

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

De svenska lutherska församlingarnas och svenskarnas historia i Amerika. By E. NORELIUS. Volume 2. (Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana Book Concern, 1916. x, 541 p. Illustrated)

Having spent the greater part of his life in religious work among the Swedes of the Northwest and serving as president of the Augustana Synod from 1874 to 1881 and from 1899 to 1911, Eric Norelius was well fitted to write an extensive history of the Swedes in America. In the first volume of this work, published by the Augustana Book Concern in 1890, Dr. Norelius follows the course of Swedish immigration and describes the Swedish settlements throughout the United States. The material is arranged in three parts, of which the first and last are comparatively short. Part 1 contains a general account of Swedish immigration in America and a specific treatment of the Jansonist settlement at Bishop Hill in Illinois. Part 2 takes up each settlement, its development and church organization, usually concluding with an autobiographical sketch of the most important pastor of the community, with some additional comments on his work. Over two hundred pages of this part relate to Minnesota and contain details concerning a large number of Swedish settlements. Among the outstanding ones are Chisago Lake, St. Paul, Red Wing, and Vasa. Part 3 includes a short history of the Lutheran Church, an explanation of the Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois, the relation of the Scandinavians to this synod, and the conferences held under the union; and, finally, a chapter of a bibliographical nature listing the Swedish books and newspapers published in America up to 1860. Among the chapters of this volume most interesting to the student of history are: chapter 2 of part 1 dealing with emigration in general, showing the influence of Swedes in America upon future emigration and upon the course of emigration, of which the Hedstrom brothers are a striking example; and chapter 5 of part 2 dealing with Chicago, graphically describing the cholera year of 1854

and exemplifying the significance of religion through the work of Pastor Carlsson among the immigrants.

In the second volume, recently issued, Dr. Norelius deals with the history of the Augustana Lutheran Church in America. The volume is divided into four parts, of which the first consists of an account of the withdrawal of the Scandinavians from the Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois and the consequent organization of a Scandinavian synod in 1864. Differences between the Norwegians and Swedes led to the establishment of separate synods in 1870. The growth of Swedish Lutheranism up to the present time is treated at length. Beginning with the eastern states, where manufacturing had created a large class of Swedish industrial workers, the account continues with the congregations of the Middle West, extending through the Mississippi Valley, and concludes with the establishment of Lutheran churches on the Pacific Coast, in the northern Rocky Mountain region, and Utah. Smaller Swedish congregations were also formed in Florida, Alabama, and Alaska—regions which lay outside of the synod geographical districts. The development in organization of the synod forms the subject of part 2. Here the formation of separate Norwegian and Swedish synods in 1870 is again treated and with more detail. Anniversary celebrations, such as the third centenary, in 1893, of the establishment of Lutheranism in Sweden, are described. Accounts of Augustana College, its foundation and location in Chicago in 1860, its removal to Paxton, its second removal to Rock Island, and the celebration of 1910, are scattered throughout this part. Part 3 defines the doctrines of the church and explains the church government. Descriptions, statistical in character, are given of institutions; such as schools, orphanages, hospitals, and homes for the aged, maintained by the synod. The largest division, part 4, is a detailed account with statistics of the twelve conference units of the synod, their organization, growth, and activities. The book concludes with a general summary of both volumes and a statistical résumé.

Although an occasional biographical sketch or description gives an insight into conditions of the time, the second volume stands out predominantly as a history of the Augustana Lutheran Church, based upon church records and reports. Other informa-

tion is incidental, scattered, and fragmentary, sometimes merely a repetition of, or reference to, material in volume 1, which for the student of history other than religious is of greater value. The plan of the two volumes as a whole, the division into parts, and the contents of the parts, might have been better unified, more coherent, and less redundant. Fortunately for the reader, the second volume contains an index, though a meager one, for both volumes, the first having been without one.

Living through the greater part of the period of which he writes, Norelius is able to contribute a wealth of historical material based upon his own observation. He uses, moreover, information furnished by many other men of the time, most of whom appear to have been careful and conscientious in their reports. Norelius selects material judiciously; when in doubt of the authenticity of his information, he indicates the possibility of error. Much that is of interest is brought out in the numerous autobiographical and biographical sketches. An occasional bit of humor adds realism.

In writing the history of the Swedes in America and of their religious development, Norelius contributes much information about pioneer life, particularly in the Northwest. The Lutheran Church performed a great mission in binding the people together not only religiously but socially, serving as a source of education both as a school and a publisher, intelligently guiding and directing emigration, and generously giving spiritual aid and encouragement to the pioneer.

SOLVEIG MAGELSEN

Stone Ornaments Used by Indians in the United States and Canada; Being a Description of Certain Charm Stones, Gorgets, Tubes, Bird-Stones, and Problematical Forms. By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD. (Andover, Massachusetts, The Andover Press, 1917. 448 p. Illustrated)

The present work is the fourth volume in an excellent series by Mr. Moorehead on the Indians: their stone implements, weapons, and ornaments; their history during the transition period on the reservations set aside for them; and their later progress in civilization and citizenship as part of the body politic.

The ornamental stone artifacts and others of undetermined use herein described have only a scanty representation in Minnesota collections, as shown by the late Professor N. H. Winchell's work for the Minnesota Historical Society, entitled *The Aborigines of Minnesota*, published in 1911. Criteria of age, indicated by patina and weathering, and of distribution, especially as observed in the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania, are briefly discussed by Professor Edward H. Williams. The polished slate artifacts of New York are very instructively described and figured by Arthur C. Parker of the New York State Museum in Albany.

Abundant and admirable illustrations, including 265 figures in the text, five colored plates, and three maps, add greatly to the usefulness of this work. Its bibliography, in seventeen pages, is divided into a general group and the following special groups: amulets, banner-stones, bird-stones, boat-stones, discoidals, pendants, pierced tablets or gorgets, plummets, spatulate forms, hoe-shaped forms, tubes, and miscellaneous objects.

The term "problematical," applied to many of these artifacts, is defined as "meaning, in the strict sense, stones presumably made use of by chiefs, shamans, warriors and women for personal adornment or in ceremonies or during religious rites."

WARREN UPHAM

History of Douglas and Grant Counties, Minnesota; Their People, Industries, and Institutions. CONSTANT LARSON, editor-in-chief. In two volumes. (Indianapolis, B. F. Bowen and Company, 1916. 509, 693 p. Illustrated)

In the first volume of this work the history of Douglas and Grant counties is presented in separate series of topical narratives which deal in the usual way with such subjects as the beginnings and progress of settlement; the establishment and organization of counties and towns; the development of transportation facilities; the rise of cities and villages; agricultural, industrial, and commercial growth; the establishment and subsequent history of schools, churches, newspapers, and fraternal organizations; the professions; military history; and various "sidelights on county history." The second volume is devoted to biographies for the most part of living residents of the two counties.

About a fifth of the historical volume consists of reprinted material not improperly employed as an historical and descriptive background for the work. A chapter on "Related State History," which appears in nearly all recent Bowen publications, serves as an introduction to the county histories. The chapters on the geology of the two counties are taken (without acknowledgment) from volume 2 of the *Final Report* of the Minnesota Geological and Natural History Survey. A long chapter, entitled "The Kensington Rune Stone; an Ancient Tragedy," is for the most part a reprint of the preliminary report of the museum committee of the Minnesota Historical Society on the subject of the authenticity of this alleged ancient record,¹ although the report is not given quite "in full" as stated. In view of the fact that this famous stone was unearthed in Douglas County and that the question of the origin of its inscription is still a matter of dispute among archeologists, it is not surprising that considerable space should be devoted in the present work to this mass of evidence pro and con. The editor himself expresses no opinion and calls attention to the fact that, contrary to a more or less prevalent impression, the Minnesota Historical Society has never taken sides in the controversy, the last official statement being "that the Council and Society reserve their conclusion until more agreement of opinions for or against the rune inscription may be attained." Another passage of some length, and also of no little historical interest, is taken from a series of articles entitled "To Red River and Beyond," which appeared in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, one of which, published in August, 1860, contained an account of the passage of the writer and his party through the region of Douglas County. The "anonymous magazine writer," the author of the series, was Manton Marble, a New York journalist, who later became owner and editor of the *New York World*.

The histories proper of the two counties are made up of intermingled historical narratives, statistical material, and accounts descriptive of present-day conditions. Of special interest to students of Minnesota history are the portions which deal with the situation in this region at the time of the Sioux outbreak of 1862 and with the process of organizing the counties. The

¹ *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 15: 221-286.

former accounts furnish an admirable illustration of the double effect of the Indian war in retarding and in advancing settlement. In the matter of county organization a number of interesting features are brought out. Each county was created at a time when there were few, if any, settlers in that part of the territory. Douglas County was created in 1858, the very year in which permanent settlement began. The next year, however, according to this account, "a move was started to organize Douglas for administrative purposes . . . and an election was held. . . . Not all of the settlers were willing thus to assume the responsibilities of government and it is narrated that only a few voted. The returns of the election therefore were not recognized by the authorities and the election was held to be void. . . . Not long after," the governor, under legislative authorization, appointed a board of commissioners, who, in turn, appointed a register of deeds, a sheriff, and a probate judge. "This organization was maintained until the time of the Indian outbreak, when it . . . was abandoned and all records that had been made were lost." It was not until 1866 that a permanent and complete organization was effected. Grant County, created in 1868, was first fully organized in 1873. The governor had previously appointed three county commissioners, and it is said that "in 1872, Peter N. Smith and Henry Secor, two lawyers from Otter Tail county, came down and induced the county commissioners to appoint a full set of officers, with Secor as auditor and Smith as county attorney. These officers evidently never held their positions legally, as they left no official record, and their presence here is known only through tradition."

In the chapter on "Sidelights on [Douglas] County History" are presented extracts from a number of reminiscent letters called forth on the occasion of the "home-coming week" celebrated at Alexandria in June, 1916. It may be well to note in this connection that such an occasion also affords an excellent opportunity for bringing together and preserving such tangible records of the past as the home-coming or homeward-looking former residents of a community may possess.

In general the work calls for the same sort of commendation and criticism as is to be found elsewhere in these pages in reviews of other commercial histories. The narrative, however, in many

places shows a somewhat keener sense of historical perspective, a more critical use of material, and a fuller appreciation of the value of intimate detail than is commonly the case with writers of such histories. On the other hand, it would seem that a more thoroughgoing search for, and exhaustive investigation of, local material, both public and private, would have resulted in a fuller treatment of certain phases of the subject at least. It is to be regretted that more attention was not paid, for instance, to the causes, progress, and influence of the notable influx of Scandinavians, and of the local aspects of the career of the most noted resident of the region, Senator Knute Nelson.

FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK

The Story of Minnesota. By E. DUDLEY PARSONS, instructor in English, West High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota. (New York, etc., American Book Company, 1916. 336 p. Illustrated)

Our Minnesota; a History for Children. By HESTER MCLEAN POLLOCK, teacher of history and civics in the St. Paul high schools. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1917. xiii, 373 p. Illustrated)

These volumes, written especially for children, supply a need, which has for a long time been apparent, of a textbook on the history of Minnesota suitable for use in the grade departments of the public schools of the state. *The Story of Minnesota* is similar in form to other textbooks of this character, each chapter having its material arranged under black-letter topical headings and concluding with the customary summary, suggestive questions, and references to sources. In such texts the material must of necessity be treated in the briefest manner possible. Mr. Parsons, by a judicious selection of topics and by the use of a moderate amount of detail, has succeeded in placing before his young readers in satisfactory form the history of the early periods of exploration, settlement, and political organization. He devotes the latter half of the book to an account of the rapid development of the natural resources of the state, of its growth in population, of its advance along economic, social, and educational lines, of the men who have wisely and capably directed

and contributed to this development, and of the part which the state has played in the larger life of the nation. Comprehensive summaries of the machinery of local and state government and a discussion of the duties of citizens form the concluding chapters of the book.

The usefulness of Mr. Parsons' book is greatly lessened, however, by numerous errors and questionable statements which it contains. Most of the errors are due to a carelessness which is quite inexcusable in one who purposes to write history. The painting "Father Hennepin Discovering St. Anthony Falls," reproduced on page 24, hangs in the governor's reception room of the capitol rather than in the historical library; and the painting given on page 116 is not "owned by the Minnesota Historical Society," nor was it executed by "Frank B. Mayer," but by Frank G. Millet. The *Minnesota Historical Collections* are constantly referred to as the "*Minnesota Historical Society Papers*," and the Northwest Company is always called the "Northwestern Fur Company." Critical historians now consider it quite unlikely that Carver ascended the Minnesota "as far as Big Stone Lake" (p. 35); and Carver does not make any reference "in his journal" to "a grant of land which two Indian chiefs made in his favor" (p. 36). The first mention of the grant appeared in Dr. Lettson's introduction to the third London edition (1781) of Carver's *Travels through the Interior Parts of North America*, brought out after Carver's death. On page 47 Pike is quoted as saying that "1,000,000 acres . . . was obtained [by the treaty with the Indians in 1805] for presents of the value of two hundred dollars . . . and a promise binding the Senate to pay two thousand dollars." This statement does not appear in this form either in Pike's journal or in his letter to General Wilkinson. His estimate of the number of acres acquired was 100,000, and the amount to be paid by the United States was left blank in the original articles. The Senate, ratifying the treaty in 1808, stipulated that the amount should be two thousand dollars. Mr. Parsons' ideas of geography are somewhat confused when he declares on page 41, "Beyond [west of the Mississippi] was Louisiana, stretching from the Rainy River to the Gulf of Mexico." His statement on page 60 that if a person had "been born in eastern Minnesota in 1783, he would have been under

the rule of France, England, and the United States . . . before his threescore years and ten had been completed" is incorrect, since France did not have title to any land in Minnesota east of the Mississippi after 1763. One can not fail to wonder from what source Mr. Parsons took his population statistics for 1849 (p. 102). His items do not in any particular agree with those of the census of 1849 as given in the *Council Journal* for 1849 (p. 183). He assigns to St. Paul, for instance, a population of 2,920, whereas the census count shows that the town contained 840 persons. Dakota County is omitted from the list of counties established by the first territorial legislature of 1849 (p. 102). These and many other misstatements should be corrected in a second edition.

Mr. Parsons has made his text more interesting and instructive by the use of numerous illustrations. Those which are reproductions from photographs are valuable adjuncts. Drawings for a work of this character, however, unless executed by one who is well acquainted with the period, are likely to contain anachronisms which render them valueless. Some of those which are found in Mr. Parsons' book are open to this criticism and might well have been omitted, particularly the one representing "Radisson and Groseilliers with the Indians"—all mounted on horses! The lists of references at the close of the chapters would be of more service if they contained more definite information about publishers, date and place of publication, and number of pages.

Our Minnesota, while undeniably written for children, does not follow the conventional form of textbooks. The narrative is rather long; and it is so encumbered with a mass of details as to be burdensome and confusing. The propriety of devoting, in a school history, forty-four pages to an account of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, twenty-four pages to the development of transportation facilities, and eighteen pages to the various exploratory expeditions to the upper Mississippi and lake region may well be questioned. The material of the book is not organized in accordance with a definite, well-ordered plan, and there is a noticeable lack of coherence and unity. Very little regard has been paid to the chronology of events—a method of treatment which naturally results in needless repetition. An account of the various treaties by which the Indians surrendered to the

government their title to lands within the territory precedes the chapter (6) dealing with the exploration period. The various exploratory expeditions to the Mississippi from the time of De Soto to the days of Schoolcraft are described in chapter 14, although much of the same material appears in chapter 6. A chapter devoted to the Civil War and to the Sioux outbreak is placed between chapters dealing with agricultural development and the history of transportation respectively, both phases of the state's history being traced from the earliest days to the present time. Miss Pollock has given us therefore not a connected history of Minnesota, but a series of sketches.

No footnote references to sources are given, the author contenting herself with a statement in the preface that "the sources which have been used are to be found largely in the diaries and papers of the Minnesota Historical Society, reliance put largely upon the statements of those who helped to make the history here related." The book is not entirely free from errors. Thomas Jefferson did not "make" the Ordinance of 1787 (p. 59). It was Schoolcraft and not Boutwell "who named Lake Itasca" (p. 103). When Henry H. Sibley came to Mendota, he made the trip on horseback from Prairie du Chien instead of from Traverse des Sioux, and he had the distinction of being a partner in the American Fur Company rather than one of its agents (p. 139). The statement (p. 159) that "when the territory began, there were only four counties" is not correct; the first territorial legislature created nine counties, three of which were declared to be organized counties. John Hawkins had played his part in the slave trade and gone the way of all bold seamen long before 1619 (p. 205).

Our Minnesota has, however, admirable qualities which go a long way toward offsetting these defects. Its author has been for many years an enthusiastic lover of Minnesota and its history. She is keenly aware of all the natural beauties of the state; of the romance and adventure which underlie so much of its history; and of all the economic, educational, and social advantages which operate to make it a wholly desirable place in which to live. Along with other educators she has advocated teaching to children the responsibilities of citizenship, but with more far-seeing wisdom than some, she has sensed that if children love

"the place where they live . . . care and responsibility for it will grow as a natural result." With this ideal in view, she has written this series of sketches, drawing with a loving and appreciative touch vivid pictures of the red men, the adventurous explorers, the fur-traders, and the pioneers, and investing each bare statement of fact and narration of event with vitality and interest. She leaves us at the last page with a feeling that her Minnesota has become "our Minnesota."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

At the stated meeting of the executive council April 9, Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, the society's field agent, presented a report on his work and a discussion of the possibilities of historical field work.

The legislature appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of the society during the biennium beginning August 1, 1917. This increase of five thousand dollars over the annual appropriations for the last ten years will barely cover the increased expenses due to the general rise in prices and will not permit any considerable expansion of the activities of the society.

The following new members, all active, have been enrolled during the quarter ending April 30, 1917: Professor Carl D. A. F. Abbetmeyer of St. Paul; Hjalmar Anderson of Rush City; Rev. Philip Gordon of White Earth; Cyril A. Herrick of Minneapolis; Hiram M. Hitchcock of Redwood Falls; Mrs. Marie L. Bottineau Baldwin of Washington, District of Columbia; and O. G. Boisseau of Holden, Missouri. Deaths among the members during the same period were as follows: Bishop Samuel C. Edsall of Minneapolis, February 17; Hon. Orlando B. Turrell of Redwood Falls, March 10; Lycurgus R. Moyer of Montevideo, March 14; Josiah Paine of Harwich, Massachusetts, March 14; and General Judson W. Bishop of St. Paul, March 19. All were active members except Mr. Paine, who was a corresponding member.

The *Western Magazine* for March contains an article entitled "The Minnesota Historical Society, an Exposition of the Importance of Its Public Work," by Franklin F. Holbrook, field agent of the society. Accompanying the article is a picture of the new building.

The inventory of the public archives of Minnesota, compiled by Mr. Herbert A. Kellar in 1915 under the joint auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society and the public archives commission

of the American Historical Association, has been reprinted from the *Annual Report* of the association for 1914 with the title *A Preliminary Survey of the More Important Archives of the Territory and State of Minnesota* (Washington, 1916. Pp. 385-476). Mr. Kellar's survey consists of detailed lists of the papers and records in the offices of the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state auditor, state treasurer, adjutant general, clerk of the supreme court, superintendent of education, insurance department, railroad and warehouse commission, department of grain inspection, department of weights and measures, dairy and food department, and state drainage engineer. As the present location of files in the vaults and offices is indicated, the work will greatly facilitate the consultation of the records for administrative as well as for historical purposes. The outstanding conclusion to be drawn from the report is that there is great need of more adequate provision for the arrangement and preservation of these fundamental materials for the history of Minnesota. "In most cases the officials have made the best use of what opportunities there were for safe-guarding archives; but, with the exception of those in the regular office vaults in the new capitol, there is no guarantee of safety from fire and water." Almost equally serious is the disorderly condition of many of the older records, exposed to dirt and in danger of destruction as waste paper. It is to be hoped that the legislature will ultimately provide the necessary funds for the establishment of an archives department in the new Minnesota Historical Society Building.

GIFTS

From Judge Grier M. Orr the society has received a collection of about seventy miscellaneous pamphlets, some of which are of considerable value for Minnesota history, and a partial file of the *Minnesota Law Journal* published from 1893 to 1898. Numbers 2, 3, and 5 to 8 inclusive of volume 1, numbers 4 and 5 of volume 4, and number 9 of volume 5 are needed to complete the file.

From Joseph R. Murtaugh, manager of the Bronson-Folsom Towing Company, Stillwater, have been received six account books of trips made in 1908 and 1909 by the "Clyde," a steamer

engaged in rafting logs and lumber on the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers between Stillwater and Dubuque, Iowa. The record of each trip includes detailed accounts of expenditures for labor, fuel, food, and sundries, the "log book," and an account of rafts received and delivered.

Mr. Cass Canfield has presented a small, attractively bound volume published by himself, containing a number of letters found among old papers belonging to his great grandfather Lewis Cass. The collection, issued under the title *General Lewis Cass, 1782-1866* (1916. 41 p.), includes letters to Cass from James Monroe, Louis Philippe, Andrew Jackson, and James Buchanan, and two written by Cass himself.

Besides three volumes of *Indiana Historical Collections* and eight numbers of its *Bulletin*, the Indiana Historical Commission has presented a copy of the medal designed by Miss Janet Saddler and struck in commemoration of the centennial of the admission of Indiana to the Union in 1816. This is mounted in an attractive booklet containing information about the medal, the centennial, and the history of the state. The copy received is number 904 of 918 proofs, and the booklet contains the personal autograph of Governor Samuel M. Ralston.

The Rice Statue Commission has presented the society with a copy of a book entitled *Statue of Henry Mower Rice* (Washington, 1916. 90 p.), in which are printed the proceedings at Statuary Hall, in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives on the occasion of the presentation and acceptance of the statue of Henry M. Rice. A photogravure reproduction of the statue forms the frontispiece of the volume.

Copies of the *New York Evening Post* of February 8 and 9, 1815, have been presented by Mr. H. N. Westaway of Duluth. The latter of these issues is especially interesting as it contains the news of the battle of New Orleans.

From Miss Julia Crooks of St. Paul has been received an annotated copy of Irving's *Astoria* formerly the property of her grandfather Ramsay Crooks and said to have been presented to him by the author.

The society has received from Mr. Frederic W. Pearsall of Granite Falls a very good specimen of the ancient cloth woven by the Sioux women a hundred or more years ago. It is in the form of a bag about seven inches wide and five inches deep. In the earliest time the yarn employed in the manufacture of the cloth was spun from the shredded bark of nettles or basswood trees; later worn-out woolen cloth was utilized. Both sorts of yarn were apparently used to make the bag just acquired.

A photograph of eight members of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, taken in St. Paul in 1896, at the time of the thirtieth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been received from Charles A. Rose, document clerk in the office of the secretary of state.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The *Proceedings* of the Eleventh Annual Conference of Historical Societies (Washington, 1916. Pp. 291-348) has been issued as a separate of the *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for 1914. It contains papers on "The Chicago Historical Society," by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt; "Research in State History at State Universities," by James A. Woodburn; and "Restrictions on the Use of Historical Materials," by Lawrence J. Burpee. Discussions of the last two papers are also reported. An appendix contains summary reports of the activities during the year of ninety-three historical societies in the United States and Canada. Because of the unavoidable delay in the publication of these *Proceedings* as a part of the *Annual Reports* of the American Historical Association, a condensed report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference of Historical Societies, held in Cincinnati, December 28, 1916, has been issued independently (15 p.). It contains brief abstracts of papers on the affiliation or federation of state and local historical societies in Pennsylvania, Ontario, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts; also the usual summary reports of the activities of eighty-seven societies. At this last conference a plan of organization as a semi-independent body under the auspices of the American Historical Association was adopted.

The *Fifteenth Report* of the public archives commission of the American Historical Association, edited by Victor H. Paltsits, chairman, has been reprinted from volume 1 of the *Annual Report* of the association (1916. Pp. 349-476). It consists of a brief statement of archive progress during the year and of two appendixes. One of these is the survey of the Minnesota archives noted elsewhere in this issue, and the other comprises the "Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Conference of Archivists," which was held in connection with the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago in December, 1914. This includes papers on "Legislation for Archives," by Charles H. Rammekamp, and "Principles of Classification for Archives," by Ethel B. Virtue.

The tenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held in Chicago, April 26, 27, and 28, 1917. The headquarters and most of the sessions were in the building of the Chicago Historical Society. Among the papers read at the meeting the following are of special interest to students of Minnesota history: "Glimpses of Some Old Mississippi River Posts," by Louis Pelzer of the State University of Iowa; "The Military-Indian Frontier, 1830-1835," by Ruth Gallaher of the State University of Iowa; "Fur-Trading Companies in the Northwest, 1763-1816," by Wayne E. Stevens of the University of Minnesota; "Some Possibilities of Historical Field Work," by Franklin F. Holbrook of the Minnesota Historical Society; "The Influence of the West on the Rise and Decline of Political Parties," by Homer C. Hockett of Ohio State University; and "A Plan for the Union of the United States and British North America, 1866," by Theodore C. Blegen of Milwaukee. The president's address, by Frederic L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin, dealt with "The Rise of Sports, 1876-1893." At the business session St. George L. Sioussat was elected president and Mrs. Clara Paine of Lincoln, Nebraska, secretary-treasurer. The sentiment of the members present was in favor of holding the 1918 meeting in St. Paul, but the final decision was left to the executive committee.

The *Proceedings* of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for 1915-16 comprises part 1 of volume 9 and is issued as an extra number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* (1917. 206 p.). It contains an account of the ninth annual meeting at Nashville in April, 1916, by Beverly W. Bond Jr., reports of officers and committees, the president's address by Dr. Dunbar Rowland on "The Mississippi Valley in American History," and such of the papers read at the ninth annual meeting as have not been printed elsewhere. The report of the committee on the management of state historical museums consists of "Notes on Some Western Museums," by the chairman, Charles E. Brown.

The Indiana Historical Commission, which was established two years ago to promote the proper observance of the centennial of the state's admission to the Union, has issued a series of eight

Bulletins, of which the last two comprise a formal report of the activities of the commission to December 1, 1916, and an account of the final celebration at Indianapolis on December 11 (42, 29 p.). Of special interest also is number 6 of these *Bulletins* entitled *Organization of County and Local Historical Societies*, by Harlow Lindley. This contains an excellent statement of the objects and advantages of such societies and a list of thirty-one already organized in the state. The constitutions and by-laws of several of these are printed as models. The desire of the commission that some of the permanent results of its work should be along the lines of the preservation of the materials for Indiana history has brought about the publication of three volumes of *Indiana Historical Collections*. These comprise *Constitution Making in Indiana*, a *Source Book of Constitutional Documents*, by Charles Kettleborough (1916. 2 v.), and *Indiana as Seen by Early Travelers, a Collection of Reprints from Books of Travel, Letters, and Diaries, Prior to 1830*, edited by Mr. Lindley (1916. 596 p.).

The *Twenty-ninth Report* of the Commissioner of Public Records of Massachusetts, for the year 1916 (8 p.) illustrates the way in which that state looks after its archives. The records of 165 counties, cities, and towns were inspected during the year with reference to their "care, custody, and protection against fire"; several towns and counties were required to have part of their records repaired, renovated, or bound; and one volume which had been in private hands was restored through court proceedings to the town to which it belonged. The commission also assisted a legislative committee "in making a complete survey of the public records in the offices of the State House and in formulating recommendations in connection with them." Although fires occurred in four buildings in which local records were preserved, no documents were destroyed because of provisions which had been made for their safeguarding.

Prize Essays Written by Pupils of Michigan Schools in the Local History Contest for 1915-16 is the title of number 8 of the *Bulletins* of the Michigan Historical Commission (1917. 35 p.). This contest was arranged and the prizes were furnished by the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution and the Michi-

gan Federation of Women's Clubs. Similar contests are to be held each year and will doubtless be very helpful in arousing interest in local history throughout the state.

The Wisconsin Historical Society has brought out as number 85 of its *Bulletins of Information a List of Portraits and Paintings in the Wisconsin Historical Museum* (1916. 22 p.).

Bulletin number 1, descriptive of the museum and library of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, has been issued by the society (1917. 24 p.). The pamphlet is illustrated with photographs of a number of exhibits in the museum.

The Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, has begun the publication of a periodical entitled the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, the first number of which is dated January 8, 1917.

Mr. C. M. Burton of Detroit began last October the publication of a series entitled *Manuscripts from the Burton Historical Collection*, three numbers of which have now been issued (112 p.). The documents so far published relate in the main to the Northwest from 1754 to 1806 and are valuable contributions to history. They are edited by M. Agnes Burton.

A work full of suggestion for all students of conditions affecting the character, progress, and course of settlement in a new region is George N. Fuller's *Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan*, published by the Michigan Historical Commission as the first number of its *University Series* (Lansing, 1916. lxxii, 630 p.). Intended to introduce rather than to exhaust the subject, the work is limited to "a study of the settlement of the lower peninsula during the territorial period, 1805-1837," and is based largely upon information derived from state and local histories, the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, early newspapers, and other readily available sources. Within these recognized limits the author has produced an elaborately conceived and comprehensive work which may well serve as an inspiration and a guide to any who may undertake similar studies in the field of Minnesota history.

In view of the recent entrance of the United States into the European war and the probable absence from their election districts of thousands of voters for an indefinite period of time,

Josiah H. Benton's *Voting in the Field, a Forgotten Chapter of the Civil War* (Boston, 1915. 332 p.) is of especial interest. At the outbreak of the Civil War there was no legislation in force by which a soldier or sailor could vote anywhere outside of the district in which he resided. The injustice of this situation was quickly recognized in both the North and the South. Mr. Benton has treated at some length "the history of legislation or an attempt to legislate in every Southern State except four,—Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; and in every Northern State except Oregon," whereby this injustice might be remedied, a chapter being devoted to each state. The various sources of opposition to such legislation, the methods of voting in the field employed, and the results of the inclusion of the soldiers' votes in the succeeding elections are particularly brought out.

Evangelists Seier (Minneapolis, 1916. 256 p.), edited by Pastor Th. Himle, is published in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hauge Synod Chinese Mission, held in Red Wing, Minnesota, 1916. The book contains songs, sermons, reports, and letters, many written by the men and women actively engaged in the missionary work under the auspices of the synod. The biographical sketches, accompanied by photographs, are largely of Minnesota people. The greater part of the book, however, deals with conditions in China, the need of religious teaching, and the progress of the Lutheran mission work.

In order "to save . . . some portraits and observations that might otherwise be lost" Waldemar Ager has collected and edited in *Oberst Heg og Hans Gutter* (Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 1916. 327 p.) letters and diaries written by members of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment. The organization of a Norwegian regiment was formally begun at a meeting of Norwegians, recently arrived in America, held in Madison, September 15, 1861. Norwegians, some of whom came from or later lived in Minnesota, made up over ninety per cent of the regiment. A short description is given of the reunion of May 17, 1914, at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds.

Nordmænd og Norske Hjem i Amerika (Fargo, North Dakota, 1916. 208 p.) is the title of a book by Hans Jervell, published for the purpose of showing what Norwegians have done for the

development of the Northwest and incidentally to encourage the bygdelag societies. The book contains biographical sketches of Norwegians grouped according to the bygdelag from which they emigrated.

Along the Scenic Highway (96 p.) and *Opportunities along the Scenic Highway through the Land of Fortune* (151 p.) are two recent publications of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The former, attractively illustrated, covers the "historical, scenic, physical and railway features" of the region traversed by the railroad. The latter contains statistical data on the schools, churches, professions, industries, and commercial houses of cities and towns along the Northern Pacific line, the prevailing nationality of the population in each case being included.

A full account of the exercises in connection with the dedication of the monuments erected to Minnesota officers and soldiers who lost their lives in the Civil War and are buried in the national military cemeteries at Little Rock, Arkansas, Memphis, Tennessee, and Andersonville, Georgia, which occurred September 22-26, 1916, is contained in the *Report* (74 p.) recently issued by the Minnesota commission appointed by the legislature of 1913 to have charge of the placing of these memorials.

Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., Minneapolis, 1866-1916 is the title of a handsome book issued by this house to mark the fiftieth anniversary of its founding (62 p.). The history of the enterprise from its beginning as a retail hardware and stove business under the name of Janney and Moles to its present position as one of the leading jobbing houses of the Northwest forms an important chapter in the economic history of Minneapolis and of the entire state. Brief biographies of the men who have been prominently connected with the management of the business throughout its history and numerous illustrations add to the value of the publication.

The Third Infantry Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Association has issued the *Proceedings* of its thirty-second annual reunion, held at Minneapolis, September 6, 1916 (20 p.). A list of the members of the association recently deceased, reminiscent letters from absent comrades, and a memorial sketch of Major

James M. Bowler, by General C. C. Andrews, are noteworthy features of the pamphlet.

On October 14 and 15, 1916, a "Reunion of Old Boys" was held at Rochester, Minnesota, an account of which has recently been published by Charles N. Chadbourn of Minneapolis (61 p.). The pamphlet contains also a "List of Old Rochester Boys" and a panorama photograph of a group of those who attended the reunion.

An historical sketch of the Minnesota Boat Club, organized in St. Paul in 1870, is published in the spring, 1917, issue of *Corning's Quarterly Razoo*. The article is illustrated with photographs of a number of men who played a prominent part in the organization during its early years.

The April issue of the *Western Magazine* contains a sketch of Alexander Ramsey by the late Return I. Holcombe. The article is the first of a series entitled "State Builders of the West."

Under the title "Early Day Thrills Written by Pioneer," the *Mankato Daily Free Press* of April 16 prints a review and summary of Captain Potter's "Recollections" published in the November issue of the BULLETIN.

The problem of how the state of Minnesota may fittingly express in concrete form its recognition of the services rendered by one of its foremost citizens, Henry H. Sibley, seems about to be solved. The legislature of 1917 authorized the appointment by the governor of a committee to investigate the feasibility of the construction of a highway to be known as the General Sibley Memorial Highway. Starting at the junction of Chippewa Avenue and Annapolis Street, West St. Paul, the proposed highway is to follow the Mississippi River bluff until it reaches the limits of Mendota, whence it is to form a suitable approach to the Sibley House, which is located in the village and which, since 1910, has been in the possession and care of the Minnesota Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The project includes the setting-aside of a park to be called the Sibley State Park, which in extent shall conform to the limits of the tract generally known as "Happy Hollow."

Following an annual custom, the Native Sons of Minnesota observed the sixty-eighth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota Territory with a banquet and appropriate exercises at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, March 3. Judge J. W. Willis of St. Paul delivered an address on the history of territorial Minnesota, sketching briefly the leading events, tracing the Indian origin of a few geographic names, and relating incidents about some of the better known men of that period. Dr. H. M. Bracken of the Minnesota State Board of Health in a short talk emphasized the need of a more adequate system of the keeping of vital statistics, particularly of the registration of births.

The Pioneer Rivermen's Association held its annual meeting at the rooms of the Midway branch of the St. Paul Association on February 23. Twenty of the forty-three members were in attendance. A number of veterans in the packet service were called upon for brief speeches. Captain O. F. Knapp told of his carrying of DeHaven's Mammoth Circus up the Minnesota River on the "G. E. Knapp" in 1863, and William Cairncross of St. Paul described a trip of the "Dr. Franklin" up the Chippewa in 1848. An important action of the association was the tender to the government, in the event of war, of the services of its members as professional pilots on the Mississippi River. Samuel R. Van Sant was reelected president, and Fred A. Bill, secretary-treasurer. A full account of the meeting was contributed to the March 3 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* (Burlington, Iowa) by Mr. Bill.

A movement, led by Dr. Herman Fjelde of Fargo, North Dakota, has been inaugurated among the Scandinavians of the Red River Valley to collect material pertaining to their early settlement in that region. An account of the project, together with information concerning the first Scandinavian settlers in the valley, appeared in the *Crookston Weekly Times* of February 3, under the title "Valley Folks Will Compile Norse History."

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association was held at Winona, February 22. About five hundred and fifty pioneers, including representatives from every section of the county, were in attendance at the dinner. The following officers were reelected for the coming year: H. L.

Buck, president; J. T. Blair, vice-president at large; Mrs. A. A. Marvin, secretary; and Edward Pelzer, treasurer. An executive committee of eight members and a vice-president from each town of the county were chosen. The principal speaker at the exercises following the business meeting was Edward Lees of Winona, who, after giving a brief description of the region of Winona County as it appeared to Lieutenant Pike and Major Long, in 1805 and 1823 respectively, devoted the greater part of his address to an account of the early settlement of the county and to a comparison of the economic and social conditions of pioneer days with those of the present time. Mr. Lees's address is printed in full in the *Winona Herald* of February 22.

The Red Lake County Old Settlers' Association was formally organized on April 20 at Red Lake Falls. The following officers were elected: Eli Lasha, president; Evangeliste Quesnell, vice-president at large; E. B. Buse, secretary; A. J. Pouliot, treasurer; Frank Jeffers, historian; a vice-president was named from each town, village, and community in the county. Membership in the association is limited to those who have resided in the county for thirty-five years or more. The names of seventy-six of the charter members, together with the dates of their settlement in the county, were published in the March 22 and 29 issues of the *Red Lake Falls Gazette*.

About one hundred and fifty former residents of St. Peter living in Minneapolis and St. Paul met at the rooms of the St. Paul Association, April 14, and organized the St. Peter Association of the Twin Cities. The exercises following the banquet were presided over by Thomas J. McDermott of St. Paul. Gideon S. Ives of St. Paul, Judge E. A. Montgomery of Minneapolis, State Senator Henry N. Benson of St. Peter, and Judge Henry Moll of St. Peter made short addresses giving their recollections of the early history of St. Peter, and Superintendent C. G. Schulz of St. Paul discussed the educational influence of St. Peter in the Northwest. T. J. McDermott was elected president of the association, Miss Hermine Konig of Minneapolis, corresponding secretary, and Oswald D. Curtis of St. Paul, treasurer.

A permanent association of former residents of Murray County living in Minneapolis and St. Paul was organized at their first

annual meeting on April 14 in St. Anthony Park. Mr. Ira C. Peterson of Minneapolis was elected president, Mr. J. A. Maxwell of St. Paul, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Neil Currie of St. Paul, historian, of the association. The names of heads of families eligible for membership were published in the *Fulda Free Press* of April 27.

The sixtieth anniversary of the organization of Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis was celebrated on April 26. In a series of four-minute talks the various periods and phases of the history of the church were covered briefly.

A list of the first settlers of Winnebago City Township, Fari-bault County, with the dates of their arrival, is published in the *Winnebago City Press-News* of February 24.

A biography of Peter Maurin has been appearing serially in *Wheelock's Weekly* (Fergus Falls) since January 25. The series contains some valuable material on the early history of Stearns and Otter Tail counties, particularly as relates to the development of business enterprises and of methods of transportation. Mr. Maurin was born in the province of Carniola, Austria, and, with his brother Marcus, came to Minnesota in 1859. They at once embarked in the business of selling merchandise, going from place to place throughout the central part of the state, at first carrying their packs on their shoulders, later traveling with horses and wagons. In 1864 they settled at Cold Spring, Stearns County, where they soon built up an extensive trade in merchandise, grain, and fur. In 1871 Peter Maurin removed to Elizabeth, Otter Tail County, and was engaged in business there until his death in August, 1914.

Mr. W. V. Working of Henderson contributed to the April 5 issue of the *Belle Plaine Herald* an account of an old cave on Ney hill in Tyrone, not far from where Scott, Sibley, and Le Sueur counties meet. The cave is an excavation made during the summer of 1862 by a small band of pioneers living in the vicinity as a place of refuge from the Indians. The writer's description of the little settlement and of its experiences during the Sioux outbreak is based on the recollections of Mrs. John Brahs of Henderson, the sole survivor of the pioneer Tyrone settlement.

Interesting and valuable incidents in the musical history of Minneapolis were contributed to the February 18 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal* by Charles H. Freeman and Wheeler W. Sidwell, two of the city's oldest musicians, in an article devoted to the life and activities of Franz Danz Sr. Mr. Danz, whose death occurred in Los Angeles, California, February 6, came to Minneapolis in 1878 and at once took an active part in musical affairs, being the founder of the well-known Danz band and orchestra. A picture of Mr. Sidwell accompanies the article.

A picture of the first locomotive to run into Minneapolis over the Minnesota Central Railroad, and a reproduction of the first time card issued by the road, appeared in the *Minneapolis Journal* of February 18, accompanying a sketch of Edwin A. Wright, the road's first engineer, whose death occurred in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 7. The Minnesota Central Railroad, the northern division of which, extending from Minneapolis to Fari-bault, was completed in October, 1865, is now a part of the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad.

The beginnings of the Minneapolis street railway system are described in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* of April 8. Some interesting details in connection with the construction, management, and method of operation of the horse-car lines of the early seventies are furnished by Mr. Amos Caverly of Minneapolis, who took out the first car over the first stretch of track to be completed.

The April 26 issue of the *Slayton Gazette* contains a letter written by Mrs. A. B. Lester, a pioneer resident of Murray County, which gives an account of the first school and of the first religious meetings conducted in the county as well as some interesting facts about the early settlers.

The story of the extension of the city limits of Minneapolis in 1867 so that Dorilus Morrison would be eligible for the office of mayor is told by Frederick A. Penny in the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 4 under the title "Pioneer Recalls How City Obtained Its First Mayor."



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