

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Surface Formations and Agricultural Conditions of Northeastern Minnesota (Minnesota Geological Survey, *Bulletins*, no. 13).

By FRANK LEVERETT and FREDERICK W. SARDESON. With a chapter on Climatic Conditions of Minnesota by U. G. PURSELL. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota, 1917. vi, 72 p. Maps, plates, diagrams)

This bulletin is the second part of a report produced by the coöperation of the Minnesota and United States geological surveys, of which the first part, on the northwest quarter of the state, published two years ago, was reviewed in the May, 1915, number of the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN (1:59-61). Another part, treating of the south half of Minnesota and completing this work, is expected soon to be issued.

Professor William H. Emmons, director of the Minnesota survey, contributes a short introduction. Chapter 1, on the physical features of the state, has three full-page maps. The first shows the altitude above the sea by the contour lines of one thousand, fifteen hundred, and two thousand feet. The second outlines the diverse drift sheets, the loess of southeastern Minnesota, and the glacial Lakes Agassiz and Duluth. The third shows the areas of forest and prairie; it needs, however, a correction to outline a considerably wider tract of the predominantly prairie region east of the Red River, placing therein nearly all of Mahnomen, Polk, Red Lake, Pennington, Marshall, and Roseau counties.

Three glacial lakes, held by barriers of the departing ice sheet, are described and partly delineated by this report and its maps: Lake Agassiz, in the drainage area of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, named by the present writer in 1879; Lake Duluth, in the Lake Superior basin, first named by me in 1894 as the Western Superior glacial lake, but soon renamed Lake Duluth by Taylor; and Lake Upham, named by the late Professor N. H. Winchell in 1901, occupying an area of about 1,250 square miles of the St. Louis River basin, with outlet across the Savanna

portage to Sandy Lake and the upper Mississippi. On the international boundary Lake Agassiz reached east to Lac La Croix and the western end of Hunters Island, on a meridian somewhat east of the east end of Vermilion Lake. Above the city of Duluth one of the upper shore lines of the glacial Lake Duluth is marked by the massive beach of gravel and sand which is followed by the boulevard, 470 to 475 feet above Lake Superior. For a fourth and nearly contemporaneous ancient lake, of about five hundred square miles in area as here mapped, named Lake Aitkin by my report on Aitkin County in 1899, having a well-defined beach in and adjoining the town of this name, further field work seems desirable to demonstrate its relationship to the waning and lobate ice sheet, since it may be explainable, as the present report suggests, by being held in a temporary drift basin, and being later drained away when the Mississippi River eroded a deeper channel in the morainal drift below this lake.

On the folded map of northeastern Minnesota, which accompanies this report, showing in much detail the surface formations, large areas, mainly occupied by outcropping rocks, are mapped from Rainy Lake eastward, adjoining the international boundary and including the two great tracts, of very irregular outlines, which have been designated as the Superior National Forest. A narrower belt of predominant rock outcrops is also mapped, though with some interruptions, at a little distance back from the north shore of Lake Superior along all its extent in Minnesota, from Fond du Lac and Duluth to Pigeon Point. Another such rock belt forms the Mesabi Range, from near Hibbing and Chisholm east and northeastward for fifty miles. For these tracts of rock at or near the surface the map gives this descriptive note: "The rock is exposed or scantily covered by drift, but among the rock knobs are depressions and plains in which forests flourish. Of low grade for agriculture and largely uncultivated."

Chapter 2 is a reprint from the preceding publication on northwestern Minnesota, being a very valuable summary of the climatic conditions of the whole state, contributed by the director of the Minnesota section of the United States Weather Bureau. It has nine full-page maps and ten tables, giving the mean yearly and monthly records, from many years of observations, of tem-

perature, rainfall, and snowfall, and the prevailing directions and average velocity of winds.

The third and final chapter comprises a general statement of the surface geology of northeastern Minnesota and detailed descriptions of each of its counties, namely, Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Koochiching, Itasca, Aitkin, and Carlton, with parts of Cass and Crow Wing. Three drift sheets are discriminated and bear the names given by Tyrrell to three great fields of outflow of the continental glacier: the Keewatin drift, deposited by a vast ice field moving from the northwest over the greater part of this state; the Labradorian drift, spread by a similar ice field flowing from northeastern Canada across the basin of Lake Superior, and the Patrician drift, borne southward by an earlier glacial outflow from a central region of snowfall and deep ice accumulation on the highlands north of Lake Superior and on the area of the new district of Patricia, named in honor of the English princess, on the southwest side of Hudson and James bays.

Minnesota is fortunate in having for this work the service of Mr. Leverett, who, during more than thirty years, has been a specialist of the United States Geological Survey for field work and investigations in surface and glacial geology. Very important also is the aid by Professor Sardeson, former member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, engaged through many years in researches on the geology and paleontology of the state, and more recently an expert on the drainage and reclamation of its marsh and swamp lands and peat bogs.

Besides the marvelous mines of iron ore along the Vermilion, Mesabi, and Cuyuna ranges, within the northeast part of Minnesota described by this report, its next most noteworthy economic feature consists in its large rocky areas adapted principally for scientific planting and cultivation of forests. But other large tracts are well adapted for agriculture, especially for market gardening to supply vegetables, hardy fruits and berries, and also dairy products, all sure of ready demand in Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

The detailed map of this part of the state has contour lines, showing topographic configuration and altitude above the sea, though such lines were not given on the preceding map of northwestern Minnesota. For the south half of the state we may hope

that not only contour lines will be shown, but also the altitudes of many lakes and railway stations, their heights in feet above the sea being printed on the map for convenient reference and comparison. Moreover, a needed detail for this northeastern map remains to be provided, which also was not attempted by the maps of the *Final Report* of the Minnesota Geological Survey: contour lines drawn near together vertically, with intervals of only fifty feet, upon all of Lake and Cook counties. Thus the Sawteeth Mountains, near the lake shore in Cook County between Temperance and Cascade rivers, would be clearly represented, as they are so well seen from all passing steamers or sailing vessels. The map could also show, by insertion of figures, that the shore of Lake Superior, which is the lowest land in Minnesota, is 602 feet above the sea, and that the Misquah hills, near Winchell Lake in the central part of Cook County, the highest points in the state, are about 2,230 feet above the sea.

WARREN UPHAM

Holmes Anniversary Volume: Anthropological Essays Presented to William Henry Holmes in Honor of His Seventieth Birthday, December 1, 1916, by His Friends and Colaborers. (Washington, 1916. vii, 499 p. Portrait, plates, text figures)

This quarto volume of forty-four essays, illustrated by 135 plates as well as by many figures in the text, presents a grand array of observations and studies in themes of great interest to anthropologists, chiefly relating to localities and peoples in the United States, Mexico, and Central America. Two of these papers are reports of special investigations in Minnesota: "Anthropology of the Chippewa" (pages 198-227), by Aleš Hrdlička of the United States National Museum, Washington, and "Ethnic Amalgamation" (pages 228-240), by Professor Albert E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota.

On account of fraudulent acquisition of lands and timber by lumber companies and land speculators from mixed-blood Chippewa (Ojibways) of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, following the passage by Congress in 1906-07 of acts providing for individual allotments of tribal lands and permitting mixed-

bloods to alienate property, scientific examination of about seven hundred persons claiming to be full-bloods was conducted by Dr. Hrdlička, for determination of their status, with a view of separating those of pure Ojibway lineage from those having intermixture of blood of other tribes and races. Among those deemed to be wholly of Ojibway descent fifty-nine were selected for description of their physiognomy, stature, and cranial characters. The data obtained are here recorded, in part tabularly, and are compared with similar observations of other tribes in the United States and Mexico, and of white Americans. The author's conclusions are in part as follows: "In color, physiognomy, hair, and visible characteristics in general, the full-blood Chippewa of today are completely of the ordinary Indian type, showing no special features. In stature they range from medium to tall, in body development from medium to stocky, the latter predominating. The head is large, predominantly mesocephalic, and of medium height. The face is both long and broad, the supraorbital ridges frequently pronounced, the forehead often more or less sloping, especially among the men, and often low in appearance, particularly among the women. . . . The tribe, though Algonquian in language and supposedly of eastern origin, shows a larger and relatively broader head, as well as a broader face, than most of the Eastern Indians. In these respects it is probably nearer some of the more central and northern Algonquian tribes, and as will be shown in a future study, it also approaches the Sioux fairly close in some respects, though in the latter the stature is still somewhat higher, the face larger, and the vault of the head lower. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that individual variation among the apparently full-blood Chippewa of today was found in all respects to be quite moderate, which indicates that during the history of the tribe there has been no extensive admixture with Indians of different physical types."

These observations and comparative studies well supplement our knowledge of the Ojibway people contained in the publications of the Minnesota Historical Society; in memoirs by Warren and Winchell on their history; by Gilfillan on their habits and customs, their daily life, and their mental and moral develop-

ment; and by Bishop Whipple on their progress in civilization and Christianization. According to the census of 1910 the number of Ojibways in northern Minnesota is 8,234, most of whom are living on the White Earth, Red Lake, Leech Lake, and several smaller reservations.

The paper by Professor Jenks on "Ethnic Amalgamation" presents a statistical survey and studies, carried on from 1909 to 1912, of forty thousand families in Minneapolis, and, in 1915, of four hundred and eighty families in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and ninety-five families in Lake Benton Township, Lincoln County, Minnesota. "We learned whether both husband and wife are so-called pure-bred members of the same ethnic group, as, for instance, Irish, or whether one is, for instance, Norwegian and the other German, or whether the amalgamation process has gone so far that the person does not know his ethnic composition, and as a result calls himself an 'American.' The blanks also show whether husband and wife are foreign-born, or are native American-born, and, if the latter, what generation of American birth the person is. The number of unmarried children in the family was also shown." The following chief conclusion is found: "From these studies in a city of 300,000 population, of 20,000 population, and of a country district, it is evident that ethnic amalgamation, or human hybridization, is a powerful factor in America, that it does affect fecundity—being a process toward the gradual numerical weakening of the groups amalgamating. It is thus an increasing factor in America, affecting fecundity to the greatest extent in those families most completely amalgamated. This view is the opposite of that which holds that amalgamation is a mixing or blending together of diverse ethnic groups into a homogeneous group. This view does not accept the 'melting-pot' theory."

A portrait of Professor Holmes forms the frontispiece of this volume; and at the end is a bibliography of his published writings, 184 items, covering the years from 1875 to 1916, compiled by Ella Leary, librarian of the bureau of American ethnology.

WARREN UPHAM

History of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle Counties, Minnesota; Their People, Industries, and Institutions. L. R. MOYER and O. G. DALE, joint editors. In two volumes. (Indianapolis, B. F. Bowen and Company, 1916. 605, 821 p. Illustrated)

History of McLeod County, Minnesota. FRANKLYN CURTISS-WEDGE, editor-in-chief, assisted by RETURN I. HOLCOMBE and a large corps of local contributors, editors, and experienced investigators. (Chicago and Winona, H. C. Cooper Jr. and Company, 1917. xix, 862 p. Illustrated)

The general character of the events and conditions treated in these volumes may be indicated briefly by noting a difference, occasioned largely by geographic influences, between the history of the Chippewa-Lac qui Parle country and that of McLeod County. Traversed by the Minnesota River, one of the natural highways of the state, the Chippewa-Lac qui Parle region appeared earlier in the history of advancing civilization, witnessing in the opening years of the nineteenth century the passage of the explorer Long, the operations of the traders Cameron, Renville, and McLeod, and the labors of the missionaries Williamson, Pond, and Riggs. The McLeod country, though lying to the eastward but remote from both the Minnesota and the Mississippi waterways, remained unoccupied until 1855, when groups of the approaching body of home-making settlers began to take possession. The advance of permanent settlement did not reach the western country, however, until the later sixties. McLeod County, then, has an unbroken history covering sixty years of community development; while the history of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties is divided into two distinct parts: an earlier, and perhaps more romantic, period, followed by a somewhat shorter period of settlement and of institutional growth.

Fortunately for the quality of the histories of these regions, the volumes were edited and, in part, written by men who were enabled by training or by knowledge of the facts to rise in a measure above the limitations which ordinarily condition the production of the commercial history. The *History of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle Counties* was the joint work of the late

Lycurgus R. Moyer of Montevideo¹ and O. G. Dale of Madison, men long resident and prominent in these communities. Among Mr. Moyer's contributions to the history of Chippewa County are "An Egotistical Chapter," containing biographical and historical information of value, and a poem. The latter, read some years ago at the annual meeting of the Congregational Church at Montevideo, recounts the history of that church at some length and in the half humorous, half serious vein illustrated by the following verses:

Jerry Wood, at that time deacon,
Sold to Horace Griggs a horse,
The horse was lame or else 'twas balky—
The horse trade took its usual course.

When Deacon Wood had left the country,
A church committee sat on him;
What they did the record saith not—
The records here are faint and dim.

The deacon came back well and hearty,
Led again in churchly work;
In loving service to her Master,
His wife was never known to shirk.

An amount of space greater than their value justifies has been devoted to these and similar features, such as the stories of the Lac qui Parle mission, and too little attention has been given to such topics as "The Railroads," in the discussion of which important dates are not supplied.

The treatment of the settlement of the Chippewa-Lac qui Parle region in a more analytical, and therefore more adequate, manner than has hitherto been attempted in Minnesota county histories, is an encouraging feature. As an indication of the varied sources and character of the immigration into this portion of the state, the names and nativity of representative groups of old settlers are given in a chapter entitled "Composite Elements in Population." The predominance of the Norwegian element, together with the grouping of less numerous elements, such as the Swedish and the German, in certain localities, is noted; at the same time a number of the controlling forces in the produc-

¹ Mr. Moyer died at Montevideo, March 13, 1917.

tion of these results are brought out. Elsewhere in the same volume the influence of other factors upon distribution of population is seen in vivid accounts of the decline of the old village of Lac qui Parle from its position as "the center of the commercial, civic and social life of this region" to a "deserted village" of fewer than a dozen houses, when "the railroad came and passed it by" and the county seat was removed to Madison, one of the new railroad towns. More than a mere statement of cold fact, the description is redolent of the spirit of this—from the point of view of historic Lac qui Parle—"indescribably pathetic" occurrence.

That part of the *History of McLeod County* which deals with the period "from prehistoric times until the middle sixties of the nineteenth century" is in large measure the work of the late Major Return I. Holcombe,² whose knowledge, especially of the Indians in Minnesota history, and whose habitually painstaking efforts to attain accuracy give to this, his last work, an authenticity in keeping with his reputation. The chapter on "Political History," by S. G. Anderson Sr., is noteworthy as giving some indication of the attitude of McLeod County people toward the Grange and the Populist movements, the free silver propaganda, woman suffrage, and prohibition. The volume contains an unusual amount of documentary and statistical material, such as long extracts from the county commissioners' proceedings and copious figures from United States census reports. The value of this material, though undoubtedly great, would be increased were the gist of the information set forth in the form of a connected narrative or exposition. The work would have been more conveniently handled had the biographical portion, which fills 379 pages of this rather ponderous book, been placed in another volume.

The following passage, taken from the Lac qui Parle history, is applicable to more than one Minnesota community: "It is regrettable that with the gradual passing of the older generation, the Lac qui Parle County Old Settlers Association is being per-

² At the time of his death, November 21, 1916, Major Holcombe had nearly finished the portion of the work assigned to him. Others have since edited his manuscripts and added the material necessary to complete his work.

mitted to go into a decline which seems to threaten its usefulness as an organization through which the traditions of another day might be kept alive and a roster of the 'old timers' preserved. Each generation, of course, has its 'old settlers' and should be glad to hand on the traditions and the recollections of the fathers to the succeeding generation that there may be kept alive something of the spirit that animated the pioneers when, behind their plodding ox-teams, they made the long and toilsome journey across the prairie in order to make habitable a wilderness and create a new empire in one of the fairest regions the sun ever shone on."

FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK

Old Fort Snelling (Iowa and War, no. 1). By MARCUS L. HANSEN. Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, July, 1917. 31 p.)

The fact that the part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River was included in Iowa Territory from 1838 to 1846 furnishes the excuse, if such be needed, for the publication of an historical sketch of Minnesota's most famous fort as the opening number of a series of pamphlets instituted by the State Historical Society of Iowa. It should be noted, however, that Fort Snelling has been a part of Minnesota ever since the territory was organized, although the contrary might be inferred from the editor's statement that "not until 1849 was it included within Minnesota boundaries."

In accordance with the plan of the series the sketch is distinctly popular in character. It opens with an account of Pike's negotiations for the purchase of the site, but makes no mention of Long's expedition of 1817 which finally determined the location of the post at the mouth of the Minnesota River. The coming of the troops under Colonel Leavenworth and the construction of the fort are then recounted, followed by some references to Mendota and the fur trade and to distinguished visitors. The bulk of the pamphlet, however, is devoted to dramatic incidents in connection with Indian relations and to picturesque aspects of the life of the soldiers in the early days. The sale of the reservation and its recovery by the United States,

the part which the fort played in the Civil and Indian wars, and its later history receive only incidental mention. The last four pages of the pamphlet contain notes dealing largely with additional incidents and phases of the subject, which it would seem might better have been incorporated in the text.

No references to authorities are given, but the author appears to have relied to a considerable extent upon secondary and reminiscent accounts instead of consulting the documentary sources, with the result that a number of errors have crept in. This is particularly true of the account of Pike's negotiations with the Sioux Indians. The customary salutation of a shower of bullets was not occasioned by the arrival of the keel-boat but took place somewhat later, when the Indians came to make arrangements for the council (p. 2). The tract purchased was not "nine miles square," but stretched "from below the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peters [the Minnesota], up the Mississippi, to include the Falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river" (p. 3). Another tract "nine miles square at the mouth of the St. Croix" was included in the cession. The "presents valued at two hundred dollars and sixty gallons of liquor" were not designed as payment for the reservations but merely to facilitate the negotiations (p. 3). The treaty provided: "That, in consideration of the above grants, the United States shall pay [*blank*]," and the blank was filled in at two thousand dollars when the treaty was ratified by the United States Senate. The actual payment was made by the distribution of goods by Major Forsyth in 1819. It is only by a stretch of the imagination that the Sibley House can be called "the first capitol of Minnesota" (p. 10).

In spite of these errors the sketch presents an accurate and entertaining picture of "Old Fort Snelling," of special interest at the present time when the fort is again playing a prominent part in the history of the Northwest and of the nation.

S. J. B.

Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699 (Original Narratives of Early American History). Edited by LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, PH. D., of the Research Department of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917. xiv, 382 p.)

The closing volume of the series of *Original Narratives* published under the auspices of the American Historical Association is devoted to accounts of the discovery and exploration of the region of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi during the latter half of the seventeenth century. The French conquest of this territory, whether effected by devoted priests under the direction of various religious orders or by intrepid adventurers encouraged and financed in their undertakings by officials of the French government, furnishes one of the most fascinating chapters of American history. The narratives assembled in the present collection include the reports on the discoveries of Jean Nicolet by Father Vimont, and of Raymbault and Jogues by Father Lalemant, as given in the *Jesuit Relation* of 1642; accounts of the expeditions of Radisson and Groseilliers, Allouez, Dollier and Galinée, Joliet and Marquette, Duluth, and St. Cosme as related by themselves; the travels of Perrot as described by La Potherie, who had access to the explorer's journals; and the "Memoir on La Salle's Discoveries" by Henri de Tonty. The Radisson manuscript was written in English, and the present reprint is from the edition brought out by the Prince Society of Boston. The other narratives were written in French and in every case English translations as well as the French versions are available in print. With two exceptions Dr. Kellogg has used for the present volume what are evidently regarded as the most authoritative English translations without indicating that further critical comparison with the original French version has been made. Falconer's translation of Tonty's *Memoir* as reprinted in volume 1 of the *Illinois Historical Collections* is reproduced "with many textual corrections." The version of the St. Cosme letter used has never been in print. It is a translation made from the original manuscript by Crawford Lindsay, changed in a few minor particulars as a result of a critical comparison with a photostat copy of a transcript of the original belonging to the Chicago His-

torical Society. Both the photostat copy and the Lindsay translation are in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Each narrative is prefaced by an introductory note containing a short sketch of the explorer with a bare outline of his discoveries and explorations, and bibliographical information about the original manuscript and extant published versions and translations of the extract reproduced. Many obscure points in the lives and activities of the subjects of these sketches have yet to be cleared up; and it is a matter of regret that the editor's introductions do not contain references to the sources on which her own conclusions are based, or more extended analyses of the views held by other scholars. The review of Nicolet's journey of 1634, for example, makes no note of the possibility that the explorer may have come up the St. Mary's River as far as the falls; likewise if it can be stated with assurance that Groseilliers arrived in New France in 1637, when in the opinion of several scholars of note he came in 1641 or perhaps a year or two later, the source for such assurance should be indicated. Some of the narratives are annotated very fully; others, especially the Radisson manuscript which presents many perplexing problems, are accompanied by little in the way of comment or elucidation. Information such as that supplied in the note on the battle of Seneff (p. 329 n. 3), or on Louis Joliet (p. 191 n. 1), or on Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (p. 227 n. 3) is so easily accessible that one is inclined to question the advisability of assigning to it space which might well have been employed to better advantage.

Students of Minnesota history will be somewhat at a loss to understand why some extracts at least of Hennepin's narrative could not have been included in the volume; and it would seem that space ought to have been found for Perrot's proclamation at Fort St. Antoine on Lake Pepin in 1689, if only to mark the establishment of the first French posts on the upper Mississippi.

FRANC M. POTTER

The Story of Minnesota. By GRACE EMERY and RHODA J. EMERY. (St. Paul, 1916. 174 p.)

The increasing attention that is being paid to the study of Minnesota history in the public schools of the state has resulted in the publication of several histories adapted for use as texts. Two of these, Parsons' *The Story of Minnesota* and Pollock's

Our Minnesota, were reviewed in the May number of the BULLETIN. The authors of the present volume have been engaged as teachers in the schools of St. Paul for a number of years and have been actively identified with those who are interested in the history of the state.

The opening chapter of the book presents in compact form the most important data relating to the geography of Minnesota. This is followed by a chapter devoted to an account of the two principal Indian tribes that inhabited the region when it was visited first by white men, the Sioux and the Chippewa. The essential facts of the period of exploration and early settlement are treated fully in the three succeeding chapters. The history of Minnesota during the territorial period, including a fairly adequate account of the progress of settlement and of the development of transportation facilities, forms the subject matter of chapter 6. Chapters 7-9 treat of the organization of the state government, the part which Minnesota played in the Civil War, and the Sioux outbreak of 1862. The remainder of the book (chapters 10-19) is concerned with "State Development," and includes accounts of the growth of the agricultural, stock-raising, milling, lumbering, mining, and quarrying industries, a discussion of the state's educational facilities and of its penal, correctional, and charitable institutions, and a review of recent important legislation.

The book is written in a simple and direct style, but is somewhat lacking in those vivid and picturesque qualities which serve to arouse the interest of the younger student. The reader misses in its pages the spirit of romance and adventure of the early period, and he does not come to have an intimate acquaintance with the life of the pioneers or an adequate understanding of the diverse foreign elements which have made their influence felt throughout the history of the state.

The material in the various chapters is well organized and its arrangement is indicated by black-letter side-headings. The development of the narrative is continually interrupted, however, by the interpolation in the body of the text of explanatory, illustrative, or biographical notes, forming separate paragraphs in type of the same size as that of the text, and set off from the material preceding and following by dashes. Notes of this character should either be placed at the foot of the page in smaller

type or be grouped at the end of each chapter or at the close of the book. An undue amount of space has been devoted to detailed accounts of the journeys of Hennepin, Pike, and Long. The practice of introducing into a school text extended extracts from original narratives of exploration is open to criticism.

The value of the book is appreciably impaired by numerous errors. A few instances will serve to illustrate the lack of care which has been exercised in the gathering of material. The Dakotas are not "descendants of the Iroquois," but are members of the Siouan family, a linguistic group distinct from the Iroquois family (p. 9). The best authorities now place Duluth's post not "on the left bank of the Pigeon River" in Minnesota, but on the Kaministiquia River in Canada, near the site of the present Fort William (p. 20). It is incorrect to say that Jonathan Carver "was sent out by England into her new, far western possessions" (p. 28). Carver was born in the province of Connecticut, and his journey of exploration into the Minnesota region was not made under the direction of government officials. The errors which occur in the account of Pike's expedition are more inexcusable in view of the fact that his own narrative has been used as a source. Pike received his orders not from President Jefferson but from General Wilkinson, although it is more than probable that the president had some knowledge of the project (p. 32). The statement on page 35 that Pike on the day following his arrival at St. Peter's (the Minnesota) returned to Kaposia where he met in council three great chiefs with whom he negotiated for a grant of land does not agree with Pike's own account. The council was held on the island at the mouth of the St. Peter's on the second day after his arrival. That the grant of 100,000 acres included "the St. Anthony Falls and the St. Croix River" (p. 36) is a very indefinite way of indicating its extent. The treaty signed, Pike resumed his journey up the Mississippi, embarking at the island, not at Kaposia, as stated on page 37. The American Fur Company was organized under a charter granted by the legislature of New York in 1808, instead of being incorporated under the authority of Congress in 1809; Astor's general manager for many years was Ramsay Crooks, instead of William Crooks; and it was in 1843 rather than 1847 that the business of the American Fur Company in Minnesota was taken over by Pierre Chouteau Jr. and Company of St. Louis (p. 40). Big Stone Lake

is twice referred to as the source of the Minnesota River although the actual source is some twenty-five miles beyond the head of the lake (pp. 45, 47). The expedition sent out in pursuit of Inkpaduta's band in 1857 under the leadership of Little Crow did not bring back the "two women captives"; they had been rescued through the efforts of friendly Indians several weeks before the dispatch of the expedition (p. 105). It is to be regretted that the authors have followed Long in translating the word "Minnesota" as "turbid water" (p. 5). Many scholars prefer the meaning "clouded water," given by the well-known authority on the language of the Dakotas, Stephen R. Riggs, in his *Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*. He translates "sota" as "clear, but not perfectly so; slightly clouded, but not turbid; sky-colored."

There are many evidences that the work of proofreading has been carelessly done. Most of the errors occur in the spelling of proper names. Among the more serious may be noted: "1560" for "1660" (p. 19); "Greyloseson" (p. 20), "Greyloson" (p. 143) for "Greysolon"; "Anguelle" for "Auguelle" (p. 25); "De Sota" for "De Soto" (p. 21); "relinguished" (p. 31); "order" for "ordered" (p. 32); "Shield" for "Shields" (p. 90); "Sandborn" for "Sanborn" (p. 95); "Ft. Sumpter" for "Ft. Sumter" (p. 96); "Niell" for "Neill" (p. 97); "Le Luc" for "Le Duc" (p. 119); and "E. W. Barkus" for "E. W. Backus" (p. 138).

The authors acknowledge in the preface their indebtedness "to the valuable collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, including histories of Minnesota by Folwell, Flandreau, Niell, Folsom, Castle, Upham, Holcombe and Winchell." They do not, however, in the body of the book give specific references to the authorities consulted, except in a few instances where long extracts are quoted. The index is really an analytical table of contents and should have been placed at the beginning rather than at the end of the book. Inasmuch as the page numbers have been omitted it possesses little value. The book contains one outline map of Minnesota, on which a number of the more important cities and a few places of historical interest are indicated. County names and boundaries ought also to have been included. A moderate number of carefully selected illustrations would have added to the attractiveness of the work.

F. M. P.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The executive committee has approved the following statement of the policy of the society with reference to the acceptance of material on deposit:

"Owners of material offered on deposit will be urged to present the material outright, with the understanding that it shall be accessible to them at all times when the department to which it belongs is open. Material will be accepted subject to restrictions as to the use to be made of it, such restrictions to be agreed upon in each case and formulated in writing.

"Material of special value, which can not be secured as the property of the society, and which is in danger of destruction if not deposited with the society, or which, if accepted on deposit, is likely to become ultimately the property of the society, may be so accepted under the following conditions:

1. The society will not assume any responsibility for material so deposited in case of loss or destruction by theft, fire, or otherwise.

2. Material so deposited by an individual shall become the property of the society upon the death of that individual without having reclaimed it. In the case of material deposited by a society or corporation, whenever possible a definite date shall be fixed after which it shall become the property of the Minnesota Historical Society if not previously reclaimed.

3. Owners of material on deposit may be notified at any time that the material must be removed within a specified period, and if not so removed, it shall then become the property of the society.

"These conditions shall not apply to material desired by the society for a special purpose and a limited period, such as for special exhibitions, research work, or the making of transcripts."

The prospects are that the new building for the society will not be completed before December. The bookstack will probably be ready for occupancy before the rest of the building is com-

pleted and it is hoped that the formidable task of moving the library to its new quarters may be begun about November 1. The Mississippi Valley Historical Association having accepted the society's invitation to hold its annual meeting in St. Paul in May, it is probable that arrangements will be made for the dedication of the building at that time.

Very Rev. Humphrey Moynihan and Bernard Snell, both of St. Paul, were enrolled as active members during the quarter ending July 31, 1917. Deaths among the members during the same period were as follows: Dr. Burnside Foster of St. Paul, June 12; Hon. Matthew G. Norton of Winona, July 15; and Rev. William C. Pope of St. Paul, June 7. William Hayes of Winona died on March 27.

Miss Ada Nelson of the Grinnell College Library has been appointed a catalogue assistant on the staff of the society.

GIFTS

A rare pamphlet of thirty-two pages containing a realistic narrative of experiences in Andersonville prison has been presented to the society by Mr. B. M. Aslakson of Chicago. It is entitled *Ti Maaneders Fangenskab i Andersonville* and was written by Burns (Björn) Aslakson, the father of the donor, who settled in Carver County in 1855 and in 1862 enlisted as a volunteer in Company H of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry. The donor states that the pamphlet was printed about thirty years ago by the Augsburg Publishing Company of Minneapolis. It contains an introductory note by Professor Sven Oftedal, who was at that time editor of *Folkebladet*, and who was a personal friend of the author and presumably edited the narrative.

Dr. William Watts Folwell has deposited with the society a part of his files of correspondence accumulated during many years of service to the people of the state and expects to turn over additional material from time to time. The "Folwell Papers," as they will be designated, will be a valuable addition to the manuscript collection of the society.

Hon. Charles P. Craig of Duluth, who was chairman of the Minnesota Efficiency and Economy Commission appointed by

Governor Eberhart in October, 1913, has turned over the records of this commission to be preserved by the society as a part of the state archives.

Miss A. S. Millard of St. Paul has given the society a postal card written by the late Bishop Edsall, November 28, 1914, expressing his views on peace and disarmament as follows: "I cordially endorse all efforts tending to foster the desire for ultimate peace and universal disarmament. I believe tho that the present war should be fought to such a finish that militarism should be crushed and discouraged; and that pending agreement for universal disarmament our own country should maintain an efficient navy and army."

Three oil paintings which formerly hung in the Zimmerman photographic studio, St. Paul, have been presented by Mrs. C. A. Zimmerman. The subjects are William K. Gaston, an attorney in St. Paul for forty years; Robert Armstrong Smith, several times mayor of St. Paul; and Willis A. Gorman, second governor of Minnesota Territory. The names of the painters of the first two have not been ascertained. The last is the work of Carl Guthertz, an artist of national reputation, and was made from a photograph in 1883.

From Mrs. N. W. Reay of St. Paul the society has received through the courtesy of the St. Paul Public Library a collection of New York papers published during the Civil War. These files of the *Herald*, *Times*, and *Evening Post*, while incomplete, contain much material of value to the student of history.

Through the courtesy of Dr. William W. Folwell, Mr. Edward I. Kimball of Minneapolis has presented a collection of interesting letters written by his father, Major W. M. Kimball, in 1863, while he was participating in Sibley's campaign against the Indians.

The society is indebted to Mr. A. A. Pollard of Minneapolis for a file of *Construction Details*, a magazine published in St. Paul during the years 1912-15 in the interests of architects and the building trades. Mr. Pollard also presented a small volume of verse by Mr. George E. Bertrand, a well-known architect of

Minneapolis, entitled *Sonnets to the Ideal* (Minneapolis, 1911. 39 p.).

The Corning-Firestone Advertising Agency has presented portraits of sixteen prominent citizens of St. Paul, each accompanied by brief biographical data. These are advance sheets of a book to be entitled "The Men of St. Paul," which will contain several hundred such pictures.

The society has received from Mrs. W. R. Weide of Madison, South Dakota, several pictures of historical interest. A photograph of Fort Snelling, taken in 1850, and one of the Falls of St. Anthony, taken in 1868, are especially worthy of note.

Mr. D. D. Smith of St. Paul has donated a prospectus of the *American Cyclopedia* containing a valuable list of autograph signatures of early residents of Minnesota.

A lithograph of the city of Winona, dated 1874, has been presented by Hon. George T. Simpson of Minneapolis.

The society receives many new books and pamphlets, especially privately printed ones, as gifts from the authors or publishers. Among the items of this sort that have come in recently are the following: *Rambles about Historic Brooklyn*, from the publisher, the Brooklyn Trust Company; *Souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee of St. Mary's Church, Iowa City*, from the compiler, Joseph Fuhrmann; *The Diamond Jubilee of St. Joseph's Church, Ft. Madison, Iowa*, from the compiler, Rev. A. J. Kaiser; *Albert S. Pease, Selections from His Poems, with an Autobiography and a Genealogy of His Descendants*, from Mrs. Nellie Pease Whiteside; *Additional Baskerville Genealogy*, from the author, P. Hamilton Baskerville; *The Raritan, Notes on a River and a Family*, from the author, John C. Van Dyke; *Genealogy of the Descendants of John Whitmarsh*, from the author, Newton Whitmarsh Bates; and *The Corbett Family*, from the author, Henry R. Corbett. Such gifts are very much appreciated as it is usually difficult to secure privately printed books through the regular book market.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The Michigan Historical Commission has begun the publication of a quarterly entitled the *Michigan History Magazine*, the form of which is somewhat similar to that of the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN. The first issue, dated July, 1917, contains five articles and a section devoted to "Historical News, Notes and Comment." Included in the latter are extensive reports on the organization and activities of county and other local historical societies and on the historical work of local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. From one of the news items it appears that the legislature has appropriated eight hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a state building in which space will be provided for the offices and files of the commission, including the state archives, and for a pioneer museum.

All students of western history will rejoice at the inauguration of a series of collections devoted to the publication of original documents for the history of Ohio and the Northwest Territory. While the younger states of the Northwest have been publishing their historical records, Ohio has lagged behind. The work of publication in this state has finally been begun, not by the state or by a state-supported society or institution, but by the Marietta Historical Commission, created by the trustees of Marietta College in February, 1916. The series is entitled *Marietta College Historical Collections*; and the first volume, which is also volume 1 of the *Ohio Company Series*, contains *The Records of the Original Proceedings of the Ohio Company* (1917. cxxxvii, 132 p.). The editor is Professor Archer Butler Hulbert, who contributes a long introduction entitled "The Ohio Company and 'Scioto Right.'" The "Proceedings," which cover the period from the organization of the company in January, 1786, to December, 1789, are supplied with ample annotations. The volume is attractively printed and bound.

The *Sixtieth Annual Yearbook* of the Chicago Historical Society (1916. 242 p.), containing the report for the year ending

October 31, 1916, shows the society to be one of the most active and effective local historical societies in the United States. By means of a special campaign conducted by an expert solicitor on a percentage basis the membership was increased during the year from about two hundred to over nine hundred. As the dues paid by the various classes of members range from ten dollars a year up, this means a considerable increase in income. The society also has invested funds amounting to over \$138,000. The account of the activities for the year contains many valuable suggestions for other institutions. Especially significant are the numerous special exhibitions in the museum and the annual course of local history lectures to school children. These lectures, the expense of which is borne by a single member of the society, were attended by 7,800 delegates from the city schools. A better way of interesting a large community in its history and of training its children for citizenship could hardly be devised.

The California Historical Survey Commission, which was established by the state legislature in 1915 for the purpose of locating and making a record of historical material in the state, has issued a *Preliminary Report* (February, 1917. 71 p.). A survey of the county archives is nearly completed and many private collections have been located and inventoried. The results of this work will be published in a report of several volumes. The present pamphlet contains, besides an account of the work of the commission, "An Historical Analysis of the Archives of the County Clerk" and two "Sample Archive Reports." With similar surveys completed in Illinois and under way in Michigan and Minnesota, the advocates of the preservation of the materials for state and local history and especially of local archives have much to encourage them.

The Illinois Centennial Commission has brought out as the introductory volume of its *Publications*, a work entitled *Illinois in 1818*, by Solon J. Buck (Springfield, 1917. 362 p.). The book contains a survey of social, economic, and political conditions and an account of events connected with the admission of the state to the Union. The commission expects to publish a comprehensive five-volume history of the state in the centennial year, 1918.

The Texas State Library has published *Governor's Messages, Coke to Ross (Inclusive), 1874-1891* (1916. 820 p.). The volume inaugurates the *Executive Series* of the *Collections of the Archive & History Department of the Texas State Library*. It is to be hoped that future volumes will be edited more in accordance with the canons of modern historical scholarship.

The paper on "The Military-Indian Frontier 1830-1835," read by Ruth A. Gallaher at the last meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, is published in the July number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. Miss Gallaher discusses the location and character of the frontier forts, the organization of the army, and the relations of the troops with the Indians and with the settlers.

The last installment of "Chronology of the American Hierarchy," by Right Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, in the July number of the *Catholic Historical Review*, covers the provinces of Chicago, St. Paul, and Des Moines, and presents in convenient form essential data for the history of Catholicism in the Northwest.

A life of *George Armstrong Custer*, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, has been published by Macmillan (New York, 1917. 188 p.). About half the book is devoted to Custer's Indian campaigns.

Sieur du Lhut (Duluth, 1917. 46 p.) is the title of an historical play in four acts by Mrs. Stella Prince Stocker of Duluth. Its action centers around incidents in the career of this most notable figure among the French explorers who ventured into the wilderness about the head of Lake Superior during the seventeenth century. The narrative follows the scanty historical records that are available as closely as the exigencies of dramatic production permit, but the thread of romance that runs through the play is pure fiction. The traditions and customs of the Chippewa Indians, who are so closely connected with the early history of Minnesota, are embodied in the various scenes; and Chippewa melodies, of which the author has been for a number of years an enthusiastic collector, furnish the incidental music. The play was given its first presentation at Duluth on June 22 under the auspices of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The vivid

and faithful picture which it gives of the period portrayed makes it, however, well worth production in localities other than the one with which the name of its central figure is identified.

Dr. George Bryce contributes to the June issue of the *Canadian Magazine* a biographical sketch of "Alexander Ross" based upon his journals and letters and upon the author's personal acquaintance with the Ross family. To the student of the fur trade Ross is of interest in that he accompanied Astor to the Columbia River region and was subsequently employed by the Northwest Company from 1814 to 1825. From that time until his death in 1856 Ross was a prominent figure in the Selkirk settlement.

The *Western Magazine* for May contains a sketch and portrait of "Hon. Hascal Brill, Who Holds the Longest Service Record as Jurist," and an illustrated "Story of Park Square," St. Paul, which includes historical sketches of the wholesale establishments of Noyes Brothers and Cutler, C. Gotzian and Company, the Goodyear Rubber Company (St. Paul branch), the Western Supply Company, Robinson, Straus, and Company, Finch, Van Slyck, and McConville, G. Sommers and Company, and Whaley and Anglim. An article in the June issue entitled "In the Country of the St. Croix," by C. L. Llewellyn, contains historical and descriptive notes on Taylors Falls and vicinity.

Recent numbers of the *Samband* (Minneapolis) contain articles of peculiar interest for the student of the Scandinavian element in Minnesota. In the July issue Mrs. Anna E. Mohn brings to a conclusion "De første aar ved St. Olaf College," begun in April, 1916, in which the writer, who came to Northfield in 1875, tells of the foundation in 1874 of this institution—the first Norwegian coeducational college in the United States—and of its later development. O. S. Johnson of Spring Grove is the author of two valuable contributions: "Lidt nybyggerhistorie fra Spring Grove og omegn," which reaches the twenty-seventh installment in the July number, is an account of the Norwegians who settled in Spring Grove and its vicinity; "Udvandringshistorie fra Ringerikesbyggerne," which has been appearing since August, 1916, is a record of emigrants to America from Ringerike, Norway, many of whom settled in Minnesota. In the

May issue the editor of the periodical, A. A. Veblen, in an article entitled "Bygdelagenes Fællesarkiv" discusses the inception, development, and apparent failure—for the present at least—of the plan to erect a building in which to house historical material relating to the Norwegian element. The proposal to erect the structure on the University of Minnesota campus is being opposed by those who favor its location at a Norwegian institution, preferably Luther College in Decorah, Iowa. A happy solution of the problem might be reached by making the Minnesota Historical Society, already in possession of a large Scandinavian collection, the depository of whatever further historical material relating to this element may be available.

A reminiscent article in the May number of *Familiens Magasin* (Minneapolis) by Senator E. E. Lobeck of Alexandria, entitled "Minder fra Guttetdagene," includes a few details concerning early religious services in Holmes City, Douglas County. The June number of the same periodical contains under the title "Interessante Skisser fra Pioneertiden en besværlig Bryllupsreise" a description of a wedding journey in March, 1884, from Benson to Lincoln County which throws some light on the progress of settlement and transportation facilities in the southwestern part of the state at that period.

"St. Paul, Red River, and York Factory" is the title of an article by Aubrey Fullerton in the *Bellman* of June 23, which deals with the history of transportation along the route indicated. The article is illustrated with pictures of early Winnipeg, a York boat, a Red River cart, the first locomotive in Manitoba, and the steamer "Anson Northup."

The April number of *Vikværingen* (Minneapolis), the official organ of the Kristianialag, contains biographical sketches of a number of its more important members residing in Minneapolis.

The summer number of *Corning's Quarterly Razoo* contains an historical sketch of "The White Bear Yacht Club," by Leavitt Corning.

Dr. Upham's review of David Thompson's *Narrative of His Explorations in North America* in the November BULLETIN is reprinted in the *Red Lake Falls Gazette* of May 17. The June 4

issue of the *Rochester Daily Post and Record* contains a review of Charles C. Willson's account of the Kensington rune stone, which appeared in the February number of the BULLETIN.

About three hundred school children successfully presented an historical pageant in Fairmont, May 16. The history of Fairmont and the immediate vicinity was represented by a series of tableaux and dances arranged in four parts: the first illustrating the period of Indian occupation; the second, the coming of the pioneers; the third, the arrival of a colony from England in the early seventies; and the fourth, the later period of peace and prosperity. One of the most novel of the dances was that symbolizing the grasshopper scourge.

The convening of the Minnesota Conference of the Lutheran Synod on May 8-14 at Center City was an event of historical interest, since the organization of the conference on October 8, 1858, was effected at the same place, known at the time as Chisago Lake. A feature of the session was the service on May 12 commemorating the sixty-third anniversary of the establishment of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Center City, the oldest church of this denomination in the state. Some incidents connected with the first meeting as well as the later history of the conference are given in the May 10 issue of the *Chisago County Press* (Lindstrom) under the title "Chisago Lake the Cradle of the Minnesota Conference." The article is accompanied by pictures of the old church in which the conference met in 1858, and of "Berg's barn and granary," the structure in which the first Lutheran services were held in Center City. The same issue of the *Press* also contains an account of the arrival of the first Swedish immigrants in this locality in 1850 and 1851, in an article entitled "The Chisago Lake Country Sixty-Seven Years Ago and the Chisago Lake of To-Day." A later issue (May 24) prints a letter from Daniel Anderson of Coronado, California, one of the immigrants of 1851, who corrects from his own recollections several misstatements in the article of May 10.

The bronze monument erected in the courthouse square in Stillwater in memory of the soldiers and sailors of Washington County who served in the Civil War was unveiled on April 27,

the fifty-sixth anniversary of the day when the first company of volunteers left Stillwater for the South. The monument is the work of C. Kohlhausen of Boston, and represents the figure of a soldier, gun in hand, making a charge. Attached to the base are bronze tablets on which the names of over nine hundred soldiers and sailors are inscribed. The plan is to add in the future the names of the men from the county who took part in the Spanish-American War and of those who shall serve in the present war.

On July 4 the monument raised in memory of the soldiers of the Civil War by the Sons of Veterans of Paynesville was unveiled. The names of the veterans who are buried in the Paynesville, Zion, Salem, and Hawick cemeteries are enrolled on the shaft.

On June 10 about fifty members of the congregation celebrated at Fort Snelling the eighty-second anniversary of the foundation of what is now the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. The pastor, Dr. J. T. Bergen, read extracts from the old minute book of the original congregation. "The First Presbyterian church at St. Peter's, Upper Mississippi River country," located at Fort Snelling, was the first Protestant church founded in the region which became Minnesota. A list of the charter members of the congregation is given in the account of the exercises appearing in the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 11.

The early history of the First Presbyterian Church of Redwood Falls appears in the June 27 issue of the *Redwood Gazette* under the title "Fifty Years of Church History," by Luella Turrell. An account of the organization in 1867, lists of early members and of officiating pastors, and other interesting facts, taken from a manuscript note-book containing the church records, are given.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the West Free-born Norwegian Lutheran Church of Manchester was commemorated by appropriate exercises, July 1. A history of the church from its beginning with brief biographies of the pastors is contributed to the July 11 issue of the *Albert Lea Times-Enterprise* by Rev. J. H. Lunde, the present pastor.

The fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Fergus Falls was celebrated May 25-27. The May 26 issue of the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* contains summaries of the addresses, historical in character, given by several clergymen who have served the church as pastor.

An account of the dedication of the new church of the Bethel Lutheran Congregation of St. Olaf Township, Otter Tail County, including an historical sketch of the congregation from the first meeting in 1869, the names of the early members, and a list of the pastors, appears in the *Fergus Falls Ugeblad* of June 13.

The announcement of the celebration by the German Lutheran St. Petri Congregation of Ellsworth of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of its church building, appearing in the *Hutchinson Leader* of July 13, contains a list of the pastors from 1889 to the present time.

The fiftieth anniversary of the building of the Catholic Church of Leavenworth, the first house of worship to be erected in Brown County, was celebrated on June 20. The *Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch* of June 15 contains a history of the church together with some account of the settlement of the town.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the occupation of the White Earth Reservation by the Chippewa was celebrated at White Earth on June 14 by a large gathering of the Indians of the reservation.

The old settlers of Beltrami County held a picnic at Clementson on May 15 to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the opening of the Red Lake Indian Reservation lands to settlement.

The second annual picnic of former residents of Fergus Falls living in Minneapolis and St. Paul was held at Minnehaha Falls, June 16. An address on the early history of Otter Tail County, delivered on this occasion by Ole Jorgens of Minneapolis, the first auditor of the county, is published in the June 20 issue of the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal*.

The Read's Landing Association of the Twin Cities held its tenth annual home-coming at Reads, June 30. The president's

address, by Fred A. Bill, on the organization, growth, and work of the association is published in the *Wabasha County Herald* (Wabasha) of July 5.

About one hundred and fifty pioneers and their wives celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of the admission of Minnesota to the Union at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association on May 11 at the Old Capitol, St. Paul. The usual entertaining program of addresses was given. The following officers were reëlected: Frank C. Ford of Newport, president; Andrew C. Dunn of Winnebago, first vice president; R. H. Jefferson of Bingham Lake, second vice president; George H. Hazzard of St. Paul, secretary; and John A. Stees of St. Paul, treasurer. The Territorial Pioneers Woman's Club, of which Miss Harriet Godfrey of Minneapolis is president, held its business meeting on the same day.

A joint meeting of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association and the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association was held on June 1, in the rooms of the latter organization in the Old Capitol, St. Paul. The occasion was notable as being the last official meeting of the Old Settlers. Of the four members surviving out of a total membership of 275, only two were present: John Daubney of Taylors Falls and Captain Edward W. Durant of Charleston, South Carolina, formerly of Stillwater. Two matters which came before the meeting are of general interest: the adoption of a resolution requesting "the State Department of Education to include the History of Minnesota among the required courses of study in the public schools of this state"; and the appointment of a committee to promote patriotic observance of June 1, the anniversary of the organization of Minnesota Territory. The Minnesota Historical Society has been requested to take charge of the records of the Old Settlers' Association, which cover a period of sixty years.

The following old settlers' associations have held annual meetings during the months from April to July: Pennington County Old Settlers' Society at Thief River Falls, April 10; Territorial Pioneers' Association of Freeborn County at Albert Lea, May 11; Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association at the

Godfrey House, Richard Chute Square, Minneapolis, June 1; Stearns County Old Settlers' Association at Sauk Center, June 5; Mapleton and Sterling Old Settlers' Association at Mapleton, June 12; Old Settlers', Soldiers', and Sailors' Association of Fillmore County at Harmony, June 14; Steele County Old Settlers' Association, formerly known as the Havana Old Settlers' Association, at Owatonna, June 14; Old Settlers of Lincoln County at Lake Benton, June 15; Old Settlers of Wright County at Buffalo, June 16; Kandiyohi County Old Settlers' Association on the John Wicklund farm in Kandiyohi Township, June 19; Old Settlers of Dodge County at Dodge Center, June 19; Martin County Old Settlers' Association at Fairmont, June 20; Northfield Old Settlers' Association at Northfield, June 20; Old Settlers of Clay County at Baker, June 21; Renville County Pioneers' Association at Franklin, June 22 and 23; Otter Tail County Old Settlers' Association at Battle Lake, June 24; Grant County Old Settlers' Association at Barrett, June 25; Territorial Old Settlers' Association of Blue Earth County at Mankato, July 2; Norman County Old Settlers' Association at Ada, July 4; Old Settlers of Roseau County at Roseau, July 22; and Vermilion Range Old Settlers' Association at Ely, July 26 and 27.

An effort was made in the legislature of 1917 to establish an historic trail and highway which should touch as many points connected with the Sioux outbreak of 1862 as possible on a route extending from Traverse des Sioux on the east to Browns Valley on the west. A joint resolution to this effect was passed in the senate on April 12, but failed of consideration in the house. The supporters of the project have not given up, however, and a meeting was held at Redwood Falls on May 26, where a formal organization was effected. Mr. Frank Hopkins of Fairfax was elected president; Mr. A. B. Kaercher of Ortonville, vice president; and Mr. A. R. A. Laudon of Redwood Falls, secretary-treasurer. These officers, together with one representative from each county traversed by the proposed trail, make up the board of directors, which body is to complete the organization of the association and to work out the routing of the trail. An account of the meeting of May 26, which appears in the *Redwood Gazette* of May 30, has been issued in circular form for distribution. An

editorial on "Naming the Trail" in the *New Ulm Review* of June 6, approving a suggestion that the proposed highway be called "Lynd Trail," contains a sketch of James W. Lynd, who was engaged in the fur trade at the Lower Agency and was the first white man killed at that point in the outbreak.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by printing as a supplement to the May 25 number a facsimile of the first issue of the paper, published on May 25, 1867. The copy photographed was that preserved in the files of the newspaper department of the Minnesota Historical Society. The same issue of the *Tribune* devotes a page to an illustrated article on the history of the paper, while under the general heading "For Half a Century the City's Daily Diary" are grouped brief studies of the changes which have taken place in the industrial, social, educational, and religious life of Minneapolis. Among them may be noted the following: "Flour Mill History," "First Park Given to Minneapolis in 1867," "Chicago in 28 Hours Was Record in 1867," "Society Editor Goes Back into Archives," and "Physicians of Early Times were Pioneers." The publication of this anniversary number led Major Edwin Clark, pioneer editor of Minneapolis, who with W. A. Croffut began the publication of the first daily paper in that city, the *Falls Evening News*, on September 28, 1857, to contribute to the *Tribune* of June 1 a valuable account of the early newspapers of Minneapolis.

An address on the "History of Kandiyohi Townsite," read by Victor E. Lawson at the meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Kandiyohi County, June 19, is printed in full in the June 27 issue of the *Willmar Tribune*, of which Mr. Lawson is the editor. The first part of the address is devoted to the history of the various attempts made to secure the removal of the state capital from St. Paul to the capital lands in Kandiyohi Township selected in 1858 and 1860 in accordance with a provision of the enabling act. The connection between the capital site question and the explorations and surveys conducted in the Kandiyohi Lakes region in 1856 by the "Whitefield Exploration Association," is brought out. Extracts from the manuscript narrative of Mr. Edwin Whitefield, the artist and publicity agent of the association, describing the district explored, add interest and value to the

address. Mr. Lawson closes with a discussion of the early efforts made by the Kandiyohi Townsite Company to attract permanent settlers.

The completion by the government of the engineering projects by which Minneapolis becomes again the head of navigation on the Mississippi was marked by the passage of the lighthouse tender "Dandelion" from St. Paul up through the government locks to Minneapolis on July 3. A facsimile of that part of the log on which the names of those aboard were written is reproduced in the *Minneapolis Journal* of July 8. In the list are several men well known in connection with the steamboat traffic of early days. The same issue of the *Journal* contains an illustrated article dealing with certain phases of the history of transportation on the Mississippi. The reminiscences of Captain William H. Leavitt of Minneapolis, a steamboat captain on the river in the eighties, are related in the *Journal* of May 6.

Several articles of interest to the student of transportation on the upper Mississippi have appeared recently in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, in the section devoted to "The Old Boats." The May 26 issue contains a paper on "River Navigation," written in November, 1905, by L. N. Scott of St. Paul, for publication by the St. Paul Commercial Club. Mr. Scott came to St. Paul in 1876 and entered the office of Captain John H. Reaney, general agent of the St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company; from 1881 to 1885 he was himself agent of the company. During this period the steamboat business was at its height. Mr. Scott's observations, therefore, form a valuable chapter in the history of this industry. In the June 30 issue of the *Post* Fred A. Bill of St. Paul in an account of a trip recently taken by river to St. Louis, describes "important old land marks of early navigation." A list of the first boats through Lake Pepin and at St. Paul from 1844 to 1880 is contributed to the issue of July 21 by Captain J. W. Darrah of Stillwater.

The story of the "White Squaw of Fox Lake Isle," which appears in the June 2 issue of the *Martin County Independent*, may well take a place among the other better known romantic tales and legends which have enriched the literature of the

period of Indian occupation. The story is taken from a manuscript found some forty years ago in the trunk of an elm tree in the vicinity of Elm Creek. The manuscript bears the date 1853 or 1855 and was written by a young man who was apparently a member of a group of civil engineers engaged on a government survey in the Blue Earth River country. The writer tells how he was led to go in search of the "white squaw," describes his journey to "Fox Lake Isle," and sets down as he heard it the white woman's own account of her life.

To substantiate the claim of the Toqua Lakes State Park Commission that the last encounter between the Sioux and the Chipewewa in Minnesota took place near these lakes in 1869, the *Graceville Enterprise* of June 15 prints extracts from two letters by Samuel J. Brown of Browns Valley, giving his recollections of the affair. Replying in the *New Ulm Review* of June 27, Richard Pfefferle, whose challenge of the claim of the commission precipitated the dispute, takes the position that the Toqua Lakes affair was too insignificant to be called a battle. The controversy seems to have simmered down to a disagreement as to what constitutes a battle.

Interesting items of early railroad history are contained in an article entitled "Pennington as Brakeman Recalled at Reunion of Railroad Veterans' Club" in the *Minneapolis Journal* of July 8. The article was inspired by a meeting of the Minnesota Central, Iowa and Minnesota, and McGregor Western Railroad Association held recently at Austin. It is accompanied by pictures of the first through train on the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Milwaukee road in 1867, and of E. A. Wright, William Sibley, and S. I. Wing, pioneer railroad men on the division. An account of the Austin meeting and a complete list of men now living who operated trains out of Minneapolis on the Iowa and Minnesota division from 1864 to 1870 is given in the *Austin Weekly Herald* of June 27.

W. J. Whipple of Winona in an article entitled "Pioneer Doctors of Winona" in the *Winona Republican-Herald* of June 30, tells of the establishment in that city in 1872 of a preparatory medical school. The institution was conducted by local physi-

cians, and students completing its course of study were fitted for admission into medical colleges. Biographical sketches of the founders of the school as well as of other members of the medical profession who have lived in Winona are included in the article.

The *Cambridge North Star* of May 31 under the title "Union Army Fight without a General" prints extracts from a diary kept by A. John Carlson while serving as a member of Company H, Ninth Minnesota Infantry from 1862 to 1865. The portion of the diary given relates the experiences of the Ninth Regiment as part of an expedition sent out from Memphis on the thirty-first of May, 1864, against General Forrest, operating in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, which resulted in a defeat of the Union forces and a retreat to Memphis.

The *Blooming Prairie Times* is commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the town of Blooming Prairie by the publication in its columns of a "History of Blooming Prairie"; the first installment appears in the issue of June 7. An interesting reminiscent narrative entitled "War and Its Horrors," giving the Civil War experiences, both in the field and in southern prisons, of John G. Johnson of Blooming Prairie, a member of the Third Iowa Infantry, begins in the July 19 issue of the same paper.

An account of the organization of the Home Guards Company at Mankato on September 14, 1862, is given in the July 17 issue of the *Mankato Weekly Review* under the title "Two Mankato Home Guards Companies of 1862 and 1917." This company formed part of Colonel Flandrau's command in the defense of the southern frontier during the Sioux outbreak of 1862. The article contains the reminiscences of C. A. Chapman of Mankato, one of the two surviving members of the company.

An interesting letter from Charles S. Emmons of Lakeville, relating his experiences as a member of Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, is printed in the July 4 issue of the *Cottonwood County Citizen* (Windom). This company was on patrol duty along the southwestern frontier from Fort Ridgely to the Iowa line during 1864 and 1865. Mr. Emmons also notes many

changes which fifty-one years have made in the valleys of the Cottonwood and the Des Moines rivers.

That the battle between the Sioux and the Red River Valley Chippewa about the year 1820 at "Sand River" took place on the south bank of the Sand Hill River on his farm near Climax in Polk County, is the belief of Elias Steenerson of Crookston. The evidence in support of this conclusion is given in an article in the *Crookston Weekly Times* of June 2 entitled "Indians Fight Bloody Battle in This County."

An article headed "Nicollet and Hennepin Once Held Only for Residences" in the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 17 contains many interesting items of local history. The early career of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and the attempt of Rev. Robert F. Sample and others to prevent the intrusion of business into the residential district on Fourth Street are the principal subjects covered.

The paper read at the 1916 meeting of the Otter Tail County Old Settlers' Association by the late E. E. Corliss of St. Paul, historian of the association, is published in full in the July 26 issue of the *Battle Lake Review*. The paper is an able presentation of the early history of the Otter Tail region during the period of Indian occupation, and contains descriptions of the battles between the Sioux and the Chippewa at Battle Lake in 1795 and 1819.

What is expected to be the last big log drive on the upper Mississippi River furnished the occasion for an interesting article in the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 21 on the history of the lumber industry in the territory tributary to Minneapolis from its beginnings seventy years ago. This is followed, in the *Journal* of July 8, by an interview with Caleb Dorr, a survivor of the old generation of log drivers, in which some of his pioneer experiences are related.

The *St. Cloud Journal Press* of July 5 prints an interesting narrative by John Hedlund of that city, in which the writer describes at some length the journey of himself and wife, along with other emigrants, from Gothenburg, Sweden, to Minnesota

in 1867. The article contains information on the progress of settlement in the central part of the state at that period as well as an account of economic and agricultural conditions.

A biographical sketch of John McConnell of Keystone, Scott County, contributed to the May 10 issue of the *Belle Plaine Herald* by W. V. Working of Henderson, contains an account of a fortification erected during the Sioux outbreak of 1862 on an island in Clark's Lake in Scott County. The latter part of the sketch is devoted to a brief narrative of the Sully expedition of 1864, in which Mr. McConnell participated as a member of Brackett's Battalion.

The *Preston Times* of April 26 prints two sketches written by high school students, the material for which was obtained by personal interviews with two Civil War veterans. The first sketch is an account of the experiences of William Rappe of Preston during three years' service as a member of Company H, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; the other is based on the reminiscences of Gerrit Vander Bie of Bristol, a member of Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* of July 1 describes a celebration said to be held each year on June 14 at White Earth, Minnesota, in commemoration of a treaty of peace between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. The article contains also information about the geography and resources of the reservation and about the life of the modern Indian, his finances, work, and recreation. Three illustrations accompany the article.

Interesting sidelights on the experiences of immigrants to Minnesota as well as a detailed account of the sinking of the steamer "Julia" in the Minnesota River in 1867 are contained in a communication from George T. Barr in the *Mankato Review* of May 10. Mr. Barr, who was a passenger on the boat when it sank, is now a resident of Ontario, California.

Under the heading "Reflected Glory for Le Sueur" in the *Le Sueur Herald* of May 2 is given an account of the part played by Dr. William W. Mayo in the siege of New Ulm during the Sioux outbreak of 1862. Dr. Mayo, later known as one of the

founders of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, was at that time just beginning his career as a physician in the new village of Le Sueur.

In an article entitled "The World Does Move" in the May 24 issue of the *Martin County Sentinel* an hour's trip by auto from Fairmont to Winnebago is contrasted with a journey by ox team over the same route fifty-three years ago, giving a vivid picture of the great changes which a half century has made in this section of the state.

Biographic sketches of twenty-six old settlers of Blue Earth County who have died during the last year are included in the memorial address read by Thomas Hughes of Mankato, historian of the Territorial Old Settlers' Association of Blue Earth County, at the annual meeting of the association at Mankato on July 2. The address is printed in full in the July 3 issue of the *Mankato Weekly Review*.

The June 12 issue of the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* (Mapleton) prints in full the memorial address delivered at the annual meeting of the Mapleton and Sterling Old Settlers' Association at Mapleton, June 12, by H. C. Hotaling, editor of the *Enterprise*. The major part of the address consists of biographies of thirty-eight members of the association who have died during the year.

In connection with an account of Memorial Day exercises the *Verndale Sun* of May 31 prints a list of Civil War veterans buried in the Verndale cemetery, giving the company and regiment to which each belonged. A similar list of veterans interred in Evergreen Cemetery, Brainerd, appears in the *Brainerd Journal Press* of June 1.

The *Harmony News* of July 12 contains a short account of a colony of Hollanders who settled in York Township, Fillmore County, in 1856, and of their church organization, now known as the Greenleafston Reformed Church. Included in the article is a list of the forty-one charter members of the church and of the pastors from 1869 to the present time.

Facts and statistics relating to the development of the Minneapolis system of parks and playgrounds are given in the May 6

issue of the *Minneapolis Journal* in a review of the career of Chelsea J. Rockwood, attorney for the park board during the period from 1889 to 1917.

An interesting article entitled "Austin's Early Shows" in the *Austin Weekly Herald* of May 2, the material for which was obtained from license receipts for various forms of entertainments filed in the vaults of the city hall, illustrates the value of such archival material in the preparation of studies of this character.

"Barbering in the Eighties Simple and Cheap" is the title of an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 6 embodying the reminiscences of Charles Hegener, veteran barber of Minneapolis.

The removal of the monument erected by the state at New Ulm in memory of those who came to its defense in 1862 to a point one half block from its original site furnishes the occasion for a brief account of its erection in 1890 which appears in the *New Ulm Review* of June 20.

A story of the frustration of a plan of Dr. W. H. Ward, an early settler of Todd County, to establish a negro settlement in the vicinity of Lake Osakis about 1870, is to be found in the *Todd County Argus* (Long Prairie) of May 3 under the title "Negro Colony was Planned."

An account of the early settlement of Tordenskjold Township of Otter Tail County by Norwegians and of the building of Fort Juelson during the Indian scare of July, 1876, is given in an article entitled "Recalls Old Times" in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* of May 10. In the July 4 issue of the same paper W. W. Gould of Clitherall describes his journey from Fillmore County to Battle Lake by team in the spring of 1868 and gives some account of the early history of Otter Tail County under the title "Pioneer Days in County."

The *Grygla Eagle* of May 11 contains a brief history of the village of Grygla from the coming of the first settler in 1898 to the present time, with an account of the construction of the system of drainage ditches which made possible the development of this region.

Under the title "Landed in Mankato Sixty Years Ago" Frederick Boegen in the *Mankato Review* of May 22 describes Mankato as it appeared to him on May 15, 1857, when he arrived on the steamer "Favorite."

A description of Winona as it appeared in 1863 and a narration of her experiences during the attack on New Ulm by the Sioux in 1862 are contributed by Mrs. Amelia Kaiser of Winona to the *Winona Independent* of May 20.

Under the title "Half a Century in the County" in the *Litchfield Independent* of May 2 is given an account of the arrival of a small group of settlers in Harvey and Manannah townships, Meeker County, in 1867.

Recollections of early-day history of Mankato by Mrs. Charles Veigel and Mrs. George Albert, who came to the small settlement with their parents in 1857, are related in an article entitled "Arrived in Mankato Just Sixty Years Ago" in the June 5 issue of the *Mankato Weekly Review*.

An article containing incidents in the life of Samuel Carver, who settled in Tenhassen Township, Martin County, in 1860, is contributed to the *Martin County Sentinel* of July 13 by A. N. Fancher of Fairmont.

In the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* of April 4 a pioneer railroad man recalls the days when Stillwater was the headquarters for hundreds of lumberjacks, and describes the changes in the conduct of local railroad business which a score or more years have wrought.

A brief review of the part played by Major Edwin Clark of Minneapolis in the settlement and development of the town of Melrose is contained in an article entitled "Father of Melrose Visits City" in the *Melrose Beacon* of July 5.

In an editorial "Looking Backward" the *Albert Lea Times-Enterprise* of May 16 describes the first religious meeting held in the city, May 10, 1857. This date also marks the arrival of the late Dr. Albert C. Wedge, the first physician to settle in that region.

An account of the first settlers in the vicinity of Twin Valley, Norman County, is given in the *Twin Valley Post* of May 16.

Under the title "Old Crow Wing and Vicinity" the *White Earth Tomahawk* of May 24 prints a description of the present appearance of the ruins of this once prosperous trading post together with an account of some of the early residents.

Interesting impressions and experiences of their "First Days in Long Prairie" are related by several prominent men of that city in the *Todd County Argus* (Long Prairie) of May 17.

H. B. Cummins of Eagle Lake contributes an account of the arrival of his father, John Cummins, and family in Le Ray Township, Blue Earth County, July 16, 1857, to the *Mankato Ledger* of July 18 under the title "Pioneer Resident."



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