establishment of the first St. Paul high school in 1866. Pictures of the Franklin School, in which the first classes were held, and of the old and new Central High School buildings appear with the article. Historical surveys of a number of school activities are included in the issue; for example, the school publications issued between 1890 and the present are listed, and athletics are described in several articles.

"Earlier Days and Development of the St. Paul Water Supply" is the title of one section of a multigraphed pamphlet on the *Romance of the Water Department*, recently issued by the St. Paul water department (14 p.). It reveals that water was first supplied to St. Paulites from Lake Phalen by a private company in 1869, when "there were but a few miles of mains in the entire city, and most people obtained their water from water carts or used private wells." The acquisition of the water system by the city in 1881 is noted and its gradual expansion is traced.

The first number of the *Minnesota Pioneer*, copies of which are preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society and the Junior Pioneers of St. Paul, is described in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 26. How James M. Goodhue issued the sheet on April 28, 1849, is explained in the article, which is accompanied by a facsimile of part of the first page.

A History of Masonic Women, Saint Paul, 1918-1930 is the title of a pamphlet which contains a sketch, by Blanche D. Spear, of an organization that grew out of a Red Cross unit of the World War period (16 p.).

The old White Bear Lake Depot, which has recently been demolished to make way for a modern highway, is the subject of an article in the *White Bear Press* for May 3. The ceremonies that marked the opening of the depot in 1868 are described.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Shattuck School at Faribault was commemorated in connection with the annual commencement exercises on June 6. Two pages of the *Faribault Daily News* for June 4 are devoted to the past and present of the school. Of special note is a review of its history by C. W. Newhall, headmaster of the school, who reveals that "Shattuck is the outgrowth of a small mission school established in Faribault by the Rev. James

Lloyd Breck in 1858." Breck's work in the establishment of Episcopal schools is the subject of another article.

The seventieth anniversary of the founding of Bethlehem Academy of Faribault and the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the first class were commemorated during the commencement exercises, which took place from June 8 to 10. The history of the school, which was established by sisters of the Dominican order from a convent at Benton, Wisconsin, in 1865, is reviewed by the Reverend John R. Volz in the *Faribault Daily News* for June 7.

The story of the Northfield bank robbery of 1876 is retold by Carl L. Weicht in the *Wright County Journal-Press* of Buffalo for April 25. The narrative was prepared for presentation as a radio talk over station WCAL of Northfield.

A monument to George R. Stuntz, pioneer mining engineer on the Mesabi Range, was unveiled at Hibbing on May 30. Mr. William E. Culkin, president of the St. Louis County Historical Society, was the principal speaker. A picture of the monument appears in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for May 30. The surveying and engineering exploits of Stuntz in the Arrowhead country are recalled in an article about his career which appears in installments in the *Hibbing Daily Journal* for May 17, 18, 23, 25, and 28.

Miss Gertrude B. Gove is the author of a history of the Technical High School of St. Cloud which appears in four installments in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* from May 27 to 30. She traces the beginnings of the St. Cloud school system back to 1858, tells of the three-year high-school course with "ample facilities for preparation for college" which was presented without much success in the seventies, and describes the work of Samuel S. Parr in building up a well-organized high school with many special departments. The final installment is devoted to the story of the development of the high school since 1911.

The story of Catholic activity in Stearns County is told in several pages of historical narrative and illustration in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for May 20, which commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Bishop Joseph F. Busch. His work during the twenty years that he has served as bishop of St. Cloud is reviewed, and the thirty-nine Catholic churches built in the diocese

during that period are listed. The growth of Catholic institutions, such as an orphanage and a hospital at St. Cloud, is described; and Catholic schools in the diocese—the College of St. Benedict at St. Joseph, St. John's University at Collegeville, St. Francis High School at Little Falls, and the Cathedral High School of St. Cloud—are the subjects of articles.

Under the heading "Visiting about the Old Days," Mr. Herbert Luers continues to publish reminiscent sketches in the tabloid section of the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* (see *ante*, p. 255). Local politics, controversies in which the writer was involved as the editor of the *Owatonna Chronicle*, some early Memorial Day observances, and Owatonna's participation in the Spanish-American War are among the subjects touched upon.

Additional installments of O. B. DeLaurier's history of Hartford Township, a Polish settlement in Todd County, appear in the *Long Prairie Leader* from April 4 to 25 (see *ante*, p. 256). A history of Reynolds Township by the same writer appears in the *Leader* from May 2 to June 27.

The presentation to the Ursuline sisters by General Israel Garrard of the land on which the Villa Maria of Frontenac is situated was depicted in one episode of a pageant given at the school on June 2 to mark the four-hundredth anniversary of the Ursuline order. The historical backgrounds of the school and its site are described by Helen L. Cragg in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 26.

An attempt on the part of Lake City in 1867 to become the county seat of Wabasha County by taking the honor away from Wabasha is described in the *Wabasha County Leader* of Lake City for April 11. A contested election that was carried into the courts and that was finally settled by the state supreme court placed the courthouse in Wabasha, where it still remains.



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