

Reviews of Books

Freedom's Ferment: Phases of American Social History to 1860. By ALICE FELT TYLER. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1944. x, 608 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

"I too," announced the magnificently expansive Whitman, "I too, following many and followed by man, inaugurate a new religion." With equal self-assurance, Henry Thoreau seceded, in mind if not in body, from the United States and inaugurated his new state at Walden Pond. As the majority of the freedom-seekers with whom Mrs. Tyler is concerned felt nothing of the suspicious fear of parties and organizations which marked the thinking of Whitman and Thoreau, they commonly gathered together a motley company of fellow pilgrims on their journeys toward their respective New Jerusalems.

These pilgrims traveled so far and so fast in so many directions that the fundamental pattern underlying their movements is not easy to discern. Numerous biographies of individual crusaders and numerous monographs on individual crusades have illuminated many highways and byways of reform. Now, with sound scholarship and an unobtrusive sense of humor, Mrs. Tyler gives us a most illuminating overview of the whole. In her pages, the pattern emerges clearly.

The volume falls into three sections: an admirable summary of political and social trends during the seventeenth and the eighteenth century, an examination of cults and utopias from the early nineteenth century to 1860 (transcendentalism, millennialism, spiritualism, Mormonism, and a variety of communal enterprises), and a review of antidemocratic agitations and of humanitarian crusades during the same period in the fields of education, prison systems, temperance, peace, women's rights, and slavery. At appropriate points Mrs. Tyler introduces into the general narrative pertinent details from the lives of her reformers, great and small — spectacular Frances Wright and grim Sojourner Truth; patient Robert Owen of New Harmony and the incendiary David Walker, free Negro and Boston old-clothesman; Sarah Josepha Hale, who crusaded successfully for medical education for women and the abolition of pie for breakfast; and all the rest.

For these "madmen, madwomen, men with beards, Groaners, Quakers, Agrarians, Abolitionists, Unitarians, and Philosophers," as Emerson

characterized them (and he included himself), Mrs. Tyler reveals the same tolerance which the majority of us Midwestern democrats feel for reformers, particularly if they are safely incarcerated in the past. If certain of us do not share to the full her confidence in the ultimate wisdom and sanity of the common man, we nevertheless envy her that faith.

The text of *Freedom's Ferment* is supplemented by many illuminating and attractive illustrations and supported by extensive footnotes and specialized bibliographies helpfully assembled, chapter by chapter, at the end of the volume. Even under wartime restrictions, Miss Jane McCarthy of the University of Minnesota Press has designed and produced a handsome book, such as the publishing world in general and Minnesotans in particular have learned to expect from her.

Freedom's Ferment is so readable that the literate public will enjoy it, and yet so freshly informative that historians will employ it to reorient their own knowledge. Most of all it will be welcomed by students of American civilization—that is, by those of us who are attempting to interpret the history of America at once in human and in humane values.

TREMAINE McDOWELL

The Pageant of Canadian History. By ANNE MERRIMAN PECK. (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1943. xii, 370 p. Illustrations, map. \$3.00.)

Canada's war effort, its co-operation with the United States in the defense of North America, and recent developments in its economic and political life have attracted considerable attention beyond its borders. A number of books designed to appeal to this interest have appeared during the last four years, of which Mrs. Peck's is one of the latest. This book is not presented as a contribution to historical research but as a popular survey—an attempt to depict Canadian history as a vivid and dramatic story, after the manner of the author's short history of South America. The historical sections are followed by several chapters describing the contemporary scene.

Mrs. Peck's pleasing narrative style appears to best advantage in her lively descriptions of life in the French period and of the deeds of the fur traders and explorers. The effort to solve the problems of selection and summary involved in a work of this type has not been entirely successful; this is particularly evident in the chapters dealing with the history of the last hundred years. Brevity has in some instances taken the form of in-

adequate discussion or superficial generalization, as in the treatment of the Confederation movement. The results of recent research do not seem to have been consistently consulted: several chapters would have benefited from an examination of A. S. Morton's work on the early history of Western Canada; and there is no reference in the bibliography to the important volumes in the *Relations of Canada and the United States* series. *The Pageant of Canadian History* falls below the high level of accuracy and penetrating comment established by other recent surveys of Canadian history and current affairs, particularly A. L. Burt's *Short History of Canada for Americans* and W. H. Chamberlin's *Canada Today and Tomorrow*.

LEWIS H. THOMAS

The Other Side of Main Street: A History Teacher from Sauk Centre.

By HENRY JOHNSON, professor emeritus of history, Teachers College, Columbia University. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1943. viii, 263 p. \$2.75.)

The old familiar American story makes good reading still. Henry Johnson did not rise from log cabin to White House, but to the equivalent perhaps in his chosen profession — the professorship of history at Teachers College in Columbia University.

Mr. Johnson does not suggest it, would not probably, but one may wonder whether his early and continued interest in American history was not a kind of unconscious expression of the immigrant's desire to belong. For Henry Johnson was born Henrik Jönson in Norra Rörum, Sweden, and although his parents brought him to America while he was still an infant, he was throughout his childhood and youth in Sauk Centre, Minnesota, made to feel excluded from the society of the elect because his family were "nothing but Swedes." He was a man grown, he confesses, before he sloughed off this sense of inferiority and developed any sort of pride in his ancestry, and then it was too late for him to become at home in either the Swedish language or the Swedish tradition. America's culture must always be the poorer for the multiplied instances of such individual loss.

Minnesota places and personalities fill the story during the first thirty years, from 1870 to 1899. There is Sauk Centre, of course, glimpsed through the Johnson boy's odd jobs and succession of employers. There is also the University of Minnesota, which young Henry was warned against

as a "godless institution filled with perils for the young," but which he found quite otherwise in compulsory attendance at daily chapel services and in mathematics classes that opened with prayer. There he came to know President Cyrus Northrop, William Watts Folwell, John Dewey, and Maria Sanford, whose plan for inaugurating the world's first school of journalism young Johnson inadvertently spoiled by confiding it prematurely to a fellow reporter on the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

Albert Lea appears because Johnson went there to teach school as a rest from strenuous labors as a court reporter and assistant city editor on the *Minneapolis Tribune*. At Rushford he served two years as superintendent of schools, and at Moorhead he combined the teaching of history in the normal school with fruitful service as city alderman in a reform government pledged to repair the city's damaged credit. In Moorhead then the chief occupation was "catering to alcoholic thirsts," and the larger Fargo across the river in "dry" North Dakota cynically regarded its Minnesota sister as "a segregated suburb for indulgences not tolerated in Fargo itself." There Johnson won the friendship of S. G. Comstock, father of Minnesota's and Radcliffe's Ada Comstock, and of Livingston C. Lord, widely revered president of the Moorhead State Normal School.

With Mr. Lord, Johnson moved to the normal school at Charleston, Illinois, and from there, after a year of study at Columbia and another abroad divided between Paris and Berlin, to the "higher assignment" at Teachers College. History students will relish his chapters on Columbia and Europe for their thumbnail portraits of classic figures in historiography: James Harvey Robinson, Herbert L. Osgood, William A. Dunning, John Basset Moore, and a number of others. Good old Langlois and Seignobos there become thoroughly human.

There is something a trifle ironic perhaps in the fact that, thanks largely to the efforts of his colleagues at Teachers College, it would today be impossible for Henry Johnson to teach school; he had only one brief course in pedagogy at the University of Minnesota. Throughout his teaching career Johnson sought and held a middle ground between the demands of the scholars and the demands of the educators, being always more than a little suspect in both camps of this long-standing academic battle. He sees grounds for criticism on both sides and does not hesitate to poke fun at the educational theorists, finding their new ideas very old indeed, and all of them quite readily reducible to the simple maxim that good teaching consists of "getting what is taught into the direct experience of the pupil." It is his opinion that the greatest contribution history

can make to education lies in the ideals of scholarship, and these, he says and demonstrates, can be adapted to instruction at any level.

What has all this to do with Main Street, either side? Very little, really. Mr. Johnson's story can carry its title only by far-stretched implication and by grace of the superficial and fortuitous fact that its author and Sinclair Lewis both came from Sauk Centre. There is an "other side of Main Street," of course. And in the stock-taking now haphazardly under way among our people there is room for a sound, serious appraisal of the strengths and virtues to be set against the faults of rural and small-town America. After all, a goodly number of Americans live on Main Street, and the other side of that street is the other side of a sizable and significant segment of the American character and the American way of life.

But Mr. Johnson's "bit of autobiography" provides no such appraisal. Nor, I am sure, did its author intend it to. True, in one chapter, from which the book's title is taken, Mr. Johnson names and characterizes certain persons and institutions in Sauk Centre which he would place on the other side of Main Street, but he could hardly have meant this pleasant figure of speech to be taken as anything more than a graceful tribute. If the crudities and cruelties and stifling limitations of Lewis' side of Main Street are to be counterbalanced, it must be by factors more general and more fundamental than a few individual citizens who dress well, who know their way around metropolitan capitals, and who have a scholar's knowledge of history and literature. It must be something more, even, than an occasional one of Main Street's children who makes good — unless it is clear that he does so because of his years on Main Street and not in spite of them.

HELEN CLAPESATTLE

The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University: A Study in Land Policy and Absentee Ownership. By PAUL WALLACE GATES. (Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1943. xi, 265 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Slowly, but yet surely, essential studies are being made, having to do with strictly local phases of federal land policies and operations, and thus the way is being prepared for the eventual writing and publication of a truly definitive work relating to the history of the public domain. In the Middle West, Louis Pelzer at the University of Iowa has promoted researches among some of his graduate students in recent years with signifi-

cant results. Another active contributor to the same desired end is Paul M. Gates, the author of the present story of the Cornell University pine land grants in the Chippewa River district of Wisconsin.

Again, as in previous studies dealing principally with railroad grants, Dr. Gates displays his ability to handle the highly complicated land problem with thoroughness and intelligence, as well as to write entertainingly. A well-conceived organization of materials and, particularly, several carefully planned summary tables, a good map, and six interesting illustrations are features that make for an effective presentation of the subject. The first four introductory chapters, totaling eighty-nine pages, treat of the general situation in Wisconsin regarding the public domain to approximately 1865. Then follow accounts of the establishment of the Cornell grants — apparently the work mainly of William A. Woodward and Henry C. Putnam — and of the involved economic, social, and political consequences of attempting to take and to hold one-half million acres of rich timber resources under a system of absentee ownership.

For the student of land history the pattern is a familiar one — the constant struggle between those seeking to ensure fair and democratic administration of laws and policies liberally conceived for the disposal of the public lands and the selfish, and oftentimes corrupt and sordid, “interests” who, using techniques perfected by repeated experiences in one frontier after another west of the Ohio River, were always hunting for ways and means to circumvent public rights and to squander the national heritage for self-aggrandizement. The plan to bestow a part of the public wealth, in the form of land grants or subsidies, whether upon railroad corporations developing new transportation routes into the wilderness or upon institutions organized for higher education, was one, in theory, seemingly justifiable from many standpoints. But, in practice, the plan never appeared to work out as intended, partly because efforts to “locate” huge tracts of land in a given area always brought promoters of such enterprise into conflict with individual claimants; partly, too, because land speculators always seemed to play a large role in these operations and to grab off advantages for themselves; and, moreover, partly because in quieting titles, there were usually long delays during which the local government lost heavily in taxes as a result of inability promptly to determine the legal owners. Especially was this true in the case of forest lands, where lumber interests often managed to cut the valuable stands of timber long before such questions were settled.

Whether men like Putnam and Woodward, or others connected with

the Cornell grants, such as Ezra Cornell himself, or Henry W. Sage, or Charles S. Sargent, or Cyrus Woodman, were unscrupulous scalawags or far-seeing empire builders, the historian must judge. Dr. Gates has helped to the extent of patiently presenting the evidence, and for that he deserves our gratitude.

VERNE E. CHATELAIN

Peter Melendy: The Mind and the Soil. By LUELLA M. WRIGHT. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1943. 360 p. Portrait. \$2.00.)

Melendy is probably little remembered outside of Iowa, his adopted state. In his native Cincinnati, he assisted in his family's fanning mill factory, followed his father's interest in improved livestock, and developed an experimental farm of more than local interest and significance on the edge of the city. Due to his New England background, the early chapters of his life naturally include data on the educational opportunities of the time and the church cleavages resulting from the slavery question.

In 1857, Melendy removed to Iowa to further the activities of a farming and stockbreeding company that had acquired land in Cedar Valley, but the objectives of this project proved premature. He then turned his energies to the upbuilding of Cedar Falls as an agricultural, industrial, and cultural center and to the promotion of agricultural journalism, fairs, and education and of railroad construction in the state. Needless to say, Melendy was an ardent Republican whose organizational activities were rewarded with appointments as United States marshal and as quartermaster in the department of war. His last years were devoted to the civic affairs of Cedar Falls, where he died in 1901.

The subject of this biography is representative of a large number of leaders with more than local significance who merit carefully prepared biographies of possibly as many as a hundred and fifty pages, and the specifications for this particular type of historical research deserve more thought and attention than they have thus far received. Among other things, the discerning utilization of the extant histories of the subjects involved in the careers to be sketched should result in more balance and modesty in the final products and simultaneously should enhance the possibility of their contributing to the careful delineation of the national scene. This particular study can be criticized to a slight degree in the light of these generalizations, but broadly speaking, it is satisfactory.

EVERETT E. EDWARDS

Old Man River: The Memories of Captain Louis Rosché, Pioneer Steamboatman. By ROBERT A. HEREFORD. (Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1943. 301 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Here is the story of Louis Rosché, who began his steamboat career as a twelve-year-old cabin boy and deck sweep aboard the "Adriatic" in 1864. During the next thirty-two years Rosché rose from second mate to captain of the "J. J. O'Dill," a diminutive craft plying in the Calhoun County apple trade until it was wrecked in the St. Louis cyclone of 1896. Although Rosché did not die until 1937, the author found little worth recounting that occurred after the cyclone abruptly ended his river career when he was only forty-four years old.

The setting for most of *Old Man River* is the lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers. After serving as cabin boy aboard both a Union troopship and a Confederate packet, Louis Rosché entered the Missouri River trade in 1866 aboard the "Wm. J. Lewis," making the trip to Fort Benton in about nine weeks and steaming back in a little more than two. After a few seasons on the Missouri, Rosché shifted to the lower Mississippi, where he met Captain Horace Bixby aboard the "Oceanic." Next he became second mate on the "Dexter" in the St. Louis-New Orleans trade. One of the best stories in the book tells of the race between the "Dexter" and the "Frank Pargoud" from New Orleans to Greenville, Mississippi.

A skillful narrator with a genuine love for his subject, the author relates many yarns of hard-bitten river men. A forty-page chapter entitled "Madame Moustache" deals with colorful women along the vast waterway from the Crescent City to Fort Benton. There are stories of steamboat explosions and steamboat races, of gambling, fighting, riots, and mutiny. Some of the best scenes are laid about the numerous woodyards strung along the Mississippi and the Missouri in the heyday of steamboating. Less effective are the numerous yarns spun by the Negro named "Snowball."

Old Man River will prove interesting to the layman enthusiastic about Mississippi lore. The historian will find little to reward his reading, for the author depends largely on Captain Rosché's reminiscences of incidents that occurred half a century earlier. Both footnotes and an index are lacking, and the bibliography is inadequate. There is nothing of significance relating to Minnesota and the upper Mississippi.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Minnesota Historical Society Notes

THE SOCIETY suffered a serious loss in the death on February 9 at Delray Beach, Florida, of its president, Dr. Lester B. Shippee. Dr. Shippee, who was professor of history in the University of Minnesota and chairman of his department, had been a member of the society's executive council since 1924. He became a vice-president in 1936, and he was elected to the presidency on January 12, 1942.

In order to encourage the study of local history in the schools of Minnesota, to make its study more interesting, to furnish material for classroom use, and to acquaint teachers and students with the resources available in their own communities, the society has inaugurated a service for schools. Miss Alma M. Jensen, who has had wide experience as a teacher of history and educational methods in the St. Cloud State Teachers College, the State College of Education at Greeley, Colorado, and other schools and colleges in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Pennsylvania, is directing the new activity. A committee consisting of Professors Horace T. Morse, August C. Krey, and Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota, the Reverend James L. Connelly of St. Paul, and Mr. Harvey D. Jensen, superintendent of schools at International Falls, will work with Miss Jensen in an effort to link the program of the society with that of the schools. As one feature of the society's school program, a series of articles on "Minnesota History and the Schools" will be published in this magazine. Several teachers who have successfully conducted local history projects in Minnesota schools have been invited to contribute descriptive accounts of their experiences. The first article in this series appears elsewhere in the present issue.

Captain Arthur J. Larsen, who is on leave as superintendent of the society, is now stationed in Washington, where he is serving as assistant historical officer of the Army Air Transport Command.

The acting superintendent is serving as a member of the committee on state and local war records of the American Association for State and Local History. Dr. Lester J. Cappon of the University of Virginia is chairman of the committee, which plans to issue a monthly circular in mimeographed form, to be known as the "War Records Collector." Dr.

Beeson also is a member of the nominating committee of the Association for State and Local History.

Miss Marjorie Edgar's article on "Finnish Proverbs in Minnesota," which appeared in the issue of this magazine for September, 1943, is the point of departure for an editorial entitled "Wanted: A New Proverb," appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 13. "'A bear has bear's cubs,' reasoned Finland's leaders, as they led the nation into its present predicament," reads the editorial, quoting one of Miss Edgar's proverbs. But, it continues, "If they had remembered another Finnish axiom, 'Big fish eat little fish,' they might have thought twice before giving themselves into the power of Hitler."

The thirty-seven additions to the society's active membership in the three months from October 1 to December 31 include a life member, Quincy H. Hale of La Crosse, Wisconsin, a sustaining member, Martin F. Ernst of St. Paul, and the following annual members: Paul W. Anderson of St. Paul, Mrs. Judson W. Bishop of Osseo, Mrs. Everett C. Blomgren of Hibbing, Mrs. Alf. E. Boyesen of St. Paul, Mrs. Liva Dodge of Truman, Milton P. Firestone of St. Paul, John W. Furber of Minneapolis, Mrs. E. H. Gipson of Faribault, Miss Emma Glaser of Stillwater, Walter G. Goldman of Minneapolis, Joseph Gregorich of Detroit, Michigan, Benjamin G. Griggs of St. Paul, W. E. Hanson of Braham, Edward W. Hawley of Minneapolis, I. G. Haycraft of Kensington, Maryland, Allen W. Heddle of Minneapolis, Harrison C. Hobart of St. Paul, Dr. H. H. Holliday of Tenafly, New Jersey, Melvin B. Holmgren of Minneapolis, Louis A. Hubachek of Minneapolis, Miss Alma M. Jensen of Minneapolis, Harvey D. Jensen of International Falls, Carl M. Knudtson of Minneapolis, George B. Leonard of Minneapolis, Mrs. M. H. Manuel of Ames, Iowa, Mrs. R. Buchanan Morton of St. Paul, Willis K. Nash of Minneapolis, Miss Bernice Newell of Minneapolis, John J. Newton of Spartanburg, South Carolina, Dr. Frederick H. K. Schaaf of Minneapolis, Norman Sefer of Minneapolis, Gustaf A. Swanson of Savannah, Georgia, Albin Widen of Minneapolis, Charles J. Winton, Jr., of Minneapolis, and Joseph M. Witmer of Hopkins.

During the last quarter of 1943 the society lost four active members by death: Charles H. Bigelow of St. Paul and Dr. Louis B. Wilson of Rochester on October 5, Miss Lillian Turnblad of Minneapolis on October 19, and the Rev. Humphrey Moynihan of Minneapolis on December 24.

The acting superintendent spoke on "The Use of Microfilm by the Minnesota Historical Society" before the Minnesota chapter of the Special Libraries Association in St. Paul on October 12, on the work that can be accomplished by a local historical society before the Olmsted County Historical Society at Rochester on October 26, and on the reasons for collecting war records before the Winona War History Committee at Winona on November 18.

The Minnesota sections of the annual volumes for 1943 of the *Statesman's Year Book*, the *Britannica Book of the Year*, and *Collier's Year Book* have been revised by Mrs. Warming.

CONTRIBUTORS

In his capacity as chairman of the department of fine arts in the University of Minnesota, Professor Laurence Schmeckebier has done much to promote interest in Minnesota art and its history. He encouraged one of his students to write the article on LeRoy S. Buffington's influence on Minneapolis architecture, which appeared in the issue of this magazine for September, 1942. Dr. Schmeckebier's present discussion of "Art on Main Street" as exemplified in the Twin Cities was prepared for presentation as an illustrated address before the society's annual meeting on January 10, 1944. Among Dr. Schmeckebier's publications are a volume on *John Steuart Curry's Pageant of America*, issued last year by the American Artists Group, and a study of *Modern Mexican Art*, published by the University of Minnesota Press in 1939.

The first installment of a diary kept by Isaac L. Taylor while serving in the Civil War appears in the current issue under the title "Campaigning with the First Minnesota." The introduction and annotations are the work of Miss Hazel C. Wolf, a teacher of history in the Manual Training High School of Peoria, Illinois. She is a graduate of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria, and she received a master's degree in history in the University of Wisconsin in 1941. Her graduate work has centered largely about the period of the Civil War and reconstruction. She is the author of an unpublished thesis on "The Civil War Governors and Emancipation," and she is now engaged in a study of the martyrs of the American abolition movement. Installments of the Taylor Diary will continue to appear in *Minnesota History* throughout 1944.

The society's acting superintendent, Dr. Lewis Beeson, prepared the

report on its activities in 1943 which appears in this issue. The annual meeting of 1944 is described by the assistant editor of this magazine, Miss Bertha L. Heilbron.

Inaugurating a new series on "Minnesota History and the Schools" is Mr. Leslie E. Westin, instructor in social science in the Stillwater High School. He tells herein of his work in teaching "Community History in the Milaca High School" in 1941-42. He is now engaged in a similar project at Stillwater, where his students are working on the youth of the day under the title "We Are Tomorrow." Dr. Evadene Burris Swanson, who contributes a discussion of "The Dight Papers" to the section devoted to "Sources for Northwest History," is now engaged as a research assistant in the department of fine arts in the University of Minnesota. She is the author of a sketch of Dr. Dight in the first of the *Bulletins* published by the Dight Institute of the university, and of a number of articles and reviews appearing in this magazine and in the *Conservation Volunteer*.

The authors who contribute book reviews to the present issue include Dr. Tremaine McDowell, professor of English in the University of Minnesota, whose article on "Regionalism in American Literature" appeared in the June, 1939, number of this magazine; Lewis H. Thomas, a Canadian student from the University of Saskatchewan, who is now pursuing graduate studies in history in the University of Minnesota; Miss Helen Clapesattle, editor for the University of Minnesota Press and secretary of a university committee that is administering a Rockefeller Foundation grant for the encouragement of regional writing on the upper Northwest; Mr. Verne E. Chatelain of Washington, a former Minnesotan who served as director of the St. Augustine historical program; Everett E. Edwards, a member of the staff of the bureau of agricultural economics in the United States department of agriculture; and Dr. William J. Petersen, research associate for the State Historical Society of Iowa and a member of the history faculty in the University of Iowa.

ACCESSIONS

Three letters written in 1836 and 1837 by Joseph N. Nicollet to Dr. Rush Nutt of Rodney, Mississippi, have been copied for the society by the photostatic process from the originals in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Two of the letters were written from Fort Snelling and the third was penned at St. Louis; all relate to Nicol-

let's explorations in Minnesota, particularly about the headwaters of the Mississippi. Mentioned in the letters are the loss of three boxes of recently collected data, the detailed map that the explorer had drawn, and the knowledge of the Dakota and Ojibway languages that he was acquiring. Nicollet expresses the hope that his correspondent will excuse his boldness in naming a body of water shown on his chart "Lake Rush Nutt."

A copy of a diary kept at Duluth in 1869 by the Reverend William Higgins, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, has been presented by the Duluth Public Library, through the courtesy of Miss Jane Morey. The copy was made by workers engaged in a local WPA project. It contains much valuable material on pioneer life at the head of the lakes.

Life in the family of a Minnesota missionary to the Sioux, the Reverend Jedediah Stevens, is described in a typewritten manuscript of forty-seven pages, a copy of which has been presented by Mr. Lester Le Vesconte of Elmhurst, Illinois. One of his ancestors, Janie Bartolf Gibbs, lived with the Stevens family and came to Minnesota with its members. The narrative seems to be partly historical and partly fictional in character.

Letters written in 1880 and 1881 by Mrs. William Windom to her son, William D. Windom, are among items recently added to the Windom Papers by Mr. Roger L. Windom of Orlando, Florida (see *ante*, 24: 246, 355). In the earlier letter, which is a photostat, she tells of the Republican national convention of 1880; in the later letter she describes a reception in the executive mansion, during which she received with the President and Mrs. Garfield.

Some records of the St. Paul Turnverein and the West Side Turnverein have been presented by Mr. George Heideman of St. Paul. They consist of seven items relating to the years from 1893 to 1912. Included are lists of members, insurance premiums, and real-estate holdings of the St. Paul organization, and an inventory of the possessions of the West Side society. A flag made for the St. Paul Turnverein in 1860 is the gift of its president, Mr. Herman Mueller of St. Paul.

A list of ships and barges employed by Mr. Percy M. Shaw of Duluth in shipping lumber by way of the Great Lakes to eastern markets is included among some items from his papers, consisting of about a hundred pages, that have been copied for the society through his courtesy by the photostatic process. Since it is arranged alphabetically, the list

provides a convenient record of many of the lumber hookers that were once a feature of Lake Superior transportation. The number of board feet included in each shipment and the date on which it was made also appear in the record. Other items of information to be found in these papers, which cover the period from 1895 to 1925, are lists of lumber mills that operated in or near Duluth or that shipped lumber to that city. Mr. Shaw played a prominent role in the history of lumber exporting from Duluth, handling about forty-two per cent of the total shipments in the period covered by his papers.

Two letters written in 1898 by Fred Thompson while serving with Company M of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War have been presented by Mr. Willis H. Miller of Hudson, Wisconsin.

A photostatic copy of a genealogical chart showing the descendants of Norman W. Kittson, an important Minnesota fur trader and transportation magnate, is the gift of Mr. Frederick S. Kittson of Philadelphia.

Thirteen short papers on topics relating to local history, prepared by members of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution and submitted by its literary and historical reciprocity committee, have been presented by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Walter H. Wheeler of Minneapolis. Among the subjects discussed are "Historic Spots in Minnesota" and "The Story of the National Colony."

A valuable addition to the society's extensive collection of Minnesota territorial documents is a copy of *The Proposed Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Adopted in Convention on Friday, August 28, 1857* (St. Paul, 1857), which has been presented by the St. Paul Public Library. This pamphlet of fifteen pages, which was printed by Owens and Moore, contains the version of the constitution adopted by the Republican constitutional convention. The names of its members follow the text of the constitution; after their names appears a list of the members of the Democratic convention. Another gift from the St. Paul Public Library is a state document that was not previously available in the society's collection — a *Report of the Special Committee on Text Books, Presented to the Senate of Minnesota, February 17th, 1876* (11 p.).

A Peace and Friendship medal issued in 1801 on behalf of President Jefferson has been presented to the society by an anonymous donor. There

is evidence that the medal was presented to Red Wing, the chief of the Sioux village on the site that now bears his name, by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike in 1806. The medal and its history will be described in full in a later issue of *Minnesota History*. It is now on display, with other Peace and Friendship medals from the society's collection, in a case on the second floor of the Historical Building. A brief account of the medal appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 21.

The insignia of three ranks of the Royal Order of St. Olav and a medal of the Royal Order of Vasa, bestowed upon the late E. H. Hobe of St. Paul between 1903 and 1939 by the Norwegian and Swedish governments, have been presented to the society. Upon the death of the recipient, such insignia are usually returned to the governments that confer them; in this case, however, members of the Hobe family received special permission from the Norwegian and Swedish departments of foreign affairs to turn the medals over to the society. They were presented in a formal ceremony at the home of Mrs. Hobe in St. Paul on November 26. Participating were Mr. Carl G. O. Hansen of Minneapolis, who explained the significance of the Norwegian insignia and described the circumstances under which they were conferred upon Hobe in appreciation for his services as Norwegian consul at St. Paul; Mr. Jacob Stefferud and Mr. Carl F. Hellstrom of Minneapolis, Norwegian and Swedish consuls, respectively, who represented their governments and made the presentations; and the society's president, the late Lester B. Shippee, who accepted this unusual gift.

Bronze presidential medals issued for the administrations of William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt have been presented by Mrs. Mary McKenny of North St. Paul.

A Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine of a type patented in 1852 is the gift of Messrs. H. and Val J. Rothschild of St. Paul. Among other recent additions to the domestic life collection are a mantel clock from Dr. Irene P. McKeehan of Boulder, Colorado, and a pair of terra-cotta vases of Greek design that belonged to the late Nellie Cardozo of St. Paul, from Mrs. Robert Rosenthal of St. Paul. Mrs. Rosenthal also has presented a woman's linen duster used for motoring in the first decade of the present century.

An officer's sabre and two sashes used with dress uniform by Brigadier General Samuel P. Jennison in the Civil War have been presented by

Mrs. James Jennison of Minneapolis. Several articles of military equipment from the First World War, including trench helmets, bayonets, canteens, and gas masks, and a number of native Philippine weapons are the gifts of Miss Kathleen B. Dowling of Minneapolis.

An oil portrait of the late Sylvanus A. Stockwell of Minneapolis, painted by Cameron Booth for the Saturday Lunch Club, was presented to the society by that organization in a special ceremony held at the Historical Building on November 26. Judge Vince Day and Mr. B. H. Bowler spoke briefly; Mr. Homer Morris unveiled the portrait and made the presentation; and Senator Victor Lawson, a member of the society's executive council, accepted it.

Logging scenes on the St. Croix River are depicted in two photographs presented by Mr. Robert Crozier of Portland, Oregon. Several early views of Minneapolis and some portraits of Minnesota Sioux and Chipewewa Indians are the gifts of Dr. J. F. Corbett of Minneapolis.

Recently acquired publications of patriotic societies include volume 6 of the *Lineage Books* of the National Society of the Daughters of American Colonists (Washington, 1943. 386 p.); the *First Supplement to the Register of 1926* issued by the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America (1940), and the *Fiftieth Anniversary Report* of the Minnesota state society of the United States Daughters of 1812 (Minneapolis, 1942. 141 p.). The latter volume contains information about several soldiers of the War of 1812 who are buried in Minnesota. Volume 8 of the *American Genealogical Index*, in which surnames from Cook to Cyrus are indexed, has also been added recently to the society's collection.

Descendants of the Pond brothers, pioneer missionaries to the Minnesota Sioux, are traced at length in a recently acquired volume issued by the Minnesota chapter of the Pond Family Association of America. It is entitled *Genealogy of Elnathan Judson Pond, 1769-1845*, and it was prepared by Lyndsay K. Ritchie (Minneapolis, 1943. 55 p.). Another Minnesota family is the subject of a volume on the *Boutell and Allied Families*, issued by the American Historical Society (New York, 1935. 101 p.). Other genealogies recently received include: *Ashbrook Family* by Helen Hutchcraft and Julia S. Ardery (Paris, Kentucky, 1943. 4 p.); *Family History* by Mary K. A. Casper and Mabel E. Ashley (Washington, 1943. 153 p.); *Axtell Tercentenary, 1643-1943* by Carson A. Axtell (New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1943. 28 p.); *The Benjamins of Cecil County*,

Maryland by Harvey N. Brown (Long Island City, New York, 1943. 11 p.); *A Colonial History and Genealogy of the Bickleys, Gardners, Polegreens, Millers, Dottins, Husbands* by Marion G. Deavenport (Rochester, New York, 1942. 170 p.); *A Brief Sketch of Family History of Walter W. Cornell* by Walter W. Cornell (Pawnee City, Nebraska, 1943. 39 p.); *The Crowthers of Fountain Green, Utah* by William O. Crowther (Independence, Missouri, 1943. 340 p.); *Dann and Montgomery Chronicles* by Harvey M. Dann (New York, 1943. 160 p.); volume 1 of the *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines* by Mary W. Ferris (Milwaukee, 1943. 748 p.); *The William Fleming Family, With a Brief Account of Some Other Flemings of Delaware* by Franklin M. Brand (Charleston, West Virginia, 1941. 652 p.); *Ralph Hemenway of Roxbury, Mass. 1634 and His Descendants* by Clair A. H. Newton (Naperville, Illinois, 1943. 274 p.); *The House Family of the Mohawk* by Melvin R. Shaver (Ransomville, New York, 1943. 35 p.); *The Kirk and Wilson Family Tree* by Clarence K. Wilson (Cincinnati, 1943. 128 p.); *The Lee Family of Hounsfield, N. Y., and Related Families* by Walter J. Coates (North Montpelier, Vermont, 1941. 102 p.); *Alexander Mack, the Tunker, and Descendants* by Freeman Ankrum (Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, 1943. 352 p.); *Daniel McMillan History and Genealogy* by the MacMillan Family Association (Chicago, 1940. 119 p.); *George Wood Platt and His Descendants* by Emilie L. Platt (1943. 24 p.); *Biographical Sketches of Caesar Rodney (the Signer), Thomas Rodney and Caesar A. Rodney* by George H. Ryden (Dover, Delaware, 1943. 23 p.); *The Rogers Family* by Corinne R. Guyton (Blue Mountain, Mississippi, 1942. 49 p.); *The Sarvis-Ickes Genealogy* by Roscoe J. Sarvis (Aberdeen, South Dakota, 1943. 30 p.); *Among the Ancestors of Sturges Belsterling Schley* by Charles S. Belsterling (New York, 1943. 142 p.); *A Genealogy of the Scherer-Sherer Family* by Floyd Haight (Dearborn, Michigan, 1937. 27 p.); *A History of the Somers Mansion* by Herbert N. Moffett and Lewis D. Cook (Somers Point, New Jersey, 1942. 21 p.); *Hiram Southworth, His Ancestors and Descendants* by G. C. Southworth (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1943. 150 p.); *The Van Voorhees Association at Its Tenth Anniversary, 1932-1942* (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1942. 83 p.); *Wilson-DeLong, A Study in the Early Americanization of a Typical American Family* by Laurence L. Wilson (1938. 15 p.); *The Witt Genealogy* by Frank W. Balcomb (Peabody, Massachusetts, 1943. 40 p.); *Genealogy of the Wood Family and Allied Lines* by George E.

Wood (Schenectady, New York, 1942. 19 p.); and *A Record of a Family Who "Carry On"* by Fanny J. Landes (LaGrange, Illinois, 1942. 23 p.).

Source material of interest to genealogists is included in a number of publications received during the last of quarter of 1943. Volume 11 of the *Territorial Papers of the United States*, compiled by Clarence E. Carter (Washington, 1943. 1,372 p.), contains the names of many settlers of Michigan Territory, in lists of voters, taxpayers, petitioners, and jurors for the years from 1820 to 1829. Similar lists for early Maryland are in a *Calendar of Maryland State Papers, No. 1: The Black Book* (1943. 297 p.). Names of some early Quaker settlers of Indiana are listed in the *Proceedings of the Celebration of the Establishment of Whitewater Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends* (Richmond, Indiana, 1909. 212 p.). The *History of Gwinnett County, Georgia* by James C. Flanigan (Hapeville, Georgia, 1943. 446 p.) includes names of heads of families listed in the census of 1820, those who drew lots for land, and the owners of slaves. Holders of land grants and soldiers of 1776 and of 1812 are listed in *Sussex County: A Tale of Three Centuries* compiled by the Virginia Writers' Program (Richmond, Virginia, 1942. 324 p.); and lists of soldiers appear in *Clarke County, a Daughter of Frederick* by Rose M. E. MacDonald (Berryville, Virginia, 1943. 63 p.) and in *Melton's History of Cooper County, Missouri* by E. J. Melton (Columbia, Missouri, 1937. 584 p.).

Among vital records added to the society's local history collection are: volume 3 of *Georgetown, Maine, Vital Records* (Auburn, Maine, 1943. 93 p.); *Conway, Massachusetts, Vital Records* (Boston, 1943. 276 p.); and *Marriages in New Lebanon, New York* copied by Elmer I. Shepard (Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1943. 49 p.). Other additions to this collection include: B. L. Wick, *In the Footsteps of the Early Settlers in and about LeGrand, Iowa* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1943. 32 p.); Kathryn W. Ryan and Howell S. Vincent, *Narrative History of Sutton, New Hampshire* (1934. 18 p.); and Naomi S. Guibord, *A Glimpse of the Early History of Rupert, Vermont* (West Rupert, Vermont. 20 p.).

L. M. F.

News and Comment

REPLETE WITH practical and stimulating suggestions for curators of historical museums is an article on "Modern Developments in History Museums" by Clifford P. Wilson in the *British Columbia Historical Quarterly* for October. The writer draws upon his own experience as director of the museum of the Hudson's Bay Company in Winnipeg to illustrate many of his points. He calls attention to the problems arising out of the fact that "The museum of to-day exists in a world where public appreciation of the art of display has been brought to the highest level." Museums must compete, writes Mr. Wilson, with "store-windows where every trick of lighting, colour and arrangement has been brought into play." After gazing at commercial displays, he asserts, people "are going to find most museum exhibits pretty uninspiring by comparison." In order to attract visitors the "museist has to learn something of the tricks of the trade," Mr. Wilson believes. Some of the tricks of showmanship, lighting, labelling, selection, arrangement, and co-operation with schools that he has utilized at Winnipeg and elsewhere are described by the writer.

The Judgment of History on American Business is the title of a stimulating address presented by Stanley Pargellis before the American branch of the Newcomen Society at Chicago on November 16 and now published as a pamphlet (1943. 24 p.). Dr. Pargellis, who as librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago has recently taken over the archives of two railroads, appeals to corporation executives to "place confidence in historians" if they would "correct the impression that corporations are afraid to have a true history of their past written." By refusing to allow the historian to get into the records of a corporation, many an executive has given the impression "that the company has something to hide." Dr. Pargellis proposes, "therefore, that corporation executives consider seriously the making available to historians of documents in their possession which are no longer alive."

Professors W. F. Cottrell and H. C. Montgomery of Miami University have compiled a useful "Glossary of Railroad Terms" which is published in the October issue of *American Speech*. It is based upon less complete lists that have appeared in scattered sources.

A discussion of the "Present Status and Problems of State and Local War History Activity" was the feature of a dinner session that opened the third annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History, held at Princeton, New Jersey, on November 16 and 17. The discussion was led by Dr. Lester J. Cappon of the University of Virginia. The dinner was followed by a joint meeting with the Society of American Archivists, at which papers on "Problems of Archival and Historical Agencies" were presented by Miss Margaret Norton of the Illinois State Library, James F. Kenney of the Public Archives of Canada, and others. The sessions held on the second day were devoted to discussions of a program for "Publicizing American History" and to the "War and Postwar Problems and Plans of State and Local Historical Societies."

A directory of twenty-five "North American Folklore Societies," compiled by Wayland D. Hand, appears in the *Journal of American Folklore* for July-September. Descriptive sketches and notes on publications are provided for most of the societies named.

In view of Thomas Jefferson's concern with and contributions to agriculture, it is fitting that the department of agriculture should commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth with a small volume entitled *Jefferson and Agriculture* (1943. 92 p.). It has been compiled and edited by Everett E. Edwards and issued as number 7 of the department's *Agricultural History Series*. Most of the work is composed of selections from Jefferson's writings. They have been ably chosen, are well arranged with brief introductory remarks, and are fully annotated. Speeches by Vice-president Henry A. Wallace and M. L. Wilson on Jefferson as a farmer, a brief bibliography, and an index also are included. The work is one of the best issued in the *Agricultural History Series*.

M. E. J.

Teachers of American history will find some useful suggestions in Philip D. Jordan's notes on the "Social Studies and the Sound Film," which appear in the "Teacher's Section" of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December. Dr. Jordan reports that the "Educational Film Library Association, Inc., of New York City, was organized in 1943 for the purpose of promoting the wider use of motion pictures in educational programs," and he lists a number of useful bibliographies of available films that are now in print. He also presents a list of sound films depicting various episodes in American history that are appropriate for

classroom use. In the same issue of the *Review*, Edward Everett Dale presents his "Memories of Frederick Jackson Turner," quoting extensively from Turner's letters.

To supply teachers with material on state and local history, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is issuing multigraphed pamphlets prepared by Miss Marvel Ings, assistant curator of the society's museum. They appear under the title *Our Own Wisconsin: A Teacher's Manual in Wisconsin History*. Although some are undated, they seem to have been issued in 1943. Material is provided on such subjects as the geology of Wisconsin, its Indian inhabitants, explorers and missionaries, pioneer life, the fur trade, and log schools. Miss Ings also has drawn up an "Outline for Study Units," a "Book List for Teachers," and a list of "Wisconsin Books for Boys and Girls." For teachers who can take their classes to Madison, Miss Ings also has prepared a guide to the historical museum, in which she lists museum items in groups for the "social study units of grades two through six," with "central themes correlated with the state course of study."

A useful guide for teachers and students in one Midwestern state has been made available by the Illinois State Historical Society in the form of a *Handbook of Illinois History* prepared by Paul M. Angle and Richard L. Beyer (Springfield, 1943. 109 p.). Eleven topics are discussed both "in general" and "in Illinois," and each discussion is followed by a list of bibliographical references.

Under the title "When Two Cultures Meet," Frank G. Nelson presents, in the winter number of *Common Ground*, a discerning analysis of one phase of Norwegian-American relations. He poses the "question as to what elements in our national culture are peculiarly and uniquely Norwegian in origin," but he is forced to conclude that "the Norwegian immigrants of the last century and their descendants have left amazingly few external and visible marks on American life." This is true, Mr. Nelson believes, largely because of the "striking similarity between modern Norwegian and modern American living." The writer points out certain interrelations, however, between the labor and women's rights movements in Norway and the United States, and he presents some interesting illustrations of literary relationships in the two countries. He notes, for example, that Knut Hamsun's sojourn in Minnesota and the Northwest had a distinct influence on his style; and he describes Björnsterne Björnson's

"whirlwind lecture tour of the Norwegian settlements of the West," in the course of which he took occasion to "express his opinion of his audiences in a famous post card sent from Albert Lea, Minnesota." As outstanding examples of contributions to American culture made through the medium of Norwegian-American educational institutions, Mr. Nelson mentions "F. Melius Christiansen and his St. Olaf's choir in the field of choral singing, and the late O. E. Rølvaag, also of St. Olaf's College, in literature."

Although the American tours of the Norwegian violinist are described in Mortimer Smith's *Life of Ole Bull* (New York, 1943), no mention is made of the concerts given in St. Paul and other points in the Northwest in the 1850's. Mr. Smith does record that in 1852-53, with a troupe that included the child prodigy, Adelina Patti, Bull traveled "from the Canadian border to New Orleans and from the eastern seaboard to the Mississippi." He undertook the tour in order to raise money for his Oleana colony, where he hoped to open up opportunities for Norwegian immigrants. Considerable attention is given to Bull's Wisconsin visits, which arose out of his marriage late in life to Sara Thorp of Madison. His friendship for Rasmus B. Anderson and other Middle Westerners also is mentioned.

Some "Problems of Polish American History Writing" are defined by Mieczyslaw Haiman in an article (8 p.) which has been reprinted from the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America for January, 1943. The writer takes occasion to "examine briefly what different national groups in this country are doing" to record their history and preserve their cultural resources. Special mention is made of the Norwegians and the Norwegian-American Historical Association with headquarters at Northfield, which is described as "probably one of the most active historical societies in the country."

Much of the space in the July number of the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* is devoted to "A Short History of the Teton-Dakota" by Scudder Mekeel. In discussing these western Sioux, the author presents a mass of information about their relations with the tribes farther east in Minnesota; he tells of the explorers of the French, British, and American periods who reached the Dakota area by way of Minnesota; he mentions many traders and Indian agents, including Major Taliaferro; and he touches upon the Sioux War of 1862. An excellent map reveals at a glance

the "Distribution of the Dakota Tribes," reflects the westward movement of the Teton Sioux, and depicts the migrations of other bands in Minnesota and elsewhere.

A voluminously illustrated study of *The Crafts of the Ojibwa (Chippewa)*, by Carrie A. Lyford, has been published by the education division of the office of Indian affairs as number 5 of its *Indian Handcrafts* series (216 p.). Sections are devoted to lodges and food, as well as to crafts that involve artistic expression. More than fifty plates are used to illustrate designs employed for various types of decoration, and the methods used in weaving, netting, quill work, bead work, the making of birchbark articles, and the like are explained.

A booklet recently published by Harry C. Hill bears the title *A Dictionary of the Chippewa Indian Language*, though it contains nothing more than a vocabulary of about four hundred words, which are listed with their English translations. They are said to have been drawn "from a manuscript written about one hundred years ago and never before printed."

Under the title "The Last Indian War, 1890-91 — A Study of Newspaper Jingoism," Elmo Scott Watson discusses, in the *Journalism Quarterly* for September, the reaction of the press to the Sioux difficulties in North and South Dakota in the early 1890's. Although the excitement centering about the ghost dance "has been variously called an 'uprising,' an 'outbreak' and a 'war,'" writes Professor Watson, "it was none of these — except in the columns of the contemporary press."

A document the original of which is in the handwriting of Claude Delisle, in which the French cartographer lists the sources for his map of 1703, is presented with detailed annotations by Jean Delanglez under the title "The Sources of the Delisle Map of America, 1703," in the "Documents" section of *Mid-America* for October. Father Delanglez finds in this list new evidence that the map of 1703 was the work of Claude Delisle and not of his son Guillaume, whose name appears in the title. The importance of the map and of the present document for students of Mississippi Valley history is stressed by Father Delanglez, who notes that the map "embodies the first scientific survey of the Mississippi River from its mouth to the Falls of St. Anthony." The original document was found in the archives of the French hydrographic service; it has never before been published.

An editorial on current "Midwest Centennials" of special interest in connection with Catholic church history is contributed by Jerome V. Jacobsen to the January number of *Mid-America*. He calls attention to the fact that the dioceses of Milwaukee, Chicago, and Little Rock were established between 1843 and 1845, and he notes some of the historical publications that have resulted from centennial observances.

In an article on "The Invention of the Western Steamboat," appearing in the *Journal of Economic History* for November, Louis C. Hunter reminds his readers "that within five years of his initial success on the Hudson with the *Clermont*, Fulton, in association with Livingston, Roosevelt, and others, introduced steam navigation on the Mississippi-Ohio river system." He notes, however, that "Fulton's claims to honor" have been challenged by Henry Shreve, who has gained a reputation as the "father of western steamboating." Most of Mr. Hunter's discussion is devoted to Shreve's contributions, though he gives some attention also to the inventions of Major Stephen H. Long.

The interest of "packet boat cover collectors" in the upper Mississippi steamboats that carried mail has led to the publication, in *Stamps: A Weekly Magazine of Philately* for October 9, of a brief article on the "Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Co." by J. W. Jones. The author asserts that he has compiled a list of "about 325 vessels, all in the upper river trade." In the present account, he gives special notice to the activities of Captain Daniel Smith Harris, publishing his likeness and a picture of one of his steamboats, the "War Eagle."

Plans for marking the centennial of the Maryland Historical Society, which was organized at Baltimore on January 27, 1844, are announced in the *Maryland History Notes* for November. Among other things, the society expects to issue a booklet containing "both a history of the Society and a guide to the collections."

Many of the comments on the "Bread of Our Forefathers" made by Felix Reichmann in the *Historical Review of Berks County* for October apply to the pioneers of the Middle West as well as to those of the Pennsylvania German counties. The writer describes the types of flour used, the methods of mixing dough, the primitive bake ovens, and the utensils used both for baking and serving bread. Another article of more than local interest in the same issue of the *Review* is Morton L. Montgomery's description of "Boyhood Sports in Reading in the Fifties."

Emphasis has been given to social and economic developments in Philip D. Jordan's contribution to the six-volume *History of the State of Ohio*, which is being published by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. It constitutes volume 5 of the series and appears under the title *Ohio Comes of Age, 1873-1900* (Columbus, 1943. 550 p.). Chapter headings such as "The Farmer and His Land," "The Rise of the City," "The Pattern of Life," and "Literature and the Arts" reflect the author's concern for what the editor of the series, Dr. Carl Wittke, describes as the "by-ways of American social and intellectual history."

Although a "Letter of Dr. John Marsh to Hon. Lewis Cass," which is published in the *California Historical Quarterly* for December, was written in 1846 from the Pacific coast, it passed between correspondents who a quarter of a century earlier had been identified with Fort Snelling and the frontier Northwest. As teacher and Indian agent, Marsh lived at the Minnesota fort in the early 1820's, and later through the influence of Cass he joined the agency at Prairie du Chien. In the present letter Dr. Marsh reminds Cass that "but for your influence [I] would probably now have been administering pills in some quiet Yankee village."

A convenient compilation by Susie Webb Wright of *Some Historic Markers in Iowa* (1943. 135 p.) has been published by the State Historical Society of Iowa as number 8 of its *Iowa Monograph Series*. The markers are arranged alphabetically by communities; in each case the complete text is printed, the date of erection is given, and some information about the event or individual commemorated is presented. A detailed index adds to the usefulness of the work.

A valuable contribution to the recorded history of higher education in the Middle West is a *History of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts* by Earle D. Ross (Ames, Iowa, 1942. 451 p.). Professor Ross carries the story from the founding of the school at Ames as an agricultural college and its development as a land-grant college, through a period of expanding curriculum and the First World War to 1940.

The career of "Nicolas Boilvin, Indian Agent" at Prairie du Chien from 1808 to 1826, is the subject of a detailed article by P. L. Scanlan in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December. Dr. Scanlan bases much of his discussion upon a collection of letters that he discovered in the archives of the war department. Many of the Indians over whom Boilvin

exercised jurisdiction came from the Minnesota country, and many of the events in which he figured were of significance in the history of Minnesota as well as of Wisconsin.

In an article on "The La Roche Brigade," appearing in the *Beaver* for December, John Peter Turner gives a vivid picture of the voyageurs who journeyed northward from the Red River settlements in the 1830's. The author describes in detail the "long water highway from Fort Garry to Methye Lake" and the "twelve-mile foothpath beyond" that was known as the Portage la Roche. Among the illustrations are several excellent pictures of York boats on northern waters.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

"It has often seemed to me, as a writer of fiction, that we have been rather shy of Minnesota subjects," writes Margaret Culkin Banning in discussing the possibilities for "Minnesota Stories" in the December issue of *Northwest Life*. What has been published in the field of fiction with a Minnesota background, according to Mrs. Banning, has "only scratched the surface." For political, economic, or social novels, "the facts are available, in history, in family records, in tales," and "the settings are capable of restoration," the writer asserts. She finds "fit meat for fiction, long or short, romantic or realistic" in many phases of the state's history.

A series of radio scripts dramatizing aspects of life in the Northwest are being prepared by Phillip S. Gelb of Minneapolis, who has received a regional writing fellowship from the University of Minnesota under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. A similar fellowship has been granted to Mr. Earl V. Chapin of Warroad, who plans to write a history of the Northwest Angle. It will be recalled that Mr. Chapin contributed an article on "The Early History of the Roseau Valley" to the issue of this magazine for December, 1943.

A History of the Minnesota Association of Deans of Women, from its founding on April 9, 1925, to its 1943 meeting, has been issued in multi-graphed form by the association (1943. 54 p.). It consists largely of sketches prepared by past presidents of the association, describing its activities during their terms of office. There are also a list of officers, an account of the organization of the association, and lists of members in 1925 and 1943.

Dr. Evadene Burris Swanson is the author of a "Biographical Sketch of Charles Fremont Dight, M.D.," which appears in number 1 of the *Bulletins* of the Dight Institute of the University of Minnesota (1943. 22 p.). The sketch is particularly valuable for its survey of Dight's "Activities in Minnesota in the Field of Eugenics." Mrs. Swanson drew much of the material for the present account from the Dight Papers, which are now owned by the Minnesota Historical Society. A description of this collection, also by Mrs. Swanson, appears elsewhere in this issue of *Minnesota History*. With her sketch in the *Bulletin* are a "Chronology" of Dight's career, a bibliography of his published writings, and a "Report on the Organization and Aims of the Dight Institute" by its director, Dr. Clarence P. Oliver.

Students of cultural history will be interested in Jean L. Holte's article on "The County Library in Minnesota," which appears in *Minnesota Libraries* for December, for it deals with a local cultural development that had its origin in the early years of the present century. In the first section of her survey, the author carries the story of county libraries from 1904, when library benefits were extended by law to take in areas beyond city limits, to 1938. A second section is devoted to the years from 1938 to 1942, a period of rapid progress, according to the writer.

Minnesota is designated as "Florida's Rival" in the title to an article by Helen Clapesattle appearing in the October number of *Northwest Life*. It deals with the era when this section of the Northwest was known far and wide as one of America's "health resorts, an outstanding contender with Florida for the position of *the* American sanatorium for sufferers from tuberculosis." Among those who went to Minnesota in search of health were Edward Eggleston and Henry David Thoreau, and the list of those who extolled the virtues of the climate included Horace Greeley. The stories circulated, writes Miss Clapesattle, served as "part of the state's effort to attract settlers," and helped to overcome the "notion that it was a land of hyperborean climate, where during interminable winters the thermometer seldom rose above zero." The writer tells of the mineral springs that were exploited in catering to invalids, notably the Chalybeate Springs of St. Anthony; and she mentions some of the resorts and hotels that served both invalids and tourists.

A wealth of information about the Grand Portage area and the North Shore of Lake Superior is to be found in the hearings held at Duluth on

September 9, 1941, before a subcommittee of the Senate committee on Indian affairs on the proposed lake shore route of Highway No. 61. It consists of a large number of letters, documents, stenographic reports, and the like, published as part 39 of the *Survey of Conditions of the Indians in the United States* (p. 22329-22541). Particularly significant from the point of view of the historian are the materials in this record relating to the recent history of Grand Portage.

Experiences as a member of the St. Paul office force and later of the advertising staff of the Chicago Great Western Railroad from 1892 to 1909 are recalled by Sigmund Greve in an article entitled "Buccaneering Days," in the *Railroad Magazine* for November. Mr. Greve served with the road's car service department; he later had charge of freight claims; and eventually he went into advertising work. He reports that before the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that the railroads "would have to pay cash for all advertising, for all telephone service, and for various other favors we had hitherto obtained by barter," he had become a past master at "handing out mileage books."

Something of the background of the Quetico-Superior Forest along Minnesota's northern boundary is outlined by Ernest C. Oberholtzer in the *New Republic* for November 22. He reviews the story of the state and national forests in the area and tells of the opposition that has been encountered in the attempt to establish a "single continuous forest . . . reaching along the boundary from Rainy Lake east to Lake Superior and encompassing the border waters and their tributaries in both" Minnesota and Canada.

As the third in a series of articles dealing with "Conservation Pioneers of Minnesota," the *Conservation Volunteer* for November-December publishes Evadene B. Swanson's sketch of "Hallock, Minnesota Booster." She gives special emphasis to the Minnesota section in the *Sportsman's Gazetteer and General Guide* published by Charles Hallock in 1877, and she tells of the founding of the Kittson County village that bears his name. The article serves as a convenient and brief survey of the career of a sportsman and naturalist who not only gave wide publicity to Minnesota's possibilities as a hunting resort, but worked for the conservation of its resources. To the same issue of the *Volunteer* Elizabeth Bachmann contributes an informing account of "Minnesota Log Marks." It is based in large measure upon records preserved in the archives of the Minnesota

surveyor general of logs and lumber. Drawings of marks used by Minnesota lumber firms to identify their logs illustrate the article.

Dr. Lewis Beeson's survey of "Pioneer Minnesota Journalism," which appeared in the September issue of the *Minnesota Journal of Education* (see *ante*, 24:351), has been followed in subsequent numbers by brief sketches of some of the editors whose contributions were discussed. Included are John H. Stevens in the October issue, Jane Grey Swisshelm in November, and William A. Hotchkiss in December. Each sketch is accompanied by a portrait.

Historical as well as biographical information is presented by George L. Peterson in a series of sketches of the "editors and publishers of Minnesota's 28 daily newspapers outside Minneapolis," appearing in the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* from November 29 to January 1. Many of Mr. Peterson's articles include historical reviews of the newspapers concerned.

Some of Minnesota's industrial leaders and their families are the subjects of articles by Evelyn Burke in recent issues of *Northwest Life*. After beginning with the "Heffelfinger and Peavey Families" in the October number, she continues with the T. B. Walker family in November and the John S. Pillsbury family in December. Genealogical charts accompany each article.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

"The War Records Program of the Illinois War Council" is the subject of an article by its historian, Stanley Erikson, in *Illinois Libraries* for October. He explains that the "war records program is intended to facilitate the writing of an authentic and complete history of Illinois' war contribution." The Chicago metropolitan region is working out a program separate from the state council, and local war councils are active throughout the state. Among the organizations that are co-operating with the state war council in collecting and preserving material, Mr. Erikson reports, are colleges and universities, public libraries, and local historical societies. A division of war records and research exists for the purpose of preserving the records of the Illinois War Council and the local councils subject to its jurisdiction. The functions described by Mr. Erikson include the publication of a monthly periodical, *Illinois Mobilizes*, and the compilation of a card index of newspaper items relating to wartime activities.

The Indiana War History Commission, consisting of thirty-eight members, has been established under a law passed by the 1943 legislature. It will supervise the writing of a history of Indiana's participation in the Second World War, according to the *Indiana History Bulletin* for December. Annual reports are to be made to the governor on bond purchases, economic changes, agricultural and industrial developments, governmental changes, and similar matters. Another state that has recently inaugurated a war history program is New Jersey, where a war records commission of twenty-seven members has been appointed by the governor.

As a record of one of the few army training centers to be established in Minnesota, Captain Robert M. Heilbrun's brief account of "Camp Ripley as a Federal Camp" will be useful to future students of the state's role in the war effort. The narrative is made up of four multigraphed pages (1943).

The results of a community planning survey conducted at Albert Lea are presented in a pamphlet entitled *A Procedure for Community Post-War Planning* (59 p.), recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The report was prepared by a national research committee, on which several Minnesotans served.

The organization of the Fillmore County War History Committee is announced in the *Tri-County Record* of Rushford for November 18. Mr. George A. Haven of Chatfield is the chairman. Newly appointed chairmen of war history committees in other parts of the state include Dr. Paul Hagen of Crookston for Polk County and Mr. H. W. Reineke of Clarissa for Todd County.

Letters from twenty-nine men and women in the armed services appear in the Christmas number of *Hi-Soldier*, a wartime publication of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Paul. Among them are letters from North Africa, the Pacific area, and camps in various states. More than a hundred former employees of this company are now in the armed services.

Civilian defense activities in Duluth in 1943 are reviewed in the December-January issue of *Duluth's Civilian Defense News*. Included is a survey of the work accomplished by the Duluth War History Committee, of which Dr. Richard Bardon is chairman. According to this report, the records collected by the committee are preserved in the Duluth Public

Library, where material relating to about seven thousand men and women in the armed services is now on file.

The appointment of H. W. Reineke of Iona as chairman of the Todd County War History Committee is announced in the *Long Prairie Leader* for December 9. Types of records to be collected by the committee are enumerated.

More than fifty people attended a meeting at Winona on November 18 at which Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, outlined the work that can be accomplished by the Winona War History Committee. He stressed particularly the importance of collecting and preserving materials that indicate what is happening in Winona in wartime.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

"Every county is making history and every county should have a historical society to give it a consciousness of this history." This statement is presented as one of the "Advantages of a County Historical Society" in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for December. The writer of this note declares that "there is no county in Indiana which does not have some means and some occasion for interest in its past," and he suggests that "an organized historical group may serve as a center in which to keep alive this interest in ordinary times and to furnish leadership for productive activity in livelier times."

The annual meeting of the Marquette County Historical Society, which was held at Marquette, Michigan, on October 12, was marked by an interesting program of papers and addresses. Included on the program were papers on "Some Early Industries of Marquette County" by R. E. Brotherton and on "Foreign Language Newspapers in the Upper Peninsula" by Elizabeth Ellison; they are published in full in the *Daily Mining Journal* of Marquette for October 15 and 16. A detailed account of the society's business meeting, appearing in the same paper for October 14, includes a report of the participation of its corresponding secretary, Mr. L. A. Chase, in the 1943 meeting of the North Shore Historical Assembly at Duluth.

Although the Carver County Historical Society is not holding meetings during the present year, its museum at Mayer is still open to the public and its collecting activities are continuing. The society is making an effort

to collect photographs of all Carver County men and women who are serving with the armed forces.

A paper on "Dufrost de la Jemmeraye, Soldier, Trader, and Explorer, 1708-1736," presented by J. P. Bertrand, president of the Thunder Bay Historical Society, under the auspices of the Cook County Historical Society at Grand Marais on November 4, appears in installments in the *Cook County News-Herald* of Grand Marais from November 11 to December 23. It makes available a detailed recital of the events in the life of an important French explorer who was identified in the early eighteenth century with both the southern and northern portions of what is now Minnesota. Mr. Bertrand tells of La Jéremaye's journey to the upper Mississippi in 1727, when he helped to establish Fort Beauharnois on Lake Pepin; and he records the story of his adventures in the upper Northwest from 1730 to 1736, while serving under his uncle, the Sieur de la Vérendrye. At the annual meeting of the Cook County society, which was held early in the fall, the Reverend Oswald Johannes was named president of the organization. The vice-president is Miss Olga Soderberg; Mrs. P. E. Allard is secretary; and Mrs. N. J. Bray is treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Chippewa County Historical Society, which was held at Montevideo on October 4, Dr. Anna Amrud was elected president for the coming year. Among other officers chosen at the same meeting are Mrs. Fred Handeen, vice-president, Mrs. L. N. Pierce and Miss Petra Storaker, secretaries, and Mrs. Frank Starbeck, treasurer. The work of the Chippewa County War History Committee was explained by T. B. Jenks before a meeting of the society held on December 2. Plans were discussed for the placing of historical exhibits in the restored Lac qui Parle mission and in a log cabin on the local fair grounds, and committees were named to arrange them. The advantages of placing the society's file of *Minnesota History* in the public library were pointed out, and steps were taken toward putting the state historical society's magazine in circulation there.

An oil painting of an early Lindstrom hotel has been presented to the Chisago County Historical Society by Mrs. Ebba Picotte of Detroit, Michigan, according to the *Chisago County Press* of Lindstrom for November 4. Mrs. Picotte's mother, who was a pioneer resident of Lindstrom, painted the picture.

"Some Fundamentals Underlying the Work of Historical Societies" was the title of a talk presented on November 26 by Mrs. Bunn T. Willson of Rochester before the annual meeting of the Fillmore County Historical Society at Preston. She stressed the need for preserving letters and other records of importance for the study of local history, pointing out the danger of destroying them as wastepaper. An election of officers held at the meeting resulted in the choice of Mrs. P. L. Wilson of Preston as president, Mr. J. C. White of Mabel as vice-president, Mrs. Ida Johnson of Harmony as secretary, Mrs. Oscar Peterson of Harmony as treasurer, and Mrs. J. C. Mills of Preston as curator and historian.

The "Annual Report" of the Hennepin County Historical Society, covering the period from October, 1942, to October, 1943, reveals that the society's activities were marked by progress during the year. Many classes and other groups visited its museum at St. Louis Park; displays were arranged in the windows of Minneapolis business places and were sent out for the use of schools, churches, and organizations; a number of well-attended meetings were held; the society's *Bulletin* was issued regularly, and stories about its activities were published in the Minneapolis newspapers; the membership of the society approached the five-hundred mark as the year came to a close; and the society was incorporated. The bylaws adopted by the corporation appear in the *Bulletin* for October. At a meeting of the society in Minneapolis on October 20, its officers presented their annual reports and Mr. George C. Jordan, editor of the *Minneapolis Star Journal*, spoke on current events. Another evidence of activity on the part of the Hennepin County society is the publication of a four-page folder in which its history is outlined and its museum described.

The operations of a horse thief in Martin County in 1894 and 1895 are recalled in an article by Brad Richardson in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for December 11. In an effort to apprehend the thief an anti-horsethief association was organized at Fairmont late in 1894, according to the writer. He reports that a cap lost by the thief in escaping from one farm has been recently added to the collections of the Martin County Historical Society.

The first issue of the *Bulletin* of the Nobles County Historical Society, consisting of three multigraphed pages and a cover, was issued in December by Mr. John P. Hoffman of Worthington, secretary of the society. It undertakes "to set up some possible goals for the future," presenting a

list of subjects that should be developed in the form of museum exhibits in an agricultural county. The value of a museum built up along the lines suggested to teachers, students, and other local groups also is stressed. The hope is expressed that the *Bulletin* "will stimulate some thought and discussion among a growing number of people in the county, and that this thought and discussion will eventually culminate in definite action." Members of the organization are "invited to think of the possibilities of our Society and its future activities" and to send their suggestions to the secretary or the president. Apparently the Nobles County society intends to issue its *Bulletin* each month. If the standards set up by the first number are maintained in later issues, this publication will gain for the society an enviable reputation among local historical organizations in Minnesota. The advantages of a local historical museum illustrating the development of "industries and occupations and the manner of life" of the people are set forth by Mr. Hoffman in the *Worthington Daily Globe* for December 11.

The museum of the Nicollet County Historical Society has been removed from the basement of the First National Bank to the Konsbruck Building in St. Peter. The collections are being catalogued and arranged by Mrs. M. E. Stone and Miss Hattie Johnson. Plans are being made for an open house when the arrangement of the museum has been completed. Mr. H. N. Benson is the president of the society, Dr. G. E. Larson is its vice-president, and Miss Johnson is the secretary-treasurer.

At a meeting of the Olmsted County board at Rochester on October 12, the sum of a thousand dollars was appropriated for the work of the Olmsted County Historical Society. A committee of the society, headed by its president, Mrs. B. T. Willson, explained the work of the organization to the members of the board. Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, spoke on the value of local historical societies and their museums before the annual meeting of the Olmsted County society on October 26. In her annual report, Mrs. Willson thanked the city and the county for their support of the society and revealed that some eight thousand people viewed its museum in the past year.

Two pioneer Rice County families and industries were represented on the program of the annual meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, which was held at Faribault on October 20. Early "Brickmaking in Faribault" was described by Bert Kaul, whose father, Eberhard Kaul, emi-

grated from Germany in 1865 and settled in Faribault, continuing there his trade as a brickmaker. The construction and contracting business in the city was recalled by Benson Brown, whose family settled in Rice County in 1870. Extracts from Mr. Kaul's talk appear in the *Faribault Daily News* for October 21. Mr. F. E. Jenkins of Northfield was re-elected president of the society at the meeting. Other officers chosen include Mrs. Howard Bratton of Faribault, vice-president, Miss Mabel Peirce of Faribault and Miss Lana Babcock of Northfield, secretaries, and Mr. Donald Scott of Faribault, treasurer.

The election of Dr. Richard Bardon as president of the St. Louis County Historical Society, to succeed the late Otto Wieland, was confirmed at the society's annual meeting, held at Duluth on November 16 (see *ante*, 24: 380). Among other officers elected were J. H. Harding and J. P. Vaughan, vice-presidents, J. D. Mahoney, treasurer, and Miss Cora Colbrath, secretary. Mr. Fred Greve, a student in the Duluth State Teachers College, was appointed research fellow; he is in the society's office in Tweed Hall every afternoon.

The Sibley County Historical Society held its annual meeting at Gaylord on December 3. Plans were made for obtaining cases and installing museum exhibits.

A proposal for a building, to be erected after the war, for the housing of a local historical museum, a public library, and local offices of veterans' organizations was submitted by Mr. Herman Panzram, president of the Waseca County Historical Society, at a meeting held in Waseca on October 4.

Mrs. L. L. Manwaring was named chairman of the board of trustees of the Washington County Historical Society at a meeting held at Stillwater on October 19. Mr. E. L. Roney is vice-chairman, Mr. George Kutz is secretary, and Mr. Felix Simonet is treasurer of the board.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Articles on the early history of Blue Earth County by the Reverend Charles E. McColley, a pioneer pastor of the Mapleton Baptist Church who now resides in Cranston, Rhode Island, have been appearing in the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton since December 9. The series opens with a general account of the history of southern Minnesota, a sketch of

the Sioux in the Minnesota Valley, some explanation of the geography of the region, and brief notes on the earliest explorers of the Northwest. Mr. McColley also is the author of some interesting pioneer sketches which have been appearing for more than a year under the title "McColley's Column" in the *Winnebago City Enterprise*. Many of them deal with the experiences of members of his own family who settled in Faribault County before the Civil War; others relate to the adventures of his father and uncles who served in Company K of the Second Minnesota Cavalry in the Civil and Indian wars. Sketches published on October 7 and 14, for example, are localized at Fort Wadsworth in Dakota, where the company was stationed in the winter of 1865-66.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Mankato State Teachers College, which opened with an enrollment of twenty-seven in the autumn of 1868, was marked with appropriate ceremonies from October 6 to 8. The history and development of the college were reviewed by O. W. Snarr, president of the Moorhead State Teachers College.

The account of "Rocky Mountain Locusts in Cottonwood County," by H. O. Hendrickson, which opens in the *Cottonwood County Citizen* of Windom for September 15 (see *ante*, 24:382), continues to appear in weekly installments until December 15. Statistical tables showing the losses suffered by local farmers as a result of the grasshopper plagues are presented, relief measures are described, and the methods used in combating the pests are enumerated. An unusual item is a verse entitled "A Voice from the Grasshopper Region" by Lura A. Crapsey, whose husband lost his crops in 1875 and 1876. It appeared in contemporary newspapers and is reprinted by Mr. Hendrickson in his installment for October 20.

Biographical sketches of physicians who have lived or practiced in Dodge County continue to appear in *Minnesota Medicine*, where installments of a "History of Medicine in Dodge County" have been published each month since February, 1943 (see *ante*, 24:182, 263). The authors, Mr. James Eckman and Dr. Charles E. Bigelow, present much detailed information about the lives of local medical men.

A brief *History of the Methodist Church* at Blue Earth is presented in a pamphlet issued to commemorate the eighty-fifth anniversary of this Faribault County congregation (1943. 14 p.). The church traces its beginnings to the summer of 1856, when an itinerant pastor visited the

community and preached a sermon there; it commemorated its anniversary with special services on November 14.

For its seventy-fifth anniversary, which was marked on October 27, the First National Bank of Austin "was turned into a museum of the early days of Austin," according to a report in the *Austin Daily Herald*. In its issue for October 27 the paper presents a detailed review of the city's banking history, as well as a description of the exhibits arranged for the anniversary celebration. An extensive collection of photographs of early Austin and some interesting examples of pioneer agricultural implements were included in the display. The *Herald* reports that one of the officers of the bank, Mr. N. F. Banfield, Jr., is looking forward to the time when Austin will have its own museum, "where these and a thousand other articles of the early history can be safely housed and exhibited." If Mower County residents would undertake the organization of a local historical society, they would doubtless find a rich field for collecting awaiting them in the Austin community.

A *Plat Book of Murray County* has been published by the *Murray County Herald* of Slayton (1943. 42 p.). In addition to county and township maps and lists of local officers in 1943, it includes a brief history of the county by R. W. Terry.

An old mill built in 1857 at Troy, near Chatfield, is the subject of an article in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for October 2, which records that the structure is being demolished. It was built by Joseph and Samuel Musser, and it attracted customers from many places in southern Minnesota, including Winona. A picture of the mill accompanies the article.

A descriptive booklet about White Bear Lake, published in 1890 by A. H. S. Perkins, a local journalist, is reprinted in installments in the *White Bear Press* from November 19 to December 10. In his "Publishers Preface," Perkins announced that he was publishing the booklet of forty-eight pages to meet a "popular demand for a work of this kind, a book of reference and a guide for the thousands of strangers and visitors who seek this spot for rest and recreation during the heated months of summer." By reprinting the text, the *Press* makes available a valuable source of information for the history of the Minnesota summer resort business.

A chapter in St. Paul's theatrical history is recalled in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 26, which presents an article on the old Grand

Opera House, now the Garrick Theater. It includes an account of the opening on September 1, 1890, based upon a booklet in the Minnesota Historical Society's collection. Many of the plays presented in the theater are enumerated in this account.

The role of Darwin S. Hall in the history of Preston Lake Township and Renville County is recalled in an editorial in the *Bird Island Union* for November 18. There Hall lived on his model farm, and there he entertained many of the state's political leaders. The township gained distinction also, according to the writer of the editorial, as the home of the Kellogg School, which was "recognized by the pioneers as a school of 'advanced learning'" and attracted pupils from all parts of the county.

The sale of the buildings of the Seabury Divinity School of Faribault to a hospital is the occasion for the publication of an article on its history by T. Glenn Harrison in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 21. The school was established by the Reverend James Lloyd Breck as an Episcopal seminary in 1858; its buildings have not been used since 1932. Some pictures of the school accompany the article.

"Depression Days" in Duluth following Jay Cooke's failure and the panic of 1873 are described in an illustrated feature article by Kathryn Burnett in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for October 31. The writer calls attention to the seventieth anniversary of the financial catastrophe which nearly depopulated the new community. Some early Lutheran church services and the beginnings of church organization in Duluth are recalled in the *News-Tribune* for October 24.

Mr. Garfield Blackwood contributes a "History of Logging" in the Floodwood area to the *Pine Knot* of Cloquet for October 22. He surveys the story of lumbering operations in one section of St. Louis County from 1886 to 1900. The first logging railroad in the area was built by the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company of Cloquet in 1890, according to Mr. Blackwood.

A pamphlet entitled *Sketching Seventy-five Years Progress of the First Congregational Church, Waseca, Minnesota*, is devoted to an outline of its history from its founding in 1868 to 1943. The narrative, which is based upon church records, newspaper items, and the reminiscences of a pioneer, was prepared in 1928 by Mrs. F. A. Wood; it has been revised and brought up to date for the church's seventy-fifth anniversary.



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