

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860: A History of the Continuing Settlement of the United States. By MARCUS LEE HANSEN. Edited with a foreword by ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1940. xvii, 391 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

The title of this book is misleading. It is not a history of transatlantic migration, but of migration from the British Isles and Germany, with references to other political divisions of the European continent. It is true that the history of immigration before 1860 is largely the story of the movements of population from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany; but the failure to give fuller treatment of the backgrounds of the Scandinavian and Dutch movements is explained by the untimely death of Professor Hansen.

The preparation for the treatment of the forces that produced the Völkerwanderung of the nineteenth century is a discussion of the traditions and regulations that deterred people from emigrating. It serves as an introduction to the chapters in which the author discusses in detail the forces that lurked behind the movement that culminated in "The Great Migration" in the decade preceding the War of Secession. The interplay of events on both sides of the Atlantic, including South America, is set forth in greater fullness than in any other general history of immigration. It may be that the author oversimplifies the effects of these events; but his discussion is always stimulating and suggestive.

Although the attention to colonial immigration is slight, the chapter on "The Peopling of the Colonies" is an excellent concise summary of the land and labor systems familiar to students of colonial history. A similar successful effort to deal with an elusive and difficult subject is the chapter on "The First Americanization."

For all the scholarly qualities of the book, one misses the acute penetration into the souls and minds of the humble men and women who recruited the grand army that marched to seaports at the command of forces they never fully understood. In other words, the colors of the colorful story are blurred by reliance on official and more

conventional documents that obscure the personal and psychological aspects of the immigrant invasion. Moreover, the skillful correlation of major events in American history and in world history occasionally betrays the author into assumptions that a more minute examination might have either modified or sustained.

Professor Hansen's achievement is the construction of a framework out of material collected during periods of extended research in Europe. Within this framework so substantially constructed, scholars may supply additional material pertaining to individual stocks and periods, until what the author calls the "Common Man's Utopia" becomes one of the imposing institutions of American civilization.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

The Federal Income Tax. By ROY G. BLAKEY and GLADYS C. BLAKEY. (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1940. xvii, 640 p. Tables, charts. \$7.50.)

This book promises to become the classic work in its field. Librarians will find it useful as a standard reference work, and businessmen who are worried about the trend of federal taxation will do well to consult it. Historians, too, may dip into these pages profitably. There, they will find the story of the national politics of the income tax from the Civil War to the present. The results of the political laborings in Congress are given in convenient tables of tax receipts. In preparing this book the authors have read and digested an enormous amount of material over a period of many years. The product of their joint labor makes important, if not diverting reading.

The authors trace the development of the federal income tax from the first tax of the kind, which was levied during the Civil War emergency. After the war the tax was repealed, but the idea of an income tax never died out. In the following years scarcely a session of Congress passed without the introduction of an income tax measure. Most of the support for these measures came from the South and the West, but not until 1894 were these sections successful in their efforts. In that year various pressures combined, as a result of the depression, to pass an income tax law. The opponents of the tax vociferously attacked the measure as "communistic," "socialistic," and even

"populistic." A case was rushed to the Supreme Court the next year, the law was found unconstitutional, and the country was saved for nearly two decades. This decision, plus the return of prosperity, quieted the demands for a reform in taxation. Finally, in 1909 the sixteenth amendment was submitted to the people. To the surprise of friend and foe alike the measure was adopted by the necessary states, and by 1913 the constitutional basis was laid for the income tax.

One of the merits of the book is that the story does not stop with the adoption of the income tax amendment. It was not enough to give Congress the right to tax incomes; some very real problems immediately appeared. The basic question was and is: what is income? Succeeding revenue acts have tried to answer that question, and the authors trace their story in some detail. Gradually, through accumulated experience, a body of precedent has been built up, and this accumulation of fact has provided the necessary basis for the development of political attitudes toward the income tax.

Besides the basic problem of what is income, other problems appeared. Should the tax be graduated or simply a blanket tax? What exemptions should be allowed? How shall the tax laws be administered? How shall tax evasions be prevented? In connection with this last difficulty the authors point out that the tax on undistributed profits is aimed partially at those tax evaders who form personal corporations in order to hide income, and that this proposal was not the discovery of crackpot idealists, but had been seriously discussed by economists as early as 1927.

What is the judgment of these students of the income tax concerning its value? They point out that the income tax has some bad features. It may be used unfairly by the majority to milk the minority. It is an unstable tax in that its volume fluctuates sharply with periods of prosperity and depression. Income is not always easy to define, even with the best of intentions, and the income tax is difficult to determine and complex to administer. Nevertheless, the authors conclude that "Because of its appeal to the sense of justice, if properly planned and administered, no important tax is better qualified than the income tax to minimize social friction and promote social co-operation. That is, no other important tax is more in harmony with the ideals of democracy."

Two minor criticisms may be made, which do not detract from the general excellence of the book. First, if the authors had been able to get into the papers of individuals and corporations which opposed income taxes, they might have better illuminated the attitudes of conservative groups toward the tax. Were there other reasons, besides stinginess, which led these groups to oppose the tax? Second, it is a pity that the authors did not bring into sharper focus the various forces behind the political play in Congress.

RODNEY C. LOEHR

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

Westward from Vinland: An Account of Norse Discoveries and Explorations in America, 982-1362. By HJALMAR R. HOLAND.
(New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1940. x, 354 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

Since 1907, when Mr. Holand discovered the Kensington stone, he has constituted himself its *alma parens*. In 1932 he summed up the results of a quarter century of activity in his first book on the subject, *The Kensington Stone*. "Since then," his present preface states, "so much new and confirmatory evidence has come to light, that the present volume is not merely a second edition of the former, but a new book."

This statement obviously determines the reviewer's task to be that of assessing the new material presented for the reader's consideration. Part 1 of the volume presents a rather detailed recital of the Norse activities recounted in the Vinland sagas. Save for certain items to be presently noted, this is but a re-threshing of ancient straw, which calls for no particular comment here, save the general observation that in a field where such scholars as Professor Channing tread warily, Mr. Holand proceeds with all the certitude of a man traversing his own back yard.

The "new and confirmatory evidence" with which the author justifies the volume, proves upon examination to be scanty in quantity and questionable or worse in quality. Most of it is not even new, save in the sense that Mr. Holand has not heretofore exploited it. To itemize, it includes a sword found in Minnesota in 1911; an ax found in Nova Scotia "about the year 1880"; another found in

Michigan about the same year, but "possibly in 1878"; some new "mooring stones" found in Minnesota since 1932; and a sword and certain other pieces of rusted metal found in northern Ontario in 1930 or 1931.

To discuss in any detail the claims advanced for these several "finds" is obviously impossible within the space accorded a single book review. In 1934 the present reviewer examined the case for the Kensington stone in an article on "The Myth of the Kensington Rune Stone," which appeared in the *New England Quarterly*, 7: 614-645 (December, 1934). It is sufficient here to say that nothing is adduced in the present volume to alter the conviction then expressed that the elaborate historical thesis which Mr. Holand has spun in the effort to rationalize the inscription is too trifling to merit serious scholarly consideration. Misuse of the established methods of sane historical research is habitual. No bounds are set to the fantasies evoked by a vivid imagination, which are presented with all the gravity of established fact. Professor Laurence M. Larson's observation, *ante*, 17: 24, that "absence of information . . . does not disturb our friends of the Kensington cult" succinctly characterizes the historical procedure of its leader. The Nova Scotia ax, for example, bears a number of "mystic marks," which "may be secret runes" (p. 41), and it is repeatedly advertised as an eleventh-century Norse ax; this despite the fact that Professor A. B. Greninger, who seems to be the only "expert" yet consulted, expressly affirms that he is unable to say whether it was made a hundred or a thousand years ago. (In passing, it may be noted that in Mr. Holand's vocabulary the words "strange" and "mystic" are sadly overworked.) The "mooring stones," paraded so eagerly, afford even slimmer indication of any Norse connection, and the evidence for the one identified at Kensington (p. 209-211 and plate 15) would not induce a Georgia mob to lynch a Negro rapist; yet to Mr. Holand there can be "little doubt" of his identification. The Ontario "find" consists of certain pieces of rusted metal whose origin is wholly problematical, yet they enable him to invent (p. 70-72) an expedition covering thousands of miles of territory, culminating in a precise and tear-jerking description of an imaginary funeral of a wholly hypothetical Norse warrior.

The Kensington stone is a physical fact; the origin and validity of its inscription is the scholarly issue it raises. The first European

scholars to whom it was submitted reported forty years ago that it was a "‘clumsy fraud’ perpetrated by some Swedish or Norwegian immigrant who had lived so long in America that he wrote a ‘mixture of English and Norwegian’" (p. 99). In opposition to this understandable verdict, Mr. Holand has devoted over thirty years to concocting an elaborate and remarkably self-contradictory theory of extensive and heretofore undreamed of Norse travels in interior America. Since no one knows, or apparently ever has known, where Vinland really was, and since the author's ideas are restrained by no submission to humdrum documentary substantiation, he is wholly free to build, and at pleasure revamp, his entertaining theory, which is itself fast assuming the dimensions of a saga. Whether to prefer it to the simpler one advanced by the foremost Scandinavian scholars and by such American authorities as Flom and Larson, each reader must, of course, decide for himself.

Before doing so, he may profitably consider this feat of historical legerdemain, nonchalantly performed by the champion of the Kensington myth. In 1932 Mr. Holand believed Vinland was on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, in *The Kensington Stone*, p. 84-87, Paul Knutson, his synthetic hero, was made to spend several years minutely searching the entire adjacent region for the lost colonists. Now, Mr. Holand is certain that Vinland was on Nantucket Sound (p. 49, 50, figure 6, p. 141). It necessarily follows that *Westward from Vinland* means "westward from Nantucket Sound"; and since poor Paul is still left gumshoeing around the Gulf of St. Lawrence for years on end (p. 139) before setting out for Minnesota, it further follows that he never saw Vinland; he therefore never traveled "westward from Vinland"; the Kensington rune-chiseler of 1362 was equally ignorant when he stated that his party was "on [an] exploration-journey from Vinland" (p. 101); and the tourists, instead of returning from Minnesota to Vinland, as Mr. Holand's exposition represents, were really headed for a place a thousand miles removed from that delectable destination. In identifying Vinland with Nantucket Sound, Mr. Holand himself topples, at a single puff, the entire labored argument which supplies the title for his book.

M. M. QUAIFE

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The First Ninety Years: An Historical Sketch of the Burlington Railroad, 1850-1940. By R. C. OVERTON. (Chicago, 1940. 40 p. Illustrations.)

In commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of its modest beginnings, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad presents this admirable brief summary of its own history. The pamphlet is the work of a trained historian, who gives his readers a clear and concrete, if necessarily compressed, narrative.

Mr. Overton plunges into his subject, tracing the construction and acquisition of the more significant portions of some eleven thousand miles of road in fourteen states. Nearly a third of his space is very properly devoted to reporting the efforts of the Burlington and its subsidiaries to people the prairies; between them they received and ultimately disposed of more than three million acres in northern Missouri, southern Iowa, and particularly, eastern Nebraska. The changing position of the railroad in a day of automobile, truck, bus, and airplane transit is recognized without rancor. The technical improvements which make the modern railroad possible are briefly sketched.

The chief province of the Burlington, of course, lies in the corn belt, and it is to that area that the author has naturally given the most attention. The Burlington has served Minnesota primarily as a highway to other regions; certainly it has never filled as large a place in the life of the state as it has, say, in that of Nebraska. Indeed the extension to the Twin Cities in 1886, to tap the expanding freight of the Northwest, was something of an afterthought. It led naturally, after fifteen years, to the acquisition of control by the Hill-Morgan interests.

One must read the pamphlet with considerable care to find a hint that the lands which the railroad sold, or the services which it rendered, gave less than complete satisfaction to any of the immigrants who were induced to settle in Iowa or Nebraska. The reader is not informed that anyone objected to the deal which gave control of the Burlington to the Hill-Morgan combination. It is hardly surprising that the road is cast in the role of an almost unbelievably good neighbor, and that no less than five of the Burlington "Zephyrs" are here pictured.

But there are other well-chosen illustrations, drawn from various periods of the company's history. The Minnesota Historical Society contributes an interesting view of St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern tracks in 1886. The reader has no excuse for losing himself in a maze of branch lines, subsidiary corporations, and land grants, for the narrative is accompanied—as all railroad histories should be—by a well-chosen collection of maps. The maps and illustrations alone would have justified the issuance of the pamphlet; as it is, they add materially to the value of Mr. Overton's clearly written narrative. The historical fraternity has reason to look forward to the promised publication of the author's volume on the land and colonization work of the Burlington.

FRANK H. HECK

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OXFORD, OHIO

Wisconsin, A Story of Progress. By WILLIAM FRANCIS RANEY, Ph.D., professor of history, Lawrence College. (New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1940. xvii, 554 p. Illustrations, maps. \$5.35.)

State history seems to maintain its status remarkably well. One might suppose that an increasing nationalism and an incipient internationalism would obscure and minimize state and regional studies. Fortunately writers and students see no antithesis between state histories and wider studies. In fact, they probably see that a careful knowledge of the divisions is necessary for any penetrating insight into the realities of the more inclusive units.

Professor Raney of Lawrence College has contributed this study of Wisconsin to the series edited by Dean Carl Wittke of Oberlin College. The series also includes histories of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, California, and West Virginia, with others in preparation.

This history of Wisconsin is divided into twenty-three chapters, arranged in a kind of chronological sequence. The French and British periods, the frontier days, the territorial period, early statehood, and the Civil War furnish easy chronological mileposts. Then follow chapters on railroads, lumbering, agriculture, and agrarianism. Republican rule, La Follette, and politics again provide a kind of chronological order, but the last eight chapters return to the topical

method. Appendixes furnish a list of governors, election returns, and population statistics. A total of twenty-five maps, graphs, and pictures add to the utility and attractiveness of the volume. The bibliographical references and comments are rather full and indicate the industry and scholarship of the author.

Many periods, episodes, movements, and men are well described. The growth in population, the lumbering industry, agriculture, and education are worthily treated. On the other hand, many topics are described briefly or merely mentioned. The limitations of space, the author's preferences, and available sources doubtless explain these compressions.

Some exceptions may be registered. A greater familiarity with the Indian factory system would have prevented three or four errors on page 67. The treatment of La Follette is objective and disinterested but not very penetrating or illuminating. The argument (p. 320, 321) that the voters of Wisconsin were high-pressured into voting prohibition is not very convincing. The book describes but does not explain; it records but does not illuminate; it tells of events but does not vitalize them. One closes it with a feeling that it is somewhat catalogic and unsynthesized. It will perhaps serve useful purposes and popularize some aspects of Wisconsin history, but it is not likely to be of great use to the careful student nor the future historian.

EDGAR B. WESLEY

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

Iowa through the Years. By CYRENUS COLE. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1940. 547 p. \$3.00.)

This series of 108 "selected shorts" comprises the first volume of a proposed centennial history of the state of Iowa, and, says the editor, "presents a general history of the Commonwealth from the era of discovery and exploration down to the nineteen thirties." A careful reading of the narrative leaves one with the impression that the book was written to please, in that history is simplified, style "written down," and chapter captions on the juvenile level. "A Million Acres Dumped in a River," and "What Kirkwood Said to Lincoln," seems straining for effect, especially after one reads the ensuing discussions. There seems little in the volume which is new, in that it sheds

additional light upon the pageant of the Hawkeye State. Much of the material already has been published in the various journals and series of the State Historical Society of Iowa, and some of it has appeared in the standard histories of the state. Written by a Republican politician, the interpretation of the 1920's and early 1930's is tinged with a particularistic philosophy and lacks the objectivity of sound history. Footnotes and bibliographies are omitted, although such devices seem worthy of a place in a substantial and apparently, official, history. There is an excellent index.

There is little in the volume which illustrates the interplay of common interests between Iowa and Minnesota. The latter commonwealth is referred to only indirectly by mention of Minnesota Indians and troops, and by allusions to Minneapolis railroads. Certain curious statements lead one to wonder just what the author had in mind. Shakespearian scholars, for example, would puzzle over the statement that "*The Tempest* is a literary prelude to the New World" (p. 17). And the reviewer is struck by the inconsistent capitalization of "New World" (p. 15, 16, 17). Such errors, of course, are minor.

In conclusion, then, *Iowa through the Years* is a pleasantly written narrative recounting, in fragmentary fashion, certain phases of Iowa history, most of which have been described in more detail elsewhere. The political point of view is that of the author; its maturity is doubtful. Probably the book never can be utilized by scholars as an authoritative piece of objective research. It does, however, make amusing reading for the general public whose taste runs toward diluted history.

PHILIP D. JORDAN

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OXFORD, OHIO

Minneapolis: The Story of a City. Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Minnesota. (Minneapolis, 1940. 94 p.).

This is a pleasant telling of a familiar tale. A product of the Minnesota Writers' Project sponsored jointly by the Minnesota department of education and the Minneapolis board of education, it was not meant to offer any new historical analysis or interpretation

but rather to make briefly and conveniently available the established facts of Minneapolis' history. This it does well, in good literary style.

Although in general outline the narrative is well known to any student of local history, it is here made fresh and vivid with concrete phrase, incident, and quotation from manuscript and newspaper sources. In its preparation effective use has been made of the Minnesota newspaper annals, a collection of thousands of items copied by members of the project from Minnesota newspapers. The story is unencumbered by source citations in its published form, but copies of the original manuscript with its "several hundred footnotes" are on file with the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota Writers' Project. Sixteen well-chosen illustrations and a bibliography of impressive length accompany the text.

Because the tale is well told, it is unfortunate that it lingers so long in the period of beginnings. The first four chapters, which carry it to about 1870, deal with the early exploration of the site, the rise and decline of Fort Snelling, the settlement of St. Anthony, and the lusty youth of Minneapolis. One final chapter, fourteen pages long, in which "Minneapolis Reaches Maturity," is made to suffice for all the events of the last seven decades, which it covers with such Paul Bunyan strides that the reader gets only a patchy view along the way. Surely so short a story of Minneapolis as this should have included less of the history of Fort Snelling in order to tell more of the later social and economic developments that have made the city a regional capital in finance, industry, commerce, and culture.

HELEN CLAPESATTLE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS
MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

DR. ARTHUR J. LARSEN ("Roads and the Settlement of Minnesota") is secretary and superintendent of the society. The present article is one of a group on frontier transportation in the Northwest that he has published in this and other periodicals. Miss Marion H. Herriot ("Steamboat Transportation on the Red River") was graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1939, and she is now engaged in graduate work in history in the University of Toronto. Dr. Theodore C. Blegen ("Two Missionaries in the Sioux Country") is dean of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota. Miss Bertha L. Heilbron ("The State Historical Convention of 1940") is assistant editor of this magazine. Dr. Grace Lee Nute ("The Lindbergh Bust") is curator of manuscripts on the society's staff. The reviewers include two members of the history faculty in the University of Minnesota, Professor George M. Stephenson and Dr. Rodney C. Loehr; Dr. M. M. Quaife of the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library; Dr. Edgar B. Wesley, professor of education in the University of Minnesota; Dr. Frank H. Heck and Dr. Philip D. Jordan, both of the history faculty in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio; and Miss Helen Clapesattle of the University of Minnesota Press.

The Minnesota Historical Society, writes R. H. Markham in the *Christian Science Monitor* for May 6, might be called "Minnesota's family album." Of the society's building he writes: "As an edifice, it is attractive and dignified; as an institution, fascinating. It is better than any western movie, because it is real." Mr. Markham's comments on the historical society occur in an article on the "Achievements of St. Paul." Several articles on special features of Minnesota's capital city appear in the same issue of the *Monitor*.

More than seven thousand individuals in 265 groups visited the society's museum during the second quarter of 1940. This is the largest group attendance ever recorded in the museum for a single

quarter. Included were twenty-five groups from Wisconsin and one each from Iowa and South Dakota.

A total of 449 readers were served in the society's manuscript division during the second quarter of 1940. Of these, 235 used the census schedules in a search for information needed for naturalization, retirement, insurance, old-age assistance, and the like.

One life member — Mrs. George M. Kenyon of St. Paul — and twenty annual members joined the society during the quarter ending June 30. The names of the latter follow: Dr. Donald C. Balfour of Rochester, Annie I. Carpenter of St. Paul, John Dahl of Neilsville, June S. Day of St. Paul, Keith Denis of Port Arthur, Ontario, Lee Grove of St. Paul, Everett R. Hames of Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mrs. Alice K. Hazelton of Aitkin, J. H. Johnson of Winona, Mrs. Lewis P. Jones of Stillwater, Thomas E. Keys of Rochester, Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Lawton of St. Paul, Dr. H. S. Lippman of St. Paul, Helen McCann of St. Paul, George W. Morgan of St. Paul, Ferdinand P. Schultz of Minneapolis, Lucien D. Sinclair of St. Paul, R. E. Slaughter of Yakima, Washington, and Dr. Maurice N. Walsh of Rochester.

Recently enrolled as institutional members of the society are the Federal Writers' Project of Minneapolis and the Todd County Historical Society, with headquarters at Clarissa.

The society lost six active members by death during the three months from April 1 to June 30 — Nathaniel P. Langford of St. Paul on April 18, Engebret H. Hobe of St. Paul on April 19, Walter C. Leach of Minneapolis on April 22, Mrs. Edwin W. Osborne of St. Paul on May 21, Arthur McGinnis of St. Paul on May 29, and Dr. Arthur S. Hamilton of Minneapolis on June 2. A corresponding member, Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, secretary of the State Historical Society of Iowa, died on April 7.

The superintendent and the curator of manuscripts attended the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Omaha from May 1 to 4. At this meeting Miss Nute was named chairman of the Alvord Memorial Commission, which has for its purpose the publication of historical documents.

Since June, 1938, the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton has issued several copies of each edition on a good grade of book paper. One of these is sent each week to the Minnesota Historical Society and another to the Blue Earth County Historical Society, while a third is kept in the publication office. Here is proof, according to Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting head of the Minnesota Historical Society's newspaper division, of at least one Minnesota editor's "realization that the historical and other values of a newspaper make its preservation desirable."

The valuable collection of St. Paul and Minnesota pioneer scenes by Robert Ormsby Sweeny, recently acquired by the society, is described in an illustrated article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 21.

The superintendent spoke on "A Laboratory for the Social Studies" before a social studies group at Hamline University on April 3, on "Community Memories" before the Carver County Historical Society at Mayer on April 12, on "Prairie du Chien and the Northwest" at Prairie du Chien on May 18, on "New Englanders in Minnesota" before the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Minnesota at Minneapolis on May 21, and on "Donnelly's Minnesota" before the Donnelly Memorial Association at Nininger on June 9. The curator of manuscripts spoke on the care and preservation of archives at a meeting of the society's executive council on April 8, on the problems involved in her work before the business and professional women's club of the Minneapolis YWCA on April 15, on "Pioneer Women" before the annual meeting of the Fourth District Federation of Women's Clubs in St. Paul on April 23, on the same subject before the nurses of the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children in St. Paul on May 7, on the "Lure of Manuscripts" before the Rice County Historical Society in Northfield on May 16, and on "Fur-trading Posts in Minnesota" before the Minneapolis Archaeological Society in Minneapolis on June 5. The curator of the museum spoke on "Community Backgrounds" before a high school convocation at Houston on May 14, and he read a paper entitled "Rebuilding the Grand Portage Stockade: Some Problems in Historical Reconstruction" before the history section of the American Association of Museums at Detroit, Michigan, on May 22.

The society's copy of the *Minnesota House Journal* for 1887 is imperfect, and an effort is being made to locate a perfect copy. Any member who owns a copy of the *Journal* for that year will perform a service to the society by adding the volume to the library.

ACCESSIONS

A wealth of material on the Rollingsstone colony in Winona County is to be found in the diary of Robert Pike, Jr., covering the years from 1851 to 1858, received from Mrs. J. H. Towey of Rochester. Included in the diary are the articles of agreement of the "Rolling Stone Industrial Association" of 1854, a register of the school that Pike taught in the colony, and daily weather reports. The articles of organization, drawn up in 1860, and various resolutions relating to the Commonwealth Homestead Association, which was to promote a settlement in Dakota Territory on the "probable route of the Central Pacific Railroad," are among other items of interest contained in this diary.

Sixteen volumes of the diaries of Irvin Rollins, who settled in Wabasha County in 1854, have been photographed for the society through the courtesy of Miss Maud Gernes and members of the Rollins family of Elgin. The diaries, which cover the period from 1848 to 1879, contain accounts of pioneer life in southern Minnesota, tell of the writer's activities as a town official, and include genealogical data on the Keith and Rollins families. A glimpse of Rollins' frontier home is afforded in the following entry: "Beneath the bed are our trunks, a box filled with clothes, another filled with seeds of almost every description, one or two other boxes containing various articles, also three or four pairs of boots and shoes."

Eight manuscript items relating to the Minnesota activities from 1854 to 1857 of Captain William B. Dodd, a prominent pioneer of the Minnesota Valley, have been received from Miss Helen Dodd Lamberton of San Francisco. Included are three letters from Governor Willis A. Gorman, an appeal signed by citizens of Mankato and South Bend asking Dodd to help them organize for protection against the Indians, and records of the organization and minutes of meetings of the St. Peter Guards, a local militia company formed during the Indian outbreak of 1857. The latter records show that

the members of the company planned to wear uniforms consisting of red-striped pants, red-trimmed shirts, and "glazed caps of one pattern as near as possible."

Archives of the war department relating to activities at Fort Snelling from 1855 to 1857 have been copied for the society on film slides from originals in the National Archives at Washington. Included are daily reports, orders, and court-martial records.

A hundred and sixteen letters from the papers of Algernon S. Washburn, a member of a family that was prominent both in Minnesota and national affairs, have been received from Mr. Warren H. Biggs of Williamston, North Carolina. Included are letters written to Washburn, a banker at Hallowell, Maine, by William D. Washburn of Minnesota, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine, and other members of the family. William D. Washburn's letters begin soon after his arrival in Minnesota in the 1850's and continue to 1882. Politics, lumbering, and flour milling are among the subjects discussed. "I am building a saw-mill on the Minneapolis Dam," he announced in 1864. "The capacity of the mill will be from 8 to 10 millions and will cost about 18000\$." By 1873 the Minnesotan was more interested in flour milling; "we expect to get our new mill going about Jan'y 15," he writes, and "will astonish the natives on the flour question."

Four volumes of the records of the Market Street station of the Methodist church, later the First Methodist Church of St. Paul, have been presented for the church by the Reverend Theodore H. Leonard of St. Paul. They cover the period from 1857 to 1906 and include marriage, baptismal, and membership reports, and quarterly conference minutes. Among the ministers whose records are included are Edward Eggleston, the novelist, who served for a time as a Methodist pastor in St. Paul. Included in the gift is a detailed report of a Minnesota state Sunday school convention, held at the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul on June 13, 1859, and a Sunday school record book. The latter contains the minutes of the meetings in St. Paul and a list of members of the Pacific Hose Company, which was organized on September 28, 1857.

The diary of "little Will" Holyoke and two letters telling of his death while traveling westward as a member of Captain James L. Fisk's overland expedition of 1863 have been received from Miss Louise Stegner of Omaha, Nebraska. The diary entries begin on June 1, 1863, when Holyoke left St. Paul to join the expedition, describe the trip through Minnesota, and end abruptly in August, shortly before the writer's death in the Little Prickly Pear Valley.

Letters written in the 1880's by Alfred J. Hill, Warren Upham, and Nathan Butler are among fourteen items recently presented by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts of the University of Minnesota. Among the subjects that these correspondents mentioned to Dr. Roberts were Indian mounds in Minnesota and Dakota, Upham's activities with the Minnesota Geological and Natural History Survey, and a meeting of a section of the Minnesota Historical Society in the Reverend Edward D. Neill's parlor. Included in the gift are photographs of Hill and Butler.

Of special interest to students of the labor movement and labor organizations is a scrapbook kept by J. P. McGaughey of Minneapolis and recently presented by his son, Mr. John P. McGaughey of the same city. The elder McGaughey was a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, and most of the clippings relate to its activities and to its meetings at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mankato, and Stillwater. With the gift are a pamphlet containing a record of the proceedings of a district assembly of the Knights of Labor at St. Paul on July 17, 1887, and a statement by T. V. Powderly defending himself against charges of malfeasance while serving as chairman of the organization's general executive board.

Records of an investigation conducted from 1913 to 1915 by Thomas G. Shearman, assistant attorney for the department of the interior, have been copied for the society on filmstrips from originals preserved in the National Archives. The investigation was made in response to complaints by Minnesota Chippewa that certain mixed-bloods were illegally retained on the White Earth annuity rolls. The testimony of the Indians contains many details about their families, their participation in the fur trade, and treaties with the whites. The record also includes information about cases handled for mixed-bloods

by Ransom J. Powell, whose papers relating to these cases are owned by the society (see *ante*, 20:83).

A file of the *Washington County Journal* of Stillwater, covering the period from March 3, 1893, to July 12, 1918, is the gift of Mr. Frederick C. Neumeier of Stillwater. Mrs. Laura Trevitt of St. Paul has presented a copy, believed to be unique, of the *Newport News* for September 26, 1889.

More than a hundred of the hundred and fifty colored lithographs originally included in John James Audubon's two-volume work on the *Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America* (New York, 1845-46) have been presented by Mrs. Charles W. Gordon of St. Paul.

Mrs. J. L. Watson of St. Paul has presented several articles used by her father, M. N. Kellogg, while serving in the Mexican War as a member of the band of the Sixth United States Infantry. Included are a wooden clarinet, a fatigue cap, a music book, and Kellogg's violin. An old-fashioned music box with removable rolls is the gift of Mr. Arthur McKenzie of St. Paul.

A large collection of costumes, including women's dresses and accessories, children's clothing, and a coachman's outfit of bearskin, has been presented by Miss Mary Blake Young of St. Paul in memory of her mother, the late Mrs. Edward B. Young. Other additions to the costume collection include dresses of beaded chiffon and blue satin, waists, and pumps, from Mrs. Louis W. Hill, Sr., of St. Paul; a cream taffeta wedding dress of 1893 and several hats, from Miss Margaret Hammond of St. Paul; and a bonnet veil, from Miss Florence M. Saunders of Sussex, England. A willow chair made in 1855 has been presented by Mrs. Amos McCree of St. Paul, and an arm-chair used in the old Cheever Tower is the gift of Mr. H. O. McMillan of Minneapolis.

Oil portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Josiah Snelling have been presented by their great-granddaughter, Miss Marion Snelling Hall of Cincinnati. These portraits will eventually be hung in the Round Tower museum at the Minnesota fort which bears Colonel Snelling's name. The Misses E. C. and I. E. Russell of St. Paul have presented oil portraits of two prominent Minneapolis pioneers—Judge Henry G. Hicks and John Martin, steamboat captain, lumberman,

and miller. Crayon portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Devlin, St. Anthony pioneers, and a photograph of Dr. E. L. Mann of St. Paul are the gifts of Mrs. Tennie Barton of Los Angeles and of Mrs. Charles F. Stickney of Traverse City, Michigan. Other recent additions to the picture collection are two views of Fort Garry, from Dr. J. C. Ferguson of St. Paul; stereoscopic views and negatives of Duluth and North Shore scenes, made by B. F. Childs of Houghton, Michigan, from Mr. Dewey Albinson of Minneapolis; and a photograph of a University Club group that participated in the St. Paul Winter Carnival of 1916, from Miss Frances Rogers of St. Paul.

Genealogical works added to the society's collection during the second quarter of 1940 include: Anna A. Wright, *Allen Family of Sandwich, Dartmouth, Fairhaven* (Ithaca, New York, 1938. 36 p.); Anna A. Wright, *Bartlett Allen Line* (Ithaca, 1939. 32 p.); Alma L. James, *Ancestry and Posterity of Obil Beach* (Fairbury, Illinois, 1936. 456 p.); Henry S. Brashear, *The Brashear-Brashears Family, 1449-1929* (Texarkana, Texas, 1929. 170 p.); Charles D. Breneman, *History of the Descendants of Abraham Breneman* (Elida, Ohio, 1939. 566 p.); *The Conrad Clan, Family of John Stephen Conrad, Sr., and Allied Lines* (Harrisonburg, Virginia, 1939. 355 p.); Frank L. Crawford, *Morris D'Camp Crawford and His Wife, Charlotte Holmes Crawford, Their Lives, Ancestries and Descendants* (Ithaca, 1939. 216 p.); Theodore A. Cutting, *Cutting Kin* (Campbell, California, 1939. 224 p.); Ella Daily Fox, *The Dailey Family, A Biographical History and Genealogy of the Descendants of Ebenezer Dailey* (1939. 186 p.); William H. Montgomery, *The Dare Family History* (Poughkeepsie, New York, 1939. 340 p.); Francis de Sales Dundas, *Dundas, Hesselius* (Philadelphia, 1938. 122 p.); *Society of the Descendants of Norman Fox* (New York, 1940. 19 p.); *Notable Southern Families: Hixon of Tennessee* (Chattanooga, 1940. 24 p.); Harry G. Gager, *Descendants of Jeremiah Jagger (Gager) of Watertown, Mass., 1630 and John Jagger of Southampton, L. I., 1640* (San Francisco, 1939. 11 p.); Calvin T. Lucy, *Lineal Descendants of Major Samuel Kelly Lucy, Native of Brunswick County, Virginia* (Richmond, 1937. 47 p.); Harry A. Davis, *The McIntire Family, Descendants of Micum Mecantire of York County, Maine* (1939. 243 p.); Anna A. Wright, *Notes on Hugh and Christiana McMillen of Loch Eil Scotland and Stony*

Creek, N. Y. (Ithaca, 1937. 49 p.); Walter G. Davis, *The Ancestry of Sarah Miller, 1755-1840, Wife of Lieutenant Amos Towne of Arundel, Maine* (Portland, Maine, 1939. 94 p.); Fleming Newbold, *Family of Charles and Frances Lowe Newbold, Ancestors and Descendants* (Washington, 1939. Chart); Samuel Shankman, *The Peres Family* (Kingsport, Tennessee, 1938. 241 p.); Robinson Genealogical Society, *Robinson Genealogy: Descendants of Gain Robinson and Moses Robinson* (Boston, 1933. vol. 2, 197 p.); May Deacon, *Descendants of William Armiger Scripps, 1798-1927* (Kent, England, 1927. 5 charts); Frank W. Simmonds, *John and Susan Simmonds and Some of Their Descendants, with Related Ancestral Lines* (Rutland, Vermont, 1940. 222 p.); Lewis O. Stiles, *The Family of David Stiles; or, The Ten Tribes of the House of David* (Louisville, 1939. 310 p.); John C. Sweet, *The John C. Sweets of Minneapolis* (Minneapolis, 1940. 67 p.); Ellery K. Taylor, *The Lion and the Hare; Being the Graphic Pedigree of Over One Thousand Descendants of John Winthrop, 1588-1649* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1939. 77 p.); Flora L. Woltz, *The Woltz Family* (San Francisco, 1939. 125 p.); Charles C. Gardner, *Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson Wood, 1843-1894, Descendant From Edmund Wood of Yorkshire, England* (Newark, New Jersey, 1940. 94 p.); Ellen P. Carpenter, *The First Zehner-Hoppes Family History* (South Bend, Indiana, 1939. 214 p.).

Several volumes of typewritten genealogical material have been presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Minnesota. Included are three volumes containing Bible records, lineage charts, and genealogical notes; an account of the "Ancestry of Marion (Miller) Bagley and of Dr. William Richardson Bagley" by Mrs. Marion Bagley (Duluth, 1940. 132 p.); and a collection of material on the "Webber Family of Maine" assembled by the late Alice Webber Child and compiled by Emojene Champine (Minneapolis, 1940. 51 p.).

Among local histories recently received are: Daisy H. Malone, *A Group of Family Trees of the Early Settlers of Corinth Township, Williamson County, Illinois* (Pueblo, Colorado, 1939. 200 p.); Mrs. F. C. Wherly, *Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Elkhart County and Old Graves in Baintertown Cemetery* (1938. 8 p.); *History of Cedar County with a History of Iowa* (Chicago, 1901.

2 vols.) ; Charles B. Heinemann, "*First Census*" of Kentucky, 1790 (Washington, D. C., 1940. 118 p.) ; *Historic Frederick, Maryland* (Frederick, Maryland, 1932. 48 p.) ; Joseph T. Simmons, *St. George Chronicles* (Augusta, Maine, 1932. 78 p.) ; Sarah C. Sedgwick, *Stockbridge, 1739-1939, a Chronicle* (Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 1939. 306 p.) ; *Portrait and Biographical Record of Berrien and Cass Counties, Michigan* (Chicago, 1893. 922 p.) ; Federal Writers' Project of New Jersey, *Records of the Swedish Lutheran Churches at Raccoon and Penns Neck, 1713-1786* (Trenton, New Jersey, 1938. 387 p.) ; Historical Records Survey, *Records of the Road Commissioners of Ulster County, 1722-1769* (Albany, New York, 1940. vol. 1, 110 p.) ; William W. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy: Records of New York City and Long Island* (Ann Arbor, 1940. vol. 3, 540 p.) ; *Memoirs of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Personal and Genealogical* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1904. 2 vols.) ; Will T. Hale, *Early History of Warren County* (McMinnville, Tennessee, 1930. 59 p.) ; Herbert S. Walbridge, *History and Development of North Bennington, Vermont* (1937. 71 p.) ; William R. Cocke, *Hanover County Chancery Wills and Notes* (Columbia, Virginia, 1940. 215 p.) ; Beverley Fleet, *King and Queen County Records concerning 18th Century Persons* (Richmond, 1940. 115 p.).

The following books about English records have been added to the society's genealogical collection: Kathleen Blomfield, *National Index of Parish Register Copies* (London, 1939. 90 p.) ; B. G. Bouwens, *Wills and Their Whereabouts* (London, 1939. 86 p.) ; John Macmillan, *Register of the Reverend John Macmillan, Being a Record of Marriages and Baptisms Solemnized by Him* (Edinburgh, 1908. 82 p.) ; Helen S. Fields, *Index of the Register of Reverend John Macmillan* (Washington, 1940. 137 p.) ; Society of Genealogists, London, *Catalogue of the Parish Registers in the Possession of the Society of Genealogists* (London, 1937. 80 p.).

NEWS AND COMMENT

"A STATEMENT OF POLICY by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," recently drawn up by a committee on objectives and published in the April number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, should serve as a guide for historical societies throughout America. The principle that "historical societies must look both to the past and to the future" is expounded in the first part of the statement, which is given the heading, "A Declaration of Faith." The historical library and the historical society, according to the committee, "must seek to preserve neglected or forgotten records of former generations, but they must also seek to divine what records of the present day will be demanded of them by historians in the future." Thus they have before them daily the "problem of guessing what the future definition of history may be." The statement points out that it is the duty of all historical societies "not merely to preserve the raw materials of history but also to disseminate historical knowledge." Asserting that "principles and standards" should be "redefined," the committee proceeds to define history "as the record of man's past, from the beginning of recorded time to the present." This definition of history "should be applied to the publications of the Society, its public activities, and its duty of collecting historical materials." The historical society's publications should "exclude or include articles with reference to their merit as contributions to historical knowledge or to their style, but not with reference to other considerations such as local or family pride"; the organization should disseminate "historical information . . . by popular types of lectures, by radio dramatizations, and possibly by popular historical publications"; in collecting, the society should use as a criterion the value of materials as historical sources and not their "rarity or sentimental associational values." The statement concludes with the following summary:

In short, the Society should uphold a broad definition of history and high standards of scholarship in all of its functions; its membership should be representative of the whole community; its collections should emphasize with impartiality all phases of history, all periods, and all population elements within its jurisdiction; its publications should not neglect any of these categories; its lectures and public activities should

be addressed to the interests not of particular groups or even to the present membership but should adhere to an ideal that might appeal to a much larger potential membership; its name and its imprint should be guarded with the utmost zeal so as to preserve in all of the Society's relations with the community an unimpeachable reputation for high standards of scholarship, free of pendency and antiquarianism and enlarged by a broad vision of history.

In interpreting the statement, Dr. Julian P. Boyd, the Pennsylvania society's librarian and editor, asserts that "It implies a belief in the value and dignity of the incomparable story of America, a delight in its variant voices from all lands blending into a common voice of hope and promise." This statement, he writes, "means a deep concern for the life of the people as well as a desire to record the actions of their leaders"; it means a "broad and intelligent interest in the fundamental unit in society, the family, and not a mere concern for the compilation of genealogical tables"; it expresses a desire for the increased usefulness of the society's "collections and for the manifold benefits that flow from a knowledge and understanding of backgrounds."

The need for a "reconsideration of American history from the urban point of view" is set forth by Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger in a stimulating article on "The City in American History," which appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June. "The spectacular size of the westward movement beginning shortly after the Revolution has obscured the fact that the city . . . after 1820 grew very much faster than the rural regions," writes Professor Schlesinger. He speaks of the "Success of the trans-Appalachian country in breeding its own urban communities"—"raw western towns" that "first served as distributing points for commodities between the seaboard and the interior," and "soon became marts where the local manufacturer and the country dweller plied a trade to mutual advantage." Later, when the railroads "penetrated Middle America, they expedited settlement and energized cities into being." By the turn of the century, the city had "become a national rather than a sectional institution." The writer suggests that as the American cities grew, the country dweller developed a "feeling of inferiority," a "deepening sense of frustration," to which the "historian must look for the basic explanation of the recurrent agrarian uprisings." In conclusion Professor Schlesinger writes: "At first servant to an

agricultural economy, then a jealous contestant, then an oppressor, it [*the city*] now gives evidence of becoming a comrade and cooperator in a new national synthesis. Its economic function has been hardly more important than its cultural mission or its transforming influence on frontier conceptions of democracy. A force both for weal and woe, the city challenges the attention of scholars who will find in its ramifying history innumerable opportunities for rewarding research."

The artist's "products are documents and have remained extant for the historian's use, in part just because they are works of art—persisting in the folk tradition as ballads, rounds, or dances, or prized by a more consciously aesthetic tradition as chamber music, drama, churches and easel paintings." Thus writes R. F. Arragon in an article on "The Share of the Arts in the Interpretation of History," which appears in the *Pacific Historical Review* for March. The author finds it unnecessary "to argue that art is a part of the social process and that works of art are materials not only for histories of arts and crafts but also for histories of societies and cultures." He points out that today art history is frequently included in regular courses in history and that works of art, musical and visual, are frequently used as illustrative material.

In an account of the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Library," appearing in the *American Archivist* for April, R. D. W. Connor describes the President as the "nation's answer to the historian's prayer." The writer shows what has happened to the papers of former presidents, and then goes on to tell of President Roosevelt's plans for the preservation and care of his own collections. He has made it possible, according to Mr. Connor, "to set up for the first time in this country, under federal control and for the use of the public, an extensive collection of source material relating to a specific period in American history." The building at Hyde Park in which the collection will be housed will be completed in the fall of 1940.

The *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History Now in Progress at Universities in the United States and the Dominion of Canada*, issued as a supplement to the *American Historical Review* for April, 1940, includes a number of topics of special Northwest and Minne-

sota interest. Among them are the following: "The Diary of Ignatius Donnelly," edited with an introduction and notes by Theodore Nydahl (Minnesota), "David Dale Owen," by Walter B. Hendrickson (Harvard), "A History of the Federal Judicial System in the Northwest," by Robert P. Fogerty (Minnesota), "The Non-partisan League," by Robert H. Bahmer (Minnesota), "The Farm Labor Party in Minnesota," by Renata R. Wasson (Minnesota), "The Progressive Movement in Minnesota," by Wilfred O. Stout, Jr. (Princeton), "The Federal Relations of the Territory of Wisconsin," by Anne H. Cochrane (Wisconsin), "Political Irregularity in Wisconsin and Minnesota," by Roy W. Oppegard (Wisconsin), "The Catholic Church in Minnesota, 1850-1918," by Sister Grace McDonald (Minnesota), "The Twentieth Century Agrarian Movement in the Northwest," by Theodore Saloutos (Wisconsin), "The Development of Manufactures in the Great Lakes Basin," by William E. Pautz (Columbia), "History of the Minnesota Dairy Industry," by Everett E. Edwards (Harvard), "Wisconsin Lumber Industry," by Bernard Kleven (Minnesota), "Early American Farm Journals, 1819-1860," by Albert L. Demaree (Columbia), "History of the Swedish American Press," by Harald A. Ericson (Northwestern), "History of Game and Fish Conservation in Minnesota since 1858," by Evadene Burris Swanson (Minnesota), "The Project for a Pacific Railroad in the History of the United States to 1860," by Roy E. Appleman (Columbia), "The Colonization Policy of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad," by Richard C. Overton (Harvard), "Social Conditions on the Wisconsin Frontier," by Charles J. Kennedy (Wisconsin), "The Founding of Yellowstone National Park," by William T. Jackson (Texas), and "The Opening of the Black Hills in South Dakota, 1861-1876," by Olaf T. Hagen (Minnesota).

"Business History Material in the Minnesota Historical Society" is the title of an article by Rodney C. Loehr in the April number of the *Bulletin* of the Business Historical Society. Some of the Minnesota society's collections of records of stores and other "distribution agencies," lumbering concerns, fur-trading companies, manufacturing and transportation agencies, newspaper publishers, banking and insurance companies, labor organizations, and agricultural asso-

ciations are here listed and evaluated. Special mention is made of the Jason C. Easton Papers, consisting of "over a ton of material," and of the recently acquired Thomas J. Meighen collection. The latter includes the records of the Meighen general store at Forestville, a picture of which appears with the article. In his examination of the society's business manuscripts, Dr. Loehr unfortunately overlooks the papers of individuals, including some of the state's leading businessmen. For example, he fails to describe or mention the society's rich collections of papers of such fur traders as Henry H. Sibley, Alexis Bailly, Norman W. Kittson, and Martin McLeod; of public utility leaders, including Sibley and Hercules L. Dousman; of transportation chiefs, like William F. Davidson; and of lumbermen, such as Frederick W. Bonness, John De Graw, and William D. Hale. All these and many more are represented in the society's collections by substantial groups of personal papers. G. L. N.

A List of Published Writings of Special Interest in the Study of Historic Architecture of the Mississippi Valley has been issued by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service (St. Louis, 1940. 22 p.). Only one Minnesota item—and that of minor importance—is included. In their attempt to "trace the path of the white man's civilization in the Valley by his architectural landmarks," the compilers have overlooked the various accounts of the Sibley House; Evadene Burris Swanson's study of the methods used in "Building the Frontier Home," which appeared in this magazine for January, 1934; a wealth of material on the work in Minnesota of such architects as LeRoy Buffington and Cass Gilbert; and numerous other items.

"The pictorial story of the improvement of transportation in Colonial America and the United States during the past four centuries" is presented in a booklet entitled *Highways of History*, recently issued by the bureau of public roads of the United States department of agriculture. In thirty-five pictures, the progress of transportation is reviewed, from the introduction of the horse to the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The scenes depicted are taken from a series of dioramas displayed at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

The Sioux or Dakota Indian is characterized as the "ideal of the artist" by Clark Wissler in his recent book on *Indians of the United States: Four Centuries of Their History and Culture*, published as a volume in the *Science Series* of the American Museum of Natural History (New York, 1940). "Tall, slender, with small hands and feet but sinewy body, strong features, high cheekbones and a beaked nose — the Indian of the nickel — all these characteristics may be seen in the Dakota or some of their hybrids," Mr. Wissler continues. "We expect all Indians to wear the Dakota costume," he writes; "it is the conventional formal dress of the contemporary Indian." He gives some attention to the Dakota language — "a pleasing language with many soft consonants," which "is still spoken and written by more than thirty-five thousand persons." Mr. Wissler tells also of the long conflict between the Sioux and the Chippewa — the "Two Hundred Years War" — and of the Sioux "War with the United States" that began in Minnesota in 1862.

"The various uses of plants by the Chippewa indicate the large extent to which they understood and utilized the natural resources of their environment," writes Gerald C. Stowe in an article on "Plants Used by the Chippewa," appearing in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* for April. The author presents lists of plants used by the Chippewa for medicinal purposes, as food, as seasoning, as dyes, and as charms. Special attention is given to wild rice and the methods of preparing it.

The geological story of the Great Lakes, with their pre-glacial and glacial history, is reviewed by Helen M. Martin in a little book entitled "*Ne-saw-je-won,*" as the Ottawas Say: *A Tale of the Waters That Run Down from Lake Superior to the Sea* (Cleveland, 1939. 82 p.). The author indicates that "through all the time man has been on the continent, the lakes have exerted an influence on his life." They served to lure the early explorers westward, furnished a route for trader and trapper, and became the highway of a "vast water-borne commerce when the riches of their waters and their borders became known."

In the early years of the present century, "the farmers in the western and northwestern portions of Wisconsin were not only wit-

nessing the political reformation that was led by La Follette, but they likewise came face to face with the agrarian uprisings of the adjoining wheat country," writes Theodore Saloutos in a study of the "Wisconsin Society of Equity," which appears in the April issue of *Agricultural History*. He indicates that it was to be expected that in the beginning the Equity's membership should be "largest in the river counties." There, too, and in the St. Croix Valley, were to be found a number of co-operative elevators and warehouses. "The ties that bound these upper river counties to the wheat country were not only political and economic, but racial as well," according to Mr. Saloutos. The organization of which he writes began operations in 1903, and its primary purpose "was better farm prices."

The "first federal census in the Territory of Iowa," that taken in 1840, is the subject of an article by Winifred McGuinn Howard in the *Palimpsest* for June. A summary of the census of a century ago is given by counties, and some analyses of age and sex as revealed in the census, of industries, professions, education, and the like are presented.

Three series of lectures presented at Cedar Falls, Iowa, between November, 1866, and April, 1869, are discussed in detail by Luella M. Wright in an article entitled "Culture through Lectures," which appears in the April number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. One section is devoted to the activities of "Lecture Brokers and Promoters," such as the Associated Western Literary Societies of Chicago, which arranged for lecture tours in Iowa and other sections of the West. Among the speakers who appeared under its auspices in Cedar Falls were P. T. Barnum, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Clara Barton, Petroleum V. Nasby, and Bayard Taylor. The lecture tour of Charles S. Parnell, who passed through Minnesota and Iowa in 1880 pleading the "cause of Ireland's land-impoveryished peasants," is described by Kenneth E. Colton in an article entitled "Parnell's Mission in Iowa," which appears in the *Annals of Iowa* for April.

The "Red River Flood of '97," as recorded in the diary of George Black, is the subject of an article in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for May 4. In a brief introduction, W. E. Ingersoll explains that Mr. Black, a provincial government representative, made a voyage on the relief

boat "Assiniboine" from Winnipeg to Emerson in the last week of April, 1897. The diary in which he recorded his impressions of the destructive flood is still in his possession.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

To its *Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota*, the Minnesota Historical Records Survey has recently added four substantial volumes, in which are listed records preserved in the courthouses of Benton County at Foley (no. 5—293 p.), of Dakota County at Hastings (no. 19—158 p.), of Jackson County at Jackson (no. 32—329 p.), and of Morrison County at Little Falls (no. 49—323 p.). All contain historical sketches and accounts of the "Governmental Organization and Records System" of the counties under discussion. The Historical Records Survey also has issued a booklet on the "Veterans' Administration" in Minnesota (50 p.), which appears as series 12 of the *Inventory of Federal Archives in the States*. The records listed in this volume are preserved at Minneapolis and St. Cloud. The Historical Records Survey announced recently that since 1937 workers engaged in this WPA project have examined almost two million units of county records. Those in all of Minnesota's eighty-seven counties have been listed, inventories for eighteen counties have been published, four will be issued in the near future, and those for more than twenty additional counties are nearly ready for publication.

"Fort Ridgely in Minnesota, explored and restored under the technical direction of the National Park Service, is an example of pure historical archaeology requiring a coördination of historical, archaeological, and architectural research." Thus writes A. R. Kelly in an article on "Archaeology in the National Park Service," which appears in *American Antiquity* for April. It will be recalled that the excavations on the site of old Fort Ridgely were discussed by G. Herbert Smith, who directed the operations at that place, in the issue of this magazine for June, 1939 (*ante*, 20: 146-155).

Dr. Theodore C. Blegen was the principal speaker at the dedication on June 14 of the old Round Tower at Fort Snelling, which has been restored and opened as a museum. The significance of Fort Snelling in the history of the Northwest was the theme of Dr. Blegen's address. Sections of a mural painting inside the tower by

Richard Haines, depicting incidents in the early history of the fort, were shown for the first time during the dedication ceremonies.

The story of an iron post placed near New Albin, Iowa, in 1849 to mark the boundary between Minnesota and Iowa is reviewed in the *Caledonia Journal* for April 4. In order to preserve the marker, residents of the community have placed it in a concrete base with a bronze plaque recording its history. Plans are now under way, according to this account, to remove the marker from its present isolated location to a site exactly on the boundary adjoining a state highway.

The old Savanna Portage trail, which was used by traders and voyageurs in traversing the divide between the waters that flow into Lake Superior and those connecting with the Mississippi, was located, cleared of underbrush, and marked during the past summer. Engaged in this work were sixty-six Eagle Boy Scouts from Minnesota, Montana, and North and South Dakota.

That the Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods is a "Geographic Puzzle" is brought out in the title of an article about this interesting feature of Minnesota's northern boundary appearing in the *Midwest Motor Traffic News* for May. It contains some information about La Vérendrye's exploits in the area of the Northwest Angle, about Indian legends relating to the region, and about diplomatic negotiations relating to the boundary. Mention is made also of the old Dawson Road and of a feldspar mine in the vicinity.

Under the title "There Is History in Garrets," Professor Andrew Boss presents a "discussion of missing sources in the story of Minnesota Agriculture" in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for June 8. The writer laments that of some hundred and twenty-five agricultural periodicals published in Minnesota in the past, "scarcely twenty-five . . . are represented in the libraries of the Twin Cities." He appeals to friends of the university to search in their attics for copies of such journals, for Grange publications, for old textbooks and manuals of agriculture, for records of agricultural associations and schools, and for such manuscript items as farmers' diaries, minute books of farmers' clubs, account books of country stores, and the like. Professor Boss notes that two farmers' diaries were recently edited by Rodney

Loehr and published by the Minnesota Historical Society, but he fails to mention the society's extensive and growing collection of sources for the history of Minnesota agriculture. Among his concrete suggestions for studies in the field of agricultural history is one based upon the foreign language farm journals, through which the historian could penetrate the "life of the inarticulate immigrant farmer as has Rolvaag in his *Giants in the Earth*." "Former students and friends of the University," writes Professor Boss, should assist in locating and collecting sources for the history of Minnesota agriculture, for such materials are "now rapidly disappearing, either through neglect or through ignorance of their worth. If these items are not gathered now and placed in libraries where they can be preserved, they will be lost forever."

The Minnesota state reorganization bill of 1925 is analyzed by A. E. Buck in his volume on the *Reorganization of State Governments in the United States*, which has been issued in the *National Municipal League Series* (New York, 1938. 299 p.). Modifications made in the Minnesota plan through 1937 also are noted.

The "Scramble for Population" that marked the taking of the census of 1890 in St. Paul and Minneapolis is the subject of an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 7. Newspaper headlines and cartoons published in Twin City papers during this census struggle, which resulted in a recount, are reproduced with the article.

An address on "Donnelly's Minnesota" was presented by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, at a meeting of the Ignatius Donnelly Memorial Association held at Nininger on June 9. The text of this address appears in the *Hastings Gazette* for June 21. The association is keeping the Donnelly House at Nininger open to visitors during the summer; Miss Elsa Krauch is in charge.

Three physicians, Dr. John L. Balcombe, Dr. J. W. Bentley, and Dr. George F. Childs, arrived in Winona County as early as 1852, according to a "History of Medicine in Winona County," the first installment of which appears in the April issue of *Minnesota Medicine*. This narrative, which is continued in the May and June numbers, is one section of an extensive "History of Medicine in Minne-

sota" which has been appearing in this publication for some time (see *ante*, p. 210). These early Winona County doctors do not seem to have displayed much interest in medicine; Dr. James M. Cole, who settled at Winona in 1854, appears to have been the "first permanent, practicing physician" in the county. The activities of physicians who followed Dr. Cole, outbreaks of disease in the county, the organization of the Winona County Medical Society, and the activities of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Southern Minnesota are among the subjects covered in the installments published in April and May. Brief biographical sketches of Winona County doctors make up the June installment.

Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Dr. J. Clark Stewart, Dr. C. Eugene Riggs, Dr. Thomas G. Lee, and Dr. Frank F. Westbrook are designated as "Pioneers in Research" in the medical school of the University of Minnesota by Dr. Louis B. Wilson, writing in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for May 4. His discussion of the contributions of these men to medical science was presented originally in connection with the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the medical school in 1939.

Historical sketches of Catholic parishes in various Minnesota communities continue to appear in the *Wanderer* of St. Paul (see *ante*, p. 210). In recent issues accounts have appeared of churches, schools, hospitals, and other institutions at Rochester (April 11), Wabasha (April 25), Lake City (May 2), Austin (May 30), and Red Wing (June 27).

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Crow Wing County Historical Society has one of the most attractive and best-arranged local historical museums in Minnesota. Although its collections are housed in a rather dingy basement room of the courthouse at Brainerd, the arrangement and lighting are such that the visitor obtains a clear and pleasing impression of the exhibits. Certain subjects of special local interest have been emphasized in building up this collection, and there is a grouping of materials relating to specific developments.

Since the museum was opened in February, 1932, it has assembled a notable logging exhibit. In the heart of the Minnesota pineries, Crow Wing County was once dotted with the lumber camps whose

activities are recalled by these displays. Included are several original items from this frontier industry—an ox cart with wooden wheels, believed to have been used for hauling logs in the 1850's, that was found at the bottom of a lake, a wooden yoke used by water carriers in the lumber camps, logging and boom chains, bog shoes used on oxen, and the like. There is a large collection of cooking utensils and a tin lunch kit from a logging camp, with kettles and griddles of adequate size for Paul Bunyan himself. A miniature model of a logging camp, constructed by Dudley J. Gordon of Daggett Brook Township, is displayed in a single large case. There, side by side, are the main camp building, divided into bunkhouse and cookshack, the blacksmith shop, the ox house, and the stable. Openings in the roofs of the tiny log buildings afford views of their interior furnishings and arrangements. The museum also has miniature models of a loaded logging sled, a water tank used in icing roads in winter, and a log jammer.

Another valuable group consists of Indian objects. Outstanding is the collection of 268 arrowheads, displayed in hanging wall cases, presented to the society in 1938 as a memorial to the late Fred Cowden. Additional arrowheads, spearheads, stone hammers and other primitive implements, potsherds, bead work, drums, rattles, and the like are displayed in two large floor cases.

A third large exhibit is devoted to objects illustrative of the activities of pioneer women. There are spinning wheels, watches, candlesticks, sugar and salt boxes, coffee mills, a spool holder, a sewing bird, a warming pan, a carpet stretcher, copper kettles, early sewing machines, pieces of flat silver, a sausage stuffer, porcelain and china dishes, glassware, and innumerable other objects that were used in frontier homes. Costumes, too, there are in profusion, with such accessories as lace, fans, bags, hats, shoes, and shawls.

The society has some collections of military interest, including rifles, flintlock guns, powder flasks, and World War objects. Helmets, trumpets, and other items used by members of an early fire department in Brainerd are on display. There are also badges and money bags used by conductors on local street cars before 1898. A model of a little church built at old Crow Wing for Father Francis Pierz in 1850 is of interest.

Most of the more than thirteen hundred pictures in the society's

possession are portraits and local scenes. Many of the smaller pictures have been mounted on wing screens and labeled. All are listed in an alphabetical index. Among the larger pictures is a portrait of Lyman P. White, who laid out the townsite of Brainerd, and a self portrait of Colonel Freeman Thorp, an artist who settled at Lake Hubert in 1895. With the latter is a sketch of Thorp's cabin and part of one of the illustrated articles for homesteaders that he prepared for the *Chicago Record*. An interesting water color, executed by H. F. J. Kniett, a government topographer, shows his home on Bay Lake about 1880. The museum has a number of interesting paintings by a former curator, Mrs. Sarah Thorp Heald. These include three logging scenes, and several views showing events in the early history of the county. Mention should be made also of a large framed colored poster, advertising the Minnesota State Fair at Owatonna in 1883.

A number of valuable newspaper files are preserved by this society. For Brainerd it has complete files of the weekly *Dispatch* from August 2, 1883, to January 2, 1914, of the daily *Dispatch* from June 3, 1901, to June 4, 1914, of the *Northwestern Tribune* from May 31, 1884, to January 9, 1886, and of the *Tribune* from January 16, 1886, to December 10, 1887. An incomplete file of the *Ironton News* extends from January 7, 1919, to October 7, 1927. Some manuscript material has been assembled, though it has not yet been arranged. Included are records of schools, churches, and local organizations, some county archives, military papers, genealogical records, and items relating to immigration and settlement. Workers engaged in a WPA project have prepared biographies of more than fifteen hundred pioneers and sketches of some eleven hundred war veterans. A list of accessions and an index of donors are among the records kept by the museum.

Space and light for this museum are furnished by the county, and such materials as stationery and cards are supplied by the society. All personal assistance has been made available through the WPA, which means that the museum is open only when WPA help can be obtained. During the past summer, for example, at the height of the tourist season, the museum was closed. The Crow Wing County Historical Society has established a museum of which Brainerd and Crow Wing County might well be proud — a museum that has been receiving about five thousand visitors a year and is an important tour-

ist attraction. Such a museum deserves adequate financial support from the county, which should supply funds to maintain it and keep it open throughout the year.

B. L. H.

Models of historic houses and other structures in Minnesota were displayed at a meeting of the Anoka County Historical Society at Anoka on June 29. Mrs. Douglas Winter of Mound, who made the models, spoke on the structures represented, including the Sibley, Ramsey, Lindbergh, and Faribault houses. About fifty people attended the meeting.

Meetings of the Becker County Historical Society held at Detroit Lakes on April 2 and May 7 were marked by an appeal for the preservation of historical sources by each generation and a display of old-fashioned costumes. A brief reminiscent account of pioneer life at Detroit Lakes, presented by Mrs. Delia Gallagher at the latter meeting, is published in the *Detroit Lakes Tribune* for May 16.

More than two hundred and fifty people attended the annual meeting and banquet of the Brown County Historical Society, which was held in New Ulm on May 1. Papers were presented on "The Organization of Brown County and the Changing Border Lines," by Professor Carl Schweppe of the Dr. Martin Luther College; on "Township Organization" in Brown County, by Albert Pfaender; and on "The Sioux Indian Reservation and Its Relation to Brown County," by Walter W. Mickelson. Mr. Mickelson's paper appears in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for May 11, and Mr. Pfaender's is printed in the same paper for May 13.

A meeting held at Mayer on April 12 resulted in the organization of the Carver County Historical Society. Thirty-three charter members joined the society, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were named: O. D. Sell of Mayer, president; Oscar Trittbaugh of New Germany, vice-president; James F. Faber of Chaska, secretary; and Ray Diethelm of Victoria, treasurer. Quarters have been obtained in the schoolhouse at Mayer and a beginning has been made in assembling a museum collection. Since the organization meeting, the society has held meetings at Waconia on May 2 and at Chaska on June 6. At the April meeting, Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, spoke, explaining

the value to the county of a local historical organization. Among those appearing on later programs were Mr. H. H. Aspden of Chanhassen, who spoke on the early settlement of the county, and Mr. J. M. Aretz of St. Paul, who told of the contributions of various racial groups that have settled in this area. The latter speaker "urged whole-hearted support of the society and recommended not only collection and preservation of relics but the propagation of facts concerning the hopes, aspirations, and experiences of early settlers."

The work of excavating historic sites in the vicinity of Chippewa-Lac qui Parle State Park has been started, according to an announcement in the *Montevideo American* for June 14. The progress of the work is reviewed in the same paper for June 21. The project, which is being sponsored by the Minnesota division of state parks and the Chippewa County Historical Society, is described *ante*, p. 207.

"Every one of the 2,875 objects in the Clay county historical museum," writes Crane Rosenbaum in the *Moorhead Daily News* for May 18, "has a story of pioneer life to tell." They are "mute evidence of the tools which pioneers used, the clothes they wore and the furniture with which they filled their houses." The writer points out that the Clay County Historical Society is preserving also the "words of the pioneers themselves," which are to be found in its manuscript collection. Books, pictures, and manuscripts owned by the society, he notes, are in constant use; among those who have consulted them recently are members of local college classes and an author from Winnipeg.

Mr. Fred E. Lawshe was re-elected president of the Dakota County Historical and Archeological Society at a meeting held at South St. Paul on June 4. At the same meeting, Mrs. R. F. Nelson was named vice-president, Mr. Charles T. Burnley, secretary, and Mr. Thomas Canton, treasurer. A paper on the early history of Dakota County was presented by H. W. Kohlepp. Plans were made for a special historical exhibit at the county fair at Farmington in the fall. The society also hopes to locate exactly the site of the Sioux village of Kaposia and to erect a marker there.

Plans for reorganizing the Douglas County Historical Society and building up its museum collection, outlined at Alexandria on April

15, were followed by the enrollment of more than sixty new members. At a regular meeting of the society, held at Alexandria on May 3, the following officers were elected: Mr. Lewis Baker, president; Mrs. Victor Skoglund, treasurer; and Miss Lorayne Larson, treasurer. The society plans to maintain a display of museum objects from its collections in the library at Alexandria, and to arrange less extensive exhibits in the courthouse and the local Chamber of Commerce. Seven new display cases have recently been added to the society's equipment; it is preparing a catalog of materials in its collections; and it has issued an appeal to citizens of the county to present items of historic interest and value.

The Fillmore County Historical Society has collected more than six hundred objects and a hundred pictures of local historical interest, and it is making plans for their display in a museum, according to an announcement in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for May 11. These collections are now being kept by the society's president, Mr. John C. Mills, in his home at Preston.

Governor Harold E. Stassen was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Hennepin County Historical Society held at Robbinsdale on April 11, the second anniversary of the founding of the society. He stressed the importance of preserving the records of pioneer life and noted the educational value of museums like that established and maintained by the Hennepin County society. A group of objects from the society's collections was placed on display in a local drug-store in connection with the meeting. About a hundred people attended a dinner meeting of the society at St. Louis Park on May 21, when Mrs. Louise H. Watson spoke on "Pioneering in St. Louis Park" and R. J. Landon reviewed the "Topography of Hennepin County." The society's annual tour, which was held on June 22, included visits to the Steven's House, the Soldiers' Home, the Round Tower at Fort Snelling, and the Sibley House at Mendota. It was brought to a close at the Tapping farm at Bloomington, where dinner was served and a program of talks was presented. Early scenes and settlers in Bloomington Township were recalled by Mrs. A. E. Tapping, and Judge Vince A. Day spoke on "Making Modern History." Nearly a thousand visitors were received by the society's museum during the week of May 20.

The name of the Kandiyohi County Old Settlers Association was changed to the Kandiyohi County Historical Society at a meeting held at New London on June 14. The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: A. P. Bergeson, president; Martin Leaf, first vice-president; J. A. Jenson, second vice-president; and A. O. Forsberg, secretary-treasurer.

The suggestion that a museum similar to that of the Roseau County Historical Society at Roseau should be established at Hallock in Kittson County is made in the *Kittson County Enterprise* for April 10. Plans for a new city hall are being made at Hallock, and it is hoped to reserve space in it for a historical museum. The *Enterprise* includes a detailed description of the museum at Roseau and urges residents of Hallock to visit it.

Some recent additions to the collection of the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society, which has its museum in the basement of the library in Lake City, are described in the *Lake City Graphic* for April 18. Among them are several pieces of early telephone equipment.

Both the *Hutchinson Banner* and the *Hutchinson Leader* are including columns devoted to the activities of the local historical society, which in the latter paper is designated as the "Hutchinson Chapter" of the McLeod County Historical Society. Some interesting and revealing comments are included in this column, which is prepared by Mrs. Sophie P. White, secretary of the society. For example, in the *Banner* for April 26, she notes that after reading one of these articles, Mrs. Edward Sitz of Lynn recalled that "up in the attic in an old trunk formerly belonging to her grandmother, Mrs. Judith M. Pendergast, there were some old papers." These proved to be eight copies of the rare *Hutchinson Enterprise*, the city's first newspaper, including the first issue, dated June 11, 1874. The papers have now been added to the historical society's collection. They were displayed, with other early McLeod County papers, at a meeting of the society held on May 11. The program, with W. F. Schilling of Northfield as the principal speaker, was designed especially to appeal to the editors of the county. Writing in the *Leader* for April 26, Mrs. White reminds her readers that the Hutchinson society's museum collection "does not and should not consist entirely of old

things. More stress is laid on old things because they are disappearing so fast," she writes. "But every period is an interesting one," she continues, "and books, clothing, furniture, dolls, games, fixtures and gadgets of all kinds that illustrate it are more than welcome."

The story of "Indian Troubles and Wars in Morrison and Adjoining Counties" is outlined by Val E. Kasperek in the *Little Falls Daily Transcript* for April 13. Sioux-Chippewa warfare in the vicinity, the difficulties with the Chippewa that accompanied the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, relations with the Winnebago, and the line of Chippewa chiefs who bore the name Hole-in-the-Day are among the subjects touched upon.

A room in the basement of the First National Bank at St. Peter has been equipped for the use of the Nicollet County Historical Society, which has arranged a display of museum objects there. Several cases of objects formerly on display in the courthouse have been removed to the new quarters, and additional cases have been installed. Among recent gifts to the society are a large photograph of St. Peter in 1868, a candle lantern and candle holders used at St. Peter in the 1880's, a number of Indian objects, and other items, presented by Mr. C. Harry Hedberg of Cannon Falls; and several views of the Minnesota River flood of 1881, received from Mr. E. R. Moore of Kent, Washington.

Provision for remodeling the foyer of the courthouse at Worthington to provide display space for the collections of the Nobles County Historical Society was made by the county board early in April, according to an announcement in the *Worthington Daily Globe* for April 11. Two alcoves have been enclosed in glass and fitted with shelves and racks for display purposes. Special arrangements for lighting have been made in the "display alcoves," which are just inside the front entrance of the courthouse.

According to local estimates, several thousand people attended an unusually successful summer meeting and picnic of the Otter Tail County Historical Society on Stalker Lake in Tordenskjold Township on June 30. The early history of the township was reviewed by Ole Sageng, and the story of banking in the county was outlined by Elmer E. Adams. Among other speakers on the program were Martin Rosvold, Adolph Glorvigen, and White Cloud, a Chippewa In-

dian. A feature of the meeting was the dedication of a marker, calling attention to the fact that Tordenskjold, "one of Minnesota's vanished towns," was made the county seat in 1870. A picture of the marker and a copy of the inscription appear in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for July 6.

The Pope County Historical Society's collection now includes 344 museum objects, 66 pictures, and 664 biographies of pioneers, according to a report of its activities during the past year published in the *Glenwood Herald* for May 2. Among its other activities has been the preparation of an index to a file of the *Herald* covering the years from 1900 to 1910. Articles prepared by workers engaged in the society's WPA project appear from time to time in the Pope County newspapers. They are responsible for a history of the Glenwood fire department, the first installment of which appears in both the *Herald* and the *Pope County Tribune* of Glenwood for April 25.

The county commissioners of Renville County agreed to finance the building of cases for the display of the collections of the Renville County Historical Society at a joint meeting of the society's board and the commissioners held at Olivia on April 17. The cases will be installed in the courthouse at Olivia. A committee of the society was appointed to supervise the building and arrangement of the cases.

Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, was the principal speaker at the spring meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, which was held at Northfield on May 16. She took as her subject the "detective work" involved in historical research, and told of some of her discoveries among the manuscripts of the Minnesota society and in other depositories here and abroad. Plans were announced for a summer meeting of the Rice County society, to be held at Lonsdale. Under the sponsorship of the society, workers engaged in a WPA project are making an index for Northfield newspapers preserved in the local library. According to the *Northfield Independent* of May 30, they have now completed the index through 1931 and have prepared about 185,000 cards.

Nearly five hundred people attended the annual picnic of the Todd County Historical Society, which was held at Horseshoe Lake near

Long Prairie on June 23. An address by the Reverend George Rauch was a feature of the program.

A tour of historic sites and buildings in the village of Newport was made by members of the Washington County Historical Society who attended the organization's annual picnic on June 22. Mrs. Mary Bailey spoke on the old Methodist camp ground at Red Rock, near Newport, a site that the society hopes to preserve as a park.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The fact that "questions about property are nothing new in the census" is brought out in an article in the *New Ulm Review* for April 4. It is based upon the "official 1860 census record book for Brown county, one of the most precious possessions of the New Ulm Historical museum." Information about the occupations and nationalities of New Ulm residents of 1860 has been drawn from the census.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the *Norwood Times* and a local "Pioneer Days" celebration on May 18 and 19 were the occasions for the publication on May 17 of a special anniversary edition of the Carver County paper. The story of the founding of the *Times* by Joseph W. Craven in the spring of 1890 is set forth in an article which reviews in some detail the history of the paper. Included in the issue also are historical sketches of local schools and churches, of pioneer business concerns, of the community fire department, and an account of motoring in the early days of the automobile.

A bronze marker set in a substantial stone monument has been erected on the site of Pine Bend, an abandoned village of the 1850's, by the National Youth Administration in co-operation with the Minnesota highway department. The inscription gives the information that the "cornfields and village of the Sioux chief Medicine Bottle occupied the land between this point and the river from 1838 to 1852," and that the marker "stands on the abandoned roadbed of the St. Paul and Southern Railway." A picture of the monument, a copy of the inscription, and some information about the "ghost town" of Pine Bend appear in the *Dakota County Tribune* of Farmington for May 17.

A detailed narrative of pioneer life in Greenvale Township by a pioneer settler, Thomas C. Hodgson, appears in the *Dakota County Tribune* of Farmington for May 10. Most of the events recorded occurred in the winter of 1854-55. An interview with Mrs. Lizetta Gross, who has lived at Inver Grove for more than eighty years, is reported in the *Tribune* for June 14. To the issue for May 3, Mrs. Wallace Wood contributes an interesting chapter in the history of local baseball, reviewing the story of the teams at Castle Rock since 1875.

The exploration of the Freeborn County area in 1835 by the army officer for whom Albert Lea was named was celebrated in the southern Minnesota city from June 5 to 8. The occasion, which was designated "Colonel Albert Lea Days," was marked by the publication on May 27 of a "Commemorative Issue" of the *Evening Tribune* of Albert Lea (48 p.). Featured in this elaborately illustrated section is Lester W. Spicer's "Story of Colonel Albert Lea," in which emphasis is given to the exploring soldier's visits to southern Minnesota in 1835 and 1879. The author explains the significance of Lea's *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory*, published at Philadelphia in 1836, tells of the explorer's participation in the Civil War, and relates the story of his visit to the city that bears his name in 1879. Another article is devoted to the career of George S. Ruble, the "Man Who Started Us Going" by settling on the site of Albert Lea in 1855 and building a sawmill. "The Story of Our County," an account of "Contests for the County Seat," the history of Spring Lake Park, an account of Fountain Lake, the career of Dr. A. C. Wedge, and the activities of Francis Hall, who served as the first mayor of Albert Lea, are among the subjects of other articles in this issue of the *Tribune*.

The fiftieth anniversary of "Minnesota's First Co-operative Creamery" was celebrated at Clarks Grove on June 15. The history of the creamery, which was organized on January 28, 1890, and began operating on May 5 of the same year, is outlined in the *Evening Tribune* of Albert Lea for June 11. The part played by the Danes in the co-operative movement in Minnesota is illustrated by the fact that during its first four years the minutes of the Clarks Grove creamery were recorded in Danish. The number of pounds of butter

made by the creamery in each year from 1890 to 1939 and the amounts paid to patrons are given in a table appearing in the same issue of the *Tribune*. Of interest also is an account, by S. P. Fogdall, of the Baptist church at Clarks Grove.

Of interest both to students of the history of agricultural implements and of the industrial development of the Northwest is an article on the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, published to mark its seventy-fifth anniversary in the *Minneapolis Star-Journal* for April 7. The beginnings of the three concerns that were consolidated in 1929 to form the present company are described. They had their origins in 1865, 1886, and 1902 at Moline, Illinois, Hopkins, and Minneapolis. Another Minneapolis corporation, the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, is the subject of a historical review in the *Star-Journal* for April 14.

Among the numerous items of historical interest recently included in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review's* column, "Up in This Neck of the Woods," is one in the issue of May 22 dealing with the history of Effie. This community, which recently voted to incorporate as a village, can trace its beginnings only to 1904, and most of the people there are "original homesteaders" or their children. The writer notes that many of the early settlers in this section of Itasca County came from Wright County, farther south.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the village of New London was marked by a three-day celebration from June 12 to 14. It was the occasion also for the publication, in the *Willmar Daily Tribune* of June 10, of a number of interesting articles about the history of the community. They tell of the founding and naming of the town by Louis Larson, of the "four years that New London was the county seat of Monongalia county"; of early business institutions, and especially the development of milling and dairying; and of the early schools of the community.

The "First Population Census" of Hallock was taken by Mr. Axel Lindegard "under his own auspices in 1889," according to the *Kittson County Enterprise* of Hallock for May 15. The account is based upon Mr. Lindegard's recollections of the local population, which he asserts consisted of 275 people in 1889. At the time

he also drew a map of the town, "showing its principal streets and avenues . . . each residence and place of business," and this is still in his possession.

The "Political Turmoil of the Nineties," particularly in Lac qui Parle County, is recalled by Einar Hoidale in an article in the *Dawson Sentinel* for April 12. Mr. Hoidale describes the early interest in the Farmers' Alliance that led him to establish a newspaper in its support—the *Western Guard*—at Dawson in 1891.

A history of the Lake City fire department, originally presented by Mrs. Elton Lamb before a meeting of the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society in December, 1936, is published in the *Lake City Graphic* for April 4. The writer points out that the local fire department was organized in 1875 following two disastrous fires earlier in the year.

An important chapter in the recent agricultural history of one section of the Minnesota Valley is reviewed in great detail by E. M. Nelson in the *St. Peter Herald* for June 7, where he presents a history of the Nicollet County Farm Bureau Association. The account is published to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bureau, which was organized on February 5, 1915. Mr. Nelson describes the varied activities in which the bureau has engaged and tells of the leaders of this work in Nicollet County. He also relates the story of the beginning and development of 4-H Club work in the county.

A monument commemorating the Finnish pioneers of New York Mills was unveiled in that community on June 2. A bronze plate on a shaft of granite bears an inscription in "memory of the Finnish pioneers who settled in this region in 1874 and later years" and who contributed in large measure to the agricultural development of the region.

A booklet recently compiled by workers engaged in the writers' project of the WPA and published under the auspices of the Minnesota department of education is the *Mayors of St. Paul, 1850-1940, Including the First Three Town Presidents* (1940. 73 p.). An introductory section deals briefly with the "Historical Background" of the city's government, from its incorporation as a town in the autumn of 1849 and as a city in 1854 to the adoption of the commis-

sion plan in 1912. This is followed by sketches, each accompanied by a portrait, of the thirty-three men who have guided the city's destinies since 1850. The first three — Dr. Thomas R. Potts, Robert Kennedy, and Bushrod W. Lott — served as presidents of the town board; the remaining thirty were mayors of the city.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Children's Service of St. Paul is being marked this year, according to the June issue of the organization's publication *Children's Service*. The history of this pioneer social agency is reviewed by Judith Corning, who reveals that it had its origin as a Protestant orphan asylum in 1865. In 1932 it was merged with the children's department of the local United Charities, and three years later it was organized under its present name. Methods of support used during the years, the erection of a building in 1885, and other phases of the history of the service are touched upon by the writer.

Professor Leonard S. Wilson of Carleton College is the author of an article on "Faribault, Minnesota: The Sequent Occupance of a Representative Landscape Unit," which appears in the *Proceedings* of the Minnesota Academy of Science for 1939. He shows that the various stages in the development of this Minnesota community were dependent upon geographic factors, from the "first period of settlement . . . characterized by fur trading with local tribes," through an era of lumbering, to an agricultural period marked by the "conversion of the saw mills to grist mills." The writer points out, however, that "The railroads which contributed to the early advantage Faribault held over its local competitors later aided in the decline of the town as a wheat center," for the "speeding up of freight, combined with rate reductions, made for the concentration of milling in the Twin Cities."

"It may fairly be said that the history of Rock county is written in the files of The Herald," reads an editorial in the *Rock County Herald* of Luverne for April 5. With this issue, the pioneer Rock County newspaper marks the completion of sixty-seven years of publication. Thus for "67 of the 73 years since the first settler arrived in Rock county," the paper "has chronicled the life of the county, its growth and development." A brief account of its history appears in the anniversary issue.

Lumber operations in the Bear River Valley are described in an article entitled "King Timber Once Was a Powerful Giant of the North," appearing in the *Hibbing Daily Tribune* for May 21. It is of interest to note that most of the lumbering in this area of northern Minnesota has been done since 1900. Companies and individuals interested in these operations, methods used, and the types of timber cut are mentioned. Lumbering has continued in this district, and "today pulpwood and matchwood timber are being cut," according to this account.

Some interesting bits of information about the early history of St. Cloud, gleaned from letters written between 1855 and 1857 by Warren B. Crane, are presented in an article by his grandson, Burdette Crane Maercklein, in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for May 2. The letters were discovered recently at Hartford, Connecticut, among family papers. The pioneer St. Cloud resident tells of trips to and from the frontier community, of the house that he built there, and of incidents in his life there.

Seventy-two pages of historical material issued in four sections appear with the *Appleton Press* of May 10 to mark the paper's sixtieth anniversary. The paper was established as the *Riverside Press* on April 3, 1880; three years later it began publication under its present name. Most of the material appearing in the anniversary number has been gleaned from files of the *Press* preserved in its home office. A sketch of the early history of the township is reprinted from the issue of March 28, 1884, and much space is devoted to chronologically arranged items of local interest. Included also are special articles on the problem of water conservation and flood control on the upper Minnesota River, the history of the local schools, and many other subjects.

An interesting local historical museum has been opened in the H. C. Bull Memorial Library at Cokato. In addition to a large number of original objects used by the pioneer settlers of Wright County, the museum has a collection of miniatures prepared by Mr. Carl Good of Stockholm Township. Included are a replica of his childhood home in this community, where his parents settled in 1869, and models of many of the implements used by the frontier farmer. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Peterson of Cokato are in charge of the museum, which had a special open house on May 29.



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