

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Roosevelt to Roosevelt: The United States in the Twentieth Century.*

By DWIGHT LOWELL DUMOND, associate professor of history, University of Michigan. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1937. ix, 585 p. \$3.50.)

Professor Dumond has achieved notable success in attempting a synthesis of the holocaust of events that occurred in the years from 1900 to 1936. He has written a wholesome book—scholarly, stimulating, and in some respects challenging. He has a keen sense of social and political values, so penetrating that one lays down the book with a feeling of despair. There are rays of hope striving to break through the ever-accumulating clouds of error, futility, false issues, petty partisanship, sectional rivalry, ineptitude, ruthless exploitation, peanut politics, and clogged political machinery. Fortunately for the reader, but unfortunately for the country, the brightest ray of hope is reserved for the last paragraph. Referring to the election of 1936, Dumond says: "Above everything else, men refused to vote against a man who took a despairing and misgoverned nation, in one of the darkest hours of its history, and set its face toward the light, gave renewed hope and courage to its people, saved its homes and extended a helping hand to its young men and women." The perspective of later generations may reverse this verdict; but the events that gallop through the pages of Dumond's book point the way to disaster and despair in 1929 and some hope, however faint, in 1936.

Mr. Dumond writes from the point of view of a liberal. His chapter on the "Post-War Reaction," with its sordid pages on the Ku Klux Klan, fundamentalism, red-baiting, and teachers' oaths, leaves the reader in no doubt about that. Unfortunately, those who might be tempted to quarrel with his point of view will have to convince the court that they have been tested in the stern and exacting school of research from which Dumond's book is a bona fide diploma. Of the seven presidents who stand before the bar of history, Wilson towers as a great moral force, a brilliant student of government, one of a select group "whose intellectual achievements taken together have created social progress." "He looked not to genius but to character

to sustain the nation." Theodore Roosevelt fares rather badly, especially for his treatment of Taft in the Bull Moose campaign. In contrast with Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, however, the exponent of the "square deal" is lined up with Taft and Wilson as presidents who saw the danger to American institutions unless individualism could be halted in its mad march to disaster.

"Returning security makes it easy to forget, after four years, the dark pall of disaster which had settled over the country," says Mr. Dumond. His book makes it easy to remember.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
MINNEAPOLIS

*The West in American History.* By DAN ELBERT CLARK, professor of history, University of Oregon. (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1937. xi, 682 p. \$3.50.)

Here is an account of the westward movement in the United States. The stage is selected, namely, that area of the continent now divided into the forty-eight states; the drama is divided into three acts, "The West under Spain, France, and England," "The Frontier of the Middle West," and "The Frontier of the Far West." A large cast of characters is presented. One may at times doubt whether he is witnessing a presentation of a history of the frontier, but, as to the westward movement, he is assured of plenty of that, for there is much stage business in getting the actors from place to place.

Part one, "The West under Spain, France, and England," follows the usual pattern. Perhaps the dismissal of the Spanish and the French with the statement that, "although their presence and activities . . . are a part of the background of the history of the West, their colonial policies and their governmental institutions have not been described, since they left no significant, permanent impress upon American development," might elicit such questions as "What West?" and "What America?" from the Bolton converts. Still we must accept the author's own delimitation, the expansion of the English colonies, Canada excepted. With the chapter, "A Rival Enters the Field," the author gets down to the business of getting these colonies on the move. Adequate attention is given to the English fur

trader, French and English rivalries, colonial land schemes, and the expansion into the Old West. The casual reader, interested in the evolution of the frontier, may regret that our first frontiers on Massachusetts Bay and the James River are not dealt with on the ground that they were frontiers of England and did not remain frontiers very long anyway. But those of the Turnerian school will be patient, for, as everyone knows, the place to discuss frontier evolution is after one gets well out into the Middle West. Still what happened in Plymouth, Salem, or Jamestown may be as significant to the student of the frontier as the doings in Watauga, Marietta, or Detroit. As for the frontier society of the colonial back country, little is done with it, save to quote Turner as to the individualism of that "democratic, self-sufficing, primitive agricultural society" and to express the author's regret that "we cannot stop to examine the effects of colonial intermixture, similarity of geographical environment and isolation." One might wish that he had lingered a bit here, even if some of the romantic details of what happened "beyond the ranges" had been omitted.

In part two, "The Frontier of the Middle West," the author gets to the heart of his subject. Here is the perfect setting for that concept of the frontier which is a compound of Jacksonian democracy, Middle Western agrarianism, and a nostalgia for the *fin de siècle*, for what had been or what is supposed to have been, but which has regrettably disappeared. The treatment, as Dr. Clark points out in his preface, is topical rather than chronological. The swarming over the mountains, the pushing back of the Indian, the development of transportation, state making, the fight for free land, and the problem of frontier finance are described and evaluated. There is also a glance at frontier society and at cultural beginnings. Three main groups of romantic interpreters of the frontier are listed, but this list does not include the western historian. Since the material is handled in a topical form, the task of integration is difficult. In the performance of this, the author has not been particularly successful, and the reader is left to work out most of the connections for himself.

Part three, "The Frontier of the Far West," is, to quote the author, "frankly episodic in nature." With the Middle Western frontier left behind, all is without form and void. True, "the little fellow on the cutting edge" is still with us; the trapper, the farmer bound for Oregon and free land, the placer miner, and the cattleman,

and all those other "happy ghosts" who, as Professor Paxson has promised us, "will endure forever, a happy heritage for the American mind," are presented. But what of the unhappy ghosts who were now prepared to exploit a continent? Land, mineral wealth, oil, timber, water power, transportation ways, the Indian, the army, and even the Middle Western farmer himself were their spoils and from them, at least in part, they fashioned those instruments of power which were to control the economic destinies of America. The story of this conquest is, the reviewer submits, the central theme of the history of the American frontier from the close of the Civil War down. This story is but dimly suggested. To the efforts to prevent this conquest, so significant in the influence of the frontier on American society, the book gives scant attention. Two pages are given to the agrarian movement and seven lines are allotted to conservation.

ERNEST S. OSGOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
MINNEAPOLIS

*A Continent Lost—A Civilization Won: Indian Land Tenure in America.* By J. P. KINNEY. (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1937. xv, 366 p. Illustrations. \$4.00.)

While concerned primarily with the physical resources, past and present, of the American Indian, this conscientious and well-documented historical study illuminates the whole field of interracial relations. It is of particular interest in view of recent changes in the government policy on individual allotments.

Said Indian Commissioner John D. Atkins in 1885: "They [*the Indians*] must abandon the tribal relation and take land in severalty . . . which means self-support, personal independence, and thrift. Every Indian may own a homestead. What a heritage!" He advised that allotments be held in trust by the government for twenty-five years, a policy legally established by the Dawes Act in 1887. Obviously, it was not anticipated that they should indefinitely remain "Indian country," but rather that the possessors should quickly learn to stand upon their own feet and take their chances with other citizens. Perhaps because the educational process lagged too far behind economic emancipation, these expectations have been realized only in

part. Great progress has been made, as the author maintains, in education, development of character, and civic responsibility, and persons of aboriginal descent may be found doing well in every walk of life. Yet the poverty of the masses upon the reservations is in many cases extreme, even where sufficient acreage remains for a moderate support.

As far back as 1855, the Chippewa of Minnesota were by treaty allowed not more than eighty acres each, which might not be alienated for a mere five years. In 1899, the Nelson Act provided for a commission to negotiate for the cession of all Chippewa lands except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and for as much of these as might not be needed for individual allotments. Those classified as "pine lands" were to be sold at public auction and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the tribe.

In 1901 and 1904, the Chippewa were authorized to sell timber from their allotments, and the White Earth mixed-bloods were relieved of all restrictions in 1906. Not until the year 1910, when Mr. Kinney entered the Indian service as forester, was it finally determined that valuable forests still remaining should not be sold to speculators, but conserved and used for the benefit of the Indians.

The lack of a consistent and logical policy throughout the years is clearly shown in these pages. Government paternalism has been excessive and still continues. Nevertheless, Mr. Kinney's title indicates his belief that in the long view the Indians have gained more than they have lost.

ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

*Orient Meets Occident: The Advent of the Railways to the Pacific Northwest.* By ENOCH A. BRYAN, president emeritus of the State College of Washington. (Pullman, Washington, The Students Book Corporation, 1936. vii, 269 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

Discovery and settlement of the Pacific Northwest came relatively late, but with the improvement of transportation and particularly with the coming of the railroads the region has blossomed mightily. Mr. Bryan presents briefly the background of early exploration, settlement, and communication, and then in more detail the construction of the transcontinental and local Northwest lines. He adds little to our existing knowledge, but gathers a fair amount of information into

small compass. The work seems to be aimed neither at the casual reader nor at the specialist, but at some intermediate group—possibly students.

While the book is obviously the result of an intelligent man's interest in one phase of the history of his own region, it has several unfortunate drawbacks. Almost half of the book is devoted to background material that has been treated much better elsewhere. Great dependence has been placed on such secondary accounts as Hafen, Smalley, Sabin, Trimble, Hedges, Gilbert, Pyle, and Kennan. The only original material, with minor exceptions, is drawn from government sources; gaps are filled with *Poor's Manual*. In many cases even the best secondary works appear not to have been used, since there is no reference to them either in the text or in the brief bibliography, which is in poor form. Examples of missing authorities are the standard works on Astor, on the Pacific surveys of the fifties, on federal land grants, and on the transcontinental railroad conventions—all of which subjects are treated at some length in the book. Periodical literature is almost untouched and railroad reports are unmentioned. The present reviewer feels particularly badly about the omission of his own history of the western railroads—the only one in existence.

The summaries of the construction of such roads as the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific are but sketchy compilations of well-known facts. The most useful parts of the book are the histories of local lines in the Northwest, although a good map would make this material more serviceable. The entire book is uncritical of railroad practices, showing no interest in such matters as the financial complexities involved in the electrification of the "St. Paul." No attention is devoted to the influence of the rate structures of the various roads.

ROBERT E. RIEGEL

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE  
HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Minnesota Grows Up.* By CLARA SEARLE PAINTER and ANNE BREZLER. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1936. 144 p. Illustrations. \$1.75.)

There are too many graduates of our American schools who can be glib about distant times and places, but are not intelligent about their

immediate surroundings; who can manipulate the jargon of some special field of study, but are vague about the functions and processes of the institutions that condition their daily lives. The teacher, parent, or citizen who considers this situation a grave weakness in a democracy will welcome the news that the University of Minnesota Press is about to issue a second printing of *Minnesota Grows Up*. This primer of local history is admirably designed to awaken the child's interest in his home state, to stimulate his curiosity about its many activities, and to lay the basis for his understanding of its problems.

The scope of this little book is truly astonishing. It begins with the geologic processes that made the Minnesota country. It tells of the Indian occupation, the coming of the white men, the spread of settlement, the acquiring of statehood, the fur trade, the lumber industry, the opening of the iron mines, the vicissitudes of the farmers, and the rise of cities and modern industry. It ends with the growing concern for the conservation of human and physical resources that marks our adult community. Treating all these topics in 144 pages left the authors little space for specific personality or incident, and there enters the peculiar excellence of the book. The authors have concerned themselves chiefly with interpretation, with "Some Whys and Wherefores" of Minnesota's development. Yet they have managed to infuse this general material with a dramatic reality and narrative force that is usually attained only in more concrete episode. They have made intelligible and interesting to the grade-school child complex processes and difficult concepts that are sometimes strong meat for the mature mind to digest. These are accomplishments that need imitating.

The authors have used a variety of devices to achieve their ends. They have adopted a charmingly informal, story-telling style. They have personified Minnesota itself as the star of their story, so that the action of glaciers, seas, and rivers is "Changing Minnesota's Face"; the succession of sovereignties is Minnesota "Changing Flags"; the shift from specialized wheat farming to diversification is Minnesota stepping "From Bread Basket to Butter Keg." They have made the growth of population "A Lesson in Arithmetic" and have turned the usually dry-as-dust statistical charts into games with floors and walls and chimneys. And throughout they have used the familiar customs and activities of the present to make clear those of the past.

The book is skillfully designed as a "teaser." The narrative is sprinkled with direct questions, some of which are left unanswered for the young inquiring mind to work on. In addition, every chapter ends with several paragraphs, each marked with a little guidepost saying "Bypath." These contain a variety of suggestions for further reading and questioning. The lackadaisical teacher will not be at peace with this book in her pupils' hands, but the alert teacher will find it a challenge to lead her classes through the doors it opens.

Some things had to be left out, of course. But one omission is puzzling in view of its importance in the authors' theme. There is no mention of the agrarian crusade, of how the Minnesota farmers turned to the government for alleviation of their difficulties. This is especially to be regretted, since these writers would have made it clear even to children that Minnesota's political recalcitrance today is no new or accidental development.

No small share of the fun-having spirit of the book is due to its illustrations, the work of Miss Jane McCarthy. She has created a jolly little figure for Minnesota and has recorded the state's activities in a series of delightful sketches. The young reader can see Minnesota paddling its canoe along the rivers, marshaling its army of axes, and measuring its growth alongside the ruler's inches. The engaging spontaneity that marks both the drawings and the story style gives a fascinating form to the important content of *Minnesota Grows Up*.

HELEN B. CLAPESATTLE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
MINNEAPOLIS

*Gentlemen from England.* By MAUD and DELOS LOVELACE. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1937. 361 p. \$2.50.)

The story of the Englishmen who went to Martin County, Minnesota, in the seventies and tried to transplant the social and cultural life of the English countryside to a small frontier community has been waiting for a novelist for many years. It was almost inevitable that Maud and Delos Lovelace, with their flair for discovering the picturesque in Minnesota history, would someday use this material.

While *Gentlemen from England* deals particularly with the love affairs of Richard Chalmers, one of the young Englishmen, it is really a story of the early years of the colony. A group of men, many of them retired army officers or younger sons of well-to-do gentlemen,

were enticed to Minnesota by an American speculator who told them of fortunes to be made in raising beans. The Englishmen came, built large homes, and, to the astonishment of their American neighbors, hired men to plant and farm their land while they shot game, hunted foxes and wolves, or held hurdle races. The first year grasshoppers took their crops and the local bank their mortgages. Several years of bad crops and the closing of a bank started by two of the colony completed their ruin. The loss of their land was a personal tragedy to many, but their coming had been a boon to Martin County, since they furnished employment and money in the depression years following 1873.

It is quite evident that Mr. and Mrs. Lovelace are familiar with all that has been written about the colony. They give an accurate portrayal of the activities of the Englishmen, and of their relations, not usually pleasant, with their American neighbors. When the authors try to superimpose a somewhat melodramatic plot on the historical background, their story weakens. The men of the colony were too easily carried over to the pages of a novel and the characters lose vitality and flexibility because the authors could not divorce them from the men whose stories they had read. To most Minnesota readers, the story will be more satisfactory because of its local background than because of its success as a piece of fiction.

NANCY S. LOEHR

ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The society's search for items of Minnesota interest in files of eastern newspapers preserved in Boston libraries was used as a point of departure by Fred S. Heaberlin in the writing of an illustrated feature article entitled "School Marms Fair Targets for Cupid," which appears in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 9. To picture life in Minnesota in the fifties, he quotes from transcripts of articles to be found in the society's collections. He concludes that they "will be useful in compiling future histories of the state, and permit Minnesotans to see themselves as others saw them."

Letters written from Fort Ridgely in the early sixties by Captain John Jones and early pictures of the fort formerly in his possession, which were recently displayed by the society, are described by Emily Farnum in an interesting article in the *New Ulm Review* for May 13. The writer mentions the value of manuscripts and pictures for the reconstruction work that is now being conducted at Fort Ridgely by the National Park Service.

A total of 7,073 teachers and pupils — members of 230 organized groups — visited the museum of the society in the first six months of 1937. The largest museum attendance by classes in the past was recorded in 1935, when 7,050 members of such groups visited the Historical Building in twelve months.

Miss Livia Appel, a former member of the staff of the society, has been appointed managing editor of the newly organized University of Wisconsin Press at Madison.

One sustaining member, Mrs. Victor Robertson of St. Paul, and the following eighteen annual members joined the society during the quarter ending June 30, 1937: Dr. Stewart L. Arey of Excelsior; Leavitt R. Barker of Minneapolis; Ruth D. Beddie of Two Harbors; H. O. Chommie of Thief River Falls; J. G. Cohen of Minneapolis; Margaret Fletcher of Minneapolis; Carl J. Holcomb of Minne-

apolis; Laura A. Holmes of Minneapolis; Dr. Eugene M. Kasper of St. Paul; C. O. Lundquist of Minneapolis; Leroy Matson of Minneapolis; Mary M. Muckley of St. Paul; Herbert T. Park of Minneapolis; Charles E. Peterson of St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Flora M. Sheffield of Minneapolis; Martin E. Thornton of St. Paul; Rose M. Turner of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Eva E. Wold of Minneapolis.

The public schools of Kiester, Mahanomen, Minneota, Mountain Iron, and Wells have subscribed to the publications of the society.

The society lost seven active members by death during the past quarter: Arthur M. Wickwire of New York, April 10; Louis Betz of St. Paul, April 19; Louis Gluek of Minneapolis, April 29; Dr. Julian A. Du Bois of Sauk Center, May 4; Charles H. F. Smith of St. Paul, May 17; Mrs. Elbridge C. Cooke of Minneapolis, May 28; and Dennis F. Lyons of St. Paul, June 12.

A French translation of an article on Radisson and Groseilliers by Miss Nute has been published under the title "Quelques compagnons trifluviens de Radisson et de Desgroseilliers" in a recent special number of *Images de la Mauricie* of Three Rivers. The numerous errors of fact which appear in the translation are not present in the original article.

The superintendent presented an address on "Immigration and the Westward Movement in Ballad and Song" before members of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting in St. Louis on April 30. He spoke on the same subject before the Institute for Scandinavian Studies at the University of Minnesota on April 18, he described "Some Material for Olmsted County History" at a meeting of the Rochester Business and Professional Women's Club on April 26, he participated in the dedication of a new wing of the library of Hamline University on May 12, taking as his subject "Calm Voices," he spoke on "Ole Rynning: Immigrant Leader" on May 15 at St. Olaf College, Northfield, and he presented a Cap and Gown Day address on "Pioneering, Old and New" at Concordia College, Moorhead, on May 22. The curator of manuscripts spoke on "Adventures in Research" before the Hamline Circle of St. Paul on April 19, and on "Pioneer Women" at the state teachers' college at River Falls, Wisconsin, on June 30. The curator of the museum

spoke on "Early Minnesota" at the Central Lutheran Church of Minneapolis on April 1, at the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul on April 9, at the South St. Paul Junior High School on April 23, and before English classes from Mechanic Arts High School in the society's auditorium on May 13 and 14; he described the "Fascination of Minnesota History" for students at Macalester College, St. Paul, on May 16; and he discussed "Highways and History" in connection with the dedication of a highway marker at Osseo on June 27. Dr. Blegen, Dr. Nute, and Mr. Babcock each read a paper also at a session of the state historical convention of 1937 (see *ante*, p. 272, 274, 277).

Five members of the society's staff — Mr. Blegen, Miss Nute, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Larsen, and Miss Heilbron — participated in a Statehood Day program broadcast from the Historical Building over station KSTP on May 11. They answered questions presented by an interviewer concerning Minnesota's admission to the Union on May 11, 1858, and relating to the society's collections. Miss Nute was interviewed also over station WCCO on April 29. Early Methodist missionaries in Minnesota were described by Miss Ackermann as part of a program broadcast over station WTCN on May 9.

In a letter to the editor, Mrs. Lydia S. Deere explains that her booklet, *The Story of the Old Spoon*, which is the subject of a note in the June issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY, deals with the frontier experiences of her parents, not her grandparents (see *ante*, p. 224). "The story was written for the family to emphasize the everyday experiences of the frontier life of our parents," she writes. "The two main characters were Mr. and Mrs. Anders Gustaf Sohlberg. The homestead is at the west edge of Freeborn Lake. It now is owned by Andrew Falquist, as far as I know."

#### ACCESSIONS

A large and important collection of the papers of Lynn Haines, a well-known journalist and publicist both in Minnesota and in Washington, D. C., where he served as secretary of the National Voters' League, is the gift of his widow, who resides in Washington. The papers contain a wealth of material assembled while Haines served as editor of the *Searchlight on Congress* from 1916 to 1927. Among

them are the minutes of the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives from 1911 to 1913, material on the National War Labor Board, information about the careers of President Coolidge and Senator Robert M. LaFollette, and letters from many prominent individuals, including Louis D. Brandeis, Raymond B. Fosdick, Lynn Frazier, Kirby Page, Gifford Pinchot, Upton Sinclair, Alfred E. Smith, and William Allen White.

The personal character of Joseph N. Nicollet, the French explorer of the upper Mississippi Valley, is recommended by Thomas S. Williamson, missionary at Lac qui Parle, in one of the twenty-seven Nicollet items received recently from Mr. Forest H. Sweet of Battle Creek, Michigan. The collection includes personal letters written to Nicollet between 1832 and 1842 by Ferdinand R. Hassler, Sears C. Walker, Timothy A. Conrad, and other scientists, recommendations for the position of guide on Nicollet's expeditions, and a request from John Torrey for the use of his botanical collection. Lieutenant John C. Frémont, who was Nicollet's assistant on the expedition of 1838, is mentioned in one of the letters.

The detailed reminiscences of T. Granville Pearson, a Swedish immigrant of 1851 who settled first near Knoxville, Illinois, and at Vasa in 1855, are set forth in a narrative written in Swedish, which has been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Claudia G. Perkins of Chipewewa Falls, Wisconsin. It includes some interesting information about social and economic conditions among the Swedish settlers at Vasa.

The farming operations of Philemon M. Tuttle near High Forest from 1856 to 1881 are described in an incomplete series of his diaries received from Mrs. J. E. Brown of Stewartville. With the diaries are some miscellaneous papers—letters of 1856 from a bank at Winona, an order for a reaping and mowing machine dated 1864, and deeds for land in Olmsted County.

The Red River trails in the fifties are described by Daniel Hunt in a diary which has been copied for the society from the original in the possession of his daughters, the Misses Annie and Nellie Hunt of St. Paul. From 1857 to 1859 Hunt was engaged as a trader in western Minnesota, and he carried furs and supplies between St. Paul and Fort Garry. His diary was discussed by the Reverend Arthur

Gilmore of St. Paul in a paper presented at the Detroit Lakes session of the state historical convention of 1937 (see *ante*, p. 270).

Lumbering near Little Falls in the sixties, a flour mill at Eden Prairie, and banking methods of the fifties are among the subjects on which material is to be found in twelve boxes of papers of Isaac Crowe, presented by Mrs. M. E. Ecklund of Minneapolis. Crowe went to St. Anthony in 1857, engaged in the real-estate business, and served as an agent for a New York banker.

Photostatic copies of about fifty items of correspondence relating to the construction of roads in Minnesota Territory in the fifties have been made for the society from the originals in the archives of the bureau of topographical engineers, the office of Indian affairs, and the interior department at Washington. Included are letters written by Henry M. Rice and James H. Simpson.

An autobiographical sketch of Marcus Thrane, translated by his daughter, Mrs. Vasilia T. Struck, and her reminiscences of the Norwegian labor leader of the fifties are among the materials relating to his career that have been copied for the society through the courtesy of his grandchildren, Mr. Paul H. Struck and Mrs. Josephine T. Lewer of Minneapolis. Included are accounts of the organization of workingmen's associations in Norway, of Thrane's emigration to America in 1863, of his activities as the publisher of the *Norwegian-American* at Chicago, and of a lecture tour to Minnesota and other western states.

Letters written to Luman G. Simons by his wife, after she had fled to St. Paul from Glencoe during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, are among some thirty items of family papers that have been presented by their son, Mr. Orlando Simons of Glencoe. Included also are letters written from Glencoe by Mrs. Simons to her husband while he was serving in the Civil War.

The building and financing of the Northern Pacific Railroad are discussed in transcripts of seventeen letters from the Jay Cooke Papers made for the society from the originals in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society at Philadelphia. Among Cooke's correspondents are William L. Banning, Frank H. Clark, and James W. Taylor. Additional items of Minnesota interest among the

Cooke Papers in the period from 1868 to 1873 are noted on calendar cards compiled by Dr. Henrietta Larson of the School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

Eleven volumes of records of the First Baptist Church of Waseca, covering the period from 1868 to 1913, when it was discontinued, have been presented by Mrs. L. A. Bullard of Waseca. Included are minutes of meetings, treasurer's accounts, correspondence and letters of dismissal, statistical reports, and a secretary's book of the women's foreign missionary society of the church.

A record book of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Association from 1869 to 1912 has been presented by Miss Mabel Marvin of Winona, a former secretary of the association.

Seventeen "America letters" written by A. Jerpeland and telling of his experiences as a teacher in a Norwegian school in Fillmore County from 1871 to 1879 and as a farmer in North Dakota from 1879 to 1893 have been copied for the society from the originals in private hands in Norway by Mr. Arne Odd Johnsen of Oslo. He has copied also another group of letters and a diary written by Ole Nielsen, Sr., who settled at Estherville, Iowa, in 1866.

The activities of Moses E. Clapp as United States senator from Minnesota and as a leader of the Progressive party are described in some eighty items from his papers that have been copied on film slides for the society from originals in the possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harvey Clapp of Alexandria, Virginia. The collection, which covers the period from 1873 to 1916, includes newspaper clippings, programs, and letters from such prominent persons as Andrew Carnegie, Charles W. Fairbanks, Charles E. Hughes, Archbishop Ireland, Jeanette Rankin, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

A volume of minutes of meetings of the Pomona Grange, an organization of the Patrons of Husbandry in Hennepin and Anoka counties, has been photographed for the society through the courtesy of Mrs. Robert J. Kelly of Minneapolis. The record covers the period from 1881 to 1895. Reports of discussions on farming methods, educational problems, and economic subjects, of lectures by various individuals, including Dr. William W. Folwell, and resolutions

favoring the establishment of an agricultural college separate from the University of Minnesota are to be found in the minutes.

The diaries of Judge Charles B. Elliott of Minneapolis, covering the period from 1886 to 1901 and the year 1912, have been presented by his son, Major Charles W. Elliott. It will be recalled that a part of Judge Elliott's diary for 1888 was published in the June issue of this magazine under the title "The University of Minnesota's First Doctor of Philosophy." A brief sketch of his career by his son serves as an introduction (see *ante*, p. 121). Major Elliott has presented also a series of letters received from his father between 1912 and 1934, and a letter written by Henry H. Sibley to Colonel Charles E. Flandrau from Camp Release on September 8, 1862.

Minutes of meetings from 1923 to 1929 of the official board of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel of St. Paul, treasurer's accounts, and attendance records of the Sunday school from 1887 to 1922 are among thirty-six volumes of records presented by the church. A history of the church, prepared for its fiftieth anniversary in 1936, is included.

The St. Paul Protestant Orphan Asylum has presented a volume of minutes of meetings of the board of managers for the period from 1915 to 1926, account books for the years 1910 to 1929, and copies of letters written by the corresponding secretary in 1888-89.

The secretary's records for the period from 1891 to 1929 of the Tourist Club of Minneapolis, a women's study club, have been presented by Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells of Minneapolis. The gift includes the constitution and bylaws of the club, printed programs, and the treasurer's account book.

Five volumes of daily reports kept at an engine house of the St. Paul Fire Department from 1891 to 1901 have been presented by the station, which is located at De Los and Robert streets. Names and schedules of firemen and reports on fire-fighting in the days when horse-drawn apparatus was used appear in the records.

Letters written by Major Carl L. Stone while he was serving with the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War are among family papers presented by his aunt, Miss

Marion L. Sloan of Rochester, to supplement an earlier accession (see *ante*, 15:466). Included in the collection, which fills a filing box, are letters written by Major Stone's mother between 1899 and 1911, when she was living in the Philippines.

Annual reports of the Woman's Presbyterial Missionary Society of the St. Paul Presbytery and reports of local societies for the years from 1916 to 1934 have been added to the papers of the society, through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward L. McAdams of St. Paul (see *ante*, 3:41).

A copy of a master's thesis on "American Amusements in the 1830's," prepared by Mr. Frank H. Heck at the University of Minnesota in 1929, has been presented by the university's department of history.

A detailed history of the First Presbyterian Church of Two Harbors, compiled by Judge William E. Scott for its golden anniversary on March 6, 1937, has been presented by the trustees. The document contains quotations from the minutes of the session and other church records.

Pioneer life, early schools and industries, and events in the history of Anoka County, as recalled by local pioneers, are described in some twenty essays by Anoka County high-school students that have been copied for the society.

A recent addition to the society's collection of explorers' narratives is a two-volume set of the Baron Louis Lahontan's *Nouveaux voyages dans l'Amerique Septentrionale*, both published at The Hague, the first in 1709 and the second in 1703. In this work, Lahontan relates the story of an exploring expedition into what is now central Minnesota in 1688. Its authenticity has been the subject of considerable controversy, and many historians contend that the journey described was purely imaginary. Among the baron's champions is Professor Stephen Leacock, whose address on the subject, presented before the society in 1933, is published *ante*, 14: 367-377. The society previously had both volumes of the French edition of 1703, an English edition of 1703, and an Italian translation of the first volume, issued in 1831.

A photostatic copy of *A Description of Lewis' Mammoth Panorama of the Mississippi River* by Charles Gaylor (Cincinnati, 1849) has been made for the society from a pamphlet in the Library of Congress. The author was well known as an actor and as a newspaper editor in Cincinnati. A copy has been obtained also of a Dutch version of the text of the same panorama, published under the title *Reusachtige Panorama van den Mississippi naar schetsen door den Heer Lewis op zelve genomen* ('s Gravenhage, 1852), located in the New York Public Library. Unfortunately these booklets were not discovered before the publication of Henry Lewis' "Journal" in this magazine last year (see *ante*, 17: 141). The text that accompanied *Hudson's Great National Painting of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers* (New Haven, 1848) also has been copied by the photostatic process from an original in the New York Public Library. B.L.H.

A copy of *Behind the Scenes* by Elizabeth Keckley (New York, 1868) has been acquired for the library of the society. This now rare book depicts the life of a Negro woman who, born a slave, became Mrs. Lincoln's modiste. It has a Minnesota interest because some students of the Lincoln period attribute its authorship to Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, fiery editor of the *St. Cloud Visiter*, who went to Washington in 1863 and in the next three years served as a war nurse and an employee in a government bureau. The latter position she sacrificed as a price for too frank criticism of President Johnson. When she went to Washington she was a bitter critic of Lincoln, but a personal meeting with the president dispelled her antagonism, although she apparently continued for some time to be resentful in her attitude. The story of the claim that Mrs. Swisshelm is the author of the Keckley book is reviewed *ante*, 17:107, 216. A.J.L.

Three issues of the *Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot*, a rare Boston newspaper, have been acquired by the society through the kindness of Judge Kenneth Brill of St. Paul. The issues are dated April 4, 1808, and September 16 and 20, 1820.

About sixty-five pieces of telephone equipment assembled by Mr. George W. Johnson, a pioneer in the telephone business, were presented by the Tri-State Telephone Company with appropriate ceremonies on June 28. Among those who participated in the program,

which was presented in the auditorium of the Historical Building, were Mr. Roy F. Wilder, general manager of the Tri-State Telephone Company; Mrs. Arthur Cragg of St. Paul, through whose efforts the collection was obtained for the society; Father James Connelly; Mr. George W. Robinson, former president of the company; Mr. L. O. Painter, chief engineer of the company; Mr. Johnson; and Mr. Ira C. Oehler, vice president of the society, who accepted the gift on its behalf. Some of the items in the collection, which includes switchboards, mouthpieces, dials, transmitters, receivers, complete instruments, both manual and automatic, and the like, date back to the eighties, and others are modern in design. As other pieces of equipment become available, the telephone company is planning to add them to the collection, which is now on display in the society's museum. It offers a vivid picture of the progress of one method of communication in the Northwest in the past half century. The exhibit is described in detail by Mrs. Cragg in an illustrated article which appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 20.

A bronze tablet "to honor the Pilgrims of the Mayflower" was presented by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Minnesota on May 21. Colonel Carl R. Gray, Jr., governor of the Mayflower society, made the presentation, and the tablet was accepted by Mr. Edward C. Gale, president of the historical society.

A roster of the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, organized for service in the Spanish-American War in the spring of 1898, was presented by several surviving members of the regiment in a special ceremony at the Historical Building on May 27. Mr. Ira C. Oehler, vice president of the society, accepted the roster, which was inscribed by Captain Paul E. Henninger.

Many items of firemen's equipment, including a leather bucket, a pompier ladder, wrenches, a hat, a lantern, and metal badges, and a number of photographs have been presented by Chief William J. Sudeith, Mr. Charles Willis, Mr. W. E. Barron, and Captain Duncan Ferguson of the St. Paul Fire Department. Several policemen's badges and a whistle are the gifts of Mr. Joseph Mounts of the St. Paul Police Department. The Minneapolis Police Department has presented a blackjack used in 1917 by Chief Frank Brunskill.

Commander Louis H. Roddis of the United States navy has presented a full-dress uniform coat that he wore as a medical officer in the Mexican campaign of 1914 and in the World War. A sabre, a canteen, and a cord, used by Daniel H. Hunt of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, have been received from the Hunt family through the courtesy of the Misses Annie and Nellie B. Hunt of St. Paul. A photograph of Captain John Jones, who participated in the Sioux War as a member of the Third Minnesota Battery (see *ante*, p. 209), and swords and military sashes that belonged to him are the gifts of Mr. John Henry Jones of St. Paul.

Among recent additions to the costume collection are dresses, lingerie, hats, shoes, parasols, combs, purses, and accessories received from Miss Mary H. Folwell and Miss Vera Cole of Minneapolis and Miss Annie I. Carpenter and Mrs. H. W. Kingston of St. Paul. Dr. J. C. Ferguson of St. Paul has presented a buffalo hide overcoat worn by his father in the seventies.

A footstove used about 1820 is the gift of Mrs. Etta V. Dyar of Hollywood, California. A silver water pitcher, goblets, and a caster, all dating from 1875, are the gifts of Miss Cleona L. Case of Minneapolis.

Oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson from Mrs. Charles E. Power of Center City, and of Charles, Eliza, and Nellie Brown, Elisia Cook, and Maria L. Pottgieser, from Mr. Charles W. Brown of St. Paul; crayon portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William Franklin from Miss Ada Hewitt of Belle Plaine; and photographs of Judge Thomas Canty from J. J. McHale of Minneapolis, of D. W. Ingersoll and Senator Knute Nelson from Mr. F. G. Ingersoll of St. Paul, and of a hundred and thirty World War veterans from Lanesboro, Renville, and Rochester are among recent additions to the society's portrait collection.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

The first annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists was held in Washington on June 18 and 19. Papers and addresses on "The Significance and Use of Business Archives" by Herbert A. Kellar, on "The Scope and Functions of a State Archives Department" by Margaret C. Norton, on "Federal Archives Outside the District of Columbia" by Philip M. Hamer, and on "Archival Progress in the Historical Records Survey" by Luther H. Evans were included on the program.

A colorful pictorial map of the Northwest Territory has been issued by the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission in collaboration with the participating states (see *ante*, p. 101). On it are graphically illustrated the more important historic sites in the territory in 1787, the steps by which the United States came into possession of the area, Jefferson's "conception for the subdivision of the new West," and the way in which the territory was divided into the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and, in part, Minnesota. On the reverse are a copy of the Ordinance of 1787 and an account of the sesquicentennial celebration that opened in New York on July 13.

The publication of *American Newspapers, 1821-1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada* (New York, 1937. 791 p.), edited by Winifred Gregory under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America, marks the completion of a huge co-operative project carried on over a period of more than three years, and reaching into every state in the Union, as well as into the Canadian provinces. This volume has gathered in one place a list of all files of newspapers published in America during the period indicated and known to be preserved in various libraries, newspaper offices, courthouses, and municipal buildings, or owned by private individuals. It constitutes one of the most valuable reference tools that has yet been made available for historians and scholars in allied fields, as well as for members of the legal profession and all others who have occasion to use newspaper files. The Minnesota section of this comprehensive work occupies some twenty-two pages. In a work of as wide scope as this, and one upon which so many people have labored, it is

to be expected that errors will be found. When the great general value of the work is considered, however, they diminish into insignificance. The omission of the Minnesota Historical Society's file of the *Emigrant Aid Journal* of Nininger for the period from December 1, 1856, to May 5, 1858, is to be regretted, however, for it is the most nearly complete file of that valuable paper in existence. A.J.L.

Daniel Sutherland Davidson is the author of a monograph on *Snowshoes* which has been published by the American Philosophical Society as volume 6 of its *Memoirs* (Philadelphia, 1937. 207 p.). The author's chief interest is in the construction of the snowshoe and the distribution of the various types. Some information about the use of the snowshoe by the Minnesota Chippewa is included. Professor Davidson seems to have confined his study to the aboriginal tribes, however, as no mention of the use of this means of transportation by explorers, fur traders, and pioneers has been found in the volume.

The *Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies* is discussed by Joseph G. Knapp and John H. Lister in a pamphlet published by the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration as number 1 of its *Bulletins* (1935. 92 p.) The contributions to the development of co-operative purchasing by farmers of such organizations as the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Union, the American Society of Equity, the Farm Bureau, and the National Co-operative Council are briefly described.

"The Birth and Growth of the Northwest Farmers Union" is the subject of an article by A. W. Ricker in the *Farmers Union Herald* of South St. Paul for May. He traces the story of the union back to 1915, when, as a member of the staff of *Pearson's Magazine* in New York, he prepared a pamphlet for distribution among members of farm organizations in the Northwest. The plan suggested there did not materialize, according to Mr. Ricker, until May, 1925, when "at Des Moines, Iowa, we organized the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations." He notes also that in 1933 the Agricultural Council, which "includes about all the farm and farm marketing organizations of the present day," was formed at Washington. The author devotes a second chapter to his relations with the Non-partisan League.

*Areas of Intense Drought Distress, 1930-1936* and the *People of the Drought States* are the titles of pamphlets published by the Works Progress Administration as numbers 1 and 2 of series 5 of its *Research Bulletins* (1937. 54, 81 p.). Rainfall statistics for seventy-seven Minnesota counties are presented in the first pamphlet; in the second is noted the increase or decrease in farms and farm population in the same counties during the drought years.

That "Minnesota has the largest Finnish rural-farm population" of any state in the Union is brought out by Horace H. Russell in an article on "Finnish Farmers in America," which appears in the April issue of *Agricultural History*. The Finns, according to Mr. Russell, began to settle in Minnesota in 1873, when a "Swedish agent sent two hundred and thirty Finns to the territory being settled by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Later in the same year, the London office of the railroad announced that the same agent had another group of two hundred and forty-two adults and a large number of children ready to embark for Minnesota." The writer points out that greater numbers of Finns settled in Minnesota after 1890, particularly in St. Louis County, which they found "somewhat similar to Finland, with countless lakes and rocky, swamp and peat lands." Communities at Finland, Cramer, Isabella, and Embarrass are described. Finnish co-operative enterprises in America are discussed, and special attention is given to the Cloquet Cooperative Society organized by Finnish mill workers in 1910.

The program of an Institute for Scandinavian Studies, conducted at the Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota from April 18 to 21, included an address on "The Singing Emigrant" by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen of the Minnesota Historical Society, lectures on "The History and Present Status of the Vinland Problems," on "A New Interpretation of the John Cabot Expedition," and on "The Problem of Pre-Columbian Voyages to North America in the Fifteenth Century" by Professor Laurence M. Larson of the University of Illinois, a discussion of "Swedish Immigration to America" by Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, and a review of "Problems and Possibilities in the History of Scandinavians in America" by Professor Karen Larsen of St. Olaf College, Northfield. Professor Larson and Dr. Blegen participated also in a

program presented at St. Olaf College on May 21 to commemorate the centennial of the arrival in America of Ole Rynning.

On April 15 the historical records survey of Pennsylvania began the publication of the *Keystone Bulletin*, a four-page leaflet devoted to news items about its activities. Among the articles in the first issue is a statement, by Julian P. Boyd, of the services rendered by the survey to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The fact that in 1877 Bishop Henry B. Whipple bought land at Fort Maitland, Florida, where he "erected a winter home and occupied it through 1901," is noted in a little book entitled *Fort Maitland: Its Origin and History* (1936). A portrait of the Episcopal bishop of Minnesota accompanies the text.

Chapters on Sault Ste. Marie under French, British, and American rule are included in Professor E. Clever Bald's study of the *French Seigniorship at Sault Sainte Marie*, which has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Evening News* of the Sault for April 8 to 17 (32 p.). The estate with which he deals "extended 18 miles along the St. Mary's River, and 18 miles inland from the stream," writes Mr. Bald, and it "was granted by Louis XV in 1751 to two of his loyal subjects," Captain Louis de Bonne, sieur de Miselle, and Ensign Louis de Gardeur, sieur de Repentigny. It is interesting to note that Jean Baptiste Cadotte, a fur trader and explorer in the Minnesota country, "seems to have been the only tenant on the vast estate."

Two stout volumes of the *Debates and Proceedings of the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, 1850* have been reprinted by the offset process for the Indiana Historical Bureau (Indianapolis, 1935. 2107 p.). A third volume, in which is reprinted the *Journal of the Convention of the People of the State of Indiana, to Amend the Constitution*, has now been added to the set (1936. 1085 p.). These books afford an interesting example of the use of offset printing in making available historical source materials.

The Iowa visits of the "Hutchinson Singers"—the well-known entertainers who in 1855 established the Minnesota town that bears their name—are described by Philip D. Jordan in the *Palimpsest* for May. In the June issue, Hubert H. Hoeltje tells of the Iowa experiences of Oscar Wilde, under the title "The Apostle of the Sun-

flower in the State of the Tall Corn." Wilde visited Iowa in March, 1882, on the same lecture tour that took him to Minnesota. Readers of MINNESOTA HISTORY will recall that his Twin City appearances were described by John T. Flanagan in the issue for March, 1936.

*The Winnebago-Horicon Basin: A Type Study in Western History*, by Joseph Schafer, has been published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as volume 4 of the *General Studies of the Wisconsin Domesday Book* (Madison, 1937. 349 p.). It includes detailed studies of racial elements, settlement, land selection, industrial development, and the like in Calumet, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Winnebago counties. In three chapters the author presents also "such data as may tend best to interpret the planting and the progress of the more important cities" in the area—Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, and Menasha.

Life at Prairie du Chien, Cassville, and other western Wisconsin communities of a century ago is described in letters quoted in a recent biographical study of a pioneer Protestant Episcopal missionary, the *Reverend Richard Fish Cadle*, by Howard Greene (Waukesha, Wisconsin, 1936). A detailed description of Prairie du Chien is presented by Cadle in a letter of December 2, 1837, which is here reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. One chapter of the narrative is devoted to Cadle's connection with Nashotah House, the Episcopal theological seminary of frontier Wisconsin. Among his associates there was James Lloyd Breck, later widely known for his Minnesota activities.

The fiftieth anniversary of the creation at Wausau, Wisconsin, on June 19, 1887, of the Minnesota district of the Evangelical Synod of North America is commemorated in an *Anniversary Book*, in which are included brief sketches of member Evangelical churches in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North and South Dakota (40 p.). Among the many illustrations in the booklet are portraits of men who have served as president of the district and pictures of churches. A brief "Historical Synopsis" of the activities carried on in the district in the past half century also is included.

The biography of a native of Wisconsin who became a well-known educator is related in a volume entitled *Charles Henry Keyes*, which

was written by his daughter, Maud Keyes Decker (Minneapolis, 1937. 216 p.). The earlier chapters, which deal with Keyes's boyhood at Prairie du Chien, are of special interest to Minnesotans.

Thirty *Studies in South Dakota Education*, prepared for publication by R. W. Kraushaar and others, are included in volume 18 of the *South Dakota Historical Collections* (Sioux Falls, 1936). Among the subjects discussed from a historical standpoint are school legislation, the financial support of education, the development of independent school districts and of consolidated schools, school transportation, teacher certification, the education of the Sioux Indians, and the South Dakota Educational Association.

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The career of *Floyd Björnsterne Olson, Minnesota's Greatest Liberal Governor* is outlined briefly in a newly published memorial volume by John S. McGrath and James J. Delmont (1937. 333 p.). The three campaigns for the governorship, in 1930, 1932, and 1933, are described, and a separate chapter is devoted to the events of each administration. There are also many tributes to the governor's character and services, including the eloquent address delivered at his funeral by the governor of Wisconsin. A notable feature of the book is the inclusion of a group of Governor Olson's addresses, messages to the state legislature, and proclamations. Here are to be found his three inaugural addresses; his program for the "co-operation of State and Federal Governments to reduce farm taxes, provide agricultural credit at lower interest rates, and the establishment of agricultural prices," outlined in 1931; his programs for compulsory unemployment insurance and for the state regulation and control of liquor; his sales tax veto message; an address presented at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1934; a proclamation establishing martial law during the Minneapolis truck drivers' strike of 1934; and many other public utterances that reveal the policies and the interests of a great political leader. A number of well-chosen illustrations add to the interest and value of the volume.

*Early Days and Ways in the Old Northwest* (New York, 1937. 295 p.), compiled by Maude L. Lindquist and James W. Clark, is a collection of readings on the early history of Minnesota. Descrip-

tions of the Sioux and the Chippewa are presented in a chapter on "The Red Man and His Ways," extracts from the narratives of four explorers appear under the title "The Minnesota That Was," accounts of the fur trade era are included in a chapter entitled "Pelts and Portages," and the services of missionaries of various denominations are described in a fourth chapter. Pioneer life in the territorial period and in the early years of statehood, Minnesotans in the Sioux, Civil, and World wars, "The Miner and the Lumberjack," early industrial development, the frontier school, and "Society in the Good Old Days" are among the subjects represented in the chapters that follow. Both secondary and source materials are included in the volume. Approximately a third of its total number of pages are reprinted directly from publications of the Minnesota Historical Society. The names of the compilers appear on the title page as authors, but their authorship is confined to short explanatory paragraphs that precede each of the thirteen chapters and a few of the individual items. The work is essentially one of selection and arrangement.

"Grand Portage" in the last decade of the eighteenth century, when it was the site of a great trading depot of the Northwest Company, is the subject of an article by Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society, in *Indians at Work* for April 15. She describes the brigades of canoes manned by gay voyageurs that landed at Grand Portage each summer, making it a scene of great activity. But she points out that "Grand Portage's glory was not for long," for "about 1800 it was learned that the post lay within the boundaries of the United States" and the British company erected a new post at Fort William. In the May issue of *Indians at Work*, Ralph D. Brown, director of the Minnesota historical records survey, tells of the "Archaeological Investigation" conducted on the site of the Grand Portage post in 1936. Workers engaged in a project conducted by the United States Indian service in co-operation with the Minnesota Historical Society were able to determine the location and outlines of the old stockade and to tell something about its construction.

Under the Minnesota division of state parks and the National Park Service, archaeological work begun at Fort Ridgely last fall, with the assistance of the Minnesota Historical Society, is being continued for the purpose of locating exactly each of the buildings that originally

comprised the fort. Whenever possible, remains are being preserved in their original places. The foundation of the barracks, a long, two-story structure, for example, has been kept just as it was found. Work on the restoration of the commissary, a one-story stone building, also is progressing. When completed, the exterior will resemble the original structure as closely as possible. A portion of the building that still is standing furnishes a working model for the masonry, and many historical documents have been consulted in the preparation of plans for the restoration. Granite is being obtained from the same quarry as that from which stone for the original building came, and additional stone and timbers once used at the fort and later in a neighboring church have been donated for the restoration. According to present plans, the rebuilt structure will be used as an assembly hall and historical museum, where material illustrative of life at the fort and of the period of the defense of the frontier may be exhibited. Many of the objects unearthed in the course of the excavations will be displayed there. It is hoped that the Fort Ridgely site will attract many visitors during the course of the present work, as well as later.

G. HUBERT SMITH

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Gustavus Adolphus College was celebrated by members of the faculty, the student body, and the alumni at St. Peter on June 5 and 6. Among former graduates who participated in the program were Colonel John A. Lundeen, Dr. Alfred Bergin, Mr. Henry N. Benson, and Dr. Peter Peterson. The anniversary was marked also by the publication of a special edition of the *St. Peter Herald* on May 28. From 1862, when St. Ansgars' Academy was established at Red Wing by Eric Norelius, the story of the present college is traced by Neal Nelson. Music, athletics, debating, and other special activities are the subjects of articles. The training of Swedish Lutheran pastors at Gustavus Adolphus is discussed by the Reverend V. H. Hegstrom.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Moorhead State Teachers College, which was marked by the school with an appropriate celebration on June 4 and 5, was the occasion for the publication of a number of articles about its history in the *Moorhead Daily News* for June 3. The careers of presidents of the college, from Livingston C. Lord to Ray B. MacLean, are outlined; changes in the curriculum are noted; the "evolution" of the campus is described; the

story of the "Old Main" building of the college, which burned in 1930, is related; the growth of sports is reviewed; and musical organizations that flourish on the campus are described. The anniversary is commemorated also in an article by Byron D. Murray which appears in the *Minnesota Journal of Education* for May.

The contributions of Minnesotans to American literature are surveyed by James Gray in an article entitled "The Minnesota Muse," which appears in the *Saturday Review of Literature* for June 12. Among the literary figures discussed are Charles Flandrau, the "complete cosmopolitan," Sinclair Lewis, "first American winner of the Nobel Prize," Scott Fitzgerald, "chronicler of the flapper's bright audacity," Grace Flandrau, "tireless explorer in space and in time," Glanville Smith, the "only man on the American horizon who seems capable of breathing life into the informal essay," and "three men, now dead, whose work has had a large influence on contemporary writers"—Arthur Upson, Oscar Firkins, and O. E. Rølvaag. The latter's largeness of spirit, writes Mr. Gray, "as revealed in 'Giants in the Earth,' is an enduring monument to the Scandinavian-American tradition which he celebrated." Minnesota writers, according to Mr. Gray, "are concerned no more than is normal and inevitable with Minnesota history," and they have tended to "ignore the dramas of purely local interest." He points out that "there are many vivid stories that remain untold: the fabulous rise of the cities of the Iron Range; the decay of the logging towns; the slightly incredible development of a huge medical clinic in a community so self-consciously languid that a nearby place actually calls itself Sleepy Valley." Mr. Gray concludes that "Obviously too much can be sacrificed to the cosmopolitan attitude," and that a "thriving literature must have roots in its own soil."

Mr. John K. Sherman is the author of a detailed history of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which appears in installments in the *Minneapolis Star* from April 26 to 30. He mentions earlier Twin City musical organizations that helped to pave the way for the orchestra's first concert on November 5, 1903, under the baton of Emil Oberhoffer. The finances of the orchestra during thirty-four years, its tours, its conductors, and its management, rather than its contributions to the musical development of the Northwest, are empha-

sized by the writer. Among the many interesting illustrations that accompany the narrative is a facsimile of the cover of the first program given by the orchestra.

An interview with Father Simon Lampe, who has worked among the Red Lake Indians as a missionary for nearly half a century, is reported in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* for June 11. He traces the story of Catholic missionary activity at Red Lake back to 1858, when Father Pierz began to work among the Chippewa of the region. Among the missionaries whose work is mentioned are Fathers Joseph Buh, Ignatius Tomazin, Aloysius Hermanutz, and Thomas Borgerding. Some information about the missions at White Earth also is included.

A pamphlet about *Baptist Activities: A Description of the Work of the Organized Baptists of Minneapolis and St. Paul* has been prepared by Ernest A. Finstrom and published by the Twin City Baptist Union (1937. 23 p.). It includes lists of Baptist churches in St. Paul and Minneapolis with the dates of organization and the charter and present membership, accounts of church societies in the Twin Cities, and brief sketches of individual churches.

Bishop Frank A. McElwain of Minnesota is the author of the first of the three parts of an article entitled "Seabury-Western Theological Seminary: A History," which appears in the *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* for December, 1936. He reviews the story of the Seabury Divinity School, which was established at Faribault as the Bishop Seabury Mission in 1858. In the sections that follow, the history of the Western Theological Seminary of Chicago is outlined by Percy V. Norwood, and Frederick C. Grant describes the union of the two earlier schools at Evanston as the Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in 1933.

An index (12 p.) to George C. Tanner's *Fifty Years of Church Work in the Diocese of Minnesota, 1857-1907* (St. Paul, 1909) has been compiled and published by Dr. Francis L. Palmer of St. Paul, from whom copies may be obtained for twenty-five cents.

"From Fur Traps to Iron Mines," the story of the triangular area of northeastern Minnesota in which the state's three iron ranges are located, is traced in the June issue of the *US Steel News*. The num-

ber is devoted chiefly to the activities of the Oliver Iron Mining Company on the Mesabi Range. In other articles in the issue an account of "The Soudan Mine—Oldest in Minnesota" is presented, "Hibbing, the Mining Town That Was Moved" is described, and the "Story of Open-pit Mining at Hibbing" is outlined.

Life in the winter lumber camps of northern Minnesota in the early eighties is described by E. H. Pelton in the *St. Cloud Daily Times and Journal-Press* for May 3. He recalls that "20 men slept in one bed" before a big fire built below a hole in the roof through which the smoke escaped. In the same paper for May 10, Mr. Pelton describes the logging operations of N. P. Clark and Thomas McClure in the upper Mississippi and Red River regions. He mentions, for example, a contract for the cutting of ten million feet of timber that was filled by one lumberman near Leech Lake in 1885.

A botanical study of the "*Big Woods*" of Minnesota: *Its Structure, and Relation to Climate, Fire and Soils*, by Rexford F. Daubenmire, has been published by the University of Minnesota as volume 6, number 2, of its *Ecological Monographs* (April, 1936). This account, which deals chiefly with the forests of one section of the Minnesota Valley, was prepared as a doctoral dissertation in 1935.

When Minnesota enacted a minimum wage law for women and minors in 1913, only one other state in the Union—Massachusetts—had such a law, according to Florence Burton, who reviews the "History of Minnesota's Minimum Wage Law" in the *Minnesota Leader* for May 15. She outlines the provisions of the measure, tells the history of its enforcement, and describes its present status.

Some "Early Minnesota Labor History" is presented in a series of articles which have been appearing in the weekly issues of the *Minnesota Union Advocate* since April 22. The beginning of labor organization in Minnesota is traced back to 1858, when the local typographical trades organized "as loosely federated independent unions. Next in rank were the cigarmakers, bricklayers, and the pipe trades." Information is included about the organization in 1890 of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and its early meetings and activities, the organization of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly in 1882, early Labor Day celebrations, and the like.

The first radio program broadcast by a Twin City newspaper is recalled in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 18, which deals with the establishment of station WBAD at Minneapolis in 1922. How audiences gathered in theaters at Litchfield, Arlington, and other Minnesota communities to hear the concert with which the *Journal* opened the new station on April 20, 1922, is related.

A pageant based upon Indian legends was presented at Itasca State Park on July 4 and 18 and on August 1 and 15, and at Camden State Park on July 10 and 11. It was produced under the auspices of the Northwestern Historical Association and the Minnesota Tourist Bureau.

A number of articles of local historical interest are included in an annual publication entitled the *Long Bow Country of Minnesota*, which is designed to advertise the attractions for tourists in a section of northern Minnesota. Among them are an account of "Our Last Indian War," the Leech Lake uprising of 1898, by Major Elbridge Colby; and a review of the "Story of Old Fort Ripley" by Judge L. B. Kinder. Mr. F. T. Gustavson of Cass Lake contributes a description of "Mounds and Relics in the Long Bow Country," Mrs. Sarah T. Heald tells of "Chippewa Indian Handicraft" produced in the region, and Ernest E. Nyvall reveals that the "Industrious Beaver" is still to be found in northern Minnesota. A brief account of the museum of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd also is included.

#### LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

A paper by Hiram C. Wellham on the Washburn Sawmill, which was operated at Anoka in the seventies, was read by Milo Pomeroy at a meeting of the Anoka County Historical Society on April 5. The paper is published in the *Anoka Herald* for April 28. The history of St. Francis was emphasized in a program presented at a meeting of the society held in that community on May 2. The story of the township was outlined by Mrs. B. Schaub, and the history of the local consolidated school was reviewed by the Reverend W. A. Rice.

Reports on the collecting activities of the Becker County Historical Society were presented at a meeting of the organization held at Detroit Lakes on April 13. The growth and arrangement of the picture

collection were described by Mrs. Harriet Weeks, and Mr. Arthur Foster told of other materials preserved by the society.

Since its organization in 1916 the Blue Earth County Historical Society "has achieved a collection of early newspaper files, records and objects in use during pioneer days, which is equalled by few county collections in this state," according to the writer of an article in the *Mankato Free Press* for April 5. Much of the credit for assembling and arranging the museum displays that are open to the public each afternoon in the Mankato Public Library is given to Mr. C. A. Nachbar.

The museum collection of the Chippewa County Historical Society, including about five hundred items, was formally opened to the public on May 14, 15, and 16, after being arranged for display in the Windom Building at Montevideo. Among the objects exhibited are pictures, farm implements, maps, kitchen utensils, china and glassware, books, manuscripts, and many other articles illustrative of early living conditions in the county.

The need for a Chisago County historical society is stressed by the writer of an editorial in the *Chisago County Press* of Lindstrom for June 3. Such an organization, according to the editorial, is "sadly needed." It calls attention to the fact that there is a "wealth of historical material in this section of the state to make such a move worthwhile and to supply plenty of interesting fuel" for a local society.

Miss Ella Hawkinson was re-elected president of the Clay County Historical Society at a meeting held at Moorhead on May 15. Mr. Carl A. Johnson was named vice president, Mrs. Edna Rice, secretary, and Mr. S. G. Bridges, treasurer. Mr. James Dahl of Glyndon spoke on the history of the Red River Valley, and President R. B. MacLean of the Moorhead State Teachers College discussed local museum projects.

More than six hundred objects of local historical interest assembled over a period of two years by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Rochester were presented to the Olmsted County Historical Society at a dinner held at Rochester on April 26. The collection will form the nucleus for a museum display that will be

arranged by the society in the new library building at Rochester. The principal address was presented by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, who took as his subject "Some Materials for Olmsted County History." Other speakers included Mr. Burt W. Eaton, president of the Olmsted County Historical Society, who accepted the collection on behalf of the society, and Mr. H. C. Theopold, director of the local WPA museum project. Some of the articles presented to the historical society were displayed at the dinner.

About four hundred people attended the summer meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, which was held at the county fair grounds on June 27. Among the speakers were the Reverend T. Tjornhom, who gave a reminiscent talk on pioneer experiences in Fergus Falls, and F. J. A. Larson, who described pioneer life in Amor Township. Mr. Larson's paper appears in full in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for June 28. A column of "Historical Society Notes" signed by the secretary, E. T. Barnard, appears from time to time in the *Journal*. In the issue for May 27, for example, he tells of recent accessions, of visitors to the local museum, and of plans for the summer meeting.

In honor of Professor C. A. Duniway, who retired after serving for thirteen years as president of the Rice County Historical Society, the organization held a dinner meeting at Northfield on May 11. A resolution expressing the society's appreciation of Dr. Duniway's untiring efforts on its behalf was introduced by the Reverend F. F. Kramer of Faribault and was unanimously adopted. Professor Agnes M. Larson of St. Olaf College reviewed the early history of Northfield, and Mrs. Joe Gannon of Northfield spoke on "The Development of Musical Organizations" in the same community. The latter address appears in full in the *Northfield Independent* for May 13.

A scrapbook containing newspaper clippings of the proceedings of the city council of Faribault from April 9, 1872, to June 25, 1877, is a recent addition to the collection of the Rice County Historical Society. The book, which is believed to have been compiled by H. P. Sime, was found in an old barn in Faribault.

The Roseau County Historical Society's extensive museum collection has been attractively arranged in quarters in the new municipal

building at Roseau by the curator, Mr. P. O. Fryklund. The museum was opened to the public on June 19 in connection with the celebration commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of white settlement in the county (see *ante*, p. 274).

Rooms in the new municipal building at St. Cloud have been placed at the disposal of the Stearns County Historical Society for the display of its museum collection. The exhibits have been arranged under the direction of Mrs. H. L. Kaufman and Miss Marjorie Carter, according to an announcement in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for April 9. An appeal for objects illustrative of pioneer life in Stearns County for the museum collection appears in the same paper.

The museum of the Swift County Historical Society has been rearranged in a room specially prepared for its use by workers employed in a WPA project in the courthouse at Benson. The museum was officially opened to the public on March 30.

The story of the railroads of Washington County was reviewed by E. J. McCollum at a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society held at Stillwater on May 17. His paper is outlined in the *Stillwater Gazette* for May 20.

Mr. W. A. Stickley was elected to the presidency of the White Bear Historical Society at its annual meeting, which was held at White Bear Lake on May 24. Other officers named at the same meeting are Mrs. Nellie Fulton, vice president, F. D. Mehlhorn, secretary, and William Luedke, treasurer.

An appeal for objects, manuscripts, and other items of significance for a study of county history was published in the *Gazette-Telegram* of Breckenridge for April 22 for the Wilkin County Historical Society. An account of the work accomplished by the society in co-operation with the local WPA appears in the issue of the same paper for June 17.

The Yellow Medicine County Historical Society, which was organized at Clarkfield on May 8, is the latest addition to the list of local historical organizations in Minnesota. At the organization meeting the following officers were elected: Thomas Reinertson of Canby, president; Herbert Wilson of Hazel Run, vice president; Jay

L. Putnam of Granite Falls, secretary; and Fred Gillingham of Granite Falls, treasurer. The new society held its first regular meeting at Clarkfield on June 7.

#### LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Eight of the ten sections included in the fiftieth anniversary edition of the *Mankato Free Press*, issued on April 5, are crammed with articles and pictures relating to the history of Mankato and Blue Earth County. The event commemorated is the paper's first appearance as a daily on April 4, 1887. Much of the material in the first two sections relates to the history of the *Free Press*, which was established under its present name by General James H. Baker in 1880 — the “product of a merger of the Mankato Union and the Mankato Record.” The origins of these earlier papers are traced back to the fifties. Sketches of editors and publishers of the past and present and an account of the building occupied by the *Free Press* also are presented. Scores of articles about special phases of local historical development appear in the sections that follow. Beginning with the selection of the site by Parsons K. Johnson in 1852, the early history of Mankato is presented in narrative form; it is the subject also of a chronological outline giving events in the city's history from 1850 to 1870. Transportation and communication in the Mankato area are described in articles on early roads and trails, steamboating on the Minnesota River, the development of railroads after 1868, when the Minnesota Valley road reached the city, and the organization of the local telephone company. Detailed accounts of early churches and schools are included, the beginning of the city's park system is described, and the exploits of the local military units of the fifties and sixties are set forth. Amusements enjoyed by the pioneers of the fifties and the social life of the eighties as it is reflected in a column of “Home Jottings” in the *Free Press* are the subjects of articles. The history of the Blue Earth County Fair is traced back to 1859, when a county argicultural society was organized at Garden City. Scores of illustrations, some of which are of unusual interest and value, appear in the issue.

Judge Hiram S. Goff of Mankato recalls events connected with his boyhood at Mapleton half a century ago in a reminiscient narrative the first installment of which appears in the *Blue Earth County*

*Enterprise* of Mapleton for April 23. The same paper publishes a review of the history of Beauford Township by Sumner J. Getty, beginning with the issue of June 11.

Recollections of life in Carlton County in the eighties are presented by James Dunphy in a series of articles, the first of which appears in the *Carlton County Vidette* for June 10. Lumbering activities, farming methods, and early transportation in the region are among the subjects touched upon. A reminiscent account of pioneer life in the same county is contributed to the *Barnum Herald* for June 24 by John Manni, who includes some interesting and unusual comments about medical and veterinary practices among the Finnish pioneers.

The people of New Germany commemorated the golden jubilee of this Carver County village on June 26 and 27. Many interesting items about the history of the village, which was established after a branch of the Great Northern Railroad was completed between Excelsior and Hutchinson, appear in the special edition of the *New Germany Messenger* issued on June 19. The founding of the town and the beginning of business activity there, the coming of the railroad, the establishment of a post office in 1900, the organization of a fire department, and the platting of the village are among the subjects of articles. A chronology of events for each year from 1890 to 1936 also is included.

Of unusual interest and value is a reminiscent narrative by Theodore F. Koch which appears in the "Old Settler's Issue" of the *Clara City Herald*, published on June 25 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the community. He relates that "about the middle of September, 1884, Martin W. Prins of the firm of Prins and Zwanenburg of Amsterdam, Holland, and I, a partner of the firm of Koch & Company of Gronengin, Holland, arrived in Olivia, Minnesota, as guests of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company." They came to buy land, and as a result of this visit they purchased "34,000 acres of virgin prairie. In the next few years, the firm of Prins & Koch made additional purchases bringing the total of land owned and controlled to over one hundred thousand acres in Renville, Kandiyohi, and Chippewa counties, Minnesota. This land was sold to actual settlers on long time and easy terms at from seven to ten dollars an acre." From an office in Chicago, the Dutch promoters

encouraged settlers to buy their lands. Mr. Koch tells how, on some of the Chippewa County lands, Clara City, which was named for his wife, was platted in 1887. Among other reminiscent accounts in the issue are those by Mrs. Koch and by A. J. Prins, who left Holland in 1890 to take charge of the Prins and Koch elevator at Clara City. A general account of the early settlement of the district also appears in the *Herald*.

A history of the "Lac qui Parle Indian Mission" by John J. Oyen appears in installments in the *Watson Voice* from April 22 to July 1. In the earlier articles, the author tells something of the fur trade in the upper Minnesota Valley and describes the activities of Joseph Renville. By using early township plats, Mr. Oyen is able to trace the course of roads and trails used by fur traders and missionaries in the Lac qui Parle country, and he has drawn from county archives and interviews with pioneers many other interesting bits of information about the early history of western Chippewa County. In his concluding installments he describes the centennial programs held on the mission site in the summer of 1935 (see *ante*, 16:302).

The growth and development of a south Minneapolis settlement house is traced in a recently published booklet entitled *A History of Pillsbury House* (16 p.). The story of the settlement is traced back to 1879, when the Plymouth Congregational Church opened a "News-boys' Sunday School . . . in an old building on Second Street and Third Avenue South." In the following year a kindergarten was opened in the same building. A settlement house with a resident worker was organized in 1897 and in 1905 this became known as Pillsbury House.

The first installment of a history of Hubbard County by J. H. Nixon appears in the *Hubbard County Herald-Tribune* of Akeley for June 24. The writer settled in the region in 1896 and much of his narrative is based upon personal reminiscences.

Grand Rapids as it appeared in 1891 when W. J. Green arrived there is described in detail in the first installment of his "Reminiscences," which appears in the *Itasca County Independent* of Grand Rapids for May 7. At that time, according to Mr. Green, who now lives in Toronto, the two hundred inhabitants of the village and the

lumberjacks who went there to spend their earnings had at their disposal about twenty saloons.

A Minnesota community that is only twenty years old, Suomi in Itasca County, was the scene of an anniversary celebration on June 20. In connection with the commemoration, pupils in the local school were asked to write histories of the settlement. That prepared by Ruth Salo, a twelve-year-old pupil in the eighth grade, was judged the best of those submitted. It is published in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* for June 16.

The first of a series of articles entitled "When Kenabec County Was Young" is contributed by S. B. Molander to the *Kanabec County Progressive* of Mora for April 15. The establishment of the county in 1858, the beginning of settlement, county organization, early communities, early agriculture, steamboating on the St. Croix, and many other subjects are touched upon. Included also are historical sketches of individual communities, such as Brunswick, Groundhouse City, and Mora.

An *Early History of Lincoln County* compiled by A. E. Tasker consists for the most part of materials reprinted from other county histories and from newspapers (Lake Benton, 1936. 352 p.). Special sections are devoted to narratives of pioneers, to the churches, schools, and villages of the county, to newspapers, and to biographical sketches of early settlers. Histories of only two townships—Hansonville and Hendricks—are included; brief statements about the others are grouped in a section headed "Organization of Townships." A useful "Roster of County Officials" is included, and an account of "County Extension Work and the 4H Club" is contributed by the assistant county agent, Lawrence Biever.

The organization of the Elm Creek Cemetery Association in Martin County on June 24, 1872, is described in the *Sherburn Advance-Standard* for June 17. Papers relating to this early association were found in the possession of one of its officers, Mr. M. Clementson, and in the office of the register of deeds at Fairmont.

Mrs. S. C. Pew has drawn upon the records of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Fairmont for a history of the organization,

which appears in four installments in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* from May 17 to 24. The writer tells of the founding of the organization in Fairmont in 1879, of the meeting of the national union there in 1915, and of various local activities.

The changes in the methods of planting and harvesting corn that have been observed by Mr. Timothy Rowley in his long career as a Martin County farmer were described by him at a meeting of the Fairmont Kiwanis Club in May. Mr. Rowley has resided in East Chain Township since 1859, according to the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for May 19, which includes an interesting survey of his talk.

The days when "farmers had to wait in line for many hours before unloading at the various hay barns" of Worthington are recalled in the *Worthington Globe* for May 13. In the early nineties the town was known as a shipping point for hay, according to this account. "In 1891 there was shipped from Worthington nearly 2,000 carloads, in 1892, 2,400 cars, and in 1893, 3,000 cars."

"A Red River Valley Water Mill" built in 1889 on the Wild Rice River near Perley and still in operation is described by Alma E. Riggle in the *Northwestern Miller* for June 9. A picture of the mill, which is said to be the "only flour mill in the Red River Valley turned by water power," accompanies the article.

That the first regular mail service in Stewartville made use of a carrier who also "brought flour, sugar, and groceries and did shopping for the early settlers" at Preston is revealed by C. A. Duncanson in a history of the local post office, which appears in the *Stewartville Star* for May 13. From the appointment of the first postmaster in 1856 to the present, the history of the Stewartville post office is briefly traced by the writer.

The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of East Grand Forks as a city is commemorated in a special edition of the *Weekly Record*, a local newspaper, for June 11. The story of the first white settler, William C. Nash, who erected a log cabin at the mouth of the Red Lake River in 1869 and who became a leader in the community that grew up around him, is told in some detail. A picture of his cabin accompanies the article. Another article of historical interest in the *Record* deals with fords, ferries, pontoons, and bridges, by which the

crossing of the streams that form the Grand Forks has been accomplished.

School buildings erected at Glenwood from 1869 to the present are described in the *Glenwood Herald* for May 27. Information about the sites, size, method of construction, cost, and the like is included.

The history of Morristown in Rice County was reviewed in a pageant presented in connection with an old settlers' celebration on May 29 and 30. The history of the village, which dates back to 1855, and the story of the pageant are outlined in the *Faribault Daily News* for June 1.

Some experiences of Fred Faribault and members of his family, all pioneer residents of the city of Faribault, are recounted by Bruce Smith in a narrative which appears in the *Faribault Daily News* for June 17. The author, a local high-school student, received first place for this essay in a contest sponsored by the Charter Oak chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first installment of an article dealing with the early history of Redwood Falls, by Minnie M. Lee Knudson, appears in the *Redwood Gazette* for May 27. She tells of the experiences of the settlers in the Sioux War, of the building of a stockade on the site by Colonel Samuel McPhail, of his promotion of the settlement, of early schools, business establishments, and the like. Her paper was prepared for presentation before a local women's club.

Business and social activities at Dundas in the eighties are recalled by Ivan Ringstad, who went there to live with his parents in 1883, in the *Northfield Independent* for April 29. "Everything in Dundas centered around the Archibalds and the Archibald mill," he writes. At the mill, "Mr. E. T.' inspected the wheat, tested the flour, 'Mr. Cyril' looked after the finances, my father saw that the accounts were kept balanced, and carload after carload rolled away for all points East and abroad." On more than one occasion, according to Mr. Ringstad, E. T. Archibald "drove up to our home and asked my mother to drop everything and bake him a batch of bread, in order to confirm his tests."

"The Iron and Steel Industry of Duluth: A Study in Locational Maladjustment" is the title of an article by Langdon White and George Primmer which appears in the *Geographical Review* for January. The authors relate that "Duluth's first iron foundry was established in 1870 for the manufacture of railway cars," and that in the decade that followed several blast furnaces were built. Despite many factors that should point toward success, the great plant built at Duluth in 1915 by the United States Steel Corporation is today a "negligible producer and a keen disappointment." "Duluth's iron and steel industry has not grown and prospered" because the district is too remote from the great markets, according to the authors.

Under the title "Louisville, Minn., Once Flourishing Town, Now Just Grazing Land and Oats Field," Adolf C. Regli tells the story of a ghost town of the Minnesota Valley in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 6. He deals chiefly with the activities at Louisville of H. H. Spencer, who promoted the townsite in the early fifties. Pictures of the Spencer house, which is still standing on its original site, accompany the article.

With an account of the season of 1908, Leo H. Ruehle opens a series of articles on "Baseball in St. Cloud in Former Years" in the *St. Cloud Daily Times and Journal-Press* for April 6.

The discovery that "Old Ordinances Record Many Interesting Bits of History" was made by the writer of an article which appears in the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* for April 8. From an early ordinance book among the city archives of Owatonna he learned, for example, that "driving on Bridge or Bridge streets faster than a walk" was prohibited as early as 1869, that domestic animals were not allowed to run at large in the city after 1886, and that quarantine regulations for contagious diseases were put in force in 1889.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Clarissa and the fortieth anniversary of its incorporation as a village were the occasions for a community celebration there on June 19 and 20. Among the speakers were Mr. O. B. DeLaurier, who reviewed the history of the community; Mr. A. H. Hendrickson, who recalled some events connected with the founding of the village; and Mrs. F. B. Nutting, a pioneer who traveled from Faribault to Todd County in a covered

wagon in 1882. Brief interviews with pioneers conducted by Mr. George A. Etzell were a feature of the first day's program.

The village of Minneiska is the subject of a historical narrative by John Husser which appears in installments in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* of Wabasha from May 13 to June 3. According to the author the first settlers, who arrived in 1851, selected the site because they considered it a good place from which to sell cordwood to passing steamboats.

The fortieth anniversary of the beginning of public telephone service at Lake City is the occasion for the publication of a history of the local telephone company in the *Lake City Graphic* for May 13. The company was organized by G. M. Dwelle in the spring of 1897 and the thirty original subscribers were first given service on May 15 of that year.

A receipt signed by L. S. Judd and dated at "Marine Town March 30th 1837" is offered as evidence that the present year marks the centennial of the village on the St. Croix in a feature article by Jack Keefe which appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 9. The document was found by Mrs. Laura Pengilly in the attic of her home, which was formerly owned by Orange Walker, a local lumber magnate. Mr. Keefe outlines briefly the story of the founding and development of the lumber town of Marine, and reveals that its centennial celebration actually is planned for June, 1938.

Plans for the construction of a model lumber camp which will serve as a museum for the preservation and exhibition of objects connected with the history of the lumber industry are being formulated at Stillwater. Mr. Reuben Granquist has been named chairman of a committee to raise funds for the project.

A pictorial history of the logging industry in the St. Croix Valley is to be found in a collection of 435 photographs which has been presented to the Stillwater Public Library by Mr. John Runk.

Many interesting bits of information about the extent of the jewelry business established at Winona in 1862 by Stephen W. Morgan and about the expenses incurred by the owner are to be found in his early ledgers, still in the files of the firm that he established, ac-

according to an article in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for May 8. Among the entries, for example, is an inventory of the stock with which Morgan opened business in Winona. He reveals, too, that he repaired watches for some of the city's prominent pioneers, that he began to advertise in the local papers in 1863, and that he paid two dollars a week for board.

The history of Collinwood Township in Wright County is the subject of an article by Frank B. Lamson which appears in the *Cokato Enterprise* for April 1. He relates that a town that was platted on the shore of Lake Collinwood failed to develop. A picture of this community in 1868 accompanies the article.



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