

Reviews of Books

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER. Vol. 11: *The Territory of Michigan, 1820-1829.* (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1943. vii, 1,372 p. \$3.25.)

In the sprawling Territory of Michigan the usual boisterous optimism of the frontier seems to have been largely missing during the years covered by the present volume. It was not a period of rapid growth. Fewer than ten thousand persons lived in the territory in 1820, and even with the augmented stream of migration that followed the opening of the Erie Canal, the next census recorded only a three-fold increase. Lands surveyed remained unsold and citizens and officials alike doubted the wisdom of establishing new land offices or of undertaking reorganization of the territorial government, if it entailed an increased financial burden on the scattered population. Michigan's years of development were still in the future; its advance to statehood came with the boom days of the Jackson administration.

In the meantime the records that accumulated in the archives reflected the desires of the settlers for basic necessities—roads and canals, free bridges, improved mail service, ports of entry, the improvement of the system of territorial courts. Some of these documents, such as executive proceedings, tax and voting lists, and signed memorials and petitions, will be valuable not only for their content material, but for the assistance they give in identifying individuals.

To the north and west of the settled areas on the Lower Peninsula lay the outposts of the territory—Michilimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien. The documents relating to this wilderness country on the upper lakes and rivers contain some of the most interesting material in the book. James D. Doty's correspondence is highly illuminating in its commentary on territorial affairs and its sidelights on the life of a territorial judge; and Henry R. Schoolcraft's letters are equally enlightening in their description of his affairs as Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie. Governor Cass's instructions to Schoolcraft define points of Indian policy, while his reports and other communications to the secretary of war contain shrewd observations and sound advice concerning the management

of Indian affairs. The appearance in the record of such figures as Lawrence Taliaferro, Josiah Snelling, Nicholas Boilvin, Joseph Rolette, and Hercules L. Dousman will be of particular interest to those concerned with the history of the upper Mississippi Valley.

Numerous references to specific places add to our knowledge of local history. Michilimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien enjoy a half column each in the generous index that the editor has provided. Cass's report of his trip through Lake Superior and the Minnesota country in 1820 is a series of concise but graphic descriptions. The military importance of posts in the region of the upper Mississippi is considered in several of the documents (for example, Jacob Brown to the secretary of war, January 11, 1826). Problems of politics and civil administration are analyzed in a number of memorials and petitions, particularly those dealing with proposals to create a new territory west of Lake Michigan and north of Illinois and Missouri. Allusions to copper mines in northern Michigan and to the lead mines in the Fever River region are significant, though the descriptive reports that were prepared are cited but not quoted. Only a bare mention is made of the Indian treaty negotiated at Prairie du Chien in 1825, but several items have to do with the Winnebago hostilities two years later. Colonel Snelling's report, dated May 31, 1827, of a Sioux attack on a party of Chippewa at Fort Snelling is included. "I have no hesitation in saying," the colonel wrote to General Atkinson, "that the Military on this frontier are useless for want of discretionary power, and that if it is not intrusted to the Commander, *Men of Straw with wooden Guns and Swords* will answer the purpose as well as a Regt of Infantry."

Format and editing of the book are of the same high quality as in previous volumes. There will be readers who will regret that in some instances enclosures and supporting papers could not be included, but they will be grateful for the meticulous documentation not only of materials reproduced, but of items referred to as well. It is to be hoped that Congress will make provision for the completion of this important series.

CHARLES M. GATES

Lake Huron. By FRED LANDON. (Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1944. 398 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

It was a happy thought of Milo M. Quaife, or whoever had the idea, to plan the *American Lakes Series* on the Great Lakes of North America,

the world's largest freshwater seas. Dr. Quaife edits the series and has himself written the volume on Lake Michigan. Grace Lee Nute, whose *Caesars of the Wilderness*, the fruit of intensive research, upset several theories as to where Radisson went on his western travels and what manner of man he was, is responsible for Lake Superior; Arthur Pound, state historian of New York, and Harlan Hatcher of Ohio State University will describe Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, respectively; and Fred Landon of the University of Western Ontario opens the series with an extraordinarily well-balanced and engaging account of the history of Lake Huron.

Professor Landon has the combination of intimate knowledge, scholarly background, and a clear, unpretentious style, that means so much to the readers of his book. He packs into 372 pages pretty well all that is known of the story of this immense central reservoir of the Great Lakes. As he tells it, it is very definitely a human story, the story of the relations of men and women with Lake Huron; how they got there, how they navigated its broad surface, how it became a thoroughfare of discovery, the fur trade, missionary enterprise, settlement, war, and commerce. The story is one of restless human enterprise; of generations of French, British, and American missionaries, adventurers, and pioneers moving about its shores and upon its waters, inspired by faith, benevolence, curiosity, selfishness, patriotism, scientific interest, trade, war, pleasure, or the desire to make a home. It is not easy for us to realize that it is a story that already covers more than three and a quarter centuries, from that memorable day in July, 1615, when Champlain's canoe shot out of the mouth of French River and he looked out over the blue waters of Georgian Bay—only an arm of Lake Huron, but itself worthy to rank with the world's freshwater seas—to these present tragic times when the civilized world is struggling to protect its hard-won principles of freedom and decency from a savage enemy, and shipyards on both the American and Canadian sides of Lake Huron are turning out scores of warships for service on the seven seas.

Through these pages move the historic figures of Champlain, La Salle, Brûlé, Nicolet, Hennepin, the Recollet missionary Le Caron, Jogues and the other Jesuit martyrs, and, in later years, David Thompson, the explorer, John Galt and his associate "Tiger" Dunlop, Louis Agassiz, Sir John Franklin, Anna Jameson, Laurence Oliphant, Henry R. Schoolcraft, William Cullen Bryant, Paul Kane, the artist, Margaret Fuller, Francis Parkman, Captain Marryat, Dr. John Bigsby, and Franklin D. Roose-

velt. They all went to Lake Huron, for shorter or longer visits, and all were impressed by its singular charm.

Those who have never gazed upon its limitless horizons cannot read this book without feeling that they have missed something very much worth while, and those to whom some of Huron's vast area at least is familiar will feel the haunting desire to return. Fred Landon has not been content to paint the lake only in broad outlines, but he gives us intimate glimpses of Georgian Bay and its innumerable islands, Saginaw Bay and its tradition of thunder, Manitoulin Island, the largest freshwater island in the world, Saugeen Peninsula and its amazing fisheries. Nor does he put a narrow interpretation upon his subject. We learn something about French River and the old water route of the fur traders; much about the St. Clair-Detroit link between Huron and Erie and the ships that have gone that way from La Salle's little "Griffon" to the gigantic monsters that today carry ore and grain down from Superior ports and coal up from Erie; and perhaps the most fascinating chapter in the book is that devoted to the romantic and stirring story of Michilimackinac.

I have sought diligently, as a conscientious reviewer, for anything associated with Lake Huron that Fred Landon has left out of this handsome book, but can discover nothing but the old Georgian Bay ship canal, a project that filled many pages of Canadian newspapers in the early years of the present century, but became nothing more substantial than a dream.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

Upper Mississippi: A Wilderness Saga (Revised Edition). By WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1944. xii, 305 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

When *Upper Mississippi* originally appeared in 1937 as the second volume in the *Rivers of America* series, it was fundamentally conceived as the story of Scandinavian settlement. Walter Havighurst not only told of actual immigrant leaders like Cleng Peerson but, using his training as a novelist, he invented a pioneer couple in order to reveal and dramatize the obstacles and trials confronting the newcomers from Norway and Sweden. This emphasis on Scandinavian immigration not only produced a serious disproportion in the story but caused the author to slight

or ignore such factors as steamboating, the Indian, and the fur trade. Much of the original volume was only remotely connected with the Mississippi itself.

The revised version is an enormous improvement. The author has wisely retained some of the original passages, notably the survey of lumberjack life, the description of Paul Bunyan and his crew, and the sketch of Bemidji — the sawdust town with the marvelously polyglot population. But he has also added pertinent material such as accounts of Fort Snelling, of the Mormons at Nauvoo, of Ignatius Donnelly and Nininger City, of Black Hawk's final challenge of white supremacy, and of barge traffic on the modern river. Particularly graphic passages describe the picturesque Red River carts creaking into St. Paul and the Hinckley and Peshtigo fires (although the reader may well be puzzled to find a connection between the Father of Waters and a lumber town on the edge of Green Bay). The revised edition benefits furthermore from a concise account of the early explorers and from the author's vital interest in the rafts and boats that once plied the great stream. Few factors are left untouched, although little is said of the growth of such typical river towns as Clinton and Winona, and the importance of the Mississippi Valley as a flyway for migratory birds is overlooked.

The *Rivers of America* series now numbers over twenty volumes. Although very uneven in quality they have one common trait: they show small originality on the part of the writers, but illustrate skillful synthesis and popularization of the work of more scholarly investigators. Mr. Havighurst is especially deft here. He evinces familiarity with much of the literature devoted to the upper river, ranging from discussions of the panoramas of John Banvard and Henry Lewis and of the fashionable tour originally suggested by George Catlin to monographs on steamboating, rafting, and forest fires. And he can be depended upon to write with a facility and grace which is lacking in much historical writing.

David and Lolita Granahan, whose black and white sketches added much to the interest of the earlier book, have contributed new illustrations to the revised version, so that the volume has charm as well as merit. The text is unfortunately marred by careless proofreading — at least fifteen misspellings in three hundred pages. Among minor inaccuracies the captious critic might note at least one: the St. Croix River does not flow into the Mississippi opposite the town of Hastings (p. 6).

JOHN T. FLANAGAN

Call It North Country: The Story of Upper Michigan. By JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1944. viii, 281, ix p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

This book deals with one of the most interesting parts of the United States. A land that possessed copper, iron, and timber, and with them the copper miner, the iron miner, and the lumberjack, is a good subject for an interesting book.

This is a volume which all who care for the North Country and local history should read and possess. In some ways the book has elements of greatness. In other directions it falls short of excellence. The writing is of good quality and the style is good.

Of course, one volume cannot do justice to the varied resources and the stirring times that it depicts. There should be one book on copper in the copper country, another on iron, and still another on timber. Many chapters are free and interesting. Some are too condensed, of a textbook quality. The stories of the people and events of the upper part of Michigan are well told. Many are classics in both context and style.

The author, however, falls into an error which seems to beset all those who write of the lumberjack. They picture him as a besotten and dissolute man. That is not true. It never has been true. Only a fourth or a third of the lumberjacks drank to excess. The great majority of the lumberjacks were sober men who gave to their employers striking loyalty and accomplishment for a pittance in wages. Someone ought to write of the lumberjack as he was. The reviewer is sorry that the author of this book was misled by traditional stories about the lumberjack as well as about the North Country in general. There may have been dissolute people in the timber and copper country, but they also were to be found near meat-packing plants and in large cities. The pioneers of the North were great men and the world ought not to live with distorted memories of them.

L. A. ROSSMAN

The Early History of Transportation in Oregon (University of Oregon, *Studies in History*, no. 1). By HENRY VILLARD. Edited by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD. (Eugene, University of Oregon, 1944. v, 99 p. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$2.00.)

The name of Henry Villard is familiar to students of the history of American railroads and American finance. The achievement for which he

is best known is the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. In this reminiscent account he tells how he became involved in the building of American railroads and the events leading up to that culminating point.

Villard begins his story with a review of early attempts at railroad construction from California northward to Portland, Oregon. He discusses in some detail the organization of the pioneer companies incorporated in the late 1860's. He particularly describes the attempts of the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem to gain control of a substantial land grant and a potentially wealthy trade area.

It was in the spring of 1874 that Villard entered the picture as the representative of a group of German holders of bonds of the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem. He relates how, to protect his clients, it became necessary for him to eliminate Ben Holladay, of stagecoach fame, from the picture, and ultimately to take over active control of the company. The railroad was only one part of the interests so acquired, for Villard found that he was also expected to manage a line of coastal steamships, and finally he acquired control of a fleet of Columbia and Willamette river boats as well.

It was the decision to build a railroad along the Columbia River to the rich Palouse wheat country that brought him in contact with Frederick Billings and the Northern Pacific. He built the railroad, and then found that he had to fight the Northern Pacific interests to protect it. Finally, in a spectacular maneuver, he gained control of the Northern Pacific and became president of the company. It was during his presidency that the last rail link was closed and transcontinental service became an actuality.

Villard's story is of great interest to the railroad historian, as well as to the people of Oregon. It was written while his memory of personalities and events was fresh. It reflects the pride of the builder in his accomplishments — and they remain significant even after the passage of almost three-quarters of a century.

Brief editorial notes were supplied by Oswald Garrison Villard, who explains that the story was unpublished for more than a quarter of a century at Henry Villard's own request. It was first published in serial form in the Portland *Oregonian* in 1926.

ARTHUR J. LARSEN

John Stewart Curry's Pageant of America. By LAURENCE E. SCHMECKEBIER, chairman, department of fine arts, University of Minnesota. (New York, American Artists Group, 1943. xviii, 363 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Professor Schmeckebier's study of Curry is presented by the American Artists Group as one of a "series devoted to outstanding contemporary artists which was inaugurated . . . on the premise that artists' works, in conjunction with an authentic record of their lives, constitute an irreplaceable heritage, one which could best be conserved while the subjects themselves are alive." This contribution to the series, both in the text and in the illustrations, provides an important document for the future historian of Midwest culture.

In three sections the author deals with biographical information about his subject, with the actual work he has accomplished, and with contemporary critical opinion about his art. Curry's subject matter — the feature of his work that is of greatest interest to historians — is grouped under five headings: folk religion, rural storms, farm life, spectacles like the circus and football games, and social themes. The conviction that "an artist's work has a right to speak for itself" has led Professor Schmeckebier to illustrate his book with reproductions of hundreds of Curry's paintings and drawings. They appear in conjunction with the text, as an integral part of the discussion.

For two states of the Middle West, Kansas and Wisconsin, Curry's art has a special regional appeal. Scores of his canvasses reflect his concern for the state in which he was born and reared, and for that in which he has lived since 1936 as the "first true Artist in Residence" at a state university. Like the nineteenth-century artists who left a pictorial record of the American frontier — John Mix Stanley, Alfred J. Miller, George Caleb Bingham, and a host of others — this twentieth-century artist finds his subjects in his own American surroundings. It is only natural that such documentary pictures as the "View of Madison," "Wisconsin Landscape," and the informal portrait of Dean Chris L. Christensen of the University of Wisconsin college of agriculture striding through the corn rows should have more than ordinary appeal and significance for the Midwesterner.

The book is well planned and attractive in format. Unfortunately, however, it is an uncomfortable book, both for the eye and for the hand. In order to bring the many halftone illustrations in proper relation to the text, the publishers chose to use enamel stock. This accounts both for

the distressing glare of the printed page and for the annoying weight of the book. The publishers might have solved some of their problems by employing lithography.

BERTHA L. HEILBRON

Development of Two Bank Groups in the Central Northwest: A Study in Bank Policy and Organization (Harvard Studies in Business History, 9). By CHARLES STERLING POPPLE, D.C.S. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1944. xxv, 418 p. \$4.50.)

Mr. Popple states in his preface that he has made a study of financial development. It is a study, too, of personalities, business practice, interplay of human and economic motives, and of the relentless pressure on an inland community of world movements.

The label of "study" connotes, perhaps, an academic approach that might be lifeless or distantly objective. On the contrary, this book is vivified with pictorial illustrations and human documents. It is even dramatic in places, as, for example, in the letters of the small-town banker who reports his inability to persuade his farmer creditors to sell their wheat and unconsciously describes his rapidly approaching finis. There is subtle humor, perhaps unintentional, in the description of Foshay as a "successful promoter."

For the banker-reader an appendix exhibits names of banks in each group, bank balances, lists of banks, loans, investments, and deposits of the Ninth Federal Reserve District.

The story of group banking is one of a unique development, emerging out of the foolish expansion of the 1920's and the cruel catastrophies of the early 1930's. The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis led the way by the formation of a holding company. Stock of country banks was exchanged for stock in the new Northwestern Bancorporation (Banco). Partly because of the prestige of the Northwestern National, partly because of hopes for profit in the new venture, it was not difficult to persuade banks to join the group. Officers of the new holding company helped build strength into member banks, to consolidate units, to replace poor managers with efficient ones, or to dispose of unprofitable units. The method of acquisition and control proved to be clever and sound in that it permitted local management to remain in control if sound policies were followed, yet it gave each unit the strength of group membership.

Not to be outdone by their neighbor competitor, the First National

banks of the Twin Cities also formed a group which started with a merger of two strong St. Paul banks and then expanded into the Dakotas and Montana. Its first plan to buy banks for cash proved impractical, so the First Bank Stock Corporation followed the pattern set by Banco.

As a result of these two strong groups the banking crisis of 1933 came and went with little disturbance in the Ninth Federal Reserve District. The public has received an excellent type of banking service, even if stockholders' rewards have been much smaller than expected.

The author rounds out his story with some stimulating questions as to the future of the Northwest. Altogether, the book covers a much broader field than is suggested by the title, and it should stimulate similar studies of the development of other institutions and industries in this area.

GLADYS C. BLAKEY

Analyses of Minnesota Incomes, 1938-39 (University of Minnesota, *Studies in Economics and Business*, no. 14). A summary by ROY G. BLAKEY; analyses by WILLIAM WEINFELD, JAMES E. DUGAN, and ALEX L. HART. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1944. xxvi, 367 p. Maps, tables, figures. \$5.00.)

This is in many ways a pioneer study. As such it is of interest both to technical students of income distribution and to lay readers. As with any pioneer study, its value will increase if and when data for other years become available and are subjected to the same type of analysis for comparison.

Three separate studies are really included in the report, with a summary of each by Professor Blakey. The latter, at least, is of interest to any who are concerned with the economic development and income status of people in Minnesota. An excellent idea is given of the reasons why the survey was undertaken and of its results. In the appendix some comparisons are made, also, between income in Minnesota and elsewhere. It has long been wished that complete data were available concerning the distribution of income among individuals and families, but lack of funds and a reticence about so personal a matter have prevented collection of adequate source material. In 1938-39 it became possible, through the state resources commission and the WPA to gather income data on a sampling basis for the entire state.

To the student of methodology, Mr. Hart's analysis into the reliability and adequacy of the basic sample is, perhaps, the most valuable part of

the study. He has done a good job in testing the sample and in pointing out ways in which the sampling technique might have been improved.

Lay readers will find the other two analyses more enlightening. Mr. Weinfeld arranges the basic data to show the effect of such things as age, sex, size of family, number of wage earners, occupation, and nativity on income. He discusses the interrelations of some of these factors and gives an excellent over-all picture of income in Minnesota in the base year. Such a study will find its greatest value, perhaps, when it can be used as a base for comparison with later years.

Mr. Dugan's study of the relations between income and housing is an excellent illustration of a special use to which general income data can be put. It will repay careful attention on the part of anyone interested in residential real estate. Its findings should be kept in mind during the planning of postwar building projects.

ROLAND S. VAILE

Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921. (Washington, The National Archives, 1943. xiii, 666 p. \$1.25.)

In the foreword to this volume the archivist of the United States points out that the government, in assuming control over manifold functions and activities of wartime society, must "turn for any study of precedents and administrative experience in such matters to records of the previous war." In view of this primary purpose of the *Handbook*, it is especially significant that it was planned some six months before Pearl Harbor by a committee of the Society of American Archivists of which Dr. Solon J. Buck was chairman.

The *Handbook* consists of an alphabetical list of governmental agencies—bureaus, boards, sections, etc.—in operation during the period from the United States' entrance into the First World War to the peace resolution of 1921. Each item contains three parts: the history of the agency, its functions, and the location of its records. The amount of detail given varies greatly, depending upon how complicated were each unit's evolution and activities. Field records (archives outside the District of Columbia) are described if at all, in connection with those of the central office. Here, then, is an impressive body of information, encyclopedic in character, rich in the facts of federal administrative history. The compilation would have been an impossible task without the existence

of the National Archives, which has a large majority of these records in its custody.

The editors point out that the records of many agencies, especially those of the war department, have not yet been studied in detail; that some are still retained by the offices which created them, or by their successors; that others are in private hands; and that the whereabouts of still others are unknown. In many instances of the last-named group, where the organization was concerned largely with policy making, the loss of its official papers is especially regrettable. The continuance of official records in private hands constitutes one of those perennial problems of the archivist which, in each case, he must meet in the most opportunistic and expedient fashion possible. The *Handbook* embraces all federal organizational units except those with only office management functions.

Since the alphabetizing of the agencies is by the key word of each title, a partial subject guide to the contents of the *Handbook* is provided. Numerous cross references to titles also facilitate its use. An appendix, consisting of a "Hierarchical List of Agencies Described in the Handbook," presents them in a superior-subordinate arrangement, showing the relation of various subdivisions to their principal agency and serving, in turn, as a key to items in the body of the compilation. Thus the volume is a very practicable reference work without benefit of a general index. Both scholars and governmental officials are deeply indebted to the National Archives staff for this valuable publication.

LESTER J. CAPPON

The Repair and Preservation of Records (The National Archives, *Bulletins*, no. 5). By ADELAIDE E. MINOGUE. (Washington, 1943. 56 p.)

This is the best and most practical manual that has appeared in the field of manuscript care and preservation in America. It treats all the main topics: kinds and qualities of paper and ink, conditions that help or hinder the preservation of records, and the repair of manuscripts. It gives specific trade names and formulas, and explains equipment and treatment lucidly. In addition, it is up to date and deals with the problems that face American keepers of records.

So many admirable treatises of the past have been concerned solely with European problems that their profound wisdom has been wasted on

American archivists. It is seldom that the average keeper of records in the United States is faced with a parchment or a wax seal or with endless rolls of court records. He is much more harassed with today's peculiar and unstable inks, yesterday's wretched paper, and the corrosive ink of his greatgrandfather's day. He wants to know which inks to recommend to units of local government, how much damage light causes to paper, the effects of folders and other substances rubbing against paper, how cold and warm to keep his records storage rooms, how to keep out modern city air, how to build a new storage building or vault, the best way to strengthen or repair paper, and so forth. All these questions are answered very satisfactorily. There are eight illustrations of approved equipment and methods. One appendix gives specifications for writing paper of maximum purity for permanent records; another lists suggested equipment and supplies for the repair of records. There is an analytical bibliography.

GRACE LEE NUTE

Minnesota Historical Society Notes

THE STORY of the society's development from 1849 to 1944 is set forth and a brief outline of its present organization and activities is presented by Genevieve Simonet in an article entitled "Here Today and Here Tomorrow" in the April issue of *Northwest Life*. The writer makes it clear that the society "tries to preserve today everything that is representative of life in Minnesota" just as it did in the year it was granted a charter by the first territorial legislature of Minnesota. The people of Minnesota, writes Mrs. Simonet, can take pride in the fact that the record of "what they do and how they live is being preserved for the future."

A pictorial representation of the work of the society is included in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* for May 7. "Minnesota is proud of its link with the fascinating past, the Minnesota Historical Society," reads the caption.

Under the title "Precious Waste Paper," the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of April 13 calls attention editorially to the dangers involved in the wartime paper salvage drives. Feeling the need of "caution with regard to the current drive to scrap 'obsolete' business records in the Twin Cities," the newspaper suggests that "before any of these are destroyed, they should be examined by someone competent to determine whether or not they are really valueless." The editor cites examples of priceless records that were saved from destruction in the past — the deed to the site of Minnesota's old capitol, the preservation of which by the society "probably averted expensive litigation" for the state; the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, which scholars travel thousands of miles to consult. "In the early months of the war," the editor continues, "inquiries involving birth and citizenship were reaching the Minnesota Historical society at the rate of some 8,000 a year." They could be answered, he points out, "only by consulting just such archives" as the records that are now in danger of destruction. The warning is therefore sounded that paper salvage in the field of business and governmental records "should be conducted only under the supervision of experts." In an effort to avert the possible destruction of valuable archives, also, the society recently issued a statement to county commissioners throughout the state. Their

attention was called to chapter 553 of the *Minnesota Laws* of 1941—a statute regulating the destruction of records—and to the special need for distinguishing carefully between useless and valuable records during the progress of a paper drive.

The society's school service program (see *ante*, p. 73) is the subject of favorable comment by a Minneapolis teacher, Mr. Sigvald Staylen of the Jordan Junior High School, in the *Minneapolis Star Journal* for May 20. In a signed communication, Mr. Staylen expresses gratification over the fact that the "historical society intends to extend an opportunity to our younger generation to become stimulated in historical research under competent leadership." He asserts that the program has "met with enthusiastic approval by the students, parents and teachers who have come in contact with its services," and that it is particularly welcomed by teachers because it "gives to the student a measure of responsibility in citizenship."

Twenty-six Minnesota schools are among the twenty-eight additions made during the quarter ending on June 30 to the list of subscribers to the society's publications. It is worth noting that the new subscribers include all the schools, fifteen in number, located in one of Minnesota's remote counties—Koochiching. They are the public and graded elementary schools of Big Falls, Craigville, Holler, Littlefork, Loman, Mizpah, Northome, Ranier, and Ray; the consolidated schools of Border and Rauch; the Indus High School; and the Backus Junior High, the Alexander Baker Elementary, and the St. Thomas Parochial schools of International Falls. Five Minneapolis schools recently added to the list are the Agassiz, Calhoun, and Windom schools, and the Marshall and North high schools. Other new subscribers include the Brewster Consolidated School, the Independent School District No. 19 of Floodwood, the Nett Lake Indian School, the North St. Paul Public Schools, the Consolidated School District No. 66 of Rapidan, the Sanford Junior High School of St. Paul, and the public libraries of Montevideo and Tracy.

Among the sixteen additions to the society's active membership in the three months from April 1 to June 30 are two life members, Everett D. Graff of Winnetka, Illinois, and Valentine Wurtele of Minneapolis. The following annual members were enrolled in the same period: Dr. R. H. Baker of Blue Earth, Peter H. Blom of Minneapolis, William L. Brisley of Minneapolis, Mrs. Harry A. Bullus of Minneapolis, Alexander H.

Cathcart of St. Paul, Marion Drake of Blue Earth, Mrs. H. H. Edgerton of St. Paul, Ray W. Higgins of Duluth, Henry LaGrandeur of Somerset, Wisconsin, Meridel Le Sueur of St. Paul, Kenneth S. Morrow of Dover, New Hampshire, Ethel L. Phelps of St. Paul, Helen Taylor of New Orleans, and Judson Taylor of Lewistown, Montana.

The society lost two active members by death during the second quarter of 1944: John F. Fitzpatrick of St. Paul on May 2, and Mrs. Lucius P. Ordway of St. Paul on May 28.

A bust of William Windom, congressman and senator from Minnesota and secretary of the treasury under Presidents Garfield and Harrison, was placed in the rotunda of the Minnesota Capitol on May 5. The bust, which was given to the society some years ago by the statesman's daughter, Miss Florence Windom, was presented by Mr. Beeson and was accepted for the state by Governor Thye. A program of appropriate talks, with Mr. Beeson presiding, was arranged for the occasion. Lucille Ofstedahl of the Windom School in Minneapolis spoke on "William Windom, the Man"; recollections of "Windom, the Citizen" were presented by William Codman of Winona; and the services of "Windom, the Statesman" were recounted by Charles Hofstrom, mayor of the city of Windom. A tribute to Windom was read by his grandson, Roger L. Windom of Orlando, Florida. Attending the program as special guests were pupils from the Windom School of Minneapolis, editors of St. Paul and Minneapolis high school papers, and representatives of a number of civics classes.

The society continues to arrange special exhibits in the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling. Among the materials displayed recently have been posters from the First World War, Japanese trophies gathered by American soldiers in the Pacific area, and autographs from the collection presented to the society by Mr. William Amerland of Wabasha (see *ante*, p. 181). Attention was called to the latter display in the *Fort Snelling Bulletin* for May 20. The Round Tower is open to visitors from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. daily.

Miss Nute's volume on *Lake Superior* was published on July 31 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis and New York in its *American Lakes Series*. The book has been acclaimed by one reviewer as "an immense contribution to popular American regional history." It will be reviewed in a future issue of this magazine.

Under the heading "Archives—What Are They?", Mr. Hodnefield contributes a definition of a much-used term to the *American Archivist* for April. He suggests that "we could limit the use of the term 'archives' to government records, instead of, as now, using the term to designate all sorts of collections, public and private," and that in the broader sense the simple term "records" might be used.

Miss Nute is the author of a descriptive account, published in the *Wabasha County Herald-Standard* for May 18, of the extensive autograph collection recently presented to the society by Mr. William H. Amerland of Wabasha (see *ante*, p. 181).

An address on "Lake Superior as a Late Frontier of Settlement" was presented by Miss Nute before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meeting in St. Louis on April 20. She spoke also before the annual meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society on May 5, when her subject was "How to Collect Data for a Historical Society," before the Zonta Club of St. Paul on May 9 on "Lake Superior," and before an education group at Hamline University on May 9 on the use of Minnesota history by high school teachers. A talk on the work of historical societies was broadcast by Miss Nute from a Duluth radio station on May 5. Mr. Babcock spoke on "Our Minnesota" before the Kiwanis Club of South St. Paul on May 11, and on "Major Taliaferro and the St. Peter's Indian Agency" before the Minnesota Archaeological Society meeting in Minneapolis on June 6.

CONTRIBUTORS

One of Minnesota's foremost creative writers, Meridel Le Sueur, is the author of the leading article in the present issue. Her "Notes on North Country Folkways" consist of extracts from a forthcoming book to be issued in Erskine Caldwell's *American Folkways Series*. As the recipient of a regional writing fellowship from the University of Minnesota, Miss Le Sueur is at present engaged in writing a novel with a Minnesota and Northwest background. Among her publications are a volume of short stories, *Salute to Spring* (1940), and many other stories and essays that have appeared in magazines of national circulation. She has been represented on six occasions in Edward J. O'Brien's annual short story anthologies, and her stories have been included in a number of other collections.

Miss Hazel C. Wolf presents herein the third installment of the Civil

War diary of Isaac Lyman Taylor. During the summer months, Miss Wolf, who is a high school teacher at Peoria, Illinois, has spent some time in Madison, Wisconsin, assembling material for a book on the martyrs of the American abolition movement.

Dr. Ella A. Hawkinson, who contributes a survey of the "Educational Services of the Clay County Historical Museum" to the series dealing with "Minnesota History and the Schools," is the principal of the College High School of the Moorhead State Teachers College. During the period covered by her article she was serving as president of the Clay County Historical Society. "Indian Medals and Certificates" are described in the "Notes and Documents" section with special reference to the society's holdings by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, its curator of manuscripts. Miss Nute has recently published a book on Lake Superior, and she is now engaged in preparing a volume on the Minnesota iron ranges. For the latter work she received from the University of Minnesota a regional writing fellowship under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The book review section opens with a review by Dr. Charles M. Gates of the history faculty in the University of Washington at Seattle. Others who contribute reviews to the present issue include Mrs. Roy G. Blakey, author of a *History of Taxation in Minnesota*, who during the past year has been associated with the Federation of Tax Administrators at Chicago; Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee of Ottawa, Canadian secretary of the International Joint Commission; Professor Lester J. Cappon of the University of Virginia, editor of the *War Records Collector* of the American Association for State and Local History; Professor John T. Flanagan of the department of English in the University of Minnesota; Miss Bertha L. Heilbron, assistant editor of this magazine; Captain Arthur J. Larsen, who is on leave of absence as superintendent of the society and is stationed in Washington with the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Forces; Mr. L. A. Rossman, publisher of the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* and a member of the society's executive council; and Dr. Roland S. Vaile, professor of economics in the University of Minnesota.

ACCESSIONS

A letter of instruction from General James Wilkinson to Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike written on July 30, 1805, and containing directions for a journey of exploration on the upper Mississippi is among the documents in the war department records recently copied on film slides for the

society from the originals in the National Archives. Letters and reports relating to the history of Fort Snelling from 1805 to 1857 constitute this group of documents. It will be recalled that Pike purchased the site of the Minnesota post on his journey of 1805-06. Among other letters of more than ordinary interest in the collection are one written by General Winfield Scott in 1824, relating to the change of name from Fort St. Anthony to Fort Snelling, and two addressed to Major Seth Eastman by the secretary of war in 1857 dealing with the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation. Film copies of other Fort Snelling items obtained from the archives of the chief of engineers include a report on the geology and botany of the region between the fort and Pembina prepared by James Sykes in 1850, and three sets of field notes dating from 1853. The latter were recorded by J. W. Abert, a topographical engineer, and his assistant, G. F. Fuller. They include many sketch maps and several interesting drawings of the fort and its vicinity, probably the work of Fuller.

Letters and other manuscripts relating to John H. Macomber's service in the Civil War with the First Vermont Heavy Artillery have been added to his papers by his daughter, Miss Esther Macomber of Los Angeles (see *ante*, 17:337). Included are letters that he wrote to his wife in 1864 and his discharge papers of August, 1865. A wide correspondence with friends and comrades in the Union Army is reflected in letters dating from 1901 to 1914. Interest in his Civil War service accounts for the presence among Macomber's papers of typewritten copies of the diary of Captain Chester W. Dodge for 1864 and of a reminiscent narrative by Harrison B. George recounting experiences in the same year.

Material relating to the career of General C. C. Andrews of St. Paul and reflecting the interests of his wife has been presented by their daughter, Miss Alice Andrews of St. Paul. Included are two photograph albums, one containing family portraits and the other, pictures of General Andrews' staff in the Civil War; a number of items, such as handbooks and programs, relating to Carleton College; minutes of meetings of the Woman's Indian Association from 1884 to 1887, when Mrs. Andrews was its secretary; and a secretary's handbook of the woman's auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. for the period from 1885 to 1891.

Thirteen letters written between 1868 and 1885 from Belle Prairie, near Little Falls in Morrison County, by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ayer and members of her family to her brother, Jonathan H. Taylor of Prairie

City, Illinois, and to other relatives have been copied on film slides for the society through the courtesy of Miss Emma Taylor of Avon, Illinois. With her husband, Frederick Ayer, Mrs. Ayer established a mission school for Chippewa children at Belle Prairie in 1849. It will be recalled that she was an aunt of Isaac L. Taylor, the Civil War soldier whose diary has been appearing in installments in this magazine since March (see *ante*, p. 13). Taylor was living with his Minnesota relatives when he enlisted in the First Minnesota. Mrs. Ayer's letters tell of her experiences as a missionary and a teacher both in Minnesota and in Michigan.

Mr. Axel A. Lindquist of Marine has presented two emigration permits issued to his parents by their pastor before they left Sweden in 1869.

A poll tax list of Rose Township in Ramsey County, made by H. R. Gibbs in November, 1880, when he was town clerk, is the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Lillie LeVesconte of Prior Lake.

Telegrams and bulletins about the death of President James A. Garfield in 1881 are among additional William Windom Papers received from Miss Florence Windom of Boston (see *ante*, p. 77). Other items in the group reflect Windom's connection, as a representative of the United States government, in an arbitration case with Russia that involved the Alaska seal fisheries from 1888 to 1890. With the gift are a badge that Windom wore at Lincoln's funeral in 1866, a bronze medalion of Windom, a two-dollar bill bearing his likeness, and two volumes of clippings relating to his activities and assembled by his secretary from current newspapers. There are also two memorial volumes containing the tributes of officers of the United States treasury and of members of the Minnesota legislature after Windom's death.

Legal papers, correspondence, income tax returns, bills, receipts, and other papers for the years from 1889 to 1921 have been added to the society's large collection of Knute Nelson Papers (see *ante*, 23:370) by Mr. W. C. Preus of Minneapolis. The new material, which fills one filing box, relates largely to real-estate transactions and other business matters. Included are copies of some of Nelson's speeches, and some newspaper clippings.

Minutes of meetings of the Tourist Club of Minneapolis from 1934 to 1941 have been added by Mrs. E. B. Fisher of Minneapolis to the

papers of the organization already in the collections of the society (see *ante*, 18:317). Included is a pamphlet issued to commemorate the club's golden jubilee in 1941.

Typewritten copies of letters describing the building of the Alaska Highway in 1942 and 1943 have been presented by Mrs. Luther Twichell of Minneapolis. They were written to members of her family by her son, Colonel Heath Twichell, who commanded a regiment of engineers engaged in the project.

The ceremonies attending the induction into the United States Army of a group of men at the St. Paul Armory on November 24, 1942, and an address delivered by Governor Stassen on March 24, 1943, are recorded on transcriptions for broadcasting that have been presented by radio station WTCN of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A dagger made from a spear point used in the fur trade, which was found on the portage across Minnesota Point near Duluth, is the gift of Mrs. Afton B. Hilton of Duluth.

Changes in sewer construction in St. Paul, involving the use of wood, cement, and clay pipes, are illustrated in a section of pipe dating from 1879, which has been presented by Mr. Charles Colestock of the St. Paul department of public works.

Blue and khaki service uniforms of the Spanish-American War period, olive drab uniforms worn in the First World War, steel helmets, gas masks, and other articles of equipment used by the late Colonel Warren A. Dennis of the United States Army Medical Corps are the gifts of Mrs. Dennis, who resides in St. Paul.

A Jewett typewriter dating from about 1900 has been added to the society's growing collection of typewriters by Mr. Charles Breen of White Bear Lake.

Among recent additions to the costume collection are a wedding dress of 1887 and a red tea gown of the 1880's, from Mrs. A. C. Bevier of Minneapolis; a gray silk dress of 1880, from Mrs. Herbert A. Lewis of St. Paul; a double paisley shawl of unusual design, from Mrs. H. A. Cohen of Mora; and a quilted wrap, shoes, handkerchiefs, and other items, from Miss Vera Cole of Minneapolis.

Two lineage books of interest to genealogists were received by the society recently. They were issued by the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century (Brooklyn, New York, 1942. 351 p.) and by the National Society of Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (1940. 195 p.).

An early Nininger family is included in a recently acquired genealogy of the Calef family, *Robert Calef of Boston and Some of His Descendants* by Anne C. Boardman (Salem, Massachusetts, 1940. 195 p.). Minnesotans are also mentioned briefly in *Ancestral Line for Eight Generations of Capt. Lemuel Bates, 1729-1820* by Albert C. Bates (Hartford, Connecticut, 1943. 68 p.); *The Dalton Family* by Sidna P. Dalton (Jefferson City, Missouri, 1943. 74 p.); *History, Correspondence and Pedigrees of the Mendenhalls of England, the United States and Africa* by William Mendenhall (Greenville, Ohio, 1912. 299 p.); and *Descendants of Nathaniel Rogers, 1755-1804* by Warren T. Rogers (St. Paul, 1944. Charts.).

Other genealogies acquired by the society in the second quarter of 1944 include: *The Bowmans, a Pioneering Family in Virginia, Kentucky and the Northwest Territory* by John W. Wayland (Staunton, Virginia, 1943. 185 p.); *Genealogy of the Canadian and American Descendants of John Brand and his Wife, Margaret Head* by Robert F. Brand (Charleston, South Carolina, 1943. 84 p.); *Genealogy of the Three Daughters of Samuel and Rosanna Collins* by John Clement (Philadelphia, 1871. 13 p.); *Custer Genealogies* by Milo Custer (Bloomington, Illinois, 1944. 125 p.); *A Genealogical History of the du Mont de Soumagne Family* by John S. du Mont (Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1943. 29 p.); *Genealogical Narrative, a History of Three Pioneer Families, the Kerns, Popes, and Gibsons* by Edith K. Chambers (Eugene, Oregon, 1943. 93 p.); *Emigré Saga* by Theodore K. Long (New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, 1943. 78 p.); *Family Album: An Account of the Moods of Charleston, South Carolina, and Connected Families* by Thomas Stubbs (Atlanta, Georgia, 1943. 246 p.); *History of the Osio, Osius, Ozias Families* by Albert L. Rohrer (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1943. 255 p.); *The Perkins Family* by Archie E. Perkins (New Orleans, 1944. 32 p.); *Genealogy of Richard Henry Pratt and His Wife Anna Laura Mason Pratt* by Mason D. Pratt (San Francisco, 1943. 41 p.); *Hans Jurg Rohrbach and Descendants* by Jacob H. Rohrbach (West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1941. 436 p.); *The Van Deventer Family* by Christobelle Van Deventer (Columbia, Missouri, 1943. 257 p.); *Preliminary Notes*

on the *Whaleys of Loudoun County, Virginia* by Levi K. Cramb (Fairbury, Nebraska, 1943. 31 p.); and *Winn Memoirs, Jesse Durrett Winn, his Family and Descendants* by James F. Winn (Cynthiana, Kentucky, 1942. 49 p.).

Source material of value to genealogists is included in several volumes of local history received recently. Deeds, depositions, invoices, and other records are published in *Virginia Migrations, Hanover County, 1723-1850* by Eugenia G. Glazebrook (Richmond, Virginia, 1943. 100 p.). Abstracts of wills made in New Jersey from 1796 to 1800 are published in volume 38 of the *New Jersey Archives* (Newark, New Jersey, 1944. 581 p.). *Records of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1684-1700* is the title of a volume issued by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania (Meadville, Pennsylvania, 1943. 446 p.). Other recent local histories include *Colonial Wars of America: A Synopsis of the Military and Civil Records of Some of the New Haven Men Originally Buried on New Haven Green* by James S. Hedden (New Haven, Connecticut, 1944. 21 p.); *Silversmiths of Delaware, 1700-1850* by Jessie Harrington (Wilmington, Delaware, 1939. 132 p.); *The Congregational Church of Patchogue, N. Y.* by Frank Overton (Amityville, New York, 1943. 40 p.); and *Historic Sheboygan County* by Gustave W. Buchen (Sheboygan, Wisconsin, 1944. 347 p.). L. M. F.

News and Comment

THE PRESIDENTIAL address on "Our Widening Province" delivered at St. Louis on April 20 before the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen is published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June. Dr. Blegen makes a convincing plea for the wider use of historical sources. "We need some way of knowing, really knowing, what has been preserved out of the past in hundreds of collections throughout the land," he writes. And he adds the suggestion that alongside "wise professional leadership in historical work . . . we need a lifting of professional standards." The historian, he asserts, in order to meet the "compelling need of making the past significant for the present," should "use the total resources of good scholarship, good subjects, and good writing."

The 1944 Pulitzer prize for the "most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper" was awarded to the *New York Times* for its survey of the teaching of American history. The award, in the form of a gold medal costing five hundred dollars, is made annually. One result of the survey was the appointment of a committee which, under the direction of Professor Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota, published a report on *American History in Schools and Colleges*. A review of this work, by Dr. A. C. Krey, appears in the June, 1944, issue of *Minnesota History*.

"Among the lasting contributions of the patrician class" to American intellectual life in the early decades of the nineteenth century "was the foundation of libraries, historical societies, galleries, and museums" writes Merle Curti in his recent study of *The Growth of American Thought* (New York, 1943). He discusses the founding of several early New England state historical societies in a chapter on the "Patrician Direction of Thought." In a later chapter he links the westward movement of historical societies with the "homespun democracy" that developed on the frontier. These societies were organized "to further historical consciousness," according to Professor Curti. He notes that "in a town where no house had stood in 1821, there was, within six years, an Antiquarian and Historical Society."

"I believe that every local historical society should adopt as a prominent part of its activities the search for manuscript material," writes Charles McLean Andrews in an article "On the Preservation of Historical Manuscripts" appearing in the *William and Mary Quarterly* for April. "Even when much is wanted and but little obtained," Professor Andrews continues, "the effort is always worth the making, for it stimulates interest in historical research and may lead to the discovery of quite unsuspected treasures." He suggests that "through the agency of local societies or through some sort of cooperative activity," information about manuscripts, newspaper files, pamphlets, and rare printed items in private hands can be listed and made available to scholars who might wish to consult such materials.

Dr. Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University, has issued an appeal to archivists, librarians, scholars, private collectors, and dealers to co-operate with him in the preparation of a definitive edition of the writings and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. Readers of *Minnesota History* and members of the Minnesota Historical Society who may know about isolated Jefferson documents, especially in private hands, are asked to send information about them to Dr. Boyd, who is editing the work. He contemplates the publication of all letters, account books, addresses, and other writings of Jefferson, as well as lists, summaries, or full printings of letters to him. The work will be published by the Princeton University Press under the sponsorship of Princeton University in approximately fifty volumes. The cost of publication has been met in large part by a gift of two hundred thousand dollars from the *New York Times*, which intends that it should serve as a memorial to its former owner, the late Adolf S. Ochs.

A history prize consisting of two thousand dollars in American funds and known as the Klieforth Canadian-American History Prize is being offered for the best manuscript for a book entitled "North American History: A Common History of the United States and Canada." The work is to be suitable for use in the high schools of the United States and Canada. Manuscripts, which must be offered under a pseudonym, are to be submitted on or before July 1, 1946, to a panel of judges, of which Professor A. L. Burt of the University of Minnesota department of history is chairman. All inquiries regarding the terms of the competition should be addressed to Professor Burt.

The correspondence of the judge advocate and quartermaster of the Department of Dakota for the period from 1874 to 1904 is included among recent additions to war department field records in the National Archives. Since this military department embraced Minnesota and had its headquarters in St. Paul during much of the period covered by the newly acquired records, they cannot fail to be of interest to students of Minnesota history. Another group that should prove of value for the study of Northwest history consists of records of the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes from 1898 to 1910.

"A Proposed Model Act to Create a State Department of Archives and History," formulated by a committee on uniform legislation of the Society of American Archivists, is printed in the April issue of the *American Archivist*. States that lack a collecting agency for historical sources and archives will find this model particularly useful.

To promote interest in discovering and preserving material relating to the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes area of the United States and Canada, the Great Lakes Historical Society was organized at a meeting held in Cleveland on April 27. The new association intends not only to build up a collection of its own, but to assist state and local historical societies and museums in the area to augment their collections. Promoters of the project believe that "these groups will greatly benefit by the publicity and public interest accorded a regional society with widespread membership." The society plans to collect books, documents, records, and objects relating to the Great Lakes; to centralize information regarding already existing collections; to sponsor a bibliography or finding list of materials on Great Lakes history to be found in libraries and historical society collections; and to publish a magazine. Information about membership in the new organization may be obtained by writing to Clarence S. Metcalf, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

In a biographical sketch of "Claude Dablon, S. J. (1619-1697)," which appears in *Mid-America* for April, Father Jean Delanglez stresses the importance of the Jesuit missionary's role in the "gradual unfolding of the geography of the great valley" of the Mississippi. "It is Dablon who interviewed Jolliet shortly after the latter's return to Quebec," writes Father Delanglez, "and it is Dablon who sent to France the earliest known account of the voyage down the Mississippi in 1673 as he had it

from the explorer himself." The writer hopes, in time, to prepare biographies of more than a hundred Jesuits who, between 1611 and 1757, touched on territory now within the United States. "Because of their importance in the early history of the Great Lakes region and of the Mississippi Valley," he believes that detailed accounts of their careers will be particularly useful to students of Midwest history.

A chapter on "Catlin and the Ojibways" is included by Carolyn Thomas Foreman in her recently published volume on *Indians Abroad, 1793-1938* (Norman, Oklahoma, 1943). It describes the exhibition by George Catlin, the American artist of Indian life, of a group of Chippewa from the Lake Superior country before British audiences in 1844. With the red men was a half-breed interpreter named Cadotte.

John Tanner is one of the "White Indians" discussed by Dr. Erwin H. Ackerknecht in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* for January. In this study, which is concerned with the "psychological and physiological peculiarities of white children abducted and reared by North American Indians," the author gives considerable attention to Tanner's relations with Henry R. Schoolcraft.

A long and detailed study of "The Upper Missouri River Valley Aboriginal Culture in North Dakota," by George F. Will and Thad. C. Hecker, occupies most of the space in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for January-April. The article constitutes a "report on the material gathered and findings made while attempting to definitely locate and list the many village sites in this area, before their surfaces have become further obliterated by cultivation or erosion." A long list of village sites examined and located in the course of the investigation accompanies the paper.

Although Professor John T. Frederick devotes a section of his recent volume *Out of the Midwest: A Collection of Present-Day Writing* to Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, anyone who examines the book will be faced with a dearth of Minnesota material. Scarcely a mention of the state is to be found in this section. Minnesota authors likewise are conspicuous by their absense. There is a brief mention of Duluth and the Lake Superior country in an extract from Walter Havighurst's *The Long Ships Passing*, which here appears under the title "Cities of the Lakes."

With the publication of Sherwood Eddy's *A Century with Youth: A History of the Y.M.C.A. from 1844 to 1944* (New York, 1944. 153 p.), the Association Press commemorates appropriately the centennial of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association in London in June, 1844. Mr. Eddy devotes much of his narrative to the work of the organization in North America. His discussion is necessarily general, but it provides an excellent background for studies of the movement in specific localities. A hint of the possibilities in the story of one local organization is to be found in a brief article on the St. Paul Y.M.C.A. appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 5.

Several articles published in *Minnesota History* are listed in the brief Minnesota section of an annotated list of *Writings on Early American Architecture* compiled by Frank J. Roos, Jr. (Columbus, Ohio, 1943. 271 p.). The volume embraces "books and articles on architecture constructed before 1860 in the eastern half of the United States." Among the subjects touched upon in the introduction is the need for further studies in the field of architecture. A lack of material about Minnesota and other states of the Northwest, Mr. Roos suggests, indicates the need for several types of investigation in the area. "Material enough for books" on the classic revival exists there, according to Mr. Roos. He hints also that "military architecture could stand more attention"—a suggestion that might be followed with profit in the Minnesota region.

Ignatius Donnelly is one of the leaders of the *Populist Movement in the United States* who figures in Anna Rochester's recent book on the subject (New York, 1943. 128 p.). He is described as the "greatest speaker in the movement" and "an expert tactician who thoroughly enjoyed the search for common ground on which all Populist factions could unite." The author's treatment is general, and few state and regional developments are brought out. Mention is made, however, of the Populist influence that led Governor Knute Nelson of Minnesota to "initiate a broad regional anti-monopoly convention" at Chicago in 1843.

Mrs. Hildegard Binder Johnson is the author of an interesting sketch, appearing in the *American-German Review* for June, of Hans Reimer Claussen, a "forty-eighter" who settled at Davenport, Iowa, in 1851, and became "an influential member of a German group" there. The writer gives special attention to Claussen's political activities and to the role played by the German group in the nomination of Lincoln in 1860. An-

other contribution of Mid-west interest published in recent issues of the *Review* is William George Bruce's picture of "Old Milwaukee," which appears in two installments in the April and June numbers.

A survey of *Dutch Emigration to North America, 1624-1860*, by Bertus Harry Wabeke, has been published by the Netherlands Information Bureau (New York, 1944. 160 p.). Some attention is given to Dutch colonization projects in three Midwestern states — Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The Bureau for Intercultural Education has published a bibliography, compiled by Joseph S. Roucek and Patricia N. Pinkham, of works relating to *American Slavs* (1944. 49 p.). In addition to books, pamphlets, and articles of a general nature, the compilation lists works about Bulgarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, and Yugoslavs.

William J. Petersen is the author of three articles on upper Mississippi "Winter River Traffic" that make up the April issue of the *Palimpsest*. The first deals with "The Iclander and Glidiator," two "locomotive ice trains" which Captains Daniel S. Harris and Orrin Smith proposed to run on the frozen Mississippi between Galena and St. Paul in the winter of 1849-50. The author bases his account on an advertisement that the steamboat captains inserted in the *Minnesota Pioneer* of November 15, 1849. Dr. Petersen devotes his second article to "Wiard and His Ice Boat," recalling the device with which Norman Wiard of Janesville, Wisconsin, experimented between 1856 and 1861. Drawings of the boat that he patented in 1860 illustrate the narrative. Mention is made of ice boats used on the St. Croix in the 1860's and 1870's. The importance of "Breaking the Ice" on Lake Pepin, where it is still a serious obstacle to navigation in the early spring, is brought out by the writer in his third article, which carries the story to March, 1944.

A useful handbook containing *Some Information* about the State Historical Society of Iowa has been published by that organization (Iowa City, 1944. 114 p.). Included are a brief historical sketch, a note on historical research, a list of the publications issued by the society, some information about its library facilities, and lists of members and of depositories that receive its publications.

The first installment of a detailed study of "The Czechs in Cedar Rapids," by Martha E. Griffith, appears in the April number of the *Iowa*

Journal of History and Politics. Considerable attention is given to Czech cultural organizations and activities — their reading society, their dramatic clubs, their fine arts association, and their musical activities. A section is devoted to the Sokols that characterized Czech settlements throughout the United States. The story of early Czech settlement in Iowa and of the founding of the Cedar Rapids group serves to introduce the narrative.

The student of social history will find L. L. Greenwalt's *75 Years of Progress* (Hastings, Iowa, 1944. 260 p.) worth investigating, for it contains items of information about the pioneer's way of life, the tools and implements he used, the houses he lived in, the food he ate, and the like. The writer was born in Fremont County, Iowa, in 1864, and he has spent much of his life there. In his book he recalls youthful impressions of such features of his surroundings as schools, roads, stores, music, and health and doctors.

Personal interviews with John Banvard, who passed the last eight years of his life before his death in 1891 at Watertown, South Dakota, as well as recollections of the man have been used by Doane Robinson in a review of the artist's career appearing in volume 21 of the *South Dakota Historical Collections*. Many new bits of information about the panorama painter who introduced the wonders of the Mississippi Valley to thousands in the 1850's appear herein. Banvard's influence on Longfellow and on the literature of his day, his theatrical ventures, and his own writings are among the subjects touched upon. Some information is given also about his activities at Watertown. Among those who furnished the writer with material about Banvard was his daughter, Miss Edith Banvard of St. Paul. Another interesting biographical study in the same volume of the *Collections* is Mrs. H. J. Taylor's account of the "Life and Work of Niels Ebbensen Hansen." Her subject is a Danish emigrant of 1873 who was educated in the Iowa State College and who became head of the department of horticulture in the South Dakota State College at Brookings.

Incidents in the Life of a Pioneer is the title of a little volume of reminiscent sketches recently published by Kate Eldridge Glaspell (64 p.). Attracted by "magazine pictures of the Dalrymple farm with its long lines of machines tearing up the virgin soil to produce a wheat crop that would feed the world," Mrs. Glaspell and her husband left their native city of Davenport, Iowa, in 1879 to try their hands at bonanza farming in Dakota. She recalls their experiences while engaged in this enterprise as well as later when her husband practiced law in Jamestown.

The program of the third annual summer convention under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, to be held at Beloit on August 9 and 10, has been announced. One session will be devoted to "Old Beloit," with addresses on the Indians of the region, the first settlers, and the founding of Beloit College. Arrangements have been made for a tour of the city and for special exhibits in local museums and libraries.

An English translation of a rare guidebook for emigrants, originally published in German in 1847 by Carl de Haas under the title *Winke für Auswanderer*, has been issued by F. J. Rueping (1943. 72 p.). The translation, which bears the title *North America: Wisconsin, Hints for Emigrants*, was made from a copy of the second edition of the work (1848) in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Mr. Rueping's interest in the guide stems from the fact that his grandfather, William Rueping, emigrated from Germany and settled in Milwaukee after reading it.

"The Finns of Wisconsin" is the title of an article, in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June, by John Ilmari Kolehmainen, whose study of "Finnish Temperance Societies in Minnesota" appeared in the issue of this magazine for December, 1941. The writer makes it clear that "the settlement of Finnish folk in Wisconsin was almost inevitable, situated as it was between Michigan and Minnesota, states ranking first and second respectively in the number of foreign-born Finns." Their most substantial contribution to the progress of Wisconsin, Dr. Kolehmainen believes, has been in the "field of the consumers' coöperative movement." "With Finnish coöperators from Minnesota and Michigan," he writes, "they were responsible for the establishment of the Central Coöperative Wholesale at Superior in 1917."

In its issue for May 25, the *Hudson Star-Observer* is described by Willis H. Miller as the "oldest newspaper in the St. Croix Valley." He is the author of a review of the newspaper's history, published to call attention to the ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the paper. It can trace its origin, according to Mr. Miller, to the *North Star*, which was established at Hudson by Dr. Otis Hoyt in the spring of 1854.

A "Roster of Indiana Historical Organizations" is presented in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for April. A list of state-wide organizations is followed by one of county and local societies. In each case the officers are

named, and in some instances museum and library facilities, methods of support, and the like are mentioned.

A "Postwar Public Works Program for a State Historical Building" at Lansing, Michigan, is the subject of a detailed report prepared by members of the Michigan Historical Commission and published in *Michigan History* for April-June. The background of historical work in Michigan, the commission's present program, and projects proposed for the future are described in some detail. Comparisons are made between the support given to historical work in Michigan and in neighboring states, including Minnesota.

An upper Michigan mining town is the scene of Skulda V. Banér's *Latchstring Out* (Cambridge, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1944). Into this story for youthful readers, the author weaves many bits of information about social life in a Swedish community of the Middle West.

Some rare early views and maps of the Great Lakes country, the Lake of the Woods, and old Fort Garry were included in an exhibit arranged by the Winnipeg Art Gallery Association at the Winnipeg Auditorium from February 1 to 29. The items displayed were selected from the William H. Coverdale Collection of Historical Canadiana. A *Catalogue* of the exhibit, published by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited (Montreal, 1944. 22 p.) is of value for Clifford P. Wilson's introductory note, its reproductions of some of the pictures displayed, and its notes on some of the artists represented. Among the latter is Captain Henry J. Warre, who followed the international boundary westward to the Pacific in 1845-46.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

A private museum of considerable historical interest and value is that on the farm of Mr. Earle Brown at Brooklyn Center, north of Minneapolis. Since the farm is devoted largely to the raising of purebred livestock, particularly Belgian horses, it is appropriate that Mr. Brown's largest collection should consist of horse-drawn vehicles. Many of them represent types used on the frontier of Minnesota and other states of the Northwest.

In a single barn, more than fifty old-time vehicles are housed. There are to be seen Concord and park coaches, a stage formerly used in Yel-

lowstone Park, Victorias, broughams, an open landau typical of those used in processions, a hunting wagon with space for equipment and dogs, a hansom cab, buckboards, and various types of sleighs. Early fire-fighting equipment includes an engine with the harness hung from the rafters ready to receive four horses, just as it stood in a firehouse of the 1890's. Other services performed by horses in the era before the automobile are suggested by doctors' rigs, a beer wagon, a "black Maria" used in St. Paul to carry prisoners to the workhouse, and hearses of several types. Smaller items of equipment in the same building include ox yokes, feeding bags, horse collars, and many similar pieces. There are also five horse models of the kind used by harness and saddle makers to advertise their wares.

Mr. Brown's interest in the Northwest lumber industry led him to reconstruct on his farm a typical logging camp building. It consists of a bunkhouse with accommodations for forty lumberjacks, a kitchen, and a connecting dingle. This log building, which was removed piece by piece from a northern Minnesota camp, is fully equipped with the paraphernalia peculiar to the lumberjack and his trade. There are the bunks, the deacon seat, the drum stove, the water barrel, the scaler's desk, and the racks on which to dry clothing that were familiar to every logger. A cookstove, a water tank, and a dining table are among the features of the kitchen, along with the tin dishes and huge cooking utensils that typified the cook shanty. Small tools of the lumber trade, such as cant hooks and stamp hammers, are arranged on the walls of the dingle.

Behind the camp building stands a great load of white pine logs, like that drawn by six horses over the iced skidways of the North. Beside it is a water tank on runners once used in icing roads between the woods where the logs were cut and the streams on which they were floated to market. There is also an enormous go-devil of a kind used in moving the huge redwoods cut in California.

A series of views of Mr. Brown's farm appears in the rotogravure section of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 7. Included are photographs of the vehicle collection, the bunkhouse, the load of logs, the blacksmith shop, and other features of the farm.

B. L. H.

Dr. Lloyd A. Wilford, whose article on "The Prehistoric Indians of Minnesota" appeared in the June issue of this magazine (*ante*, p. 153-157), contributes a detailed explanation of "A Tentative Classification of the Prehistoric Cultures of Minnesota" to the *Minnesota Archaeologist*

for October, 1943. Accompanying his discussion are a map showing the distribution of archaeological sites, and a large number of drawings illustrative of the pottery characteristic of various cultural aspects. Among the articles in the April number of the same periodical is one by B. W. Thayer descriptive of "A Minnesota Copper 'Sickle'" obtained from the family of Henry M. Rice.

A meeting of the Ojibway Research Society, which was held in Minneapolis on April 2, was attended by about thirty Chippewa and two Sioux Indians, all from Minnesota. Representing the Minnesota Historical Society at the meeting was its superintendent, Dr. Lewis Beeson. On behalf of the state society he received from the presiding officer, Mr. William Madison, a list of names used by the Chippewa to designate a group of northern Minnesota lakes. Both the English translations of the names and the names by which they now are known appear on the list.

Of historical significance as well as artistic merit is a painting of old Fort Snelling by Seth Eastman which was recently acquired by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. The picture, which shows Mendota with the Sibley and Faribault houses in the foreground, may have been painted while Eastman was stationed at Fort Snelling in the 1840's. It is possible also that it was based upon sketches made during his sojourn at the Minnesota post. The picture is reproduced and described in the institute's *Bulletin* for May 6.

The first supplement to the *Dictionary of American Biography* has been published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the editorship of Harris E. Starr (New York, 1944). Biographies of 652 individuals, all of whom died not later than December 31, 1935, appear in the present work, which is volume 21 of the series. It includes concise biographical sketches of a number of Minnesotans who made important contributions to American life. It may be noted that the diary kept by one, Charles Burke Elliott of Minneapolis, was published in *Minnesota History* for June, 1937. It records his experiences while he was taking graduate work in history in the University of Minnesota in 1888 and when he was awarded the first degree of doctor of philosophy conferred by that institution. The career of Elliott, who gained distinction as a lawyer and a jurist, is reviewed by Alice Felt Tyler. Another lawyer, Robert E. Olds of St. Paul, who served as under-secretary of state and was a prominent Red Cross official, is the subject

of a sketch by E. Wilder Spaulding. Accounts of two distinguished Minnesota churchmen appear in the volume—an Episcopal missionary bishop, Hugh L. Burseson, and a Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, Austin Dowling. They are contributed by E. Clowes Chorley and Richard J. Purcell. Dr. Edward Starr Judd of the Mayo Clinic and Dr. Alfred Owre of the University of Minnesota dental college are important leaders in the realm of medicine whose careers are surveyed by Samuel C. Harvey and Nette W. Wilson. The fields of journalism and writing are represented in sketches of Thomas A. Boyd by Granville Hicks, of Fred H. Corruth by Harry R. Warfel, and of Walter W. Liggett by Irving Dilliard. The life of Cass Gilbert, a leading architect whose early professional activities were centered in St. Paul and who designed the Minnesota Capitol, is outlined by Egerton Swartwout. Emil Oberhoffer, the musician whose efforts resulted in the organization of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and who was its conductor for twenty years, is the subject of a sketch by John Tasker Howard. The life of a United States senator from Minnesota, Thomas D. Schall, is reviewed by Theodore C. Blegen. H. M. Lepard describes the contributions of J. Paul Goode, a geographer who taught in the Moorhead State Normal School; and W. L. G. Joerg presents an account of Cornelius C. Adams, a pioneer resident of Bloomington and one of the earliest students to enroll in the University of Minnesota, who gained distinction as a geographical writer and editor.

The Minnesota Folklore Society was organized at a meeting held in Minneapolis on May 20. Dr. Robert E. Barton Allen of Carleton College was elected president of the new association. Other officers include J. M. Nolte of the University of Minnesota, vice-president, Robert R. Reed of Winona, secretary, and Allen E. Woodall of the Moorhead State Teachers College, treasurer. Among those elected to the society's executive board is Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In order to define the objectives of a proposed Minnesota folk arts foundation, a folk arts conference will be held on September 29 and 30 at the Center for Continuation Study on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Sessions will be devoted to the definition of folklore and the folk arts, regional folk arts activity in various fields, co-operative handicraft production projects in the United States and abroad, significant artisan and handicraft groups in Minnesota and the Northwest, the housing of artifacts, folk museums in Minnesota and elsewhere, and the

organization of the foundation. Among the speakers who will participate in the conference are Professor Stith Thompson of the University of Indiana, a former president of the American Folklore Society and a delegate from the United States to an International Folklore Congress held in Paris in 1937; B. A. Botkin, editor of *A Treasury of American Folklore* (1944); Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society; and Dr. Robert Allen, assistant to the president of Carleton College, Northfield. The program will include a dinner meeting on Friday, September 29.

A brief history of the International Institute of St. Paul, describing its establishment in 1919 and surveying its progress from that year to 1943, is included in its *Year Book* for 1943 (23 p.). The story of the institute's Festival of Nations, which has been presented in St. Paul six times since 1932, also is reviewed. It is noteworthy that "three thousand people of thirty-three nationality and cultural communities in Minnesota created the Festival of 1943."

The story of the *Minnesota Permanent School Fund* is recorded by Julius A. Schmahl, the state treasurer, in a pamphlet which calls attention to the fact that this fund has reached the one hundred million mark (1944. 22 p.). The amounts available at various periods from 1862 to the present are listed. Like other new states and territories, writes Mr. Schmahl, Minnesota received from the federal government "grants of lands to aid in the maintenance of common schools, universities, public buildings, charitable institutions, and for other purposes." He points out, however, that "Minnesota was the first state to conceive the plan of conserving these resources for the benefit of future generations. . . . The money derived from the sale of lands, the sale of timber and royalties from iron ore mined on state lands, was and is placed in trust funds and only the interest from these funds has been used for the purposes for which they were dedicated." Grants of land made to the territory and the state by Congress, early laws regulating their disposal, the importance of the discovery of iron on school lands, and the investment of the money received are among the subjects discussed. Portraits of the governors of Minnesota illustrate the booklet.

A little essay on the Falls of St. Anthony, which is contributed to the June issue of the *Minnesota Alumnus* by Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, is presented in con-

nection with a note calling attention to the university's seventy-fifth anniversary as an "institution of college rank." Mr. Snyder recalls the Indian legends relating to the falls, he mentions explorers and travelers who described them, and he reviews briefly the role they have played in the growth of the Northwest.

With portraits and sketches of Robert C. Mitchell of Duluth and Francis E. Daggett of Wabasha and Litchfield, appearing in April and May, the *Minnesota Journal of Education* concludes a series devoted to pioneer Minnesota journalists that has been appearing throughout the school year 1943-44.

An important contribution to the annals of Minnesota's medical history is a report on *The Evolution of Tuberculosis, as Observed during Twenty Years at Lymanhurst, 1921 to 1941*, which has been prepared under the direction of Dr. J. Arthur Myers, chief of the medical staff of the Lymanhurst Health Center of Minneapolis (1944. 253 p.). The first section, which is entitled "Organization and Activities," includes a historical sketch. Therein are described the founding of the institution, the work of its school and its clinic, their findings, and the resulting changes in organization.

In the April issue of *Minnesota Medicine*, the "History of Medicine in Dodge County" by James Eckman and Dr. Charles E. Bigelow, which has been appearing in monthly installments since February, 1943, is concluded (see *ante*, 24:182). The narrative is presented as part of a "History of Medicine in Minnesota." With the June issue, *Minnesota Medicine* presents the first installment of another contribution to the same series—Dr. Roscoe C. Hunt's review of "Pioneer Physicians of Faribault County."

Information about the history of the Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railroad as well as about the career of its president, Charles E. Carlson, is presented in an illustrated feature article entitled "He 'Grew Up' with the DM&IR" by John A. Magill, appearing in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for May 28. The road is described as the "world's largest ore hauling railroad." Among the illustrations published with the article are pictures of early locomotives and ore cars used by the railroad.

The publication in the *St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat* of August 30, 1860, of the first news received by telegraph at St. Paul is recalled in an

article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 22. It is presented to call attention to the centennial of the sending of the first telegraphic message by Samuel F. B. Morse on May 24, 1844. Some of the difficulties that had to be overcome before the settlements on the upper Mississippi could enjoy the advantages of telegraphic service are described.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis was marked with appropriate ceremonies on June 5. A feature of the program was the presentation to the state of a pair of millstones used by the company in its early days. They were accepted by Governor Thye, who spoke briefly and turned them over for permanent preservation to Dr. Lewis Beeson, acting superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. The anniversary is commemorated also in the June issue of the company's house organ, *Pillsbury People*, which presents a number of informing articles about the founding of the mills in 1869 and their subsequent progress. The story of the mills is traced by Milton B. Kihlstrum, who presents accounts of the founder, Charles A. Pillsbury, of the building of the "A" and "B" mills, of the adoption of the well-known "Pillsbury's Best" trade mark, of the disastrous explosion of 1881, and of various changes in management and ownership. Paul L. Dittmore reveals how the company "pioneered from millstones to enriched flour" by making use of new methods as fast as they were introduced. The development of the commercial feed industry as a by-product of milling is described by Martin Newell. In a section entitled "Out of the Archives," the progress of the Pillsbury "organization from a sales and merchandising standpoint" is recorded. With this account advertisements used by the firm at various periods in its history are reproduced and displays and floats used in parades are pictured. Portraits, views of the mills, street scenes, and other illustrations add greatly to the interest and value of the anniversary edition of *Pillsbury People*.

A wealth of information about the *Mineral Resources of Minnesota* is presented in compact form in a booklet edited by William H. Emmons and Frank F. Grout and issued as number 30 of the *Bulletins* of the Minnesota Geological Survey (1943. 149 p.). A section devoted to the state's iron deposits includes discussions of mining operations in southeastern Minnesota as well as in the rich ranges of the North. Building stones are the subject of another important section, which includes a statement about the early history of quarrying in the state.

Lloyd L. Smith, Jr., and John B. Moyle include a section on the "History of the North Shore Watershed" in their *Biological Survey and Fishery Management Plan for the Streams of the Lake Superior North Shore Watershed*, which has been published by the division of game and fish of the Minnesota department of conservation as number 1 of its *Technical Bulletins* (1944. 228 p.). They survey briefly the exploitation of timber in the area, forest fires, and the origin of stream names. "Trout planting" programs that were initiated as early as 1891 in the streams of the North Shore are described.

The colorful history of the Minnesota lumber industry is briefly touched upon by Gustaf A. Nordin in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for June 18, where he explains a "New Tax Plan to Revive Lumbering" and restore it to its old importance in the state's industrial program. Some unusual aspects of the business are mentioned—the production of railroad ties, of box lumber, and of timber for use in iron mining, for example. The illustrations include excellent views of a lumber camp and a logging train.

George Northrup's exploit of "Pushing [a] Handcart into N. W. Wilds" is featured by Edna Ratchen in an article about the Minnesota frontier hero in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 7. The title refers to his attempt to journey westward across the plains alone, with all his supplies packed in a handcart. His feats when carrying mail, navigating the Red River, and guiding buffalo hunters, and his untimely death in 1864 when engaged in an expedition against the Sioux also are mentioned.

Two recent books of Minnesota interest that deal with triumphs over physical infirmities are the life story of Sister Elizabeth Kenny, *And They Shall Walk* (New York, 1943), and Borghild Dahl's autobiography, *I Wanted to See* (New York, 1944). Sister Kenny's book, which was written in collaboration with Martha Ostenso, reaches its climax in the story of the opening of the Elizabeth Kenny Institute in Minneapolis. The struggle to overcome the handicap of poor eyesight is the subject of the book by Miss Dahl, who is a native of Minneapolis and has spent much of her life in Minnesota.

A Blue Book of U.S.A. State and National Songs assembled by Hugh M. Addington (Nickelsville, Virginia, 1943) includes two Minne-

sota songs, "Hail! Minnesota" and what purports to be the "Minnesota State Song." The author of the latter is A. L. MacGregor, and it opens with the line, "Minnesota, land of promise."

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

"Can the War History Projects Contribute to the Solution of Federal Records Problems?" This question is discussed and answered in the affirmative by Vernon G. Setser in number 7 of the *Records Administration Circulars* issued by the National Archives (1944. 11 p.). The paper that thus becomes available was prepared for presentation before a meeting of the Society of American Archivists in November, 1943. "Contributions are being made," writes Mr. Setser, "through the preparation of administrative histories, through the evaluation of records for research purposes, through the development of standards for studies for administrative use, and through the education of administrative personnel in the value and methods of use of systematically prepared records of experience." Mr. Setser contributes an article on the same subject to the April issue of the *American Archivist*. Much of the space in this number is devoted to the subject of war records. Among other articles presented are an account of "Preserving *Tar Heel* War Records" in North Carolina, by C. C. Crittenden and Charlie Huss, and a report, by Herbert O. Brayer, of his experiences as keeper of records for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.

The three issues of the *War Records Collector* that follow the initial number (see *ante*, p. 204) demonstrate that this publication of the American Association for State and Local History is an invaluable guide for all who are engaged in preserving materials relating to the Second World War. In addition to news about the activities of collecting agencies throughout the nation, each issue presents a discussion of some phase of war records work. The editor of the *Collector*, Dr. Lester J. Cappon, contributes to the April issue an article on the "Records of the Federal War Effort in the States," in which he deals with some of the problems arising out of the availability of such records "for preservation in state and local war collections." "University War Records" are the subject of an article in the May issue by Howard H. Peckham, who is serving as war historian of the University of Michigan. In the June number, Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission explains methods of "Writing War History from the Records." He is inclined "to

believe that war history that is interesting and reasonably valid and complete in its factual content and final judgments can be written now."

The *Stars and Stripes*, the daily newspaper published in England for the American armed forces in the European theater of operations, is being received regularly from Lieutenant Colonel Floyd E. Eller, who is now stationed in England. The file is intended for the collections of the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling, where Colonel Eller formerly had charge of the reception center.

Copies of the Australian edition of the *Yank*, of the *Army News* of Darwin, Australia, of several Australian newspapers, and of *Walkabout*, a geographic magazine, all sent from Australia by Major Morton Katz of St. Paul, have been turned over to the War History Committee by Mrs. Arthur Katz of St. Paul.

Little Norway in Pictures (1944. 124 p.) provides a pictorial record of the training camp of the Royal Norwegian Air Force in Ontario, Canada. A copy of this interesting volume has been added to the collections of the War History Committee.

Under the title "Missouri and the War," Dorothy D. Flynn contributes to the *Missouri Historical Review* for April an outline of the war which may serve as a reference guide for users of war material in general.

A report on "The War Records Program of the Illinois War Council," by Stanley Erikson and Elinor Roach, appears as the leading article in the *Journal* of the Illinois State Historical Society for June. The program, which is under the direction of the Illinois Division of War Records and Research, is one of the most extensive undertakings of its kind now in progress.

Both national and state efforts to preserve records of and information about the Second World War are considered by Glenn H. Lathrop in an article on "Preserving War Records in the State of Washington," which appears in the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* for April.

Songs of the First World War in the music collection of Mrs. Fred C. Schaefer of St. Paul are the subject of an article by Falsum Russell in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 25. The account shows that sheet music has a place of some significance among the records of a war.

Multigraphed histories of two college training detachments that were active in Minnesota in 1943 and 1944 are valuable recent additions to the record of Minnesota's participation in the Second World War. A *History of 346th College Training Detachment (Aircraft)* at the Moorhead State Teachers College was prepared by Lieutenant Carl D. Peterson, historical officer of the detachment (89 p. and appendixes). The unit stationed at St. John's University at Collegeville is the subject of a *History of 87th College Training Detachment* (107 p.). Both narratives contain some information about the colleges concerned, and both are for the present restricted in their use.

A complete file of the *First Separate Battalion News* of Duluth, covering the period from May 18, 1942, to November 29, 1943, has been added to the Minnesota War History Committee's collection by the Duluth Public Library. The *News* was published by the First Separate Battalion of the Minnesota State Guard.

A file of a publication entitled *Air Scoop*, which is published by the Naval Flight Preparatory School of St. Olaf College at Northfield, has been presented to the War History Committee.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Some recent Becker County history, particularly the area's achievement in food production, was reviewed by Byron G. Allen before a meeting of the Becker County Historical Society at Detroit Lakes on May 2.

The president of the Brown County Historical Society, Mr. Fred Johnson, is described as "New Ulm's 'One Man Historical Society'" in an interview by George L. Peterson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 30. The society's substantial collection, its easily accessible files, and its beautiful building—all obtained through the efforts of Mr. Johnson—receive attention in the present article.

The Carver County Historical Society announces the removal of its museum from Mayer to Waconia, where quarters have been provided in the local high school. The society received an appropriation of \$750.00 from the county board for its work during the coming year.

A program built about the contributions of pioneer families of Montevideo to the early history of the city was presented before a meeting of the Chippewa County Historical Society at Montevideo on May 5.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Charles Budd, Mrs. Frank Starbeck, Mr. Oliver Anderson, and Dr. A. E. Stevens. Members of the local Women's Relief Corps were special guests of the society when it met on June 30. The activities of the corps were described by Mrs. Chester Charter, and the history of the local chapter of the G.A.R. was reviewed by Mrs. Jack Schultz.

The showing of the motion picture "Minnesota Document" was the feature of a meeting of the Hennepin County Historical Society held on the campus of the University of Minnesota on April 26. Members of the society were given an opportunity to inspect the exhibits in the university's Museum of Natural History, where the meeting was held. Among the articles in the society's bulletin, *Hennepin County History*, for April are sketches of Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh, a pioneer of 1859, by Nellie E. Hardy, and of the "First Fire Chief of Minneapolis," Winslow W. Brackett, by Ethlyn W. Whittier. The removal of the society's museum from the village hall at St. Louis Park to a handsome residence at 1516 Harmon Place in Minneapolis was accomplished during the summer.

About a hundred and sixty people attended the annual meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society, which was held in Duluth on May 5. The speaker, Dr. Grace Lee Nute of the staff of the state historical society, explained "How to Collect Data for a Historical Society."

That the museum of the St. Louis County Historical Society displays a "wealth of material" in its rooms in Tweed Hall at Duluth is brought out in an article in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for June 25. One of its three rooms is devoted to Indian collections, according to this account. On the walls are displayed thirty-two drawings and paintings of North Shore Indians and scenes made by Eastman Johnson in the 1850's. Another of the museum's prized possessions, a sketchbook kept by T. J. Richardson while visiting Duluth in the spring of 1881, is described in a feature article by Iva Grace Cronk in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for May 7. Many drawings of buildings and individuals observed during "A Week's Experience in the Zenith City" are reproduced.

About a hundred and fifty people attended the formal summer opening at Stillwater on June 24 of the museum of the Washington County Historical Society. The speaker for the occasion, Mrs. Frederic R. Bigelow of St. Paul, took as her subject the history of Prairie du Chien, which

she described as the gateway to the St. Croix Valley in frontier days. Special attention was given to the mansion erected at Prairie du Chien by Mrs. Bigelow's grandfather, Hercules L. Dousman. A collection of pictures of the house was on display in the museum. As a feature of the society's spring meeting, which was held on April 27, extracts from a reminiscent narrative by Paul Caplazi, a local pioneer, were read by Miss Gertrude Glennon.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Three Minnesota newspapers—the *Amboy Herald*, the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton, and the *Winnebago City Enterprise*—continue to publish in serial form sketches of pioneer life and frontier events by the Reverend Charles E. McColley (see *ante*, p. 210). The difficulties of frontier life, the pioneer's daily fare, and methods of travel in the old Northwest are the subjects of some of the articles; others deal with the Indian uprisings of 1857 and 1862.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the opening at New Ulm of the Dakota House on April 15, 1859, is the occasion for the publication of a review of the hotel's history in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for April 15. Descendants of Adolph Seiter, who with his brother-in-law, Frank Erd, built the hotel, still own and operate it. In 1856 Seiter went from Cincinnati to New Ulm, and there he established a general store and helped to organize the local Turnverein before building his hotel.

The Chisago Lake Lutheran Church of Center City, which traces its origin to a Swedish congregation organized by the Reverend Eric Norelius in 1854, celebrated its ninetieth anniversary with a three-day service from May 12 to 14. The work inaugurated by Norelius was continued in the same year by the Reverend Erland Carlson.

Some of the Minnesota experiences of the Reverend H. N. Rønning are described in a little book entitled *The Gospel at Work* which he has written in co-operation with his brother, N. N. Rønning of Minneapolis (1943. 127 p.). The volume deals with the career of a Norwegian evangelist who left his native land in 1883 in order to study for the ministry at Red Wing Seminary. A chapter is devoted to his experiences at Red Wing and in Goodhue County.

"The Long Hand Boys: Fourth Street's Golden Era of Free Lunches When Reporters Were Writers" is the title of an article by Evelyn Burke

in the April number of *Northwest Life*. The writer recalls the period of the late 1890's, when Minneapolis' "Fourth Street from Nicollet to Marquette, and the rowdy, hilarious half blocks that spread out from it, was a true Bohemia in every happy, unrepressed sense of the word." A newspaper row where "sidewalks overflowed with printers, reporters, artists, pressmen, mailers, engravers," and a press club that attracted the celebrities of the day are pictured. Miss Burke also is the author of an article, appearing in the June issue of the same magazine, of a sketch of the "Hotel Nicollet" of Minneapolis, in which she traces its story back to June of 1858, when the old Nicollet House opened its doors. An addition to the narratives of Minnesota families which *Northwest Life* has been presenting with genealogical charts (see *ante*, p. 204) is an account, in the May number, of "The Crosby Family" of Minneapolis milling fame. The author is M. Frances Pierce.

A. J. Russell's anecdotes of old Minneapolis and its journalists, which appeared serially in the *Minnetonka Record* of Excelsior (see *ante*, 24:89), have been gathered into a little book and published under the title *Good-Bye Newspaper Row: Incidents of Fifty Years on the Paper* (1943. 65 p.). It serves both as a record of Mr. Russell's long period of service with the *Minneapolis Journal* beginning in 1885, and as a contribution to the history of Mill City journalism.

The Indian treaty of 1855, by which three bands of Chippewa ceded huge tracts of northern Minnesota lands, is the subject of the column in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* for April 26 entitled "Up in This Neck of the Woods." The site of Grand Rapids was included in the area thus acquired.

A detailed history of the Holy Trinity Church at Winsted, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on June 4 and 5, appears in the *Winsted Journal* for June 1. The account reveals that in the late 1860's French and German groups in the vicinity of Lake Winsted established Catholic churches. Frequent references to the archives of the church, which include a record of all baptisms since 1877, are made.

The importance of public utilities in municipal history is stressed by H. G. Tischer in an article on the "History of Duluth's Water and Gas Dept." which appears in installments in the *Duluth Free Press* from April 21 to May 26. The writer traces the story from the granting of a franchise in 1883 to the Duluth Gas and Water Company. The

water pumping station and the gas plant established under this franchise are located and described. The "sanitary features of the water supply" of the city and its relation to public health are given emphasis in the installment published on May 19.

"Inscriptions Remaining on Old Tombstones in a Pioneer Burial Ground at Sauk Rapids" have been recorded by Mrs. John C. Cochrane of the St. Cloud chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They were copied by Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. R. F. Schwalen of St. Cloud in October, 1943. A description of the burial ground, which is on a private estate, and a copy of the inscriptions have been presented to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Geographic names in Stevens County and the organization of its school districts were the subjects outlined by H. N. Morken, county auditor, in a talk presented before the Kiwanis Club of Morris on April 17. His address is published in full in the *Morris Tribune* for April 28.

Mr. E. A. Linder, who settled at Warroad in 1898, is the author of a reminiscent narrative appearing in two installments in the *Warroad Pioneer* for May 11 and 18. When the writer saw the village for the first time it consisted of a few houses strung along the Warroad River, a trading post, and a single store. The latter, Mr. Linder recalls, carried on an extensive winter business in frozen fish caught in nets under the ice of the Lake of the Woods. During the summer, he records, sturgeon were shipped out in large quantities by way of Rat Portage, now Kenora, on the Canadian shore of the lake. Among the subjects that draw the writer's attention are early steamboats and sailboats on the lake, land transportation before the building of the railroad, and railroad construction in this late frontier area of settlement.



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