

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Minnesota Farmers' Diaries: William R. Brown, 1845-46; Mitchell Y. Jackson, 1852-63 (Narratives and Documents, vol. 3). With an introduction and notes by RODNEY C. LOEHR. (St. Paul, The Minnesota Historical Society, 1939. ix, 247 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

The growing number of historical scholars who are seeking not only the grass roots but the actual soil particles of America's development will welcome this meticulously and intelligently prepared and pleasingly executed little volume. Furthermore, even the average layman will find it delightful reading and a ready means of gaining an appreciation and understanding of the ways of his pioneering farmer ancestors during the middle decades of the past century. The daily jottings of these two typical farmers—typical except insofar as they kept diaries, whereas most of their contemporaries did not—have a significance which few readers will realize at first glance. As stated in the interpretative and eloquently phrased preface by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen:

Their way of life was like that of millions of Americans. The problems and difficulties which they met were like those that have faced pioneer farmers on a hundred American frontiers. Their joys and disappointments echo those of countless others who have broken sod, tilled the field, and built frontier homes. They serve, therefore, as spokesmen for the unknown farmer, whose contribution to the epic of America has not yet been told with the wealth of detail and authenticity of flavor that alone can lend the story the eloquence of truth.

Certainly no more happy and significant choice of publication could have been made by the Minnesota Historical Society to issue on the occasion of its ninetieth anniversary.

In essence, the volume contains two notable contributions: the thirty-two-page introduction by Dr. Loehr and the two diaries which he has edited. The introduction not only provides the necessary explanations and background of the diaries, but constitutes a distinct contribution to the so-called "lost" period of Minnesota history. All who have actually sought the original data which are essential

for a historical reconstruction of this or any corresponding pioneer period will be especially appreciative of this introduction.

The diaries here published add much detail and flavor to what we wish to know about rural America. The general day-by-day and season-by-season routine of farm life is revealed. Likewise, there is data about crops in concrete terms of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes, as well as cows and calves, horses, and pigs. The same is true for tools and implements and the actualities of farming methods in pioneer regions. Recorded also is information concerning the farmer as a social being—his school and his church, his amusements and customs, and his codes of manners and morals. The nature of the roads and transportation facilities, the matter-of-factness of politics, the ramifications of the ups and downs of economic cycles, and almost countless other topics are likewise provided with actual illustrations. This volume amply demonstrates the inestimable value of a hitherto little-used historical source.

EVERETT E. EDWARDS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Marshall and Taney, Statesmen of the Law. By BEN W. PALMER, M. A., LL. B. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1939. viii, 281 p. Portraits. \$3.50.)

It would seem on first thought to be a work of supererogation to publish another book on Chief Justice Marshall or even Chief Justice Taney in the light of all that has been written hitherto on these two outstanding characters in American history. We think, however, that the author has succeeded in writing a fresh and very readable book with much of human interest in it, after the manner of modern biography. Mr. Palmer is a prominent attorney of Minneapolis and lecturer at the University of Minnesota. He has made an intensive study of American constitutional history and is well qualified for his task. Outstanding in the impressions one gets from reading the book is that he has been eminently fair in his picture of the turbulent political years preceding the Civil War and equally fair in his delineation of the characters of both Marshall and Taney. The first forty pages are given to a discussion of the subject "Are Judges Human Beings?" This leads the author into the ancient field of argument whether the

law has an abstract existence as law or whether the law is what the judges say it is, subject to all the infirmities of human nature. While the author attempts no categorical answer, we get the impression that his sympathy at least is with the newer school of jurists who are or claim to be sensitive to the sociological and economic changes going on in the world today. At the conclusion of the chapter on this subject he states, "In a similar day of 'large changes in every sphere of the national life' we too cry out for the emancipating touch of a newer learning."

In the treatment of the characters and careers of Marshall and Taney, to which the body of the book is given, the author finds apparently that the human element was as little in evidence as could be reasonably expected of any human being placed in their exalted positions of power. The two men, of whom excellent portraits are published, are dramatically described as "Marshall canonized" and "Taney cursed." The sketch of Marshall and his judicial career follows the view now generally accepted that to him in large measure is due the present stability of the Constitution. Necessarily, the famous question of the power of the Supreme Court to declare invalid a legislative act of the Congress is touched upon. Evidently the author believes in this power. At the risk of a digression, the argument seems to this reviewer in his own mind to be something like this reduced to its simplest terms. The Constitution is a skeleton instrument. Its terms are called upon to be construed and applied to the myriad situations constantly arising in our modern complex civilization, and there is or may be a twilight zone wherein it is difficult so to do and wherein equally honest and competent men might disagree. Necessarily, some one or some body must make the decision, and it is safer in the long run, proved by experience, that this decision should be made, not by the Congress which has enacted the legislation nor by the one-man executive who may have proposed the legislation or may be called upon to enforce it, but by members of an independent judicial body who, even if they are human beings, are as far removed from the prejudices or passions of the day as is humanly possible.

In his discussion of Taney, Mr. Palmer has a more difficult task. The author rather thinks Taney in his judicial utterances would be classed as a progressive in this day and generation. But whatever services Taney rendered to the Republic in his decisions strengthening

the federal Constitution, or on the other hand limiting powers of the federal and state governments as against the rights of the individual — and Mr. Palmer finds they were not inconsiderable — and however high Taney's personal character, his decision in the Dred Scott case overwhelmed him with an obloquy which seems likely to endure. As the author states, "Taney's tragic error . . . lay, in the words of Chief Justice Hughes, on the 'supposition that the imperious question which underlay the slavery controversy could be put at rest by a judicial pronouncement.'" It is interesting to note that the Dred Scott case has an especial interest for Minnesota, in that Dred Scott based his court action to obtain freedom in part upon his residence at Fort Snelling in free territory as the slave of Dr. Emerson, the fort physician in 1836 and following years.

All in all the author has written a very interesting book.

EDWARD C. GALE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

American History since 1865. By GEORGE M. STEPHENSON, professor of history, University of Minnesota. (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1939. x, 682 p. Illustrations, maps. \$3.50.)

There is an oft-told story of a historian, writing in 1909, who ended his opus with 1889. When asked why 1889 was such a significant date for ending the treatment, his explanation was that 1889 was not a significant date. He had stopped there because nothing was history until twenty years after it happened.

That was good historical philosophy in the horse-and-buggy days of 1909, but in our modern hurry-up era, when more history is made in a year than was once generated in a decade, even the academic historians have embraced the idea that their narratives should end, not twenty years ago, but perhaps with last season's world series baseball games — certainly with the latest election returns.

Probably the first of the academic historians to pioneer the field of post-Civil War American history was Charles A. Beard. About 1913 he incurred a host of adverse reviews with his *Contemporary American History*. He began his treatment with the end of the Civil War Reconstruction and carried it up to the date of publication. But the book filled the traditional "pressing need." History teachers on every campus were eager for a contemporary treatment of the era in ques-

tion. As time wore on, more and more American history courses began the second semester with the end of the Civil War. Numerous textbook writers following in Mr. Beard's footsteps avoided many of the mistakes for which he was criticized.

In some instances they made bigger errors in other ways. Moreover, in line with more general pedagogical practice they usually opened their narratives with the beginning of Reconstruction rather than with its close.

In writing his recent and excellent book, Dr. George M. Stephenson has not only benefited by the mistakes and false emphasis of Mr. Beard and his successors but has also included in the work much of the results of his own research. Moreover, the emphasis is on the present rather than the past. The turgid tales of the Reconstruction era are disposed of in a hurry. The student and reader does not have forced upon him all the dead stories and side lights of the Blaine-Cleveland campaign. In considerably less than half the volume, the author gets through the administration of the first Roosevelt and is explaining historical problems which have grown into today's issues. His treatment of immigration is excellent. Mexican relations under Taft and Wilson are set forth with exceptional clarity.

He is at his worst (which is still better than some authors of some competing compendiums) on the Spanish-American War. Since Walter Millis' *The Martial Spirit*, too many cap-and-gown historians have taken it seriously and have followed its vein in presenting the Spanish war and its aftermath as so much comic relief in an otherwise dull era. The present reviewer does not say the Spanish-American War did not have its comical aspects; but it would be refreshing to find one survey of the era that does not take recourse to some dated quip of "Mister Dooly," neé Finley P. Dunne. Even so Mr. Dooly is about as funny as Mr. Millis is inaccurate; hence the campus historian should search his conscience before letting that work influence more than one line of type in his volume—and that in the bibliography and to say the Millis presentation is no good.

These carping remarks notwithstanding, Dr. Stephenson improves materially upon the work of all his predecessors in recent American history with his exceptionally able chapters on American life and culture and idealism through the first decades of the present century. In those chapters Dr. Stephenson rises far above the average textbook

literary style. They are all but literary essays within themselves. They should be read by all who are interested in history and who hope to understand better the modern outlook of our own age.

The format of the work is a credit to the house of Harper. The book has just enough illustrations to break the monotony of print. The typical college professor will perhaps wish that it had a few more maps and diagrams. The bibliography is more than a list of books. It is grouped by chapters and well annotated. As such it will be a boon to teachers of history and a guide to all readers who wish to carry their interest in any subject farther than that presented by the book.

JIM DAN HILL

SUPERIOR STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

Blazing the Way West. By BLISS ISELY. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939. xiv, 289 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

La pénétration du continent américain par les Canadiens français, 1763-1846: traitants, explorateurs, missionnaires. By BENOÎT BROUILLETTE. (Montreal, Librairie Granger frères limitée, 1939. 242 p. Illustrations, maps.)

These two volumes have a common theme, the westward movement in American and Canadian history, but they differ in scope. One confines itself to a consideration of only one group of men, French or French-Canadians; whereas the other is not limited to any one national group. Both limit themselves to the years before 1850, except for two or three pages at the end of Mr. Isely's book, which take a hasty look at the opening of Alaska.

The treatment of the subject by the two authors is poles apart. Mr. Isely has chosen episodes of color and action with which to create the impression he wants to leave in the reader's mind. An uninteresting but vital series of events is simply omitted if the author thinks it slows down the tempo of his scenario-like narrative. Situations that never existed are created to bridge awkward gaps in a story. The language is of such simplicity that young readers will have no difficulty in enjoying it. Despite its obvious faults and inaccuracies, the book should serve the purpose of convincing many persons that North American history is interesting.

Mr. Brouillette's book will appeal to those who do not want romance at the expense of historical accuracy, and to those who find a more mature satisfaction in the steady push of a great, pulsing, folk movement than in episodes picked here and there from the lives of individuals. His language is simple but adequate; his source material is of the best; he covers the field briefly but convincingly; his maps are good; his illustrations, excellent. He should now publish the book in English, so that Americans may use it freely, for it is as much their story as it is the account of what men of French Canada have achieved.

GRACE LEE NUTE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

Le Père Louis Hennepin, récollet. By P. HUGOLIN LEMAY, O.F.M. (Reprinted from *Nos cahiers*, vol. 2, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; vol. 3, nos. 1 and 2, Montreal, April, 1937-June, 1938.)
Bibliographie du Père Louis Hennepin, récollet: Les pièces documentaires. By R. P. HUGOLIN LEMAY, O.F.M. (Montreal, 1937. 238 p.)

The man who knew most about the life and writings of Father Louis Hennepin has died, alas!, but he has left undying evidences of his scholarship and erudition in the book and monographs listed above, and in many other works on Hennepin and other subjects. No other scholar has tracked down so persistently in Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Rome the Recollect friar who gave the name of St. Anthony to the waterfall on the upper Mississippi.

Among archives previously unworked for Hennepiniana, Father Lemay has found abundant references to the activities of the friar from 1696 to 1701. Especially rich are the archives of the Old Catholics at The Hague, a sect which sprang directly from the life and beliefs of the two men against whom Hennepin inveighed in his *Morale pratique du Jansenisme*, Pierre de Codde and Jacques Cats. Codde not only refers to Hennepin in his letters to Cats, but he discusses the monk at length in letters to an agent in Rome, Louis du Vaucel, who replies in kind. In addition Father Lemay has found data in city and state archives in Antwerp and Holland; in rare books and other publications; in the Dutch works of Constantin Huygens, the secretary of William III of England; in the Pontchartrain cor-

responsidence in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Paris; in the Thoynard, Clairambault, and Renaudot manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale; in Archives of the Church in Rome; and in the fine collection of Hennepiniana at the Buffalo Historical Society. All this new and reinterpreted material Father Lemay has published in a Franciscan journal, *Nos cahiers*, in six subdivisions or chapters, which treat of Hennepin and Pierre Codde; of Hennepin's "obedience," or permission to return as a missionary to America in 1696; of his struggle with Codde, Cats, and the other Jansenists in Holland; of his attempt to establish a mission in Utrecht in 1697; and of his life in Rome after leaving Utrecht in the summer of 1698. The last chapter to appear before the author's death reverts to an earlier period, 1682, when Hennepin was in Paris preparing his *Description of Louisiana* for publication.

The bibliography is much more than a complete list of data on Hennepin. It gives the text, or abridgement of the text, of many documents. A large part of these have been discovered by Father Lemay. No one can now afford to write of Hennepin—or of discoveries in the New World after 1680—without using this work.

G. L. N.

The Mennonites in Iowa. By MELVIN GINGERICH. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1939. 419 p. \$3.00.)

The publication of this volume very appropriately commemorates the centennial of the arrival of the first Mennonite settlers in Iowa. Today eight Mennonite communities with some four thousand inhabitants still retain their identity as "small islands of distinctive culture in a sea of standardized American civilization." After a century of existence in the New World, a veritable land of promise to an oppressed and harrassed but peace- and liberty-loving people, these "islands" are still clearly discernible, according to this carefully charted survey. The restless and turbulent waves of this great sea which is America, however, has not beat upon their slowly shifting shores in vain, for the study reveals unmistakably that changes have been brought about by the constant contact and interaction of the Mennonites and their environment. Few have preserved the old faith intact, the great majority have modified or reoriented the faith of their fathers, and some have lost their faith by dissolution or de-

stroyed its identity by dilution. The tides have swept away much dead wood in the form of outmoded customs, practices, and ideas, but they have also exchanged valuable contributions. This Americanizing tendency may be vague and imperceptible over a short period, but it is readily apparent in the span of a whole century, and is especially so when viewed in the light of some three centuries of antecedent European history.

Mr. Gingerich has produced an excellent piece of work as the fruit of at least a decade of extensive and intensive research that covered the whole range of related general Mennonite history and utilized very fully the sources particularly pertinent to the history of the Iowa Mennonites. The author's intimate firsthand knowledge of the Iowa Mennonites, based on Mennonite descent and association, his competent scholarship, and his balanced objective approach to the subject are in a large measure responsible for an unusually accurate, complete, and comprehensive portrayal of the Mennonites which is in sharp contrast to the partial and often misleading views conveyed by cheap novels and sensational newspaper items.

In the reviewer's opinion, this volume deserves to be counted among the best works in the whole field of the history of the Mennonites in America. It is also of value as a study of one of the numerous distinct and persistent cultural groups that are an integral part of modern America. The State Historical Society of Iowa is to be highly commended for the format, typography, and bookbinding represented in this volume. The immediate practical value of the book could have been enhanced somewhat by the inclusion of one or two maps showing the location of the Mennonite communities in the state.

FERDINAND P. SCHULTZ

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

MR. RALPH BUDD ("The Historical Society and the Community") is president of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway Company. He has been a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society since 1926. Dr. Theodore C. Blegen ("The 'Fashionable Tour' on the Upper Mississippi") resigned recently as superintendent of the society, a position that he had held since 1931. He is now engaged in research and writing in the field of American immigration history, under a fellowship awarded by the Norwegian-American Historical Association. Dr. John T. Flanagan ("Knut Hamsun's Early Years in the Northwest"), assistant professor of English in the University of Minnesota, is familiar to readers of this magazine as the author of a notable series of articles on the Minnesota sojourns of famous authors. Miss Ruth Thompson ("The Statue of Captain John Tapper, Pioneer Ferryman") is an assistant in the art department of the Minneapolis Public Library. The reviewers include Mr. Everett E. Edwards, editor of *Agricultural History* and a member of the staff of the bureau of agricultural economics in the United States department of agriculture; Mr. Edward C. Gale, a Minneapolis lawyer, former president of the society, and a member of its executive council; Dr. Jim Dan Hill, president of the State Teachers College at Superior, Wisconsin; Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts on the society's staff; and Mr. Ferdinand P. Schultz, a teaching assistant in history in the University of Minnesota.

Members and friends of the Minnesota Historical Society from many parts of the state gathered in St. Paul on October 20 to participate in its ninetieth anniversary celebration. The society, which is the oldest institution in the state, was incorporated by the first territorial legislature on October 20, 1849. More than three hundred people attended the luncheon, arranged at the St. Paul Athletic Club by the St. Paul Association of Commerce, which opened the celebration. Mr. Roland J. Faricy, president of the association, who presided, emphasized the cultural interest in a common background

that brought this gathering together, and then introduced to the audience a number of guests at the speakers' table, including three past presidents of the society—Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul, Mr. Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis, and Mr. William W. Cutler of St. Paul—and the Misses Laura and Anita Furness of St. Paul, granddaughters of Governor Ramsey, who signed the society's act of incorporation. Mr. Faricy then called upon the society's president, Mr. Ira C. Oehler of St. Paul, who introduced several special guests in the audience—descendants of some of the nineteen founders of the society named in the act of incorporation. Among them were members of the families of Henry M. Rice, Henry H. Sibley, and Aaron Goodrich. Mr. Oehler called attention to the fact that the latter's widow, Mrs. Alice P. Goodrich, is still living in Boston, and he read a charming letter of congratulation that had been received from her. "I think I may claim to have earlier memories of the Society than any other living soul," she writes, "as in the 70's my husband often took me to the meetings. Even in those far-off days it was an institution to be proud of." She recalls that "The Historical Society was very dear to my husband's heart," and asserts that "It would please him, as it does me, that our daughter and granddaughter should be present on this auspicious occasion." A telegram of congratulation from the superintendent of the South Dakota Historical Society, Mr. Lawrence K. Fox, also was read.

The principal address at the luncheon was presented by Mr. Ralph Budd of Chicago, president of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad and a member of the society's executive council. This interesting interpretation of the relations of "The Historical Society and the Community" is published in full elsewhere in this issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY. Upon its conclusion, Mr. Faricy announced that the present meeting was intended not only as a commemoration of the society's ninetieth anniversary, but also as a tribute to its retiring superintendent, Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, and a recognition of his services in building up the society in recent years. In response, Dr. Blegen spoke briefly about the inspiration to be obtained by looking back upon the remarkable work of the pioneers who launched the Minnesota Historical Society and who understood the advantages of collecting records contemporaneously.

The anniversary celebration was continued late in the afternoon at a tea which the Misses Furness gave in honor of the officers of

the society. They entertained their guests in the former home of Governor Ramsey, a house built and furnished in the style of the mid-nineteenth century and filled with reminders of the state's and the society's early years. Dr. Blegen was the speaker at an evening program presented in the Historical Building. He was introduced to an audience of about a hundred and fifty people by Professor Lester B. Shippee, the society's first vice-president. Taking as his subject "Ballads and Songs of Immigrant and Pioneer," Dr. Blegen explained the historical significance of songs in which newcomers to America expressed their hopes and fears, said farewell to their homelands, and celebrated the attractions of the frontier West. He then turned to the songs in which the pioneers extolled the wonders of such western states and territories as "El-a-noy," Michigan, Dakota, Colorado, and Minnesota. As an example, he sang to his own piano accompaniment a Minnesota ballad of the 1850's entitled "The Beauty of the West." With the assistance of Miss Leona Scheunemann of the Hamline University faculty, Dr. Blegen also presented a number of Scandinavian immigrant ballads. He heard and recorded both the words and the music of many of these songs while he was in Norway as a Guggenheim fellow, and later he prepared English verse translations of the stanzas. Among the songs presented was "Oleana," a ballad descriptive of the Utopian attractions of a colony established in Pennsylvania by the famous violinist, Ole Bull. With this versatile performance, the society's ninetieth anniversary celebration was brought to a close.

Plans for the society's ninety-first annual meeting, which will be held on January 8, 1940, are now being formulated. It will consist of three sessions—a local history conference, a luncheon, and an evening meeting at which the annual address will be presented.

That the Minnesota Historical Society "has grown to a great monument in honor of those pioneer Minnesota statesmen" who established it in 1849 is the opinion expressed by Mr. Gerald Bardo in a letter to the superintendent written last July. While acting as chairman of the historical committee that planned a golden anniversary celebration at Staples, Mr. Bardo found that the society's "files of Staples newspapers and those of surrounding villages were extremely helpful." "When we realize how destitute some of our own

communities are of actual historical information," he writes, "we appreciate the real worth of the Minnesota Historical Society."

A brief description of the Minnesota Historical Building, with some account of the collections that it houses, appears with a picture of the building in *This Week in Saint Paul* for August 12.

The resources of the society's library were used during the summer months of 1939 by people from fourteen states outside Minnesota—Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The following fourteen annual members joined the society during the quarter ending on September 30: Lynn H. Ashley of Hudson, Wisconsin; Dr. Richard I. Dorge of Minneapolis; Raymond A. Jackson of Minneapolis; the Reverend T. Leo Keavney of St. Cloud; R. A. McQuat of Washington, D. C.; Eleanor Maxfield of St. Paul; Samuel L. Mentzer of St. Paul; John C. Mills of Preston; Mrs. John C. Mills of Preston; Mrs. Harry Palmer of St. Paul; Victor P. Reim of New Ulm; R. S. Thornton of Alexandria; Will O. Washburn of St. Paul; and Ben W. Wilson of St. Paul.

The First National Bank of St. Paul has become a sustaining institutional member of the society. The post library of Fort Snelling and the Consolidated School District of Mound have subscribed to the society's publications.

During the three months from July 1 to September 30, the society lost the following members by death: Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, July 28; Edwin H. Hewitt of Minneapolis, August 11; John M. Blakeley of St. Paul, August 12; Dr. James Wallace of St. Paul, August 23; the Reverend Marion D. Shutter of Minneapolis, August 30; Charles Donnelly of St. Paul, September 4; and Charles Glueck of Minneapolis, September 27.

A leave of absence from September 15, 1939, to July 1, 1940, has been granted to Miss Ackermann, the assistant curator of manuscripts, who is attending the library school of the University of Illinois. Miss Helen McCann, a graduate of Hamline University, has

taken up the work of manuscript assistant during Miss Ackermann's absence.

Mr. Babcock presented an address on "Old Grand Portage" before the North Shore Historical Assembly meeting at Grand Portage on August 26.

Attention is called to Mr. Babcock's article on Louis Provençalle, which appears in the September issue of this magazine, in a review by Kenneth Ruble of the career of the pioneer trader in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 15. Emphasis is given to the system of hieroglyphics which this pioneer Minnesota fur trader used in keeping his accounts. In a letter published in *Herodotus*, a news sheet issued by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, on September 22, Mr. Babcock tells of a recent visit to Grand Portage and of the reconstruction there of the Northwest Company stockade.

ACCESSIONS

A valuable French-Chippewa dictionary has been copied on film-slides from the original in the possession of the archdiocese of St. Boniface, through the courtesy of its secretary, the Reverend Antoine D'Eschambault. The dictionary, which was lost for many years and was discovered recently in a closet in the palace of the archbishop at St. Boniface, was prepared about a hundred years ago by the missionary priest, Father Georges A. Belcourt. It is by all odds the most complete record in existence of the pristine Chippewa tongue, and although the equivalents of words are given only in French, it will prove of great value to scholars. An idea of its completeness may be gained from the fact that it fills two volumes and nearly a thousand pages of closely written script, and yet this is merely the French-Chippewa form of the dictionary. So far as is known, Belcourt did not prepare a Chippewa-French form; he did, however, prepare and publish a Chippewa grammar.

A transcript of a lengthy letter written from Alton, Illinois, on November 3, 1837, by Thomas Hale Williams, pioneer Minneapolis librarian, is one of two items that have been presented by the Minneapolis Public Library. The author describes a journey from Rhode Island by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alton, and tells of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy, an antislavery editor

at that place. The second item is a typed copy of a letter by Jonas H. Howe, Minneapolis pioneer, written from Tennessee on April 25, 1865, in which he mentions the assassination of President Lincoln and the inauguration of President Johnson.

Two scrapbooks of newspaper clippings about and programs of concerts given by the Hutchinson family in the East and in England from 1842 to 1863 have been received from Mr. Oliver D. Hutchinson and his daughter, Mrs. Fred Fournie, both of Savage. Three members of this musical family, which was famed for its concerts, founded the McLeod County community of Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson and Mrs. Fournie also have presented a number of additions to the costume collection, including a wedding gown of taffeta and velvet.

Diaries, correspondence, and other papers covering in an unusually complete manner the story of the career from 1853 to 1905 of the Reverend Ebenezer Steele Peake, pioneer Episcopal missionary to the Minnesota Indians, home missionary and pastor in California, North Dakota, and Minnesota, and Civil War chaplain, have been received from Peake's granddaughter, Miss Margaret Pray of Valley City, North Dakota. Peake arrived in Minnesota in 1855, when he went to Shakopee as a home missionary. A volume of reminiscences covers that year. The first of the diaries begins with 1856 when Peake went to northern Minnesota to serve as a missionary to the Chippewa. There, at Gull Lake, Fort Ripley, and Crow Wing, he remained until he became chaplain for the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. For the years following 1865 there are diaries covering periods of service at Austin, Minnesota; in California from 1867 to 1878; at Moorhead, Detroit, and Valley City, North Dakota, from 1878 to 1889; and in Faribault in the 1890's. Peake's correspondents included such important figures in Episcopal church affairs as the Reverend Ezekiel G. Gear, the Reverend Joseph A. Gilfillan, the bishops of Rupert's Land and other areas, and Enmegahbowh, also known as John Johnson, a native missionary among the Chippewa. Among these papers also are records of confirmations at Gull Lake from 1853 to 1861, account books for the years from 1889 to 1895, reminiscences of Peake and his wife, a sketch of the abandoned town of Crow Wing, and sermons and addresses.

A brief history of Cedar Lake Township, Scott County, has been presented by the author, Mr. W. J. Casey, a former resident of the township who now lives in St. Paul. From the United States land office records in the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society, the author has copied the names of all persons who filed for land in the township between 1855 and 1874.

Term papers on "The Theater in Minnesota, 1865-1885," by Andrew F. Jensen, and on "The Introduction and Development of Farm Machinery in Minnesota in the Period before 1880," by James H. Flor, have been presented by their respective authors. The papers were prepared at the University of Minnesota.

A diary kept by Nathaniel P. Langford on a trip from St. Paul to Fort Garry and back in the spring of 1870 has been added to the Langford Papers by his nephew, Mr. Langford W. Smith of Berkeley, California. The author, in company with William R. Marshall, went by stagecoach to Pomme de Terre, and used horses and carts from that point, following the Red River trail for some distance. He refers to his guide as "C. Bottineau," but he probably means Pierre Bottineau. Though the purpose of the trip is not stated, it may have had some connection with the Riel rebellion, since the entry for April 26, 1870, reads: "Called upon Pres^t Reill at the Fort." With the diary, Mr. Smith has presented a copy of a letter written by Langford to Ignatius Donnelly during the winter of 1863-64 on the subject of opening a mail route from St. Paul to Bannack, Montana; a copy of a letter to James W. Taylor dated May 20, 1866, regarding Langford's experiences as a collector of internal revenue in Montana; and copies of articles on stagecoaching, the discovery of gold in Montana, and the murder of Malcolm Clark by the Blackfeet Indians.

Records of the Cigarmaker's Union, number 77, of Minneapolis, for the decade from 1885 to 1895, and of the State Blue Label League, one of the first labor organizations concerned with marking goods with union labels, for the years from 1903 to 1908, are included in the papers of E. George Hall, presented by his daughter, Miss Irene Hall of Minneapolis. The collection also contains an extensive file of clippings relating to labor affairs in Minnesota from 1904 to 1934; certificates of Mr. Hall's appointment as a local and gen-

eral organizer in Minnesota for the American Federation of Labor; and a file of speeches which he gave during his long career as president of the State Federation of Labor, as a member of state and national labor committees, as deputy labor commissioner of Minnesota, and as an executive in various labor organizations, such as the National Cigarmakers Union, the Minneapolis Union Card and Labor Council, and the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly.

A detailed history of North Presbyterian Church of North St. Paul, covering the period from 1887 to 1938, has been presented by Mr. Harold G. Lains, a member of the committee that compiled the history from the annual reports of the church.

Ignatius Donnelly's ideas on woman suffrage are revealed in a manuscript article on "The Woman Question," which is included in a collection of Donnelly material presented by Mr. Merle Potter of St. Paul. "This agitation for woman's rights," Donnelly writes, "will teach us greater respect for woman; greater respect for every poor girl who nobly labors to support herself, whether it be in factory or school or telegraph office or at the counter. God bless them all." The article, written about 1898, indicates that Donnelly believed that women should vote, and that they had already, by their attendance at political meetings, "converted the rude and vulgar harangues of the stump into decent arguments." Women were not ready for the ballot yet, but "'the pear is ripening rapidly.'" A comprehensive program of education, he stated, would train women to be intelligent voters and teach them "that there is something better in the world than a bonnet . . . something more desirable than even a husband." A large file of clippings, some early letters and speeches, and the first draft of the platform drawn up at the convention of the People's party in 1892 are also included in the gift, which forms a valuable addition to the society's collection of Donnelly Papers.

Thirty letters about Episcopal diocesan matters in Minnesota written by Bishop Henry B. Whipple between 1896 and 1901 from Florida, New England, and Europe to Charles L. Slattery, dean of the cathedral at Faribault, are among sixty-seven items that have been photographed for the society from the originals in the diocesan library at Boston. The collection includes Slattery's letters to Bish-

op and Mrs. Whipple, and letters to Slattery from other bishops about the Whipple memorial tower in Faribault.

Records of the Minnesota Industrial Commission and of the state division of forestry, filling some ninety filing drawers and seventy-seven card indexes, have been added recently to the state archives in the custody of the society. The former include material on cases which came before the industrial commission from 1913 to 1921 under the Workmen's Compensation Act; the latter consist of correspondence, special reports, and data on education, forest fires, forest service personnel, and state parks dating from 1911.

The Northern States Cooperative League of Minneapolis, through its secretary, Mr. Cecil Crews, has presented the minutes of its annual conventions from 1922 to 1939 and other items relating to its activities in Minnesota and Wisconsin since its formation in 1922. The league is being disbanded this year.

A rare Swedish immigration pamphlet, *Staten Minnesota i Nord Amerika. Dess innebyggare, klimat och beskaffenhet* (Copenhagen, 1868. 16p.), has been copied for the society by the photostatic process from the original in the Royal Library in Stockholm, Sweden. So far as is known, that library owns the only extant copy of the booklet. From other sources it is possible to be quite certain that the author, indicated on the title page simply as "Lgh.," was Måns Olsson Lindbergh, a son of Ola Månsson, who migrated to Minnesota in 1859. There he became known as August Lindbergh, father of Charles A. Lindbergh, who was a Congressman from Minnesota from 1907 to 1917. The pamphlet consists of sixteen pages of facts and figures about Minnesota as a place to which Swedes are advised to migrate. It is a dignified, straightforward, and honest appraisal of Minnesota.

A bound file for the years 1931 to 1938 of a special edition printed on rag paper of *Der Wanderer*, a German-Catholic newspaper published in St. Paul, has been presented by Mr. Joseph Matt of St. Paul.

Fifteen water colors of Indian and western scenes by Peter Rindisbacher have been photographed for the society from the originals in the Ordnance Museum of the United States Military Academy at

West Point. The Rindisbacher collection, which consists of eighteen water colors, is the subject of a descriptive article by Miss Nute in the issue of this magazine for March, 1939. The three pictures that were not photographed are reproduced with this article.

A pencil sketch of Fort Abercrombie, signed by George A. Elsbury and dated May 1, 1863, is the gift of Mr. L. E. Scruby of Gardena, California. Six water colors of scenes in and about the Twin Cities, executed by Mrs. F. L. James about 1914, have been presented by her daughter, Mrs. Henry Sommers of St. Paul. Included are views of the Hexagonal Tower at Fort Snelling, of Minnehaha Falls, and of the Marshall Avenue Bridge. Twenty-seven photographs of streets, buildings, and scenes in Duluth in the 1870's have been received from Mr. Nathan Cohen of Duluth. An interesting photograph of Dr. William W. Mayo, Charles Willson, and J. F. Van Dooser of Rochester, taken at Ashland, Wisconsin, in 1906, is the gift of Mrs. B. T. Willson of Rochester.

Uniforms, guns, rifles, and other articles of military interest used by Captain William B. Folwell while stationed in Cuba about 1900 have been presented by Miss Mary H. Folwell. She has also added to the Folwell collection many pieces of furniture and household items that belonged to Captain Folwell.

A small wooden table, a rocker, and a child's chair that once belonged to members of the Pond family have been received from Mrs. Gerald Webster of Minneapolis. Other additions to the domestic life collection include a coffee mill and a butter mold, presented by Miss Matilda Coupanger of Elmore; and a desk set that belonged to Thomas W. Pierce, who served in the legislature of 1856, from Mr. Fred Pierce of Minneapolis.

NEWS AND COMMENT

"THE PLACE OF historical societies in a free nation is that of a repository of tradition where the people may see and judge for themselves the facts relating to their origin and growth." Such institutions play an "important part in creating the feeling of continuity, even though the relevant facts concerning the linkage between present and past remain unstated." These are some of the ideas expressed by T. R. Adam in a stimulating study of the *Museum and Popular Culture*, recently published by the American Association for Adult Education (New York, 1939. 177 p.). The writer believes that the early historical societies established in Massachusetts, New York, and other eastern states before 1850 made their appearance through "no accident of chance," but that "they represented the necessary foundation that had to be laid for the creation of a working ideal of American unity." Two courses, he asserts, are open to the modern historical society. Some, such as those of New York, Chicago, and Louisiana, give "priority to the direct dissemination of popular learning in the historical field" by expending "their major energies on the maintenance of educational museums"; others, concentrating on research activities, gather and sift knowledge for the use of scholars and other special groups. As an example of a society that is steering a middle course, Mr. Adam cites the Minnesota Historical Society, which he characterizes as "one of the most active and efficient state societies." He points out that the "maintenance of a museum is not the major activity of this Society." He writes:

Its work includes not only the collection and arrangement of historical records but also their utilization for social and political purposes. As an efficient reference library and historical guide for busy legislators and officials, this institution may be ranked as an important part of the governmental machinery. Its publications, however, go beyond this sphere and provide hundreds of Society members and subscribers with invaluable material for deepening their understanding of the social and economic background of their state. Besides giving this service, the Society acts as a news bureau and distributes to the newspapers throughout the region interesting items from its files relevant to state history. This latter function borders closely on the field of popular education.

. . . It might well be argued that this institution is transforming itself from a narrow research body into an instrument of social educa-

tion along cautious and pragmatic lines. . . . Perhaps the time is close at hand when the admirable achievements of the Minnesota Society in interpreting the archives will create a popular demand for the widest possible dissemination of that knowledge. In such a case, the Society already possesses the internal organization necessary to enlarge its museum into an important educational institution.

Mr. Adam includes the Minnesota society among several which in the field of publication "can rightly boast of scholarly material well prepared and widely distributed throughout their regions." The historical society that "is accepting its full educational responsibilities," he writes, "must be prepared to use its materials for a critical analysis of the historic background of the region. This is perhaps a somewhat difficult step to take, necessitating acute scholarship, skilled exhibition technique, and a measure of disregard for some of the conventional hypocrisies of the community concerning its past." The writer calls attention to a "stirring of new life" among historical organizations today, for present social needs are causing the "history museum and its scholars . . . to give American history back to the American people." Not only museum workers but all who are engaged in historical pursuits should find an inspiring guide in this little book.

It may seem a far cry from Minnesota history to the theme of *Dictatorship in the Modern World* (1939. 362 p.), but Minnesota as well as the United States has its setting in the modern world, and so this finely conceived volume of essays, edited by a former president of the Minnesota Historical Society, Guy Stanton Ford, and published in a new and enlarged edition by the University of Minnesota Press, has a genuine interest for all students of present-day Minnesota. Here are explained, not in terms of excitement and bias but in the cool temper of scholarship, some of the basic ideas and forces at work in the world today—dictatorship, propaganda, democracy. The volume, published before the European war broke out, affords background and perspective for understanding the present state of world affairs, the more so because the several essayists are not content to describe surface events but search for their inner meanings and probe their roots. The result is a handbook for the thoughtful citizen who wants a clear focus as radio and press flash world news before his mind. Some fifteen essays by nearly as many authors, all chosen because of scholarly competence, range over a broad field,

from "The Pattern of Dictatorship" to "The Prospects for Democracy." They reveal the techniques of dictators; they appraise the general problem of dictatorship; and so the volume, as President Ford puts it, does "a constructive service in behalf of a democracy born of dissent and preserved by doubt." T. C. B.

"If you draw a straight line from upper Wisconsin southwest for a thousand miles . . . and then make zigzag journeys back and forth across this axis for the full length of it, going out two hundred miles or more on either side, you will have traversed the region of the United States in which there is more mental ferment of original kinds than anywhere else in the country." This region, writes Rollo Walter Brown in a volume of observations on America entitled *I Travel by Train* (New York, 1939), "includes the locale of several political revolts, the generation of new trans-Mississippi painters typified in most people's minds by such an artist as Grant Wood, the flourishing Iowa writers, the Mayo Surgical Clinic, the beginnings of big-scale farm production, the coöperative movement . . . such older novelists as Willa Cather, O. E. Rolvaag, Sinclair Lewis, and Zona Gale—not to mention the long list of younger ones—and much of the most striking in the newer American architecture." In a chapter entitled "Ferment," Mr. Brown gives special mention to the "kind of rebellious thought that has brought Minnesota the attention of the entire country." He comments also on Minnesota institutions of higher learning—the University of Minnesota, which "has shown an inclination to assume a vigorous leadership in educational pioneering," and Carleton and St. Olaf colleges, where the "impetus that has been given to liberal philosophic inquiry and to music would be difficult to parallel."

"The Great Lakes and their history; how they were discovered, how ships came to ply upon their waters, and how these ships carried a commerce that grew and grew until it was greater than that of the Suez and Panama canals"—these are some of the subjects touched upon by Lawrence J. Burpee in an article on "The Great Lakes: An International Heritage," which appears in the September number of the *Canadian Geographical Journal*. The writer gives emphasis to the development of transportation on the lakes from the day of the explorer and fur trader who traversed these waters in canoes and sometimes in sailing vessels to the era of modern steamships that can

navigate oceans as well as inland lakes. Minnesota iron ore, Canadian wheat, and Pennsylvania coal figure in this narrative, which is illustrated with scores of views of Great Lakes ports, boats, and shipping.

That Father Louis Hennepin had a rival in the Baron de Lahontan in the strange and as yet incompletely understood plans for the conquest of the mouth of the Mississippi at the end of the seventeenth century becomes known through the publication of a translation by Jean Delanglez of the *Journal of Jean Cavelier* (Chicago, Institute of Jesuit History, 1938. 179 p.). Though this narrative of La Salle's brother exists in several forms, Father Delanglez has used the most complete form, which was presented by Cavelier to Seignelay, Colbert's son and a potent minister of Louis XIV's court, in 1688 or 1689. Seignelay sent it to the "Viceroy of Canada," presumably Frontenac, who gave it to Lahontan with orders "to go with a troop of soldiers, militiamen, and Indians down to the mouth of the Mississippi by way of the lakes of the St. Lawrence River. But news of the wars in Europe having reached Canada about that time, this plan was frustrated and the undertaking fell through." On September 1, 1699, Lahontan was in Lisbon, where he wrote to the Duke of Jovenazo, sending him a map of the Mississippi and a part of Cavelier's journal; and on the seventh he wrote again enclosing the "second part of the journal of the priest Cavelier." On January 31, 1700, these two letters and accompanying papers were forwarded to the Marques del Carpio for the Council of the Indies. These documents are now in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Spain. This correspondence adds some facts and many suggestions to the already intricate story of the French, English, English colonial, and Spanish scramble to colonize the mouth of the Mississippi in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Hennepin's and D'Iberville's parts in that scramble have been known for some time, at least in some measure. Lahontan's role as a possible leader of men to that region is just coming to light. It is interesting to note that Lahontan was at The Hague in 1698, just as Hennepin was laying his plans for the colonizing of the mouth of the Mississippi by the English. In other words, a new chapter in Lahontan's career is supplied by this book. It includes a plate of his map of the Mississippi River of 1699, which, significantly, omits the "Long River" of his earlier writings and

places the Falls of St. Anthony below the entrance of the St. Peter's or Minnesota River.
G. L. N.

Much of the material assembled in the *Westward Movement: A Book of Readings on our Changing Frontiers*, by Ina F. Woestemeyer with the editorial collaboration of J. Montgomery Gambrill (New York, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1939), is drawn from contemporary sources, and the book thus serves a genuinely useful purpose, for these sources are widely scattered and many of them are difficult of access. Interest in the westward movement deepens with each passing year, and both for students and for popular readers there is value in a selection of this kind. The literature is extensive and the volume relatively small; as a consequence one must not expect to find much material here for a given region. Minnesota, for example, scarcely appears, save for an account of "The Pineries," derived from J. M. Tuttle's essay on "The Minnesota Pineries" in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* for 1868. Nor can one find adequate material on immigrant participation in the westward movement, though some extracts are included from an "America letter" edited some years ago by T. C. Blegen. The book, in a word, is a collection of fragments which imperfectly represent the broad field of the westward movement. Within its necessary limitations, however, it is interesting and valuable and does suggest the richness of the domain that it exploits. It is divided into three main sections—"The Lure of the West," "The Spread of People from Coast to Coast," and "Progress of the Frontiers of Culture." Nearly half of the space is devoted to the third of these sections, which in turn is broken into parts dealing with the Ordinance of 1787, frontier homemakers, pioneer economic problems, travel and transportation, the protection of life and property, the extinction of the buffalo, "folk-lore, ballads, and literature," religion and education, and West versus East. The extracts comprising these parts do not reveal very clearly the progress of "frontiers of culture," but they do make interesting reading on social and economic aspects of the West. Some useful "Notes on the Literature of the Westward Movement" and a "Bibliography of Sources Quoted" appear at the end of the volume. There are various maps, illustrations, and pedagogical devices that increase the interest of the book for high school students, for whom the work was designed.

Chapters on "Amusements and Sports on the Frontier," on the "Theater and the Movie," and on such sports as baseball, football, basketball, tennis, golf, and polo are included in Robert B. Weaver's volume on *Amusements and Sports in American Life* (Chicago, 1939. 196 p.). In the chapter on football some attention is given to the game at the University of Minnesota, where it is said to have been played as early as 1878. Among the illustrations is a picture of the Minnesota football team of 1887.

The "Establishment of the Boundary of Canada and the United States" is the title of one chapter in Chase S. Osborn and Stella Brunt Osborn's *The Conquest of a Continent* (1939. 190 p.). There is reviewed the story of Minnesota's northern boundary, which is distinguished by "one of the most striking features of the continent-wide Boundary," the Northwest Angle. Special attention is given to treaties, negotiations, and surveys that helped to define the line between the United States and Canada. "The initial point of the Boundary from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains," the authors reveal, "was selected in 1824 by Dr. J. L. Tiarks, astronomer, and David Thompson, surveyor, who were employed by the British Government for this purpose." Many decisions relating to the Minnesota boundary made since 1909 by the International Joint Commission are explained. Among them is a convention signed in September, 1938, "concerning the regulation of the levels of Rainy Lake."

Two prominent Minnesotans, Frederick Weyerhaeuser and James J. Hill, figure in Roy E. Appelman's article on "Timber Empire from the Public Domain," which appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September. In the years that followed 1894, when "Hill sold Weyerhaeuser 990,000 acres of timber land from the old St. Paul and Pacific grant for two dollars an acre . . . a clearly defined affinity between Hill and Weyerhaeuser interests can be seen," according to the writer. "Hill was willing to let his friend control the timber, while he controlled its transportation from the Northwest to the markets in the Mississippi Valley." The spectacular career of the lumber magnate who gained control of the industry in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois before moving into the Pacific Northwest is briefly sketched.

Dr. John T. Flanagan, a frequent contributor to this magazine, is the author of an essay on "A Pioneer in Indian Folklore: James Athearn Jones," appearing in the *New England Quarterly* for September. This writer's *Tales of an Indian Camp*, published in London in 1829, is characterized as the "first major effort to preserve the folklore of the American aborigines." "An Early Collection of American Tales," James Hall's *Winter Evenings*, published anonymously at Philadelphia in 1829, is the subject of an article by Dr. Flanagan in the October number of the *Huntington Library Quarterly*.

A Social Study of One Hundred Fifty Chippewa Indian Families of the White Earth Reservation of Minnesota, prepared as a doctoral dissertation by Sister M. Inez Hilger, has been published by the Catholic University of America (1939. 251 p.). A brief historical sketch of the Minnesota Chippewa, with discussions of treaties and allotments that relate to those residing on the White Earth Reservation, are given in the introduction.

Studies of "Latvians in the United States," "The American Estonians," "Poles in the United States," "American Danes," "American Swedes," and "American Lithuanians" are contributed by Joseph S. Roucek to a periodical published in Poland from August, 1935, to September, 1938, and devoted to *Baltic and Scandinavian Countries*. Eugene van Cleef is the author of essays on the "Finns in the United States and Canada" and on "Baltic Peoples in the United States" in the issues for May, 1936, and January, 1938. "Scandinavian Studies in the United States" are discussed by Adolph B. Benson in the number for September, 1937.

A record of Dr. William W. Mayo's early years at Lafayette, Indiana, before his removal to Minnesota in 1855, is presented by Herbert H. Heimlich in an article entitled "Founder of Famed Clinic Got Start as Surgeon Here Ninety Years Ago," appearing in the *Lafayette Journal and Courier* for July 8. The writer asserts that Dr. Mayo "began the practice of medicine here in March, 1850, while he was connected with the Daniel L. Hart drug store, on the west side of the public square," and that "he received his first medical degree" while living in Indiana. The article is based upon records of Dr. Mayo's residence in Indiana from 1847 or 1848 to 1855 furnished by the historical societies of Tippecanoe and LaPorte counties.

Among the Presbyterian missionaries who figure in Charles J. Kennedy's detailed study of the "Presbyterian Church on the Wisconsin Frontier," which has been appearing in installments in the *Journal* of the department of history of the Presbyterian church since December, 1938, are Alvin Coe, Jedediah D. Stevens, and David Lowry. Of special interest to Minnesotans is the second chapter of this monograph, appearing in the issue for March. It deals with the Presbyterians "At Two Outposts," Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. Many of the missionaries of various Protestant denominations who were active at the former place worked also among the Indians farther north and west in Minnesota. Stevens and Coe, for example, visited Prairie du Chien in 1829 while engaged in a missionary tour that took them also to St. Peter's, the Falls of St. Anthony, and Mille Lacs. From 1836 to 1839 Stevens was stationed at Lake Harriet, where he not only established a church, but opened two schools for Indian children. Mr. Kennedy reveals that in 1841 Stevens organized a Presbyterian church at Prairie du Chien, and, "realizing the need for a day school, he rented a room and opened a 'select school' for girls." Among missionaries of other denominations mentioned by the writer is the Reverend Alfred Brunson, a pioneer Methodist leader in Minnesota.

"The Villa Louis" at Prairie du Chien is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Eve Read in the August issue of *Golfer and Sportsman*. The home of Hercules L. Dousman, which became a center of social activity while the upper Mississippi was still on the fur trader's frontier, is described, and an account of its restoration by its builder's descendants is presented.

The centennial of the beginning of white settlement in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, was fittingly commemorated at Merrick State Park, near Fountain City, on September 4. One episode of a centennial pageant staged by the Fountain City Reading Club depicted the arrival of Thomas A. Holmes, who established a trading post on the site of Fountain City in 1839. Holmes later became a prominent town-site promoter in Minnesota, establishing such communities as Shakopee and Chaska in the early 1850's.

Residents of Hudson, Wisconsin, are planning to establish a historical museum of the St. Croix Valley in one of the pioneer homes

still standing in that city. Such a museum can be made to reflect the historic backgrounds of both banks of the St. Croix if Minnesotans living in the valley co-operate in the project.

Five days of parades, pageants, speeches, gatherings of pioneers, and the like, from August 21 to 25, at Bismarck, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the admission to statehood of North Dakota. More than eight hundred people participated in a pageant, entitled "Wagons West," which reviewed the story of the state. To mark the anniversary, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of August 20 presents a charming reminiscent article by John Andrews, a North Dakota pioneer of 1888. In this narrative he not only reviews the story of the state's admission to the Union, but recalls "something of the times, manners, customs and ways of life 50 years ago in the Dakotas." Mr. Andrews left Dublin, Ireland, where he was a student at Trinity College, in July, 1888, and he relates that two months later he entered the "class rooms of the Presbyterian college at Jamestown, Dakota Territory," where his father was a member of the faculty. The journey by rail from Philadelphia to Jamestown, the college building on the hill, the poorly heated suite of rooms provided for the Andrews family, the costumes and amusements of the late 1880's—all are described in this narrative. The writer recalls his first experience in playing baseball—a "free game with no wickets to cramp the style." This game, he asserts, "has done as much as any one thing to make us all Americans."

Information gleaned from a manuscript report of the Grand Forks and Pembina Stage Line on July 27, 1879, is briefly presented in the *Grand Forks Herald* for July 30. The report gives the names of passengers on the stage, the place where they boarded it, their destinations, the amount of the fares paid, and the name of the driver. It shows, for example, that J. B. Blanchard paid \$3.50 for a trip from Big Salt to Pembina.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

"I believe that every Minnesotan should visit the historic village of Grand Portage," writes Robert Page Lincoln in his column "Outdoors," in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 23. "It is the most famous point on the north shore, and it was the first white village in what is now Minnesota." Mr. Lincoln tells of the restoration at

Grand Portage of the stockade of the Northwest Company, commenting that "through the tireless efforts of the Minnesota Historical society, Grand Portage is to be brought back to somewhat of its old-time prestige." An excellent view of the stockade appears in the photogravure section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of August 6. On the same page are pictures of Grand Portage Indians at work on costumes and other articles typical of the Minnesota Chippewa. Their handiwork eventually will be displayed in a museum to be established in one of the buildings within the stockade.

The Minnesota Historical Records Survey has recently added three more volumes to its *Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota* (see *ante*, p. 205). They make available lists of the records preserved at Rochester in Olmsted County (no. 55—292 p.), at Wabasha in Wabasha County (no. 79—326 p.), and at Fairmont in Martin County (no. 46—291 p.). In each volume, the inventory is preceded by a historical sketch of the county, an account of its "Governmental Organization and Records System," and a statement about the "Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records." Lists of records are arranged by offices, and the origin and history of each office is presented.

The text of a telegram in which Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota defined his attitude toward a resolution in support of the striking railway workers of 1894 is presented by Elmer E. Adams in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* of July 27. A copy of the telegram was located for Mr. Adams among the Davis Papers in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The work of Minnesota poets, past and present, has been assembled by Maude C. Schilplin and published in a new edition of *Minnesota Verse: An Anthology* (St. Cloud, 1938). An earlier edition of this work appeared in 1934. A valuable feature of the present work is a section of "Biographical Notes" on the poets represented, each of whom lives or has lived at some time in the North Star State.

When Dr. Arthur J. Gillette of St. Paul established the institution now known as the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children he founded the "first public hospital for the treatment and education of crippled and deformed children in the United States," according to W. W. Dunn, who contributes an interesting article on the hospital

to the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of July 30. The history of legislation relating to this Minnesota institution is traced back to 1897.

Short biographical sketches, alphabetically arranged, of physicians who practiced in St. Paul previous to 1870 bring to a close Dr. John M. Armstrong's detailed "History of Medicine in Ramsey County," which forms part of a "History of Medicine in Minnesota" published in *Minnesota Medicine*. The biographies appear in the issues for July, August, September, and October.

A bronze plaque commemorating the services of "Dr. Martha G. Ripley, pioneer woman physician, founder of maternity hospital in Minneapolis" was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the Minnesota Capitol on June 29. A record of the "Dedication Service," with a sketch of Dr. Ripley by Lydia W. Kingsley, has been issued in pamphlet form (15 p.). Dr. Ripley settled in Minneapolis in 1883, and there she served both in the medical field and as a leader in the movement for woman suffrage.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Diocese of St. Cloud and of the ordination of its present bishop, the Most Reverend Joseph F. Busch, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies at St. Cloud on September 7. A wealth of material on Catholic activity in the St. Cloud area since the early 1850's, when Father Francis Pierz began his missionary work there, appears in a special "Jubilee Issue" of the *Register*, a Catholic newspaper, for September 10. Five sections are devoted to historical accounts of churches, Catholic institutions, and parishes in the diocese. Among the subjects of special articles are St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, the College of St. Benedict at St. Joseph, the Franciscan convent at Little Falls, the convent and academy at Belle Prairie, and numerous schools and hospitals. Included also are a review of the growth of the diocese, a history of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral at St. Cloud, and accounts of churches at Avon, Breckenridge, Browerville, Cold Spring, Eden Valley, Fergus Falls, Long Prairie, Mora, Sauk Center, Wadena, and scores of other places. The issue is elaborately illustrated with portraits and pictures of churches and other institutions.

Under the title "Story of the Cathedrals Reflects Archdiocesan Growth," the history of the Cathedral of St. Paul is presented in the

Wanderer of St. Paul for September 28. Information about the four structures that have served as the centers of Catholic activity in Minnesota from 1841 is included in a chronological outline as well as in a narrative. In the same paper for July 20 appears a review of "60 Years of Catholic History at Ortonville," and in the issue for August 17 the history of the Catholic church at Clara City is outlined.

In a volume on the genealogy of the *Kemps of Ollantigh and Kemps of Poole*, George Edward Kemp includes a brief account of the career of his grandfather, Joshua Potter, who served as a missionary among the Minnesota Sioux (Seattle, 1939. 80 p.). Potter was graduated from Oberlin College before becoming a "Presbyterian missionary to several Indian nations, including . . . the Sioux, in Minnesota."

Negroes in Minnesota and, particularly, in Minneapolis are the subject of an unusual racial study by Mildred Strader appearing in the *St. Paul Recorder* for September 29. She tells of members of the Bonga family who were engaged in the fur trade in northern Minnesota and of Negroes who were taken to Fort Snelling as slaves before she deals with Negro settlement in Minneapolis. As early as 1857, according to this writer, a group of free Negroes, consisting of eight families, settled just above the Falls of St. Anthony. A number of extracts from early Minnesota newspapers relating to Negro settlement are quoted in connection with this article.

Both economists and historians will find useful statistical information in a report on *Industrial Trends in Minnesota* from 1879 to 1937, prepared with WPA assistance by the Minnesota Resources Commission (1939. 112 p.). "Trends in specific industries," including food products, forest products, printing and publishing, and textiles, are shown in tables giving the per cent of the United States total production manufactured in Minnesota in specific years. Comparisons with certain other states are made in some of the tables.

"In the fall of 1839 the first sawmill on the St. Croix river started operations, thus laying the foundations of a mighty industry that was to create fortunes for many of those pioneer families whose names are still associated with the early history of the valley." This statement from an article in the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* for September 20 calls

attention to the centennial of the St. Croix Valley lumber industry. The account notes that the mill of the Marine Lumber Company, established by Lewis S. Judd and David Hone, produced its first lumber on August 24, 1839. The growth of the industry to the 1870's, when it reached its peak, is traced. The present "historic interest" of Marine, the village that grew up about the pioneer lumber mill, is exploited by Harry D. Thorne in the *M. A. C. Gopher* for July. In the same issue, A. Herbert Nelson publishes an account of the Kensington rune stone.

John H. Stevens, W. S. Chowen, Daniel A. Robertson, Wendelin Grimm, John S. Harris, Peter M. Gideon, Seth H. Kenney, Oren C. Gregg, and Oliver H. Kelley are named as "Pioneer Leaders in Agriculture" in Minnesota by Professor Andrew Boss in the September issue of the *Minnesota Journal of Education*. In frontier Minnesota, writes Professor Boss, "every settler was a pioneer, and nearly every one a farmer." The men he names, however, gave "lifelong service to the advancement of some important phase of agriculture," and they may be considered "typical of a large number of pioneers who have contributed significantly to agricultural leadership in the state." Brief biographical sketches of the nine "leaders" chosen make up the bulk of the present article.

The settlement since 1900 of one of Minnesota's last frontier areas—the section between the Lake of the Woods and Red Lake—is described by Chester R. Wasson in an article on "The Grubstake Plan for the Evacuation and Resettlement of the Inhabitants of Beltrami Island, Minnesota," which appears in the *Social Service Review* for June, 1938. The writer relates that the first settlements were made along the rivers and were largely agricultural, but that after 1906 "homesteaders who were interested principally in securing the timber rights" went into the region.

That plans for a "dam at the end of Big Stone lake and a canal which shall unite Big Stone lake with Traverse lake" were being discussed in the spring of 1892 is revealed in the *Wheaton Gazette* for July 28. It presents a translation, by the Reverend Carl G. Zaar, of an item relating to the subject that appeared in *Skordemannen*, a Swedish agricultural paper published at Minneapolis, on May 1, 1892. A series of engineering projects on lakes and rivers of western

Minnesota was being planned so that "floods will be controlled and at the same time water will be stored up in case of drought."

A useful guide to the history of the Minnesota iron ranges appears in *Skillings' Mining Review* for June 24 and July 1 and 8 in the form of a "Minnesota Mining Chronology" compiled by W. R. Hodge. Dates of ore discoveries, of the opening of mines, of the founding of towns, and of other developments on the Minnesota ranges are listed.

Monuments and markers erected on sites of historic interest in the Minnesota Valley between Traverse des Sioux and Lac qui Parle are described by O. O. Enestvedt in the *Sacred Heart News* of September 21. Most of the inscriptions call attention to events in the Sioux War of 1862.

A pageant "depicting pioneer life in the Minnesota River Valley and the Sioux Indian Outbreak of 1862" was staged at Fort Ridgely State Park on September 3 and 4 under the auspices of the Minnesota Valley Pageant Association. Among the scenes depicted in nine episodes were a Sioux village, Joseph LaFramboise's trading post of 1838, the arrival of white settlers in the valley, an early Fourth of July celebration, the upper and lower Sioux agencies in 1862, the beginning of the Sioux Outbreak, and the siege of Fort Ridgely. A brief history of the fort appears in the program issued for the pageant.

Recollections of the Sioux War of 1862 by Mrs. M. E. Mathews, who was a child of five at the time of the outbreak, appear in the *Marshall Daily Messenger* for August 15. The writer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Werner Boesch, were Renville County pioneers, and when news of the outbreak reached them on the morning of August 18 they fled to Fort Ridgely. Mrs. Mathews recalls many incidents connected with the siege of the fort and life in the barracks. Another recently published account of Sioux War experiences, recorded in 1933 by Mrs. Julia E. F. Lobdell of Minneapolis and appearing in the *Albert Lea Evening Tribune* of August 19, is localized in the Big Woods area, where the writer's father settled in 1857.

Descriptions of southern Minnesota communities in 1856 are quoted from Nathan H. Parker's *Minnesota Handbook* in an article

on "Phantom Towns of Early Days" by Judge Julius E. Haycraft, appearing in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for August 17. Included are accounts of South Bend, Garden City, Owatonna, and other pioneer settlements.

A Brief History of the Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union from Its Organization, September 6, 1877 to 1939 has been compiled by Bessie L. Scovell and published by the union (1939. 264 p.). Summaries of annual state conventions held from 1877 to 1938 precede thirteen chapters dealing with such subjects as the beginnings of the organization, the third and fourth annual conventions, the history of districts in the state, and "Departments of Work." In one chapter is presented "One Annual Address of Each State President from 1896-1939"; others give lists of state organizers and life members at various periods.

The Ignatius Donnelly Memorial Association has issued an appeal for funds with which to repair the Donnelly house at Nininger. The association plans to preserve the historic house as a memorial to its builder. It is said that the structure cannot be saved unless certain repairs are made in the near future.

To the list of children's books with backgrounds that draw upon Minnesota history, Elizabeth Palmer has added a charming little story of the St. Croix Valley entitled *Give Me a River* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939). The log-cabin home of a Swedish family, the streets of Stillwater in the 1850's, and a St. Croix River steamboat provide scenes for the story, which revolves about a concert which Jenny Lind was scheduled to give in Stillwater. Delightful illustrations are provided by Richard Holberg, who is co-author with Ruth Holberg of *Oh Susannah* (1939), a story of early Minneapolis. Grant's campaign, an excursion to Minnehaha Falls, and a journey to Vermont figure in this tale of Minnesota in 1872.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The pioneer among local historical museums in Minnesota was established by the St. Louis County Historical Society at Duluth more than a decade and a half ago. This was the first of the local collections of pictures, objects, manuscripts, newspapers, and the like that now help to make community history live in so many sections

of the state. When this society was organized on November 25, 1922, there were no other active local historical societies in the state. The example set by St. Louis County has been followed in the more than fifty Minnesota counties and communities that now have active historical societies and often excellent museums.

The St. Louis County society's museum and office are housed in two small rooms on the fourth floor of the courthouse in Duluth. Two corridors on the same floor are used for special displays and for pictures. World War service records and maps are stored in a room on the fifth floor, and an attic room on the sixth floor gives extra space for storage. Most of the material accumulated by the society during the past seventeen years is of such a nature that it can be filed in the society's office.

In arranging its records, the society uses a system devised by its first president, Mr. William E. Culkin, who was the moving spirit of the organization from its inception in 1922 to 1937, when ill health compelled him to retire. His method of "Historical Bookkeeping by Quadruple Entry" is explained in detail in an earlier issue of this magazine (see *ante*, 9:39-44). It provides for four types of entries—chronological, personal, subject records, and accessions. These are kept in manila folders and are filed vertically in steel drawers. Three drawers are devoted to a chronology, with a folder for each year represented. Personal records, with a folder for each individual about whom information is available, are alphabetically arranged in twelve drawers. Among the items that may be filed in such a folder are newspaper clippings, letters, autographs, photographs, genealogical data, and the like. Twelve more drawers are devoted to subject records, which are arranged alphabetically. A list of the subjects covered in this file serves as a guide to three hundred and fifty folders, each of which contains pertinent material on some event or development in the history of St. Louis County or the North Shore. The society's accessions record constitutes the fourth group. Items are filed in the order in which they are received. If an accession consists of a single document or a few letters it is placed in a folder, given an accessions number, and filed. For large collections of manuscripts or museum items, a descriptive record only is kept in the file. The accessions file now consists of 171 folders kept in three drawers. Several groups of materials do not seem to fit into the regular system

of bookkeeping. There are, for example, three drawers of folders containing material on the history of Duluth, and two relating to St. Louis County towns and cities outside Duluth. The society's archives—correspondence, programs, and papers presented at its meetings—fill two drawers. World War service records of St. Louis County residents constitute the largest group of records in the society's custody, filling twenty-four drawers.

Among the manuscripts preserved by the St. Louis County society are some of unusual value and interest. Outstanding are the papers of Edmund F. Ely, a missionary in the North Shore region for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1833 to 1849. The diaries, letters, and other manuscripts in this collection were described in detail by Dr. Grace Lee Nute as long ago as 1925 (see *ante*, 6:343-354). With typewritten copies, these papers are now wrapped in bundles and stored in a large drawer of a steel filing case. Another phase of North Shore history is represented in a group of fur traders' accounts, reports, bills of lading, and the like dated at Michipicoten, New Brunswick, and other Lake Superior posts between 1807 and 1887. It consists of twenty-five items. A large collection of personal papers of John Stone Pardee, a Duluth newspaper man, includes correspondence, manuscripts of his own articles, and numerous pamphlets and clippings on such subjects as iron mining, the St. Lawrence waterway, the Minnesota tax commission, and the activities of the Duluth city council. The papers of H. W. Richardson, who once served with the weather bureau at Duluth, include some meteorological records kept at Superior from 1856 to 1858 by Richard Washington, and a report on the forest fire of 1918. Two record books of the United States land office are of value for a study of settlement in northeastern Minnesota between 1855 and 1884, for they contain the names of those who made claims and of those who proved up on their claims. Among the archival materials deposited with the society are the proceedings of the board of county commissioners for the years from 1858 to 1862. Items in other localities that have been copied for the St. Louis County society by the photostatic or other processes include the will of Du Lhut, Indian trade licenses for the decade from 1765 to 1785, letters of Protestant missionaries in the Lake Superior country after 1830, and the population schedules of the census of 1840 for La Pointe, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage.

The St. Louis County society's picture collection has the unusual distinction of including what is perhaps the most valuable group of pictures in any Minnesota public museum outside the Twin Cities—thirty-two original portraits and scenes by Eastman Johnson. These pictures, executed in the middle 1850's by one of America's leading portrait and genre painters while he was living on Lake Superior, will be described in detail in a future issue of this magazine. Worthy of special mention also are an oil painting of Beaver Bay in 1870, another of Fort Snelling in 1861, a water color showing Lake Avenue and Superior Street in Duluth in 1873, and a lithograph of Duluth in 1893. Because of limited wall space, none of the society's pictures can be displayed to advantage. All are well labelled and identified. The same is true of collections of Indian objects, firearms, and pioneer household equipment displayed in four cases.

Some mention should be made of the St. Louis County society's library, which, though uncatalogued, should prove useful to local students of North Shore history. It includes the *Collections* of the historical societies of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin; a few Minnesota county histories; some of the early Minnesota and Wisconsin guidebooks; an incomplete file of Duluth directories from 1882 to 1917; and a number of valuable volumes relating to the Northwest Indians. Among the latter are Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes of the United States* and Father Baraga's Ojibway dictionary.

From the first the St. Louis County Society has been supported by county appropriation. Mr. Culkin received a regular salary, as does his successor Mr. Otto Wieland, and a secretary is employed full time in the society's office. The society's present appropriation does little more than cover salaries. Its greatest need seems to be for more commodious quarters, in which the magnificent Eastman Johnson pictures and other collections may be displayed to advantage. Civic pride should cause the people of Duluth to provide such quarters, thus enabling the county historical society that has pointed the way for all later organizations of its kind in Minnesota to serve to best advantage the city, the county, and the state.

B. L. H.

Nearly twelve hundred visitors who registered viewed the exhibits in the museum of the Blue Earth County Historical Society between September 30, 1938, and July 20, 1939, according to an announcement in the *Mankato Free Press* for the latter date. They came

from seventeen states outside Minnesota, including New York, Massachusetts, Florida, California, and Wyoming.

Special exhibits arranged in the museum of the Brown County Historical Society in July and August included displays of pictures showing early mills and millers in the county and events and leaders in the military history of New Ulm. The exhibits are arranged by Mr. Fred W. Johnson, president of the society, to illustrate interesting and important phases in the history of the city and the county. Among the society's recent accessions is a contemporary drawing of Fort Ridgely in 1862.

A collection of early guns and revolvers displayed in the museum of the Clay County Historical Society at Moorhead "recalls the days when the settler used his gun not only to provide food for his table, but also to defend himself against Indians," according to the *Moorhead Daily News* for July 20. Among the weapons displayed was a muzzle-loading gun owned by R. M. Probstfield, a local pioneer, and used in the Sioux War.

At a meeting of the Cook County Historical Society, held at Grand Marais on September 15, the following officers were elected: Mr. Adolph Toftey, president; Mrs. Dora Allard, vice-president; Mrs. Anne Sundquist, treasurer; and Mrs. E. M. McLean, secretary. Plans were made for the establishment of a museum at Grand Portage.

Representatives of the Cook, Lake, and St. Louis county historical societies of Minnesota and of the Thunder Bay Historical Society of Canada gathered at Grand Portage on August 26 for the annual North Shore Historical Assembly. An address on "Old Grand Portage" was presented by Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the state historical society's museum.

Extracts from letters written by Stephen R. Riggs, missionary to the Sioux, during the outbreak of 1862 appear in the *Montevideo News* for July 13 and 27 and August 17. Impressions of the battlefield at Birch Cooley are recorded in a letter of September 4, 1862. "When I look at Charlie Blane and J. R. Brown and others whose families are in captivity I feel so thankful that we all escaped," he

writes on September 5 to Mrs. Riggs, who was safe in St. Anthony with her children. A few days later he reports: "I have been down to look at the ruins of Randle's house, there stands the iron frame of Mrs. Randle's sewing machine—probably the same may be seen at our old place." The original letters are in the possession of the Chipewa County Historical Society.

The museum of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd attracted numerous visitors during the summer months, according to the *Brainerd Journal Press* of August 4. Pictures of a spinning wheel and of a model of a logging camp in the society's collections appear in this issue. On August 8, the society held its annual summer picnic on the site of Gull River, once a busy lumbering community. Among those who presented reminiscent talks were Mr. Hilding Swanson of Brainerd, who spent his boyhood on a homestead in the vicinity; Mr. John Carlson, a former employee of the Gull River Lumber Company; and Miss Zella Bourgoyne, a pioneer teacher.

The activities of the Hennepin County Historical Society since its organization in April, 1938, are reviewed in detail in a multigraphed "Annual Information Number," prepared by Edward A. Blomfield, director of its museum collections, and issued by the society in July (20 p.). It includes accounts of the society's organization, meetings, membership, museum, and special displays arranged under its auspices, and tells of publicity received in newspapers and periodicals. Other local historical societies would do well to follow the example set by the Hennepin County society in supplying its members with so complete a picture of its progress. A statement about the society and its museum was issued in printed form in connection with the Minneapolis Century Celebration, early in October. An exhibit arranged by the society at the Minneapolis municipal auditorium for the celebration received official recognition as an "outstanding historical exhibit." Among the objects displayed were early St. Anthony newspapers, a pioneer doctor's medical case, and a hand desk used by Maria Sanford. The Hennepin County society also furnished many of the objects used in a pioneer kitchen displayed in one of the windows of the Dayton Company during the celebration.

The attack on Hutchinson by the Sioux in September, 1862, was commemorated at a special meeting of the Hutchinson Historical So-

ciety held on September 4. The speaker was Mrs. Martha Merrill, a survivor of the attack. About two hundred people who gathered in Hutchinson on July 15 to honor the memory of W. W. Pendergast paid a visit to the historical society's museum.

Nearly two thousand people attended a picnic arranged jointly by the Marshall County Historical Society and the Marshall County Old Settlers' Association at Newfolden on July 29. Judge M. A. Brattland, who addressed the gathering, stressed the importance of the work of the county historical society and noted its need for a fireproof building in which to house its collections. The early history of Newfolden was the subject of a talk by Mr. S. D. Lincoln.

The summer meeting of the Martin County Historical Society was held at Okamanpedan State Park on August 27. Among those who participated in the program were Judge Julius E. Haycraft, president of the society, Mrs. Elmer Wiltse of Lake Belt, Mr. J. W. Morse of Estherville, and Judge N. J. Lee of Estherville.

An interesting recent gift to the Nicollet County Historical Society is a daguerreotype of William B. Dodd, one of the founders of St. Peter and the builder of the Dodd Road. The picture was made in 1859 while Dodd was staying at an inn kept by James Wescott on the Dodd Road in Dakota County. Dodd is shown holding Wescott's infant daughter Abbie. The picture, which has since remained in the possession of members of the Wescott family, was presented to the society by Mrs. Ethelyn M. Wescott of Gaylord.

Major Arthur M. Nelson, publisher of the *Fairmont Sentinel*, was the principal speaker at a well-attended meeting of the Nobles County Historical Society at Worthington on August 22. A demonstration of spinning was presented by Mrs. G. A. Benson. The following officers were elected: Mrs. James A. Gardner of Kinbrae, president; Mr. John Shore of Worthington, vice-president; Mr. Oscar A. Kunzman of Worthington, secretary; and Mrs. Bert Malmquist of Rushmore, treasurer.

The comment of a visitor to Fergus Falls that "he has seen the State Historical Society exhibits in numerous states but he has seen very few state historical museums that are equal to the Otter Tail County Historical Society exhibits" is given publicity in the *Fergus*

Falls Daily Journal of August 21. The visitor was Mr. M. D. Lawrence of Portland, Oregon. Since the society's museum opened in August, 1934, over nineteen thousand visitors who registered have viewed its exhibits, according to a note in the *Journal* of July 22. Every state in the Union and a dozen foreign countries are represented in the visitors' book. More than thirty-seven hundred pieces are now included in the society's collection.

Much of the historical material appearing in the issue of the *Battle Lake Review* for July 13 in connection with the annual picnic of the Otter Tail County Old Settlers' Association was furnished by officers of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, according to an editorial expressing appreciation for their help and suggestions. "The Historical Society has done a wonderful job of collecting data of this county and its people," reads the editorial. Among the articles appearing in the *Review* are sketches of local pioneers, including F. J. A. Larson, James A. Colehour, Comfort Barns, and E. A. Everts. The Sioux-Chippewa battle that gave its name to Battle Lake and the founding of Clitherall, the first settlement in the county, are the subjects of other articles.

The museum collection of the Pennington County Historical Society, on display in the basement of the Thief River Falls auditorium, is being constantly enlarged, according to the *Thief River Falls Times* of July 27. Many objects illustrative of pioneer life, such as guns, spinning wheels, looms, ox yokes, and powder horns are included in the collection. An important recent accession is a collection of bead work and other Indian objects presented by Miss Katherine Dobner of St. Paul.

A log cabin in which the county commissioners of Pope County met in 1866 was repaired and appropriately furnished by the Pope County Historical Society for display at the county fair from August 16 to 19. The society also arranged an exhibit of Indian objects, pioneer implements, and records from its files, which was viewed by more than sixteen hundred visitors. A report on the work of the Pope County society, in the *Glenwood Herald* for September 21, reveals that it has collected hundreds of manuscripts, books, and museum objects, prepared more than two thousand biographical sketches of pioneers, indexed nearly thirty-two thousand newspaper items, and

prepared a large number of articles about local history. Many of the latter have appeared in the *Herald*; among them are an account of the Glenwood Academy established in 1899, and a review of a local novel, Henry Rising's *Mystery of Glendale*, in the issues of July 6 and 20. The society's collections are now housed in the Pope County Courthouse, but it hopes in the near future to build its own museum.

About a hundred and fifty people attended the summer meeting of the Rice County Historical Society on August 15 at Shieldsville. The history of the village was exploited by two speakers participating in the program—Mrs. Mary Hagerty and the Reverend Arthur Durand. Mrs. Hagerty reviewed the career of General James Shields, for whom the village is named, and told of the Irish colonists who settled there in the 1850's; and Father Durand discussed the "Spiritual Life of Shieldsville." Their papers are published in full in the issues of the *Faribault Daily News* for August 16 and 24.

A picnic sponsored jointly by the Waseca County Historical Society and the Waseca County Anti-Horse Thief Society, held at Sponberg's Grove on September 24, was attended by several hundred people. Mr. Herman A. Panzram, president of the historical society, presided. Among the speakers were Mr. G. P. Madden of Waseca, who recalled the early activities of the Anti-Horse Thief society and estimated its value to the community; Mr. Harold Sponberg of New Richland, who presented sketches of the settlement of a dozen townships in the county; and Miss Mary Ann Ward, who outlined the history of the Anti-Horse Thief Society.

Afton was the scene of the annual picnic of the Washington County Historical Society, which was held on August 6. Members of the society visited the schoolhouse, the old seminary building, the octagonal house, and the cemetery.

At a meeting of the Wilkin County Historical Society held at Breckenridge on July 6, Mr. Melvin Ouse of Rothsay was named president. Other officers elected include Mr. Burt Huse of Campbell, vice-president; Mr. C. A. Gewalt of Breckenridge, treasurer; and Mrs. LeRoy Stahl of Campbell, secretary. The society's museum and its need for adequate quarters were discussed at the meeting.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The Norwegian pioneers who settled in the vicinity of Lake Hanska "missed the land they left," with its mountains and valleys, but "they took things as they found them, and little by little they got used to their new location" in the prairie lands of Minnesota. Thus writes Ole Synstebj in the first installment of a history of the Lake Hanska country, which appears in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for July 29. In succeeding installments, the writer gives a detailed picture of the settlement of this Brown County township, naming the original homesteaders in each section, describing their homes and their families, and telling who now owns the land. He relates, for example, that Lars Hanson "lived in a solid little log house later, but at first he had a dugout"; and that Joe Engemoen "had one of the best, and biggest log houses in the settlement, and the upstairs room was used for a schoolhouse."

The seventy-fifth anniversary of a New Ulm industry, the Hauenstein Brewery, is the occasion for the publication of a sketch of its history in the *New Ulm Review* for August 17. The firm, which was founded by John Hauenstein and Andreas Betz in 1864, is now owned by Hauenstein's grandsons.

A "Chronology of Events" from 1904 to 1939 at Young America appears in the "thirty-fifth anniversary edition" of the *Young America Eagle*, issued on August 11. A description of the Carver County village as it appeared in 1904, the year that the *Eagle* was founded, is published in the same issue.

"Mountain Lake, Minnesota, has been singled out" for "detailed observation" by J. Winfield Fretz in a study of "Mutual Aid Activities in a Single Mennonite Community," which appears in the July issue of the *Mennonite Quarterly Review*. Among the organizations whose activities are discussed are the Mennonite Aid Plan, a "national fire insurance organization exclusively Mennonite in character"; the Mennonite Aid Society, a life insurance company; the Mountain Lake Preparatory School, a Bible school established in 1881; and the Bethel Deaconess Hospital. "Societies not strictly Mennonite" in character include the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, a co-operative creamery, and a shipping association.

Catholic "Religious Services in Pioneer Days" at Hastings from 1853, when Father Augustin Ravoux conducted the "first religious services of any kind" in the new community, are described in one section of a *Souvenir Program* issued in connection with the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Catholic Aid Association of Minnesota, at Hastings from September 24 to 26. It includes accounts of Bishop Cretin's appointment of the Reverend John McMahon as the first resident pastor in Hastings, of the erection of the first church in 1856, and of the establishment of a separate parish by the German Catholics in 1869. Brief historical sketches of the churches at New Trier, Miesville, Vermillion, and Hampton, and an account of the building of the spiral bridge at Hastings also appear in the pamphlet.

Miss Pearl C. Hanson is the author of a detailed history of the Ladies' Aid Society organized at East Moe in 1889, which appears in the *Park Region Echo* of Alexandria for July 6. This women's organization followed closely upon the founding of a Lutheran church in the Douglas County community.

School buildings erected at Wells in Faribault County since 1870, when a one-story building with seats for seventy pupils was built, are described in the *Wells Mirror* for August 31. Pictures of this building and of schools that have since served a growing population appear with the article. In the same issue of the *Mirror* appears a sketch of the history of the village. Settlement on the site, according to this account, began in the summer of 1869, when G. J. Adams built the first house. Before the end of the year the railroad had reached Wells, bringing with it hundreds of settlers.

The issue of the *Bricelyn Sentinel* for August 31 is a fortieth anniversary edition, commemorating the founding of the paper by K. O. Sandum in 1899. It includes a detailed history of the paper, a brief account of the village school, and a review of the paper's first year compiled from early issues by Mr. Sandum.

Among the features of the Minneapolis Century Celebration staged in the Mill City from October 2 to 7 were scores of special exhibits in store windows and in the municipal auditorium, colorful parades arranged by the Civic and Commerce Association and by the Junior Association of Commerce, special radio broadcasts, and markers or

plaques calling attention to a hundred historic sites throughout the city. Minneapolis newspapers contributed to the celebration by publishing numerous articles about local history and dozens of portraits of pioneers and views of the frontier city. Industrial exhibits at the auditorium included one arranged by the graphic arts and printing industry of Minneapolis, which also published for the occasion a pamphlet entitled *The Story of Two Birthdays and a Twenty-seven Million Dollar Industry*. Therein is reviewed the story of the westward movement of the printing press and of the beginning of printing in the Northwest and in Minneapolis. First award for the outstanding historical exhibit displayed at the auditorium was received by the Hennepin County Historical Society, which showed eight cases of manuscripts, newspapers, and pioneer objects from its collections.

The story of how the *Minneapolis Journal* "pioneered the use of halftone cuts as illustrations in American newspapers" is reviewed in the *Journal* for July 4. Attention is called to evidence presented in *Editor and Publisher* for June 10 by William Krussow of Minneapolis showing that W. H. Webster used halftone cuts in the *Journal* from July 4, 1896. The *New York Tribune* of January 21, 1897, had previously been given credit for the first use of such cuts.

The present policies and something of the backgrounds of the *Minneapolis Tribune* are set forth in a little pamphlet issued for employees of the paper under the title, *The Story of the Tribune, 1867-1939* (47 p.). The text is made available to readers of the *Tribune* in its issues for August 10 and 11.

The fiftieth anniversary edition of the *Jackson County Pilot* of Jackson, issued on July 13, is notable particularly for its illustrations. Reproduced in this issue are several excellent views of pioneer log houses, a picture of a dugout, a photograph of horse-drawn tank wagons in which an oil company distributed kerosene half a century ago, a view of a flood at Jackson in 1914, and a picture of an early baseball game. The front page of the first number of the *Pilot*, issued on September 12, 1889, is reproduced in facsimile.

The writer of an article, in the *Lake City Graphic* of September 28, on the drug store of Thomas Gibbs and Son, which has been operating at Lake City since 1863, points out that the "medical

history of this part of Wabasha county could probably be closely traced by a study of the Gibbs prescription files. Numbering nearly 208,000, they reveal the illnesses of a community for nearly 80 years."

The history of the *New Prague Times* is well reviewed by Cormac A. Suel in its "Golden Jubilee Edition," issued on September 7. In the years following 1889, when the *Times* was founded by Will H. Taylor, "many New Prague people, recently immigrants from Europe, found the paper an important aid in learning to speak and write the English language," writes Mr. Suel. He notes also that many of the subscribers depended upon the paper not only for news but for light fiction, and that for years the paper "printed a weekly serial story" which "met with an enthusiastic response from the readers." Appearing in the issue also are reminiscent narratives by several of the former editors of the *Times*, including Mr. Taylor, Mr. John F. Wrabek, Mr. John F. Bruzek, and Mr. John L. Suel.

Pioneer life in Martin County is vividly described in the "Memoirs of M. DeWitt Older," which have been edited by his son, Mr. James A. Older of Portage, Wisconsin, for publication in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel*. The narrative, which covers the period from 1857 to 1862, appears in installments in the issues of August 15, 17, 19, 21, and 22. Older tells of a journey of exploration that took him from his Wisconsin home to LaCrosse, St. Paul, Mankato, and various southern Minnesota settlements; of selecting land and settling on a claim on East Chain Lakes; of a visit to Lake Shetek; and of the organization of Martin County in 1859. The writer recalls that during the winter of 1859-60 he "caught over 600 muskrats, quite a number of mink and foxes, and one otter," adding the comment that "fur was our money." The editor notes that Older's Minnesota residence came to an abrupt close with the Sioux Outbreak of August, 1862, when like many other Minnesota pioneers he left the state.

Judge Julius E. Haycraft of Fairmont was one of the speakers participating in a celebration held at Truman on September 15 and 16 to mark the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Martin County village. A review of the history of the community, by Betty Levik, appears in the *Truman Tribune* for September 14. In this

issue also are published reminiscent accounts by former editors of the *Tribune*, historical sketches of local churches, and brief historical reviews of the community's business concerns.

A Condensed History of Meeker County, 1855-1939, compiled and published by Frank B. Lamson (240 p.), seems to contain much of the material relating to the county previously issued by the same author in pamphlet form. Although some attempt has been made to arrange material under such headings as "Townships," "Incorporated Villages," "Industries," and "Schools and Churches," the bulk of the volume is devoted to items of information on miscellaneous and unrelated subjects. Biographical sketches of pioneers and present residents of Meeker County occupy some sixty pages.

A valuable chapter in the transportation history of southern Minnesota appears in the *Austin Daily Herald* of July 27, which publishes a survey of the use of the automobile in Mower County from 1903 to the present. It is based for the most part upon items relating to the automobile that appeared in the *Herald*, although county tax records have been used to some extent in compiling statistics. The latter reveal, for example, that the tax assessors of 1903 "found only four automobiles" in the county, "while there were 26 farms on which working oxen were still being used." By 1907 the number of automobiles had increased to 24, and in 1912 the total was 288. Among the events described is a parade of automobiles that made the trip from Chicago to St. Paul in 1905, stopping en route at Austin. The first of the cars to reach Austin, according to the *Herald*, made the "remarkable run of 390 miles in 29 hours and 11 minutes." Speed regulations and the movement for better roads also receive attention. With the article appears a picture of a "good roads meeting" attended by members of the automobile clubs of Austin and Albert Lea in May, 1910.

A "Pioneer Days" celebration at Fulda on July 20 and 21 was the occasion for the publication in the *Fulda Free Press* of July 13 of a historical sketch of the village. Its founding as a Catholic colony by Archbishop Ireland is recalled; the coming of the railroad in 1878, with the consequent growth in population, is noted; and some information is given about the beginnings of schools, churches, a post office, and stores.

The annual meeting of the Fort Ridgely State Park and Historical Association was held at Fort Ridgely State Park on August 22, the seventy-seventh anniversary of the repulse of the Sioux by the defenders of the fort in the war of 1862. Among the speakers were Mr. John McConnell of Le Sueur, who was present during the siege of Fort Ridgely, and Mr. S. S. Beach, president of the Hutchinson Historical Society.

A pioneer store and post office, which has remained unchanged at West Newton since the death of its original owner in 1898, is the subject of an illustrated article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 21. The store is now on the farm of Rudolph Massopust who married a daughter of the store's founder, Alexander Harkin. According to this account, "Old letters are still in the mailboxes; half filled coffee cans are on the dusty shelves; a flag with 42 stars hangs on the wall, and a barrel on the floor is half full of moldy crackers." Record books dating back to 1856 show the amount of business transacted in various years. Views of the exterior and interior of the store appear with the article.

The Traverse des Sioux chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has placed a bronze marker near the site of the old cemetery at that place. The inscription reads: "The Old French Cemetery was located south of this ravine. The earliest settlers and a few Indians were buried there until about 1859."

A wealth of material on the history of agriculture in Nobles County is included in the *Worthington Globe* for August 17, a special edition "dedicated to sixty years of progress" in the county. There are to be found articles on the early use of farm machinery in the county, and on a "farm machinery parade" arranged by J. D. Humiston at Worthington in 1895. With the latter are reproduced two views of the parade. County fairs of the past, at which agricultural products were displayed after 1879, when the fair association was organized; hay shipments from Worthington in the 1890's; and 4-H Club activities in the county are the subjects of other articles. Portraits and brief sketches of numerous pioneers who have been farming in Nobles County for fifty years or more also appear in this issue of the *Globe*.

"Travel was heavy westward from Worthington" in the 1870's, when passengers and mail were transported as far as Sioux Falls by stagecoach, writes Perry Carter in the *Worthington Globe* of August 13. He reveals that "Daniel Shell, who for five years had the contract for carrying the mail, began with three rigs," and that when he "retired in 1879, he had 50 horses on the route, his rigs being drawn by four-horse teams." Mr. Carter's article on stagecoach travel is one of a series relating to Nobles County history that has been appearing in the *Globe*. Among the subjects that he deals with are the founding of Worthington by the National Colony in 1871, July 9; the arrival of the first regular passenger train in April, 1872, July 30; the organization and naming of Nobles County townships, August 6 and 27; Worthington's fight for the county seat, September 3; and the early history of the village of Brewster, originally known as Hersey, September 17.

The fiftieth anniversary of St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester was the occasion for special celebrations in the Minnesota medical center on September 30 and October 25 and 27. The story of the founding of the hospital by the Sisters of St. Francis and of its opening on September 30, 1889, is reviewed in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for September 30. There, too, the connections with the hospital of Dr. W. W. Mayo and his sons and the growth of the hospital that accompanied their success as surgeons are described.

Mr. Frank Jacobs is the author of a sketch of the "Early History of Pelican Rapids, 1869 to 1882," the first installment of which appears in the *Pelican Rapids Press* for September 14. Much of the narrative is based upon personal recollections of the writer, whose father, Royal Jacobs, settled on the site in 1870. With his mother and sisters, Mr. Jacobs traveled by railroad as far as Benson, and thence "trekked to Pelican Rapids, 150 miles, in an ox drawn covered wagon." The development of water power at Pelican Rapids and the founding of the village by William G. Tuttle are subjects that draw much of the writer's attention in the earlier installments of his narrative.

The *Askov American* for September 14 is a "Silver Anniversary Edition," commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the paper by Mr. Hjalmar Petersen. A file of the paper was

used by Mr. P. L. Hamlin in preparing a history of the community during twenty-five years for publication in this issue.

"The Story of the Pioneer Theaters" of Crookston is recalled in the *Polk County Leader* of July 13 by W. A. Marin, who asserts that in the 1890's "Crookston got a good many more shows than a town of its population was really entitled to." This was because "practically every show that was booked for the Twin Cities and Winnipeg" stopped at Crookston on its way north. Mr. Marin tells of the building of the city's first opera house by T. H. Bjoin, and of its opening in April, 1891, with the Hess Opera Company. "Tickets sold from one dollar to five dollars," he writes, and "people from the neighboring towns attended."

The history of the Fosston creamery is traced back to 1895, when the town's first creamery association was organized, in the *Thirteen Towns* of Fosston for July 7. A table shows the growth in the volume of business handled by this creamery between 1908 and 1938.

Dr. Nellie N. Barsness makes a contribution to the medical history of St. Paul in recording the story of the *Luther-St. Paul Hospital, 1902-1933* (1939. 16 p.). After the organization of the Norwegian Hospital Society in 1901 by Dr. Eduard Boeckmann, Mr. E. H. Hobe, and other prominent Norwegians, the Luther Hospital was established in an old house in 1902. Dr. Barsness tells of its expansion as the result of gifts from Charles Gilfillan and others, of the section for tuberculous patients opened by Dr. H. L. Taylor, of the growth of the training school for nurses, of the change in location and name in 1913, of the service to the community and the nation during the World War, and of the closing of the hospital in 1933.

The completion of the Gilfillan Memorial Community Building at Morgan, with ample space for both a library and a museum, is announced in the *Morgan Messenger* for August 3. It is expected that the museum will attract "hundreds of visitors each year, as well as intensify the interest of the people of this community" in the history of their locality. Provided with excellent housing facilities, Morgan has the opportunity to build up one of the most effective historical museums in the state.

A historical pageant depicting such scenes as the founding of the community, the first school, the first election, the first Fourth of

July celebration, and the coming of the railroad was one feature of a celebration held at Redwood Falls during the week of August 20 to mark its seventy-fifth anniversary. Local stores arranged exhibits of pioneer implements, costumes, pictures, and the like in their windows. A special "Diamond Jubilee Edition" of the *Redwood Gazette*, issued on August 17, presents a wealth of material relating to the city's past. Included are articles on the origin of the name "Redwood," on the founding of the town by Colonel Samuel McPhail in 1864, on the Board of Trade established in 1885, on early bands and musical organizations, on schools and churches, on the local golf club, on pioneer transportation, on early baseball teams, and on newspapers published since the *Redwood Falls Patriot* made its first appearance in 1866.

The "History of the Fairfax School" from 1883, when a small building devoted to school purposes was opened, to the present is traced in the *Fairfax Standard* for September 14. By 1890 the community had outgrown its first school, and it was then that Fairfax built a "fine, 'modern' two-story frame school, complete with cupola, bell and all the 'conveniences' of that day." In the same issue of the *Standard* appears a list of graduates of the local high school from 1902 to 1939.

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Swedlanda Lutheran Church of Hector is the occasion for the publication of a detailed history of the congregation, by Arvid Anderson, in the *Hector Mirror* for July 6 and 13. The earliest minutes of the congregation now available in its records, dated January 26, 1882, are reproduced. A special section is devoted to the period from 1934 to 1939.

The once prosperous village of Walcott in Rice County, which was founded by Samuel Walcott in the early 1850's and which disappeared after a disastrous fire in 1895, is the subject of a historical sketch in the *Faribault Daily News* for July 5. A flour mill, cooper shops, stores, a hotel, and other business concerns flourished at Walcott before the fire. Two views of the community accompany the article, which is based largely upon the reminiscences of former residents, early records, and files of Faribault newspapers.

The arrival in Duluth of "its first Italians, gay, colorful and musical, just 70 years ago" is recalled in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for September 13. An account of the "Grand Arrival" of the immi-

grants by boat is quoted from the *Duluth Minnesotian*, and some of the contributions of the Italians to the industrial and cultural life of Duluth are enumerated.

The street railways and the Incline Railway of Duluth, both of which ran for the last time during the past summer, are the subjects of articles on the city's transportation history in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for July 8 and September 3. The evolution of street railway transportation "from the mule cart days in the 1880s to the modern trolley bus" which recently supplanted the streetcars is traced by Nathan Cohen in the earlier issue. In the later newspaper, the same author reviews the story of the hillside railway that began operations in the autumn of 1891. The history of the pavilion and summer theater that attracted huge crowds to the top of the hill in the 1890's also is recalled.

The days when "Brady Was the 'Law' in Hibbing" are the subject of a feature article by Franz Naeseth in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for July 2. It deals with the career of Thomas F. Brady, who served as municipal judge of the Mesabi Range mining town for twenty-three years following the turn of the century. Judge Brady is characterized as the "one-man court which handled law the best it could be when Hibbing streets were alternately mud and dust, when more than 60 saloons boomed and the town roared on Saturday nights as red ore-stained miners drank up their pay checks." Brady's activity in promoting the Hibbing "Colts," a baseball team that "reigned supreme in northern Minnesota" for more than two decades, also is described. Mr. Naeseth also is the author of a feature article on a Mesabi Range "Ghost City," Mesaba, appearing in the *News-Tribune* for July 30. This village, according to the writer, was the "first incorporated village on the range" and the "base of operations for the famed Merritt brothers in their explorations for iron."

The fiftieth anniversary of the Bethany Lutheran Church of Duluth is the occasion for the publication of a review of its history by the Reverend Carl A. Eckstrom, the present pastor. In an elaborately illustrated pamphlet (1939), he tells of the building of a church on Rice's Point in 1887, of the organization of the congregation two years later, of the growth of the church and the congregation, and of religious schools and societies connected with the church.

The pioneer activities of James Boyce in raising flax and preparing it for market near Shakopee, where he lived from 1859 to 1865, are recalled by his son, A. E. Boyce, in a *Biography of James Boyce, Pioneer Builder of Muncie, Indiana* (1938. 63 p.). He is said also to have planted at Spring Lake, south of Shakopee, a grove of walnut trees, the first "of this variety in that region."

An account of a journey by covered wagon from Illinois to Stearns County in 1859 is included in an interview with Mr. George Uhlenkott of Freeport, in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* of July 31. Mr. Uhlenkott, who was a boy of ten when his family emigrated to Minnesota, recalls that "it took nearly six weeks for us to make the trip."

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a village, the city of Staples presented, on July 3, 4, and 5, a pageant entitled "Progress of the Years." In twelve episodes the history of a section of Todd County and particularly the story of one community was reviewed. Among the scenes depicted were the arrival of the pioneers, the founding of early churches, the organization of Staples Township, the incorporation of the village, a frontier wedding, and the community's participation in the World War. The occasion was commemorated in more permanent form by the publication of an *Official Souvenir Program and History* (51 p.). More than thirty pages of this booklet are devoted to a valuable history of Staples, which also makes available much material relating to near-by portions of Wadena, Cass, and Morrison counties. Included are sections devoted to the era of the fur trade, when Jean Baptiste Cadotte was a familiar figure in the Crow Wing River country; to the Red River trail that passed through this area; to the lumber industry and the sawmill established by Howard C. Mealey and King G. Staples; to railroad beginnings and developments; to the "Village of Presto," later known as Staples; and to the origin and growth of its schools, churches, industries, and the like. The narrative is based largely upon newspaper sources. Files of papers published not only at Staples, but at Brainerd, Little Falls, Wadena, and other towns in the vicinity were consulted by members of the historical committee who prepared the booklet. In a foreword they note the use of extensive files preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society, as well as of the society's publications.

Sites in Winona "that should be marked by tablets or framed markers, to perpetuate for Winona and its people and schools, and for display to tourists and visitors, some outstanding historic events of our past history" are enumerated by William Codman in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for September 22. Among the locations that the writer advocates marking are the sites of Wabasha's village, the log cabin of the missionary, Jedediah D. Stevens, and the first state normal school. A beginning has been made in the marking of historic sites in Winona, writes Mr. Codman, by Mr. H. C. Garvin, who "has placed a bronze tablet at the office of the Bay State Milling Company to commemorate the location of the Silas Stevens cabin" of 1851, one of the first structures in the present city.

The "Cokato Canning Factory of Pre-War Days" is recalled by Mique Heed in the *Cokato Enterprise* for August 31. The process of husking, preparing, canning, and shipping corn, in which most of the inhabitants of Cokato participated for a few weeks each summer, is described by the writer. He asserts that "the old factory usually dressed most of the town for the coming winter, with enough left over for a fellow to take in the county fair."



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