

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The Voyageur's Highway: Minnesota's Border Lake Land. By GRACE LEE NUTE, curator of manuscripts, Minnesota Historical Society. (St. Paul, The Minnesota Historical Society, 1941. xiii, 113 p. Illustrations, maps. Paper, \$.50.)

This very attractive book is the result of enlightened teamwork, teamwork in which Dr. Grace Lee Nute has provided the scholarly background and the ready pen (or typewriter) ; Frank Brookes Hubachek, the enthusiasm bred of a quarter of a century's knowledge of the border country between Minnesota and Ontario—enthusiasm plus very practical support; and an anonymous member of the Minnesota Historical Society, the funds for printing the book. By the terms of the latter gift the proceeds from the sale of *The Voyageur's Highway* are to become the nucleus of a Special Publications Fund of the Minnesota Historical Society, to be devoted to the printing and publishing of such historical materials as do not fall within the province of the society's quarterly magazine or its other regular publications.

That Dr. Nute has made a very good job of *The Voyageur's Highway* goes pretty much without saying. She possesses the rare combination of special knowledge and the ability to put the fruits of research into admirable language. That knowledge and ability were already found in books that have established Miss Nute's reputation as an authority in Minnesota history and an author whose writings it is always a pleasure to read. In this, as in her previous books, she has shown that it is possible to be popular and at the same time authentic.

Her theme is the border country through which the international boundary passes on its way from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods and the forty-ninth parallel; and her purpose is to give those who do not already know this region some idea of its history, its resources as a natural playground for the city folk of two countries, and its wild and very distinctive charm, and to help those public-spirited Americans and Canadians who for some years, and in spite of many human and other obstacles, have persisted in urging the governments of the United States and Canada, of Minnesota and Ontario, to bring about by means of a treaty the setting apart of this wilderness area as

an international reserve. Two Rocky Mountain parks were some years ago so combined in the International Waterton-Glacier Park, Waterton Park being in Canada and Glacier in the United States. That was done by concurrent legislation in Congress and the Canadian Parliament. In the case of Quetico Park and the Superior National Forest, as the state of Minnesota and the province of Ontario are involved as well as the two federal governments, a treaty would seem to be the more appropriate means of bringing about the union.

The Voyageur's Highway, while it does not cover a very large field, discusses the many aspects of that field so thoroughly that it is not practicable in a short review to do more than suggest the scope and character of Dr. Nute's work. Not the least interesting parts of the book are those in which she sketches the historical background of the border country's story. The earliest historical figure was De Noyon, a French-Canadian who adventured beyond Lake Superior as early as 1688 and wintered on the "Ouchichiq River," which, as Dr. Nute says, was probably Rainy River. I doubt, however, if she is right in identifying the "Lake of the Assiniboin" as Lake Winnipeg. An early description refers to it as "Lac aux Isles, otherwise called Asiniboiles," and "Lac aux Isles" is elsewhere applied to the Lake of the Woods; also the context seems to make it reasonably clear that the "Western Sea," to which this route is said to lead, is Lake Winnipeg, the writer of the description supposing that Winnipeg River emptied into the ocean.

Miss Nute carries the story of the border country down through the French and British periods to the American period. The British travelers and residents were for the most part fur traders, men of the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, who occupied posts or traveled east or west by canoe along the picturesque water thoroughfare that is now the international boundary. There were periods of tension between the men of the two British companies and between them and the men of the American Fur Company, and the rivalry was always keen even when it was not acrimonious. A story is told of a traveler visiting one of the British posts on the north bank of Rainy River. The American traders on the opposite side were having a difficult time making both ends meet. A man was fishing on the American side of the river. To a question by the traveler the British trader replied, "He is fishing for his breakfast. If he catches anything he will eat. Otherwise he must go hungry."

In a short chapter Dr. Nute admirably summarizes the long and intricate story of boundary routes and disputes. It will be remembered that the idea at one time was that the international boundary should follow the canoe route to the Lake of the Woods and thence go due west until it struck the upper waters of the Mississippi. That, as the author says, was found to be an impossibility. David Thompson, who has seldom got much credit for the many bits of information he added to the maps of his period, found in 1798 that the source of the Mississippi was some distance south of any point on the Lake of the Woods. Some years later, as astronomer and cartographer to the British commissioners, he helped to survey the boundary routes. An associate of Thompson's was Dr. John J. Bigsby, who wrote a very entertaining account of his travels and adventures. A very odd incident, quoted by Dr. Nute, runs thus: "Just as a bend of the river took our distressed people out of sight, looking up the stream, we saw a long spear erect in the water, and riding rapidly towards us. This I could not at all understand; but in a moment or two there darted down the current, from an upper bend, a canoe in full pursuit, one Indian at the bow, standing aloft on the thwarts, spear in hand; another was guiding. In striking a large fish, it had wrenched the weapon from the hand of the spearman."

In her chapter on "Voyageurs" Miss Nute brings together much of her accumulated knowledge of the manners and customs of these characteristic figures of the fur trade—their appearance, modes of travel, character, dress; the baptism of Nor'Westers, a sort of voyageur equivalent of the sailor's introduction to the equator; the making of a lob pine and its significance; the engaging songs of the voyageurs; portages and what they meant; the building of a trading post, and so forth. She is equally happy in her treatment of the Indians and their ways—the gathering of wild rice, the native tobacco known as kinnikinnick, the making of canoes, the collecting of sap for syrup.

In regard to this last item the author is, I think, misinformed. Quoting Dr. John McLoughlin's statement that the Indians of the boundary lakes eat the "sap of the Birch," she adds, "Probably the author slipped in writing the last word. He surely intended to mention the sap of the maple." At Lac Seul a hundred miles or so north of Rainy Lake, the Indians still make sugar from the sap of the white birch. The sugar content is, of course, much less than in the sap of the maple, which does not grow around Lac Seul.

Miss Nute makes effective use of the narrative of John Tanner, the Kentucky lad who was stolen by Indians and spent thirty years among the natives of Minnesota's border waters. "It is," as she justly says, "probably the most authentic picture of Indian life through Indian eyes that has come to us." Tanner throws doubt upon one popular impression — the honesty of the Indian, and particularly his scrupulous respect for the provisions in another man's cache. Incidentally, Dr. McLoughlin weakens another kindly thought. He attributes much of the early destruction of the northern forests by fire to the carelessness of the natives.

Coming down to more recent times, one finds in *The Voyageur's Highway* a very satisfactory account of the abortive gold rush of the 1860's, and the dramatic story of the discovery of the iron ranges, with the spectacular development of the iron mines that brought to northern Minnesota such varied European peoples as the Finns, Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Montenegrins, and Bulgarians. The Finns have transplanted to the New World their folk songs and folklore, and such institutions as the *sauna* or bathhouse. And to accompany the songs of an older generation we have in the Minnesota woods such rollicking ballads of the lumberjacks as "Gerry's Rocks," and the truthful yarns of Paul Bunyan and his blue ox. Nor does Miss Nute forget, in reminding us of the rugged appeal of the life of the lumberman, that we have to thank him, or rather his employers, for a great deal of wanton destruction of timber in a region that was designed by nature to give rest and refreshment to innumerable tired city folk.

Miss Nute opens her story of the boundary country in this way: "The North Country is a siren. Who can resist her song of intricate and rich counterpoint — the soaring harmonies of bird melodies against an accompaniment of lapping waters, roaring cataracts, and the soft, sad overtones of pine boughs?", and she ends on the same appealing note: "And then, in the hush of the forest, perhaps while you are toiling along some portage path, you will hear from a distant thicket a hymn never meant for mortal ears. No trace of earth in the hermit thrush's sublime matins and vespers — only the ecstasy of serene faith."

Lest there might be anything missing in this adequate and very readable account of the region of the border lakes, it is admirably illustrated with some fifty half tones and a number of maps, and equipped with both a chronology and a bibliography. Also — a quality many of us

are grateful for—it is printed in a clear, attractive type, with ample space between the lines and good margins.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION
OTTAWA, CANADA

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

Western America: The Exploration, Settlement, and Development of the Region beyond the Mississippi. By LEROY R. HAFEN and CARL COKE RISTER. (New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1941. xxiv, 698 p. Illustrations, maps. \$4.65.)

This is a first-class study, valuable to the teacher and student of the West and interesting to the general reader. The main body of the volume is devoted to the development of the region west of the Mississippi, but a basis is furnished for the understanding of this phase by a brief account of the exploration and settlement of the eastern part of the United States. Included in the latter section are nine chapters dealing with Spanish, French, and English activity during the American colonial period, and with the settlement of the old Southwest and the Old Northwest after the Revolution. The remaining twenty-six chapters discuss familiar subjects—the purchase of Louisiana, the fur trade, the Sante Fé trade, Oregon and Texas, gold, Indians, Mormons, transportation, territorial growth and statehood, cattle and sheep ranching, social life, cultural growth, and economic development—but the significance of the book lies in its emphasis on the trans-Mississippi West and the delightful manner in which the story is told.

Professors Hafen and Rister have enlivened their textbook by including in it many sparkling quotations from contemporary and later sources. Even the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce would be forced to stifle a smile when reading a comment on the California climate expressed in the 1840's: "'There never was but one man in California who had the ague,' said trapper Robidoux. 'He was from Missouri and carried the disease in his system. It was such a curiosity to see a man shake with the chills that the people of Monterey went eighteen miles into the country to watch him'" (p. 350).

Of particular interest to residents of Minnesota is the material dealing with their state. Mention is made here and there of Radisson and Groseilliers, of Le Sueur, of Fort Snelling, of the Sioux Uprising, of the Northern Pacific, of Jim Hill, and of other persons, events, and places associated with the state; and chapter 21 is entirely devoted to

Iowa and Minnesota. In this chapter are brief but accurate accounts of the early settlement of Minnesota, the lumber industry, pioneer farming, the formation of the territory, the Indian treaties, population composition and growth, the securing of statehood, milling, dairying, and the opening up of the iron ranges. Interspersed in the narrative are the names of Lawrence Taliaferro, Henry H. Sibley, Franklin Steele, Alexander Ramsey, and James M. Goodhue.

As is the case with most books, certain chapters are outstanding, while others are inferior. In the opinion of this reviewer, chapter 34, on the "Utilization of Natural Resources," is the least satisfactory. Its style is elementary and the treatment of the subjects—land, water, minerals, and forests—is rather superficial. On the other hand, the discussions of the economic, political, and social development of the western states from the days of the first explorers through the admission into the Union—the general scope of the study—are excellent. The authors have summarized a mass of information into a relatively small survey without sacrificing essentials, and at the same time they have included pertinent minutiae which give life to the book and evidence of the mature scholarship of the writers. Errors are remarkably few, although Middle Westerners may feel that they have suffered unnecessarily at the hands of the proofreaders when they discover the names of Arthur J. Larsen, Oliver H. Kelley, Joseph Schafer, and James C. Malin misspelled. In one instance the minimum amount of land that could be purchased under the land law of 1800 is given incorrectly as 120 acres, whereas in another it is given correctly as 320 acres (p. 105, 137). These slips, however, are minor and do not detract appreciably from the value of the study.

Features deserving favorable notice are the inclusion of thirteen maps and seventeen illustrations and of selective bibliographies at the end of each chapter. The bibliographies are unusually complete, listing books, articles, bulletins, Congressional documents, government reports, and early guidebooks and descriptive works. It should be noted, nevertheless, that care has not always been taken, especially in the first part of the book, to make citations of articles uniform in style. In some cases the date of a periodical publication has been given, while in others it has not. All the maps are valuable, but the one showing the location of federal irrigation projects is particularly impressive. For the benefit of a person unacquainted with the West, a physiographic map to accompany the short section on geographic features would have

been helpful. A majority of the illustrations are of contemporary drawings or photographs and they have been well chosen.

The reading of most of *Western America* will be a fascinating experience, even to the student well grounded in the subject.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE
BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA

MERRILL E. JARCHOW

This Is Our Land: The Story of Conservation in the United States.

By E. G. CHEYNEY and T. SCHANTZ-HANSEN. With a foreword by JAY N. DARLING. (St. Paul, Webb Book Publishing Company, 1940. xii, 335 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

The authors of *This Is Our Land* feel that one cannot treat the conservation of natural resources adequately, except in terms of human needs. Likewise, one cannot discuss the conservation of one resource without touching upon the problems involved in the conservation of all other resources, whether they be forests, grasslands, minerals, or America's vast human resources. So, throughout the book they emphasize this interrelation of problems and state that "fitting men into nature is the subject matter of conservation." This approach is not new in conservation literature or practice. But a corollary idea is new to many. The scientific management of America's resources considers the needs of today as well as the needs of the next hundred years, for conservation means wise use, tomorrow and today.

The message is heartening, yet it does no violence to historical truth, for it does not minimize the waste and wanton destruction so characteristic of the frontier days of American history. The story of the past must be related to make the record complete. The emphasis is not upon what has been done; it is upon what must be done to utilize natural resources in the satisfaction of human needs.

The book is directed to the layman, and is not a definitive history of the conservation movement in the United States, as the title might indicate. It has, however, some positive merits — broad vision; a multitude of facts woven into a moving story which supplies a sense of factual accuracy without footnotes, tables, or graphs; a pleasing, modern format; illustrations sprinkled lavishly through each chapter; and questions and problems for the teacher.

HELEN McCANN WHITE

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in the United States: Minnesota. Prepared by the Minnesota Historical Records Survey Project, Division of Community Service Programs, Work Projects Administration. (St. Paul, The Minnesota Historical Records Survey Project, 1941. 84 p. Mimeographed.)

No one realizes more fully than the curator of manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society how valuable an aid to research this finding list will be. To the serious student, such a modest guide is worth scores of more popular and spectacular books. It appears reasonably complete. Probably some semiprivate and institutional collections have been overlooked inadvertently, but nothing of importance in that category occurs to the reviewer. Collections owned by churches, local historical societies, colleges and universities, libraries, seminaries, pioneer associations, and the Grand Army of the Republic are all listed.

As one would expect, the greater number of entries are for local historical societies, with educational institutions and church groups holding second and third places respectively. The entries are arranged alphabetically by the name of the place in which the depository is located. This is a suitable arrangement, in view of the fact that there is a very full index. The description of the holdings of any one depository is of necessity brief and no two persons would concur on what should be omitted and what recorded. What is given seems entirely reasonable to the reviewer. Information on hours, conditions of use, and custodians is no doubt accurate for the moment, but will soon be out of date. The history of the collection and the collecting agency is more valuable and to all appearances full and accurate.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

GRACE LEE NUTE

Iowa: Land of Many Mills. By JACOB A. SWISHER. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1940. 317 p. \$3.00.)

It is pleasant, indeed, to find a well-written narrative of the history of milling and of the relation of the mill to social and economic life in Iowa. Grist- and sawmills were essential to pioneer life, and Mr. Swisher carefully shows the beginnings, growth, and gradual decay of an economic activity which once was almost as commonplace as the horse and buggy. In addition, he describes the modern mill.

After beginning with a survey of the history of mills through the ages, this volume tells of the various devices by which the pioneer ground grain for flour, explains the use of water power, describes the construction and types of milldams, millraces, water wheels, and millstones, and, in a most readable chapter, describes the Hawkeye settler going to mill with his grain.

The milling operations of "Little Switzerland," as the northeast corner of Iowa sometimes was known, are pictured, as are those of other localized areas where milling seemed to possess distinctive characteristics. It is only natural, of course, that special attention be paid to the mills along certain prominent streams, such as Pine Creek and the Iowa, English, and Des Moines rivers.

As the industrial revolution penetrated to Iowa, steam was applied to milling machinery, and this book adequately shows the changes which this new type of power brought. There is discussion of the place of corn and wheat in relation to Iowa milling and some narrative concerning the modern mill.

This book, one of the volumes in the *Iowa Centennial History* series, should be of interest to the general reader and should prove of value to the student of economic life. The researcher probably will be piqued at the many direct quotations where no citations to sources are included. On the other hand, the notes and references, which are gathered at the end of the volume, are fairly complete and they will be found useful.

It seems straining for effect to describe Iowa as a land of "many" mills, if by that is meant that Iowa possessed more than the normal number of mills found in other states under similar conditions. A list of some seven hundred and fifty mills is included in the volume, and these cover the entire range of Iowa history. Assuming that these mills were all in existence at the same time (which they were not), the average number of mills in any one Iowa county would be seven or eight. At any one time the actual number must have been considerably smaller. But this exaggerated claim should not detract from a substantial volume. A bit of doggerel verse, "The Old Water Mill," somewhat mars an otherwise dignified contribution to the economic history of Iowa.

PHILIP D. JORDAN

MIAMI UNIVERSITY
OXFORD, OHIO

A Fascinating Game: Autobiographical Excerpts from the Writings of Frederick G. Atkinson. Edited by ELIZABETH KLEIN BRIDGMAN and MARY ATKINSON MITCHELL. (Minneapolis, Privately printed, 1940. xiii, 84 p. Illustrations.)

Like many others, Frederick G. Atkinson, Minneapolis businessman, found considerable pleasure in recalling earlier days through the medium of an autobiography. The manuscript was never completed, and only the parts which deal with Atkinson's own experiences have been brought together in this book. Except for the last chapter, which contains an account of a hunting expedition, the selections describe Atkinson's rise in the business world.

Atkinson's parents were poor. His father was employed by a railroad company as a locomotive spring maker, and, since the family was large, the boys had to help at an early age. One of the author's first jobs was selling newspapers in the milling district. Soon he was the office boy in the Washburn, Crosby Company. Then he began to prepare for the opportunity which he knew would come. Accounting would be useful, so Atkinson studied at night school. Shorthand was mastered by taking down sermons in Minneapolis churches. General office work followed, and Atkinson's progress was steady. In 1892 he was put in charge of the sales department of the company, and in 1914 he became one of its vice-presidents.

Helping to build a great company was hard, exhausting work, but it also seems to have been a great adventure. Planning a campaign to sell hard winter wheat flour in Southern markets seems to have been as thrilling to Atkinson as successful siege operations would be to a soldier. Is this attitude one of the secrets of the successful businessman? The author probably would have answered in the affirmative.

RODNEY C. LOEHR

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

DR. PHILIP D. JORDAN ("The Hutchinson Family in the Story of American Music") is associate professor of history in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He is the joint author, with Lillian Kessler, of a volume to be published in the fall by Doubleday, Doran and Company under the title "Songs of Yesterday: An Anthology of American Life." The book will deal with the troupes of family singers who toured America and Europe in the middle decades of the past century, popularizing songs that were often of their own composition. In the present article Dr. Jordan deals with what he characterizes as the "most prominent troupe of family singers on tour," a family that incidentally was closely identified with the development of the Minnesota frontier of the 1850's. Bertha L. Heilbron ("Frank B. Mayer and the Treaties of 1851") is the assistant editor of this magazine. In 1932 she edited for publication by the society a volume entitled *With Pen and Pencil on the Frontier in 1851*, in which was presented Mayer's diary of a trip to Minnesota. The present document and introduction supplement this book. Dr. John T. Flanagan ("Hamlin Garland, Occasional Minnesotan") is assistant professor of English in the University of Minnesota. This is one of a number of articles dealing with the Minnesota experiences of distinguished literary figures that Dr. Flanagan has contributed to *Minnesota History*. Dr. Charles W. Nichols ("New Light on the Northampton Colony"), associate professor of English in the University of Minnesota, here adds to information published earlier on a group emigration from New England to Minnesota in the 1850's. Judge Julius E. Haycraft ("Jane Grey Swisshelm and C. A. Lounsberry") is a vice-president of the Minnesota Historical Society and president of the Martin County Historical Society. The reviewers include Lawrence J. Burpee, a Canadian member of the International Joint Commission and a recognized authority on the history of the boundary between Canada and the United States; Dr. Merrill E. Jarchow, a member of the department of history and political science in the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Brookings; Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator

of manuscripts on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society; Dr. Rodney C. Loehr, instructor in history in the University of Minnesota; and Helen McCann White, a former member of the society's staff.

Plans for the society's nineteenth annual tour and state historical convention call for a one-day trip to St. Peter on Saturday, July 26, when the state society will join with the Nicollet County Historical Society in celebrating the ninetieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux. Luncheon and dinner meetings will be held in St. Peter and an afternoon program has been arranged at the site of old Traverse des Sioux. The tour will leave the Twin Cities in the morning, traveling through Farmington and Northfield to Nerstrand Woods, where a brief session will be held in mid-morning. The treaty signed at Traverse des Sioux on July 23, 1851, by the terms of which much of the area west of the Mississippi, the Minnesota, and the Blue Earth rivers was purchased from the Indians, will be the central theme of the programs at St. Peter and Traverse des Sioux.

Mr. L. A. Rossman of Grand Rapids was elected to membership in the society's executive council at its spring meeting, held in the Historical Building on April 22. He replaces Mr. Burt W. Eaton of Rochester, who died on February 9. The business meeting of the council was followed by a public meeting, held jointly with the Hennepin County Historical Society, in the auditorium of the Historical Building. The speaker was Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, dean of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota and former superintendent of the society. He took as his subject "The Saga of the Upper Mississippi," illustrating his theme with early and modern views of the valley from St. Louis to St. Paul. More than two hundred people crowded into the auditorium on the third floor of the society's building to hear Dr. Blegen's address, and almost a hundred more were turned away for lack of space. Here is striking evidence of the need on the part of the Minnesota Historical Society for a larger and more adequate auditorium. It is hoped that in the not too distant future the rooms at the south end of the first floor of the Historical Building can be equipped for that purpose.

"There is one place in St. Paul that should be the mecca of every resident of the St. Croix Valley," reads a column in the *Hudson Star-*

Observer for March 27. "That place is the Minnesota Historical Society," the article continues. The society's building, its library, its manuscript division, and its newspaper collection are the subject of comment by the writer. He expresses a special interest in an issue of the *St. Croix Inquirer*, a newspaper published at Hudson, then Willow River, in 1850. A single number of this rare paper is preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society. "We citizens of Hudson should attempt to build up a large collection of Hudsoniana at the Society," the writer declares, "for St. Paul is very accessible to Hudson, and once it is in their hands it is safe from the ravages of time and fire."

The society was among the institutions contributing to an exhibit of Indian art that was opened early in January by the Museum of Modern Art of New York. As a catalogue of the exhibit, the museum issued a handsomely illustrated volume on *Indian Art of the United States* by Frederic H. Douglas and Rene d'Harnoncourt (1941. 219 p.).

A total of eight hundred readers used the resources of the society's manuscript division during the first three months of 1941. Of these, 646 consulted the manuscript census schedules in order to obtain birth records, establish citizenship, and the like.

More than eight thousand visitors were recorded in the society's museum in the first quarter of 1941. Included were 112 classes, comprising 3,566 individuals, the largest group attendance ever recorded in the first quarter of a year.

Four life members—Robert G. Dunn of Minneapolis and Mrs. Theodore W. Griggs, Walter G. Seeger, and Rudolph M. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul—and two sustaining members—Samuel M. Shepard and Harold O. Washburn of St. Paul—are among the forty-seven active members who joined the society in the first quarter of 1941. The forty-one annual members who joined in the same period are Marie Afreith of Schroeder, John G. Anderson of Parkers Prairie, Mary H. Anderson of Hutchinson, William R. Anderson of St. Paul, Mrs. Floyd W. Bennison of Minneapolis, C. K. Blandin of St. Paul, E. H. Brown of Luverne, E. K. Burnett of New York City, Thomas J. Cassidy of Minneapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Clark of St. Paul, W. S. Clay of Hutchinson, Frank J. Danz of St. Paul, Winter Dean of St. Paul, Mrs. Joseph Deuhs of Long Prairie, Stan D. Donnelly of

St. Paul, Major Floyd E. Eller of Fort Snelling, Mrs. Richard M. Elliott of St. Paul, Shirley S. Ford of Minneapolis, Mrs. Fred H. Fournie of Minneapolis, Harvey B. Fuller of St. Paul, Henry M. Gallagher of St. Paul, Leroy T. Goble of Chicago, A. Richard Johnson of St. Paul, Cecelia Kalman of St. Paul, Esther L. Kalmen of St. Paul, William R. Kueffner of St. Paul, A. Phil Landroche of St. Paul, Rose Merz of St. Cloud, John Musser of St. Paul, Alfred H. Nelson of Litchfield, August Nusser of St. Paul, R. M. Peterson of Cokato, A. L. Poehler of Minneapolis, E. L. Roney of Stillwater, Harold H. Rose of St. Paul, Le Roy Salsich of Duluth, Parker D. Sanders of Redwood Falls, Dr. L. G. Smith of Montevideo, Mrs. Charles Stees of St. Paul, Dr. Charles J. Turck of St. Paul, and Dr. Peter D. Ward of St. Paul.

Institutional members added to the rolls of the society during the first quarter of 1941 are the historical societies of Kandiyohi, Olmsted, and Polk counties, and the libraries of the Ramsey County Medical Society and of the Scottish Rite of St. Paul.

During the first three months of 1941 the society lost by death two corresponding members — Joseph Schafer of Madison, Wisconsin, on January 27, and George E. Vincent of Greenwich, Connecticut, on February 1 — and the following fifteen active members: Charles W. Bunn of St. Paul on January 2, Margaret M. Sheardown of Winona on January 11, James B. Sutherland of Minneapolis on January 21, George T. Slade of New York City on January 24, Albert W. Rankin of Lake Wales, Florida, on January 25, Michael J. Boyle of St. Paul on February 4, William J. Dean of St. Paul on February 5, Wilbur F. Decker of Excelsior on February 6, Martin B. Ruud of Minneapolis on February 8, Burt W. Eaton of Rochester on February 9, Rodney M. West of St. Paul on March 5, William F. Moritz of St. Paul on March 9, Mrs. Edward A. Strong of San Marino, California, on March 11, Joseph McKibbin of St. Paul on March 24, and Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul on March 28.

Judge Julius E. Haycraft, a vice-president of the society, recalls some of the leaders of Minnesota journalism whom he has known during his career as a jurist in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for January 3.

Miss Helen McCann resigned as assistant in the manuscript division on January 1. A newly appointed assistant in the division is

Miss Beatrice Edgar. On February 15, Mrs. Louise Blad resigned as museum assistant; she was replaced by Miss Henrietta Berge, who had been a stenographer in the library.

The superintendent spoke on the work of the society before the Monday Club of St. Paul, meeting in the Historical Building on February 3; he discussed the history of Grand Portage at a meeting of the American Interprofessional Institute at the Minnesota Club of St. Paul on February 20; he reviewed the history of the Minnesota road system before the Hywayan Club in the building of the Minnesota highway department on March 4; and he discussed "Minnesota's Defense Tradition" at a meeting held under the auspices of the American Legion in Minneapolis on March 17. Miss Nute spoke on the "Adventures of an Author" at Plymouth Church in Minneapolis on January 19; she described some "Adventures in Research" in a radio talk over station WLB on March 10; and she gave an address on "The Voyageur" under the auspices of the Richmond Foundation at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on March 14. Mr. Babcock spoke on "Community Memory" before a meeting of the Meeker County Historical Society at Litchfield on February 12, and Mr. Beeson discussed "Early Minnesota Newspapers" at a meeting of the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society at Lake City on February 11.

ACCESSIONS

Filmslides of some papers of the fur-trading firm of W. G. and G. W. Ewing of Fort Wayne, Indiana, have been made for the society from the originals in the possession of the Indiana State Library. They consist of items relating to the activities in Minnesota of two of the company's agents, David Olmsted and Richard Chute. Olmsted's papers are for the years from 1847 to 1860; Chute's, for the period from 1844 to 1882. Both men were involved in negotiations that preceded the Indian treaties of 1851 and other years, and their papers reflect the rivalry between the Ewings and the American Fur Company. Many of the letters in the collection relate to the activities of Henry M. Rice, Henry H. Sibley, Jonathan E. Fletcher, Alexander Ramsey, and other prominent Minnesotans. Other items of interest are a deed showing that the Ewings sold three lots in the business section of St. Paul for fifteen hundred dollars in 1849, and a contract between Olmsted and Rice for the removal of the Winnebago from Iowa to the Long Prairie Reservation in 1850.

Typewritten copies of a diary kept by John Greening while traveling from Liverpool, England, to Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1847, and of extracts from letters that he wrote to relatives in England in 1848 and 1849 have been presented by Mr. Jacob Hodnefield of St. Paul. The discomforts incident to a voyage in a sailing vessel, with its crowded conditions and lack of provisions and water, are described in the diary; the Englishman's reactions to wilderness justice and to the social customs and beauty of the Wisconsin frontier are reflected in the letters.

Five volumes of records of Thorne, Norrish and Company have been added to the papers of this pioneer mercantile establishment of Hastings by the estate of the late Gertrude Norrish of St. Paul, through the courtesy of Mr. J. Norrish Thorne of New York (see *ante*, 21:413). The newly acquired volumes cover the years from 1851 to 1901, and consist of ledgers, daybooks, stock inventories, and journals. Shortly before her death, Miss Norrish presented an extensive collection of costumes and accessories.

Ten letters written by S. M. Baker to relatives in Maine in 1858 while he was on a business trip in Minnesota have been received from Mr. Usher L. Burdick of Washington, D. C. Baker, who had also been in Minnesota a year earlier, writes of the great improvement in such communities as St. Paul and Red Wing, gives the prices of farm products and of land, and asserts that the prospects for making money in the new country are excellent.

A Civil War diary kept by N. I. Johnson of Kasson while marching along the Atlantic seaboard with the Union Army in 1865 has been received from Mrs. J. H. Towey of Rochester. The diarist tells how his regiment "went out & tore up Rail Road until dark," and he describes his adventures while foraging for food and during encounters with the enemy. He includes a record of money that he received for badges sold to officers and that he won playing poker, writing on June 28 that he sent "four Hundred dollars home by Express."

Photographic copies of some letters and other items from the papers of Henry M. Rice, pioneer Minnesota statesman and United States Senator, have been made for the society through the courtesy of his daughter, Mrs. Maurice Auerbach of St. Paul. Included are a book of autographs, some Civil War letters, items relating to Rice's nomina-

tion to the Senate, and a memorial of Rice made by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. An ivory miniature of Rice at the age of sixteen and a printed volume of the proceedings connected with the unveiling of his statue in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington in 1916 are the gifts of Mrs. Auerbach.

Twenty-four volumes of data on the Langford family and its genealogy, assembled by Mr. George Langford of Joliet, Illinois, and presented by his nephew, Mr. Nathaniel P. Langford of St. Paul, are recent additions to the Langford Papers (see *ante*, 5:511, 20:432). Mr. Langford traces his ancestry through the Sweeting, Robertson, Bell, and Langford families—those of his four grandparents. By means of charts, letters, and biographies, he shows how his family's roots extend into almost every country of Europe.

A copy of a master's thesis on "The Attitude of the Lutheran Church toward Slavery," submitted by Joel S. Torstenson at the University of Minnesota in 1940, is the gift of the author. He deals with the dissension caused by the slavery question among the Lutheran synods, shows how it divided the church, and discusses the attitude of various Scandinavian immigrant leaders toward the problem.

A pamphlet by J. Fletcher Williams on the *Early History of St. Paul* (St. Paul, 1867. 12 p.) has been added to the society's collection of histories of the Minnesota capital. The sketch thus issued as a separate booklet was prepared for *Bailey's St. Paul Directory* of 1867 and was reprinted in that work. According to the title page, Williams prepared his sketch "from material collected for a more extensive work on the subject to be issued in a few months." It was not until 1876, however, that he published his *History of the City of Saint Paul and of the County of Ramsey*, which appeared as volume 4 of the *Minnesota Historical Collections*.

A survey of the lower Red River Valley made by the British government is the subject of a recently received *Report on the Red River Expedition of 1870* by M. B. Irvine (London, 1871). The surveying party, of which Irvine was assistant controller, traveled from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay, and Fort Garry. On its return to eastern Canada, it crossed the Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods. Maps of the regions traversed accompany the report.

A chapter on "Hunting Trips in Northwest Wisconsin and in Minnesota" is included in David Cartwright's *Natural History of Western Wild Animals and Guide for Hunters and Sportsmen* (Toledo, 1875), a copy of which was recently acquired by the society. The writer records that on a hunting trip in Minnesota in 1869 he and his party trapped 138 muskrats in one night, and he tells of obtaining otter, beaver, skunk, fox, mink, muskrat, and even an elk in Nobles County.

A large and important collection of St. Paul newspapers has been received from Northwest Publications, the publishers of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* and *St. Paul Dispatch*. It includes 149 volumes of the *St. Paul Daily News*, covering the period from April, 1907, to the suspension of the paper in April, 1938; files of the *Pioneer Press* and the *Dispatch* for the years from March, 1930, to March, 1938; a file of the *American Home Weekly* for most of 1913 and for the years from 1914 through 1917; and a file of the *Rural Weekly* from December, 1904, through December, 1916, and for the year 1922. No files of the two latter papers, which were issued by the *Daily News* office for rural readers, previously were owned by the society.

Files of two newspapers published in France during the first World War have been presented by Major Floyd E. Eller of Fort Snelling. They are the *Stars and Stripes* of Paris for the period from January 31 to June 13, 1919, and the *American Embarkation News*, published at Le Mans, for April 23 to June 11, 1919. Single issues of Paris editions of the *American Daily Mail* and the *Chicago Tribune* for March 6, 1919, are included in Major Eller's gift. Through his courtesy the society has received a collection of American smooth bore muskets and rifles dating from 1834 to the present, some German machine guns, and other World War items assembled by Major Austin Corpe. Other World War newspapers recently added to the society's collections include Armistice Day editions of the *St. Paul Dispatch* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, from Mrs. H. B. Roe of St. Paul, and of the *Duluth News Tribune*, from Mr. Ellsworth A. Roberts of St. Paul. He has also given a copy of the *Fort Sheridan Reveille* of September 23, 1918.

A file for 1926 and 1927 of the *Little Pink*, a publication issued by the staff of the *St. Paul Daily News*, is the gift of Mr. Roland Eckley of St. Paul. Some numbers of the *Kept Press*, an annual publication

of the Twin City Newspaper Guild, for the years from 1937 to 1940, have been received from the publishers.

Several silk flags, including reproductions of two Revolutionary War flags, an American flag with forty-five stars, and a flag of the National Society of Colonial Wars have been presented by Mr. H. M. Temple of St. Paul. Three guidons of the United States Marine Corps reserves are the gifts of Captain Robert J. Kennedy of San Diego, California.

Mr. H. A. Thexton of Minneapolis has presented a postage stamp vending machine of an early type that he invented.

Several hundred negatives of views of upper Mississippi River dams and other improvements in the channel made during the years from 1897 to 1917 have been received from the office of the United States engineer department in St. Paul, through the courtesy of Captain J. W. Moreland. Mr. Paul W. Hamilton of Minneapolis has presented about a thousand negatives, including plates of aerial maps of Minneapolis and of the state fair grounds in St. Paul, aerial views of numerous Minnesota industrial plants, and scenes from various towns in the state. Pictures of the camps of the E. H. Hobe Lumber Company, and photographs of the late E. H. Hobe, Norwegian consul at St. Paul, and of Mrs. Hobe are the gifts of their daughter, Mrs. Ragnhild Brodie of New Orleans.

Among the genealogies received by the society in the first quarter of 1941 are several in which Minnesota families are mentioned. They are Edith K. Chambers, *Genealogical Narrative: A History of the Claggett-Irvine Clans* (Eugene, Oregon, 1940. 150 p.); Robert N. Wallace, *Twelve Generations of Descendants of John Alden and of John Clarke of Hartford, Connecticut* (Joliet, Illinois, 1940. 46 p.); Carl M. Felland, *A History and Genealogical Record of the Felland and Reindahl Families with a Supplementary Chart of the Mandt Family* (Northfield, Minnesota, 1940. 94 p.); Marian S. Cummings, *Hamilton Family Records: Descendants of John and Jane Hamilton of Cayuga County, New York* (East Cleveland, Ohio, 1940. 65 p.); Ernest B. Comstock, *The History of the Harroun Family in America, Seven Generations* (Dallas, Texas, 1940. 195 p.); Lister O. Weiss, *The Saga of a People; A History of Johanne Rohrer with a Genealogy of His Descendants* (Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, 1939. 41 p.); Ells-

worth M. Rust, *Rust of Virginia; Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Descendants of William Rust, 1654-1940* (Washington, 1940. 463 p.); Adda W. Stevenson, *The Stevenson Family Tree: Genealogy Extended to 1940* (Minneapolis, 1940. 11 p.); Upson Family Association of America, *The Upson Family in America* (New Haven, 1940. 624 p.); Donald L. Jacobus, *The Waterman Family, Descendants of Robert Waterman of Marshfield, Massachusetts* (New Haven, Connecticut, 1939. 818 p.); Marcus W. Waite, *The Wheelock Family of Calais, Vermont: Their American Ancestry and Descendants* (North Montpelier, Vermont, 1940. 174 p.); and Evalyn P. S. Johnson, *The Family of Wilkins* (Marion, South Carolina, 1937. 88 p.).

Other family histories acquired recently include the following: Benjamin M. Powers, *The Browns of Stevens Point and Rhinelander* (Kansas City, 1938. 29 p.); Charles W. Cansler, *Three Generations: The Story of a Colored Family of Eastern Tennessee* (Kingsport, Tennessee, 1939. 173 p.); Allan S. Humphreys, *Cordell Records; A Virginia Family* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1940. 103 p.); Edward A. Cruttenden, *Cruttenden Genealogy; Two Hundred Years of One Branch of the Cruttenden Family in England and America* (Scranton, Pennsylvania, 1940. 36 p.); Elmer E. Deppen, *Counting Kindred of Christian Deppen* (Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania, 1940. 625 p.); Henry Diefenbach, *John Baltaser Diefenbach and His Descendants* (Akron, Ohio, 1940. 57 p.); Frank R. Diffenderffer, *Some of the Descendants of John Michael Dübendorf, 1695-1788* (Lockridge, Iowa, 1940. 86 p.); Lillian Drake Avery, *Drake Genealogy in the Line of Samuel Drake of Lower Smithfield Township, Northampton (New Monroe) County, Pennsylvania* (Pontiac, Michigan, 1926. 130 p.); Jane Morris, *The Duke-Symes Family* (Philadelphia, 1940. 264 p.); Herbert P. Gambrell, ed., *Memoirs of Mary Israel Ellet (1780-1870)* (Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 1939. 76 p.); Jacob D. Flock, *The Flocks: Ancestry, Genealogy and History of Nine Generations* (Hackettstown, New Jersey, 1938. 82 p.); Grover P. Fowler, *The House of Fowler; A History of the Fowler Families of the South* (Hickory, North Carolina, 1940. 754 p.); Joseph H. Gadd, *Gadd Genealogy* (Princeton, West Virginia, 1939. 39 p.); May M. Frost, *Garst, Sherfey, Graybill Genealogies and Peffley, Peffly, Pefley Supplement* (Los Angeles, 1940. 390 p.); Mary E. G. Sharpe, *A Family Retrospect* (Indianapolis, 1909. 75 p.); Thomas J. Hall 3rd, *The Hall Family of West River and Kin-*

dred Families (Denton, Maryland, 1941. 326 p.); Armeanous P. Hamblen, *A History of the Hamblen and Allied Families* (Franklin, Indiana, 1940. 544 p.); Martha E. Beeth, *The Heatwole Family, from the Landing of the Ancestor to the Present Time, 1748-1940* (Muncie, Indiana, 1940. 28 p.); Alla P. Little, *Sketch of the Herman Family* (Hickory, North Carolina, 1939. 13 p.); William Howland, *The Howlands in America* (Detroit, 1939. 77 p.); Mayburt S. Riegel, *The Descendants and Ancestors of William Jackson and His Wife, Rachel Tomlinson Jackson* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1940. 158 p.); Edward M. Jefferys, *Jefferys of Worcestershire, Nevis, Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1939. 20 p.); Lorand V. Johnson, *The Descendants of William and John Johnson, Colonial Friends of Virginia* (Boston, Massachusetts, 1935. 44 charts.); Walter L. Leighton, *A Genealogical Sketch of a Dover, New Hampshire, Branch of the Leighton Family* (Newton Center, Massachusetts. 31 p.); Katherine D. C. Blankenburg, *Thomas Lockett of Virginia; Genealogical Memoir* (San Diego, California, 1940. 131 p.); Nellie G. Royer, *Pertinent Biographical and Geneological [sic] Data concerning the Descendants of Christian Long and Hannah Ellen Atkinson* (Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1940. 10 p.); Daniel G. Lubold, *Lubold, Lupold, Leopold, and Related Families* (Reading, Pennsylvania, 1937. 22 p.); Thomas M. Cunningham, *Owen Family History, with an Incomplete Genealogy of the Daniel Family* (Denton, Texas, 1940. 42 p.); Horatio N. Parker, *Some Descendants of Six Pioneers from Great Britain to America* (1940. 25 p.); Hubert B. Shoemaker, *A Genealogical and Biographical Record of the Pedrick Family of New Jersey, 1675-1938* (Philadelphia, 1938. 341 p.); *Rand-Hale-Strong and Allied Families: A Genealogical Study with the Autobiography of Nettie Hale Rand* (New York, 1940. 191 p.); Willis J. Ripley, *Record of Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Willis Johnson Ripley (1822-1869) and His Wife, Delite (Post) Ripley (1829-1900)* (Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1941. 26 p.); Hubert B. Shoemaker, *A Genealogical and Biographical Record of the Shoemaker Family of Gloucester and Salem Counties, New Jersey, 1765-1935* (Philadelphia, 1935. 236 p.); American Historical Company, *Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and Allied Families* (New York, 1940. 538 p.); C. M. Smith, *Genealogy [sic] of Smith and Patterson Families* (Columbus, Ohio. 91 p.); Dallas Herring, *Southerlands in Early America* (Rosehill, North Carolina, 1939. 8 p.); Warren V. Sprague, *Sprague Families in America. Supplement* (Chauncey, Ohio, 1940.

179 p.) ; Frederick A. Stare, *A Record of What Little I Know about the Ancestors of the Stare Family* (Columbus, Wisconsin, 1938. 15 p.) ; Georgia Brake Todd, *God's Infinite Variety, An American* (New York, 1939. 498 p.) ; Nathan A. Vaughan, *Vaughan Family* (San Francisco, 1904. Typewritten copy. 13 p.) ; Estelle C. Watson, *Thomas and Rebecah (Moorman) Watson and Their Descendants* (Evanston, Illinois, 1940. 23 p.) ; Flora Lee Woltz, *Supplement to the Woltz Family "1939" Edition* (San Francisco, California, 1940. 172 p.) ; Leon R. Brown, *Life and Descendants of Selah Woodworth, 1750-1823* (1940. 41 p.) ; Hester Woolsey Brewer, *Family of George Wood Woolsey and Wife Sarah Nelson Woolsey* (Rutland, Vermont, 1940. 134 p.) ; and *Catalogue of Genealogical and Historical Works, Library of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution* (Washington, D. C., 1940. 352 p.).

Among the local histories received from January 1 to March 31 are: Maud H. Miller, *History of Upper Woodstock* (St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, 1940. 165 p.) ; Marion Gilroy, *Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia* (Halifax, 1937. 154 p.) ; J. Estelle Stewart King, *Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Administration Accounts of Albemarle County, Virginia (1748-1800) Amherst County, Virginia (1761-1800)* (Beverly Hills, California, 1940. 107 p.) ; Charles D. Hubbard, *Old Guilford* (Guilford, Connecticut, 1939. 51 p.) ; William H. Wilcoxson, *History of Stratford, Connecticut, 1639-1939* (Stratford, 1939. 783 p.) ; Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Watertown, Connecticut, *The Old Burying Ground of Ancient Westbury and Present Watertown* (Watertown, 1938. 145 p.) ; Fairfield, Connecticut, *Tercentenary, 1639-1939* (Fairfield, 1940. 78 p.) ; Harold B. Hancock, *The Delaware Loyalists* (Wilmington, Delaware, 1940. 76 p.) ; *Canada Settlement, Ogle County, Illinois* (Polo, Illinois, 1939. 63 p.) ; Allen Chamberlain, *Pigeon Cove, Its Early Settlers & Their Farms, 1702-1840* (Boston, 1940. 93 p.) ; Donald G. Trayser, *Barnstable; Three Centuries of a Cape Cod Town* (Hyannis, Massachusetts, 1939. 500 p.) ; *Christ Church, Salem Street, Boston, 1723, A Guide* (Boston, 1934. 69 p.) ; George F. Dow, *History of Topsfield, Massachusetts* (Topsfield, 1940. 517 p.) ; New England Historic Genealogical Society, *Roll of Arms* (Part 4—Boston, 1940. 15 p.) ; Samuel Fisher, *Census of Paterson, New Jersey, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1832* (148 p.) ; Grace Kaas, *History of Verona,*

New Jersey, 1702-1907 (Montclair, New Jersey, 1940. 51 p.); Francis C. Koehler, *Three Hundred Years, The Story of the Hackensack Valley, Its Settlement and Growth* (Chester, New Jersey, 1940. 128 p.); George C. Woodruff, *History of Hillside, New Jersey and Vicinity* (Hillside, New Jersey, 1934. 278 p.); J. McClusky Blayney, *History of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, Lists of Its Officers and a Complete Catalogue of Its Members from Its Organization* (Albany, 1877. 124 p.); *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church New Amsterdam, New York City* (New York, 1940. 351 p.); Henry H. Nobel, *A Sketch of the History of the Town of Essex, New York* (Champlain, New York, 1940. 19 p.); Lindsay M. Brien, *Miami Valley Will Abstracts from the Counties of Miami, Montgomery, Warren and Preble in the State of Ohio, 1803-1850* (Dayton, Ohio, 1940. 177 p.); Ramona Kaiser, *Glimpses into the Past; Tales of People, Settlements, and Events within Columbia, Symmes, and Sycamore Townships, Hamilton County, Ohio* (Madeira, Ohio, 1940. 44 p.); *History of Monaca, 1840-1940* (Monaca, Pennsylvania, 1940. 168 p.); Doron Green, *A History of the Old Homes on Radcliff Street, Bristol, Pennsylvania* (Bristol, Pennsylvania, 1938. 319 p.); Floyd G. Hoenstine, *Military Services and Genealogical Records of Soldiers of Blair County, Pennsylvania* (Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania, 1940. 426 p.); A. D. Chidsey, Jr., *A Frontier Village, Pre-Revolutionary Easton* (Easton, Pennsylvania, 1940. 264 p.); Harry C. Gilchrist, *A History of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania* (Pittsburgh, 1940. 269 p.); *Two Hundred Fifty Years of Quakerism at Birmingham, 1690-1940* (West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1940. 128 p.); Zella Armstrong, *The History of Hamilton County and Chattanooga, Tennessee* (Vol. 2—Chattanooga, 1940. 343 p.); Annie W. Burns, *Virginia Genealogies and County Records* (Vol. 1—Washington, D. C., 1941. 96 p.); Beverly Fleet, *Charles City County Court Orders, 1655-1658* (Richmond, Virginia, 1941. 119 p.); Virginia G. Pedigo, *History of Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia* (Roanoke, Virginia, 1933. 400 p.); Charles A. Johnson, *A Narrative History of Wise County, Virginia* (Norton, Virginia, 1938. 416 p.); and J. Estelle Stewart King, *Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Administration Accounts of Loudoun County, Virginia, 1757-1800* (Beverly Hills, California, 1940. 135 p.).

E. J.

NEWS AND COMMENT

"WHATEVER the definition of history," said Julian K. Boyd in a paper presented before the 1940 meeting of the American Library Association in Cincinnati, "and whatever the policy based on that definition may be, the role of the historical society is, like that of other democratic institutions, forever changing. The special problem of the society, one surrounded with immense difficulties, is not only to frame a working definition and a working policy for increased effectiveness in the community, but also to guess what the future definition of history will be and what the future historian will demand of its collections." Under the title "The Function of State and Local Historical Societies with respect to Manuscripts," Dr. Boyd's paper appears in a volume on *Archives and Libraries* edited by A. F. Kuhlman (Chicago, 1940). In the same book is published a discussion of "Essentials in Training for Work with Public Archives and Historical Manuscript Collections," presented before the American Library Association by Solon J. Buck. It will be recalled that Dr. Buck is a former superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. A revised version of his paper appears under the title "The Training of American Archivists" in the April number of the *American Archivist*. Dr. Buck also is the author of a paper on "The Living Past," presented before the Pennsylvania Library Association at Pittsburgh in October, 1940, and published in *Pennsylvania History* for January.

The "Contributions of the Slovenes to the Chippewa and Ottawa Indian Missions" are discussed and evaluated by Joseph Gregorich in the spring number of the *Michigan History Magazine*. Bishop Fred-eric Baraga is the principal figure in this narrative, but attention is given also to the activities of Father Franz Pierz in Michigan and Minnesota. In his early years in the West, according to the writer, Baraga served the Indians of a region stretching "from Grand River, Michigan, on the south, to Grand Portage, Minnesota, on the north; from Fond-du-Lac, Minnesota, on the west, to the eastern boundaries of Michigan." The gifts of money, vestments, and art objects for the western missions that Baraga's fellow-Slovenes sent to him are given special attention by the writer, who traces to this source religious paint-

ings found in some of the old mission churches. Canvases from Slovenia also went to Minnesota after Father Pierz removed to that mission field in 1852. Father Gregorich relates that Pierz provided "paintings which he had received from Europe" for thirteen Minnesota churches, and that one of these pictures, originally used as an altarpiece in a church at Little Falls, "is now in the archiepiscopal residence in St. Paul."

In a volume on *Indians of Yesterday* (Chicago, 1940. 63 p.), Marion E. Gridley divides the American natives into the following groups: "Dwellers among the Leaves," "Dwellers in the Southland," "Dwellers on the Plains," "Dwellers on the Desert," and "Dwellers along the Sea Coast." Although each tribe is located, the author places only one, the Ojibway or Chippewa, in Minnesota. The Sioux, who occupied much of the area of Minnesota before the coming of the Chippewa and who later were found in its southern part, are located in the Dakotas and Nebraska. The volume, which seems to have been prepared for youthful readers, is elaborately and attractively illustrated with color plates.

Dr. John T. Flanagan, whose article on Hamlin Garland appears elsewhere in this issue of *Minnesota History*, contributes to the March number of *American Literature* a hitherto unpublished letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes to Ignatius Donnelly. It was written in 1849 after Donnelly, then a Philadelphia schoolboy, had sent some verses to Holmes for criticism. "The Autocrat read the poetry, apparently saw the flicker of genius beneath the florid rhetoric, and took the trouble to write his young correspondent a long letter of counsel," writes Dr. Flanagan in his introduction. The original Holmes letter is owned by Donnelly's widow, Mrs. Henry L. Woltman of St. Paul.

A century of publication in the field of agricultural journalism is marked in the issue of the *Prairie Farmer* for January 11, which is a "Centennial Number." It includes not only a detailed history of the periodical, which was established at Chicago in 1841 by John S. Wright, but numerous articles on changes that have taken place in farming methods in the past century. Such titles as "Farm Power: From Muscle to Motor," "Harvesting: From Cradle to Combine," and "Plows that Made the Prairies" indicate the nature and scope of the material presented in the issue.

On the Mississippi River "moves one eighth of the water-borne traffic of the United States, and nearly a twentieth of the total annual traffic carried by the railways," writes Carroll K. Michener in the *Northwestern Miller* for December 25, 1940. Under the title "'Old Al' Awakes," he contributes to the milling trade journal a survey of the story of river traffic from 1889 to the present. He found that previous to 1920, reliable statistics on river traffic were available only for the years 1889, 1906, and 1916. The author includes an account of the Inland Waterways Corporation and of the barge line that it operates.

The role of James J. Hill in American railroad history is given prominence by Frank P. Morse in a chapter entitled "The Road that Followed the Pig's Eye Dog-team," which appears in his recent volume, *Cavalcade of the Rails* (New York, 1940). Here is a readable and concise review of Hill's colorful career from the summer of 1856, when "he settled down to the life of a Mississippi River shipping clerk in the tiny community that was to become his permanent home," through the period of the consolidation of Northwest roads into the Great Northern, to the day in 1893 when he was able to announce "through train service from St. Paul to Seattle." In a later chapter Mr. Morse describes the "Ghost Dance on the Stock Exchange" that marked Hill's contest with E. H. Harriman for the control of the Burlington and Northern Pacific roads. Hill's interest in the Northern Steamship Company, which ran a line of boats on the Great Lakes in the 1890's, is brought out by Dana T. Bowen in a collection of *Lore of the Lakes* (Daytona Beach, Florida, 1940). Accounts of many of the boats that have sailed the lakes are included, and some of the "Sailor Yarns" that are told on these waters are recorded.

Under the title "Bridges of Understanding," Alice L. Sickels tells of the International Institute and its work in the winter number of *Common Ground*. Special attention is given to the activities of the institute in St. Paul, which is under Mrs. Sickels' direction. She relates that the organization was founded there in 1919, that it became an "independent incorporated agency" in 1938, and that it has "developed into an organization of men and women in which the splendid leadership emerging within the new-immigrant groups has come into full participation in activities and management." As examples of its work, she cites the very successful Festival of Nations that the St. Paul

International Institute staged in 1939 and the folk festivals arranged in the St. Paul public schools.

A brief and purely statistical section on Minnesota is included in a volume on the *Swiss in the United States*, which has been published by the Swiss-American Historical Society under the editorship of John Paul von Gruening (Madison, Wisconsin, 1940. 153 p.). Figures are given for the Swiss population of the state as a whole and for certain counties in 1870, 1890, 1920, and 1930, and the distribution of the Swiss population in 1930 is shown on a map.

Several important "Documents Relating to the Swiss Immigration to Red River in 1821" have been discovered in the Bulger Papers in the Public Archives of Canada and translated from the French by George F. G. Stanley for publication in the March issue of the *Canadian Historical Review*. Of special interest is a list, dated July 31, 1822, which "gives the name, place of birth, religion, age, vocation, and character of each settler." This document appears to refute the oft-repeated statement that many Swiss refugees from the Red River colony were among the earliest settlers on the site of St. Paul, for the only name of a Minnesota pioneer on the entire list seems to be that of Abram Perret. On the Fort Snelling reservation and later in St. Paul this Swiss clockmaker was known as Abraham Perry. Another name of interest is that of Peter, or Pierre, Rindisbacher, who paused long enough in Minnesota to prepare paintings of some of its native Indians. Mr. Stanley explains in his introduction that in 1819 Lord Selkirk engaged Captain Rodolphe de May to go to Switzerland and obtain settlers for the colony on the Red River. A document giving the details of the agreement "entered into with the Swiss settlers by Captain de May" is among those presented in translation. A third document reflects the discouragement of the colonists after less than a year's residence on the Red River; it is a petition "praying for leave and assistance to return to their native land." Most of the Swiss families, writes Mr. Stanley, made "their way over the American frontier in the direction of Prairie du Chien and the Mississippi," and "by the end of 1826 not a single Swiss family remained in the Red River country." Another recent publication about the "Swiss of the Red River Country" is an article by Nellie P. Waldenmaier appearing in the *National Historical Magazine* for January.

"Between 1760 and 1830, silver ornaments and trinkets were an important medium of exchange in the western fur trade," writes Marius Barbeau in an article on "Old Canadian Silver," which appears in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for March. Letters and other manuscripts that refer to the use of silver in the fur trade are cited by Dr. Barbeau. Among them are the accounts of silversmiths in Montreal who filled orders for "ear bobs," wrist bands, necklaces, and the like for the Northwest Company.

A volume dealing with *Pioneer Arts and Crafts* has been issued as book 5 in a series devoted to *Early Life in Upper Canada* (Toronto, 1940. 102 p.). In it a variety of "domestic manufactures and processes" are described, and the "ingenuity and skill" of the pioneers are exploited. There are chapters dealing with the methods by which they made "Things for the Home," such as furniture, by which they tanned and made clothing and other articles of leather, and by which they prepared agricultural products and game. Many of the sections describe crafts that were familiar south as well as north of the Canadian boundary. Among them, for example, are the making of maple sugar, the manufacture of soap, and the preparation of wild rice.

John C. Bowman describes the "Paul Bunyan Yarns" as the "most fundamentally American of all our folklore" in the winter number of the *Michigan History Magazine*. "They are a native outgrowth of the movement of broad humor and tall talk that swept up and down our frontier for fully a hundred years," the writer continues. "They are the latest, and, in many ways, the best interpretation of the American spirit in its conquest of the continent. Men laughed at danger, and flung themselves into the arms of fortune with an exuberance of spirit that asked no quarter, and that knew neither fear nor failure." Mr. Bowman is somewhat indefinite about the age of the Paul Bunyan tales, asserting that "it was not until after the Civil War that Paul Bunyan burst like a meteor upon the horizon." He believes that "year after year has added to Paul's physical stature and to his miraculous accomplishments," and that many tales "once told concerning earlier heroes have been taken over by Paul as a part of his own accumulating myth."

The story of Joseph R. Brown's steam wagon has been woven into a novel by Clyde Brion Davis entitled *Nebraska Coast* (New York, 1939). One of the three sections of this account of pioneer life in

Nebraska bears the title "Steam Wagon Road." The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. George G. Allanson of Wheaton, a grandson of Brown.

The experiences on the Minnesota frontier of a man who was to become a governor of Kentucky are briefly described by Arnt M. Stickles in his biography of *Simon Bolivar Buckner, Borderland Knight* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1940). Buckner was a youthful army officer when he went to Fort Snelling with his company in 1850. He sensed at once that St. Paul was destined to "become a very considerable place" and he invested in property there during the year that he was stationed at Fort Snelling. The author notes that Buckner returned to the Minnesota fort in 1854 and that he then "found quite an increase in the value of property." Investments at St. Anthony also are mentioned. This portion of the narrative seems to be based in large part upon letters that Buckner wrote while he was stationed in the West.

Hercules Dousman, an important figure in the upper Mississippi Valley fur trade, is the central character of *Bright Journey*, a novel by August Derleth (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1940). Although the story opens at Mackinac when the British took possession of the island in the War of 1812, it is mainly concerned with Dousman's life from 1826 to 1843 at Prairie du Chien, where he and Joseph Rolette were associates in the business of the American Fur Company. The events portrayed in the book are based upon actual occurrences and most of the characters are real people. Henry H. Sibley, John Marsh, Josiah Snelling, and Ramsay Crooks are some of the men of Minnesota interest who appear in the story. Considerable emphasis is given to the Indian disturbances of the period and to their effect upon the fur trade.

L. M. F.

The story of the career of "Daniel Whitney, Pioneer Wisconsin Businessman," has been reconstructed from many sources, printed and manuscript, by Alice E. Smith, and published in the March issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Although he settled at Green Bay in eastern Wisconsin after arriving in the Northwest in 1820, this frontier merchant's life is not without interest for Minnesotans. As early as the fall of 1821, Whitney left his store at Green Bay in charge of an employee, "conducted a heavy boatload of groceries and dry

goods to Prairie du Chien and ascended the Mississippi" to Fort Snelling. From that place he set out with an Indian guide in December for Detroit, "making the entire distance of over 1,200 miles in forty-two days." In the 1820's Whitney's boats "became familiar sights on the Fox-Wisconsin route"; he "erected a large storehouse at each end of the portage"; and one season he stored goods at Fort Snelling in the Indian agency house. Sometimes after navigation had closed for the winter, he "sent caravans of hardy ponies harnessed singly to sleds and guided by French drivers overland to the St. Peter's river." Miss Smith shows how Whitney became one of the few important competitors of the American Fur Company in the Northwest. Within two decades of his arrival at Green Bay, she writes, Whitney "was established in half a dozen lines of business with branches extending the breadth of the state, and was well on his way to prosperity." Unfortunately his business and personal papers were destroyed by fire, but numerous manuscripts in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin reveal the outlines of his interesting career. In the same issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* appears a letter written by Zachary Taylor in December, 1832, when he was serving as commandant at Fort Crawford. In it the future president tells of his participation in the Black Hawk War. He also mentions his son-in-law, Dr. Robert C. Wood, who at the time had "been five years constantly at Fort Snelling." The letter has been edited and supplied with an introduction by Holman Hamilton, who asserts that "Taylor belonged to the whole frontier from Fort Snelling to the Sabine."

Brief historical sketches of the *Valley Called Chippewa* in Wisconsin make up a recent booklet by Paul H. Raihle (Cornell, Wisconsin, 1940. 42 p.). Explorers, traders, and pioneer settlers, many of whom were closely identified with the early history of Minnesota as well as Wisconsin, are the subjects of many of the earlier sketches. Father Hennepin and Jonathan Carver, Jean Baptiste Cadotte and Hercules L. Dousman, Lyman Warren and James Ermatinger figure in these pages. Frontier romances, like that of the Reverend William T. Boutwell and Hester Crooks, are here retold. The stories of the counties, cities, and villages that now dot the valley are recounted. There are sections on farming and on logging, and in connection with the latter there is presented a sketch of the "greatest of those who became rich" in the Chippewa Valley lumber industry — Frederick

Weyerhaeuser. Some Paul Bunyan tales and other myths of the valley also are recorded in the pamphlet.

Three letters written from Hudson, Wisconsin, on May 20, 1866, in which the great fire that destroyed much of the community on the previous day is described, are printed in the *Hudson Star-Observer* for January 16. They were written to James Andrews, who was visiting in Michigan, by members of his family remaining in Hudson, and they were made available for publication by Miss Ruth Andrews. "All the business part of our beautiful town has been laid in ashes," writes Mrs. Mary C. Andrews. Sarah Andrews reports that "there is but one store left," and that the "Baptist and Second Methodist churches are going to be used for stores for the present. It will be strange to go to church to buy goods," she continues. She tells her brother that he "must not look for any more Hudson papers until we can get another press."

It is pleasant to note that the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, which had not appeared since 1933, has resumed publication. The first number of volume 8, issued in October, features an article on the "Marquis de Mores in North Dakota" by George F. Will. It consists of an introduction and a translation of a chapter on the marquis in America from a biography by Charles Droulers published at Paris in 1932. In the same issue appears an account of the "North Dakota State Park System" by Russell Reid, who calls attention to the North Dakota State Historical Society's interest in the preservation of historic sites. "Fort Lincoln State Park" is the subject of an illustrated article by the same author in the January number of the *Quarterly*.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

A historical museum that will interest residents of all sections of Minnesota as well as those of other states of the Northwest has been opened in the old Round Tower at Fort Snelling under the joint auspices of the post command and the Minnesota Historical Society. This vine-covered stone tower, one of the few remaining portions of the original fort built under the supervision of Colonel Josiah Snelling, is an appropriate setting for exhibits reflecting the history of Minnesota's earliest military center. The exterior remains much as it was when it served as part of the wall enclosing the fort; the interior, which

had long been used as a residence, has been completely renovated. It consists of a single circular room, with plastered walls and stone floor.

In the center of the floor is an inlaid map, showing the situation of the fort at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers and locating the buildings and the parade ground within the walled enclosure as they were about 1840. The most arresting feature of the museum is a mural, more than six feet high and a hundred and seven feet long, covering the entire interior circumference of the structure just below the ceiling, which has been executed by Mr. Richard Haines of the Minnesota Art Project of the WPA. Using tempera as a medium, the artist has pictured scenes from the early history of the fort — Pike's arrival for the purchase of the site, the building of the fort and the beginning of lumbering, the inauguration of American rule among the natives, with their surrender of British flags and medals to Major Taliaferro, the enforcement of law and order by the soldiers, the licensing of fur traders by the military, the landing below the fort of an early steamboat, the arrival in ox-drawn carts of settlers from the Red River country, the retreat of the Indians, and the beginning of agriculture. Opposite the entrance, set into the wall just above the floor, is the grave of Elizabeth Snelling, the infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Snelling who was born at the fort in September, 1820, and died there thirteen months later. A tombstone erected in 1926 by the Daughters of the American Revolution marks the grave.

Four wall cases and four floor cases, specially designed for the display of appropriate exhibits, are arranged at intervals along the walls of the circular room. The articles now on display have been selected from the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society and have been arranged by members of its staff. One case is devoted to sabres and firearms of types used at the fort in its early years; others contain displays of military uniforms of the Civil War period and of women's costumes of the same era. Numerous small pictures of the fort and of the neighboring communities of St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Mendota are on view in the cases. There are also a number of early maps of Minnesota Territory and of the military reservation. Perhaps the most interesting items now on exhibit are oil portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Snelling, which were recently presented to the historical society by their great-granddaughter, Miss Marion Snelling Hall of Cincinnati. Plans are under way for hanging beside them other portraits and

scenic views from the society's picture collection that have special significance in connection with the history of Fort Snelling. A guard is on duty in the Round Tower and it is open to the public every day, including Sundays and holidays, from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., with the exception of the noon hour.

A new archives act, Chapter 553 of the *Laws* of 1941, was passed by the Minnesota legislature during its last session. This is the first important archives legislation adopted since 1919, when the Minnesota Historical Society was authorized to receive into its custody noncurrent state and local records. The new law, in addition to amending the earlier one, prescribes the proper methods of making, preserving, and reproducing state and local archives. This in itself is a forward step, even though no machinery is set up for enforcing the requirements of the act. The chief amendment to the old law relates to the destruction of state and local archives. No document may be destroyed until it is six years old. Only the Minnesota Historical Society has the authority to destroy noncurrent archives, and both the society and the department in which the documents originate must keep adequate records of the material destroyed. Photographic and other copies of documents destroyed under this proviso are made legal evidence in courts when such copies are certified as true copies by the superintendent of the historical society. The law prescribes penalties for the mutilation or improper destruction of public records filed or deposited in public offices.

Another bill of historical interest passed during the recent session of the legislature is Chapter 418, which establishes the Minnesota Historic Sites and Markers Commission. This is composed of the director of state parks of the department of conservation, the commissioner of highways, and the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, or their representatives. The commission may designate as historic sites any locations or areas that have archaeological or historical significance and authorize the erection of markers thereon, and it must act as an advisory body in the erection of historic markers. Those who erect markers are required to submit their plans and inscriptions to the commission "for approval as to form, adequacy, suitability, and accuracy." No funds for the operation of the commission are provided.

More or less attention has been given the archaeology of Minnesota ever since the time of the Hill-Lewis survey of the 1880's and 1890's, but modern scientific survey and excavation began in 1932 with the field work of the department of anthropology of the University of Minnesota, carried on under the direction of Dr. Albert E. Jenks and Dr. Lloyd A. Wilford. In "A Tentative Classification of the Pre-historic Cultures of Minnesota," appearing in *American Antiquity* for January, Dr. Wilford summarizes the results of this work. The available knowledge of early man in the Minnesota area, fully published elsewhere, is briefly reviewed, but particular attention is given the remains of mound-building, pottery-making peoples of late pre-historic and historic times. The latter data, hitherto less well known to the general public than those of more ancient materials, are particularly welcome. This article contains the first broad scientific classification to be published of the archaeological materials from the state.

G. HUBERT SMITH

The January number of the *Minnesota Archaeologist* is a "Centerville Issue," devoted largely to articles about an ancient village site in the southeastern part of Anoka County. In the leading article, "The Centerville Monograph," Harold Kohlepp presents the results of a detailed study of the site and its vicinity and of an examination and classification of more than a thousand artifacts found there. All are "surface finds," for the area has not been excavated, but many were turned up by plows during the cultivation of the land. Mr. Kohlepp lists twenty-six types of materials found at Centerville, and he tabulates and classifies them. He names, for example, no less than thirty-two kinds of arrowheads from the site. Many of the objects discussed are pictured in connection with the article. The "Historical Aspects of the Centerville Site" are surveyed by Wesley R. Hiller, and "Some Examples of Potsherds from Centerville" are discussed by B. W. Thayer.

A detailed *Report of the Chippewa Mission Archaeological Investigation*, conducted at Lac qui Parle in the summer of 1940, has been issued by the Minnesota Historical Records Survey (1941. 42 p.). The "Preface" is signed by Richard R. Sackett, assistant state supervisor of the survey, who had charge of the excavations (see *ante*, 21: 207, 434). The booklet reviews briefly the history of the Lac qui Parle mission, and it provides accounts of excavations on the sites of the

mission chapel and of the Riggs, Pettijohn, Huggins, and Williamson houses. Diagrams and photographs of the sites are included, and lists of "material excavated" are presented. The latter items are now in the custody of the Chippewa County Historical Society. It is hoped eventually to display them in a museum on the site of the Lac qui Parle chapel. A set of photographs made during the course of the excavations has been turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society. To its *Inventory of Federal Archives in the States*, the Historical Records Survey has added recently a volume devoted to "Miscellaneous Agencies" in Minnesota (214 p.). Listed in this volume are the archives of such agencies as the board of governors of the federal reserve system at Minneapolis, the federal communications commission at St. Paul, the federal home loan bank board, the federal housing administration, the inland waterways corporation, the interstate commerce commission, the national labor relations board, and the United States civil service commission. The survey has completed its *Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota* in two more counties—Cass (no. 11 — 152 p.) and Douglas (no. 21 — 143 p.).

Extracts from a diary kept by the late Senator E. P. Peterson when he entered the University of Minnesota as a freshman in September, 1874, are published in *Minnesota Chats* for January 14. The original diary is now owned by the writer's son-in-law, Mr. Thomas L. O'Hearn, real-estate manager for the university. The first entry, which is dated September 14, records Peterson's departure from his farm home near Litchfield and tells of his four-hour trip by train to Minneapolis. Entrance examinations, registration and the selection of courses, and the process of finding and getting settled in a room near the campus are described in later entries.

Factors which enabled the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* to survive the turbulent days of the frontier and become the dominant newspaper in the Northwest are analyzed by Richard B. Eide in a doctoral dissertation on *The Influence of Editorship and Other Forces on the Growth of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, 1849-1909* (University of Missouri, 1939. 111 p.). Dr. Eide devotes most of his attention to the editorial policies of James M. Goodhue, Joseph R. Brown, Earle S. Goodrich, and Joseph A. Wheelock. Since it was during the latter's editorship that the *Pioneer Press* became important throughout the Northwest, Dr. Eide gives considerable space to "The Wheelock Era, 1875-

1906." Wheelock's *St. Paul Daily Press*, rather than the older *Pioneer* — which, as a staunch Democratic paper, had lost prestige during the Civil War and was unstable financially — was the dominant partner in the merger which produced the *Pioneer Press* in 1875. Under Wheelock, the *Pioneer Press* met the needs of a changing environment better than its rivals by making adjustments in its news, opinions, features, and advertising service. Dr. Eide's study is of especial interest because it considers the effect upon the growth of the paper not only of the personalities who were connected with it, but of circulation and advertising policies, the coverage of news, the appearance of the newspaper, and the relation between its influence and the development of communication.

L. B.

An illustrated supplement published to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Minnesota Editorial Association appeared with many Minnesota newspapers in January. The only article in the supplement is a contribution by Professor Thomas F. Barnhart of the department of journalism in the University of Minnesota dealing with three "Milestone Years" in the history of the association — 1867, the year of its organization; 1891, when it marked its twenty-fifth anniversary; and 1916, when it celebrated its golden jubilee. "It is a lasting tribute to those early Minnesota editors that they had the wisdom and foresight to appreciate the historical significance of their very early meetings," writes Mr. Barnhart in his review of the association's first year. For "this early turn toward history," he gives credit to J. Fletcher Williams, a pioneer secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. Evidence that the leaders of the editorial association still are historically minded is to be found in a note recommending that the owners of pictures of local historical interest present them to the Minnesota Historical Society and thanking that organization for its "whole-hearted co-operation in making this anniversary edition possible."

The "History of Medicine in Minnesota," which has been appearing for the past two years in *Minnesota Medicine*, is continued in the March issue with the first installment of a "History of Medicine in Brown County" compiled by Dr. George B. Weiser. The author presents accounts of hospitals, epidemics, and local medical societies, and sketches of physicians and surgeons who have practiced in the county. The concluding installments of a "History of Medicine in

Dakota County" appear in the January and February numbers of *Minnesota Medicine* (see *ante*, p. 102).

That the "first policyholder in the Territory of Minnesota" of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was Captain John Todd, the commandant at Fort Ripley from 1849 to 1856, is brought out by Robert D. Davis in an article in the *Pilot's Log*, a monthly publication of the insurance company, for April. Todd "requested a policy that would protect him under all conditions and in all parts of the country," and though "underwriting in Indian territory was usually out of the question," his policy was issued without restrictions. Later Todd was a trader in Dakota, and he became governor of the territory in 1869. His army service in Minnesota is commemorated in the name of Todd County.

How the Grand Portage became a "free trail," open to the use of citizens of both the United States and Great Britain, is explained by Jack McBride in a feature article in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for January 19. He cites the provision, still in force, of the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, which states that this Minnesota portage between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River "shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both nations." A Canadian who might wish to use the trail in traveling from one community to another in Canada "would be allowed to proceed without the customary burden of international examinations and charges." Some examples of the use of the trail by the Indians, French, and English before the northeasternmost section of Minnesota became American territory are given by the author.

A chronologically arranged "History of Minnesota Road System," compiled by the Northwest Good Roads Association, appears in the *Brainerd Tribune* for January 30. The dates of events in the state's land transportation history are grouped under five headings — the "Ox Cart Era," the "Railroad Era," the "Horse and Buggy Era," the "Dawn of Automobile Era," and the "Automobile Era."

For the future historian of conservation in Minnesota, the *Conservation Volunteer* will prove to be an invaluable guide to information on various phases of the subject, as well as a first-rate source in itself. Dr. Thomas S. Roberts draws upon his wide store of knowledge about Minnesota's bird life in an article on "Heron Lake through the

Years," which appears in the *Volunteer* for January. In it he tells of the vast and varied bird population that the settlers of the 1870's and 1880's found on the Jackson County lake, of the hunting clubs that were established in the vicinity, and of attempts to conserve this wild life. Dr. Roberts also is the author of an account of "Itasca Park's Pioneering Beavers"—three animals brought in from Canada in 1901—appearing in the March issue. Contributions to the story of fish and fishing in the state are George Weaver's account of the "deliberate introduction" of carp in 1879, in the January number of the *Volunteer*; T. Surber's description, in the same issue, of "Some Early Biological Surveys on Minnesota Waters, 1918-1934"; and Mr. Surber's attempt, in the February number, to answer the question, "Where Did Our Fishlife Go?" In the latter number also, Gordon Fredine surveys the history of "Bird Banding in Minnesota." The conservation of a historic site, Fort St. Charles on the Lake of the Woods, is advocated in a radio drama by Jerry Vessels, appearing in the March number. The suggestion is there made that the site of La Vérendrye's eighteenth-century post is a "state park possibility."

The importance of compiling and preserving a record of the local men who are now entering military service is stressed in an editorial in the *Hibbing Daily Tribune* for March 17. It suggests that "the schools, the veterans organizations, the Hibbing Historical society, the tourist and convention bureau and other agencies interested should start now to prepare and preserve the names of all men who are in the service of their country during the present crisis, so we may have a complete history."

Henry H. Sibley's role in the development of the Minnesota country is brought out in an article in the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* of Great Falls, Montana, for January 30. It relates that at Mendota "he lived like a gentleman," entertaining "with generosity and grace" the missionaries, traders, travelers, and scientists who passed through the region. The preservation as a museum of the house that Sibley built at Mendota is noted.

Since February 26 an anonymous "Resident of Union Hill" has been contributing to the *Belle Plaine Herald* articles on the history of southern Minnesota under the title "Historical Notes and Occurrences." The opening installments deal with the Sioux Indians, and

they include lengthy quoted passages from a narrative prepared in 1845 by an unnamed European visitor. The "Sioux Medicine-men" are the subject of the third article, published on February 20. In the next issue the writer turns to local affairs, giving brief sketches of early mail service and transportation, and describing the unrest caused by the Sioux War in the Union Hill district. An account of a trip up the Mississippi to St. Paul in September, 1861, is quoted from a contemporary narrative in the issues for March 20 and 27.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Plans for a new Becker County courthouse, which are described in the *Detroit Lakes Record* for March 27, mention quarters for the Becker County Historical Society. A large room for a museum display and a smaller one for a library and office are to be included in the basement of the structure.

The role of Traverse des Sioux in the history of the Minnesota Valley was stressed by Henry N. Benson, president of the Nicollet County Historical Society, in an address presented at a dinner meeting of the Blue Earth County Historical Society at Mankato on February 4. The importance of the site to the Indians, the missionaries, and traders whose activities were centered there, and the picturesque activities connected with the treaty negotiated at Traverse des Sioux in 1851 were discussed by Mr. Benson. At the annual meeting of the Blue Earth County society, which was held on January 8, Mr. Horace W. Roberts was named president; Mrs. George W. Sugden, vice-president; and Mr. Raymond Hughes, secretary-treasurer.

The *Montevideo American* has been publishing descriptions of displays arranged in the museum of the Chippewa County Historical Society. In its issue for March 14, for example, it presents an account of a special book exhibit. Included were early children's books, text books, and a copy of George Catlin's illustrated work on the American Indians.

Progress in arranging the exhibits for the museum within the stockade at Grand Portage is reported in the *Cook County News-Herald* of Grand Marais for February 6 and 27. The material found during excavations on the site is being classified and mounted, according to these accounts.

The museum of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd is again open to the public, after being closed for several months, according to the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* of February 5. The exhibits will be open five days each week; Mrs. Madge Koop is in charge. At its annual meeting, which was held on February 29, the society named Mr. Hilding Swanson president. Other officers elected include Mrs. Agnes Murray, vice-president; Mrs. J. M. Hayes, treasurer; and Mrs. Mabel H. Clarkson, secretary.

Papers on the history of the LaGrange mills, by Miss Rosalie Youngdahl, and on an early "navigation project" for connecting the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers through a canal, by C. A. Rasmussen, were read before a meeting of the Goodhue County Historical Society at Red Wing on January 13. A letter of appreciation about the society's museum, from Dr. E. C. Schmidt of Northfield, is printed in the *Republican Eagle* of Red Wing for February 27.

The Hennepin County Historical Society is to be congratulated upon the appearance of the first number of *Hennepin County History: A Quarterly Bulletin*, issued under the editorship of Edward A. Blomfield. This mimeographed bulletin, published in April, represents a pioneer effort on the part of a county historical society in Minnesota to issue a periodical. It contains, in addition to an introduction by the society's president, Mr. Robert E. Scott, a brief history of Colonel Stevens' home in Minneapolis, reports on meetings held since January 1, announcements of future meetings, notes on museum activities and accessions, and a list of members. At a meeting of the society held at St. Louis Park on January 28, Mr. Joseph Zalusky spoke on the "Geology of Hennepin County." Following this talk, the society's museum, which had been completely rearranged under the direction of a WPA supervisor, Mr. Norman A. Geske, was open for inspection. A round-table discussion of the "Early History of Richfield," conducted by Mr. Blomfield, was the feature of a meeting held at Richfield on March 18. Among those who participated in the discussion were the Reverend Allyn Hanson, Mrs. George H. Towler, Mrs. E. L. Dills, Mrs. Perry Amidon, and Mrs. Vivian Turnham. A detailed "Report" of the "work done by the Hennepin County WPA Museum Project" from the beginning of October to the end of January has been prepared by Mr. Geske. His object, according to his intro-

duction, has been to "develop the educational use of the collections" of the society.

Dr. Lewis Beeson of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society discussed "Early Minnesota Newspapers" before a meeting of the Lake Pepin Valley Historical Society at Lake City on February 11.

At a meeting of the McLeod County Historical Society at Hutchinson on January 24, Mrs. H. H. Bonniwell spoke on Joseph R. Brown and Mr. S. S. Beach presented an account of early transportation in McLeod County. The *Hutchinson Leader* continues to publish notes on the society's accessions by its secretary, Mrs. Sophie P. White. In the issue for January 3 she describes a group of interesting pictures and other items relating to the Hutchinson family, received from Mr. Paul H. Hutchinson of Fowler, California.

The Meeker County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Litchfield on February 12. A constitution was submitted and adopted and several talks were presented. The speakers included Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the state historical society, who spoke on the relation of the state and local organizations; and Mr. Harold Olson of the state highway department, who discussed the historical markers erected by his department. The formal organization of the society was completed on March 5, when permanent officers were elected. They are Dr. A. C. Nelson of Litchfield, president; C. L. Nelson of Dassel, vice-president; Miss Luella Nelson of Litchfield, secretary; and H. I. Peterson of Litchfield, treasurer. The society is making plans for a museum, which will be located in Litchfield.

A recent gift to the Nobles County Historical Society consists of material from the archives of a Worthington post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Included are the original roster of the post, which was organized in 1883, and the adjutant's minute book for the years from 1892 to 1901.

An appropriation of a hundred dollars was made toward the upkeep of the Olmsted County Historical Society by the county board at its January meeting. The city of Rochester assists the society by providing quarters for its museum, with heat and light.

The program presented before the Rice County Historical Society in Faribault on February 18 included a paper on "Elijah Graves Nutting, Walter M. Nutting, and the Nutting Truck Company" in Faribault, by Guerdon S. Allen, and an illustrated talk on the early settlement of Faribault, by Professor Leonard S. Wilson of Carleton College. Account books, pictures, and models of articles manufactured by the Nutting Truck and Caster Company, all illustrative of Mr. Allen's paper, were displayed in connection with the meeting. His detailed review of a pioneer Faribault family and the industry that it established is published in installments in the *Faribault Daily News* for February 20, 21, and 22. Late in January, a number of Rice County newspapers carried a statement of the objectives of the local historical society, issued by its president, Mr. Carl L. Weicht of Northfield. Its purposes, he writes, "are twofold, to preserve the records of local history and to create a public interest in the persons and events which have gone into the building of the county." He calls upon those who have "old records, pictures and printed matter as well as more obvious objects of historical interest" to "consider the historical society as a suitable agent to preserve them," and he appeals to all who are interested in the county's past to enroll as members.

A community historical society was organized at Hibbing on February 26, with Mr. Clarence Kleffman and Mr. Hubert Dear as temporary president and secretary, respectively. The society hopes to establish a museum for the preservation of material relating to local industrial and civic growth.

"Let us all get interested in the move to make the Sibley County Historical Society one of the best in the state. Our county is rich in historic lore. Let your family name be registered on the honor scroll of the Sibley County Historical Society." Thus reads an article in the *Arlington Enterprise* for January 16, which states the objectives of the local historical society, tells what it can accomplish with co-operation, and asks citizens of the county to join both in its membership and in its work. When the society held a meeting on March 7, its membership had reached a total of ninety-three. A feature of the meeting was a talk by Miss Ruth H. Carpenter on the local historical work of the WPA. At its March meeting, the county board appropriated \$250 toward the funds of the Sibley County society.

The activities of the Waseca County Historical Society during the past year were reviewed at its annual meeting, which was held at Waseca on January 6. They include the opening of a museum in a pioneer log cabin and the erection of markers on two historic sites in the county. The officers of the society, including Mr. H. A. Panzram, president, were re-elected.

A bill authorizing the transfer from the state to the Washington County Historical Society of the old warden's residence at Stillwater was passed by the 1941 legislature and signed by the governor on March 17. The house will be used by the society for museum purposes. At a meeting held on March 27, the society was reorganized, incorporating as a nonprofit organization. Its government and the control of its museum property is vested in a board of five trustees. They are E. L. Roney, H. C. Robertson, Roy Strand, Mrs. George Supple, and Ray G. Kern, and they have been elected for terms varying in length from one to three years. As the original terms expire, new trustees will be elected to serve for terms of three years. A brief history of the warden's house was presented by Mr. Roney at the March meeting; it is outlined in the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* for March 28. The museum will be officially opened to the public on June 20.

Displays of World War posters and of campaign buttons, from the collections of Mr. George Hage, were exhibited in connection with a meeting of the Watonwan County Historical Society at St. James on January 10. Mr. Hage was elected president of the organization, Mrs. Will Curtis was named vice-president, and Mr. J. E. Setrum is secretary for the coming year.

The Winona County Historical Society has established a museum on the campus of the Winona State Teachers College. On January 17, representatives of the society, of the college alumni association, of the local old settlers' association, and of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Winona to formulate plans for the museum. A report on the museum of the Olmsted County Historical Society at Rochester was presented. The old settlers' association has turned over to the new museum all its collections, with the exception of pictures. The museum was opened for inspection by several local groups early in April.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

A revealing picture of the early schools of Aitkin County is published in the *Aitkin Republican* of March 13, which presents an interview with Mrs. Rachel Hardy Young, a pioneer teacher in the region. Mrs. Young recalls her experiences in teaching a primary class in the winter of 1889-90. Classes were held in a building now used as a village hall, and they included a secondary and a grammar grade. Later Mrs. Young took a homestead at Malmo and taught in a rural school there, and in 1915 she became county superintendent of schools with 142 schools to supervise.

An appeal for material for a local historical museum to be established in the high school at Aitkin is made in the *Aitkin Republican* for February 6. The museum is sponsored by a student group known as the Student Coordinating Congress.

"Pioneer Days at Coon Creek" in Anoka County are recalled by Irving Caswell in the *Anoka County Union* for January 1. "Most of the farmers in the neighborhood were Irish," he writes. "They came first as railroad laborers, saved a goodly portion of their wages, which never amounted to more than \$1.50 per day, and then bought land and worked their farms intelligently and profitably." Sketches of a number of these Irish pioneers are presented by Mr. Caswell. He tells also of the little district school that he attended more than sixty years ago, and of the teachers from whom he received his first instruction.

The story of a mill erected on the Midway River near Thomson in 1875 is reviewed in the *Carlton County Vidette* of Carlton for February 27. The log structure was erected by Eric Palkie, a Finnish pioneer, who hewed the logs and whittled the machinery by hand. Several pictures of the mill, which still is standing, accompany the article.

An effort to locate historic sites in the vicinity of Cass Lake and to have them adequately marked is being made by the local Chippewa Indian Council, according to an announcement in the *Cass Lake Times* for March 13. Among the sites mentioned are those of a pagan cemetery on Lake Andrusia, of two early Indian missions, of the northernmost point reached by Zebulon M. Pike in the winter of 1805-06, and

of several trading posts. An editorial in the *Bemidji Pioneer* of March 15 compliments the Cass Lake community upon its effort to mark historic sites. "We have consistently claimed that one of the greatest assets any community has is its historic romance," writes the editor, "and we have urged . . . the importance of familiarizing its businessmen with the romance of the community."

"A Brief History of the Mabel Creamery Association," which was organized as a co-operative enterprise in January, 1900, appears in the *Mabel Record* for February 21. This followed the destruction by fire of a privately owned creamery, which had been established in 1885. The account includes a list of the original stockholders in the creamery association.

The story of a pioneer industry at Rushford, which is represented today by the Rushford Wagon Company, is reviewed in the *Tri-County Record* of Rushford for March 13. A shop for the making and repairing of wagons, according to this account, was established at Rushford as early as 1860 by John Albertson.

The feature of a booklet issued to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary on September 22, 1940, of the Round Prairie Lutheran Church near Glenville in Freeborn County is a history of the congregation to 1918 by Dr. Ignatius Bjorlee (61 p.). The narrative appeared earlier in the *Evening Tribune* of Albert Lea for September 20, 1940 (see *ante*, 22:449). The booklet contains also a "History of the Round Prairie Luther League" by Cora Trae, a "Brief History of the South Round Prairie Lutheran Church" by A. C. Korsrud, and records of addresses presented in connection with the anniversary celebration.

The selection of the site of Zumbrota by Samuel Chaffee, the platting of the town in the fall of 1856, and the opening of its first store are recalled in an illustrated article in the *Daily Republican Eagle* of Red Wing for January 23, which calls attention to the community's eighty-fifth anniversary. In the same issue an account is given of some early basketball games at Red Wing. The first game played in public is said to have taken place in 1896. A page of the *Republican Eagle* for March 27 is devoted to articles about and pictures of the little village of Vasa, which is described as the "cradle of the Swedish

Lutheran church in Minnesota." The role of Eric Norelius in establishing the church and other institutions at Vasa is described.

Under the title "Old Frontenac's 'Umbrella' Trailblazer for Airplane," the *Minneapolis Tribune* of March 9 publishes an article by C. A. Rasmussen about Colonel Jephtha Garrard's experiments with flying machines at the Lake Pepin village. In a carpenter shop back of St. Hubert's Lodge, the home of the colonel's brother, General Israel Garrard, the primitive plane was built by a local workman in the 1890's. The author tells of the attempts, for the most part unsuccessful, to fly the machine or glider out over Lake Pepin. A "professional parachute jumper had been imported for that purpose," he records.

A Historical Sketch of the Church of St. Cyril of Minneapolis, the "only Slovak Catholic parish in the Archdiocese of St. Paul," was published in connection with its golden jubilee on February 23 (1941). As early as 1875 a few Slovak families had settled in Minneapolis, according to this sketch, and by 1885 the city included a well-defined "Slovak community." An account is given of a local fraternal insurance society, organized in 1888, whose members promoted the establishment of a Slovak parish. Nine pages are devoted to the history of the church incorporated in 1891; the remainder of the pamphlet is given over to illustrations and a list of members.

An interview with Miss Elizabeth Tipperman of Mound, who recalls a "Covered Wagon Trek" from Pennsylvania to Lake Minnetonka in the spring of 1879, appears in the *Minnetonka Pilot* for March 27. The Tipperman family and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Dewey packed "their personal belongings in two covered wagons, along with enough staple food to last until they reached their destination" and started out on a journey that lasted a month.

Some experiences of a society editor for a Minneapolis newspaper in the 1890's are recalled by Agnes von Scholten in an article entitled "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," which appears in the *Countryside of Minneapolis* for February. The writer tells particularly of the social activities of members of the summer colony at Lake Minnetonka.

Layman's Cemetery in Minneapolis is the subject of a brief historical sketch in the *Southtowner* of Minneapolis for March 21. It tells how

the tract was set aside by Martin Layman in 1853, describes an attempt to remove the graves and use the ground for commercial purposes, and explains that the tract was purchased by the city council in 1927 and renamed the Minneapolis Pioneers' and Soldiers' Cemetery. Sketches of some of the Minnesota pioneers who are buried there, including Philander Prescott and Charles W. Christmas, appear in later issues of the *Southtownner*.

A record of the wheat raised on the Houston County farm of the late Henry C. Fruechte from 1863 to 1881 is published in the *Caledonia Journal* for March 13. Fruechte, who settled in Minnesota in 1861, recorded the number of acres planted in wheat, the number of bushels harvested, the yield per acre in bushels, and the price received. The record was found among his papers.

Pioneer life in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Clinton, who settled at Money Creek in Houston County in 1867, is described by their granddaughter, Mrs. George W. Moore of Houston, in an article in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for March 24. The writer tells of "Christmas programs with gaily decorated trees," of the team of oxen that "was even used to convey the family to church," of quantities of hazelnuts that were gathered each fall for winter consumption, and of many incidents that occurred in this frontier home.

Programs dealing with the early history of the Wendago district in Itasca County were presented before meetings held during the winter months by the Wendago Farm Bureau. On February 21, according to the *Itasca County Independent* of Grand Rapids for February 28, the program dealt with "Early Settlers and Logging Operations." The story of settlement in the area was traced back to 1854.

The history of the schools of Balsam Township in Itasca County is outlined by Mrs. Walter F. Smith in the *Itasca Iron News* of Coleraine for February 20. The narrative covers a period of forty years and deals with five schools in the area. Names of teachers and pupils are given, and the circumstances under which the schools were established and conducted are described.

An unusual and useful feature of a booklet on the *History* of St. John's Lutheran Church of Okabena is a map of the parish on which rural members are located by numbers (1940. 36 p.). It is followed

by a list of names of members, arranged by townships and villages. The pamphlet commemorates the forty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the congregation by a group of German Lutherans who in 1895 emigrated from Illinois to Jackson County.

An article dealing with "New Prague the Settlement," which appears in the *New Prague Times* for March 27, has been compiled by members of a social science class in the local high school under the direction of Paul E. Koefod, instructor. The students trace the story of the community back to 1856, when Anton Philipp settled on the site. The same students are responsible for a detailed history of the "New Prague Co-operative Creamery," which is published in the *Times* for March 6.

The erection of the first "municipally owned light plant" at Madison in 1898 is recalled in the *Independent Press* of Madison for February 14. The plant was used from that year until 1912, "when the load became too great for the equipment." The original rate was "50 cents per light or 12½ cents per 1000 watts." Light was supplied from dusk to midnight and from five in the morning until daylight.

The story of the "First Hutchinson Post Office," which was established in August, 1856, is reviewed by Sophie White in the *Hutchinson Leader* for February 21. The "neat cupboard not too large to rest upon a table" which Lewis Harrington, the first postmaster, used in distributing the mail was recently added to the collections of the McLeod County Historical Society, according to Mrs. White. She tells how the mail reached Hutchinson in the days before the railroad, and she presents accounts of the postmasters who succeeded Harrington.

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the organization in McLeod County of a Bohemian Reading and Educational Society is noted in the *Hutchinson Leader* for January 10. The names of the Czech pioneers who organized the society on January 9, 1876, are listed.

Early views of Fairmont have been appearing since January 31 in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel*, which presents the pictures with explanatory articles under the heading "When Grandfather Was a Boy." "The Sentinel Staff in 1901-1902" is shown in the issue for March 28. The beginnings of a local industry, the Fairmont Railway Mo-

tors, are described in the *Sentinel* for February 26, which includes a picture of the first car manufactured in a local machine shop. The work of Mr. Stanley Stewart, city clerk, in arranging the records of the village and city councils from 1878 to the present is the subject of an article in the *Sentinel* for January 29.

A brief history of the Martin County Business Men's Association, which was organized in 1914 and was incorporated in 1917, appears in the *Truman Tribune* for March 13. It includes an account of the activities of the association, which operates as a credit bureau, and a list of charter members.

Conditions in Fergus Falls in 1884, when he arrived there, are described by Senator Elmer E. Adams in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for February 25. He records that "some people thought the way to make a town was to have an opera house and so the opera house company was organized and a site acquired." A pretentious hotel, a gas plant, and five flour mills are among other features of the local scene that are recalled by Senator Adams.

The removal of the offices of the St. Paul newspaper to new quarters late in January was the occasion for the publication in the *St. Paul Dispatch* during the week of January 20 of a series of illustrated articles by George Christmas dealing with the early history of the city. Included are accounts of the founding of the *Minnesota Pioneer* by James M. Goodhue in 1849, of the attempt made in 1858 to remove the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter, of the editorials published by pioneer editors, and of some "big stories" appearing in the St. Paul papers of the 1870's.

Among the activities of the leisure education department of the St. Louis County rural schools is the encouragement among groups with foreign backgrounds of the continuation of Old World folk customs. It has, for example, instituted among the Finns an official celebration of "Laskianinen Day," a winter sports festival. No less than nineteen St. Louis County communities and schools staged such celebrations on February 9, 1940, and a county-wide celebration was held at the Alango High School on February 9, 1941. Among those of Swedish descent in the county, a "Lucia Dagen" celebration is held in December. Yearbooks describing these celebrations are issued by the leisure education department.

"Reads Landing in the Pioneer Days" is the title of a history, "compiled through the co-operation of the Woman's Progressive Club of Reads," which has been appearing in installments in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* since February 20. It traces the history of the old Mississippi River town back to the early decades of the past century, when such pioneers as Augustin Rocque and Charles R. Read were trading on the site. Trade from both the Chippewa and the Mississippi valleys centered about this point as steamboating became important, and the community that grew up took Read's name. In later installments there are accounts of the platting of the town in 1854, of the establishment of a newspaper, of steamboat arrivals, and of early commercial developments.

Accounts published in the Plainview newspapers since 1899, when the local creamery was established, have been utilized in preparing a historical sketch of this co-operative organization appearing in the *Plainview News* for January 31.

In order to arouse interest in the meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers Association held at Winona on February 22, the *Winona Republican-Herald* published weekly from January 11 to February 22 articles about the early history of the county by William Codman, the association's historian. They deal with the following subjects: "Captain Orrin Smith—Founder of Winona," "Winona's Christmas Party" of 1852, a community celebration held in the Winona House, the dates of the "Establishment of Schools" and other public institutions in Winona, the "Skulls of Chief Wabasha's Children" that were obtained from graves on Wabasha Prairie by an English phrenologist in 1852, an "Abstract of Title" of the Winona State Teachers College, the story of Maiden Rock and "We-non-ah, Indian Woman," and "Pioneer Women of Winona."



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