

Reviews of Books

Songs of Yesterday: A Song Anthology of American Life. By PHILIP D. JORDAN and LILLIAN KESSLER. (Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1941. 391 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

Here are reproduced, in all the lacy elegance of the original designs, the words and music of nearly a hundred songs from the hit parades of yesterday. These are the songs that nineteenth-century Americans sang around the parlor organ at home, with convivial cronies in the town tavern, on the westward trail, in frontier cabins, at all sorts of sociables. There are songs about street vendors, homesick immigrants, and restless goldseekers, about the turnpike gate and the reaper on the plains, about soldiers in blue and in gray. They are not great music, not even enduring folk songs; most of them are quite unknown nowadays except to historians, antiquarians, and the oldsters whose memories reach back to the days when they were sung. But there are some gay, jaunty tunes among them, singable still.

It is happily evident from the preface and the bits of text accompanying the songs that the compilers had a heap of fun collecting these old-time favorites. They straddled their hobby and rode it hard, tracking down stray lyrics and melodies in far places and odd. They have arranged their chosen numbers in some twenty sections, each introduced with a brief description of the particular aspect of the social scene it illustrates and the whole prefaced with an excellent historical sketch.

The section titles are such as these: "Oh I Should Like To Marry — Songs of Courtship and Marriage," "Back-of-Beyond — The West," "The Crystalline Tear — Songs of Sentiment," "Ho, the Car Emancipation," and "Songs of the Stars and the Bars." Among the songs of fashion are the daring "If Your Foot Is Pretty, Show It" and "The Jenny Lind Mania," which pokes fun at the final phase of a national love affair. The songs of the countinghouse include the whimsical "Have You Struck Ile?" and on the other side "Out of Work," with a plaintive chorus that might be much less than a century old:

Must I starve in this great city,
Where there's food enough for all?

Most of the songs in the group headed "Traveling Troupes of Family Singers" and many in other sections too were composed or introduced by the widely popular Hutchinson family—just as hit songs of today are introduced by one of the "big name bands." As the compilers tell us, the repertories of such family quartets "contained little of the operatic, less of the classical, and none of the mystical. Rather, they emphasized the melodramatic, the comic, and the sentimental; songs that were robust, told a story, or pointed a moral." And for re-creating the temper of the time, it is worth many a chapter of generalized description just to read through the songs the people packed the concert hall to hear—just to know, for example, that they paid well for the pleasure of blubbering and sniveling while the singers enacted the tragedy of insanity according to the words of "The Maniac," or dramatized the sad state of little Sissie in "Father's a Drunkard, and Mother Is Dead," a tear-jerking companion piece to the better-known "Father, Dear Father, Come Home with Me Now," or mimed the anguish of the despairing mother in "The Snow Storm":

"O God!" she cried, in accents wild,
"If I must perish, save my child."

But entertainment alone was not enough, of course; the puritan-pioneer must have moral uplift and self-improvement too. Each of the reform movements in that heyday of crusades had its own songs, and many of them appeared on the concert programs. The Hutchinsons were once called a "band of young apostles teaching love and truth," and with some reason. Their programs rang with the perfectionism and millennialism of the day, with "eloquent denunciations of the drunken sot . . . earnest pleas for peace, woman suffrage, and emancipation of the Negro." Indeed, this song anthology in passing quite cries aloud the possibilities of the Hutchinsons as subjects for a period portrait in words. Written with full attention to the background, their biography would make a fascinating piece of American social history.

HELEN CLAPESATTLE

The French in the Mississippi Valley, 1740-1750 (Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, vol. 26, no. 3). By NORMAN WARD CALDWELL. (Urbana, The University of Illinois Press, 1941. 113 p. Map. \$2.00.)

In this book Norman Ward Caldwell has made a cross section of the political and economic history of the Mississippi Valley when the

struggle between France and England was about to reach its climax. He has presented, first of all, an able summary of the political and financial structure of New France and has illustrated well the current practices. In the next chapter is an analysis of population, with some discussion of food, health, morals, agriculture, and mining. To the fur trade, of course, an entire chapter is devoted; the system is described in some detail as well as the state of the trade in the mid-century. General Indian relations is the subject of the fourth chapter, and the Indians and the Ohio question that of the fifth and last chapter.

The five conclusions to which Mr. Caldwell comes may not all be new, but they are firmly grounded and indisputable. The political scheme for the colonies was "utterly unfit for the conditions of frontier life." In this period the French at last came to realize the need of strengthening Canada and Louisiana against the more populous English colonies. The extension of the fur trade by the French to the Northwest more than balanced the establishment by the English of their trade on the lower lakes and the upper Ohio. The French superiority in managing the Indians is repeatedly demonstrated. The importance of the colonies to France in its struggle with England is at last fully realized.

Mr. Caldwell's monograph, based largely on manuscript sources, is thoroughly documented and supported by an adequate bibliography. If the title seems to promise a broader view of the French life in the Mississippi Valley, the reader will soon discover that the author is interested in political, not cultural, history, and as such his book is a valuable contribution.

JOHN FRANCIS McDERMOTT

Our Landed Heritage: The Public Domain, 1776-1936. By ROY M. ROBBINS. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1942. x, 450 p. Maps, illustrations. \$5.00.)

Several surveys dealing with the operation of the federal land policy have appeared since the publication in the 1880's of Thomas Donaldson's work, *The Public Domain*. The study of Roy M. Robbins entitled *Our Landed Heritage* is the latest of these.

In organizing his materials, the author follows the traditional pattern of most scholars, including Donaldson, who have written general works upon this subject. Thus he undertakes to outline the stages of development of the national land system, and he is chiefly concerned with de-

scribing the enacted laws, administrative orders, and machinery designed to insure effective federal operation. In his analysis of the New Deal's agrarian program in relation to the policies of conservationists, like the first Roosevelt and other early twentieth-century liberals, Dr. Robbins makes a real contribution, although some of his conclusions in this respect may be challenged. Moreover, the author's attractive literary style and his happy selections of illustrations and maps will doubtless appeal to the average college or university history student, as well as to the general reader.

Tested by the highest standards, however, *Our Landed Heritage* falls short of the goal that must be reached if ever a definitive work on the American land system is to be written. In this regard the author's use of newspapers and periodicals is significant, since, for the most part he limits himself to those of national circulation and neglects especially the many frontier sheets so essential to a complete story. This shortcoming admittedly is one for which the present author is only partly responsible. The real blame rests upon the shoulders of the entire historical profession, which, though unquestionably recognizing the serious difficulties in dealing adequately with a subject so tremendous in scope, has nevertheless failed thus far to formulate and to carry out a co-operative plan for producing monographs, by states or possibly by even smaller sections, thoroughly covering the materials relating thereto. Such studies would deal effectively with local newspapers and other sources and would go far toward filling the gaps now existing with reference to the organization and activities of hundreds of local land and surveying offices, and the personal histories of numerous receivers, registers, and surveyors whose careers in many respects are the keys to an understanding of the general problem. Until such a series of monographs is written, no definitive synthesis, it is submitted, can be possible.

The inadequacies of the surveys already produced, including the present one, are particularly evident in the tendency to assert incomplete and often inaccurate conclusions. This weakness is all the more serious because, despite the seeming nationwide uniformity in the application of the land laws, there was actually a disconcerting lack of uniformity. When Dr. Robbins says (p. 237) that pre-emption was extended to unsurveyed lands by the act of June 2, 1862, he overlooks the fact that in some regions, like Minnesota, such a condition had existed for several years prior to that time. Other instances of hasty generalization might

be cited. Illustrative also of the insufficiency of analysis is the failure to evaluate properly the importance of the public land sales under the pre-emption system, which before 1860 were largely responsible for the frontier upheaval culminating in the West's endorsement of Lincoln.

VERNE E. CHATELAIN

Uncle Sam's Stepchildren: The Reformation of United States Indian Policy, 1865-1887. By LORING BENSON PRIEST. (New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1942. x, 310 p. \$3.75.)

In *Uncle Sam's Stepchildren* Professor Priest deals with two post-Civil War decades in the history of the United States Indian policy, a subject which heretofore has received inadequate treatment at the hands of the historian.

Based upon such important sources as the Indian office records, the Dawes and Schurz papers, and the correspondence of the board of Indian commissioners, this careful study traces the United States Indian policy from the earliest efforts at reformation on the part of eastern philanthropists to the passage of the Dawes Severalty Act in 1887. Phases of the Indian problem covered in the study include the treaty, annuity, and reservation systems, the problem of Indian education, the development of Indian land policies, and severalty legislation.

The author skillfully traces the influences of such groups as the Indian Rights Association and the Lake Mohonk conferences in combating frauds in the management of Indian affairs and in effecting reforms. He shows how the repudiation of the policy of segregation was brought about by the combined opposition to the reservation system by eastern philanthropists and western settlers. Dr. Priest appraises the Dawes Act both in the light of its contemporary effects and in that of the present Indian policy of the United States, and concludes that the tragic effects of this first attempt to solve the Indian problem permanently were due to the misapplication of the law by its administrators rather than to any evil intent on the part of the legislators who sponsored it.

Though the book is designed primarily for the general reader with a casual interest in Indian affairs, the author has carefully documented it in order to make it useful to the specialist in the field. It is well balanced, impartial in its discussion of controversial issues, and accurate in its details. Dr. Priest has made an important contribution to the history of federal Indian policy.

MARTHA LAYMAN

Native American: The Book of My Youth. By RAY STANNARD BAKER.
(New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1941. viii, 336 p. \$3.00.)

In 1875 Joseph Stannard Baker arrived at St. Croix Falls to take charge of the Caleb Cushing lands in the valley and bring order out of a quarter of a century of negligence and mismanagement. This Baker, the father of the author of *Native American*, is easily the central figure in this autobiography. A prodigious storyteller, a fascinating companion on Sunday afternoon excursions, as well as an exacting disciplinarian, he was a hero in the eyes of his six sons. He gloried in the work and adventure of the new, hard surroundings. On long drives through the northern wilderness, he would note with pleasure the advent of each new settler and predict that some day the country would develop into a rich and prosperous community.

Life in the St. Croix Valley was pretty primitive in those first years. Remnants of the Chippewa tribe still lingered in their old resorts on the numerous lakes and streams. In the spring the river drive brought to the village the boisterous woodsmen, picturesque in their rough speech and in their heavy red woolen jackets. Homeseekers, most of them Scandinavian immigrants, drove northward with their ox teams. The one-room district school presented dubious opportunities for education, but on the Minnesota side of the river, Taylor's Falls had established a high school, the first in the region, offering courses in Latin and algebra, and "unlimited horseplay and fist-fighting, with a pallid principal vainly trying to keep order."

But life, though simple, was full of a joyous expectancy of great things ahead. This same enthusiasm and colossal faith existed at the Michigan Agricultural College, where young Baker continued his education. The whole institution was permeated with the conviction that science was the supreme key to human endeavor. To substantiate it, the instructors cited Pasteur's creed that "science and peace will finally triumph over ignorance and war."

During intervals between terms, or on his occasional days of freedom, Baker began the practice of slipping away for solitary overnight trips on foot through the woodlands. His delights in this sort of excursion he later shared with the world in his *Friendly Road, Adventures in Contentment*, and other books written under the pseudonym of David Grayson.

Chicago, too, appeared to him at first as another field for big adven-

ture when he sought a newspaper position there. But experiences on the wrong side of the bread line and contacts with the chronically poor and oppressed brought changes. He deepened his sympathy with the individual and his problems. There came, too, a dawning realization that, while the lessons of perseverance and fortitude learned on the frontier were still applicable, conditions were irrevocably changed. The frontier itself was gone forever.

These new convictions took form in terse newspaper stories of the bitter conditions that existed in Chicago during the winter preceding the World's Fair. These studies were the preliminary to the "exposure" or "muckraking" articles that made the name of Ray Stannard Baker famous in the early years of the twentieth century.

At this point *Native American* ends. The strength of the narrative lies in its simplicity and honesty. The author is genuinely proud of his typically American origin and training. In his lifetime there have been telescoped all the stages in the history of the nation's development. For a future volume he promises a record of his further discoveries and explorations in an area wider than four Midwestern states.

ALICE E. SMITH

The Civil War Veteran in Minnesota Life and Politics. By FRANK H. HECK. (Oxford, Ohio, The Mississippi Valley Press, 1941. 295 p. Maps. \$3.50.)

The author's original purpose was to investigate the part which the Grand Army of the Republic played in the politics of this state, but he found it necessary to include other veterans' groups and to study the social influence of the G.A.R. In the small-town community of the reviewer's youth the terms "Civil War veteran" and "G.A.R." were synonymous; indeed, the latter epithet, being shorter, was preferred. Professor Heck has found that about half of the "Old Boys" belonged to no veterans' clubs at all, and that other Civil War organizations played an important role. He has also found that much of the importance of the G.A.R. was its place as a social organization.

Shortly after the soldiers returned from the Civil War, a number of veterans' organizations were formed. The G.A.R. became the largest and most important of these groups. It was, perhaps, inevitable that politicians should try to use them. Theoretically, the G.A.R. was nonpartisan; actually, many, if not most, of its members appear to have supported the

Republican party. As Professor Heck points out, however, it was not as simple as that. The G.A.R. did not present a solid block of support for the Republican party. Other things being equal, the "Old Boys" probably voted "right." But there were Democrats in the G.A.R., and when all candidates were old soldiers, other things counted. It was to the interest of the Republican politicians to insinuate that the G.A.R. always voted "right," but Professor Heck shows that this did not always occur.

Pensions and veterans' preference were the things in which the old soldiers were interested, and they tended to support the candidates who gave their desires the most effective aid. Since both parties usually vied for the old soldier vote, the candidate's particular fitness for the office, his wounds and war record, or an especially effective waving of the "bloody shirt" might swing the tide.

Professor Heck has told an interesting story. He has used a mass of material and gives a good picture of the workings of grass-root politics. He concludes that the G.A.R. was not an appendage of the Republican party, or vice versa.

RODNEY C. LOEHR

Minnesota Historical Society Notes

IN VIEW OF the tire shortage and the general curtailment of automobile travel, the society's 1942 summer tour and convention will be confined to a single day and will be held in the neighborhood of the Twin Cities. Plans have been made for a Flag Day program at Fort Snelling at 2:00 P. M. on Sunday, June 14, conducted jointly by the society and the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the fort. It will open with the military ceremony of the presentation of the color to the 710th Military Police Battalion by Major General F. E. Uhl, commanding general of the Seventh Corps Area. If the weather permits, these exercises will take place at the marquee on the polo field of the fort. The field house of the garrison will be used for the program of talks and addresses that will follow the opening ceremony. Professor Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota, president of the society, will preside; Colonel Harry J. Keeley, commanding officer of Fort Snelling, will welcome the visitors; and General Uhl will present a brief address. The chief speaker of the afternoon will be Brigadier General Harold E. Wood of the Minnesota State Guard, who will discuss "The Shape of Things to Come." Music by the Fort Snelling Military Band and the singing of the national anthem will bring the program to a close. Arrangements for the Fort Snelling program were made by the society's curator of manuscripts, Dr. Grace Lee Nute. The exercises are open to the public, and everyone interested is invited to be present.

An abstract of an article on the "Medical Books of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt" by Thomas E. Keys, published in the issue of this magazine for December, 1940, appears in the issue for November 12, 1941, of the *Proceedings* of the staff meetings of the Mayo Clinic.

The number of readers using the resources of the society's manuscript division continues to increase at a rapid rate, with nearly two thousand recorded for the first three months of 1942. The manuscript census records drew to the division no fewer than 1,788 people who were seeking proof of age and residence in order to obtain birth certificates, citizenship papers, old age assistance, and the like. In addition to these, 191 readers who were engaged in historical research were served during the quarter.

Three new workers were employed recently to assist with the census work in the manuscript division—Miss Dorothy Deutsch, Miss Mary Dunkl, and Miss Caryl Johnson. Miss Beatrice Edgar, who formerly had charge of this work, resigned on March 15.

Miss Nute is the author of an article on the "Migration of the Blue Geese at Lake Traverse in Early Spring" which appears in the April issue of the *Conservation Volunteer*.

The following eleven annual members joined the society in the first quarter of 1942: Dr. Anna Amrud of Montevideo, Bergit I. Anderson of Minneapolis, Charles B. Cheney of Minneapolis, William M. Cummings of Newport, Mrs. John W. G. Dunn of Marine, James Eckman of Rochester, Alice B. Grannis of Winona, Dr. M. K. Knauff of St. Paul, Eben E. Lawson of Willmar, Harry C. Libby of St. Paul, and Mrs. Mary Weaver of Anoka.

The superintendent spoke on "The Local Historical Society and Its Work" before a meeting that resulted in the organization of the Wright County Historical Society at Cokato on February 20. He also participated in an interview, with Dean Blegen of the University of Minnesota graduate school, on the work of the committee on the conservation of cultural resources over radio station WLB on February 28. Talks on "Life in Fur Trade Posts" and on the history of northern Minnesota were given by Miss Nute before meetings of the Minnesota Archaeological Society in Minneapolis on February 13 and the Plymouth Masonic Lodge of Minneapolis on February 23, and she wrote a paper on Minnesota folk customs for presentation before the Michigan Academy of Arts and Sciences at Ann Arbor on March 13. The International Relations Club of Wilson High School, St. Paul, heard talks on "Immigration and the Westward Push for Settlement" by Mr. Babcock on February 2, and on "Immigration in Minnesota" by Miss Jerabek on February 16.

CONTRIBUTORS

Somewhat wider in scope and more general in its appeal than earlier contributions to this magazine by the same author is Dr. John T. Flanagan's article on "The Middle Western Farm Novel." In previous articles, Dr. Flanagan, who is assistant professor of English in the University of Minnesota, has recorded the Minnesota experiences of authors of distinc-

tion. The most recently published of this series, appearing in the issue for June, 1941, deals with Hamlin Garland. Dr. Flanagan's latest book, a biography of *James Hall, Literary Pioneer of the Ohio Valley*, which was published late last year by the University of Minnesota Press, is reviewed *ante*, p. 62.

Studies in the field of historical geography led to the discovery by Professor Ralph H. Brown of the journal of Charles C. Trowbridge, published herewith under the title "With Cass in the Northwest in 1820." The introduction and notes that accompany the journal are the work of Dr. Brown, who is associate professor of geography in the University of Minnesota. Among his professional activities is his service as secretary of the Association of American Geographers. In the *Annals* of this organization for September, 1941, Professor Brown published an article on "The American Geographies of Jedidiah Morse." Recently he participated in a program of lectures on "War Comes to America," presented at the University of Minnesota under the sponsorship of its defense committee. His lecture, on "The Role of Latin America," is published in abbreviated form in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for March 28.

The work and objectives of the newly organized Minnesota War History Committee are explained by Dr. Lewis Beeson, its executive secretary and director, who is curator of newspapers on the society's staff. The society's curator of manuscripts, Dr. Grace Lee Nute, contributes to the "Notes and Documents" section a brief account of "A Rindisbacher Water Color." Her interest in the frontier artist, Peter Rindisbacher, goes back to 1933, when she wrote a general account of his career and his work for this magazine, and she later presented a description of a collection of pictures by the same artist in the United States Military Academy at West Point (see *ante*, 20: 54-57). In the same section, Dr. Flanagan supplements his article with "A Bibliography of Middle Western Farm Novels."

The author of a recent best seller, the biography of *The Doctors Mayo*, heads the list of book reviewers in the present issue. Miss Helen Clapesattle is chief editor on the staff of the University of Minnesota Press. Her book is reviewed *ante*, 22: 404-408. Professor John Francis McDermott is a member of the English faculty in Washington University at St. Louis. Readers will recall his article on "An Upper Mississippi River Excursion of 1845" in the issue of this magazine for March, 1941. Mr. Verne E. Chatelain of Washington, D. C., is director of the St. Augustine Historical Program. He has made a special study of public lands in

Minnesota and he deals with one phase of this subject in an article published in the issue of this magazine for September, 1941. Miss Alice E. Smith, curator of manuscripts on the staff of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, has an intimate knowledge of the section of the St. Croix Valley in which much of the autobiography that she reviews herein is localized. Miss Martha Layman is a member of the history faculty in the State Teachers College at Valley City, North Dakota. Dr. Rodney C. Loehr of the department of history in the University of Minnesota edited the volume of *Minnesota Farmers' Diaries* that was published by this society in 1939.

ACCESSIONS

Diaries kept by Joseph N. Nicollet during his western expeditions of the late 1830's, sketch maps, and other items have been copied on film-slides for the society from the originals in the Library of Congress. Nicollet made a detailed exploration of the Mississippi headwaters and the Itasca basin in the summer of 1836 and he spent the winter that followed at Fort Snelling. His diaries contain valuable records of his expedition above the Falls of St. Anthony and of other journeys in the vicinity of the fort, as well as of trips into the Missouri River Valley from 1838 to 1840. Parts of Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota, including the sites of Fort Snelling, Little Crow's village, and what became St. Paul, are depicted on the sketch maps, which were doubtless used by the explorer in the preparation of his definitive map of the Northwest. The materials photographed occupy four reels of films.

A large collection of Civil War correspondence, comprising 149 letters written by Thomas Montgomery of Cleveland and St. Peter, has been copied on film-slides for the society through the courtesy of his son, Mr. Charles Montgomery of St. Paul. As a member of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Montgomery participated in the Sibley expedition against the Sioux in 1862, and he helped to guard the condemned Indians before their execution at Mankato. Later in the South he served as captain of two Negro regiments—the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh United States Colored infantries. Letters written during this period contain frequent discussions of Negro problems, such as education and civil rights, and they mention a proposed Negro colony in the St. Peter land district. They also give interesting sidelights on life with the Union

forces in the Civil War, telling of such matters as the soldier's food, recreation, religion, and surroundings. There are frequent mentions of the Masonic Order, to which Montgomery belonged. Before he was mustered out of the service in 1867, he had attained the rank of major.

The papers of George B. Wright, who platted the city of Fergus Falls in 1870 and was prominently identified with land speculation in central Minnesota in the decades that followed, have been presented by his grandson, Mr. Thomas C. Wright of Fergus Falls. Included in the collection are 214 land deeds and 344 township plats. Among the latter are plats of the Hennepin County townships of Plymouth, Greenwood, Corcoran, and Maple Grove in 1870, on which property owners of the time are indicated. Two record books of the Grant and Dakota Railway Company for the years from 1879 to 1884, kept by Wright's nephew and business associate, Charles D. Wright, who was treasurer of the company, also are included in the gift.

An inventory of bills filed among the papers of Ignatius Donnelly in the Donnelly House at Nininger has been presented by Miss Elsa Krauch, hostess at this historic residence during the summer months.

Of timely interest is a letter, presented by Major L. I. Cooke of San Diego, which was written on August 2, 1900, by Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino insurgents in their rebellion against the American occupation of the Philippines. In it, he advocates continued resistance on the part of the Filipinos, writing that "If we allow ourselves to be lured by sweet words and seductive promises . . . it may be considered a prelude to our enslavement." Major Cooke's gift includes copies of two of Aguinaldo's orders and a series of censored telegrams of 1899. The latter were submitted to the American military authorities in the Philippines by the *Manila American*, which asked to be reimbursed for charges paid on words struck out by the censor. Major Cooke also has presented a collection of seventy-seven photographs of Indian and military scenes.

A copy of a term paper entitled "Dassel, Past and Present: A Survey of Recent Changes in an Agricultural Community," prepared for a course in history in the University of Minnesota, has been presented by the author, Miss Doris Pearson of Dassel.

An unusual and interesting addition to the society's collection of Minnesota music is a song about the frontier territory composed by Robert

Pike for a Fourth of July celebration at Minnesota City in 1852, both the words and the music of which were recently recalled and written out by Mrs. Della Hancock Carpenter of Williston, North Dakota. In an accompanying letter, Mrs. Carpenter relates that her father, whose family settled at Wabasha in the spring of 1852, "often sang this song to us. After his death in 1901 I began to wonder about its origin, and wrote to a sister of my father's." The latter revealed the story of the song's origin and recalled that it "was sung by a quartet with the audience joining in the chorus." The music collection has been enriched also by seven pieces of sheet music by Minnesota composers of more recent date, the gift of Mr. Howard R. Woolsey of St. Paul. Represented in this group, which dates from 1893 to 1919, are such local composers as W. W. Chapple, George Bittrich, and J. Tracy Young. Included are several World War songs and an item entitled "Ramsey Park March." Others who have in their possession manuscript or published music by Minnesotans or relating to the state are urged to follow the examples set by Mrs. Carpenter and Mr. Woolsey by placing such items with the society for permanent preservation.

Issues of *Rivington's New-York Gazetteer, or, the Connecticut, Hudson's River, New-Jersey, and Quebec Advertiser* for November 4, 1773, and September 28, 1775, are the gifts of Judge Royal A. Stone of St. Paul. These rare newspapers, which are among the earliest in the society's collections, were published at New York by a Tory printer, James Rivington, while the city was occupied by the British.

Much of the collection of logging tools and lumberjack equipment formerly displayed in a log bunkhouse at the State Fair under the auspices of the state division of forestry has been turned over to the society by the State Fair board. The collection consists of more than a hundred items, including peavies, canthooks, axes, stamp hammers, blacksmiths' tools and equipment, logging chains, loading hooks, and bunkhouse equipment. This material supplements admirably the society's earlier collection of lumber camp equipment. Included in the State Fair board's gift are ninety-two photographs of Minnesota lumbering scenes.

A number of military items, including a powderhorn, a shot flask, and grenades of two different types, are the gifts of Mr. Albert L. Noyes of St. Paul. He has also presented a silver castor and twenty-eight photo-

graphs of St. Paul scenes and views of a Northern Pacific Railroad celebration.

Recent additions to the numismatic collection include a Continental currency note for five dollars issued in 1778, from Mr. Beverley Fleet of Richmond, Virginia, and a North Carolina treasury note for ten dollars, bearing the date 1863, from Mr. Lloyd Wilson of Mankato. A German bank note for a hundred marks, dating from 1910, has been received from Mr. Walter Fohernkamm of St. Paul, and another for a hundred thousand marks, issued during the inflation of 1923, is the gift of Mr. Walter Lunzman of St. Paul.

The St. Paul winter carnivals of the late 1880's are pictured in sixty photographs of the Nushka Club, a St. Paul winter sports organization, contained in two albums presented by Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Paul. A third album included in the gift is made up of pictures of the activities of the Minnesota Boat Club in 1890. Dr. Armstrong also has presented a coverlet of wool and linen dating from 1800, and a beautiful child's dress of fine linen and lace worn in 1880 by Kate C. Spalding, later Mrs. A. H. Cathcart.

A number of additions to the toy collection, including a steamboat, a train, and an oxcart in miniature, and two humming tops, one of which dates from 1846, are among the items recently presented by Mrs. R. P. Warner of St. Paul. Her gift includes also several early household items from Sweden, such as a spinning wheel and a coffee grinder, the latter dating from 1761; two pairs of handmade leather shoes; and a number of items of ethnological interest. Several cardcases and needle cases, a coat of red wool trimmed with black fur, and a doll's hat of felt are the gifts of Mrs. Charles B. Wright of Minneapolis.

The state flowers of every state in the Union have been embroidered with facsimiles of their governors' signatures on the squares of a patch quilt presented by Mrs. O. E. Peterson of Forest Lake. Represented also by squares are the Hawaiian Islands and Canada.

Portraits in crayon of nine former state auditors have been received from the state auditor's office, and a photograph of a tenth, W. W. Braden, is the gift of the Honorable Julius A. Schmahl of St. Paul.

Valuable source material is included in the volumes dealing with local history received since the first of the year. Wills, pension records, and

names of Virginia residents from the 1810 census records are published in volumes 3 to 5 of *Virginia Genealogies and County Records* compiled by Annie W. Burns (Washington, 1941-42). Similar material assembled by the same compiler is found in volumes 3 and 4 of *Maryland Genealogies and Historical Recorder* (Washington, 1941-42) and in *Kentucky Genealogical and Historical Recorder* (Washington, 1942). Two kinds of court records are represented in *Petitions for Guardians from the Minutes of the Salem County, New Jersey, Orphans' Court* by H. Stanley Craig (Merchantville, New Jersey. 134 p.), and in *Charles City County Court Orders, 1664-1665*, compiled by Beverley Fleet (Richmond, Virginia, 1942. 116 p.). Elmer I. Shepard has included vital records of various places in his *Berkshire Genealogical Notes* (Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1940-41. 3 volumes). These include *Marriages in Pownal, Vermont to 1850*, *The "Register" of Dr. William H. Tyler and Additions to Williamstown Vital Records to 1850*. A number of families of the Mohawk Valley are represented in *Marriage and Birth Records as Recorded by Rev. James Dempster, 1778-1803* (St. Johnsville, New York, 1935. 31 p.) and many Maryland names are in *Marriage Records of Prince Georges Co. Maryland 1777-1836* compiled by Sylvia G. Greene (Mount Ranier, Maryland, 1941. 129 p.).

A record of Revolutionary soldiers, made particularly valuable by the inclusion of much family data, is the *Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia* by Ettie T. McCall (Atlanta, Georgia, 1941. 294 p.). Soldiers of Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina who settled in Georgia, many of them on land grants received in payment for service, are included.

Other local histories recently received are: Francis J. Audet, *Contrecoeur: Famille, Seigneurie, Paroisse, Village* (Montreal, 1940. 276 p.); Leon C. Hills, *History and Genealogy of the Mayflower Planters and First Comers to Ye Olde Colonie (Cape Cod Series, vol. 2 — Washington, D. C., 1941. 284 p.)*; Gladys M. Sinclair, *Bayonne Biographies* (Hudson County, New Jersey, 1941. 211 p.) and *Bayonne Old and New* (New York, 1940. 251 p.); *Somerset County 250 Years* (Somerville, New Jersey, 1938. 192 p.); Morgan H. Seacord, *Biographical Sketches and Index of the Huguenot Settlers of New Rochelle, 1687-1776* (New Rochelle, New York, 1941. 54 p.); Frederic S. Klein, *Lancaster County, 1841-1941* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1941. 198 p.); and

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Edwin H. Marshall, *History of Obion County* (Union City, Tennessee, 1941. 272 p.).

The first volume of the *American Genealogical Index* (Middletown, Connecticut, 1942), which covers 330 genealogies and local histories, 305 of which are available in the society's library, was received during the first quarter of 1942. In this volume surnames from Aaron to Anthony are indexed, with subentries for first and middle names. Other useful compilations recently acquired are volume 7 of the *Compendium of American Genealogy* by Frederick A. Virkus (Chicago, 1942. 1040 p.); volume 3 of *Pioneer Families of the Midwest* by Blanche L. Walden (Athens, Ohio, 1941. 160 p.); and *Southern Lineages: Records of Thirteen Families* by A. Evans Wynne (Atlanta, Georgia, 1940. 405 p.).

Records of Minnesota residents or of people who once lived in the state can be found in nearly half the genealogies received by the society during the winter quarter. The *Nicholas Adams Family Tree, 1799-1941* by Dorothy K. Adams (Milwaukee, 1941. 32 p.) is largely devoted to members of the Adams family in Mower County. A map of the part of Waseca County where the Cleland farm was located, is included in *The Clelands of 1941* by Spencer B. Cleland (St. Paul, 1941. 18 p.). *The Cory Family* by Harry H. Cory (Minneapolis, 1941. 117 p.) and the *Van de Mark or Van der Mark Ancestry* compiled by John W. Van Demark and others (Minneapolis, 1942. 394 p.) are Minnesota publications. Other genealogies in which Minnesotans are mentioned include: Olive B. Daniels, *The Bell Family, Descendants of John Bell of Beverly, Yorkshire, England and Shrigley, Melancthon, Ontario* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1939. 47 p.), and *The Greer, Elliot, Sabin, and Jerome Ancestry of Mary Elliot Greer Bell* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1940. 124 p.) with Daniels and Farrington charts; Edward C. Moran, Jr., *Bunker Genealogy, Ancestry and Descendants of Benjamin 3 (James 2, James 1) Bunker* (Rockland, Maine, 1942. 232 p.); Edward M. Chapman, *The Chapmans of Old Saybrook, Connecticut, a Family Chronicle* (New London, Connecticut, 1941. 74 p.); John S. Cleland, *Cleland: A Few Facts and Rumours about the Clelands* (Monmouth, Illinois, 1937. 15 p.); Truman Abbe, *Robert Colgate the Immigrant; a Genealogy of the New York Colgates* (New Haven, Connecticut, 1941. 464 p.); Amos E. Voorhies, *The Amos S. Earle Branch of the Ralph Earle Family in America* (Grants Pass, Oregon, 1940. 106 p.); Spencer Gordon, *Our*

Gordon Family, a Genealogical and Biographical Record (Washington, 1941. 50 p.); Henery S. Jacoby, *Supplement to the Jacoby Family Genealogy* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1941. 56 p.); Lorand V. Johnson, *The Descendants of William and John Johnson, Colonial Friends of Virginia* (Cleveland, Ohio, 1940. 196 p.); Philip H. Shaub, *Kuhns, a Genealogy* (Jefferson, Iowa, 1941. 22 p.); Louie C. Mathewson, *A Mathewson Lineage Including the Descendants of John and Lois (Hicks) Mathewson* (Hanover, New Hampshire, 1941. 29 p.); Ella M. Milligan, *Christian Metzger, Founder of an American Family, 1682-1942* (Denver, Colorado, 1942. 477 p.); Doyle M. Craytor, *Descendants of David Pollock, 1755-1841* (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1941. 25 p.); volume 2 of Lester LeRoy Roush, *History of the Roush [Rausch] Family in America* (Parkersburg, West Virginia, 1942. 579 p.); Mary C. Schoppe, *The Schoppe Family Genealogy, 1782-1932* (1932. 201 p.); and Vincent D. Wyman, *Wyman Historic Genealogy, Lowell Genealogy Supplement, Phelps Ancestral Lines* (Coral Gables, Florida, 1941. 144 p.).

Among other genealogies received are: Claribel Albright, *Some Records of the Albright Family* (St. Joseph, Missouri, 1941. 135 p.); Adelaide B. Crandall, *Blanchards of Rhode Island* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1942. 263 p.); Barry H. Burgess, *Burgess Genealogy, Kings County, Nova Scotia, Branch of the Descendants of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess Who . . . Settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts* (New York, 1941. 75 p.); Maurice L. Carr, *The Story of John Karr* (Avon, Illinois, 1938. 32 p.); Doyle M. Craytor, *Descendants of Moritz Crater, 1703-1772* (Lakewood, Ohio, 1939. 51 p.); Alfred S. Dameron, *Historical and Genealogical Sketch of the Dameron Family of England and Virginia* (Newport, Kentucky, 1940); H. W. L. Dana, *The Dana Saga, Three Centuries of the Dana Family in Cambridge* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1941. 61 p.); Dora D. Farrington, *They Saw America Born; Adventures of an American Family (Davis) Pioneering from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 1638-1938* (Los Angeles, 1941. 188 p.); George B. Hyde, *Some Descendants of Jonathan Hyde in the Tenth Generation* (Ashland, Massachusetts, 1941. 7 p.); Louise Diman, *Leaves from a Family Tree, Being Random Records, Letters and Traditions of the Jones, Stimson and Clarke Families* (Providence, Rhode Island, 1941. 123 p.); John H. Schneider, *Genealogy of Peter Kregel of Grambow, Province of Pommern, Germany and His Descendants Who Came to America in 1857 and Settled in Wisconsin* (Winnetka, Illinois, 1941. 52 p.); Alexander

Du Bin, *Le Roy Family and Collateral Lines* (Philadelphia, 1941. 32 p.); Walter McElreath, *My Folks* (Atlanta, Georgia, 1941. 124 p.); Gérard Malchelosse, *Généalogie de la Famille Malchelosse* (Montreal, 1918. 31 p.), *La Famille Roupe* (Montreal, 1918. 8 p.), and *La Famille Wasbrood* (Montreal, 1937. 8 p.); Estelle M. Harrington, *Ida Amelia, a True Story Connected with the Messenger Family of Illinois* (St. Louis, 1940. 79 p.); Jesse R. Overturf, *History of the Overturfs* (Palo Alto, California, 1941. 33 p.); Myrtle H. Phillips, *Genealogy of Rev. Reuel Phillips, Sr., and His 14 Children and Descendants* (Los Angeles, 1941. 154 p.); N. Louise Lodge, *The Tribe of Jacob (Piatt)* (Springfield, Missouri, 1934. 170 p.); James R. Slonaker, *A History and Genealogy of the Slonaker Descendants in America since Early 1700* (Los Angeles, 1941. 732 p.); Hubert W. Hess, *The Staring Family* (St. Johnsville, New York, 1929. 28 p.); Isaac F. Swallow, *The Swallows and Gastons, A Family History from the Earliest Records in the American Colonies to the Present Generation* (Kansas City, Missouri, 1941. 60 p.); Thomas J. Thornhill, *Thornhill Genealogy* (Dallas, Texas, 1940. 149 p.); Dudley Hill, *Genealogy of the Toll Family* (Schenectady, New York, 1941. 47 p.); Peter U. Schmidt, *The Peter Unruh Genealogy, Beginning with Unrau Born about 1675* (Newton, Kansas, 1941. 128 p.); Louise C. Potts, *Biographical Sketches and Family Records of the Gabriel Weimer and David Weimer Families* (Rockvale, Tennessee, 1936. 270 p.); volume 5 of John R. Wilbor, *The Wildbores in America* (Baltimore, 1941. 304 p.); and John A. Woestemeyer, *Woestemeyer Family Genealogy* (St. Paul, 1940. 27 p.).

L.M.F.

News and Comment

IN AN ARTICLE ON "Historians and Archivists in the First World War," appearing in the *American Archivist* for January, Waldo G. Leland gives "some idea of the way in which a national voluntary organization of historians and archivists set about organizing and making available to the nation the services of their profession" in 1917. He reviews the work of the National Board for Historical Service over a period of two and a half years, and he asserts that its professional record demonstrates that the "highest ideals of conscientious scholarship were maintained throughout an honest effort to be of service to the country." The influence of this record upon post-war scholarship also is considered.

"We are confident that the study of our state and local history is a patriotic duty, and while bowing always to the war needs of our country, we shall try to make our Society even more influential." This statement appears in a section devoted to "Chats with the Editor" in the March issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Only by understanding our past, writes the editor, "can we appreciate the country in which we live, the importance of the way of life which has fused into one great nation the varied emigrants who had fought tooth and nail in Europe, and the sacrifices made by our forebears and now demanded of us."

"The types of material required for use by the cultural historian . . . must throw light on mass behavior as well as on the behavior of individuals; they must reveal activities not ordinarily a matter of formal record; they must deal with the inarticulate as well as the articulate groups in society; they must make it possible to reach down into the home and community where the details of life are lived." Thus reads the introduction to a section on "Sources and Materials for the Study of Cultural History" appearing in a work on the *Cultural Approach to History*, which has been edited for the American Historical Association by Caroline F. Ware (New York, 1940. 359 p.). This section, which concludes the volume, contains suggestive chapters on the "Value of Local History" by Constance McLaughlin Green, on the "Use of Population Data" by Frank Lorimer, on "Folklore as a Neglected Source of

Social History" by B. A. Botkin, and on "Folk Music as a Source of Social History" by Charles Seeger.

Under the title "How Not to Write History," Margaret Leech tells, in *Harper's Magazine* for March, of the long years of historical research and collecting and organizing material that preceded the publication of her recent best-seller, *Reveille in Washington*. "Like an old-fashioned novelist, I had begun at the beginning," writes Miss Leech. "This is the hard way, the long way, and, I suspect, the wrong way to write history. I knew nothing about analyzing my material fully in advance, and did not anticipate that my chronological development would have to be interrupted to permit the discussion of special subjects." Some of her adventures in the use of original manuscripts in the National Archives and elsewhere and in the consultation of newspaper files are described by the writer. One day in the Library of Congress, Miss Leech reports, "I opened a dirty brown volume, about two-thirds the size of a modern newspaper, and found myself embarked on the happiest adventure of my research. . . . For good or ill, *Reveille in Washington* was made out of the newspapers. They gave me the flow of life, the shape of thought, the sense of participating in history as it was being made." One must take issue, however, with her contention that "most historians look down their noses at newspapers." Certainly in the local field, some of the most important raw material that professional historians utilize today comes from newspaper files.

A review of *Price Administration, Priorities, and Conservation of Supplies Affecting Agriculture in the United States, in 1917-18*, by Arthur G. Peterson, has been published by the United States department of agriculture as number 3 of its *Agricultural History Series* (16 p.). The author gives consideration to the country's experience in the first World War in conserving such supplies as farm machinery and equipment, fertilizers, leather products, and foods. He concludes that the "application of widespread price regulation and the use of priorities were new in this country and progress was necessarily slow" in 1917-18. "Today we have considerable knowledge from the first World War to guide us."

Parts of the 1940 *Yearbook of Agriculture* issued by the United States department of agriculture have been reprinted and bound as *Yearbook Separate* no. 1783, which bears the title *An Historical Survey of Ameri-*

can Agriculture: The Farmer's Changing World (1941. p. 103-326, 1184-1196). This convenient pamphlet will be found very useful as a text or reference book for American agricultural history. Special attention is called to two of the articles in the separate — "American Agriculture — The First 300 Years," by Everett E. Edwards, and "A Brief Chronology of American Agricultural History," compiled by Dorothy C. Goodwin under the direction of Paul H. Johnstone. Mr. Edwards, who is familiar to readers of this magazine, is the leading authority in the field of American agricultural history, and contributions from him are always welcome. His story covers the period from the beginning of settlement to the first World War and discusses such phases as land policy, migration, the frontier, sections, social organization, farm equipment, agricultural labor, crops, livestock, trade, markets, competition, transportation, the growth of cities, agricultural education, agricultural politics, and government policy. A select bibliography of more than two hundred items contains literature cited. The "Chronology" by Miss Goodwin and Mr. Johnstone covers the years from 1785 to 1939 and gives the dates of the principal events in the American agricultural story. Its brevity and typographical arrangement will appeal to the student and the reference librarian.

RODNEY C. LOEHR

"The Western Farmers and the Drivewell Patent Controversy" is the title of an article by Earl W. Hayter in the January issue of *Agricultural History*. A feature of the controversy was a decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court "favoring the 'drive-well' swindle," that is, upholding the claims of a patentee who sued for royalties. One result was Senator William Windom's "excoriating speech in Congress against the patent system in general and the drivewell patent in particular."

An address on "The Botany and History of *Zizania Aquantica* L. ('Wild Rice')," presented before the Washington Academy of Sciences by Charles E. Chambliss in January, 1940, is published in the *Annual Report* of the Smithsonian Institution for 1940. The importance of the cereal to explorers and traders in the Northwest as well as to the native red men is brought out by the writer. Radisson's comments on a "kinde of rice, much like oats" that served the Indians as "food for the most part of the winter" and remarks about the use of the grain that were published by Alexander Henry and David Thompson are quoted. The reactions to the plant of European scientists, like Peter Kalm, who visited

America at an early date also are cited. Indian methods of harvesting and preparing wild rice are described, and photographs are reproduced showing Minnesota Chippewa who are engaged in harvesting, parching, and hulling the grain.

"Some Traits of the Dakota Language" are discussed by Franz Boas of Columbia University in a recent volume on *Race, Language and Culture* (New York, 1940). "A few features of the language of the Dakota Indians which seem to have a wider linguistic interest" are selected for elaboration by the author. In a chapter dealing with "Romance Folk-lore among American Indians," Professor Boas declares that a "variety of French material has become part of Indian lore."

Carrie A. Lyford is the author of an interesting study of the *Quill and Beadwork of the Western Sioux*, which has been published by the education division of the United States office of Indian affairs as number 1 of an *Indian Handcrafts* series (1940. 116 p.). Among the subjects considered are the types of articles decorated by the Sioux, such as clothing and tipis; methods used in preparing and dressing skins; the techniques, materials, and stitches used in quill and in bead work; and the "development of Sioux designs." A list of "museums in which choice collections of Indian arts and crafts can be found" is included. Numerous illustrations and diagrams add to the value of the booklet.

An important collection of "Drawings by George Catlin," which the New-York Historical Society acquired from the artist in 1870, is described by M. Maxson Holloway in the society's *Quarterly Bulletin* for January. Although the collection consists of "220 original pencil and ink drawings of North American Indians," the writer has failed to find it "recorded in any published book or bibliography on Catlin." A special exhibit of Catlin's work was placed on display by the society in December and January. In addition to items from its own collection, twenty-one paintings owned by the American Museum of Natural History were displayed.

The publication in the relatively obscure *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* at Montreal of René Thomas Verchères de Boucherville's recollections passed almost unnoticed practically a century after the occurrence of the events he recounted. Thus few libraries have a copy of this entertaining and historically valuable French narrative of Ver-

chères' trip in 1803 to Grand Portage, Rainy Lake, and Fort Dauphin, of his life at that fort during the ensuing winter, of his return trip to Boucherville in 1804, of his experiences as a merchant at Amherstburg, and of his observations of the War of 1812. These recollections, written in old age, have now been published as a volume of the *Lakeside Classics*, in an English translation edited by Milo M. Quaife and bearing the title *War on the Detroit: The Chronicles of Rene Thomas de Boucherville and the Capitulation by an Ohio Volunteer* (Chicago, 1940). The second half of the volume is devoted to a reprint of a rare account of part of the War of 1812 from an American's point of view, which in the original bore the title, *The Capitulation, or, A History of the Expedition Conducted by William Hull, Brigadier-General of the North-western Army* (Chillicothe, Ohio, 1812). Minnesota readers are indebted to Dr. Quaife and the Lakeside Press for bringing to light, through Verchères' narrative, a new account of travel along the international boundary waters west of Lake Superior. It includes one of the few extant descriptions of Grand Portage in its heyday. The post, writes Verchères, "had been built by the Northwest Company and consisted of palisades of tall cedar pickets with bastions at the four corners. Within the enclosure were several good buildings for the use of members of the Company, and towering over all was an immense flagstaff from which on Sundays and when heralding the arrival of the principal bourgeois, floated a large and very handsome flag."

G.L.N.

How the frontier housewife met the culinary problems of the log-cabin kitchen is the subject of an article by Della T. Lutes published under the title "Settlers' Grub" in the *American Mercury* for January. In winter "it behooved the frontier family to have on hand a supply of preserved foods—salted, smoked, dried or 'jerked,'" writes Mrs. Lutes. The covered wagon which characterized the "hazardous venture of emigration to the new home" for many of the settlers of the frontier West was usually loaded with supplies that would help to tide its occupants over the first winter in the wilderness. Mrs. Lutes is inclined to scoff at the "picture of luxuriant plenty" painted by some writers of frontier lore. "Roads were treacherous and sometimes a man's family could starve to death while he was away hunting for food," she writes. "Most historians," she continues, "touch upon the culinary experiments of first land-breaking days but lightly and with little heart. Besides, there are

not too many authentic records. Men were too busy to keep the ledgers, account books and journals in which, through simple statements, they later revealed their own hard-found lives." Among the interesting suggestions made in this article are the "many things about cooking in the wilderness" that the Indian women taught the settler's wife.

Although much of Florence L. Dorsey's biography of Henry Shreve, published under the title *Master of the Mississippi* (Boston, 1941), deals with the lower river, there are occasional interesting references to traffic above St. Louis. A trip that Shreve made in 1810 to the Fever River country to trade with the Indians for lead is described in one of the early chapters. Shreve was an important figure in the development of steamboating on the lower river, but it was not until after his death in 1851 that traffic on the upper Mississippi reached its greatest importance. A final chapter is devoted largely to the story of river traffic just before the inauguration of railroads, with some attention to transportation between St. Louis and the Falls of St. Anthony. Among the subjects touched upon are the panoramas, from which "Mississippi travel received international advertisement," the "fashionable tour," and the railroad excursion of 1854.

There were "naturalists, conchologists and lieutenants, as well as draughtsmen, artists and topographers" among the "Artists of the Explorations Overland, 1840-1860" whose work illustrates some well-known travel narratives, writes Louise Rasmussen in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* for March. Some of the artists discussed, such as Paul Kane and J. M. Stanley, left pictorial records of the frontier Middle West as well as of the Far West. The author notes that in addition to Stanley, the Pacific railroad survey of 1853 included among its numbers two other artists, George Gibbs and Gustavus Sohon.

"The oldest Hutterian community in this country, settled in 1874, is the Bon Homme Colony near Tabor, Bon Homme County, South Dakota," on the Missouri River, according to A. J. F. Zieglschmid, who contributes an article on the "Hutterians on the American Continent" to the February issue of the *American-German Review*. He describes in some detail the costumes of the Hutterians, who "believe in community of goods and thus have all property in common." Some interesting pictures of the South Dakota colony accompany the article. A "list of all the existing Hutterian colonies in America" is published as an appendix.

In an article entitled "Wagon Roads West," which appears in the January number of the *Annals of Iowa*, Alice V. Myers tells of the overland expeditions from Iowa and Minnesota to the Montana gold fields in the 1860's that were "but a part of that larger story of the frenzied search for gold throughout the western part of the United States." The author's chief concern is for the expeditions that left Sioux City in 1865 and 1866 under the leadership of James A. Sawyers. Miss Myers is interested also, however, in expeditions organized from 1862 to 1867 at St. Paul and other points in Minnesota, and she presents brief accounts of the activities of Thomas Holmes, James L. Fisk, and Captain P. B. Davy, who led groups of emigrants across the plains.

A charming picture of "The District School" in Grant Township, Boone County, Iowa, is presented by Dean Carl E. Seashore of the University of Iowa in the *Palimpsest* for March. The school, which was opened in 1873, served the Swedish settlement at Dayton, where the author's parents had established a home four years earlier. For eight years, Dr. Seashore relates, he attended this little rural school, where he learned English and acquired the elements of a primary education. He estimates that he "had attended the district school only about 600 days and had never seen a high school" when he "went to the Academy at Gustavus Adolphus College in 1884 and was admitted to an advanced class." After a year in the academy, Dr. Seashore "returned to teach District No. 1 and drew the munificent salary of thirty dollars a month."

George B. Hartman is the author of an exhaustive study of the "Iowa Sawmill Industry," which appears in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for January. The author points out that the sawmill industry was of considerable importance in the "early settlement and subsequent development of Iowa" and that it drew upon a wide territory for its raw materials. The presence of logs from the St. Croix Valley in the Iowa mills is, for example, noted. Some attention is given also to the activities in Iowa of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who was later prominent in the development of the Minnesota lumber industry.

A contribution to Midwestern social history of more than ordinary interest is Ayres Davies' article on "Wisconsin, Incubator of the American Circus," which appears in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March. As early as the 1840's, Mr. Davies records, a circus family bought

a farm "near Delavan and established winter quarters there. Here the budding circus blossomed and here began the growth of other Wisconsin tented shows." Much of the narrative centers, however, about Baraboo, the "birthplace of the Ringling Brothers' Circus in the 1880's." Members of the Ringling family, the author notes, "also resided at McGregor, Iowa; Prairie du Chien; Stillwater, Minnesota; and Rice Lake." "A Portrait of Wisconsin" is the title of a general interpretation of the history of the state contributed to the same issue by Louise Phelps Kellogg. She describes geographic features on the Mississippi and the St. Croix that Wisconsin shares with Minnesota, and touches upon the exploits of many explorers whose travels carried them into the areas of both states.

A poem written by Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1887 on the occasion of the dedication of a hospital named in his honor at Hudson is reprinted in the *Hudson Star-Observer* for January 22. The name for the hospital was selected by Dr. Irving D. Wiltrout, who greatly admired the American poet. Holmes's poem and an accompanying letter dated April 25, 1887, were read at the dedication ceremonies by Dr. Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota.

Henry R. Schoolcraft's role as "A Vital Figure in Early American Education" is discussed by Chase S. Osborn and Stella B. Osborn in an article appearing in the February number of the *Quarterly Review* issued by the alumni of the University of Michigan. Special attention is given to Schoolcraft's efforts on behalf of the University of Michigan after its reorganization in 1837, when he became a member of the board of regents. In the following year he established the *Michigan Journal of Education*, which is said to have been the "first educational journal published in the United States."

The Oakes Collection: New Documents by Lahontan concerning Canada and Newfoundland, edited with an introduction by Gustave Lanctot (Ottawa, 1940), is a booklet of documents by and about Lahontan. They are presented in the original French with English translations, and are supplemented by maps, plans, illustrations, and a census table. While the collection has little of specific Minnesota interest, it cannot fail to be of use to students of the French regime in Minnesota, since all details of Lahontan's career have direct or indirect connections with the region's history.

G.L.N.

The first installment of a study of the "Canadian Halfbreed Rebellions of 1870 and 1885" by Sister Ursula Dunlevy appears in the January number of the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*. Most of the material here presented relates to the background of the rebellions, going back to the rivalry of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies in the Red River Valley and the establishment of the Selkirk colony. Conditions in the settlements on the lower Red River and the relations of the colonists with settlers in the growing Minnesota communities are brought out. In the same issue of the *Quarterly* is an account of "Early Steamboating on the Red River" by Captain Fred A. Bill. The latter narrative has been reprinted from the *Burlington [Iowa] Post*, in which it appeared in 1928.

A radio address on the "Red River Cart," prepared and delivered by Olive Knox of Winnipeg, is published with some excellent early and modern pictures of carts in the March issue of the *Beaver*. The writer interviewed a number of old settlers in the Red River Valley who remembered the carts, and she consulted the narratives of explorers, immigrants, artists, and adventurers who traveled through the valley in the middle decades of the last century, when the cart trade was in its prime. Descriptions of cart trains, which were an important factor in the traffic between the Canadian Red River settlements and St. Paul, are quoted from the writings of Manton Marble, Charles Hallock, and others. Mrs. Knox reveals that she "was lured on the trail of the Red River cart by the sight of one that stands" in the museum of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg. It should be noted that another example of these primitive carts is preserved in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society.

A surveyor who was operating in western Canada for the Canadian government in 1881, J. L. Morris, compares "Old Fort Garry in 1881 and 1939" in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for January. In 1939, the writer remarks, he stood on the site of old Fort Garry and pictured "the Winnipeg of 1881, with Portage Avenue and Main Street gumbo-paved and nearly impassable, with the fort preventing Main Street from reaching the Assiniboine River, and the city's 8,000 population being more than sufficient for its limited housing accommodation." Among the interesting illustrations that accompany the article is one showing a party

of frontier surveyors encamped for the night, with their "Red River carts and buffalo skinned teepee."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

What is perhaps the most usable and informative brief "History of Minnesota" in print has been contributed by Arthur J. Larsen to the Minnesota Editorial Association's newly published *Who's Who in Minnesota* (1941. xx, 1239 p.). In fifteen pages of two columns each, the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society surveys the story of the state, discussing his subject under five headings—"Backgrounds" of geography and Indian life, "Exploration and Discovery," "The Pioneer State," "The Agricultural State," and "The Modern State." This is followed by a three-page sketch of the "Beginning of Government" in Minnesota by William Codman. The volume is arranged by counties, with a brief historical review of each county serving as an introduction for the biographical sketches. Among these county histories are some of real merit, for example, the accounts of Clay County by Ella A. Hawkinson, of Rice by Carl L. Weicht, and of Ramsey by Grace Lee Nute. Represented among the authors of the county sketches are numerous leaders and officers of local historical societies—Fred W. Johnson for Brown County, William E. Scott for Lake, Victor E. Lawson for Kandiyohi, Sophie P. White for McLeod, Horace W. Roberts for Blue Earth, Edward A. Blomfield for Hennepin, Otto E. Wieland for St. Louis, and many others. The county sketches vary greatly in length, and there seems to be no relationship between the amount of space allotted to an account and the size and importance in the state's history of the county under consideration. Nine pages, for example, are devoted to Stearns County, while Hennepin receives only five; five and a half pages are given to Brown, and only two and a half to Rice; five go to Chisago, and slightly over two to St. Louis. There seems to be no uniformity of style or method in the presentation of the material in the historical sketches. Some appear as consecutive narratives, others are broken up into sections in newspaper style, still others are little more than lists of "firsts." But perhaps the volume's most serious fault relates to its arrangement. Although this is by counties, no effort to follow an alphabetical order has been made. Furthermore, there is no table of contents to guide the reader. The only way the user can locate a county section or a biographical sketch

is by turning to a thirty-three page index at the back. This is a real detriment to the volume's usefulness as a reference work. B.L.H.

To the shelf of useful reference works issued by the Minnesota Historical Records Survey, a volume dealing with *Minnesota Judicial Districts* has been added recently (1942. 86 p.). An explanation of the state's judicial organization, which serves as an introduction, is followed by a section devoted to "Judicial Districts and Their Boundary Changes." There, each of the nineteen judicial districts into which the state is divided is dealt with separately. Other sections present lists of "Judicial Districts and Their County Alignment," showing changes made from 1849 to the present, and "Counties and Their Districts" at various dates. Newly issued volumes in the survey's *Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota* make available comprehensive lists of local records preserved in the courthouses of Anoka County at Anoka (no. 2—135 p.), of Fillmore County at Preston (no. 23—156 p.), and of Mille Lacs County at Milaca (no. 48—191 p.). Inventories of archival materials in forty-three of the eighty-seven counties of Minnesota have now been published in this series.

Newspapers and local historical societies throughout the state are co-operating in the movement inaugurated by the National Resources Planning Board for the conservation of cultural resources. The *Waconia Patriot* of January 15, for example, cautions its readers against including records and letters of historical value with wastepaper collected for local war agencies. Give wastepaper to any organization that is collecting "this defense material in your home community," reads an announcement in the *Patriot*, "but save the old newspapers and old records that have historical value for your county museum."

The feature of the October issue of the *Minnesota Archaeologist* is an article on "Big Sandy Lake: An Important Indian Site in Minnesota" by Dr. Kenneth W. Miner. Emphasis is placed upon Indian life in the Sandy Lake area as it can be reconstructed from artifacts found in local excavations. Many objects, chiefly of Chippewa origin, recovered in the area are illustrated in connection with the article. Some attention is given also to the Northwest Company post on the lake. In the same issue appears a brief article by Richard R. Sackett on "An Unidentified Trading Post on the 'Portage La Savanna'." This portage was extensively used by

traders traveling between the waters of the Mississippi and those of Lake Superior, for it connected small streams flowing into Sandy Lake and the St. Louis River. The site described by Mr. Sackett was discovered in the summer of 1932 by a state forester, Mr. Edward Lawson. Excavations on this site yielded a number of interesting "articles used in Indian trade a century or more ago." Mr. Sackett expresses the opinion that this was the site of a "stopping-off place, a camp, or overnight resting station for the trader or trapper traveling across the portage" rather than that of a large trading post.

Minnesota Indian scenes of the 1820's, painted in water color by Peter Rindisbacher and displayed in the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling during the spring months, are described in an illustrated article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 1. A list of the six paintings in the display appears *ante*, p. 94.

A "historical review of the various land grants made by Congress to the state and the disposition of the proceeds from the sale of such lands" is presented in a booklet entitled *The Trust Funds of Minnesota: A Heritage to Protect*, recently published by Julius A. Schmahl, state treasurer (1942. 19 p.). Most states "sold their school and other public lands on a liberal basis and used the money derived from them for the immediate needs of the state," reads an introductory statement, but "Minnesota was the first state to conceive the plan of conserving these resources for the benefit of future generations." The influence of Governor Ramsey in bringing about the establishment of a permanent school fund is given recognition; and the contributions of William W. Braden, state auditor in the 1880's, who obtained the enactment of a law "permitting the leasing of state lands for iron mining purposes," are reviewed. The booklet contains useful sections on the Congressional land grants received by the state and on the investment of funds obtained from the sale and lease of such lands.

A detailed review of the "Milestones in the History of School of Mines and Metallurgy" of the University of Minnesota was presented by Professor Elting H. Comstock on January 13 before a meeting commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school. The address is published in full in *Minnesota Chats*, a university publication, for January 14. Professor Comstock notes the influence of Professor Christopher W. Hall in bringing about the first faculty resolution in favor of

a school of mines in 1887. A legislative appropriation in 1891 was followed by the appointment of William R. Appleby as professor of mining and metallurgy, and in the next year four students were enrolled in his courses and "quarters were fitted up in Pillsbury Hall." Originally, according to this narrative, the mining courses were given in the college of engineering, and it was not until 1897 that separate colleges were established.

The American Institute of Swedish Arts, Literature and Science in Minneapolis is designated as a "Minnesota Center for Study of Swedish Culture" by A. A. Stomberg in the *American Swedish Monthly* for January. The institute's museum is housed in a structure built for use as a home about "forty years ago by Swan J. Turnblad, the successful owner and publisher of the Swedish-language weekly, *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*," and presented to the institute in 1929. Mr. Stomberg describes the elaborate house in some detail, presents accounts of special exhibits displayed therein, and reviews the institute's program of activities. The institute's *Bulletin* for January includes an article on "Scandinavian Libraries in the Twin Cities," in which the opinion is expressed that the Scandinavian collection of the Minnesota Historical Society is "undoubtedly the largest collection of books and other materials dealing with the history of the Scandinavians found anywhere in this country." Special attention is given to the library of the Swedish-American Historical Society. The large and important collection of Scandinaviana in the library of the University of Minnesota also is described and evaluated. In the same issue of the *Bulletin*, an account of "A Remarkable Community Museum" at Cokato, originally published *ante*, 21: 440-442, is reprinted "in slightly abbreviated form."

The "History of Medicine in Minnesota" that has been appearing for some time in *Minnesota Medicine* is continued in the first three issues for 1942 with the opening installments of a "History of the Minnesota State Medical Society" by Dr. Arthur S. Hamilton. He presents the records of a medical convention held in St. Paul in July, 1853, which, he asserts, "represents the first attempt to hold a medical meeting" in Minnesota Territory. The convention, writes Dr. Hamilton, passed a motion to "resolve itself into the Minnesota Medical Society," and several meetings were held in the years that followed. It was not until 1869, however, that a permanent organization, from which subsequent annual meetings

have been dated, had its origin. Much of the material presented consists of quotations from contemporary newspapers and from the proceedings and records of the society.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul is an important figure in Theodore Maynard's recent volume on the *Story of American Catholicism* (New York, 1941. 694 p.). It includes a brief reference to the Irish Colonization Society, which the Minnesota prelate helped to found, and to Ireland's effort to transform "fishermen from Connemara" into Minnesota farmers. Some attention is given to the scheme of Catholic education "tried at Faribault and Stillwater in Ireland's diocese" and to the "famous controversy within the Church" that it precipitated. Recollections of the archbishop's sisters, Mother Celestine and Mother Seraphine, and of his nephew, the Reverend James Howard, are presented by James C. Byrne in the "Notes and Comment" section of volume 32 of the United States Catholic Historical Society's *Historical Records and Studies* (New York, 1941).

The purchase by the federal government of 473 acres of land in the Nerstrand Woods of Rice County was announced in the *Faribault Daily News* for March 13. Plans are under way to exchange this remnant of the Big Woods area of southern Minnesota for certain state-owned lands in northern Minnesota that the federal government wishes to add to national forest areas. When this has been done, the Nerstrand Woods will become a state park. As funds become available, additional tracts will be added to the "present nucleus of what will stand as a memorial to the pioneers . . . who laid out the timber tracts and their descendants who have preserved the forest" in Rice County, according to the *Northfield News* for March 26. Articles reviewing both the history of the Nerstrand Woods and of the long struggle to preserve the area as a park are contributed by Carl L. Weicht to the *Faribault Journal* and the *Northfield Independent* of February 19. In the former paper he credits the preservation of the area to the fact that some 170 "farsighted Norwegian and German settlers had divided two sections of forest land into small woodlots to provide a permanent source of fuel for the surrounding farms." These pioneers and their descendants "practiced very acceptable forestry methods in clearing out the older trees and keeping a heavy stand of growing trees on the land," with the result that the "Nerstrand Woods best retains today the real character of the historic Big Woods."

"Just as State Parks preserve scenic portions of original Minnesota, so do State Memorial Parks, State Waysides and State Monuments preserve and perpetuate outstanding events in State history," writes Harold W. Lathrop in an article on "History in Our State Parks," appearing in the April issue of the *Conservation Volunteer*. This is the first of a series of articles covering the "field of historical conservation, as carried on by the Department of Conservation, through the Division of State Parks." In it several sites associated with the Sioux War of 1862 are described — Fort Ridgely State Memorial Park, Milford Monument, and Schwandt Monument.

The life of Emil J. Oberhoffer, who organized the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and served as its conductor for nineteen years, is the subject of a sketch in volume 12 of the *Encyclopedia of American Biography* (New York, 1941). Other Minnesotans whose careers are reviewed in this volume are Dr. Olaf M. Norlie of Minneapolis, psychologist, teacher, pastor, and editor; and three prominent businessmen, James A. Nowell of St. Paul, Frank M. Steiner of Minneapolis, and Frank L. Thompson, whose work as a railroad executive identified him with many parts of the state. Sketches of a number of important Minnesota business executives appear in volume 13 of this work. Included are Frederick G. Atkinson, George W. Stricker, and James L. Robinson of Minneapolis, and Francis J. Ottis of St. Paul. The life of President George H. Bridgman of Hamline University also is reviewed in this volume.

Under the heading "Picture Story of Minnesota," scenes from "Minnesota Document," a motion picture about the state (see *ante*, p. 93), are reproduced in the rotogravure section of the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune and Star Journal* for January 11. The film was produced by the visual education service of the University of Minnesota.

Three Mendota houses that are closely identified with the early history of Minnesota are included in Lewis Barrington's recent book on *Historic Restorations of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (New York, 1941). Descriptive sketches of the Sibley, Faribault, and De Puis houses are presented, with brief accounts of their significance in the history of the state. Each sketch is accompanied by a photograph of the house described.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Some of the exhibits in the museum of the Blue Earth County Historical Society at Mankato are described in detail by May Fletcher in articles appearing in the *Mankato Free Press* for January 15 and 30, and February 16. That the museum is rich in materials brought from foreign lands by immigrant settlers of Blue Earth County is revealed in the third of these articles. A meeting of the society on January 28 resulted in the election of Mr. Horace Roberts as president, Mrs. Mary Sugden, vice-president, and Mr. E. Raymond Hughes, secretary-treasurer.

In a report to the city council of New Ulm on March 17, Mr. Fred W. Johnson, who is head of the local library board as well as president of the Brown County Historical Society, stressed the need for additional space in the building occupied jointly by the society's museum and the public library. He called attention to the fact that "New Ulm can boast of a library and museum which is second to" no other in a "city the size of New Ulm and far outshines those of larger cities," and he expressed appreciation for the funds provided "through public contributions" for the museum's excellent equipment. Mr. Johnson announced that there is "no more room available in the museum" for equipment, and that as a result much interesting material cannot be displayed. He asked the council to consider the problem of enlarging the museum building sometime in the future.

At a meeting of the Chippewa County Historical Society held at Montevideo on February 25, Mr. Victor Lawson of Willmar spoke on local historical work in Kandiyohi County, Mr. Norman Reitan presented a report on the work of reconstructing the mission chapel at Lac qui Parle, and Mr. Richard R. Sackett of the Minnesota Historical Records Survey commented on the excavations conducted on the mission site. Plans were discussed for the dedication of the chapel, which is nearing completion.

The sum of three hundred dollars was appropriated by the Clay County board of commissioners at its meeting on March 4 for the use of the Clay County Historical Society. The money is to be expended in completing the society's museum quarters on the campus of the Moorhead State Teachers College.

The museum of the Goodhue County Historical Society, which is located in the courthouse at Red Wing, is open daily from 9:00 to 11:00 A. M. and from 1:00 to 4:00 P. M., according to an announcement in the *Daily Republican Eagle* of Red Wing for March 3. The museum "is becoming increasingly popular with residents of both Red Wing and the surrounding communities," reads the announcement.

The fact that the work of the Hennepin County Historical Society is receiving recognition beyond the borders of the state is illustrated in the issue for March 22 of *Herodotus*, a multigraphed publication issued by the Rochester [New York] Museum of Arts and Sciences. It includes a letter from Mr. Edward A. Blomfield, executive secretary of the Hennepin County society, describing the work of his organization and pointing out its opportunities for service in wartime. Over six hundred visitors, including nine groups of school children, viewed the exhibits in the society's museum at St. Louis Park in the first three months of 1942. During the same period thirty-one new members joined the society. About seventy-five people attended a meeting of the organization at St. Louis Park on February 17 at which Judge Luther W. Youngdahl presented a talk on "America and Our Future."

A program built about the history of the "Early German Settlements" of McLeod County was presented before a meeting of the McLeod County Historical Society at Hutchinson on January 30. The beginnings of German settlement in Acoma Township were described by Mrs. Charles Heller and the "Westphalian Pioneers" of the Winsted area were recalled by Clement Otto. The latter's paper appears in full in the *Winsted Journal* for February 12.

Plans for the summer meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society are announced in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for February 28. It will take the form of a picnic at Thompson Point on Prairie Lake near Pelican Rapids, and will be held on June 28.

The Polk County Historical Society completed the arrangement of its museum in the courthouse at Crookston early in February, when it was opened to the public. The museum is open each Monday, and Mrs. Bert Levins, secretary of the society, is in charge.

The Reverend Frederick F. Kramer, warden of the Seabury Divinity School for two decades, was honored at a meeting of the Rice County

Historical Society held at Faribault on March 17. As the feature of the program, Dr. Kramer read a detailed autobiography, which was subsequently published in installments in the *Faribault Daily News* from March 18 to 25. The later sections of the narrative contain much material about the Faribault school with which the author became identified in 1912.

At the annual meeting of the Waseca County Historical Society, which was held at Waseca on January 5, J. P. Coughlin was named president, Herman Peterson, vice-president, Arnold Runnerstrom, secretary, and Arthur Brisbane, treasurer. The society recently placed in its log cabin museum two bronze plaques, one inscribed with the names of the life members of the society and the other with the names of pioneer settlers of the county. The lists inscribed on both plaques appear in the *Waseca Herald* for January 1.

Life in the logging camps of the St. Croix Valley was described by Mr. S. A. Kolliner of Stillwater in a talk presented before a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society at Stillwater on February 3. Plans were discussed for a "permanent and authentic logging display" in the society's museum.

The Wright County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Cokato on February 20. An address on "The Local Historical Society and Its Work" was presented by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen of the state historical society.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

"Ghost Towns of Brown County" are enumerated and discussed by LeRoy G. Davis in a series of articles appearing in recent issues of the *Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch*. Among the subjects of the detailed historical sketches of vanished towns and villages presented in this series are Iberia, which "became the market place and social center for a territory extending" from Lake Hanska to Sleepy Eye Lake, February 19; the village of Leavenworth, March 5; and Golden Gate, March 19 and 26. Most of the material presented by Mr. Davis is drawn from his personal recollections and from interviews with fellow pioneers. In each case he includes long lists of early residents and business enterprises.

The "registration of 12 students" on October 15, 1891, marked the opening of Concordia College in Moorhead, according to an article in the *Ulen Union* for January 22. One of the original students, Mr. W. P. Rognlie of Grand Forks, recalls in this account that many additional students enrolled for the winter term and that as a result "accommodations were not adequate." He relates that "even furniture dealers did not have [a] sufficient supply of chairs" and that "students took their chairs to the dining hall" for meals and later carried them back to their rooms.

Plans for the restoration of the little Catholic church at Grand Portage, which marked its centennial in 1938, are announced in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for January 25. Although the congregation had its origin in 1838, the present structure, built of logs and covered with siding, dates from 1863. A picture of the present church and two views of Grand Portage from paintings made by Eastman Johnson in the 1850's accompany the article about the history of the church.

A member of a party that established the settlement of Excelsior on Lake Minnetonka in 1853, Robert B. McGrath, is the author of the "Story of Excelsior in the Early Days," which appears in installments in the *Minnetonka Record* from January 15 to February 26. The group, which left St. Anthony in the spring of 1853, was under the leadership of John H. Stevens. The writer includes accounts of such events as the first Thanksgiving celebration in the new settlement, the opening of a district school, and the building of a stockade for defense against the Indians during the outbreak of 1862. McGrath's narrative was published originally in the *Record* for 1906, from which it is reprinted.

A pioneer Minneapolis lawyer, Franklin Clinton Griswold, is the central figure in a volume recently published by his son, Charles C. Griswold, under the title *As the River Flows* (1939. 104 p.). The story is that of a young New Englander who went west and settled in Minnesota on the eve of the Sioux Outbreak. Lengthy quotations from letters that Griswold wrote to members of his family in the East give color to the account of his participation in the frontier war. A journey of investigation up the Mississippi to St. Anthony, "now much resorted to by the pleasure seekers of the summer," and thence through the Minnesota Valley to Mankato preceded his decision to settle in Minnesota. He intended to "make a careful choice, to locate where I shall want my home for life, a pleasant, healthy and business place." The spot selected was a

farm now in the heart of Minneapolis, at Minnehaha and Lake streets. The author, who was born there, adds many of his own recollections to the account of life in early Minneapolis. Much genealogical information is included in the volume, and there is a section on "Griswold Family Research in England."

A pictorial record of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis is presented in a booklet entitled *Minneapolis Album, 1874-1942* (20 p.). It outlines briefly the history of this local business from the day in 1874 when it was organized in "Thomas Lowry's law office on the second floor of the Academy of Music" to the recent opening of its new building.

Dale Kramer's exposition of the complicated story of "The Dunne Boys of Minneapolis," which appears in the March issue of *Harper's Magazine*, contains a mass of detailed information about the Minneapolis truck drivers' strikes of the 1930's and the organization of Local 544.

The history of a northern Minnesota creamery, the Cloverleaf Cooperative, which is marking its thirtieth anniversary this year, is reviewed in the *Baudette Region* for February 27. A group of pioneers living in what is now Lake of the Woods County organized the creamery in 1912, and two years later it began operations.

Forty years of teaching in the Martin County schools are recalled in an article about Miss Mamie Smith, who was connected with various local schools from 1880 to 1920, in a biographical sketch appearing in the *Sherburn Advance-Standard* for January 29. Miss Smith's family settled in Manyaska Township in 1870, and there ten years later she began teaching in the district school. "Some of her school terms were of two and three months and salary \$20 per month." The names of many Martin County residents who were her pupils are mentioned, and some of the changes in teaching methods that took place during her long career are described. With two portraits of Miss Smith, the article is reprinted in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for February 3.

A huge log jam "one-half mile to one mile wide and as thick as sixty feet in some places," which occurred in the vicinity of Little Falls in the early 1890's, is described by Val Kasperek in the *Little Falls Herald* for February 27. "Due to low water in the fore part of the driving season of 1893, the logs and timber did not float as rapidly," the writer

relates, going on to explain that "when the water got higher the logs were floating down the many streams tributary to the Mississippi river and filled it beyond capacity of the 'sorting works' here in Little Falls." How the jam was broken is explained and some of the men who aided in the work are named.

A pioneer Fosston business firm, Mark's Drug Store, which was established in 1892 by P. M. Mark and his son H. F. Mark and is still operated by the latter, is the subject of a historical sketch in the *Thirteen Towns* of Fosston for March 6. The town as it appeared when the younger Mr. Mark arrived there in March, 1892, is described, and the changes in the nature and location of his business over half a century are recounted in the present narrative.

To commemorate the dedication of a new church building on February 15, the Reverend M. Caspar Johnshoy issued a booklet containing a *Brief History of Fron Evangelical Lutheran Congregation* at Starbuck (1942. 29 p.). The author traces the story of Lutheran activity in Pope County back to 1867, when the Lake Johanna Lutheran congregation was organized, but he notes that the Fron congregation had its origin in 1880 and built its first church in 1889.

The wrecking of the old Lafayette Emmett house in St. Paul, where Daniel D. Emmett is said to have composed "Dixie," was the occasion for the publication of a number of items about the history of the old house in the St. Paul papers in January and February. Among them is an editorial, bearing the heading "St. Paul Landmarks," in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 30. In response to those who belatedly urged the restoration of the structure, the writer of the editorial asserts that "this would serve little purpose unless there were some method of . . . providing for its maintenance." The suggestion is made that plans be drawn up in advance for the preservation of some of the city's other historic houses.

Dramatic entertainment in St. Paul in the 1890's, as recalled by Mr. Arthur White, "dean of St. Paul theatrical men," is the subject of three articles in Paul Light's column, "So What!," appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 15, 16, and 19. Among the entertainments described are medicine shows that Mr. White saw on the St. Paul streets as a boy, the dime museum, the music hall, and the panorama of the battle

of Gettysburg. Also noted are some of the performances staged by prominent actors of the day at the Grand, the People's, and the Metropolitan theaters.

"Carrying the Mail — Pioneer Style" in the vicinity of Duluth is the subject of a feature article by Orville Lomoe in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for January 4. The services of frontier carriers who transported mail by dog team in winter and in packsacks in summer are recalled by early residents of the region, whose narratives are quoted. The use of stage lines in the late 1860's also is noted.

Anecdotes about "Hibbing of the past and about the people who built that Hibbing" have been appearing since February 6 in the *Hibbing Daily Tribune* under the title "Old Colony Days." Most of the material presented consists of short items about events and personalities of the 1890's and the early years of the present century, with emphasis upon social life in the frontier community.

Minutes of the meetings of the "Sauk Centre Board of Trade, from its inception more than 60 years ago on August 15, 1881, to the last recorded meeting of April 15, 1901," are included in a volume recently discovered in Sauk Centre, according to an announcement in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for March 13. Interesting items are quoted from this manuscript record of early business activity.

"St. Cloud has always been a good circus town, though because of its location many shows passed to the north into Dakota, or to the south, through southern Minnesota into Iowa," writes Dr. H. H. Conley in an article on the "Circus History of St. Cloud," which appears in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for February 27. The writer lists many of the "big circus names" that are linked with the amusement history of St. Cloud, and he gives the dates when they played there.

A special edition of the *Blooming Prairie Times*, issued on February 12, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the local co-operative creamery by presenting a survey of its history and sketches of men who have contributed toward its progress. Plans were made originally by a group of farmers to establish a creamery at Newry, but Blooming Prairie was eventually chosen as a location because a cream station was operating there and it could be reached by railroad. A sketch of the history of this

Steele County industry, which was incorporated in March, 1892, appears also in the *Austin Daily Herald* for February 16.

The Central Cooperative Oil Association of Steele County is described as "a pioneer among cooperative oil organizations" in an article by Hugh H. Soper, who calls attention to its twentieth anniversary in the *Steele County Photo News* of Owatonna for January 15. The president of the association, Mr. A. P. Bartch, recalls that in Steele County "the movement grew out of the visit to the county of a Hereford cattle breeder from Lyon county" who left information about the "successful cooperative oil organization then existing in his own county."

Aspects of "Pioneer Life in Winona County" are described by William Codman in an article appearing in three installments in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for February 6, 13, and 20. Modes of transportation, amusements, Christmas celebrations, lighting methods, and food are among the subjects touched upon.



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