

Reviews of Books

The Development of Frederick Jackson Turner as a Historical Thinker.

By FULMER MOOD. (Reprinted from the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, *Transactions*, 34:283-352.)

So much has been written about that original mind, Frederick Jackson Turner, that one might think there was no room for further useful discussion of his development. But Dr. Mood's meticulous study is indeed a fresh and important contribution.

Turner was born and raised in Portage, Wisconsin, where he saw at first hand the action of the melting pot and the growth of the democratic spirit. At the University of Wisconsin he worked on the college paper, delivered a prize oration upon "The Poet of the Future," and came under the influence of William Francis Allen, professor of Latin and history. Allen believed in the topical approach to history, utilized many maps, set his students to using primary sources, and considered westward expansion and sectionalism the chief forces in American history.

Turner stayed at Wisconsin, receiving a master's degree, writing a thesis on "The Influence of the Fur Trade in the Development of Wisconsin," and teaching rhetoric, oratory, and American history. Dr. Mood shows clearly Turner's admiration for and close study of *Scribner's Historical Atlas of the United States* (1885) and the census reports of 1880. Turner spent a year in 1888-89 at Johns Hopkins, where he was much influenced by Herbert Baxter Adams, Richard T. Ely, Woodrow Wilson, and others. Late in 1889 Professor Allen died, and Turner returned to Wisconsin to become head of the history department, a position which he held for twenty years.

For those two decades Turner made the University of Wisconsin one of the most important historical research centers in America. Madison might not have the resources to facilitate research in more exotic branches of history, but the Wisconsin Historical Society, with its lush collections of newspapers and manuscripts, offered superb opportunities in the American field. Students flocked to Turner, caught the spirit of his economic and sociological approach, and went on to do important work of their own. Dr. Orin G. Libby, for example, produced his highly significant study of the geographic distribution of the votes on ratifying the federal Constitution (1898).

Turner was not at all provincial. Though identified with the West, he thoroughly appreciated the importance of the other sections and at Wisconsin devised "a systematic, coöperative attack on general American history from the sectional approach." Libby gave work in the history of American sectionalism as a whole; Carl Russell Fish, a native Yankee, lectured on New England; Ulrich Bonnell Phillips instructed in Southern history; and Turner continued to teach the history of the great West.

Turner's approach to history was not a simple one. His incisive questions could often be answered only after patient years of research. The fact that he wrote only one full-length book bears testimony to the difficulty of the microscopic approach. But the work of his numerous students at Wisconsin and Harvard shows that his approach was essentially sound. The only trouble is that master teachers capable of directing co-operative research appear so infrequently.

EDWARD P. ALEXANDER

Joseph Schafer, Student of Agriculture. (Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1942. vii, 67 p. Portrait.)

Since 1854 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has had five superintendents. The fourth, Dr. Joseph Schafer, directed the society's affairs from 1920 until his death in 1941. This volume is an appreciation of Schafer's work by his colleague, Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, and by others who knew him at Wisconsin. Thus it stresses his early training, which was obtained at the University of Wisconsin, and his later career as head of the state historical society. After an appreciative foreword by his successor, Dr. Edward P. Alexander, "Joseph Schafer, the Historian" and "Joseph Schafer, the Man" are discussed respectively by Miss Kellogg and Clarence B. Lester. A "Bibliography of the Writings of Joseph Schafer," compiled by Everett E. Edwards and Thomas J. Mayock, and "References on the Life and Work of Joseph Schafer" complete the volume.

There emerges from Miss Kellogg's and Mr. Lester's accounts of Schafer a vivid and interesting picture of the man and the historian at Wisconsin. The volume, however, fails to take proper cognizance of his work at the University of Oregon, where he spent "half of his mature, creative, productive life" and began the writing which gave him his reputation. As head of the history department, director of the extension division, and director of the summer sessions, Dr. Schafer's interests and influence extended from history into the field of educational polity. When the

reviewer entered the University of Oregon in 1923, Dr. Schafer's memory was still green, and his influence persisted long thereafter.

The book is a labor of love by those who knew and appreciated Dr. Schafer. It is worthy of its purpose. The format is unusually attractive and the title page is one of distinction.

LEWIS BEESON

Popular Freethought in America, 1825-1850. By ALBERT POST, Ph.D.
(New York, Columbia University Press, 1943. 258 p. \$3.00.)

This monograph on the freethought movement in America in the first half of the nineteenth century fills in a gap in our knowledge of American cultural history. The contribution of the Puritan to the American heritage has long been recognized, and those interested in social history realize fully the importance of religious faith in the development of American social institutions and in the initiation of the humanitarian reforms of the young republic.

The Great Revival of the 1820's brought an emotionalism into the American faith that caused it to transmute the current theory of progress into a perfectionism that gave a crusading zeal to nineteenth-century reformers. The din of the combat of these crusaders has drowned out the voices of their contemporaries who met the challenge of the century with a rationalism and skepticism akin to that of the earlier French philosophers. Dr. Albert Post's *Popular Freethought in America* directs attention to the minority groups that rejected organized religion and, for a time, united in a movement in protest against the religiosity of their day. They, too, accepted the idea of progress, but their acceptance was based upon science, reason, and agnosticism, rather than perfectionism.

The author pays some introductory tribute to the rationalism of the American intellectual in the Revolutionary period, mentions the liberalism in doctrine of the Unitarian church, and then dismisses the skepticism of these early years with the statement that freethought was decidedly on the wane at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its revival after 1820 was, according to Mr. Post, due to the increase of immigration and the introduction of European agnostic thought through these new citizens and through the leadership of several highly articulate Europeans who served as their spokesmen.

The appeal of the freethought societies in the period from 1825 to 1850 was, according to this monograph, almost entirely to the lower

classes. Frances Wright and Robert Dale Owen, who championed the cause of the American workingman, not only encouraged him to demand reforms in his way of life but also to abandon his old faith and free himself from the fetters of organized religion. Mr. Post has made a careful study of the freethought press and of its propaganda literature and has fully substantiated his thesis of a close connection between the working-class movement and the freethought societies. The part played in the movement by the German immigrants of the period after 1830 is noted, as is the extension of agnosticism into the West with the German migration to the Ohio Valley.

An interesting phase of the book is the study of the methods of spreading propaganda and the types of argument used to obtain recruits. Every device of the antislavery, temperance, and peace crusaders was called upon to combat organized religion. One of the most effective of these was the public debate, and the debate in Cincinnati in 1829 between Robert Owen and the Reverend Alexander Campbell was a classic of its kind. As in the other movements when local societies had been established in a number of states, a national organization was attempted. In the 1840's several national freethought conventions were held, and the freethought advocates received publicity out of proportion to their actual numbers.

Indeed the author makes it clear that throughout the history of the movement the consternation it caused in the hearts of the orthodox was its greatest cause for renown. And the counter attack was swift and deadly. Ridicule, social ostracism, vituperation, and economic pressure were heaped upon the agnostic, and hell fire and damnation were hailed as his reward. Mr. Post notes, also, that the leaders of the freethought groups were genuinely radical thinkers who won opprobrium for their advanced ideas on education, marriage, birth control, and divorce.

At its height in the 1830's, the movement declined rapidly after 1840. The antislavery controversy increasingly absorbed the attention of the reformers. Some of those whose interest had been chiefly in the antireligious aspects of freethoughtism became interested in spiritualism, and the opposition, for its part, found a new rallying point in anti-Catholicism and antiforeignism.

Mr. Post's book is interesting, the material is new, and it represents a wide sampling of contemporary propaganda literature. The work is amply documented and annotated, and the bibliography should be very useful to the social historian. Emphasis upon this movement does not,

however, mean that it was very important in its effect upon American thought or that there were large numbers enrolled in its societies. The work is welcome in that it offers evidence of a healthy criticism of and reaction against the dominant trend of American thought of the day.

Alice Felt Tyler

Minutes of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1671-1674 (Hudson's Bay Record Society, *Publications*, vol. 5). Edited by E. E. Rich, M.A. With an introduction by Sir John Clapham, C.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A. (Published by the Champlain Society for the Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1942. lxviii, 276 p.)

This is a book of great interest for Minnesota history. As far as is known, Des Groseilliers and Radisson were the first white men on Minnesota soil. Since they later were the occasion for the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose first minute book is here reproduced, it would occur to any historical student to look for their names in the index. The entries for both are numerous. Radisson has many more than his brother-in-law. In addition to references in the text proper, there are biographical sketches of both men, and other mentions of them.

The volume has a rather technical introduction, which will enhance its value for many, but will be a little beyond the popular taste. It relates primarily to the personalities mentioned in the minutes, the character of the company's business, and its business methods. Such a discussion, along with the copious and scholarly footnotes, are necessary to an understanding of the cryptic minutes. Besides the introduction and text, there are appendixes giving the text of the company's charter, a charter for the mythical Busse Island, the contents of important accounts in the first great ledger for the years 1671 to 1674, lists of charges made for voyages to Hudson Bay from 1668 to 1672, biographical sketches, and an index.

Quite apart from its immediate interest, the volume is suggestive of all the adventure that was opening up a New World in the last half of the seventeenth century. One reading of the book will hardly suffice to indicate the vistas that can unfold as one reads and rereads the terse entries about "Mr. Radison," "Mr. Gooseberry," Prince Rupert, Captain Zachariah Gillam, Lord Shaftesbury, and all the others. Trade methods and terms are unusual but exact; prices are detailed and valuable for reference.

Here is the fourteenth (really the thirteenth in order of origin) colony

of England in North America making its start. Because it never became populous and a place of general settlement, like Massachusetts and Virginia, we are prone to forget that Hudson Bay was just as much an English colony as the others. The exact records of how it began and functioned from the very start are in this volume. Let us hope that the company—one of the oldest in existence—will continue to give us in printed books of the same high quality the story of the colony throughout its long career.

GRACE LEE NUTE

The Unfortified Boundary: A Diary of the First Survey of the Canadian Boundary Line from St. Regis to the Lake of the Woods. By MAJOR JOSEPH DELAFIELD, American agent under Articles VI and VII of the Treaty of Ghent. Edited by ROBERT McELROY and THOMAS RIGGS. (New York, privately printed, 1943. 490 p. Illustrations, maps. \$7.50.)

This diary, the manuscript of which was but recently discovered, is "supplementary" to, in the words of the editors, "and not a mere repetition of the official material, the history of the surveys, preserved in the National Archives." The author of the diary was attached to the joint commission appointed under the Treaty of Ghent to locate the international boundary, first as secretary to the American agent, later as acting agent, and from 1821 as agent; and under his personal direction most of the long stretch of the boundary between St. Regis on the St. Lawrence and the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods was surveyed.

Every season, from spring until fall, Delafield was with the surveyors in the field, and the entries in his diary, which begin on May 3, 1817, and end on October 24, 1823, are the comments of an educated and discerning observer, interested in many things besides the important business at hand. He describes in detail the country he passed through and the people he met. His observations on geology, mineralogy, and natural history, on Indians, voyageurs, fur traders, and others, among them individuals well known in Canadian and American history, are many and illuminating.

For Minnesotans the entries for 1823 have a special interest, for it was during that year that the surveying party covered the route through Lake Superior and westward through the Lake of the Woods. Delafield's party crossed Lake Superior to Fort William, and thence proceeded to Grand

Portage, where they encamped "on the old company's ground," then deserted. Since his "establishment" required "three trips for baggage and one for the canoe," it took the party three and a half days to make the nine-mile portage to the Pigeon River. The road was "closed with a young growth," and the clearings formerly used for encampments were covered with tall grass. At the western end of the portage he found only "a few stumps of burnt pickets" to indicate the site of Fort Charlotte, although the dock of the old North West Company was "still entire." The party followed, for the most part, the "Old Road" of the voyageurs along the present boundary, traversing the many waters and making the innumerable portages, and its leader noted in his diary everything of interest on the way. At the Hudson's Bay Company post at Rainy Lake he found and gave assistance to the wounded John Tanner, and that incident, which is also related in Tanner's *Narrative*, is recounted in the diary.

At the Lake of the Woods Delafield joined James Ferguson, chief surveyor for the American commissioners. After completing much of the survey there, the combined parties embarked on the return journey eastward. Ferguson and Delafield separated at Lac la Croix, the former to follow the "Old Road" to Grand Portage to complete unfinished surveys, and the latter to take the "New Road"—the Kaministikwia route—to Fort William, accompanied by George Whistler, who sketched a topographical map of the route.

The reason for Delafield's return by the Kaministikwia route is not given in the diary, but it may be found in Delafield's unpublished autobiography, which is quoted by the editors in their introduction. Delafield had learned that the British were intent on claiming the Fond du Lac route up the St. Louis River and northward to Rainy Lake as the boundary intended by the treaty of 1783; and, he wrote in his autobiography, "I now felt it incumbent to make an offset to the British claim . . . and devoted my time to this object."

The editors in their well-documented introduction give an adequate historical background for an understanding of the diary; and they present convincing evidence for their claim that the idea of offering to the commission a far-northern route to offset the far-southern route claimed by the British originated with Delafield, and that it was the arguments which he drew up in support of the Kaministikwia route that were accepted and advanced by the American commissioner, thus paving the

way for the compromise which resulted in the present boundary. Had the British claim been accepted, Minnesota's Arrowhead country, including Duluth and the iron ranges, would now be Canadian territory.

The index indicates some faults in editing, particularly in the identification of persons and places, but they are not of sufficient significance to impair seriously the work as a whole.

MARY WHEELHOUSE BERTHEL

The John Tipton Papers (*Indiana Historical Collections*, vols. 24-26). In 3 volumes. With an introduction by PAUL WALLACE GATES. Vol. 1, 1809-1827, compiled by GLEN A. BLACKBURN, edited by NELLIE ARMSTRONG ROBERTSON and DOROTHY RIKER; vols. 2 and 3, 1828-1833, 1834-1839, compiled and edited by NELLIE ARMSTRONG ROBERTSON and DOROTHY RIKER. (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Bureau, 1942. xix, 909, xi, 947, ix, 927 p. Illustrations, maps. \$11.00.)

A subtitle to this work might well have been "An epitome of the frontier in all its stages," for the collected papers of United States Senator John Tipton, who was doubtless a minor character on the national scene, illumine the evolution of a typical frontier far more adequately than do similar collections of acknowledged national figures. Tipton's rise to affluence and political power from an untutored youth and a background of comparative poverty is in itself a moving tale. The work, moreover, supplies us with an abundance of material which leads to the heart of the problems of land hunger, Indian relations in their various ramifications, including the Indian trade and traders, internal improvements, and the economic and social life of a rapidly developing frontier and state. The moral standards of the age are likewise amply illustrated, as for example, the use (and abuse) of political patronage and the widespread prevalence of graft. Judged by present-day standards, the latter was sordid indeed. But it was part and parcel of the pattern of life in the 1820's and 1830's, and it was not peculiar to Indiana.

Much of the story is laid in the Wabash Valley and in northern Indiana. For many years Tipton was agent of the Fort Wayne Indian agency, and the correspondence and other documents relating thereto project much light into hitherto dark places. It was a tribute to Tipton's knowledge of Indian politics that he subsequently received appointment as chairman of the Senate committee on Indian affairs. Although his ac-

tual service in the Senate was comparatively brief (1832-39), he contributed much toward the policy of removing the Indians from lands east of the Mississippi. And his sponsorship of proposed legislation for the establishment of an Indian territory is likewise of more than passing interest. In the latter connection new information is made available.

As a fellow craftsman, the reviewer has no quarrel to pick with the editorial work on these volumes. It is of the same high quality as the many previous publications of the Indiana Historical Bureau. Under the general guidance of Dr. Christopher B. Coleman, Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Riker have accomplished the editorial tasks with more than ordinary competence, and the historical introduction by Dr. Paul W. Gates contains a lucid summary of the issues illustrated in the textual matter. There is a detailed index for each volume.

CLARENCE E. CARTER

The First Scientific Exploration of Russian America and the Purchase of Alaska (Northwestern University Studies in the Social Sciences, no. 4). By JAMES ALTON JAMES. (Evanston and Chicago, Northwestern University, 1942. xii, 276 p. Illustrations. \$2.00.)

The war has renewed interest in Alaska, and the editor of this book takes advantage of that interest to launch a volume composed of two distinct parts: the diary of Robert Kennicott as far as it has been preserved, and the diary of Henry Martyn Bannister. The connecting link is Alaska. Kennicott's diary has interest for only a tiny triangle of actual Alaskan soil, for it precedes the project of an overland telegraph across Alaska by several years; but Kennicott was chief of explorations for the expedition described by Bannister's diary. Kennicott's diary has been known and quoted these many years, though it was ever an excessively rare printed item; Bannister's diary is printed in this book for the first time. Besides the diaries there is an excellent introduction by the editor, which tells much of Kennicott's early years and of his tragic death on the telegraph expedition; a convincing account of the part played by these two young men in bringing about the purchase of Alaska by the United States; and some miscellaneous items, including a bibliography of the writings of young Kennicott, and two original letters, one from Bannister to his parents and the other from Kennicott to Bannister.

Kennicott's diary, as preserved in the rare first volume of the *Transactions* of the Chicago Academy of Sciences for 1867, and now reprinted,

is the charming record of a young natural scientist's sojourn at Hudson's Bay Company posts in the far Northwest from 1859 to 1862. It is of tremendous worth to students of natural history, but even more it is of value for revealing the graceful spirit of a man who burned with scientific zeal and love of humanity, who could make the life of interior North America appealing to his readers, and who could call up in his associates something of the same fervor that made him welcome in the humblest voyageur's canoe or the great Smithsonian Institution that he did so much to build up. For years after his death that institution was receiving great parcels of natural specimens annually from the Hudson's Bay Company's factors in the bleak Northwest.

Kennicott's travels to faraway lands led him across Minnesota and along its edges on more than one occasion. The diary takes him from Fort William to the Lake of the Woods along the old voyageur's highway, before he plunged into a still more distant wilderness. It is full of interesting remarks for all Minnesotans on the scenery, geology, birds, insects, flowers, trees, reptiles, and fur traders of the northern boundary area. It is marked by humor and a rare grace of expression, as are the many letters that he sent to his father, an editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, and to other relatives and friends. Fortunately, many of his letters have been preserved, and copies of most of them are available in the manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society.

G. L. N.

Burning an Empire: The Story of American Forest Fires. By STEWART H. HOLBROOK. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1943. xiv, 229 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

"And then in a seeming instant hell itself roared into Hinckley, riding the back of a rising hurricane." Thus does Mr. Holbrook in this book vividly depict the spirit of the fire demon which for many years raged almost unchecked through the forest regions of America, snuffing out thousands of human lives, killing untold quantities of game and fish, turning vast areas of beautiful woodland into desolate waste, destroying an immeasurable volume of valuable timber and reproductive growth, and retarding the development of large sections of the country. Here for the first time is set forth in a single volume a comprehensive account of what runaway fire in the woods has done to the life and resources of America from the earliest coming of the white man down to the present.

In making this book the writer distilled the essence of a great volume of material previously available only in the form of fragmentary news items, magazine articles, technical reports, and personal papers, and skillfully worked the results of his research and his own personal observations and experiences into a dramatic narrative of intensely appealing human interest. Again and again the reader is reminded that truth is indeed stranger than fiction. On one page he is held spellbound by gruesome horrors, on another by incidents of inspiring heroism. The frightful story of tragedy is relieved here and there by homely word pictures of life in the woods and frontier towns and by bits of lusty humor. And withal there is driven home the lesson that man's own carelessness is his own worst enemy.

Minnesota figures prominently in Mr. Holbrook's book, which gives recognition to the devastating and dramatic character of the Hinckley, the Cloquet and Moose Lake, and other fires that occurred in the state. But there is a brighter side to the picture. Construction has followed destruction. Here again Minnesota was the scene of a notable event—the rise of Cloquet from the ashes, called by the author “one of the finest examples of American resourcefulness in history.” In another connection he commends Minnesota for making “steady progress, both in protection and in other phases of forestry, often in the face of opposition by short-sighted politicians who do not yet seem to realize that much of the northern part of the state is good only for raising more trees and that trees must be protected from fire.”

Mr. Holbrook notes the organization of the American Forest Fire Medal Foundation, established to give suitable recognition to outstanding instances of heroism in fighting forest fires. Foresters and conservationists generally will feel that the author himself deserves some kind of award for the signal contribution made in this book to the advancement of the cause of forest conservation. If it receives the attention it merits, it cannot fail to have a profound effect in stirring public opinion to demand and support adequate measures for protection and development of the country's forest resources. *Burning an Empire* should be read by every one of high school age or over. And the reading will prove a fascinating experience.

CHESTER S. WILSON

The Making of a Surgeon: A Midwestern Chronicle. By ERNEST V. SMITH. (Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, The Berndt Printing Company, 1942. 344 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

Dr. Theodore C. Blegen has remarked that historians of general culture have not given adequate attention to the influence of science and medicine. Dr. Richard E. Scammon has pointed out that Frederick J. Turner, in his impressive work on the American frontier, virtually omitted these two subjects. Yet, as Preserved Smith has said: "Of all the elements of modern culture, as of all the forces moulding modern life, science has been the greatest. It can be shown that all other changes in society are largely dependent upon this."

The history of science and medicine in Minnesota has only recently been investigated systematically, chiefly under the auspices of the committee on history of the Minnesota State Medical Association. Hence, any work such as *The Making of a Surgeon*, in which a one-time Indiana orphan boy details his experiences as a student in the old University of Minnesota college of medicine and surgery and in the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, is an addition to sources which are not yet plentiful. The author entered the University of Minnesota in 1903, with \$5.30 in his pocket. He was graduated as a physician in 1907. Throughout those years he studied under such men as Parks Ritchie, Alexander J. Stone, James E. Moore, Thomas S. Roberts, Frank F. Wesbrook, Winfield S. Nickerson, A. T. Mann, Frederick J. Wulling, Thomas G. Lee, Charles H. Hunter, and Charles Lyman Greene—ancient and honorable names in the history of medicine in Minnesota. After practicing in Adams, Minnesota, he became a student at the Mayo Clinic in 1912, before the Mayo Foundation had been established. There he studied under William J. Mayo, Charles H. Mayo, E. Starr Judd, Emil H. Beckman, and Louis B. Wilson, all now deceased. The author now has a successful clinic in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. His experiences and the hitherto unpublished photographs he has included with them are particularly valuable to investigators of the history of medicine in the Mississippi Valley.

JAMES ECKMAN

The Saga of Old Muskego. By N. N. RØNNING. (Waterford, Wisconsin, Old Muskego Memorial, 1943. 73 p. Illustrations. \$1.00.)

Since 1925, centennial anniversary dates have been reached by more and more Norwegian settlements throughout America, especially in the upper Mississippi Valley. One of the most celebrated of the pioneer settlements was the original Muskego colony about Muskego Lake and later Wind Lake in southeastern Wisconsin. Mr. Rønning, in this small and unpretentious volume, describes the coming of the first group of Norwegian immigrants in 1839 and brings out vividly the hardships of the first years. Certain strong leaders are made to stand out. Among them are John Luraas, the leader of the pioneer group; Søren Bache and Johannes Johansen, advance agents of the second group, which was led by Even Heg, in many ways the most remarkable of the early settlers at Muskego; the Reverend Claus L. Clausen, the first ordained minister of the congregation; the Reverend H. A. Stub, one of the more significant of the early leaders of the Norwegian Lutheran churches in America; and James Denoon Reymert, who founded the pioneer Norwegian-American newspaper *Nordlyset* at Muskego in 1847. Although emphasis is placed on the role of the church, other features also are described—the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1850, and 1852, the local temperance movement, and the leadership of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry by Hans Christian Heg in the Civil War.

A limited but adequate bibliography attests the care of the author, who disclaims any pretension to having written a definitive history of the Muskego settlement. He writes (p. 59): "A complete history of Muskego remains to be written, which is also the case with other settlements. It is up to the descendants of the first settlers to organize historical societies, gather material and write the history."

CARLTON C. QUALEY

Minnesota Historical Society Notes

IN LIEU OF its usual summer tour and convention, which gas rationing and restrictions on travel made impractical for 1943, the society joined with the Washington County Historical Society in sponsoring a program at Stillwater, on Saturday, August 21, in commemoration of the city's centennial. After an informal luncheon at the Lowell Inn at 12:30 P. M., the main program of addresses and events was presented in Pioneer Park. Mr. E. L. Roney, president of the Washington County organization, opened the meeting at 2:00 P. M. by introducing Senator Karl G. Neumeier, who served as master of ceremonies. He called first upon the Honorable Edward J. Thye, governor of Minnesota, for a few remarks, which took the form of a tribute to the pioneers who braved the hardships of frontier life to found communities like Stillwater.

Governor Thye was followed by Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the state historical society, who represented that organization on the program. Taking as his subject "One Hundred Years Ago in St. Croix County, Wisconsin," Mr. Babcock told of the first governmental organization and of early settlement in the triangle between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. This area, the speaker pointed out, was included both in Michigan and Wisconsin territories before it came within the confines of Minnesota Territory in 1849. Two main centers of settlement in the section became in time the cities of St. Paul and Stillwater. An abstract of Mr. Babcock's talk appears in the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* for August 23.

In the same issue are published portions of the address presented by Miss Emma Glaser of Stillwater, who reviewed the role of "Pioneer Women in the Development of Stillwater." After giving special attention to the contributions of two pioneer women of the 1840's, Mrs. Lydia Ann Carli and Mrs. Elam Greeley, the speaker discussed the beginnings of schools and of cultural institutions that were forwarded by the women of the frontier community. Among the latter, she noted, was a library association that made Stillwater as early as 1859 a receiving station for government publications.

The program at Pioneer Park was brought to a close by the presentation of a historical pageant depicting some of the important and color-

ful events in the early history of the city. This spectacle was arranged and directed by Miss Elaine Steineck and Miss Evelyn Kriesel. Upon its completion, members of the audience were invited to attend a tea in the museum of the Washington County Historical Society. They were also given an opportunity to view the many displays of historical interest arranged in the windows of Stillwater stores and business concerns. Outstanding among the latter was an exhibit of pictures of St. Croix Valley scenes by Minnesota artists. It was arranged by Miss Josephine Lutz and Mr. Richard Rollins of the Stillwater Art Colony, with the co-operation of Professor Laurence Schmeckebier of the department of fine arts in the University of Minnesota. In the introduction to a catalogue of the pictures displayed, Professor Schmeckebier calls attention to the historical value of the exhibit and points out the significance of showing "in the marketplace . . . pictures that belong to the life of the people." It may be noted that the earliest picture in the exhibit, a view of "Cheever's Mill on the St. Croix" painted by Henry Lewis in 1848, was contributed by the Minnesota Historical Society. The art exhibit was repeated in connection with the annual fine arts exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair from August 29 to September 6.

After a delay of some eight months, the bindery still is unable to supply cloth suitable for volume 23 of *Minnesota History*. In order to avoid an indefinite delay in the binding both of volumes 23 and 24, it may be necessary to accept a color and pattern that in no way match the cloth used on earlier volumes. Libraries and individuals who have ordered bound copies of volume 23 are asked not to lose patience, for their orders will be filled eventually. It is hoped that members will understand that wartime conditions account both for the delay and for any unavoidable change in the forthcoming volume.

Among the twenty-five active members who joined the society during the quarter ending on September 30 are a life member, Edwin Davis of St. Paul, and two sustaining members, Robert Allen of Northfield and Mrs. William J. Dean of St. Paul. In addition, the following annual members were enrolled: Burns Allen of Minneapolis, Mrs. Helene M. Becker of St. Paul, Lela E. Booher of Minneapolis, Alma Borchard of Minneapolis, Ethel J. Bourdon of Minneapolis, George Crosby of Minneapolis, Elizabeth Dorsey of St. Paul, Mrs. Walter B. Driscoll of St. Paul, Earl W. Drolet of Minneapolis, Mrs. Emily H. Eckel of Tulsa, Oklahoma, C. David Evanson of Nome, Alaska, Vivian Grace Gibson

of St. Paul, Dr. William Ginsberg of St. Paul, Charles F. Hall of St. Paul, Aldred A. Heckman of St. Paul, Cecelia Keyes of Minneapolis, Bert O. Lund of Stillwater, Margaret Paschke of St. Paul, Adolph C. Regli of St. Paul, James D. Rowland of Bayport, Howard J. Seesel of St. Paul, and Mrs. A. G. Suurmeyer of Luverne.

The Kennedy Brothers Arms Company of St. Paul recently was enrolled as an institutional member of the society.

A member of the society's executive council and a former president of the society, Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis, died on September 12. The society also lost six additional active members during the quarter: Eli S. Warner of St. Paul on June 24, Ingerval M. Olsen of St. Paul on June 25, Dr. John L. Rothrock of St. Paul on July 5, Hester M. Pollock of Pasadena, California, on July 6, Theresa Erickson of St. Paul on August 31, and Otto E. Wieland of Duluth on September 26.

Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota, a former superintendent of the society, has been named director of the historical service board of the American Historical Association. He left for Washington to take up his new duties on October 1.

Dr. Ida Kramer, who was employed by the society as a cataloguer in the manuscript division from August, 1942, to June, 1943, has accepted an appointment as curator of manuscripts and of the J. Christian Bay collection of western literature with the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia.

Mrs. Tyler's discussion of the value of family papers for the student of western history, which appears in the issue of this magazine for March, 1943, is given favorable mention in the *Social Justice Review* for September. The editor of this Catholic periodical calls upon his readers to "search through trunks and what not in an attempt to discover material" similar to that used by Mrs. Tyler. Two paragraphs from Dr. Beeson's annual report for 1942, also in the March number of *Minnesota History*, are quoted on the cover page of the *Western Ontario Historical Notes* for September.

Dr. Beeson contributes a survey of "Pioneer Minnesota Journalism" in the territorial period to the September number of the *Minnesota Journal of Education*. A portrait of James M. Goodhue, the editor of Minnesota's earliest newspaper, appears with a brief sketch of his career as a

frontispiece to the issue. Portraits and sketches of other pioneer editors selected by Dr. Beeson will appear in later issues of the *Journal*.

A radio talk on "The Romance of the North Shore," prepared by Dr. Nute for presentation over station WLB last February, is published in the *Conservation Volunteer* for September-October. Dr. Nute gives special attention to the role of the Norwegians and Swedes in North Shore history.

CONTRIBUTORS

The late Edward C. Gale, whose description of a voyage on the Lake of the Woods and the Rainy River in the early 1890's is reprinted in this issue from a contemporary Minnesota literary journal, was a member of a pioneer Minneapolis family. A lawyer by profession, he was educated at Yale and Harvard universities and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Throughout his long career he was identified with the cultural life of his community and his state, actively promoting such organizations as the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, the Minneapolis Public Library, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the Hennepin County Historical Society, and the Minnesota Historical Society. His varied services on behalf of the latter organization are described *ante*, p. 275. As the author of articles and book reviews, he has long been familiar to readers of this magazine.

Lieutenant Merrill E. Jarchow continues in the present issue, with a review of the 1860's, his discussion of the development of farm machinery in Minnesota, which he began with an article on the frontier period (see *ante*, 23:316-327). He is also the author of an article on "Early Minnesota Agricultural Societies and Fairs" in *Minnesota History* for September, 1941, and of numerous book reviews. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon Lieutenant Jarchow by the University of Minnesota in 1941; his doctoral dissertation deals with the "Economic History of Minnesota Agriculture." He was a member of the history faculty in the South Dakota State College of Agriculture at Brookings until early in 1943, when he received a commission as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Navy. He is now stationed in Iowa City, where he is teaching in a pre-flight school.

Sergeant F. Paul Prucha was graduated in 1941 from the River Falls State Teachers College at River Falls, Wisconsin. In an undergraduate college seminar in American history he prepared a paper on which he

based the present study of "Minnesota's Attitude toward the Southern Case for Secession." Until December, 1942, he taught history in the high school at Amery, Wisconsin. He is now in the Army Air Force and is stationed at Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. Earl V. Chapin is the editor and publisher of the *Warroad Pioneer*. He was recently awarded a fellowship in regional writing by the University of Minnesota, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, to enable him to write a book on the Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods. In his article on "The Early History of the Roseau River Valley" he deals with a section many of whose pioneers are still alive. Mr. Chapin has gathered some of his material by interviewing early residents of this area, which in many respects is still frontier country.

Miss Marion H. Herriot of Ottawa makes use of her knowledge of Canadian transportation history in editing for the present issue a letter written by a settler who emigrated from Eastern to Western Canada in 1869, traversing Minnesota en route. Miss Herriot received her bachelor's degree from the University of Manitoba in 1939, and she later did graduate work in history in the University of Toronto. She is the author of an article on "Steamboat Transportation on the Red River" published in this magazine for September, 1940. She is now employed as a research clerk in the labor legislation branch of the Canadian department of labor.

Nine authors have contributed book reviews to the present number of *Minnesota History*. They are Dr. Edward P. Alexander, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Dr. Clarence E. Carter of Washington, D. C., editor of the *Territorial Papers of the United States*; Lieutenant James Eckman, formerly of the editorial staff of the Mayo Clinic and now in the medical intelligence branch of the surgeon general's office at Washington; Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, a member of the history faculty of Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson, New York; Dr. Alice Felt Tyler, assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota; Chester S. Wilson, Minnesota commissioner of conservation; and three members of the society's staff, Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent, Mrs. Mary W. Berthel, editorial assistant, and Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts.

ACCESSIONS

A box of papers and nine account books relating to the fur trade and frontier life in northern Minnesota from 1840 to about 1870, assembled

by the late John Bardon of Superior, have been presented in his memory by his son, Dr. Richard Bardon of Duluth. Many of the manuscripts relate to the careers of François Roussain, a trader at Vermilion Lake, and W. R. Durfee, a Superior pioneer, and to members of their families. The collection is rich in material about the North Shore of Lake Superior, and includes information about many characters connected with its history. Among them are the missionaries, Fathers Baraga and Pierz, members of the Morrison family, Clement H. Beaulieu, Stephen Bonga, George R. Stuntz, J. S. Watrous, Luke Marvin, and R. B. Carlton, to mention but a few. The accounts, some of which are in Chippewa and some in English, were kept at Crow Wing, Fond du Lac, Winnebago-shish, Leech, Vermilion, and Sandy lakes, and at other points connected with the fur trade.

Genealogists will be interested in four pages from the Tucker family Bible, which have been copied for the society by the photostatic process through the courtesy of Miss Caroline J. Tucker of Minneapolis. They afford a record of births, deaths, and marriages in the Tucker family from 1779 to 1856.

A friendship album kept by Mrs. Martha McLean Pollock and two of her letters, from the papers of her daughter, the late Hester M. Pollock of St. Paul, have been received through the courtesy of Colonel Floyd E. Eller of Fort Snelling. Mrs. Pollock was the daughter of Nathaniel McLean, Sioux agent at Fort Snelling from 1849 to 1853 and later a St. Paul journalist. Another item received from Colonel Eller is an order book of Company F, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, containing the names of its members and a record of clothing issued in 1861-62. These manuscripts have been added to the Round Tower Museum collection in the custody of the society.

Twenty-four warranty, quitclaim, and mortgage deeds held by members of the family of Orville D. Ford chiefly on lands at Mazeppa in Wabasha County from 1862 to 1917 have been presented by Mr. Edwin H. Ford of Minneapolis.

The diaries and notebooks of Henry Arthur Smith, consisting of twenty-nine volumes and covering the period from 1866 to 1921, are a recent addition to the society's growing collection of farmers' diaries. They are the gifts of Smith's daughter, Mrs. Ralph H. Brinks of Brook

Park. In the earlier years of the period covered by the diaries, Smith farmed near Mantorville in Dodge County, and his records include much information about crops, weather conditions, and chores. They reflect also his interest in journalism, picturing his activities as editor and publisher of the *Mantorville Express*. In the later years covered by these records Smith resided in the state of Washington. Included in Mrs. Brinks' gift are a fife that belonged to Smith's uncle, Josiah Hathway, sixteen Confederate currency notes, and some interesting examples of wood carving.

A typewritten copy of a letter written on January 9, 1866, by Major Robert H. Hall, who was then commandant at Fort Snelling, has been received from the *St. Paul Dispatch*. The writer presents an interesting history of the Minnesota post, basing it upon incomplete records that he found there when he assumed command in 1865. The gift also includes a photostatic copy of the original of a University of Minnesota field song, and a record of exercises held in honor of Edward D. Neill at Oak Hall in St. Paul on April 25, 1928, when the school marked its diamond jubilee.

Eight items from the papers of the St. Paul wholesale hardware firm of Nicols and Dean for the period from 1872 to 1879 have been presented by Mr. Winter Dean of St. Paul. Among them are a mortgage and a warranty deed on property in St. Paul in 1872, and an abstract of title to some land in Dayton's addition to St. Paul in 1873.

Baptismal and marriage records, lists of probationers and members, and pastoral and statistical information for the years from 1881 to 1932 are to be found in four manuscript volumes recently added to the papers of the First Methodist Church of St. Paul by its pastor, the Reverend Theodore H. Leonard (see *ante*, 21:314). A large number of marriage licenses dating from 1917 to 1932 and a group of letters written in 1926 by former pastors of the church are included in the gift.

Mr. Roger L. Windom of Orlando, Florida, has added ten letters to the papers of his grandfather, William Windom (see *ante*, p. 246). Among them is one, dated June 16, 1886, informing Windom of his election to honorary membership in the Northwestern Literary and Historical Society of Sioux City, Iowa. The others relate to Windom's business and political interests in the years from 1861 to 1886.

The papers of the late Dr. Charles F. Dight of Minneapolis, filling thirteen boxes, have been received from his estate. They relate in large measure to Dr. Dight's interest in and promotion of the eugenics movement, to his work as medical director from 1901 to 1933 of the Ministers' Life and Casualty Union, and to his participation in local politics. A more detailed account of this collection will appear in an early issue of *Minnesota History*.

The papers of Dietrich Lange, a St. Paul naturalist who served for many years as principal of Mechanic Arts High School, have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Lorna Mittelstadt of St. Paul. They consist for the most part of manuscripts about Minnesota plant and animal life and conservation. Drafts of many of Lange's stories for boys also are included.

The history of the Minnesota Hospital Service Association from 1933 to 1939 can be traced in a large collection of its business records and other papers presented through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur M. Calvin of St. Paul. Included are eight volumes of reports of the executive secretary; samples of advertising folders, application blanks, office forms, and similar printed items; and clippings from newspapers and magazines. Articles by E. A. Van Steenwyck, William E. Baker, Mr. Calvin, and others are of value for their accounts of special phases of the association's development.

A number of newspaper clippings relating to the career of the late Senator George H. Lommen of Eveleth, who served as a member of the Minnesota legislature from 1925 until his death in 1942, have been presented by his sister, Miss Josephine Lommen of Caledonia. She plans to build about this nucleus a collection of her brother's papers.

A typewritten report of the service held at the Unitarian Center in Minneapolis on April 23, 1943, in memory of Sylvanus A. Stockwell is the gift of Mrs. Stockwell. Stockwell, who was born in 1857, represented his district in the house or the senate of the Minnesota legislature during sixteen sessions between 1891 and 1939.

Mrs. Agnes C. Stiefel of St. Paul Park has presented a history of the Riverview Civic Club which she compiled. Annual reports of the presidents of the organization, which was founded in 1917, a list of its members in 1943, and the like are included.

A loom dating from 1860, a skein reel, and several other items have been presented by Mr. Herbert L. Slattengren of Lindstrom and members of his family. The loom has been placed on display in the pioneer cabin in the society's museum.

A guitar used by a women's orchestra in 1895, with the felt case in which it was carried, is the gift of Mrs. C. Treat Spear of St. Paul.

A Densmore typewriter dating from 1891 has been presented as a joint gift by the St. Paul chapter of the American Red Cross and Mr. Arsene Nakashian of St. Paul. The Densmore was the first machine to use the platen release, now in general use on typewriters, and the first to employ ball bearings for its carriage and type bars.

Eleven articles of clothing and naval equipment have been presented by Mr. Paul C. Buetow of St. Paul, who used them while serving in the United States Navy on the "Maumee" in 1917. Included in his gift is a costume worn in the St. Paul Winter Carnival of 1917.

Twenty-nine armbands of the types used by air raid wardens, victory aides, technical workers, auxiliary police officers, and others engaged in civilian defense activities in the Second World War have been presented by the state department of administrative management and research.

The development of harvesting machinery from the primitive flail to the gas-driven tractor is illustrated in a series of pictures presented by the Case Tractor Company of Racine, Wisconsin. The St. Paul Turnverein has presented fifteen pictures that reflect its own activities. A number of views of the contemporary army training camp at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, are the gifts of the *St. Paul Dispatch*. Recent additions to the portrait collection include likenesses in oil of two former justices of the Minnesota supreme court, Rensselaer R. Nelson and Daniel A. Dickinson, which were placed in the society's custody by the supreme court; and a pastel of the Reverend John Wright of St. Paul, presented by Mrs. W. D. Penney of St. Paul.

Additions made recently to the society's genealogical collection include volume 7 of the *American Genealogical Index*, in which surnames from Claggett to Coogan are indexed; volumes 7 and 8 of Clarence W. Bowen's *History of Woodstock Connecticut* (Worcester, Massachusetts, 1943);

and a second supplement to *Three Hundred Colonial Ancestors* by Elizabeth M. Rixford (East Highgate, Vermont, 1943. 26 p.).

Some of the genealogies received in the third quarter of 1943 deal with pioneers of the Middle West. Cornish settlers of Racine County, Wisconsin, are described in *The Generations of the Children of William Foxwell and Ann Harris* by Herbert C. Duckett (Burlington, Wisconsin, 1941. 42 p.). Pioneer life in Indiana is portrayed in *The Dufour Saga, 1796-1942, The Story of the Eight Dufours Who Came from Switzerland and Founded Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana* by Julie LeClerc Knox (Crawfordsville, Indiana, 1942. 166 p.). *The History of the Arthur-Steen Family* by E. A. Arthur (Crawfordsville, Indiana, 1942. 46 p.) is an account of another Indiana family. An Ohio background is described in *The Order of the Purple Heart: An Account of Sergeant William Brown Who Brought His Badge of Merit to Columbia, Ohio* by Marie Dickoré (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1943. 35 p.).

Families of North Carolina, Virginia, and neighboring states are represented in another group of genealogies recently received. Among them are a volume entitled *Cook History and Genealogy of Families in or Originating in North Carolina* by Earl A. Cook (Albemarle, North Carolina, 1941. 92 p.); *The Fisher Genealogical History* by Gertrude F. Harding (San Diego, California, 1942. 74 p.); *The Rucker Family Genealogy* by Sudie R. Wood (Richmond, Virginia, 1932. 585 p.); *The Duncans of Bourbon County, Kentucky* by Julia S. Ardery (Lexington, Kentucky, 1943. 28 p.); and *The Chapman Family: A Study in the Social Development of Central West Virginia* by Berlin B. Chapman (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1942. 290 p.). Another book in this group is *The Captives of Abb's Valley* by James M. Brown, which has been issued in a new edition with a genealogical appendix on the Moore family by Robert B. Woodworth (Staunton, Virginia, 1942. 254 p.).

Maryland and Pennsylvania families are represented in *The Hoyes of Maryland* by Charles E. Hoyer (Sang Run, Maryland, 1942. 264 p.); *The "Sensineys" of America* by Barton Sensenig (Philadelphia, 1943. 159 p.); and the *Bennett Family History* by Mary E. B. and Edward D. Durand (Washington, 1941. 220 p.). A New England group includes *Thomas Barnes of Hartford and Farmington, Connecticut* by Frederick R. Barnes (Minneapolis, 1943. 89 p.); *The Reverend John Graham of Woodbury, Connecticut and His Descendants* by Helen G. Carpenter (Chicago, 1942. 507 p.); and *The Life, Ancestors and Descendants of*

Robert Williams of Roxbury by Harrison Williams (Washington, 1934. 216 p.). *The Bradley Family* by Frank Morris (Madelia, Minnesota, 1942. 49 p.) describes the Canadian background of some Minnesota families. A number of Minnesotans are mentioned in *The Ballard Genealogy* compiled by Melvin G. Dodge (Utica, New York, 1942. 375 p.). *The Cushman Genealogy* by Alvah W. Burt (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1942. 432 p.) and *A History of the Michael Reasor and Allied Families* by F. Hiner Dale (Guymon, Oklahoma, 1941. 233 p.) list families widely spread over the country.

Among the local histories added to the library are three pamphlets on New York localities by Grace Van Derwerker, published in 1938 at Schuylerville, New York. They are entitled *Early Days in Eastern Saratoga County* (23 p.); *Early Days in the Vicinity of Northlumberland and Bacon Hill* (21 p.); and *Early Days in Gansevoort and Vicinity* (23 p.). Other newly acquired local histories include Norman Goodner's *History of Scott County, Arkansas* (Siloam Springs, Arkansas, 1941. 89 p.); Sidney A. Marchand's *Acadian Exiles in the Golden Coast of Louisiana* (Donaldsonville, Louisiana, 1943. 109 p.); Mary F. Kendrick's *Down the Road to Yesterday: A History of Springfield, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia* (Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, 1941. 141 p.); G. L. Ridenour's *The Land of the Lake: A History of Campbell County, Tennessee* (La Follette, Tennessee, 1941. 104 p.); a volume on *Dinwiddie County, Virginia*, prepared by the Virginia Writers Program (Richmond, Virginia, 1942. 302 p.); and Thomas H. Ryan's *History of the Town of Buchanan, Wisconsin* (Appleton, Wisconsin. 20 p.).

L. M. F.

News and Comment

"It's THE NEGLECTED, the despised, the overlooked trifle of today that is likely to become tomorrow's treasure," writes Jake Zeitlin in the *Saturday Review of Literature* for September 4, where he elaborates on the "Art of Collecting the Common." He explains his theme by remarking that the "items diligently sought by collectors who undertake to reconstruct the past" once were the "common things that no one thought to save." Many of the items that "reflect the living habits, the political, artistic, or scientific aspects of our own day" seem to be "too obviously everyday to save and so disappear except for the accident of oversight." Mr. Zeitlin sees the danger in the scrap drives of the present day, which "tempt people to throw away things indiscriminately," and he notes that the National Archives as well as historical societies and libraries throughout the nation are working and collecting "to counteract this tendency." Instead of discarding posters, folders, and various other items that reflect wartime conditions, Mr. Zeitlin suggests that we should be saving them, for the "very circumstances of modern war, what with rationing and scarcities, should make people acutely aware of the importance of keeping the trivia of social change."

In the introduction to a recent volume of essays on *The Interpretation of History* (Princeton, New Jersey, 1943. 186 p.), Joseph R. Strayer makes the assertion that "History must be more than an adornment for the cultivated gentleman, more than a pastime for the intellectually curious, more than a tower of refuge for the skeptic and the philosopher. It must be a guide to action, not an excuse for contemplation." Appropriately, the essays that follow deal with ways of "communicating history to the ordinary man." One of the five historians represented is Professor Herbert Heaton of the University of Minnesota, who discusses "The Economic Impact on History."

Dr. Fulmer Mood's discussion of "The Historiographic Setting of Turner's Frontier Essay," which appears in the July number of *Agricultural History*, fittingly commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the occasion when "Turner first gave public expression" to his "special interpretation of American history." In this essay, writes Dr. Mood, "Turner

demonstrated that he was a historical thinker"; furthermore "he was the sole example of the species on the American scene at that time."

The *American Archivist* presents in its July issue a number of suggestive articles that should prove of value to all who work with archival and related materials. "Restoration Methods" and the problems they entail are discussed by W. J. Barrow of the Virginia State Library; the importance of "Papers, Carbons, and Ribbons" in the making of records is stressed by W. Edward Keegan of the National Archives. Under the general title "Current Aspects of Records Administration" are grouped articles on "The Archivist's Concern in Records Administration" by Philip C. Brooks, on "The Control of Records" by Lieutenant Commander Willard F. McCormick, and on "Scheduling the Disposition of Records" by Robert H. Bahmer. A discussion by Randolph W. Church of "The Relationship between Archival Agencies and Libraries" completes the issue.

Some idea of the impressive bulk of the work accomplished by the Historical Records Survey under the WPA from 1936 to 1943 may be gained from an examination of a *Bibliography of Research Projects Reports: Check List of Historical Records Survey Publications* prepared by Sargent B. Child and Dorothy P. Holmes (1943. 110 p.). Arranged by states are the hundreds of inventories of federal, state, county, and municipal archives prepared and published by the survey; as well as of church records, American imprints, and the like. The Minnesota Historical Society is included among the depositories chosen to preserve material left unpublished by the survey. Minnesota shows up favorably in most of the categories considered, and its list of inventories of county archives carried to completion is longer than that for any other state.

The editing and publishing of the field notes of the WPA's American Imprints Inventory has been resumed under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America, with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie of Chicago, former national editor of the inventory, has been appointed editor in chief of the project, which plans to issue a series of volumes for individual states under the title "Bibliography of American Imprints." Among the volumes planned for early publication is one listing North and South Dakota imprints through 1890. The available field notes provide a record of books, pam-

phlets, and broadsides printed in all states through 1876 and in eight western states through 1890.

An Institute of American History and Civilization, with outstanding authorities on various phases of the nation's history presenting lectures, opened on the campus of Willamette University on September 20 and continued for five weeks. Special emphasis was placed upon the history of the Pacific Northwest. Lectures relating to American literature, government, traditions, and ideals were included in the course. Sponsors of the institute, including one of Oregon's leading newspapers, expressed the belief that "Americans are psychologically unprepared to defend the freedoms we enjoy." One of the purposes of the course was to fill a need "for greater appreciation and understanding of our principles of government and our way of life."

Historical societies in general will find many stimulating suggestions in number 7 of the *Bulletins* of the American Association for State and Local History, issued in October. It is devoted to a report by Evelyn Plummer Read on *Broadcasting History: The Story of the Story Behind the Headlines* (p. 161-188). The title refers to a radio program conducted under the auspices of the American Historical Association and broadcast since the spring of 1938 over the National Broadcasting system. It consists of weekly talks given by Mr. Cesar Saerchinger on "some event or problem of front page importance in the contemporary world" which can "serve as a springboard for a discussion of the event or problem, and of its historical background, the forces which had set it in motion or contributed to its development." The background material is furnished and checked by trained historians. In preparing the present *Bulletin* Mrs. Read speaks from personal experience, for as a member of the radio committee of the American Historical Association she has taken much of the responsibility for the program and deserves great credit for its success. The editor of the *Bulletin* believes that Mrs. Read's account should "serve as an inspiration to all persons who are interested in undertaking similar programs." He suggests that "in the field of local history there are almost limitless opportunities through the radio," and he expresses the hope that "more and more advantage will be taken of these opportunities."

In a recent volume on *Company Museums* (Washington, 1943), Laurence V. Coleman reports that "eighty companies in the United States

are known to have museums of their own." Such museums, he asserts, "spring from the need for historical and current records, and they are of use directly and indirectly to management as well as of value to the world. . . . Although all of them are not important as yet, many have become indispensable arms of their companies." Dr. Coleman's discussion of these museums, which reflect the development of American manufacturing industries, railroads, banks, insurance companies, and the like, has resulted in a book that should prove useful to curators of historical collections in general, large and small. He devotes chapters to the purposes and usefulness of company museums, their management and running expenses, their quarters, collecting activities, display methods, and "interpretation" of exhibits. In the appendix are presented rather detailed descriptions of eighty company museums in the United States and three in Canada. The arrangement for the United States is by states. Among the museums of special Minnesota and Northwest interest listed are the Paul Bunyan Museum of the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company at Blaney, Michigan; the farm machinery collection of the J. I. Case Company at Racine, Wisconsin; and the Hudson's Bay Company historical exhibit, including a wealth of material relating to the fur trade, in the company's Winnipeg store.

"The art museum, the natural history museum, and the historical museum can give at least elementary instruction more effectively, I believe, than can any other teacher, because they have the physical evidence immediately at hand, where it may be seen, studied, and in many cases, felt and handled." This feature of museum values, as a tool of visual education, is emphasized by Clifford Lord in an article, in *Agricultural History* for July, on the "Farmers' Museum" now being established by the New York Historical Association at Cooperstown. The museum's "rich setting" on Ostego Lake, with a "huge stone barn, seven other buildings, and 25 acres of land," has been given to the society in memory of a deceased agricultural leader. Among the exhibits planned are reproductions of old-time carpenter, cobbler, cooper, wagon, and blacksmith shops; a "huge old-fashioned kitchen, with brick oven and all the equipment of former days"; and a pioneer schoolhouse. An "old stone country store built about 1825 will be moved" to the grounds. One of the smaller stone buildings will house an extensive library consisting of files of agricultural periodicals, records of agricultural societies, books on farm techniques, and the like.

For the purpose of gathering, housing, and preserving manuscripts relating to upstate New York and adjacent areas, Cornell University has established a "Collection of Regional History." A statement recently issued by its curator, Mr. Whitney R. Cross, includes an "outline of desirable records," indicating types of manuscripts that the collection hopes to acquire and a list of manuscripts recently added and now available to scholars. Minnesotans will be interested to learn that among the latter are the Edward Eggleston Papers, consisting of nearly thirty thousand items and covering the years from 1852 to 1902. Since Eggleston spent nearly a decade of the period covered in Minnesota, his papers should be rich in material relating to this state.

Several interesting logging museums are included in an enumeration of "Log Building Museums of Wisconsin" contributed by Charles E. Brown to the September number of the *Wisconsin Archeologist*. The most pretentious of these is a group of buildings known as the Paul Bunyan Camp at Eau Claire, where a cook shanty, a bunkhouse, a blacksmith shop, and a stable have been reconstructed. All are equipped with furnishings, utensils, and tools from old-time logging camps. Loggings museums at Rhinelander and Wabeno also are described. Of interest also is a Norwegian folk museum near Blue Mounds.

Readers of this magazine who have followed Professor Ralph H. Brown's excursions into the field of historical geography will turn with eager anticipation to his new volume, *Mirror for Americans: Likeness of the Eastern Seaboard, 1810*, which has been published by the American Geographical Society (New York, 1943. 312 p.). They will be amply rewarded, for they will find in Dr. Brown's book a composite picture of North American geographical knowledge in the first decade of the last century, as reflected in contemporary writings. Among the works drawn upon are many well-known narratives of travel and exploration—Carver's *Travels*, Alexander Henry's *Travels and Adventures in Canada*, and Mackenzie's *Voyages*, to name but a few—which are basic sources for the history of the Northwest. The title notwithstanding, this section of North America has not been overlooked. In a chapter devoted to the "Northern Border Regions," the author considers the fur trade extending westward from Lower Canada and Montreal, up the St. Lawrence, and into the Great Lakes basin. Points as far west and north as Michilimackinac, Lake Nipigon, and Grand Portage are mentioned. In present-

ing his material, Dr. Brown has used a whimsical devise, purporting to reprint a work by a fictitious "Gentleman of Philadelphia," one Thomas Pownall Keystone, who is represented as drawing upon his extensive contemporary library in the preparation of the narrative. The old-time flavor of the volume is considerably enhanced by the illustrations, many of which are from pen-and-ink drawings made in the style of steel engravings by Mrs. Brown. It will be recalled that in 1942 Professor Brown edited for publication in *Minnesota History* a valuable journal kept by Charles C. Trowbridge while engaged as a member of the Cass expedition of 1820.

In 1938, when Father Jean Delanglez published his edition of the *Journal of Jean Cavelier*, he "took for granted the authenticity of the original." In the intervening period, however, Father Delanglez has encountered documents that lead him to look with doubt upon the problem of "The Authorship of the Journal of Jean Cavelier." In the "Documents" section of the July number of *Mid-America*, Father Delanglez tells why he now doubts "whether Cavelier is really the author of the journal attributed to him." Following his discussion is a document, the original of which, "in the hand of Jean Cavelier, is—or was—in the Bibliothèque Nationale."

The "Cheyenne Indian Portraits Painted by George Catlin" in 1832 and now preserved in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington are the subject of a brief article by Marie H. Erwin in the *Annals of Wyoming* for July. Included is a short account of Catlin's trip up the Missouri River from St. Louis to Fort Union. Two of the artist's Cheyenne portraits are reproduced with the article.

In a chapter on "The Coming of the Russians," appearing in a volume on *The Story of the Mennonites* (Berne, Indiana, 1941), C. Henry Smith devotes some attention to the Minnesota colony at Mountain Lake. He relates that ten or twelve Mennonite families from Russia had settled there as early as 1874. To the rich Minnesota farming region they transplanted a "bit of Russia." The author points out that "wheat growing of course was as well adapted to the American western prairies as to Russian steppes, and flour milling became an important industry in all the Russian Mennonite communities." Another feature of Russian life that the Mennonites brought with them was the "big straw-burning Russian brick oven and stove," which was "built into the walls of the three

main rooms of the typical Mennonite home" in such a way that it would "heat the entire house and at the same time serve for cooking." Material relating to the Mennonites in America preserved by Bethel College at Newton, Kansas, is described under the heading "Side Lights on Mennonite History" by A. Warkentin in the *American-German Review* for August. Included are year books, church records, pioneer household articles, and old letters. The latter, writes Mr. Warkentin, "reveal something of the daily lives of the pioneers, of the conditions to which they had to adjust themselves, and some of the problems they had to meet."

A preliminary feature of a centennial celebration planned by the Lutheran Free church for 1943 has been the publication of Clarence J. Carlsen's volume entitled *The Years of Our Church* (Minneapolis, 1942). The year 1843 was selected as that of "formal beginnings" because it was marked by the organization of a Lutheran group in the Norwegian settlement at Muskego, Wisconsin. The opening chapter, which bears the title "Background and Beginning," contains a brief survey of Norwegian immigration, some account of church history and organization, and a statement about the founding of the Lutheran Free church in 1897. Although many events and personalities connected with Minnesota are mentioned throughout the volume, the chapters of greatest local interest are those dealing with Augsburg College and Theological Seminary, which has been located in Minneapolis since 1871, and with church "Institutions and Agencies," many of which are situated in the state.

The "Faribault-Stillwater Agreement," arranged by Archbishop Ireland and carried out by the "local authorities and with the consent of the Vatican" is described as "perhaps the most interesting compromise" between church and public schools ever suggested by a member of the Catholic hierarchy in Evarts B. Greene's study of *Religion and the State* (New York, 1941). The plan, which "was for a few years in actual operation in these Minnesota towns," is briefly explained in the present volume.

A doctoral dissertation on *German Presbyterianism in the Upper Mississippi Valley*, prepared by H. Clifford Fox in the University of Iowa, has been published by the lithoprint process (Ypsilanti, Michigan, 1942). Despite the somewhat general title, emphasis throughout the study is centered upon the history of one church group in Iowa. There are occasional references to the German population of other Northwestern states, including Minnesota.

Professor Norma Schwendener of Columbia University is the author of a general *History of Physical Education in the United States* which provides a useful background for those who are interested in local phases of the same subject (New York, 1942). Of special interest are chapters dealing with the "Turnverein in the United States," the development of the "Playground Movement," and the growth of college sports.

A regional bibliography of *American Folk Song and Folk Lore*, compiled by Alan Lomax and Mrs. Sidney R. Cowell, has been published by the Service Center of the Progressive Education Association (1942. 59 p.). Of special interest for Minnesota and the Northwest are some of the items listed in sections on the North and on the French-Americans.

The ever-growing body of recorded folk tales localized in the Northwest has been enriched by Charles E. Brown's collection of *Bluenose Brainerd Stories: Log Cabin Tales from the Chippewa in the Wisconsin North Woods* (Madison, 1943. 6 p.). The pamphlet is a publication of the Wisconsin Folklore Society.

Under the title *Paul Bunyan Marches On*, Ida Virginia Turney retells for youthful readers a group of tales about the hero of the lumber camps (Portland, Oregon, 1942). Most of the stories selected relate to the Pacific coast area. The book is elaborately and attractively illustrated.

A detailed "Sketch and Bibliography of the Kentucky Historical Society," covering the period of more than a century from its organization in 1836 to the present, appears in the issue of the society's *Register* for July. The act incorporating the society, its constitution, and many other important documents relating to its history are printed in full. The historical sketch is followed by annotated bibliographies of the society's publications, of articles relating to its activities, and of legislative acts governing its origin and progress.

In an article entitled "The New England Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1855," which appears in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* for August, Louise Barry makes a valuable and unusual contribution to the history of the westward movement. She not only describes the activities of the company, which sent about nine hundred emigrants to Kansas in 1855, but she provides rosters for eight of the ten parties that moved westward under its auspices in the spring and summer of that year. Six of the rosters, which have been compiled from original sources, largely manuscript, give

the names of the emigrants, their occupations, place of residence in the East, and place of settlement in Kansas. Much of the material upon which the article is based is in a collection of manuscript records of the company preserved by the Kansas Historical Society.

The most satisfactory discussion available in print of "The Iowa-Minnesota Boundary" is to be found in a volume recently published by the Iowa Engineering Society under the title *Original Instructions Governing Public Land Surveys of Iowa: A Guide to Their Use in Resurveys of Public Lands* (Ames, Iowa, 1943. 565 p.). The work was prepared by a board of four editors, with J. S. Dodds, professor of civil engineering in Iowa State College, serving as editor in chief. They present many of the documents relating to the boundary survey, including the text of the instructions issued by the surveyor general for Wisconsin and Iowa to Captain Andrew Talcott in 1852, the reports submitted by various surveyors who worked under his direction, and his own "Report on Boundary Survey" dated February 19, 1853. Mention is made (p. 524) of the iron post, set by Captain Thomas J. Lee in 1849 near the Mississippi, which marked the initial point of the survey. The instructions for the running of the line contain a suggestion that "at the termination of the line on the Big Sioux, it is desirable to have its position indicated, if practicable by an *iron post* similar to that on the Mississippi." It was not until 1859 that such a marker was placed, and it was installed not by the Iowa-Minnesota surveyors, but by the men who ran the line between Minnesota and Dakota Territory (see *ante*, 19: 426). Incidentally, its position is somewhat to the east of the Big Sioux River. One of the valuable features of the present chapter is a list of documents in the land office records of the secretary of state's archives relating to the survey of Minnesota's southern boundary. Attention should be called also to the interest and value of the volume as a whole, for it contains the general instructions issued to surveyors in the Iowa country from 1815 to 1855, describes the devices they used and the results of their work, and explains the significance of the records they left. Much of the material presented is applicable in Minnesota and the Northwest as well as in Iowa.

Some of the papers and addresses presented at the celebration held at Des Moines on May 20 to mark the centennial of the establishment of Fort Des Moines are published under the general title "Three Forts Des Moines" in the *Annals of Iowa* for July. Included is a general survey of

"Des Moines' First Hundred Years" by Ora Williams; an explanation of the relationship of "Fort Des Moines and Des Moines" by Vernon R. Seeburger; and a sketch of "Old Fort Des Moines" by W. M. McLaughlin.

The July number of the *Palimpsest* is devoted to three articles on "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, all from the pen of a writer well versed in upper Mississippi steamboating history, William J. Petersen of the State Historical Society of Iowa. He contributes a general sketch of Joseph Reynolds; a brief history of the Diamond Jo Line of steamboats on the upper Mississippi, which constituted Reynolds' chief contribution to the progress of transportation; and a description of an excursion on one of the line's boats. The latter, which bears the title "Good Times on the Diamond Jo," tells the story of an excursion party of 1869, when eighty-eight people made a pleasure trip from Clinton, Iowa, to St. Paul and back on the steamboat "Diamond Jo." The excursion included a drive in "elegant rigs" to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnehaha Falls, and Fort Snelling.

Tales of a village on the Wisconsin shore of Lake Pepin, recorded by Mrs. Eric W. Forslund and E. J. D. Larson and published originally in the *Pepin Herald* from 1939 to 1941, have been reprinted in a volume entitled *Stockholm's Saga: Being the History of the Village of Stockholm on Lake Pepin, Pepin County, Wisconsin, and Vicinity* (92 p.). The opening chapter deals with the founding of the settlement by Swedish immigrants in the early 1850's. It is followed by reports on Stockholm's early development, on its business and industrial growth, on schools and churches, on transportation, and on its participation in the nation's wars. Two final chapters deal with early French forts in the vicinity, and with the "Maiden's Rock Legend."

A community history of more than ordinary interest is the *Centennial History: Beaver Dam, Wisconsin*, issued in connection with the program for a centennial celebration held in July, 1941, and dedicated to the Dodge County Historical Society (300 p.). In addition to general accounts of the community's story in its first and second half centuries, the volume includes chapters on transportation, recreation, schools, villages in the township, industries, and the like. A notable series of illustrations adds to its value.

One of Minnesota's neighbors to the west is the subject of a textbook entitled *South Dakota: Its Beginnings and Growth*, designed for use in the grades by Herbert S. Schell (New York, 1942. 359 p.). Many Minne-

sota events and personalities naturally figure in the narrative, among them the Sioux War of 1862 and its leader, Little Crow.

Much has been written of families that resided in dugouts in western Minnesota and the Dakotas; now the story of a district school that had its beginning in a discarded dugout has been recorded. It was organized at West Prairie in Yankton County, South Dakota, in 1873, and its history has been set down by one of the original pupils, Mr. A. H. Hagen. He recalls vividly the crude structure in a hillside where the first classes assembled; the rough benches, the kitchen stove, and the kerosene lamp that served as equipment; and the textbooks from which the pupils studied. Lists of pupils for the first few years are included, and biographical sketches of some individuals are provided. Mr. Hagen's narrative appears in a multigraphed pamphlet entitled *School Days of 1873* (27 p.).

A trip up the Mississippi to St. Paul and thence across Minnesota to the Red River settlements in 1857 served to introduce Robert Kennicott of Chicago to the Canadian colony and to whet his appetite for life in the North, according to Grace Lee Nute's entertaining article on "Kennicott in the North," which appears in the *Beaver* for September. From the letters and papers preserved by the Kennicott family, Dr. Nute has culled interesting bits of information about Robert Kennicott's sojourns at Hudson's Bay Company posts in the late fifties and early sixties, when he was gathering material on the wild life of the North. Incidentally, most of the manuscripts utilized have been copied for the Minnesota Historical Society. In the same issue of the *Beaver* is an elaborately illustrated article, by W. Bleasdel Cameron, on the "Costumes of the Plains Indians."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the encouragement of regional writing (see *ante*, p. 254), the University of Minnesota has awarded fellowships to nine writers, according to a recent announcement. Among those receiving grants is a member of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, Dr. Grace Lee Nute, its curator of manuscripts and a frequent contributor to this magazine. She will write a history of the Mesabi Range. Two other writers who have published articles in *Minnesota History* received fellowships. They are Miss Margaret Snyder of Chatfield, who will make a study of small-town life as illustrated in Chatfield; and Dr. Agnes Larson of St. Olaf College, Northfield, who is writing a

history of the Minnesota white pine industry. Other works that will be forwarded by regional writing fellowships include a story of the Red River Valley by Vera Kelsey of New York City, a biography of Thomas B. Walker by Clara W. Nelson of Minneapolis, stories of the western plains by Bruce Nelson of Bismarck, a group of sketches of immigrant families in St. Paul by Mrs. Alice L. Sickles of the International Institute of St. Paul, an account of winter life in northern Minnesota by Florence and Francis Lee Jaques of New York City, and a novel with a Northwest setting by Meridel Le Sueur of Minneapolis.

A little-known aspect of early nineteenth-century exploration in Minnesota is reflected in a newly published work on *John Torrey: A Story of North American Botany* by Andrew D. Rodgers III (Princeton, New Jersey, 1942. 352 p.). Torrey's participation in western exploration was largely vicarious, for he was one of the scientists "chosen to systematize, name, and arrange the plants and other scientific specimens brought home" by those who penetrated new country and were the first to see its unfamiliar plant life. Among the Minnesota expeditions that sent him collections were those led by Cass, Schoolcraft, Nicollet, and Stevens. With these explorers and the scientists who went into the field with them, Torrey carried on a voluminous correspondence, which has been skillfully utilized and extensively quoted by his biographer. From the letters emerge some personalities hitherto only remotely known to students of Minnesota history — men like Charles Geyer, the German botanist who accompanied Nicollet in 1838. In a letter of 1843, Geyer tells Torrey not only of his part in exploring the headwaters of the Mississippi, but of trips into the Rocky Mountains.

In the April number of the *Minnesota Archaeologist*, the Minnesota Archaeological Society makes available to its members two important papers that appeared earlier in other publications. The first, W. C. McKern's study of the "First Settlers of Wisconsin," is reprinted from the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December, 1942. It deals with cultural remains discovered by archaeologists in Minnesota's neighbor to the east, many of which are exemplified also in this state. That similar cultures developed among the aborigines in what is now Canada is evident from a reading of the second article, W. J. Wintemberg's "Geographical Distribution of Aboriginal Pottery in Canada." It is reprinted from *American Antiquity* for October, 1942.

The long search extending over centuries that had as its goal the discovery of the source of the Mississippi is the subject of an article by Malcolm C. Cutting of the St. Paul office of United States Army engineers in the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* for September 21. The series of explorations that ended in the Itasca basin of Minnesota and resulted in the detailed mapping of the area is briefly reviewed. Mention is made of William Morrison's trading operations in the region; of exploring trips led by Pike, Cass, Schoolcraft, and Nicollet; of Brower's work in charting the district under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society; and of the establishment of Itasca State Park.

"Hospitals on the Western Frontier — A Backward Look through 124 Years" is the title of an article by Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the University of Minnesota graduate school appearing in two installments in the August and September issues of *Hospitals*, the journal of the American Hospital Association. It was prepared originally as an address and was presented before a meeting of the Minnesota Hospital Association in Minneapolis last May. Dean Blegen deals with the beginnings of hospital care in Minnesota, describing the primitive institutions established at old Fort Snelling and Fort Ridgely, and in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Rochester. From the records of St. Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul, which can trace its story back to 1854, and of St. Barnabas Hospital in Minneapolis, which began as the Cottage Hospital in 1871, Dean Blegen draws interesting stories illustrative of frontier hospital service. He reveals, for example, that at an early date St. Joseph's Hospital had a laundry, a chapel, an assembly room, and a smoking room; that a "force pump made spring water available on all floors"; and that patients could receive care in private rooms, "furnished with the careful attendance of a Sister, a doctor, medicine, lights and fuel" for the sum of eight dollars a week. The author also gives some attention to the beginning of schools for nurses' training in Minnesota.

The Minnesota backgrounds of Richard W. Sears and the mail order firm that he founded are brought out in a volume by Louis E. Asher and Edith Heal entitled *Send No Money* (Chicago, 1942). In the introduction, the authors present a sketch of Sears' boyhood at Stewartville, where he was born in 1864, and later at Rochester, Spring Valley, and Mankato. His first job as station master at North Branch also is mentioned. A chapter on the beginnings of Sears, Roebuck and Company includes an ac-

count of Sears' work at North Redwood, a railroad village near Redwood Falls, where he began to sell watches by mail, and a few references to the watch company that he opened in Minneapolis in 1886. Mention is made also of factories at Rochester and Minneapolis in which the Chicago firm of later years owned a controlling interest. One of the illustrations in the volume pictures the Minneapolis office of R. W. Sears and Company.

Information about the careers of Minnesotans who have served as members of the *Senate Foreign Relations Committee* is provided in Eleanor E. Dennison's recent volume on this important committee (1942. 201 p.). Minnesota senators who figure in the work are William Windom and Cushman K. Davis, both of whom became chairmen of the committee, Frank B. Kellogg, and Henrik Shipstead.

Two Minnesota legal cases, *Gilbert v. Minnesota* and *Near v. Minnesota*, are discussed in great detail in a volume on *Free Speech in the United States* by Zechariah Chafee, Jr. (Cambridge, 1942. 634 p.). Both were test cases which reached the United States Supreme Court, one under the Minnesota espionage laws of 1917 and 1919, and the other under the "news-paper gag law" of 1925. A list of Minnesota "State War and Peace Statutes Affecting Freedom of Speech" appears in the appendix.

More than five chapters of E. Theodore Bachmann's volume entitled *They Called Him Father: The Life Story of John Christian Frederick Heyer* (1942. 342 p.) are devoted to the years from 1857 to 1869, which his subject spent in Minnesota. Heyer went there to promote the first English Lutheran home mission in the territory, and shortly after his arrival he established the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in St. Paul. In addition to ministering to this congregation, he visited as a home missionary Lutheran groups, English and German, in widely scattered communities — Red Wing, Stillwater, Owatonna, Rochester, Monticello, Hastings. Heyer's connection with the Minnesota Synod is the subject of a special chapter. Among the prominent churchmen with whom he was intimately associated during his Minnesota sojourn are William Passavant and Eric Norelius. Sources of information on this phase of Heyer's career mentioned by the author include letters and reports published in church periodicals and a group of letters preserved at Augustana College.

St. Paul's participation in the ceremonies that marked the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad sixty years ago in the autumn of 1883 is

the subject of a feature article by Roscoe Macy in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 5. Visiting Minnesota on that occasion were Henry Villard, president of the railroad company, General U. S. Grant, the governors of thirteen states, President Chester A. Arthur, and many other distinguished leaders, all on their way to Gold Creek, Montana, where the eastern and western sections of the new transcontinental railroad were united. That St. Paul recognized the importance of the road for its own future development is evidenced in the elaborate decorations and parades staged to greet and entertain the visitors.

Although its avowed purpose is to help bring about "a much needed reform in the present tax set-up" relating to Minnesota's iron-producing counties, a little book published by the Civic Association of Northeastern Minnesota under the title *Minnesota: A Duped State* (Hibbing, 1942. 218 p.) contains much material of value for the historian. The publishers have attempted to present a "brief history of iron mining and taxes," based upon authentic sources, including village, township, school, land office, and court records. Unfortunately the material is badly organized, and most of the facts presented are strongly colored by the biased viewpoint of the writer. Chapter headings such as "The Tonnage Tax Bill Veto," "How They Worked It," and "Duping on Low-grade Ores" reflect this viewpoint. A straightforward and clear presentation of facts would have made the narrative more valuable both to the student and to the propagandist.

A somewhat condensed version of a chapter from Stewart H. Holbrook's history of American forest fires, *Burning an Empire* (New York, 1943), appears in the *American Mercury* for September. It reviews the story of the "Great Hinckley Fire" of 1894. Mr. Holbrook's book, which was published by the Macmillan Company in October, is reviewed elsewhere in this issue of *Minnesota History*.

During the summer months two special exhibits were arranged by Lieutenant Gerald Kingsley in the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling. One consisted of pistols from the collection of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, and the other of early firearms owned by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Sketches of many Minnesota physicians of Norwegian birth or ancestry are presented by Dr. E. Klaveness in a recent volume entitled *Norske Læger i Amerika, 1840-1942* (St. Paul, 1943. 87 p.).

Volumes 14 and 15 of the *Encyclopedia of American Biography*, both of which appeared in 1942, contain sketches of a number of prominent Minnesotans. Among those whose careers are reviewed are William Bannon, St. Paul merchant; Burt W. Eaton, Rochester lawyer; Frederic W. Paine, Duluth civic leader; Louis E. Shepley, St. Paul contractor; Arthur C. Swallow, Minnesota and Wisconsin lumberman; John F. Killorin, Duluth lumberman; Asa D. Polk, Brainerd lawyer; Heber L. Hartley, Duluth agricultural leader and livestock breeder; James B. Sutherland, Minneapolis broker; Augustus M. P. Cowley, St. Paul banker; and Francis E. House, Duluth railroad executive. Each volume of the *Encyclopedia* contains a cumulative index, which serves as a guide to the entire series.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

The work done in Minnesota in preserving the records of the First World War is prominently and favorably mentioned by Lester J. Cappon in an article on "The Collection of World War I Materials in the States," which appears in the *American Historical Review* for July. "The voluminous material available in Minnesota (most of it in the Minnesota Historical Society) and the fragmentary records in Louisiana are eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of organization in the one state and the lack of any in the other," writes Mr. Cappon in commenting upon the inventories of records for the conflict of 1917-18 compiled for these states by the Historical Records Survey. In every case, he points out, the "best results were achieved by the program planned and executed by capable and permanent state historical agencies or by temporary war history commissions operating in conjunction with permanent agencies." Of the state war histories published by commissions or permanent state agencies, Mr. Cappon considers that the "two volumes on *Minnesota in the War with Germany, 1917-1918*, are most deserving of commendation."

A suggestive "Summary of Types of War Records" that should be collected and preserved by communities and institutions is included in a *War Records Handbook* issued by the division of archives and history of the New York state education department (Albany, 1943. 31 p.). The booklet also includes directions for the "Arrangement and Care of Collections."

The work of collecting records of the Second World War in Michigan has been delegated to the Michigan Historical Commission, according to an announcement in the spring number of the *Michigan History Magazine*. "Directors of collecting" are to have charge of the work in each of the state's eighty-three counties. A bulletin on *War Records of Michigan* (15 p.) issued by the commission will guide them in their activities, for it outlines the procedure to be followed in collecting and lists the headings under which war records may be classified. It also offers a "Sample Form for Personal, War, and Family Record" of men and women serving with the armed forces. Installments of a review of "Michigan's Gold Star Record: World War I" appear in both the winter and spring numbers of the *Michigan History Magazine*.

Reports on "District Library Institute Meetings on War and Post War Issues" held at Rochester on May 14, at Hibbing on May 20, and at Robbinsdale on May 22 appear in *Minnesota Libraries* for September. In the same number is presented the complete text of an address on "Librarian Liberators" delivered on the latter occasion by Mrs. Helen P. Mudgett of the department of history in the University of Minnesota. Another timely feature of the September issue is a discussion of the services that can be offered by "A Public Library in Wartime." The author, Frances M. Klune, is librarian of the Chisholm Public Library.

A list of members of the armed forces who received honors for distinguished service in the Mediterranean area, published in the *Stars and Stripes* for July 17, contains the names of several Minnesotans.

Several articles on civilian defense activities appear in the July issue of *Northwest Life*. Included is one entitled "It's a Family Job," describing the wartime activities of a typical family.

Dr. Richard Bardon replaces Mr. Frank A. Court, who resigned, as chairman of the Duluth War History Committee.

Among the local publications received by the Minnesota War History Committee for the extracts from soldiers' letters that they present is the *Ushers Club Letter* issued by an organization of the Cokato Lutheran Church. Local events of interest to Cokato men in the service also are reported in this bulletin.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The task of revising the *Handbook of Historical Societies in the United States and Canada* published by the Conference of Historical Societies in 1936 has been undertaken by the American Association for State and Local History. The work is being directed by Dr. C. C. Crittenden, the association's editor; it is being financed by a grant of five hundred dollars from the American Council of Learned Societies and by smaller contributions from other sources. In assembling material on county and other local historical societies in Minnesota, the association has enlisted the aid of the Minnesota Historical Society. A special "Handbook Survey" blank calling for specific information has been forwarded to more than sixty local societies in the state. By December 1, however, only about half of them had responded. In order that Minnesota may receive its full share of representation in the new handbook, officers of all local societies who have not yet returned their questionnaires are urged to fill them in at once and send them to the state society in St. Paul. Much valuable information about local societies is supplied on the forms that have reached the state organization. This material will become available throughout the United States and Canada when it has been turned over to the association and incorporated in the revised handbook.

At the fifteenth annual North Shore Historical Assembly, which was held at Duluth on July 31, plans were discussed for a Lake Superior historical assembly. In addition to the historical societies of the three North Shore counties of Minnesota and the Thunder Bay district of Ontario, which make up the present assembly, the societies of Douglas County, Wisconsin, and of Chippewa and Marquette counties, Michigan, were represented. Most of those who participated in the discussion expressed the belief that groups of societies similar to the North Shore organization should be formed to hold annual meetings; that they should unite in forming a Lake Superior assembly; and that the larger organization should meet perhaps once in five years. Thus the local societies would have an opportunity to exchange the results of their individual researches, and interest in Lake Superior regional history would be stimulated and expanded. Participating in the discussion, which took place during the afternoon session of the assembly, were about thirty-five people, including two representatives of the Minnesota Historical Society,

Dr. Lewis Beeson, its acting superintendent, and Dr. Grace Lee Nute, its curator of manuscripts.

Four papers and addresses were presented before the afternoon session of the North Shore assembly. "The Dawn of Education in Cook County" was described by Olga N. Soderberg of Grand Marais; "Lake County's Effort in World War II" was reviewed by Helen M. Thoren of Two Harbors; experiences as a frontier physician were recalled in a talk on "Snowshoe Medicine" by Dr. Herman Bryan of Nipigon, Ontario; and the career of "Thomas Clark, 2nd" was outlined by Maude L. Lindquist. Mr. J. P. Bertrand, president of the Thunder Bay Historical Society, who spoke at the evening session, took as his subject "Du Lhut, the Man." The final address of the day, on "History in the Making," was presented by the Reverend Preston Bradley of Chicago.

Historical societies of the Lake Superior region are invited to take advantage of the opportunities for communication with one another and with historical societies elsewhere afforded by the section of this magazine devoted to "Local Historical Societies." Notes on current activities, similar to the two that follow, will be included for societies that furnish the editor with pertinent information.

Among the most active and progressive local historical societies in the Northwest is that of Douglas County, Wisconsin, with headquarters and a museum at Superior. Mrs. Vivien G. Dube, curator of the museum, reports that she arranges five special exhibits each month in order to "attract people and keep up the attendance." One case is placed at the disposal of local women's organizations, like the American Legion Auxiliary and the Girl Scouts, who arrange exhibits of special interest to their own groups in successive months. Racial groups are invited to place on display objects illustrative of their European backgrounds and examples of their handicrafts. By allowing children to arrange hobby exhibits, the interest of young people is enlisted. The local art association is given the use of a room in which to display pictures and other art objects. The society is engaged in building up a file of local records relating to the county's participation in the Second World War. This phase of its work is the subject of an extensive report in the *Evening Telegram* of Superior for September 10.

A movement is under way at Sault Ste. Marie looking toward the preservation of a house erected there in 1796 by John Johnston, a promi-

nent fur trader, according to an announcement recently received from the Chippewa County Historical Society of Michigan. Taking the lead in obtaining the removal of the historic structure to a site where it can be permanently preserved are ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn and his daughter Miss Stellanova Osborn. The house has interest both for its association with members of the Johnston family and with Henry R. Schoolcraft, whose first wife was Jane Johnston.

The Becker County Historical Society has issued a statement of its accomplishments in the year beginning September 1, 1942. It reveals that the society's museum in the new courthouse at Detroit Lakes was occupied in March and was opened to the public early in June. Throughout the summer, the museum was open on afternoons during the week and on Saturday mornings, with a salaried attendant in charge. Before September 1 a total of 1,255 visitors had viewed the exhibits, which consist of some nine hundred articles arranged in twelve cases.

A recent addition to the collections of the Brown County Historical Society is a little brass cannon which was presented to the New Ulm Turnverein in 1863 by the Cincinnati Turnverein. It was intended that the cannon should be used for protection in case of another Indian outbreak. The story of the cannon and of a local military unit long known as Burg's Battery for one of its leaders, Captain Frank Burg, are reviewed by the society's president, Fred W. Johnson, in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for September 25. The battery, which was organized shortly after the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, is still active. The cannon is now on display in the New Ulm library, on the floor above the county historical society's museum.

At a meeting held at Harmony on July 12, plans were made for a community historical society and a local museum. Since a room in the Harmony school building is to be set aside for the museum, the society will have an excellent opportunity to co-operate with teachers in making students aware of their local background.

An appeal to residents of Goodhue County to "preserve their history" by turning over objects of historical interest to the Goodhue County Historical Society, "which is in a position to care for and display them properly," is made by C. A. Rasmussen in his "Historical Potpourri" for the first week of August. This series of articles dealing with topics of

local historical interest appears in newspapers throughout the county, and thus reaches a wide audience. The Goodhue County society's museum is located in Red Wing.

Judge Julius E. Haycraft, president of the Martin County Historical Society, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the old settlers of East Chain Township held on September 12. He gave special attention to the post offices established in pioneer days at East Chain and in its vicinity.

A former editor of the *Worthington Globe*, Mr. Paul C. Johnson of the University Farm, St. Paul, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Nobles County Historical Society at Worthington on August 15. A reminiscent talk on pioneer life in Grand Prairie Township was presented by Mr. O. A. Walker of Round Lake.

"If you have any old piece that illustrates what was used long ago, don't hide it in a chest where it is never seen except when you dig it out. Bring it in and 'give' it to the Historical Society." This pertinent suggestion is made by E. T. Barnard, secretary of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for September 18. The writer points out the disadvantages of loan exhibits, and urges prospective donors to make outright gifts to the society. He notes that since the society opened its museum in the courthouse at Fergus Falls in 1934, its collections have been viewed by more than thirty-five thousand visitors.

An early American flag with thirteen stars has been added to the collections of the Pope County Historical Society. Mounted in a special frame, it is now on display in the society's museum at Glenwood, according to announcements in the *Starbuck Times* for August 12 and the *Glenwood Herald* for August 19 and 26.

Following the sudden death on September 26 of Otto E. Wieland, president of the St. Louis County Historical Society, Dr. Richard Bardon of Duluth was elected to the position of leadership in the organization. Other officers selected at a meeting of the society held on October 6 are Corah Colbrath, executive secretary, and Jane S. Morey and Glenn S. Locker, directors.

Mr. H. W. Reineke of Iona was re-elected president of the Todd County Historical Society at its annual meeting held at Long Prairie on

August 11. Other officers of the organization include Lambert Irsfeld of Browerville, vice-president, Nick Truog of Long Prairie, secretary, and P. J. Nelson of Clarissa, treasurer.

To mark its fifth anniversary in the present year, the Waseca County Historical Society issued a leaflet containing a statement about its organization and activities. The society's pioneer log cabin on the grounds of the courthouse at Waseca is briefly described, and its system of life and memorial memberships is explained. Recent additions to the society's collections are listed in the *Waseca Herald* for August 5. Included are a number of early domestic and agricultural implements.

The program of the Washington County Historical Society was marked by unusual activity during the summer months. In addition to joining the Minnesota Historical Society in sponsoring the Stillwater centennial celebration (see *ante*, p. 349), the organization arranged a meeting at Cottage Grove on July 31. Mrs. Pearl K. Roberts presented a paper on the history of the Cottage Grove community, tracing its development during a century of existence. The society recently has added to its rolls more than thirty new members, whose names are announced in the *Stillwater Gazette* for September 9. That its museum has now become a well-established center for visitors to Stillwater was proved during the city's centennial celebration, for more than five hundred guests registered there on August 21 and 22.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

To inaugurate the seventy-ninth volume of the *Anoka County Union*, Mr. T. G. J. Pease, its editor and publisher, included an editorial on the history of the paper in the issue for September 8. He reveals that the journal was acquired by his father, Granville S. Pease, in 1865. How the elder Pease saved the files of the paper in a destructive fire in 1884 is one of the incidents recalled. New types of equipment added as printing methods improved are enumerated by the writer.

Evidence that the Germans formed a substantial element in the population of Mankato in the 1860's is afforded in the existence there of a private school for the teaching of English and German conducted by a Professor Wiedman. The school is the subject of an article by Frank Franciscus in the *Mankato Free Press* for September 8. He relates that

the building which housed the school is still standing, and records stories recalled by some of the pioneer pupils. Mr. Franciscus also is the author of an article about an old stone church at Traverse des Sioux appearing in the *Free Press* for September 27.

Beginning in the issue of September 15, the *Cottonwood County Citizen* of Windom presents installments of H. O. Hendrickson's story of the damage done by the "Rocky Mountain Locusts in Cottonwood County, 1873-1877." The author opens his narrative by listing his sources of information and picturing the Cottonwood County settlements of 1873, when the grasshopper plague began. Few of the pioneers, he notes, had then been in the county for more than six years.

Episodes in "Mendota History" are sketched briefly in a series of articles in the *Daily Reporter* of South St. Paul, the first of which appears in the issue of September 14. The first installment tells briefly of Lieutenant Pike's arrival in the Mendota area and of his treaty with the Indians in 1805. The visits of other explorers, including Governor Cass and Major Long, the treaties of 1837 and 1851, and the arrival of Henry H. Sibley are among the subjects touched upon in later installments.

The history of the Dodge County Medical Society is briefly reviewed by James Eckman and Dr. Charles E. Bigelow in the installment of their "History of Medicine in Dodge County" appearing in the August number of *Minnesota Medicine*. It is followed in this and in the September issue by biographical sketches of some of the county's pioneer physicians.

A pioneer settlement on Bass Lake in Faribault County is the subject of a reminiscent narrative by Miss Mary Blair appearing in the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton for September 9. The writer's father, Thomas Blair, was a Scotch immigrant who came to Minnesota as a member of the Mapleton colony in 1856. He soon left, however, to take a homestead somewhat farther south. Miss Blair relates that her father built his original cabin of "logs with puncheon floor, roof of shakes," and with only one small window. "Not a single nail was used in its construction," she recalls. The article was sent to the *Enterprise* by the Reverend Charles McColley of Providence, Rhode Island, a former resident of Mapleton who is collecting material on early settlement in southern Minnesota.

Miss Margaret Snyder, whose essay on Chatfield appears in the issue of this magazine for June, 1943, is the author of an article, in the *Chatfield News* for September 9, on "Horse Traders in Chatfield" and the flourishing business they conducted as early as 1856. Under a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in regional writing, Miss Snyder is continuing her study of the southern Minnesota village. The present article is based upon a diary kept by L. A. Johnson, a brother-in-law of J. C. Easton, who was a partner in some of the business transactions described. One of them involved a trip to Ohio, where Johnson bought sixteen animals. The return journey to Chatfield and the profitable trading operations that followed are described in some detail.

The twentieth anniversary of the organization of a sectarian charitable organization has been marked by the publication of a *History of the Minneapolis Lutheran Mission Auxiliary* (1943. 31 p.). The booklet, which was issued under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Deckman, includes accounts of activities in both St. Paul and Minneapolis, as well as a chronological review of the work of the auxiliary.

The lumberjack's fare of two decades ago, as recalled by Mayor George Arscott of Grand Rapids, once a "famous cook in the woods," is the subject of the column entitled "Up in this Neck of the Woods" in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* for August 18. A "sample menu for the three meals of the average day in a logging camp forty years ago" is provided by Mr. Arscott. One large camp which kept careful records of expenses, according to Mr. Arscott, provided its men with the hearty meals described at an average cost of nineteen cents per man each day. Among the subjects of other recent articles in the same column of the *Herald-Review* are the prospecting trips made in 1885 and later through the iron-mining districts by E. J. Luther, August 4; some early burial grounds and cemeteries at Grand Rapids and Bigfork, August 11; the history of the village of Warba, September 1; and the Liberty Loan drives of 1917-18 in Itasca County, September 15.

The activities of a literary society that arranged concerts, lectures, programs of recitations, and debates at Collinwood in the 1880's are described by Frank B. Lamson in the *Cokato Enterprise* for July 29. The writer, who was a teacher at Collinwood, recalls that the climax of the society's activities came in 1886, when it produced a play the proceeds

from which were "used in the purchase of a library for the Collinwood school." Mr. Lamson also is the author of a series of articles on "Early Days in Cokato," which has been appearing in the *Enterprise* since August 19. He deals with such subjects as early business concerns, Swedish and Finnish pioneers of Cokato, village elections, and the like. Among the sources used by the writer are newspaper files and the records of the village council.

The Mexican population of a Minnesota city is pictured by Grace Flandrau in an article entitled "Fiesta in St. Paul," appearing in the autumn number of the *Yale Review*. The author, a St. Paulite who has spent many years in Mexico, describes with sympathetic understanding a "celebration in honor of Mexico's Independence Day" in a public park of Minnesota's capital.

"Did or did not Dan Emmet, father of minstrelsy, compose his immortal 'Dixie' in St. Paul?" This question is propounded by Jules L. Steele in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 8, in connection with his announcement of a motion picture dealing with Emmet and "Dixie." Whether or not the song had its origin in St. Paul, it is known that the composer spent much time there in the home of his brother, Judge Lafayette Emmet, and that his song was performed there long before it became popular nationally.

A "Short History of the Life of La Verendrye," which appears in the *Warroad Pioneer* for September 9 and 16, makes available to readers in the Lake of the Woods country the story of the most important explorer of the region in which they live.

The Fourth of July oration in which Dr. Thomas P. Foster described Duluth as the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" is recalled in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for July 4 by Nathan Cohen, who relates that "it was 75 years ago today that the famous phrase first was uttered." Dr. Foster, who founded a weekly newspaper known as the *Minnesotian* at Duluth in 1869, published his oration in both its first and second issues. In time the address was "circulated all through the country," writes Mr. Cohen, adding that "historians give it some of the credit for attracting hundreds of new settlers, capitalists, and adventurers." Some of the prophesies made by Dr. Foster on July 4, 1868, are quoted by the writer, who asserts that most of them "were realized within a few years." Another phase of

Duluth's history is the subject of an article by Iva Grace Cronk in the *News-Tribune* for July 11. She deals with the uniting of Duluth and West Duluth in 1893, which made a single municipality of two communities that had originated side by side.

The Stillwater centennial celebration, which opened on August 21 with a program sponsored by the Minnesota and Washington County historical societies (see *ante*, p. 349), continued through August 22 with several additional features. Under the auspices of the St. Croix River Association, a dinner meeting and a program of talks and addresses took place at the Grand Cafe on the evening of August 21. The speakers included Congressman Richard P. Gale, Representative Roy E. Dunn, and Mr. Chester S. Wilson, state commissioner of conservation. The history of the association was reviewed by Mr. Wilson. August 22 was designated as home-coming day, with special services in the local churches and an afternoon program of sporting and other events on the St. Croix River. Memorial services were held in the little private cemetery where the Reverend William T. Boutwell, pioneer Minnesota missionary, and members of his family are buried. A special edition of the *Stillwater Daily Gazette*, containing articles on many features of the city's early history, was issued on August 18 to commemorate the centennial.



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