

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The United States, Great Britain, and British North America from the Revolution to the Establishment of Peace after the War of 1812. BY A. L. BURT, professor of history, University of Minnesota. (New Haven, Yale University Press, for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, 1940. vii, 448 p. Maps. \$3.25.)

The American Revolution, which brought independence to the thirteen colonies, created as many problems as it solved. A delimitation of territorial frontiers became necessary and a policy governing their fortification, highly desirable. Commercial intercourse needed the stabilization of international agreement. The rights of New England fishermen in British North American waters required definition. Last, and perhaps most important, the Indian question, with its complicated three-cornered relationships of governments with one another and with native tribesmen, called for an almost continuous adjustment of conflicting interests.

Not all these problems were solved by 1818. Disputes over boundaries, fisheries, and commerce occasioned many tense moments in later years. Nevertheless, the diplomatic settlement following the War of 1812 did mark a turning point. Thereafter the shadow of revolution no longer fell across the pages of long confidential dispatches. Diplomacy was concerned with issues arising from the expansion and growth of the United States, not from the winning of their independence.

Professor Burt writes of these topics with an assurance born of thorough familiarity with the official records and transcripts preserved in the Public Archives of Canada. These materials have never been fully exploited. For that reason his fresh appraisal of the factors determining British policy in North America is particularly welcome.

The author is frankly revisionist in his interpretation of the Indian problem. In his opinion British policy was determined by political and military considerations rather than by the memorials of the fur traders. Its purpose was not to perpetuate British control over the western tribes, but, on the contrary, to help them to adapt themselves

to American rule. British influence was thus exerted for peace, not for war. The occupation of the posts on the Great Lakes was intended "to cover the withdrawal of British trading commitments on the American side of the line." Indian affairs were managed as a part of Canadian defense. Suffering from neglect during periods of security, they were improved and utilized for belligerent purposes when, as in 1794 and 1811, the threat of American aggression seemed imminent.

Such are the views presented, and for the most part the argument is convincing. The author marshals his facts with care and makes his points with characteristic vigor. If his narrative is somewhat narrowly confined to official correspondence, the reason is that he is interested in explaining the considerations that influenced the judgment of responsible officials. Thus the files of governmental records must necessarily be his main reliance. It should be pointed out, however, that important collections of American archival materials have been largely overlooked. The approach of the United States government to the Indian problem is only partially revealed in the published *American State Papers*. The Indian office letter books and war department files now preserved in the National Archives are equally deserving of study. An examination of these and other unpublished sources would have made possible a more adequate analysis of American policy. The government trading houses might have been given a place in the story, and the interrelations of Indian policy and land policy could have been suggested.

The Napoleonic wars brought still other problems. The author discusses maritime issues and the War of 1812, offering no important new disclosures, but making the most of the familiar source materials. Rejecting Julius Pratt's conclusions, he attributes the drift toward war to a rising sense of national ignominy occasioned by repeated insults on the seas. Military impotence, he asserts, made measures of force impossible, yet made them the more necessary if national self-respect was to be regained. Amicable adjustment he thinks might have been possible if Jefferson had been willing to accept the judgment of Monroe and Pinkney in 1807, or if Canning had approved the Erskine agreement in 1809. With each succeeding diplomatic failure, however, the deadlock became more complete. Finally, in 1812, backed by a group of more vigorous nationalists, the Madison

government cut the Gordian knot. War was allowed to decide the issue, whether America was prepared for it or not.

American expansionism is considered a factor of secondary importance, real, but not decisive. If land operations were to be carried on at all, Canada would inevitably be the object of attack. Where else could the blow on Britain fall? Englishmen and Americans alike anticipated a drive against Canada long before the annexationists raised their cry. The belligerency of West and South is further explained in terms of a comfortable remoteness from probable attack and a resentment of the economic stringency brought about by the loss of markets for Southern staples.

Professor Burt condemns American military strategy during the war as a "colossal blunder." To be sure, he finds the campaign on the Niagara-Detroit frontier quite comprehensible. The infiltration of Americans into Upper Canada, effected by a process of social "osmosis," made that region the logical place to launch a war of liberation. Yet the political advantage seems to him more than overbalanced by the dissipation of military energies in engagements that were necessarily indecisive.

The attempt to negotiate peace under a Russian mediation is dismissed as a "wild goose chase," and such in fact it proved to be. Yet the present reviewer questions whether the American effort should be considered as wholly fruitless or unrealistic. The subservience of Russia and Sweden to Britain's wishes in the matter of maritime rights was not to be assumed without proof. The measures taken by Britain to defeat the American step bear witness to the shrewdness of it. Under the circumstances, there was nothing to be lost and much to be gained by sending a peace mission to Europe. Its very presence there might serve the American cause. What better course could have been adopted?

The book as a whole is eminently satisfying. It is a masterly survey of early Canadian-American relations, closely packed with facts and constructed with admirable craftsmanship. Authoritative and readable, it should be on the "must" list for all students of American diplomatic history.

CHARLES M. GATES

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SEATTLE

Minutes of Council, Northern Department of Rupert Land, 1821-31.

Edited by R. HARVEY FLEMING, B. Comm., University of Toronto. With an introduction by H. A. INNIS, M. A., Ph. D. (Published by the Champlain Society for the Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1940. lxxvii, 480 p. Frontispiece.)

This is a volume of great value for the study of Minnesota history, particularly for the areas lying along the international boundary waters and in the Red River Valley during a decade for which there has been scant material heretofore.

The year 1821 was a landmark in the history of much of northern and western North America. At that time the great rivals, the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies, united; and in that year also George Simpson began to be a great power in the new company's affairs. Throughout the period covered by this book and for thirty more years he continued his driving, efficient, somewhat ruthless, and cynical leadership. His is the unlovely but unifying personality of this book, and it is interesting and instructive to watch both his power and his craft develop.

Though the book presents the same data in three forms, the average reader will be only grateful for the repetition, since it is difficult at best to distinguish the forest from the trees in Hudson's Bay Company's business and governmental affairs. Mr. Innis' introduction digests the minutes of council for the reader. He also interprets much of the correspondence, particularly Simpson's, which forms the third part of the book. The minutes proper form the main part of the volume.

These are the three forms the data take, and he will be a wise reader who goes to the introduction first. There he will find an explanation of the term "Rupert Land"; of the division of the company's territories into two areas for jurisdictional purposes, the Northern and the Southern departments; of the positions held by Simpson in his rise to power; and of the ways by which the company carried on a great and intricate business.

Minnesotans will be interested in the many details pertaining to the Rainy Lake, or Lac la Pluie district, which included posts on Basswood Lake and Lake of the Woods. Dr. John McLoughlin was associated with that area shortly after the volume opens, but soon he was transferred to the Columbia River district, and the former chief factor there, John Dugald Cameron, was sent to Rainy Lake. Roderick McKenzie,

Jr., and Simon McGillivray were chief traders in the district for a time, and Charles W. Bouck served there for some fifteen years as a clerk. Another clerk was William Clouston, whose post was usually at Whitefish Lake, a part of Lake of the Woods. A chief trader was deemed necessary for Basswood Lake. Simon McGillivray was there for a time and Thomas McMurray served there for many years. Bouck was also there for a period. The man in charge for the winter was often not the director of the post during the summer months. This fact causes some apparent discrepancies between the journals and reports from the post on the one hand and the minutes of council on the other. Incidentally, there is also considerable variation in the spelling of proper names in the two sets of records. It is to be hoped that someday a volume of the Hudson's Bay Record Society will consist of the diaries, reports, and correspondence of the Lac la Pluie district.

In 1831 only an interpreter, whose name is not mentioned, was found necessary for the Basswood post. The changed status of the post was due to a "tacit agreement . . . with the American Fur Company as to territorial jurisdiction." In other words, competition by American traders had been stopped by 1831. The company's avowed purpose was to deplete competition areas of their beaver, and so very competent men were put in charge of those districts. Before 1831 the Rainy Lake district was considered such an area, and that fact explains its prominence in council minutes and correspondence. It must be added that in areas of little or no competition, definite attempts at conservation of beaver life were made, as the minutes reveal year after year.

Quite a little new light is thrown on the character and activities of Joseph Renville, or Ranville, of the Lake Traverse area. There the company had a post when the book opens, though it was soon discontinued because of violent American opposition. A certain trip by Renville to collect a debt at Pembina in 1822, flanked by wild Sioux braves, is reported in some detail. It was a bizarre and rather ignominious affair, but quite in keeping with Renville's character.

There are many other items of Minnesota interest, but the emphasis of the book, naturally, is on larger and more important areas, such as York Factory, the Columbia River district, and the Red River settlements. For these and many other districts there is a vast amount of detail.

Two more volumes for the Northern Department and one for the

Southern will utilize the council minutes till 1870. It is a tribute to the company, to Mr. Fleming and Mr. Innis, and especially to the faithful Miss Alice M. Johnson, who is steadily at work in the archives in bomb-torn London, that this fine, scholarly volume appears this year.

GRACE LEE NUTE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

Vanguards of the Frontier: A Social History of the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains from the Earliest White Contacts to the Coming of the Homemaker. By EVERETT DICK, Ph.D. (New York, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1941. xvi, 574 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Those who enjoyed the fascinating social history by Everett Dick in the *Sod House Frontier* recall his vivid descriptions of life among permanent settlers—farmers, doctors, lawyers, and others who came to make their homes on the western prairies. In this companion volume, Dr. Dick has collected voluminous information about the activities of other groups of white men seeking their living beyond the advance of settlement in the land west of the Mississippi River. Fur traders, trappers, soldiers, Indian agents, missionaries, miners, boatmen, freighters, express riders, telegraph and railroad builders, lumberjacks, buffalo hunters, surveyors, cowboys, and sheep herders are among the characters described in pages crowded with curious anecdotes and colorful descriptions.

Most of Mr. Dick's subjects traveled daily or at frequent intervals, camping along their way, and the theme is that of life on the march. How the people adjusted themselves to the routine of caravan or steamboat offers many contrasts. Mormon ladies conducted quilting parties on their western pilgrimage, and ingenious men of their number measured the daily mileage by devices fastened on wagon wheels, wrote guidebooks, and constructed ferries that were commercialized to advantage in the western traffic. Packers on the Sante Fé trail planted mint along their route to be used by weary travelers for refreshing drinks. Turkeys crossed the plains to market in Denver. Even the cattle became so habituated to a life of travel that they had to be retrained to stay in one place when they reached their destinations. Occasionally there is a wearisome similarity in the travel epic;

for example, tin cups, plates, and kettles were repeated in the equipment lists of surveyor, hunter, trapper, and prospector, and dried apples and salt pork were of universal importance in their food supplies. But even in these cases the reader finds interesting inclusions, for soldiers on the plains in the 1870's had a variety of vegetables—steamed, pressed, and dried—to carry conveniently in packs on scouting expeditions.

Over thirty illustrations, reproduced from contemporary periodicals, paintings, and photographs, have been selected with care. The comprehensive bibliography is conveniently arranged to aid in further reading on each subject.

The geographical territory embraced in this volume has been enlarged from that of the *Sod House Frontier* to include, according to the author, the "whole northern portion of the United States from the Mississippi to, and including, the Rocky Mountains." Minnesota west of the Mississippi, however, is of minor importance in the general sweep of the book. There is mention of fur traders, Indian agents, missionaries, life at Fort Snelling, and boat and wagon traffic along the Red River, but the most vivid chapters are those dealing with life along the Platte and the Missouri. Only prairie game is considered in market hunting. The chapter on lumbering, which does refer entirely to Minnesota and Wisconsin, seems almost inappropriate in a book dealing largely with the movement overland by stagecoach, pony express, steamboat, or railroad.

The helpful end-paper maps, with numerous locations for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, some for Wyoming, and fewer for Montana, Colorado, and Minnesota, give a key to the region under consideration. It is not clear, however, why Cold Spring or St. Peter in Minnesota appear on the maps at all. This reviewer was unable to locate any mention of the former in the text, and references to "St. Peter's" all mean the settlement at Mendota, not the town indicated on the map. The St. Peter's River and the Minnesota River are listed separately in the index and are mentioned several times in the text without indication that the names refer to the same stream. Minnesota readers will find this book of greatest value for learning about western and southwestern neighbors, since it contains little that is new or unique about the upper Mississippi Valley.

EVADENE BURRIS SWANSON

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

The Hero in America: A Chronicle of Hero Worship. By DIXON WECTER. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1941. 530, viii p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

The American people, leading an unsettled life and confronted with change on every side, have an urgent need for symbols of permanence and unity: the flag, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the great men whom they regard as institutions. There are certain basic requirements for America's heroes. They must be men whom democracy has selected, not those who have been thrust upon it; they must have rendered public service; they must be doers of deeds, although modestly disclaiming any pre-eminence or excellence; they must be men of high reputations. If the public likes them, it is likely to call them by nicknames; it may vilify and caricature them; it will probably sympathize with their struggles with misfortune, physical or economic; but it will never deify them until they have died, preferably at the height of conquest. "The hero who gives his life as the last sacrifice in the crucible of fire is supremely great."

All these and many more things about hero worship Mr. Wecter tells in this examination of those to whom the American nation has given more or less permanent recognition. The traditional heroes of history are all considered here—Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Lee, and Grant; some secondary ones—Captain John Smith, Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, Johnny Appleseed, and Buffalo Bill; and a twentieth-century group whose achievements are too recent to make their places in the hall of fame secure—Bryan, Edison, Ford, Wilson, Lindbergh, and the two Roosevelts.

The book is not a mere collection of biographies of the great and the near great; it is rather a probing for the bases of their fame. The author examines the mass mind to evolve a pattern of hero worship. He presents the career of the hero, pointing out what traits and what actions most endeared him to the people, and what they said and thought about him. He seeks to determine whether his subject's fame is the result of fortunate circumstances, of deliberate propaganda, of the adverse fortunes of close rivals, or of the personal attributes of the hero himself. In this fashion, and without the aid of a modern Gallup poll, he charts the rise and fall of popular favor, with explanations of success and ventures of predictions of future trends.

The author has been aided in his preparation by a study of contemporary opinion in the form of pamphlets, cartoons, and newspapers, a perusal of "fan mail" wherever it has been available, verbal consultations with authorities on special subjects, and a wide reading of the mass of current productions in the field of biography. There are numerous sketches of minor figures, and discussions and commentaries on phases in the reading habits of Americans, such as the almanac era, the McGuffey's *Reader* influence, and the dime novel vogue. The narrative is enlivened by the inclusion of anecdotes and incidents and apt quotations, and by the author's own humorous phrasing and epigrams. Woodcuts at the beginning of each of the eighteen chapters, thirty full-page illustrations, footnotes, and an index complete the volume, which is appropriately bound in red and blue.

The writer of the more serious type of biography, compelled to consider every aspect of his subject's career, as well as the interplay of motives and events, may begrudge Mr. Wecter his opportunity for selectiveness in a work of this nature. But no charge of oversimplification or inadequacy of treatment can be justly brought against a production that so ably fulfills its design, as does this one, of telling the story of leadership in America as mirrored in its heroes and in hero worship.

ALICE E. SMITH

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

Consumers' Cooperatives in the North Central States. By LEONARD C. KERCHER, VANT W. KEBKER, and WILFRED C. LELAND, JR. Edited by ROLAND S. VAILE. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1941. xvi, 431 p. \$3.50.)

This is the best book that has appeared about the consumers' co-operatives in the United States. In closely packed form, the authors present a mass of information concerning the workings of consumers' co-operative enterprises in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Although it is not an easy book to read, it will probably serve as a handbook for present and future "co-ops."

The editor has divided the book into three sections. The first two sections analyze the general functions and possibilities of consumers' co-operatives, and the third section presents case histories of various individual co-operatives. There is a selected bibliography, but no

index. Numerous tables present data on the practical aspects of the various co-operatives studied. Several maps locate the individual co-operatives and special and regional groupings.

The first section, by Professor Kercher, pays special attention to the Finnish co-operatives. He shows how they grew out of the Social Democratic movement which the Finnish immigrants brought with them. An additional cause was the social and personal insecurity in the north woods region about the turn of the century. This area had a declining lumber industry, its mining was subject to severe fluctuations, and agriculture was only getting a toehold. In such a situation, consumers' co-operatives promised to conserve income, at the same time that they fitted in with the ideological background of the Finnish immigrants. Professor Kercher traces the growth of individual co-operatives and of the local and regional federations which followed the spread of successful co-operation.

In the second section Mr. Kebker looks at consumers' co-operatives from the standpoint of the economist. In a dynamic society, changes in fashion and technology, monopolistic competition, monetary fluctuations, and private ownership present grave problems for the consumers' co-operatives as well as for the privately owned firm. To take just one problem: shall co-operatives try to follow the whims of fashion, with an occasional piling up of inventory as a result, or shall they concentrate on standardized goods and allow their members to purchase some of their goods elsewhere? Mr. Kebker analyzes these problems and proposes some solutions. This theoretical analysis would not be complete without a discussion of a co-operative commonwealth, and Mr. Kebker concludes his section with a brief survey of the theoretical bases of such a commonwealth. This is probably the weakest chapter in the book, for it is difficult to present a blueprint for an ideal society in fifteen pages.

The last section is the most interesting part of the book to the historian. In it, Professor Kercher and Mr. Leland have given the case histories of a number of co-operative organizations. These include the co-operative at Cloquet, and the Central Cooperative Wholesale of Superior. In the future, students of the economic and social history of the North Central area will of necessity turn to this section for source materials.

RODNEY C. LOEHR

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

MR. VERNE E. CHATELAIN ("The Federal Land Policy and Minnesota Politics, 1845-60") is director, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, of the St. Augustine Historical Program at St. Augustine, Florida. In 1929-30 he served as acting assistant superintendent of the society, and he contributed an article on "The Public Land Officer on the Northwestern Frontier" to the issue of this magazine for December, 1931. Dr. Merrill E. Jarchow ("Early Minnesota Agricultural Societies and Fairs") is a member of the history faculty in the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Brookings. He is the author of an unpublished study of the history of agriculture in Minnesota. Dr. Grace Lee Nute ("Hudson's Bay Company Posts in the Minnesota Country"), curator of manuscripts on the society's staff, is well-known to readers of this magazine for her articles and book reviews, especially in the fields of the French and British regimes in the Northwest. Her latest book, *The Voyageur's Highway*, was published by the society in June of this year. Mr. G. Hubert Smith ("The Archives of Military Posts") is assistant state supervisor of the Minnesota State-wide Archaeological and Historical Research Survey. For the National Park Service, he directed excavations on the site of Fort Ridgely from 1936 to 1939, and his account of what was accomplished there appears in this magazine for June, 1939. The reviewers include Dr. Charles M. Gates of the department of history in the University of Washington at Seattle; Dr. Rodney C. Loehr of the history faculty in the University of Minnesota; Miss Alice E. Smith, curator of manuscripts on the staff of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; and Dr. Evadene Burris Swanson, who has contributed numerous articles and book reviews to this magazine.

The first edition of *The Voyageur's Highway* by Dr. Nute, issued by the society in June, has been completely exhausted, and a second edition, consisting of three thousand copies, has been published. Members who wish to purchase extra copies of this work may obtain them from the society at seventy-five cents each. The fact that four

thousand copies of this work were disposed of in three months is only one indication of the enthusiasm with which it was received. Hundreds of letters of appreciation, usually accompanied by orders, reached the society and the author during the summer. They came from as far east as Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York; as far west as California and Montana; and as far south as Texas. Such Minnesota resorts as Gunflint Lodge and the Wilderness Outfitters of Ely disposed of hundreds of copies of the volume during the tourist season, and Twin City book stores ordered them by the dozen.

Miss Marjorie Edgar's article on "Imaginary Animals of Northern Minnesota," which appeared in the issue of this magazine for September, 1940, is reprinted under the title "Legendary Minnesota Animals" in the *Conservation Volunteer* for May. The June issue of the same magazine contains a revised version of Dr. Nute's paper on "The Lure of Old Frontenac," originally presented at the Frontenac session of the state historical convention of 1939.

On August 15 Dr. Guy Stanton Ford became managing editor of the *American Historical Review*. Dr. Ford, who retired as president of the University of Minnesota in June, is a former president of the Minnesota Historical Society and a member of its executive council.

Dr. Nute is the author of an "interpretation of the Richard Haines murals" in the *Fort Snelling Round Tower*, which was published in the form of a six-page leaflet for distribution during the Eucharistic Congress in June. A special exhibit of six water colors by Peter Rindisbacher, arranged jointly by the society and the Fort Snelling authorities, is now on display in the Round Tower Museum. They are shown through the courtesy of the United States Military Academy at West Point, which owns eighteen paintings of Minnesota interest by this artist (see *ante*, 20: 54-57). Future exhibits of the remaining pictures have been planned.

A correspondence course on Minnesota history was conducted for the University of Minnesota by Dr. Beeson during the spring quarter.

The following nineteen members joined the society during the quarter ending on June 30: Dr. C. A. Aling of Minneapolis, Dr. H. B. Annis of Minneapolis, Dr. Harvey O. Beek of St. Paul, the Rev. R. J. Connoles of St. Paul, George B. Engberg of Cambridge,

Herbert C. Feig of Raymond, Oscar E. Goethe of St. Paul, Mrs. Serena H. Goward of Aitkin, Anna B. Green of St. Paul, Paul S. Harris of Minneapolis, Dr. T. J. Kinsella of Minneapolis, Dr. C. J. Martinson of Wayzata, Mrs. Otto Metzroth of St. Cloud, Gertrude E. Murtfeldt of Minneapolis, Mrs. Anna R. Richardson of St. Paul, Harold J. Richardson of St. Paul, Raymond A. Scallen of Minneapolis, Mrs. Bunn T. Willson of Rochester, and Cushing F. Wright of St. Paul.

The historical societies of Crow Wing and Pope counties became institutional members of the society during the second quarter of 1941.

In the three months from April 1 to June 30, the society lost five members by death—Charles H. McGill of St. Paul on April 7, Dr. Albin E. Westling of Minneapolis on April 12, W. E. Easton of Stillwater on May 23, Mrs. Mary A. Brisley of Minneapolis on May 31, and John Fesenbeck of Cloquet on June 14.

The superintendent spoke on the society and its work before the St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in the Historical Building on April 8, on "Minnesota Geographic Names" before an organization of the Andrew Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis on May 16, on "The Roots of the Community" before the Rice County Historical Society at Northfield on May 20, on "The Story of Transportation in Minnesota" before the Cook County Historical Society at Grand Portage on June 7, on the county historical society and its work before the Pipestone County Old Settlers Historical Society at Pipestone on June 14, and on "What the Museum Means to the Community" at the dedication of the museum of the Washington County Historical Society at Stillwater on June 20. Miss Nute presented an address on "Hudson's Bay Company Posts in the Minnesota Country" before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting in Milwaukee on April 24; she spoke on the "Adventures of an Author" at Hamline University on April 7; and she participated in an interview on early Minnesota settlements in the vicinity of Fort Snelling over radio station WMIN on June 2. Mr. Babcock spoke on "The Lure of Minnesota" before the Newport Women's Club on April 23, on "The History of Old Grand Portage" before the Washington High School Faculty Club of St.

Paul on April 30, on "Carver's Cave" before the St. Paul Junior Pioneer Association on May 1, and on "Things Past and Things Present" at the dedication of the Galtier memorial in St. Paul on June 10. "Historic Spots in Minnesota" was the title of a talk given by Mr. Beeson before members of an American Legion auxiliary in Minneapolis on June 17.

Does anyone have a copy of the *Minneapolis City Directory* for 1905 that he would be willing to donate to the society? The library's copy of this volume is so worn from frequent use that it can no longer be rebound. Directories, like census records, are receiving heavy use at present by individuals who are searching for proof of residence, birth, and citizenship.

ACCESSIONS

Northeastern Minnesota in 1856 is described in the part of the diary of Joseph T. Mills that has been photographed for the society through the courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Mills traveled up the St. Croix River through Pine and Carlton counties to Superior, made an excursion along the North Shore of Lake Superior, and followed the course of the St. Louis River.

Some sixty letters written by Knute Nelson during the Civil War are among the valuable additions to his papers recently presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ida G. Nelson of Alexandria (see *ante*, 14: 437). The future Minnesota senator wrote most of these letters during the years from 1861 to 1864 while he was serving with the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Most of them are written in Norwegian. Included in the gift are Nelson's notes on the election of 1863 and on various phases of the war. There is also a description, "written to pass away time" at Baton Rouge in the fall and winter of 1863-64, of the three Christmas days spent in the army.

A record of the Granges organized in Minnesota from 1868 to 1873 by Oliver H. Kelley, Daniel R. Farnham, and others is to be found in a manuscript volume recently received from Mr. Usher L. Burdick of Washington. The name of the organizer, the date of organization, the number of charter members, and the names of the officers from 1869 to 1873 are given for each Grange.

Dr. James C. Ferguson of St. Paul has presented thirty letters written to Thomas R. Forbes, a son of Major William H. Forbes, who was long connected with the Minnesota fur trade and who later served as Indian agent at Fort Totten. The letters were written between 1874 and 1876, while the younger Forbes was a student in St. Mary's College at Montreal. Most of them were written from Fort Totten by his mother, who tells of life at the Dakota military post and reports on the death of Major Forbes in 1875. Dr. Ferguson also has presented a miniature trunk, once the property of Major Forbes, in which papers were placed for safekeeping, a carpetbag, and a toy threshing machine.

An account book kept from 1885 to 1924 by William D. Morse of Minneapolis has been presented by his son, Dr. Horace T. Morse of the University of Minnesota, through the courtesy of Dr. Rodney C. Loehr of St. Paul. The financial accounts of the Minnesota and Dakota Realty Company, of which Morse was vice-president, and of the insurance firm of Morris and Morse are included in the volume. In the name of Mrs. Carl Newbury of Walnut Creek, California, Dr. Morse also has presented several articles of women's clothing and a breech-loading cavalry carbine.

Drawings, books, and pamphlets relating to his career are the gifts of Mr. Charles L. Bartholomew of Minneapolis, who is widely known as a cartoonist under the pseudonym of "Bart." Included are the original drawings for thirty-three cartoons prepared for the *Minneapolis Journal* and relating for the most part to topics of local interest, and two books of cartoons reprinted from the *Journal* of 1895 and 1904. There are also a number of books and articles about Mr. Bartholomew's work and about his connection with the Federal School of Illustrating and Cartooning of Minneapolis.

A copy of a doctoral dissertation on the "Economic History of Minnesota Agriculture from 1837 to the Beginning of Diversification," submitted by Merrill E. Jarchow in the University of Minnesota in 1941, is the gift of the author. Mr. Milan W. Jerabek has presented a copy of a master's thesis on the "Czechs in Minnesota," prepared at the University of Minnesota in 1939.

An Assumption sash of a type worn by the voyageurs of the fur trade era is the gift of Miss Annie Carpenter of St. Paul. This sash,

which is six inches wide and nearly eleven feet long, was obtained by the donor's father, probably in the neighborhood of Pembina. It is woven in an arrow-like design in red, blue, green, and yellow stripes, and is typical of the sashes manufactured in L'Assomption County, near Montreal. The voyageurs fastened to such sashes the beaded pouches in which they carried their pipes, tobacco, and accessories. The sashes also were staple articles of barter in the fur trade with the Indians.

Several interesting items relating to the career of Colonel Josiah Snelling, who built the Minnesota fort that bears his name, have been presented by members of the Snelling family. A large silver watch that Snelling carried during the War of 1812 is the gift of the Misses Abbie H. and Marion I. Snelling of Peoria, Illinois. His commission as a lieutenant, issued in 1808, and a silver mourning ring worn by his widow after his death in 1828 have been presented by Mrs. L. W. Hall and Miss Marion Snelling Hall of Cincinnati.

Among the Civil War items added to the military collection are an octagon barreled rifle, from Mr. Thorn Rice of St. Paul, and a pair of epaulettes and a sash, from Mr. R. D. Stewart of St. Paul. A khaki uniform coat worn by a member of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War is the gift of Mr. A. C. O'Brien of St. Paul. In the name of the Third United States Infantry, Major Floyd E. Eller of Fort Snelling has presented a German artillery helmet and eleven framed photographs of Fort Snelling.

A number of articles that belonged to and were used by Bishop Henry B. Whipple have been received from his granddaughters, Mrs. J. W. Burt and Mrs. B. W. Scandrett of St. Paul, and from Mrs. W. D. Beadie of Windom. Included are a clergyman's coat and hat, a purple stole, a convocation robe, five hoods representing honorary degrees awarded by English universities, and a leather hatbox.

A large silver loving cup presented to Bishop James D. Morrison of Duluth in 1921 and a photograph of the bishop have been received from the estate of the late Mrs. Harriet T. Morrison of Ogdensburg, New York.

Fifty-seven coins, most of which are of Scandinavian origin, a bronze medal of the University of Christiania, and badges of the Nor-

wegian Singing Society's American trip of 1905, of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress of 1924, and of the Norwegian Knife and Fork Club, all from the estate of the late E. H. Hobe of St. Paul, have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ragnhild Brodie of New Orleans.

A two-piece white challis wedding dress, worn in 1890 by Mrs. Carrie Dockstader and presented by her daughter, Mrs. Irma Cummings of St. Paul, is a recent addition to the society's costume collection. A high-school graduation dress, a brocaded velveteen basque, and several pieces of jewelry are the gifts of Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing. Miss Cecelia Otis of Tarrytown, New York, has presented a brown silk brocaded skirt of the late 1870's, a two-piece green dress, and a black taffeta and lace evening wrap. An embroidered nightgown of the 1860's has been received from Miss Florence Willson of Minneapolis. A collection of infant's clothing has been presented by Mrs. Arthur Katz of St. Paul; and a quilt for an infant's bed, made by Mrs. Nancy Galbraith Irvine, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Cushing F. Wright of St. Paul. Miss Alice Forepaugh of St. Paul has given several items from the estate of Mrs. H. Sahlgaard, including a pair of high women's shoes and a stereoscope with views.

Recent additions to the society's picture collection include 450 photographs, most of which are views of St. Paul and its vicinity about 1895, from Mr. A. Irber of St. Paul; six photographs of Fort Snelling in 1903, from Mr. Abram K. Sleeper of St. Paul; two pictures of Red River carts in 1858, presented by Mr. Thomas W. Andrew of Philadelphia, through the courtesy of Miss Cleora Wheeler of St. Paul; and a small photograph of a similar cart, from Mr. Drake Lightner of St. Paul.

"The 1st of January, 1857, found me at the little village of Winona, Minnesota, where I taught a class of students during the balance of the winter," writes Major Robert M. McDowell in a personal memoir quoted in *The Lowmans in Chemung County*. This genealogy, compiled by Seymour Lowman (Elmira, New York, 1938. 237 p.), has recently been acquired by the society. Major McDowell, a civil engineer, helped to survey and locate a land grant railroad from Winona to the Big Sioux River. Experiences with Indians and

a dangerous encounter with wolves on a trip to St. Paul are described in the memoir. Minnesotans are represented in a number of other recent additions to the genealogical collection. Sketches of several members of the Dodd family in Minnesota, including William B. Dodd, who built the Dodd Road and lost his life in the defense of New Ulm in 1862, appear in a *Genealogy and History of the Daniel Dod Family in America, 1646-1940* by Allison Dodd and Joseph F. Folsom (Bloomfield, New Jersey, 1940. 425 p.). Minnesota lawyers, physicians, and portrait painters appear in Mortimer E. Cooley's *Cooley Genealogy* (Rutland, Vermont, 1941. 1199 p.), which includes a biographical sketch of Jerome E. Cooley of Duluth. A former St. Paul journalist and real-estate dealer, James A. Nowell, is the subject of a sketch appearing in a volume on the *Nowell and Allied Families* (New York, 1941. 229 p.).

Other genealogies recently added to the society's extensive collection of such works include: Purl M. Agee, *A Record of the Agee Family* (Independence, Missouri, 1937. 330 p.); Regis Roy, *La Famille d'Ailleboust* (Montreal, Canada. 11 p.); Lydia M. Austin, *A History of Rev. William Austin and His Wife, Elizabeth, with the Names and Addresses of Their Living Descendants*, vol. 1 (New York, 1940. 40 p.); George E. Baldwin, *The Descendants of Deacon Aaron Baldwin of North Branford, Conn. 1724-1800* (Forestville, New York, 1907. 102 p.); Mrs. Margaret P. Brown, *Brown-Lafferty-Drysdale-Chamberlain Ancestry* (Peoria, 1936. 71 p.); Blanche B. Bryant, *The Progenitors and Descendants of Thomas Page Brown and Sarah (Sally) Parker* (Springfield, Vermont, 1938. 137 p.); Kendrick Grobel, *David Arms Brown and Cleora Augusta Towne, and Their Ancestry and Descendants* (Stafford Springs, Connecticut, 1940. 40 p.); Harriet M. Grover, *Highlights of the Folger Family, with a Brief Genealogy* (Berkeley, California, 1939. 73 p.); Winslow H. Foster, *The Ancestry of Winslow Howard Foster and That of His Wife Anna Mabel (Burr) Foster of Ludington, Michigan* (Ludington, 1941. 71 p.); Jesse D. Fry, *Embracing a Sketch of the Fry and Pinch Families* (Columbiaville, Michigan. 23 p.); John B. Nichols, *Edward Garfield (1575-1672) of Watertown, Mass.* (Washington, 1939. 8 p.); Willard H. Gildersleeve, *Gildersleeve Pioneers* (Rutland, Vermont, 1941. 337 p.); Mrs. Margaret P. Brown, *Harker-Higley Ancestry*, part 2 (Peoria, Illinois, 1931. 112 p.); Ralph C. Hawkins, *A Hawkins Genealogy 1635-1939*.

Record of the Descendants of Robert Hawkins of Charlestown, Massachusetts (Richmond Hill, New York, 1939. 316 p.); Mable Ann Hinkhouse, *The Name, Family, & Pedigree of "Hinghaus," with Brief History* (Takoma Park, Maryland, 1940. 28 p.); Edward Johnson, *Family History, Centered around Peter Johnson and Catherine (Hunter) Johnson* (Valier, Pennsylvania, 1940. 27 p.); Alta K. Christophel, *Ascending and Descending Genealogy of the Children of Joseph Kurtz and Lydia Zook* (Mishawaka, Indiana, 1940. 20 p.); Charles Leese, *The Lawrence Leese Family History; Two Centuries in America (1741-1941)* (Frankfort, Kentucky, 1941. 214 p.); Fred W. Cheney, *The Littles and Youngmans of Peterborough, New Hampshire, and Their Descendants* (Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1940. 23 p.); Anne M. McClees, *Alexander Low and His Descendants in America* (Freehold, New Jersey, 1940. 8 p.); G. W. Mason, *Ancestors and Descendants of Elisha Mason and His Wife, Lucretia Webster* (Litchfield, Connecticut, 1911. 116 p.); Samuel E. Massengill, *Records on the Henry Massengill Memorial and Directory near Johnson City, Tennessee* (Bristol, Tennessee, 1940. 10 p.); Lula P. O'Conner, *The O'Conner-Conner-Simmons Families* (Southern Pines, North Carolina, 1941. 81 p.); Mrs. Margaret P. Brown, *A Genealogy List for Peter Pfeiffer (Pifer), George Pfeiffer, Anna Barbara (Pfeiffer) Bietsch (Beach) Margaretha Anna (Pfeiffer) Nicklas* (Peoria, Illinois, 1934. 23 p.); John J. Porter, *The Ancestors of Jermain and Louise Porter* (Hagerstown, Maryland, 1940. 2 vols.); William P. Powell, *Some Descendants of the Connecticut and Massachusetts Branch of the Powell Family* (Springfield, Massachusetts, 1931. 16 p.); Margaret M. Strong Hale, *Genealogy of the Ragland Families and Numerous Other Families in America with Whom They Have Intermarried* (St. Louis, 1928. 121 p.); Mary E. Colby, *The Richardson Family, Pioneers of Oregon and Utah* (Dallas, Oregon, 1940. 39 p.); Hopewell L. Rogers, *Rogers; Some of the Descendants of Giles Rogers, An Immigrant to Virginia in 1664* (Louisville, Kentucky, 1940. 114 p.); Edward R. Sandiford, *Some More Descendants of John and Elinor Whitney* (Bloomfield, New Jersey, 1941. 8 p.); and John R. Wilbor and Benjamin F. Wilbour, *The Wildbores in America; A Family Tree*, vol. 4 (Baltimore, Maryland, 1940. 298 p.).

Among general compilations of value to the genealogist recently received are an *Index to the Lineage Books of Daughters of Founders*

and Patriots (Denver, 1941. 63 p.) ; *Family Bible Records* collected by Elizabeth Hayward (Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1941. 29 p.) ; and volume 2 of *Pioneer Families of the Midwest* by Blanche L. Walden (Atkins, Ohio, 1941. 127 p.).

Among local histories acquired during the second quarter of 1941 are: Edward W. Cooch, *The Battle of Cooch's Bridge Delaware, September 3, 1777* (Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, 1940. 120 p.) ; Annie W. Burns, *Maryland Genealogies and Historical Recorder*, vol. 1 (Washington, 1941. 113 p.) ; Samuel Mason, *Historical Sketches of Harford County, Maryland* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1940. 119 p.) ; *Wenham Town Records, 1730-1775* (Wenham, Massachusetts, 1940. 292 p.) ; Joseph C. Hagar, *Marshfield, The Autobiography of a Pilgrim Town* (Marshfield, Massachusetts, 1940. 334 p.) ; H. Stanley Craig, *Salem County Wills Recorded in the Office of the Surrogate at Salem, N. J., 1804-1830; 1831-1860* (Merchantville, New Jersey. 2 vols.) ; Mrs. Sterling B. Jordan, *Tombstone Records of Eighteen Cemeteries in Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y.* (White Plains, New York, 1941. 52 p.) ; Robert O. DeMond, *The Loyalists in North Carolina during the Revolution* (Durham, North Carolina, 1940. 286 p.) ; Clarence W. Griffin, *Western North Carolina Sketches* (Forest City, North Carolina, 1941. 96 p.) ; Thomas F. Hickerson, *Happy Valley, History and Genealogy* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1940. 244 p.) ; Ophia D. Smith, *Old Oxford Houses and the People Who Lived in Them* (Oxford, Ohio, 1941. 149 p.) ; E. A. Weston, *A History of Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa.: Its Homes and Its People* (Brooklyn, Pennsylvania, 1889. 282 p.) ; Katharine T. Obear, *Through the Years in Old Winnsboro* (Columbia, South Carolina, 1940. 258 p.) ; Birney C. Batcheller, *People of Wallingford* (Brattleboro, Vermont, 1937. 328 p.) ; Warren E. Booker, *Historical Notes, Jamaica, Windham County, Vermont* (Brattleboro, Vermont, 1940. 244 p.) ; Eliza T. Davis, *Frederick County, Virginia, Marriages, 1771-1825* (1941. 129 p.) ; Augusta B. Fothergill, *Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87, Other Than Those Published by the United States Census Bureau* (1940. 142 p.) ; and Nettie B. Cooper, *History of Prospect Valley Dedicated to the Memory of the Families of John and Phoebe (Conaway) Chalfant Melville and Christena (Chalfant) Bartlett* (Fairmont, West Virginia, 1940. 170 p.).

L. M. F.

NEWS AND COMMENT

"PROBLEMS and Opportunities in the Field of Business History" are discussed by Ralph M. Hower in the *Bulletin* of the Business Historical Society for April. Professor Hower describes some of the "specific jobs to be done in the field," such as the preparation of histories of individual firms, the study of the development of an entire industry, and the tracing of the evolution of marketing, accounting, and retailing. He also presents some of the problems connected with source materials for business history and their preservation, and mentions the "restricted means of publication" for articles on the subject. An organ for the publication of such articles has been provided recently in the *Journal of Economic History*, the first issue of which appeared in May. Included in the number are articles on "Land Policy and Tenancy in the Prairie States" by Paul W. Gates, and on Terence Vincent Powderly, the leader of the Knights of Labor from 1879 to 1893, by Harry J. Carman.

A series of eight bulletins on *The Challenge to Democracy* has been issued under the direction of the extension service and the experiment station of the Iowa State College at Ames. Included are *Democracy on Trial* by John A. Vieg, *The Citizen and the Power to Govern* by John H. Powell, *The Family Farm in the Machine Age* by Louis Bernard Schmidt, *The Test of Citizenship* by V. Alton Moody, *Democracy and Nationalism* by Clarence H. Matterson, *Toward a New Rural Statesmanship* by Earle D. Ross, *Toward a Better Public Administration* by H. C. Cook, and *The Machine and Democracy* by Charles H. Norby. All the authors are members of the history and government staff in the Iowa State College. Copies of the bulletins may be obtained from the college.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park was formally dedicated by President Roosevelt on June 30. His dedicatory remarks were preceded by short addresses by Dr. R. D. W. Connor, archivist of the United States, and Dr. Samuel E. Morison, professor of history in Harvard University. The museum portions of the library were opened to the public after the dedication exercises, and within three

weeks over six thousand visitors had viewed the exhibits. An admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged by the museum. There will be no charge for the use of the library, which has not yet been opened.

"For twenty-five years Henry de Tonty was the most dominant figure in the Mississippi Valley," writes Edmund R. Murphy in his recent biography of *Henry de Tonty, Fur Trader of the Mississippi* (Baltimore, 1941. 129 p.). His travels and his fur-trading excursions in the period from 1678 to 1704 "extended from the far north, near Hudson's Bay to eastern Texas. He touched most of the states now watered by the Mississippi and the Lakes, with the possible exception of Iowa and Minnesota." That this French trader of the Illinois country had some influence in the Minnesota country, however, is evident from Mr. Murphy's statement that Tonty "revealed the economic importance of the Mississippi Basin, pointed out the English menace, and revived the flagging interest of the French court in the Louisiana country." The writer contends that Tonty should be "accorded the place, independent from that of La Salle, which he deserves."

Two long and detailed sections of a "critical essay" by Jean Delanglez on "Hennepin's *Description of Louisiana*" have been published in *Mid-America* for January and April. With the later installment appears an announcement that these and additional sections will be published in book form in the near future. When Father Delanglez' volume appears, it will be reviewed in *Minnesota History*.

A brief sketch of "Daniel Greysolon du Lhut, Coureur de Bois" is contributed to the June issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* by Isura Andrus-Juneau. Emphasis is given to the explorer's ascent of the Bois Brule River in 1680 and his subsequent descent of the St. Croix.

The presidential address presented by Professor Carl Wittke before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting in Milwaukee on April 25 appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June. He deals with "The America Theme in Continental European Literatures," and suggests that students of immigration will find some profitable sources in the prose and poetry of the French, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Italians, the Czechs, and other Europeans. The writer notes that "Professors Stephenson and Blegen have thrown much light upon the America theme in Scandinavian literature," and

he quotes from "Blegen and Ruud's excellent collection of Norwegian songs . . . written by Norwegian poets as a reaction to emigration." "Literature of this kind," writes Dr. Wittke, "has value for the historian. Whatever the original purpose for which it was written, it serves to inform posterity of the life and customs of its day." The study of immigration literature, "on the vague border line of the history of literature and the history of culture," the writer concludes, is one on which "the students of history and the students of literature may profitably combine their research techniques for a better and more complete understanding" of American immigration.

An essay on "Edward Eggleston: Pioneer in Social History" by Charles Hirschfeld is included in a volume entitled *Historiography and Urbanization: Essays in American History in Honor of W. Stull Holt*, edited by Eric F. Goldman (Baltimore, 1941). "In the external circumstances of Eggleston's life are to be found some of the elements that formed the matrix of his conception of history," writes Mr. Hirschfeld. Among them the writer mentions Eggleston's experience as a Methodist minister on the Minnesota frontier.

The origin of a movement that has become an important factor in Minnesota's agricultural life is explained by A. B. Graham in an article on "Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs," which appears in the April issue of *Agricultural History*. Mr. Graham recalls that in 1902 the boys and girls of his school in Springfield Township, Ohio, organized a garden club. Within a year they were discussing the "benefits to be derived from education through the three H's, — the Head, the Heart, and the Hand." Clubs of a similar nature were organized in the early 1900's in Illinois and Iowa. "The fourth H was an afterthought," writes Mr. Graham, "added in 1910, and usually attributed to O. B. Martin of South Carolina."

A Guide to Manuscript Depositories in New York City has been prepared and published by the Historical Records Survey of the WPA (1941. 149 p.). The manuscript resources of no fewer than sixty institutions and public depositories are covered in this *Guide*. In addition, the archives and manuscript holdings of a number of commercial concerns are listed. The forthcoming publication of a "Guide to Ten Major Depositories of Manuscript Collections in New York State (Exclusive of New York City)," which has been compiled by the His-

torical Records Survey and edited by Harry B. Yoshpe, has been announced. This volume, which will be published by the Middle States Association of History and Social Science Teachers, will present a detailed description of the holdings of the "New York State Library at Albany, and nine other important institutions distributed geographically from the Hudson and Champlain valleys in the east to Buffalo in the west."

An all-day conference on local history was held under the auspices of the Iowa State Department of History and Archives at Des Moines on May 9. More than a hundred people attended and twenty-eight Iowa counties were represented. "The conference was planned to coordinate, to assist, and to stimulate the work of societies already organized and likewise to assist those interested individuals in communities where no local town or county organization exists." Among the speakers were Dr. John E. Briggs of the State Historical Society of Iowa, who offered some "Suggestions for New Organizations," and Mr. Kenneth E. Colton, who outlined the "steps to follow in organizing a historical society in a community where none had previously existed."

"As a boy, I had to learn to do everything that could and should be done in home-building — sowing and reaping, feeding and breeding, branding and butchering, breaking horses and opening markets, planting trees and grafting them, knitting and candle dipping, music and handicrafts in family, social, educational, and religious life, all calling for initiative, forethought, ingenuity, and economy." Thus writes Carl E. Seashore in an article on "Pioneering in Iowa," which appears in the June number of the *Palimpsest* as a preprint from a forthcoming volume entitled "Pioneering in Psychology." The author is a son of a Swedish pioneer who settled on the Iowa prairies in 1869.

An article on the "Early History of Hesper," Iowa, published last year by Burr F. Griswold in the *Mabel Record* (see *ante*, 21:204), has been expanded by the author into a longer narrative that appears in the *Record* from April 18 to June 20. The author devotes ten lengthy installments to the story of "Pioneer Days in Hesper Township," which was originally settled in 1851. Sketches of a large number of pioneers of this community, which is near the Minnesota boundary, have been added to the narrative.

The "Reminiscences of a Northern Wisconsin Doctor," Dr. Loran W. Beebe of Superior, are published in the *Wisconsin Medical Journal* for February as one of a series of articles commemorating the centennial of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. Dr. Beebe describes the organization of the Douglas County Medical Society in 1889, he recalls epidemics and health conditions at the Head of the Lakes, and he tells of early hospitals in Superior. The first antitoxin that he used, the writer recalls, was obtained from a physician in Duluth who had a supply.

The *Messages of the Governors of the Territory of Washington to the Legislative Assembly, 1854-1889* have been edited by a former member of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, Dr. Charles M. Gates, as volume 12 of the University of Washington's *Publications in the Social Sciences* (Seattle, 1941. 298 p.). Though the material now made available by Dr. Gates is of primary importance to historians of the Pacific Northwest, there is much to engage the attention of those interested in Minnesota. The people of both regions were concerned with similar problems — the extinguishment of Indian title and the settlement of the Indians on reservations, the survey and settlement of the public lands acquired from the Indians, the attraction of immigrants, the development of agriculture and commerce, and the improvement of transportation. The first territorial governor of Washington was Isaac I. Stevens, who resigned from the army in March, 1853, to accept the appointment and to conduct the Pacific Railroad survey westward from St. Paul. Stevens' interest in a northern transcontinental railroad is reflected in his messages as territorial governor. "The question of a Pacific Railroad is not simply one of domestic intercommunication and of strengthening the fraternal bonds which unite us as a people," he stated in his last message to the legislature on December 3, 1856, "it is the question of a struggle for the commerce of the world." The same opinion was later expressed by James J. Hill.

L. B.

Hudson, Wisconsin, before and after the destructive fire of May 19, 1866, is described by Willis H. Miller in an article that calls attention to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the catastrophe in the *Hudson Star-Observer* for May 22. The author presents an excellent picture of social life in the frontier community of the 1860's.

The St. Croix Valley Historical Society of Wisconsin was organized at Hudson early in May. The organization proposes to preserve "manuscripts, pioneer implements, costumes, books, maps, papers, letters, programs, legends, biographical data, pictures," and to study the history and development of the valley that marks the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Earl of Selkirk's attempt to recruit Irish settlers for his colony on the Red River to assist in its defense against the "North West bullies" is discussed in "Five 'Selkirk' Letters," hitherto unpublished, which have been edited by John Perry Pritchett and Murray Horowitz for publication in the June issue of the *Canadian Historical Review*. All the letters are to or by William J. Macdonnell, one of the two brothers of Miles Macdonnell through whom Selkirk hoped to negotiate with the Irish. They are dated from 1815 to 1818.

A local industry that is of importance in parts of Minnesota as well as in Canada is the subject of an article by Margaret A. MacLeod on "Making Maple Sugar in Manitoba," which appears in the *Winnipeg Free Press* for April 19. Mrs. MacLeod cites examples of the making of maple sugar in the Red River country as early as 1800, drawing upon the journal of Alexander Henry, the younger, for her information. "Red Lake (now in Minnesota) was a great source of sugar," she writes. "One year Henry told of 20 Indian canoes arriving at his post and of buying ten kegs of sugar. He operated a sugar camp near there himself, one year, and brought back to his post 1,600 pounds of sugar, while 300 pounds had been consumed at the camp. He brought back also 36 gallons of syrup."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

One of the most useful publications to be issued by the Minnesota Historical Records Survey is its recent *Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in Minnesota* (1941. 142 p.). This volume makes available a "brief check list of existing State and local public records of births, marriages, deaths, and divorces, with transcripts, abstracts, or citations of legislation requiring or affecting the keeping of records of each of these types." In view of the increasing demand for records of birth, marital status, and the like, this convenient list of the records to be found in each county, township, and municipality of Min-

nesota should be widely used. The Historical Records Survey has issued four more volumes of the *Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota*. In them are listed the records of Hubbard County at Park Rapids (no. 29—157 p.), of Kanabec County at Mora (no. 33—130 p.), of Lincoln County at Ivanhoe (no. 41—119 p.), and of Murray County at Slayton (no. 51—143 p.).

The Minnesota State-wide Archaeological and Historical Research Survey has been inaugurated as a WPA project under the sponsorship of the Minnesota Historical Society, the department of anthropology in the University of Minnesota, the division of state parks, and the state highway department. The new project will be supervised by Mr. Richard R. Sackett of St. Paul, formerly assistant state supervisor of the Minnesota Historical Records Survey. The main object of the new project is a resurvey in the field of the materials collected from 1881 to 1895 by Alfred J. Hill and Theodore H. Lewis. The survey also will make studies of historic sites in the state, and will prepare for publication guides to historic sites and markers.

A popular survey of the "Pre-history of Minnesota" is contributed by Edward W. Schmidt to the June issue of *Our Minnesota*. Both geology and archaeology are considered by the writer, who also devotes considerable space to the Indian tribes found by the early explorers of the region, such as Hennepin and Perrot. In the same issue George Laing describes the "One Million Acres" in the "roadless area" of northeastern Minnesota. "This is the heart of North America, of the New World," he writes. He designates Minnesota as the "peak of the continent," whence "spring rivers that flow to the Arctic, to the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Mexico." The story of the Hardware Mutual Insurance Company of Minnesota, which was established in May, 1899, and is said to have been the first company of its kind, is reviewed by Fletcher Wilson in *Our Minnesota* for May.

Seventeen paintings and lithographs from the Minnesota Historical Society's picture collection were included in an exhibit entitled "The Twin Cities in Early Pictures" which opened at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts on July 7 and was continued throughout July and August. Other pictures in the display, which consisted of thirty items dating from 1842 to 1903, were loaned by the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Public Library, and private collectors. Among the pic-

tures displayed were views of the Falls of St. Anthony, of Minnehaha Falls, of St. Paul and Minneapolis at various stages in their development, of Fort Snelling, and of Mendota. The artists represented included Captain Seth Eastman, who served as commandant at Fort Snelling during the decade of the 1840's; Colonel Alfred Sully, who commanded a Minnesota regiment in the Civil War and led expeditions against the hostile Sioux after the outbreak of 1862; Henry Lewis, who visited Minnesota in 1848 while gathering sketches for a great panorama of the upper Mississippi; J. D. Larpenteur, a French relative of a well-known St. Paul family; Edwin Whitefield, who employed his art to promote the sale of lots in Minnesota townsites; Peter Q. Clausen, a Danish artist who settled in Minneapolis in the 1860's; and Robert Koehler, a former director of the Minneapolis School of Art. In connection with the exhibit, the institute also displayed six water colors by Sully of western forts outside the Twin Cities area, including one of Fort Ridgely in 1855; and thirty-one colored lithographs of Indian scenes by George Catlin, the artist who discovered the Pipestone Quarry in western Minnesota in 1836.

After some searching through the more than six hundred pages in Alexander P. Anderson's *Seventh Reader* (Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, 1941), one discovers that the author was born in the 1860's and lived as a youth "within half a mile of the old stagecoach trail that ran from La Crosse along the river to Red Wing, then through valleys and over prairies towards Cannon Falls, Northfield, and Fari-bault." This information and chapter titles such as "The Pioneers," "Two Goodhue County, Minnesota, Tornadoes," "The Last of the Dugouts," "The Big Woods," and "On the Banks of the Cannon" arouse expectations of finding in this substantial volume some first-rate material on pioneer life in Goodhue County. Unfortunately, however, the references to frontier conditions and characters are vague and widely distributed, and have but slight value for the local historian. Mention should be made of several charming illustrations in color, showing scenes in Goodhue County and views on the Mississippi and Cannon rivers.

The Reverend Hilarion Duerk of Union Hill presents the first of a series of articles under the title "Historical Notes and Occurrences of Southern Minnesota" in the *New Prague Times* for April 3 and the

Le Center Leader for April 17. The opening installments deal with the Chippewa and the Sioux, their habits and customs, their rivalry and warfare, and the practices of the medicine men. Long quotations from letters and diaries of 1845, 1854, and 1861 are presented, but neither the authors nor the localities are given. In the *Leader* the installment for June 5 is devoted to an account of "Pioneer Life" in the Union Hill settlement, and that for June 26 deals with steamboating on the Mississippi. At times the author localizes his narrative in Le Sueur and Scott counties, but he wanders as far afield as Lake Itasca.

A survey of "Homeopathic and Eclectic Medicine in Minnesota," by James Eckman of the division of publications of the Mayo Clinic, appears in the June issue of *Minnesota Medicine* as a chapter in the "History of Medicine in Minnesota" which has been appearing in that magazine for several years. "In many pioneer communities in the early years of the state the only physicians available were homeopaths," writes Mr. Eckman, who describes the organization of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute in 1867. Dr. George B. Weiser's "History of Medicine in Brown County," which constitutes another chapter in the medical history of the state, is concluded in three installments appearing in the April, May, and June numbers of *Minnesota Medicine*. It consists merely of brief biographical statements about physicians who practiced in the county.

The meeting of the National Eucharistic Congress in the Twin Cities from June 23 to 26 focussed attention on Minnesota's Catholic backgrounds and occasioned numerous newspaper articles in this field. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, for example, published in its Sunday issues a series of feature articles dealing with leaders of the church in the Northwest. It opens with a sketch of Archbishop Ireland by Winifred Netherly, in the issue for May 18. This is followed by an account of Father Galtier and his chapel by Marjorie Knowles, June 1; a sketch of Bishop Grace by Isabel Gibson, June 8; a review of the career of Bishop Cretin by Mary Clendenin, June 15; and a sketch of Father Ravoux by Miss Knowles, June 22. The latter issue includes also an account, by Miss Netherly, of the arrival in St. Paul of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet and of the schools and other institutions that they established in the frontier community.

Meetings at Stillwater of the Central Verein, a German Catholic organization, and of the Catholic Aid Association are recalled in the *Social Justice Review* for February. The two organizations held joint conventions in the Minnesota city in 1898 and again in 1910, according to this account.

Only a brief mention of the Mennonite settlements in Minnesota is made by John C. Wenger in his *Glimpses of Mennonite History* (Scottdale, Pennsylvania, 1940). The author gives some attention to the Russian Mennonite migration of the 1870's, which resulted in a number of Middle Western settlements, and he describes the development of a local church conference.

"Like Father, Like Son" is the title of a sketch, by Walter Eli Quigley, of Senator Charles A. Lindbergh and his famous son appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post* for June 21. The writer describes Colonel Lindbergh as the "third in a line of dissenters." He tells of Ola Mansson, a member of the Swedish Riksdag, who emigrated with his wife and infant son in 1860 and settled near Melrose, where Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., spent his boyhood. An account of the latter's career as a Minnesota lawyer and political leader, and particularly of his connection with the Nonpartisan League, makes up the bulk of the article.

Dr. Hildegard Binder-Johnson is the author of a study of the "Distribution of the German Pioneer Population in Minnesota" which appears in the March issue of *Rural Sociology*. "To determine the proportion of German stock in the total population in Minnesota" in 1860 and 1870 was the author's purpose in making this study, which is based upon manuscript census schedules in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. The number of Germans from Europe and the children of Germans were determined for each township in the state. The percentages of German stock for 1860 and 1870 are illustrated on maps, where they are shown in six different shadings. They indicate that the German population centers for both years were in the area about the great bend of the Minnesota River, in Carver, Sibley, Nicollet, and Brown counties.

Many phases of frontier life are touched upon by Dr. Hiram A. Haskell in a little booklet containing a "reminiscence" of his father,

Joseph Haskell of Afton (1941. 21 p.). The writer describes his subject as the "man who broke soil in 1839 for the first farm in what is now Minnesota," an indication that students of agricultural history will find the narrative of more than ordinary interest and value. The elder Haskell, a native of Maine, went to Indiana in 1838. After an attack of malaria he again moved westward, going first to St. Louis and then to Fort Snelling. From the fort he went by boat to St. Croix Falls, and in the St. Croix Valley he selected near the site of Afton the claim upon which he thereafter made his home. "Here, in the fall of 1839, assisted by Mr. Sullivan Norris who was with him, he broke several acres of land." Dr. Haskell recalls the buildings erected on the farm thus established, and he tells of the well a hundred feet deep "which supplied the needs of the household and, in part, of the stock." The cultural and social interests of the family are mentioned. The publications read regularly in this frontier home included the *New York Tribune*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, and the *American Agriculturist*. Among the author's early memories is that of several neighbors who went "from house to house on Christmas morning singing the lovely English carols." As a member of the legislature from 1869 to 1871, Haskell was particularly active in promoting the state's program of education. In addition to a sketch of his father, Dr. Haskell includes in this pamphlet his mother's recollections of "Early Days in Minnesota," a letter written from Pembina by Charles Cavileer in 1890, and some genealogical data.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are featured in issues of the *Christian Science Monitor* for April 7 and May 12, respectively. The communities of the present, their industrial, educational, and recreational advantages, are described, with several pages of each issue devoted to articles about these Minnesota cities. In connection with its discussion of Minneapolis, the Boston newspaper presents articles on the University of Minnesota, the public library and its work, and the flour mills; in discussing St. Paul, it gives special attention to the work of the International Institute, to the university's college of agriculture and the University Farm, and to the Women's Institute.

In the summer number of *Common Ground*, Louis Adamic describes the St. Paul Festival of Nations as a folk festival which dramatizes "to the community the contributions and potentialities of its

various elements" and gives to "people of different backgrounds an opportunity to mingle and work together." Mr. Adamic gives a detailed account of the festival staged by the International Institute of St. Paul in 1939, when he himself was present. The festivals arranged in the Minnesota city in the past decade, he writes, carry an "important and urgent suggestion to the United States as a whole," and that planned for the spring of 1942 "should get national attention."

Eight Minnesota paper mills are listed in a volume which surveys *250 Years of Papermaking in America* (New York, 1940). Only one of the Minnesota firms, the Waldorf Paper Products Company of St. Paul, is the subject of a special historical sketch. A picture of the Northwest Paper Company's mill at Cloquet, however, is included.

As the first of a series of articles on "Conservation Pioneers of Minnesota," Evadene B. Swanson contributes to the June issue of the *Conservation Volunteer* a sketch of Sam F. Fullerton, "Agent to the First Game Commission" established in the state. Fullerton's work as a game conservationist from 1895 to 1911 is described. In the same number, G. N. Rysgaard presents a "Short History of Waterfowl" in Minnesota, citing accounts of explorers who remarked upon the abundance of wild ducks on the frontier lakes and streams. E. V. Willard tells of the organization of the Minnesota state geographic board and discusses some of the problems that it must solve in an article entitled "Our Lakes — What's in a Name?"

Minnesota state parks, recreational reserves, state waysides, state monuments, and state forests are located on a pictorial map recently issued by the divisions of state parks and forestry of the Minnesota department of conservation.

The St. Croix River, "which today means so much to fishermen, played an historic part in the opening of the Northwest," writes Joe MacGaheeran in "A Tribute to the St. Croix," which appears in the June issue of *Golfer and Sportsman*. He tells something of explorers, voyageurs, lumbermen, and early settlers, but his emphasis is upon the sportsmen who have found a fishermen's haven in this stream for half a century.

The stories of the Falls of St. Anthony, of Red Rock, of Hiawatha and Minnehaha, of Winona and Maiden Rock, and of White Bear

Lake are retold by Mrs. Carl T. Thayer in a booklet of *Indian Legends of Minnesota* (16 p.). It is illustrated with pictures furnished by the Minnesota Historical Society.

A Minnesota family — “The Nels Handevichts of Martin County” — is the subject of one of the sixteen family sketches in a volume by J. C. Furnas entitled *How America Lives* (New York, 1941). Economic and social life on a southern Minnesota farm are here described as typified in a family of Danish and German descent.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

About forty-five members of the Anoka County Historical Society attended its annual picnic, which was held at St. Francis on June 14. The program included papers on the history of Anoka County by Mrs. Fannie Lenfest and on the early years of St. Francis by Mrs. L. J. Greenwald. The society accepted an offer, made by Mrs. Inez K. Lowe, of the use of a room in her home for the arrangement and preservation of books and museum objects acquired by the society.

One of the special summer exhibits arranged in the museum of the Blue Earth County Historical Society at Mankato consists of dolls and toys of long ago. A music box that was presented to a little girl seventy years ago and a group of tops are included among the toys. During May, eleven classes with their teachers from various parts of Blue Earth County visited the society's museum.

More than two hundred people attended the annual dinner meeting of the Brown County Historical Society in New Ulm on May 1. A feature of the program was a talk by Mr. T. O. Streissguth, county attorney of Brown County, who reviewed the history of the local district court and of the county attorney's office. The development of the milling industry in Brown County was the subject of a paper presented by Mr. A. F. Anglemeyer. Mr. Fred W. Johnson, president of the society, conducted a historical quiz among members of the audience.

The accomplishments during its first year of the Carver County Historical Society are surveyed in several newspapers of the locality for the last week in April. Included are the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska for April 24, the *Norwood Times* for April 25, and the *Young America Eagle* for April 25. These papers reveal that under

the direction of Mr. O. D. Sell, curator, the society has established a museum at Mayer, and has collected and placed on display some twelve hundred items of local historical interest. The displays have been viewed by nearly two thousand visitors who registered.

A joint meeting of the Chippewa County Historical Society and the Watson Community Club was held at Watson on May 20. Mrs. L. N. Pierce, who was in charge of the program, reviewed the history of the historical society, Miss Edwina Gould outlined the history of the Lac qui Parle mission, and Mr. Harold Lathrop told of the recent restoration of the mission site.

The history of transportation in Minnesota was the subject of an address presented by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, at a meeting of the Cook County Historical Society at Grand Portage on June 7. The meeting was held in the new museum building within the Grand Portage stockade. Many interesting displays had been arranged in cases and labeled for the occasion.

A tour of the country about Long Lake and Orono and a dinner and program at the Burwell School in Minnetonka Mills were the features of a meeting of the Hennepin County Historical Society on June 21. Following the dinner, Mr. Dana Frear, vice-president of the society, led a discussion on the early history of Minnetonka Mills. Temporary markers were placed on sites of historic interest in the community for the benefit of the visitors. A brief "Historical Sketch" of the society and its museum at St. Louis Park has been issued in multi-graphed form.

The Kandiyohi County Historical Society held its first annual meeting at Willmar on June 17. "The history of our county is a stone in the great structure of national history," said Mayor Martin Leaf of Willmar in addressing the meeting. "Every man and woman who helped to develop our county," he continued, "deserves to be remembered." The speaker pointed out that the new society is in touch with more than sixty other county historical societies as well as with the state society.

About sixty people attended a meeting of the McLeod County Historical Society at Brownton on May 23. A paper on the history of the

community, with items drawn from the diary of Captain A. L. Brown, was read by Miss Virginia Baker.

Senator Victor Lawson was the speaker at a meeting of the Meeker County Historical Society at Litchfield on April 7. He took as his subject the organization and activities of the Kandiyohi County Historical Society, with which he is closely associated. The townships of Kingston, Union Grove, and Litchfield have contributed twenty-five dollars each for the purchase of display cases to be used in the Meeker County society's museum.

Mrs. Bunn T. Willson of Rochester was elected president of the Olmsted County Historical Society at a meeting held at Rochester on June 24. She succeeds the late Burt W. Eaton, who had served as head of the society since its organization in 1926. As secretary of the society, Mrs. Willson took the lead in establishing and promoting the organization's excellent museum in the Rochester library building. Other officers named at the recent meeting include Mrs. Jay E. Benedict of Stewartville, vice-president; E. H. Schlitgus of Rochester, second vice-president; Miss Ella Graff of Rochester, secretary; and Lester J. Fiegel of Rochester, treasurer.

An elaborate program marked the annual summer meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, which was held at Henning on June 29. Among the speakers were Mr. Ben Kimber of Girard, who recalled the activities of a baseball nine that made his home township famous in 1889 and succeeding years; Mr. A. P. Mootz, who reviewed the history of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the county; and Mr. E. T. Barnard, who recalled visits to Henning in 1885 and 1886. A monument erected as a memorial to the pioneers of Henning and commemorating the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad at that place in 1881 was dedicated by Judge Anton Thompson, president of the county historical society. A picture of the monument appears with a detailed account of the meeting in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for June 30.

"The Local Historical Society and the Community" was the subject of an address presented by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, superintendent of the state historical society, before the annual meeting of the Pipestone County Old Settlers Historical Society at Pipestone on June 14.

Mr. H. A. Petschow was elected president of the organization, Mrs. Carrie Ludolph was named secretary, and Mr. Charles W. Nuttle is the treasurer for the coming year.

The cultural heritage that residents of Rice County have received from the pioneer settlers of the 1850's was described by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, in an address on "The Roots of the Community" presented at the spring dinner meeting of the Rice County Historical Society in Northfield on May 20. About fifty people attended the meeting. Dr. Larsen was introduced by Mr. Carl L. Weicht, president of the local society, who also reported on the progress of an index of Rice County newspapers that is being made under WPA auspices. The text of Dr. Larsen's address appears in the *Northfield Independent* for August 7.

At the annual meeting of the Roseau County Historical Society, which was held at Roseau on June 16, the following officers were elected: Louis Enstrom, president; Martin Grafthen, vice-president; Jacob Snustad, secretary; and C. B. Dahlquist, treasurer. Plans were made for erecting a bronze marker on the site of the first Lutheran church in the county, which was established at Spruce fifty years ago.

No section of the United States has a "more interesting background than our own Iron Ore Capital," reads an editorial in the *Hibbing Daily Tribune* for April 4, which calls upon the people of the community to meet for the organization of a local historical society. The meeting, which was held on the evening of April 4, resulted in a permanent organization, the Hibbing Historical Society, affiliated with both the Minnesota and the St. Louis County societies. The following officers were elected: Clarence Kleffman, president; David Graham, vice-president; Hubert Dear, secretary; and L. C. Newcombe, treasurer.

Thirteen oil paintings of North Shore scenes, executed about fifty years ago by local artists, have been presented to the St. Louis County Historical Society by Mr. Hansen Evesmith of Fargo, North Dakota. The pictures were displayed during the summer months in the First and American National Bank of Duluth.

Quarters for the Sibley County Historical Society have been made available in the community building at Henderson, according to an

announcement in the *Henderson Independent* for May 9. Equipment is being provided by the city council and local clubs. An appeal for appropriate material to be displayed in the new museum appears in the *Independent* for June 13.

The museum of the Washington County Historical Society, which is in the old warden's residence at Stillwater (see *ante*, p. 219), was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 20. The property was officially presented to the society by Senator Karl Neumeier, who represented Governor Stassen, and it was accepted by the society's president, Mr. E. L. Roney. The dedication address was presented by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen of the state historical society, who explained "What the Museum Means to the Community." The formal program was followed by a silver tea and a tour of the museum. About two hundred people were present. The exhibits were assembled and arranged by committees composed of members of the society, who found people throughout the county ready to co-operate with them. Not only were materials for display readily contributed, but show cases, trucking service, and skilled labor were freely provided by local business firms. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Buckley have been named caretakers of the museum property. A detailed description of the Washington County museum will appear in a future issue of this magazine.

"An area as old in years and as rich in history as that of which Winona is a part has a vast amount of things which should be perpetuated in a museum. Such a collection has been established at the Winona State Teachers college, through the cooperation of several interested organizations, and a variety of evidences of the past are being placed there for permanent keeping." Thus reads an editorial in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for June 21. It is pleasant to note that the Winona County Historical Society is among the organizations that are sponsoring the museum. Included also are the Winona State Teachers College and its alumni society, the Winona County Old Settlers Association, and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Mabel Marvin and Mrs. J. R. McConnon have arranged and labeled the exhibits. The *Republican-Herald* calls upon all who have material of local historical interest to turn it over to the museum, where "it will be kept on display as a lasting record of the development of life in this section of the United States."

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The Eksjo Evangelical Lutheran Church, near Lake Park in Becker County, is the subject of a historical sketch by its pastor, the Reverend R. W. Anderson, in the *Detroit Lakes Record* for June 26. It commemorates the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the congregation by a group of Swedish settlers in 1871.

"The first bill for poor relief in Brown county was allowed by the county supervisors" in March, 1860, according to an article in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for April 5. Fourteen applications for relief from people who lost their means of support in the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 were found in the county commissioners' records for February, 1863. A list of the applicants and of the amount of relief granted to them appears in the *Journal*.

Members of the Cass Lake Junior Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held on April 1, decided that the "most effective single means of attracting tourists and entertaining them would be in the establishing of an historical and Indian museum and an information bureau." The construction of a building for this project began late in April. When completed, it will house the large collections of Indian objects assembled by Mr. F. T. Gustavson.

Miss Edwina Gould relates the story of the organization of the George H. Thomas post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Montevideo in 1882 in the *Montevideo American* for April 11. She presents also an account of its activities in the 1880's, giving special attention to a district encampment held in 1887.

A brief history of the First National Bank of Windom, which marked its sixtieth anniversary in March, appears in the *Cottonwood County Citizen* of Windom for April 2. Some of the material for this account was gleaned from files of the *Citizen* preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society. The *Windom Reporter* for May 23 presents the first installment of a narrative by B. M. Eide, who describes his voyage as an immigrant boy from Norway to America in 1881 and his journey overland by rail to Windom. Additional sections of Mr. Eide's "Reminiscences of Early Days" appear in the *Reporter* for May 30 and June 6.

A wealth of "Crow Wing County Historical Data from 1857 to 1941" has been compiled by Anna Himrod and published in installments in the *Brainerd Tribune* from May 15 to July 17. The opening section deals with "Jurisdictions and Boundaries," enumerating the nations, states, and counties of which the present Crow Wing County has been a part, and presenting the story of its boundaries. This is followed by lists of county officials, May 22 and 29; of post offices that have existed in the county, June 5; of postmasters, June 12 and 19; of Congressional districts and Congressmen, June 26; and of legislative districts and legislators, July 10 and 17.

Attention is called to the value of telephone directories as historical sources, especially for the student of local history, in the *Brainerd Journal Press* for April 18. Bits of information gleaned from Brainerd directories of 1913, 1923, and 1926 are presented.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the *Dodge County Republican* of Kasson is the occasion for the publication in its issue for June 26 of a history of the paper. It reviews the story of the paper since its founding in 1867 by R. D. Hoag and U. B. Shaver. Advertisements in some of the early issues are described, since they "give one an insight of the community and of the times."

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of Douglas County was marked by the presentation of a pageant at Alexandria on June 15. The text of the pageant, which reviews the history of the county and notes the organization of its townships, appears in the *Osakis Review* for June 19 and 26.

An interview with a pioneer teacher at Blue Earth, Miss Flavia Dean, appears in the *Blue Earth Post* for April 24. Miss Dean's name is first found in the records of the local school board for 1879, when the teaching staff consisted of a superintendent and three teachers; she continued to teach until 1909, when the faculty membership had increased to twenty-two.

The fiftieth anniversary of the *Alden Advance* is commemorated in its issue for April 3, which presents a brief history of the paper since the first copy came off the press on April 12, 1891. Attention is called also to a sheet issued by the Alden public schools in 1890, and the text of the first number is reprinted.

Various phases of the history of the Deephaven school are covered in a group of articles appearing in the *Deephaven Argus* from May 16 to June 6. Mrs. John A. Wilson, who provides an introduction, assembled the material for publication. Included are some recollections of the first school erected in the 1890's by a member of the original school board, a general account of the school's history by its present superintendent, a "History of Local Athletics" by A. M. Shuck, an account of the graduating class of 1905 by one of its members, a report on the first Girl Scout organization in the community, and some recollections of early Deephaven teachers by one of their pupils.

"The Last Frontier" is the title of a historical narrative by Bergit Anderson, the first installment of which appears in the *Itasca Progressive* for June 5. In it the author undertakes to present, in a form that is half fiction and half history, the story of the "settlement and growth of the Bigfork Valley." She deals especially with the settlers who established homes in this area of northern Minnesota in the period from 1893 to 1916, particularly before the lumber companies cleared the land of its virgin timber. In her introduction Miss Anderson notes that, like the early settlers who preserve their first log cabins and cut the "wild hay from the old logging roads," she is making an effort to "hang on to our backwoods ways, and keep them from being entirely wiped away." The first two installments deal with the settlement at Bigfork, where the first settlers were Damase Neveau, a Frenchman, and Nels Felstet, a Swede; the third tells of the early settlers in the Evergreen community.

Articles of local historical interest are often included in a column entitled "Up in This Neck of the Woods," which appears in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review*. Pioneering experiences on a farm near Bigfork are recounted in the issue for April 2, which tells of the family of Robert Hensel, who settled there in 1902. The history of the Catholic church in Grand Rapids is reviewed on April 16. Beginning with the issue of April 23, the *Herald-Review* has published a chronology of events of importance in the history of Grand Rapids.

Mr. L. D. Lammon, editor of the *Itasca Iron News*, presents in the issue of his paper for April 3 a "Reminiscent Sketch of Pioneer Days of Canisteo Mining District" on the Mesabi Range. The reminiscences deal for the most part with the colorful personalities who made

mining history in the neighborhood of Coleraine and Bovey. There are recollections of such men as John C. Greenway, the first superintendent in the Canisteo district for the Oliver Iron Mining Company; of L. R. Salsich, who eventually became president of that company; and of scores of others.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Atwater Creamery Company was celebrated by the Kandiyohi County community with appropriate ceremonies on June 12. A feature of the program was a review of the history of the creamery by its officers. The story of the organization of this co-operative industry and of its progress during a half century is briefly outlined in the *Atwater Herald* for June 6.

In its issue for June 12, the *International Falls Press* inaugurates a series of articles entitled "Down the Years with Our Pioneers," in which sketches of early settlers in the border area will be presented. It opens with brief accounts of the careers of Nels L. Olson and of Otis H. Gordon. Some of the transportation problems that the border country pioneers encountered are described in the same issue of the *Press*. Steamboat and stagecoach lines that preceded the railroad are mentioned, and some attention is given to travel by dog team and canoe.

Some reminiscences of a pioneer settler on the North Shore of Lake Superior, John J. Hibbard, are published in the *Two Harbors Times* for June 12. The writer built and operated a sawmill at Burlington Bay in 1857, and two years later he built a mill for the Wieland brothers at Beaver Bay.

The methods used by L. F. Runions, a pioneer farmer near New York Mills, in building a lime kiln on his farm and in burning lime are recalled by his daughter, Mrs. Ida Lein of Rothsay, in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for June 23. She describes the primitive kiln in which wood was burned, and she relates that it was necessary to "keep the fire going continually for six days and six nights" in order to reduce limestone to the "fine white, chalky substance" that was marketable as lime.

Near the original site of the Chapel of St. Paul, on what is now Kellogg Boulevard, a memorial to Father Lucian Galtier, who erected the chapel just a hundred years ago, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 11. About a hundred and fifty descendants of

St. Paul's pioneer settlers, army officers from Fort Snelling, and Catholic dignitaries witnessed the unveiling of the granite boulder with its inscriptions on bronze plaques. One of the plaques bears a portrait of Father Galtier; the other reproduces a picture of his chapel and quotes as follows from a statement by the pioneer priest: "In 1841 and in the month of October, I caused some logs to be cut, prepared and put up and soon after a poor church of logs and fitted so as to remind one of the stable of Bethlehem was built. Now the nucleus of St. Paul was formed. This church thus remained dedicated to Saint Paul and I expressed the wish to call the place by no other name." Among the speakers who participated in the dedication program were Dr. Ernest S. Powell of St. Paul, Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Archbishop Murray of St. Paul.

A periodical with a national circulation, the *Commonweal*, calls attention to the St. Paul centennial in an article by Louis N. Sarback entitled "St. Paul's First Century." It appears in the issue for June 6 and it bears the subtitle, "A miniature glance at a typical American city's history and complexion." The writer tells readers of this Catholic periodical that those attending the Eucharistic Congress in June "will find that the city of St. Paul, in celebrating its first 100 years of existence, has gratefully chosen to signalize its Catholic origin." He describes briefly the frontier French-Canadian settlement for which Father Galtier erected his chapel, and tells of European Catholics who later settled in the community. Among the subjects emphasized are the growth of railroads and the rise of James J. Hill, who "collaborated extensively with his close friend, Archbishop John Ireland, in building the solid superstructure of the Catholic archdiocese."

The centennial of the building of the Chapel of St. Paul is being marked by the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* through the daily publication of brief sketches of "Life in Minnesota in St. Paul's First Hundred Years." The opening article, which appears in the issue of May 16, quotes James M. Goodhue's first impressions of St. Paul from the *Minnesota Pioneer* of May 19, 1849. Many of the sketches that follow consist chiefly of quotations from contemporary newspapers. They were prepared by members of the writer's project of the Minnesota WPA.

Some information about the history of a St. Paul social service institution, the Neighborhood House, is included in a recent booklet about its activities (1941. 8 p.). It was founded, according to this account, in 1897, when the people of Mount Zion Temple organized a sewing class to help Jewish "refugees who had settled in what is now the site of Neighborhood House." Other groups, particularly Mexicans, have since settled in the vicinity, and the settlement house has been reorganized to meet their needs.

The history of the Franklin flour mill, which was established in 1886 by George and John Forsyth, is outlined in the *Franklin Tribune* for May 22. A picture of the original mill, a wooden structure that was destroyed by fire in 1913, accompanies the article. The rebuilding of the mill and the changes in its ownership are covered in the narrative.

A pamphlet reviewing the history of the Opdal Norwegian Lutheran Church, by its pastor, the Reverend T. H. Rossing, was published in connection with the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary on June 8 (48 p.). The story of the congregation is sketched against a background of Scandinavian settlement in Renville County and the Minnesota Valley. It is traced back to the period of the Sioux War and the years when itinerant missionaries served the needs of the settlers in the area.

The founding of an important Rice County industry, the Faribault Woolen Mills, is described in the *Faribault Daily News* for June 26. The firm was established by Carl H. Klemer, a German immigrant of 1848 who settled in Minnesota in 1857 and in Faribault in 1864. After practicing his trade of cabinet making for a time, he established a small factory where carding could be done for local wool growers. From this modest beginning in 1867, the present mill grew, despite setbacks caused by three disastrous fires.

A parish history of more than ordinary length and scope is Mary L. Hagerty's *Meet Shieldsville: The Story of St. Patrick's Parish* (1940. 174 p.). That the book is more than a church record is evident from a glance at the table of contents, which reveals that it contains sections on such subjects as "Irishmen Arrive," "Captain Dodd," "Business 1856-1885," "United States Mail," the organization of the county and the township, local school districts, "Village Ordinances," and

the "Dan Patch Airline." Unfortunately, however, this material is poorly organized, and is presented in haphazard fashion. Interspersed with these items are sections on St. Patrick's Church, its priests, its societies, and the like. More than half of the volume is devoted to biographical sketches.

The histories of two local congregations at Badger in Roseau County have been reviewed in recent issues of the *Herald-Rustler* of Badger. The first, which deals with the history of Our Savior's Congregation, a Norwegian Lutheran church established in 1901, appears in the issue for May 1. A Swedish congregation of the Augustana Synod, the Bethany Lutheran Church, is the subject of the second sketch, which appears in installments in the *Herald-Rustler* for May 8 and 15.

Local history has been the subject of numerous recent articles published in the magazine section of the Sunday issues of the *Duluth News-Tribune*. In the issue for April 13, for example, Orville E. Lomoe tells how "Duluth Won Its Pure Drinking Water." An account of the "Charles W. Wetmore," a whaleback steamer that sailed from Duluth, passed down the St. Lawrence, and crossed the Atlantic in 1891, is presented by Nathan Cohen on April 20. The prophetic speech made by Dr. Thomas Foster at Duluth on July 4, 1868, when he coined the phrase "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," is the subject of an article by Jack McBride published on June 29. The story of J. W. Durham of Roseau, a northern Minnesota pioneer who is said to be the "only remaining Confederate soldier living in the state," is reviewed by Henry Hess in the issue for May 25; and a sketch, by George T. Ness, Jr., of "Minnesota's First Graduate of West Point," James G. S. Snelling of the class of 1845, appears on June 29.

A useful "History of Land Platting in Duluth" by A. B. Horwitz, city planning engineer, appears in three installments in the issues of *Duluth Publicity* for June 21 and 28 and July 5. The narrative covers the period from 1856, when the plat of Oneota was recorded, through 1939. Just four years after the first section of the present city was platted, writes Mr. Horwitz, "there were, in the area which is now Duluth, eleven town sites, scattered along 17 miles of the waterfront between Lakeside and Fond du Lac." They provided "enough building sites for a population of 40,000." The writer records that

platting ceased with the Civil War, but that it was resumed about 1868. A period of great activity was that from 1885 to 1893, when the lumber industry was developing rapidly and the iron deposits of northeastern Minnesota were being discovered.

An interesting chapter in the banking history of southern Minnesota is outlined in an article on the First National Bank of Owatonna, which appears in the *Daily People's Press* of Owatonna for May 25. It calls attention to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the bank by William R. Kinyon and Jason C. Easton, and reviews the story of the connection of three generations of the Kinyon family with the bank.

A brief history of school district 88 in Todd County, written by the present pupils and their teacher, Mrs. Eugene Lindquist, is published in the *Clarissa Independent* for June 12. The school opened in 1884 with twelve pupils, who are named in this article, and a sixteen-year-old country girl, Minnie Siltman, as the teacher. The equipment was simple — benches and tables made of pine boards for the pupils, a chair for the teacher, a tin water bucket and cup, and a broom. The school building was a crude shack, but after two years a new log structure was erected at a cost of a hundred dollars.

A brief account of "Pioneer Days" and early settlers at Forest Lake is included in the 1941 number of the *Weston Opportunities Magazine*, a little publication issued at irregular intervals at Weston in Washington County. It tells of the founding of Forest Lake in 1855, of early events in the vicinity, of the building of the railroad, of early business enterprises, and of a summer hotel erected in 1876.

To commemorate its seventieth anniversary on June 11, the Swedish Baptist Church of Cokato published a pamphlet reviewing its history (23 p.). The church was established on June 11, 1871, by nine pioneers who met in a room above a hardware store. The charter members are named, and an account of their first meeting, based upon its minutes, is presented.



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