

Reviews of Books

Singin' Yankees. By PHILIP D. JORDAN. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1946. xi, 305 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

The social history of nineteenth-century America is a rich stream which even yet is incompletely revealed. Subordinate to such dominant currents as the rise of industrialism and imperialistic politics were multifarious eddies and freshets: the temperance movement, communistic experiments, fads such as Grahamism and hydrotherapy, feminism, abolitionism. Moreover, the growing cities demanded entertainment and avidly patronized Swiss bell ringers, circus freaks like Tom Thumb, concert prima donnas, lecturers, evangelists, vocalists. Those stage troupers who could combine the amusing with the hortatory were most successful in pleasing the frequently bipartisan audiences. The long success of the Hutchinson family as popular entertainers can thus be attributed in part to their skill in fusing singing, first, with the cause of abolitionism and, later, with that of temperance.

Jesse and Polly Hutchinson, the parents of the famous family of vocalists, were New Hampshire farmers who reared fourteen children in the austere way of life to which they themselves were accustomed. The granite-strewn farm in the Souhegan Valley offered little time for leisure or play; there were too many mouths to feed and the land was gritty and rough. When several of the boys ventured to sing in public they met with their father's stern disapproval. Old Jesse Hutchinson had strong moral and practical objections. But the quartette composed of Asa, Judson, John, and Abby, by singing at churches and various religious meetings, gradually weakened domestic prejudice, and by diligent trouping brought back more money to the old farm home than those left to till the soil could produce.

With young Jesse Hutchinson as business manager, the quartette moved slowly through the small eastern cities, then successfully appeared on the concert stage in Boston and New York, and in 1845 even ventured to sing in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Their foreign tour was not exactly a triumph, although they were welcomed in London by Charles Dickens and Douglas Jerrold, but the laboring communities accorded them the same enthusiastic reception they had won in the United

States. The Hutchinson brand of sentimentality, pathos, and humor proved fairly exportable to non-fashionable audiences.

Back in America the Hutchinsons continued singing, with intervals of farm chores on the family acres. Hardly a town in the northeastern United States failed to hear them at least once, and they quickly enlarged their tours to include most of the communities north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. But domestic and personal friction eventually developed and split up the famous quartette. Abby married and withdrew. Judson became unbalanced and began to practice spiritualism, ending finally as a suicide. Asa and John each formed his own family troupe, capitalizing on the fame of the first Hutchinsons, and Jesse became a complete renegade by acting as business manager for a rival group, the Alleghanians, whom he piloted through the California mining towns. Despite their separate paths, however, the brothers found time in 1855 to lay out the Minnesota town which still bears the family name and where Asa Hutchinson died.

Philip Jordan's chronicle of this singing Yankee family makes a fascinating story. From such sources as the original songs, letters, the diaries of the various brothers, and domestic records he has pieced together a remarkably full account of the best known of all the family troupes. The modern reader will have some difficulty in understanding the phenomenal success of vocalists like the Hutchinsons, who sang either a cappella or accompanied by their old melodeon. They were technically untrained and their voices had obvious limitations. The songs which Professor Jordan transcribes so copiously are often the poorest kind of doggerel, which the familiar hymn tunes to which they were set could hardly brighten or vivify. But perhaps the histrionic abilities of Judson and the sweetness of Abby made up for their musical inadequacy. Certainly the Hutchinsons were an important element not only in the entertainment world but also in the social pattern of the nineteenth century. *Singin' Yankees* tells their story with ease and grace.

JOHN T. FLANAGAN

Iron Out of Cavalry: An Interpretative History of the Second World War.

By WALTER PHELPS HALL. (New York, D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1946. vii, 389 p. Maps. \$3.00.)

According to the subtitle this book is supposed to be *An Interpretative History of the Second World War*. Since the author knows little about the

causes of the war or about its politics, strategy, and tactics, his labors come close to being historical semifiction. Indeed, this volume is a good example of the new school of historical writing whose practitioners embalm an event before it grows cold. After reading the daily newspapers, the weekly news magazines, and an armful of the "I saw it; I was there" books, these "historians" leap to their typewriters and bang out a "history." Take your time, gentlemen.

Here are a few samples of the minor errors perpetrated by the author. "High tides and moonlight must coincide for successful landing on the bristling Normandy beaches." Actually, the landing was made at low tide so that the underwater obstacles could be more easily demolished. Under the British system it was *Brigadier* Wingate, not *General* Wingate. The V-1 was not a rocket; it was a pilotless aircraft powered by jet propulsion. The V-2 was a true rocket. Neither was fired from a gun. Lord Louis Mountbatten is an admiral, not a general. The surrender of Pantellaria did not come after "only one day" of air and naval bombardment. During the landings on Sicily a number of American transport planes, and not just one, were shot down by friendly forces. Does the author really believe that the Russian troops fighting in Finland had never seen skis? Would he be puzzled by the period of the "phoney war" (October, 1939–March, 1940) if he remembered that winter campaigning is difficult?

The author has no conception of the importance of such things as the attrition of Japanese shipping by American submarines, the role of the escort carrier in antisubmarine warfare, and the usefulness of the beach barrage rocket in landing operations. It was only to be expected that logistical matters would be neglected. The whole conception of the war and of how and why it was fought seemed so amateurish that this reviewer at times wondered if it was the same war that he had known.

The easy-going, breezy, *Time* magazine style of writing may appeal to the sophomores, but it will be an irritant to those who considered the war a grim, dirty business. The following quotation illustrates the author's attitude toward the war and his style of writing: "Two landings here, a pincer-closing movement, a march inland through crocodile-infested swamps, U.S. Hellcats, Avengers, Douglas divebombers in the air; buffalos, half-tracks, jeeps, bulldozers vomited out of a U.S. LSD [*landing ship dock*] on land, and very shortly Hollandia was ours, this time the foe preferring flight to the hills rather than to face such tremendous odds; June 20, and Biak Island off the northwestern tip of New Guinea was

taken; another month and we had gone one hundred miles farther to the west" (p. 301). It really was awfully easy, wasn't it?

The book has one redeeming feature: it will be a golden treasury for the cliché hunter. As bait, the following samples are offered: Mussolini's "fine Italian hand," "the death duel of Slav and Teuton," "the peasant's granite memory," "deep, devious Mr. Hull," the "lynx-eyed gestapo," "dauntless warriors," "raw recruits," and the "Russian steamroller." What a shame that during the paper shortage such books are published!

RODNEY C. LOEHR

Wm. Beaumont's Formative Years: Two Early Notebooks 1811-1821.

With annotations and an introductory essay by GENEVIEVE MILLER.

(New York, Henry Schuman, 1946. xv, 87 p. Illustrations. \$6.00.)

On June 6, 1822, occurred the accident to Alexis St. Martin which gave Dr. William Beaumont, post surgeon at primitive Fort Mackinac, the first opportunity in the annals of medicine to pioneer in the study of the gastric juice obtained through a permanent fistula. Five years later Beaumont contributed the results of his observations to the medical society of Michigan. Almost immediately the news of his clinical findings spread and eventually were published both in the United States and abroad. The significance of the young physician's researches, of course, made him an outstanding figure in medical history and, throughout the years, has resulted in extended comment, observations, and biographies. Beaumont's diaries and journals have been searched, edited, printed, and interpreted.

He was born on November 21, 1785, at Lebanon, Connecticut, taught school in the state of New York, and began the study of the healing art with Dr. Seth Pomeroy of Champlain, New York, and later with Dr. Benjamin Chandler of St. Albans, Vermont. His license to practice was secured from the Third Medical District of Vermont. On December 2, 1812, Beaumont enlisted as a surgeon's mate in the ragged and untrained Sixteenth Regular Infantry, United States Army. He prescribed and performed rude surgery during the taking of York (now Toronto) in April and May of 1813 and in September treated the wounded who straggled in from the battle of Plattsburg. In 1815 he resigned his commission to engage in private practice at Ogdensburg, New York, but re-entered the service on November 4, 1819, and soon was assigned to

duty at Mackinac Island, where he was destined to make his famous observations on the physiology of digestion.

Although large portions of Beaumont's fascinating notebooks have appeared in print, it has remained for Genevieve Miller of the Institute of the History of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University to bring out a complete edition with detailed notations of the books for 1811-21. Her interpretive introduction and meticulous notes mark the careful and understanding scholar and result in a rich addition not only to the knowledge of Beaumont, but also to medical literature in general.

William Beaumont's Formative Years reveals a many-sided, versatile man possessed of an abundant curiosity, a taste for the classics, and a keen interest in contemporary scientific method. His case histories are as complete as the knowledge of his day can make them. He jots down excerpts from Shakespeare and Byron, describes Indian dancing, copies snatches from a history of the Moguls, comments bitterly upon the condition of the troops, and sets forth detailed courses of medication. All in all, he shows himself as a superior individual and one who would do exactly as he did when a gunshot wound ripped into the half-breed guide a few years later.

After leaving Fort Mackinac, Beaumont served at several western posts. His *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion* first was published at Plattsburg, New York, in 1833. Four years later Beaumont was appointed professor of surgery in the medical department of St. Louis University, where the originals of the diaries edited by Miss Miller now are deposited. He died in St. Louis on April 25, 1853, as the result of an accident.

This edition of the notebooks is of interest to both students of the history of medicine and of intellectual life. Indeed, the volume is a most valuable addition to any study of the western country of which Minnesota once was a part. Beautifully printed, as are all the volumes issued by Henry Schuman, the book is distinguished for format as well as content.

PHILIP D. JORDAN

Jonathan Draws the Long Bow. By RICHARD M. DORSON. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1946. viii, 274 p. Frontispiece. \$4.50.)

Once again Professor Dorson, that indefatigable researcher in American folklore, has made a distinguished contribution to the history of fictional matter that enjoys regional life in either oral or printed circuits.

This time he has compiled a carefully selected collection of tales attributed to New England's "Jonathan," and, in addition, has provided a scholarly interpretation of the folk literature of the region. Beginning his book with an essay on "New England Storytelling," the author continues with a discussion of supernatural tales and then devotes a chapter to typically Yankee yarns. Another section examines tall stories that have their roots in the soil, in hunting and fishing, and in the antics of strong men — Gunpowder Beal, Stout George, and Benjamin Tarr. After tossing giants about as easily as they themselves hefted eight-hundred-pound anchors, the author turns to local legends of the type usually associated with specific landmarks and places. His concluding chapter discusses the folklore of the men of letters. It shows the use of folk material by such authors as John G. C. Brainard, George S. Wasson, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, and John Greenleaf Whittier.

Jonathan Draws the Long Bow is based upon town histories, newspapers (including the rare New York *Spirit of the Times*, the Boston *Yankee Blade*, the *Saturday Rambler*, and the *Yankee Privateer*), magazines, joke books, almanacs, and oral tradition. The book is one of the distinguished contributions made by competent and understanding scholars intent upon examining the roots of American culture. Certainly, Professor Dorson has in a very real sense produced a study that might well serve as a model for other researches in other regions. No student of folklore can fail to realize the real significance of this admirably written book; nor can anyone fail to perceive the careful, honest research that went into its making.

P. D. J.

DuBay: Son-in-Law of Oshkosh. By MERTON E. KRUG. (Appleton, Wisconsin, C. C. Nelson Publishing Company, 1946. xlvii, 335 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

The story of a murder trial, now forgotten but of great importance in Wisconsin in the 1850's, has been retold herein by Mr. Krug. Utilizing the extensive court records of the case, which was tried at Portage in December, 1857, and adding a great deal of matter from contemporary newspaper accounts, Mr. Krug has recreated the scene and the actors of one of the earliest criminal trials of the state. Likenesses of many of the actors and views of the scenes of the crime help to make this carefully edited volume an important addition to the social history of the time.

The murder of a white man, for which crime Jean Baptiste DuBay,

a half-breed Menominee Indian, was tried, and the situation in which it was committed are specially interesting, since the matter involved two of the races that have come into conflict in the New World. The volume will be of importance particularly to the student of western social and legal history, but it also has popular appeal. It affords original documentary sources for a neglected period, that of the beginnings of contemporary society and patterns in the Middle West. The principal actor, a well-known fur trader of his day, was a founder of civilization in the West and an interpreter at Mendota, then called St. Peter's, upon the occasion of the council of 1837 between the United States government and the Chippewa and Sioux Indians. This, however, is but a small part of an active life that reached a climax in 1857.

G. HUBERT SMITH

Minnesota Historical Society Activities

THREE SPECIAL EXHIBITS were arranged in the society's auditorium in the spring and early summer. From April 1 to 27 examples of early weaving from the society's collection were combined with modern fabrics woven by Mrs. Lynwood G. Downs of Minneapolis to form a most attractive display. With the products of the weaver's art, were shown some of the implements used, including several spinning wheels, a loom of the 1870's, and a modern loom. All were used by Mrs. Downs for demonstrations on several afternoons during the course of the exhibit, as well as on the evening of April 8, when a special evening opening attracted about a hundred and twenty-five people. On May 1 members of the Early American Glass Club of Minnesota installed an appropriate display that was continued until May 31. Included in the exhibit were not only examples of pressed glass in many patterns and colors, but cases filled with perfume bottles, paperweights, snuffboxes, jewel boxes, and other types of collectors' items. About a hundred people saw the exhibit on each of two evenings—May 6 and 27—when the museum was open to the public. Members of the Minnesota Archaeological Society arranged the third display, which consisted of archaeological and ethnological material they have collected. Articles reflecting Sioux and Chippewa culture, as well as the prehistory of the Minnesota country, were included in this exhibit, which opened on June 1 and was continued throughout the summer months. A feature of a special museum opening on the evening of June 28 was a motion picture illustrating Minnesota Indian life. Among less extensive displays arranged recently is one centering about Minnesota Territory. It includes such items as Governor Ramsey's commission signed by Zachary Taylor, a portrait of Henry M. Rice, and the original dies of the territorial and state seals.

Dr. Philip D. Jordan, associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota, has been chosen to direct the preparation of a "History of Public Health in Minnesota" for the society. A gift of \$25,000.00 from the Mayo Properties Association of Rochester provides the society with funds for the writing and publication of a volume on that subject (see *ante*, 26:367). Dr. Jordan, whose appointment carries with it the title

of research associate, is the author of *Singin' Yankees*, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue, of one of the six volumes in a recent *History of the State of Ohio*, and of several other books, as well as of numerous articles in the fields of social and medical history.

Several of the society's correspondents have expressed their appreciation of its most recent publication, *Minnesota under Four Flags*, issued as the first of a series of *Minnesota Centennial Publications*. Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee of Ottawa, Canada, a member of the International Joint Commission, which has determined some portions of Minnesota's northern boundary, finds the booklet "admirably concise and clear." Miss Della McGregor of the St. Paul Public Library is "simply delighted with the distinguished print and the fascinating text." Among the printed comments on the booklet is one in the *Washington Star* of June 9 by William P. Kennedy, who features it in his column, "Capital Sidelights."

The society is planning a new publication for members—a news letter designed to carry current information about the society and its activities. It will include announcements of meetings, exhibits, and other activities, report on the progress of centennial plans, tell about publications that are under way, and the like. The first issue probably will appear in October, and it will be published monthly thereafter.

The "News Release," a mimeographed monthly issued by the society to furnish newspapers of the state with items of historical interest, is now being issued in a new form. Beginning with the July number, the first sheet of each issue bears the word "Release" in inch-high red letters at the top. The name of the society also appears prominently.

A list of the society's publications, giving list prices and special prices for members, has been prepared and will be furnished on request. It consists of three mimeographed sheets.

An article about the society and its activities, in which special attention is given to the materials in its collections relating to the "Headwaters of the Mississippi," appears in the June number of *Northwest Life*. The importance in the history of the state of the series of exploratory expeditions that resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi's source in 1832 is stressed. With the articles are portraits of Schoolcraft, Beltrami, and Boutwell, and a picture of the Historical Building.

An article by Jay Edgerton about the rare books in the treasure room of the society's library, published in the *Minneapolis Daily Times* for May 9, is one of ninety-two items about the society and its activities that appeared in Twin City newspapers between April 1 and June 30. Such rarities as the society's Hennepin collection and its copy of Thomas Lowry's *Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln* are singled out for special mention by Mr. Edgerton. Among other topics that drew the attention of news reporters were the exhibits of weaving and of early American glass in the society's museum, the eighty-eighth anniversary of statehood on May 11, the publication by the society of *Minnesota under Four Flags*, the Junior Historian essay contest, and unusual flags in the society's museum.

Miss Nute contributed a feature article on a "St. Paul Club of 60 Years Ago" to the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 16. The sportsmen's organization to which the title refers was the Baptism River Club on the North Shore of Lake Superior. Miss Nute's chief source of information about the club is its register, or guest book, which was recently presented to the society by Judge Clarence Magney. It contains not only the names, but frequent comments of members and guests who visited the club from 1889 to 1922. A picture of the clubhouse, which is still standing, appears with the article. Permission to use the article in a volume on *Writing and Selling Special Feature Articles* has been granted to Professor Helen M. Patterson of the University of Wisconsin, who is revising an earlier edition of her work published in 1939.

Miss Jerabek has compiled a list of "Books about Czechoslovakia" for publication in the *Minnesota Journal of Education* for May. Many of the books listed are available in the library division of the state department of education; some others are to be found in the Hill Reference Library of St. Paul.

Dr. Jarchow's article on early Minnesota dairying, which appears in the June issue of this magazine, is summarized in the *Northfield News* for July 11. The reviewer suggests that the article "should be interesting reading for Northfielders, and especially dairymen of the community." The fact that Dr. Jarchow recently was named dean of men in Carleton College adds to the local appeal of his narrative.

American and foreign swords and sabers from the society's collections are now on display in the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling. In-

cluded are pieces from the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American, and First World wars.

Dr. Beeson's appointment as secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission is announced in the April-June number of *Michigan History*, which includes a sketch of his career and his portrait. He took up his new duties at Lansing on July 1.

The registers on the first floor of the Historical Building were signed by 9,420 visitors during the spring and early summer, from April 1 to June 30. In May alone, over three thousand students and young people saw the displays in the society's building. A large number of people from states other than Minnesota signed the register, and visitors from Alaska, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Sweden, and Russia were recorded.

During the quarter ending on June 30, reports of the deaths of the following nine active members reached the society: Eddy E. Billberg of Roseau, Mrs. Richard E. Blacque-Bey of St. Paul, Folwell W. Coan of Minneapolis, Raymond W. Higgins of Duluth, Clifford L. Hilton of St. Paul, Walter S. Kingsford of St. Paul, Charles H. Norby of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Dr. William E. Rochford of Minneapolis, and Myron D. Taylor of Berkeley, California.

The names of several contributors to this magazine were included on the faculty of an Institute in American Studies held at the University of Minnesota from July 15 to 20. Participating in the institute were Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the university graduate school, Professor Philip D. Jordan of the department of history, Miss Meridel LeSueur, Professor Tremaine McDowell of the department of English, and Professor Edgar B. Wesley of the college of education.

A talk on "Scenic Minnesota," illustrated with colored motion pictures, was given by Miss Nute before a St. Paul chapter of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim Club on April 29. She spoke also before the Moose Lake Community Club on May 6, taking as her subject "Pioneer Women," and she reviewed the story of Fort Snelling for members of the Zonta Club of St. Paul on May 21. Mr. Sackett represented the society by giving talks before the Stearns County Historical Society on April 27 on the work and activities of local historical societies, before a group of some three hundred students of the South St. Paul Junior High School on May 7 on Joseph R. Brown, and before a joint meeting of the St. Louis County

Historical Society and the St. Louis County Club and Farm Bureau at Virginia on June 11 on "Minnesota's Prehistory." Miss Fawcett described the society's collections and its activities, giving special attention to the library, before members of a University of Minnesota class in library reference service, who visited the Historical Building on May 24. Following her talk, Miss Fawcett led the group on a tour of the building.

JUNIOR HISTORIANS

Rules for the second "Junior Historian Writing Contest" sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society were mailed to superintendents of schools throughout Minnesota late in the summer. Two groups of topics about which contestants might write are suggested: first, "descriptions of sites, churches, homes, or other buildings, handicrafts, beautiful objects, art, architecture, and tools that are found in the community"; and, second, "stories on events in the history of the community or about the lives and careers of people who live there."

Prizes for the coming year are divided into two categories, in order to care for varying age groups. For contestants in the tenth through the twelfth grades, the first award will be the Josiah and Sarah Lothrop scholarship in history in the University of Minnesota. This carries with it the sum of seventy-five dollars, substantially the equivalent of the cost of a year's tuition in the university. It will be given to the "student of a Minnesota senior high school whose paper is judged to be best in the annual history contest and who chooses to attend the University of Minnesota," and it will be held over for a year if the winner is not yet ready to enter the university. Five other prizes, consisting of twenty-five, fifteen, and ten dollars in cash, and of books about various phases of state history are offered for pupils in the upper high school group. Junior historians in the seventh through the ninth grades will contend for a second list of prizes, first among which is a cash award of twenty-five dollars and a book about Minnesota history. Sums of fifteen and ten dollars and appropriate books constitute the five additional prizes for which pupils in this age group may compete. Every Junior Historian chapter that produces a prize-winning essay will receive a colored ribbon and seal to add to its charter.

A letter describing the advantages of the Junior Historian organization has been sent to teachers of history and sponsors of chapters. In it are given suggestions for activities, publicity, raising money, and co-operating

with local historical societies. With the letter is a set of rules telling "how to organize a chapter of Junior Historians" and announcing that new chapters will be given a "kit of materials consisting of about five books" selected by the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The state society has under way plans for a mimeographed magazine or news sheet designed especially for Junior Historians. Prize-winning essays and reports about chapter activities will appear in this publication, which will be distributed through the local chapters.

Elsewhere in this issue of the *Minnesota History* will be found the essay by Roald Tweet of the Mountain Lake chapter of Junior Historians which received first prize in the essay contest of 1945-46.

NEW MEMBERS

The forty-four active and institutional members whose names follow joined the society during the three months from May 1 to July 31. On the latter day, the society had a total membership of 1,917. Names of new members are arranged under the names of the counties, communities, and states in which they reside. Symbols used to indicate types of membership are (A) for annual, (C) for corresponding, (H) for honorary, (I) for institutional, (L) for life, and (S) for sustaining.

MINNESOTA MEMBERS

AITKIN

Tamarack

Nelson, Mamie B. (A)

CLEARWATER

Bagley

Olson, Ervind P. (A)

CROW WING

Brainerd

Ryan, C. A. (A)

GOODHUE

Frontenac

Ronayne, D. (A)

FARIBAULT

Blue Earth

Patterson, Mrs. E. C. (A)

HENNEPIN

Minneapolis

Betchwars, Alfred J. (A)

Bordin, Mrs. Ruth (A)

Bower, Matilda O. (A)

Boyes, Earl W. (A)

Charter, Chester L. (A)

Figur, Morris (A)

Hanold, Terrance (A)

McDiarmid, Errett W. (A)

Preston, Charles H. (A)

White, Inez J. (A)

Wright, Erdis A. (A)

Wayzata

Driscoll, Mrs. Conrad (A)

Duff, Mrs. Philip S. (A)

ITASCA

Grand Rapids

Independent School District No. 1 (S)

KOOCHICHING

International Falls

Independent School District No. 4 (S)

NOBLES

Worthington

St. John, Clare H. (A)

OLMSTED

Rochester

Graff, Ella A. (A)
 Manahan, Richard (A)
 Roberts, Arthur L. (S)
 Roberts, Pegbet (A)
 Rochester Chamber of Commerce (I)
 Waugh, Dr. John M. (A)

Stewartville

Tjepkes, Mrs. Hazel K. (A)

RAMSEY

St. Paul

Barnes, Russell F. (A)
 Benson, Leonard B. (A)
 Caverly, Eugene N. (A)
 Helmes, Winifred G. (A)
 Kofron, Frank M. (A)
 Lundgren, Warren W. (A)

Rensch, Robert H. (A)
 Sanborn, John B. (L)
 Wilson, Quentus C. (A)

ST. LOUIS

Duluth

Melander, A. Reinhold (A)

WASECA

New Richland

Babcock, Mrs. Emma D. (A)

WASHINGTON

Mahtomedi

Bartosh, Mrs. Myrtle W. (A)

NONRESIDENT MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA

Pullen, Clarice E. (A), *San Diego*

NEW YORK

Greenway, John S. (L), *New York*

WASHINGTON

Dodds, G. W. (A), *Kalama*
 Fleisher, Eric W. (A), *Seattle*

CONTRIBUTORS

Miss Bessie M. Stanchfield is curriculum co-ordinator and supervisor of instruction in music in the Los Angeles County, California, schools. A native Minnesotan, she became interested in Minnesota folk songs while teaching and directing music in the city schools of St. Cloud after 1927. One of the ballads she found there, "The Beauty of the West," is the subject of the article which she contributes to the present issue. The winning of a national scholarship awarded by Delta Kappa Gamma gave Miss Stanchfield an opportunity to study folk music in 1943-44 in the University of Southern California, where she is continuing her graduate studies and working on a doctoral dissertation on the folk music of Minnesota.

A long and detailed study of the "Wisconsin Lumber Industry," prepared in 1941 as a doctoral dissertation in the University of Minnesota, provided Dr. Bernhardt J. Kleven with material for his article on "Fredrick Weyerhaeuser and the Mississippi River Logging Company." Dr.

Kleven is associate professor of economics in Wheaton College at Wheaton, Illinois.

Dr. John Sirjamaki has drawn the material for his article on "The People of the Mesabi Range" from an unpublished thesis on the history of the Mesabi communities submitted at Yale University in 1940. The author has since served as a member of the Vassar College faculty, and this month he is returning to Yale as assistant professor of sociology. Incidentally, anyone interested in consulting his thesis will find a microfilm copy in the manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Clifford P. Wilson is the editor of the *Beaver*, the attractive quarterly published at the office of the Canadian committee of the Hudson's Bay Company in Winnipeg. He has published many historical articles that have as much interest for Minnesotans as for Canadians.

While she was employed as an assistant in the department of fine arts of the University of Minnesota, under the direction of Professor Laurence Schmeckebier, Mrs. Ruth B. Bordin of Minneapolis drew up the report on "Three Historic Buildings" that appears in the "Notes and Documents" section. Roald Tweet, who wrote the radio script on the history of Mountain Lake published in the section devoted to "Minnesota History and the Schools," is a student in the junior high school of that community. For it he received the first prize in last year's Junior Historian essay contest.

Contributing book reviews to the present issue are Dr. John T. Flanagan, who will soon join the English faculty of the University of Illinois after a year in the English department of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas; Dr. Philip D. Jordan, associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota and research associate on the staff of the society; Dr. Rodney C. Loehr, who returned recently to the University of Minnesota history department after a period of army service as historical officer of the joint chiefs of staff in Washington, D. C.; and Mr. G. Hubert Smith, curator of the society's museum.

ACCESSIONS

An overland journey which had as its objective the California gold mines is described in a diary kept by A. H. Chapman from March to June, 1850, and recently presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Esther Robb of Minneapolis. The party with which Chapman traveled left Waterloo, Indiana, in the early spring, and followed the Oregon Trail westward. The diarist, however, became ill en route and failed to complete his record.

The papers of William W. Wales, who settled in St. Anthony in 1851 and became a pioneer bookseller and publisher of immigrant guides, have been presented by his grandson, Mr. Charles R. Wales of Minneapolis. Letters, deeds, and other documents are included in the collection, which relates to the years from 1848 to 1881. Wales's work on behalf of the victims of the Sioux Outbreak in 1862 is reflected in a number of items, including a list of people from Cincinnati who contributed to the relief of the sufferers. There are autograph letters of Governors Alexander Ramsey and John S. Pillsbury, and of William W. Folwell, as well as a certificate, signed by Lincoln, appointing Wales postmaster of St. Anthony in 1863.

A manuscript record of the "Ramsey investigation" which followed the treaties with the Minnesota Sioux negotiated at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota in the summer of 1851 is contained in two small volumes recently added to Governor Ramsey's papers by his granddaughters, the Misses Laura and Anita Furness of St. Paul. The finely written notes in these two little leather-bound books appear to have been made during the course of the investigation, which took place in St. Paul from July to October, 1853, and they seem to provide a word for word report of the proceedings. The handwriting varies, and there are occasional comments in what appears to be Governor Ramsey's hand. The printed *Ramsey Investigation Report*, issued in the set of United States *Executive Documents* as serial 699, is in many respects identical with this manuscript record.

A distinguished career both as a physician and as an ornithologist is reflected in the papers of the late Dr. Thomas S. Roberts of Minneapolis, recently presented by his son, Mr. J. Carroll Roberts of Minneapolis. A record of Dr. Robert's extensive medical practice in Minneapolis is present, as is abundant material about his service as director of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Among the items of ornithological interest is a series of letters written in the 1870's by Franklin Benner, in which the assembling and preparation of bird skins are discussed. Included in the collection are twenty-three diaries kept by Dr. Roberts from 1925 until his death in 1946, as well as his daily financial accounts for the same period. With Dr. Roberts' papers are diaries kept from 1866 to 1890 by his father, John Roberts, who was attracted to Minnesota in 1867 by the state's reputation as a health resort.

The story of the Roberts family's westward migration is revealed in this manuscript record, which also shows how the writer benefited from the change of climate. Mrs. John Roberts is represented in the collection by diaries kept from 1891 to 1903.

Some important collections of records of organizations, including several women's clubs, are among the recent additions to the society's manuscript resources. There are, for example, two books of minutes of the Monday Literary Club of St. Paul for the years from 1910 to 1927, received from Mrs. D. J. Ostergren of St. Paul. The records include the constitution of the club, which was organized in 1910 as the women's auxiliary of the East Side Commercial Club. The St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is represented by two scrapbooks of items relating to its activities from 1943 to 1945, presented by its former historian, Mrs. B. E. Johnson of St. Paul. A Minneapolis women's organization, the Iota Study Club, has placed with the society two volumes of minutes for the period from 1928 to 1945. Records of associations that were active in the Second World War include those of the United Servicemen's Organization of St. Paul, presented by its director, Mrs. Margaret Wood, and covering the years from 1943 to 1946; and a mass of letters, membership lists, financial reports, and other papers accumulated by the Minnesota Committee to Defend America, received through the courtesy of Mrs. Alice Bryan of Minneapolis.

The correspondence accumulated by Judge Kenneth Brill of St. Paul in 1943 and 1944 while he was serving as president of the Minnesota State District Judges' Association has been added to his papers previously presented to the society.

One of six typewritten, leather-bound copies of "A Chaplain's Life In the Civil War: The Diary of Winthrop Henry Phelps" (189 p.) has been presented by the diarist's granddaughter, Miss Ethel L. Phelps of St. Paul, who edited the document. Not only has she fully annotated this firsthand record of the war between the states, but she has transcribed it from two little manuscript books, written partly in a "sort of personal shorthand," which she found among her grandfather's papers. The diary, which covers the period from May 15, 1864, to December 31, 1865, tells the story of Phelps' service as chaplain of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and describes nine major engagements in which the regiment participated. The illustrations—photographic re-

productions of pictures, broadsides, manuscripts, maps, and other items, most of which were discovered with the diary—add greatly to the interest and value of the document. Miss Phelps has provided an index of more than thirty pages.

Three views of Fort Snelling, sketched in water colors in 1888 by Miss M. Emma Roberts of Minneapolis, have been presented by the artist and Mr. J. Carroll Roberts of Minneapolis. Miss Roberts formerly was supervisor of art in the public schools of Minneapolis. Some interesting articles of infants' clothing of the 1850's accompanied this gift.

A welcome addition to the society's small collection of sound recordings of historical events is the official transcription of a ceremony held at Fort Snelling on June 12, 1946, received through the courtesy of Colonel Harry J. Keeley. The ceremony, which included the award of a Medal of Honor, was attended by Governor Edward J. Thye, Colonel Keeley, and others, and the sound of their voices is preserved on the transcriptions.

Supplementing the personal papers of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Minnesota's "Apostle of Health," now in the collections of the society, is a group of Civil War material recently received from Dr. Charles C. Hewitt of Excelsior. The elder Dr. Hewitt's uniform coat, trousers, and square-toed boots, a green silk sash designating the medical corps, and a wooden field chest illustrate the life of an officer during the conflict.

A plaster bust of former governor Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, executed by John K. Daniels of Minneapolis, has been given to the society by Mrs. Harry A. Barber of St. Paul.

A child's dress of bright orange wool trimmed with black, which was worn in Maine by Olive P. Merrill in 1851, when she was two years old, has been presented by her niece, Mrs. Eugene W. Martin of Minneapolis. With the gift is a seal jacket trimmed with beaver, worn in Minnesota about 1880. An elaborate specimen of a St. Paul dressmaker's art of the 1880's is a gown of cream-colored satin decorated with large hand-painted birds, which was made for Mrs. Joseph L. Forepaugh and has been added to the society's costume collection by her son, Mr. J. L. Forepaugh of St. Paul.

A valuable sample of the needlework produced by Minnesota women of the past is a patchwork quilt made in 1888 by Mrs. S. H. Warren of Pine Island, recently received from Mrs. D. L. Curtis of Fargo, North Dakota.

News and Comment

IN THE OPENING sentence of his brilliant commentary upon the section of America of which Minnesota is a part, Graham Hutton propounds the thesis that "The importance of the region in national life is greater today than we realize." This European observer goes on to explain that his *Midwest at Noon* (Chicago, 1946. 351 p.) "is about the life of a very big region of a very big country," a section which "in its influence on its own country and the world . . . is perhaps the most important single region in the New World." The author, an Englishman who has spent five recent years in the Midwest, includes in his narrative a discerning characterization of the Twin Cities. "It was from St. Paul that the northwest of the region was developed, and it still has the atmosphere not only of a state capital but of a regional capital," Mr. Hutton finds. Minneapolis, on the other hand, he sees as "a big city of new buildings which sprang up and grew fast, because in an age of new machines, communications, utilities, and services there was need for a new distributing, merchandising, assembling, and transporting center. St. Paul lost its opportunity; Minneapolis took it." The writer seems to be surprised that the people of the Twin Cities are "interested in the currents of contemporary ideas and national and international affairs," as well as in the arts. Theirs is an interest, he asserts, "which the people of many another city nearer the main current of American culture cannot equal." That it is based upon a century-old tradition reaching back into Minnesota's territorial period seems to have escaped Mr. Hutton's notice.

"Pride in our past is generally the first result of anyone's historical investigation," reads an editorial in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for May, but the heading under which it is published announces that "Pride Is Not Enough." It is the business of a historical society, state or local, to "arouse a greater interest in the past," the writer contends, because "today's generation can learn much from the struggles and achievements of our ancestors," and "historical knowledge can be of great value to the citizens in helping them form competent judgments." One who first studies local history, and follows it with readings in state and national history, will find "at each level . . . that achievement depended on joint

effort and co-operation from widely divergent groups, in order to outlaw or overcome evils and to procure the blessings of free and peaceful living." The writer points out that "The loyalty that built the tiny hamlet also produced the great nation," and he expresses the belief that in our own day "we who are historically minded . . . must lead the way in advocating application of pioneer principles to the world community."

The American Association for State and Local History is attempting to raise a guaranty fund of ten thousand dollars. A primary need of the association that such a fund would help to finance, according to the *State and Local History News* for March, is a "full-time secretary-treasurer with adequate salary and travel account and sufficient funds to maintain a permanent office."

Essays dealing with the records of three religious denominations are combined in a booklet on *Church Archives and History*, which has been published by the American Association for State and Local History as volume 1, number 10, of its *Bulletins* (Raleigh, North Carolina, 1946). Thomas H. Spence, Jr., discusses the "Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches" and its collecting activities; Mormon archives are described by Virgil Peterson under the heading "Behold There Shall Be a Record Kept Among You"; and the "Historical and Archival Activities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States" are the subject of Thomas F. O'Connor's contribution. An introduction is furnished by Herbert O. Brayer, who expresses the opinion that studies like these are an "invaluable tool for the historian, the economist, the political scientist, and the sociologist." He suggests that church records often fill in gaps in the story of a region, and that mission files may be of importance for the study of such subjects as settlement, Indian tribes, exploration, and the westward movement.

The importance for the historian, the writer, and the student of "Early American Directories in the Library of the New-York Historical Society" is stressed by Oscar Wegelin in the society's *Quarterly* for April. With a brief discussion of their value, he prefaces a bibliography of directories in the society's collection. Among them are a Duluth directory of 1882-83 and a St. Paul directory of 1856-57.

"What one economic historian has gained from the writing of business history in general and the history of the Pabst Brewing Company in

particular" is set forth by Thomas C. Cochran in an article on "The Economics in a Business History," which appears in the December, 1945, issue of the *Tasks of Economic History*. A volume about this company, he reveals, will appear in the near future as the first of a series of business histories to be published by New York University.

Old Fort Snelling and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien are the scenes of several episodes in *Old Rough and Ready: The Life and Times of Zachary Taylor*, by Silas B. McKinley and Silas Bent (New York, 1946. 329 p.). It is to be hoped, however, that the biography as a whole is more accurate than is the section about the future president's service as commandant at Fort Snelling. The authors state that the Minnesota post was built, not by Colonel Henry Leavenworth, but by Colonel Henry Davenport; they place Taylor there from 1829 to 1832, whereas, actually he went to Fort Snelling in the spring of 1828 and remained for little more than a year. Taylor's participation in the Black Hawk War and the love affairs of his daughters are the chief subjects of comment in this account of his military career in the Northwest.

Many of the scientists who helped to reveal to the world the natural resources of the upper Mississippi Valley figure in a volume entitled *American Botany, 1873-1892: Decades of Transition*, recently published by Andrew D. Rodgers III (Princeton, New Jersey, 1944). Among those whose scientific explorations led them into the Minnesota country are J. N. Nicolle, Charles Leo Lesquereux, F. V. Hayden, and David Dale Owen. According to Mr. Rodgers, "it is said" that in 1856 Lesquereux "explored in the southwestern portions of Minnesota near New Ulm and must have investigated extensively along the Minnesota River." The scientist's study of "Cretaceous Fossil Plants from Minnesota" was published many years later by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota.

A bibliography of the writings of Frances Densmore, a widely known authority on Indian music who resides at Red Wing, appears in a recent number of the *Journal of Musicology* and has also been reprinted as an eight-page pamphlet. The list covers the years from 1901 to 1945, and it includes several articles and book reviews that Miss Densmore contributed to *Minnesota History*. A number of unpublished manuscripts also are listed.

A key to the great store of Ojibway Indian lore that came from the prolific pen of Henry R. Schoolcraft is furnished by A. Irving Hallowell in the *Journal of American Folk Lore* for April-June, where he publishes a "Concordance of Ojibwa Narratives in the Published Works of Henry R. Schoolcraft." In Mr. Hallowell's own words, "It consists of the tabulation of fifty-eight narratives with their sometimes variant titles, and page references in each case to the particular edition of Schoolcraft's books which I have examined." The introduction to the list contains much pertinent information about Schoolcraft's relations with the Indians, his collecting activities among the natives of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the many and complex editions of the writings in which he published Ojibway tales and myths.

That George Catlin "was not a very good painter but he was one of the most important that America has produced" is the theme developed by Bernard DeVoto in his "Easy Chair" section of *Harper's Magazine* for May. Mr. DeVoto finds many variations for his theme: Catlin "told as much truth about the Plains Indians as anyone who ever saw them in their vigor"; his "were the first buffalo herds ever painted"; "his paintings and especially the landscapes . . . told the United States what its West looked like," and they did it "for the first time"; "throughout the nineteenth century whenever painting of the West had any truth in it, it also had at least a little Catlin." These conclusions Mr. DeVoto supports with the announcement that he is "fresh from studying some seven hundred Catlins," including those in the National Museum and in the American Museum of Natural History. He does not, however, exhibit the same familiarity with the literature about the artist as he does with his work, for he asserts that "historians have hardly heard of Catlin," and that "our cultural historians never mention him." Minnesota historians, including Dr. Folwell, have long recognized Catlin's importance, and in December, 1939, Dr. Theodore C. Blegen published in this magazine an article based upon Catlin's writings and paintings. Incidentally, Dean Blegen there called upon Minnesota boosters to erect a monument to Catlin, a suggestion made also by Mr. DeVoto, who asks "those who go on profiting" from Catlin's work to "spend a little of their take and give him a statue or a bronze plaque."

With an article on W. J. Hays, an artist who sketched in the Missouri River Valley in the summer of 1860, Robert Taft continues his "Pic-

torial Record of the Old West" in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* for May (see *ante*, p. 159). Some letters written by Hays during the course of his journey are incorporated in Professor Taft's article, and several drawings from the artist's "portfolio of field sketches" illustrate the text. Among the latter are views of Forts Union, Clark, Pierre, Stewart, and Randall, as well as a panorama of Sioux City.

A section devoted to "The Grange" and Oliver H. Kelley is included in William H. Clark's popular volume on *Farms and Farmers: The Story of American Agriculture*, which has been issued in the *American Cavalcade Series* (Boston, 1945). In something over three pages, the writer tells how the Minnesota farmer developed the Grange after failing to make his farm at Elk River pay, and how he promoted the organization, particularly in Minnesota. The dairy industry of Minnesota and Wisconsin is among other subjects of Northwest interest briefly touched upon. A feature of the book that will be of special value to students of agricultural history is "An Agricultural Chronology" covering the years from 1776 to 1941, which is published as an appendix.

A Western Folklore Conference, the sixth in a series of annual events, was held at the University of Denver from July 11 to 13. Participating were "authorities versed in the cultural and day-to-day life of the region's forebears."

Another bit of evidence to indicate that the Paul Bunyan tales were well known to loggers as early as 1910 is produced by Edward O. Tabor and Stith Thompson in the *Journal of American Folk Lore* for April-June. The two men, one now a Pittsburgh attorney and the other a professor of English in Indiana University, worked as lumberjacks in Oregon in the summer of 1910. Professor Thompson recalls that while they were in the woods, "Tabor kept a careful diary, so that when we began to hear tales told, he made notes on them. Among other things we heard stories about Paul Bunyan." From his notes Mr. Tabor has extracted jottings about Paul and his big blue ox written in 1910, and he adds other impressions in a letter to Mr. Thompson. Both the letter and the extracts from the contemporary notebook are printed in the *Journal*. It will be recalled that the earliest known collection of Paul Bunyan tales appeared in 1914, when W. B. Laughead assembled them for the Red River Lumber Company.

Plans for a "centennial of Swedish Pioneers in the Midwest," to be marked by appropriate celebrations throughout the area of Swedish settlement in 1948, are announced in an article by Conrad Bergendoff in the summer issue of the *American-Scandinavian Review*. The modern movement of Swedes from their northern homeland, across the Atlantic, to the newly opened American West will be commemorated by the centennial celebration. It is a movement, Mr. Bergendoff points out, that "can still be identified, in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska. There are the buildings and farms, the factories and business establishments, the schools and churches and philanthropic institutions" founded by the Swedish pioneers. He notes also that "certain cities," including St. Paul and Minneapolis, "bear unmistakable impress of their presence."

An extensive bibliography of *Danish-American Life and Letters* has been compiled by the Reverend Enok Mortensen of Tyler and published by the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Des Moines, 1945. 91 p.). A section is devoted to the Danish-American press, but the compiler, who states that few of the publications listed are preserved, appears to be unaware that files of several are available in the newspaper collection of the Minnesota Historical Society. He seems to have overlooked entirely the extensive literature relating to the important Danish settlement at Clarks Grove.

The "first permanent Norwegian Lutheran church" in the United States, which was built at Muskego, Wisconsin, in 1843 and is now preserved on the campus of the Luther Seminary of St. Paul, was the scene of a centennial observance on June 16. The service should have been held in 1943, but it was delayed by the war, according to an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 16, which is illustrated with views of the interior of the old church.

In an article on "Minstrels, Musicians, and Melodeons: A Study in the Social History of Music in Vermont, 1848-1872," which appears in the *New England Quarterly* for March, T. C. Seymour Bassett mentions the family troupes, including the Hutchinsons, who toured the state. Of all the groups appearing in the hamlets and villages of New England, writes Mr. Bassett, "none were so popular as the singing Hutchinsons." They eventually extended their tours westward into Min-

nesota, where they founded the town that bears their name. Their complete story is recorded in Philip D. Jordan's recent *Singin' Yankees*, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue of *Minnesota History*.

"What About Teaching the History of Illinois in Our Public Schools?" asks O. Fritiof Ander in the title of a stimulating discussion which he contributes to the June *Journal* of the Illinois State Historical Society. The writer believes that a law "to make the study of Illinois history compulsory would be most unfortunate," since its aims "would be largely defeated by compulsion." At the same time, Professor Ander is convinced that "there are almost no limitations upon the possibilities of interweaving local history with that of the nation and the world. The only limitation is the resourcefulness of the teacher," since "no laboratory could be more effectively used by the social science teacher than the community in which the pupils live." But before they can teach state and local history, the writer contends, social science teachers need training courses, and these, he thinks, "might be best conducted as 'workshops,' consisting of a combination of lectures and historical tours." He announces that the "Illinois State Normal University plans to introduce such a workshop" in the summer of 1946, and that "Augustana College and Monmouth College are co-operating in a historical tour of Illinois, aimed to serve the same purposes for our social science teachers as the workshop."

A racial study of more than ordinary interest to the student of Northwest settlement is Sister Mary Remigia Napolska's history of *The Polish Immigrant in Detroit to 1914*, which has been published by the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America as volume 10 of its *Annals* (Chicago, 1946. 110 p.). It includes chapters on the economic and social life of the Detroit Poles, their participation in politics, and their institutions. There is also a note on the activities and the collections of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Archives and Museum, established in Chicago in 1935 "for the purpose of collecting and preserving materials pertaining to the history of Poles in the United States."

An editorial in the *Annals of Iowa* for April commemorates the centennial of statehood in Iowa. "Complete attainment of the hopes and desires of those in Iowa who had sought and planned the admission of the state into the Union was realized through the unfolding of events transpiring in 1846," reads the editorial. It is followed by a "Centennial

Chronology," listing the events that took place between January 17, 1846, when the "first step toward a new constitution" was taken, to December 28 of the same year, the day of the "final act of admission of Iowa as a state, by President Polk's approval."

A group of Cornish houses at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, are described by Robert M. Neal, who helped to restore them, in the leading article of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June. The Cornish miners who were attracted to Mineral Point and its vicinity by the opportunity for work in the lead mines in the decades following 1830, says Mr. Neal, upon "reaching this new settlement realized at once that they could make it not unlike the little villages of their homeland. . . . The abundance of the easily available galena limestone suggested the building of the kinds of houses that they had so recently left. Soon there grew up a community of rows and groups of little stone cottages, nestling against the protecting bluffs and hills." From such a group of pioneer dwellings, on what is known as Shake Rag Street, Mr. Neal and a friend selected several for reconditioning, and while engaged in the work of restoration they learned much about the old-world methods used in building them. Pictures of the restored houses, which have been furnished with authentic antiques and in which Cornish food prepared from old recipes is now served, illustrate Mr. Neal's delightful article. In the same issue of the *Magazine*, appears a sketch of Dr. Clifford L. Lord, who succeeded Dr. Edward P. Alexander as director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in June.

Under the title "Michael Spettel's Masterpiece," an article about the pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien is reprinted from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of January 30, 1910, in the *Social Justice Review* for June. Spettel designed the bridge for John D. Lawler of St. Paul, who owned and operated it for almost two decades before his death in 1891.

That the study of tree ring patterns provides a method for calculating the age of prehistoric human remains in various parts of America is demonstrated by George F. Will, president of the North Dakota Historical Society, in a pamphlet on *Tree Ring Studies in North Dakota*, published by the experiment station of the North Dakota Agricultural College as number 338 of its *Bulletins* (Fargo, 1946. 24 p.). Mr. Will adds important new information on the subject for the Northwest by showing that the

Mandan Indians lived in the upper Missouri Valley earlier than was previously proved. He uses tree rings from ancient lodge sites as evidence that these people were in the region as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century, and he expresses the belief that future work will carry the record back as far as the thirteenth. In addition to their archaeological importance, he points out, tree ring studies are significant in connection with meteorology and the future economy of the Missouri Valley. G. H. S.

The steps in the "Rise of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota, 1915-1917" are followed in great detail by Theodore Saloutos in the January number of *Agricultural History*. Much of the narrative revolves about the character of Arthur C. Townley, a native of Minnesota whose agricultural failure of 1912 "drove him headlong into the Socialist camp in North Dakota, a State that was fertile for the spreading of discontent and the sowing of Socialist propaganda." Not long thereafter, Townley began to organize the Nonpartisan League. Included in the narrative are accounts of the invasion of Minnesota by the North Dakota organization, of the appearance of the rival Nonpartisan League of Minnesota, of a conference of producers and consumers in St. Paul in September, 1917, and of the subsequent accusations of disloyalty that were hurled against the League, especially in Minnesota.

Brief statements about "North Dakota Military Forts" are published in the May number of the *Museum Review* of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, which includes a map showing the locations of the posts described. Two of the posts, Fort Abercrombie, established in 1857, and Fort Pembina, founded in 1870, are on or near Minnesota's western boundary. The June issue of the *Review* is devoted to a statement about David Thompson and his North Dakota explorations, with a map showing the routes he followed within the present state in 1797 and 1798.

A wealth of local historical lore, much of which pertains to Minnesota as well as South Dakota, appears in the *Sisseton Courier* for May 30, which commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the Roberts County National Bank in the South Dakota community. Such names as Henry H. Sibley, Joseph R. Brown, Charles Flandrau, and Hazen Mooers figure in the issue; there is a sketch of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservation, to which many of the Minnesota Sioux were exiled after the outbreak of 1862; and the connections between the mission station at Lac qui Parle and the Sioux missions in Dakota are brought out. A list

of "Roberts County Names" with explanations of their origins is of interest.

The route probably followed by La Vérendrye in passing through what is now Manitoba on his way to the country of the Mandans in 1738 is outlined in the May number of *Les Cloches de Saint-Boniface*. The itinerary was discussed at a recent meeting of members of the Historical Society of St. Boniface with a group of citizens of Morden, and the Reverend P. Champagne suggested the present outline. With it is reprinted a portion of the "Memoire de la Verendrye (père)."

The story of the "Western Union Telegraph's attempt to build a bridge of communication across North America into Asia and Europe" in 1865-66 is told by Corday Mackay in an article entitled "The Overland Telegraph" which appears in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for April. Some of the material for the narrative is drawn from a letter book kept in 1865 by Colonel C. S. Bulkley, an American army officer who served as chief engineer for the project. The line, which was planned by P. M. Collins, was to link the Western Union Telegraph at San Francisco, by way of British Columbia, Alaska, and a short cable across the Bering Sea, with lines in use between Moscow and the Siberian coast. Its failure, writes Mr. Mackay, was "due to the (for it) unfortunate coincidence that the Atlantic cable was successfully laid in July, 1866." The record of the Bulkley expedition, however, forms a fascinating chapter in the history of communication.

In *The March of Medicine in Western Ontario* (Toronto, 1944), Edwin Seaborn, professor of surgery in the University of Western Ontario, has assembled a vast store of information on the diseases, physicians, hospitals, and schools of the province. Dr. Seaborn has outlined the medical history of the region from Indian days through the English period. Social historians will find the volume especially useful for its wealth of genealogical data.

P. M. D.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The uncomfortable "situation confronting the Minnesota Historical Society" because it is "designated by law as custodian of certain state records as well as those of counties, cities, villages, and township offices

in Minnesota," but is not provided with "adequate means to carry through," is stressed by Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr., in an article on the "Storage of Records in Minnesota" published in the April number of the *American Archivist*. He criticizes the law adversely not only because it "places a huge responsibility on the officers of the society," who must "determine the legal, administrative, and historical value of all papers turned over to it . . . and destroy the papers without such value," but because it does not "force any governmental agency to dispose of valueless records," it does not apply to all state departments, it does not provide for the preservation of documents of value for research purposes, and the like. A program of "suggested reform" set forth by Mr. Dorweiler includes provision for an archives commission, with the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society as one member, and an appropriation sufficient to take care of its needs.

Dr. Lloyd A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota, who is familiar to readers of this magazine as the author of a series of articles about the prehistoric Indians of Minnesota, left Minneapolis on June 17 to conduct some extensive archaeological investigations with the assistance of a group of students. He planned to excavate and study mounds and village and camp sites in the Minnesota Valley near Lac qui Parle and Granite Falls, in the Red River Valley near Twin Valley, in the Cannon River Valley near Red Wing, and in the vicinity of Spring Valley. His projected excavations drew the attention of several Minnesota newspapers, including the *Montevideo News* of June 13, the *Mankato Free Press* of June 12, the *Willmar Daily Tribune* of June 11, and the *Aurora News* of June 14.

Several articles about the history of Fort Snelling appear in the final issue of the *Fort Snelling Bulletin*, a news sheet published weekly for post personnel from 1928 to June 21, 1946. A general historical narrative tells of the exploration that led to the selection of the site, of the founding and building of the post, of Colonel Snelling's period of leadership, and of its place in the Civil and First and Second World wars. There are special articles on the Round Tower and its restoration, on the post chapel, on the library, and on the station hospital. Corporal Tom Tajiri contributes a brief account of the Military Intelligence Service Language School, which was transferred to Fort Snelling from Camp Savage in the summer of 1944.

In a ceremony conducted at Fort Snelling on June 7, a block of stone was removed from the Round Tower for shipment to Brisbane, Australia, where, with significant "token" stones from other states of the Union, it will be built into the Anzac House. At Governor Thye's suggestion, the stone was selected by Colonel Harry J. Keeley, commanding officer at the fort, who also arranged the ceremony.

A doctoral dissertation on *The Social and Economic Philosophy of Pierce Butler*, submitted by Francis J. Brown in the Catholic University of America, has been published by that university (Washington, 1945. 120 p.). The jurist's Minnesota background is sketched by the author in his introduction, and he cites many of the important Minnesota legal cases in which Butler was involved. His activities as a corporation lawyer and as a counsel for certain railroads are stressed. The author declares, however, that the work is not intended to be a biography of Butler, but rather an "attempt to discover his fundamental social and economic philosophy, particularly, though not exclusively, as shown by his stand in the principal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1923 to 1939."

Sketches of the seven educators who served as "Presidents of Minnesota" from 1869 to 1945 are contributed by E. B. Pierce to the *Minnesota Alumnus* for April, which features the inauguration of "Minnesota's Eighth President," Dr. James L. Morrill. The formal inaugural ceremony on April 25 was planned by a committee headed by Dean Theodore C. Blegen, a former superintendent of this society.

A mural depicting the "Epic of Minnesota's Forests," recently completed in the ground floor corridor of the forestry building on the University Farm campus in St. Paul, is described by Joseph H. Stoeckeler in the February issue of *American Forests*. Miss Hazel T. Stoick, an instructor in art in the University of Minnesota, painted the mural; the project was initiated by Dr. Laurence Schmeckebier of the department of fine arts. A reproduction of the mural, which pictures five episodes in the history of Minnesota lumbering, illustrates the article.

A Minnesota industry, "Fishing in Lake Superior," is the subject of an article by William E. Scott appearing in the April number of *Inland Seas*. Although some attention is given to Isle Royale, the writer deals for the most part with the commercial fisheries of the North Shore,

which, he reveals, yield about a million pounds of trout and five million pounds of herring annually.

In the April issue of *Steel Facts*, the story of the discovery of Minnesota's iron resources is retold and the fact that the "Gigantic Mesabi Range Has Shipped Over 1.4 Billion Tons in 53 Years" is featured. The article is number 40 in a series outlining the history of the American iron and steel industry (see *ante*, p. 160). The efforts of the Merritt brothers, which resulted in the discovery of the Mesabi Range, and the finding of the Cuyuna Range by Cuyler Adams are recorded in the present installment, which deals also with the exploitation of these areas.

An interview with Mr. J. H. Davis of Duluth, one of two brothers who in the winter of 1891-92 surveyed the line of the Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railroad for John D. Rockefeller, appears in the magazine section of the *Duluth News-Tribune* for April 28. As a result of the findings of the Davis brothers, the Merritts were granted a loan for the completion of the railroad. Of interest to collectors of north country folklore is Earl Finberg's article on "Fearsome Denizens of the North Woods," published in the feature section of the *News-Tribune* for May 19. Defined and pictured are such strange beasts as the "sidehill dodger" and the "tote-road shagamaw."

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In the heart of the upper Minnesota Valley, one of the richest areas historically in the entire state, the Chippewa County Historical Society has established its museum. It is located in Montevideo, which is closely identified with the history of the prairie Sioux, the fur-trade era, and American exploration and settlement. Within a few miles of the present city, on the shores of Lac qui Parle, Joseph Renville, a trader of mixed French and Indian blood, built his stockade, ruled the natives with a hand of iron, and entertained travelers and explorers who were bound for points farther west and north. Near by, also, was the Lac qui Parle mission, where a group of devoted Protestant missionaries endured all the hardships of the remote frontier in an effort to win converts among the natives. The entire vicinity, too, is closely associated with the Sioux Outbreak of 1862; several battlegrounds are in the neighborhood, and the site of Camp Release, where the Indians' victims were liberated, is close at hand.

There is little, however, in the Chippewa County museum to suggest the wealth of historical lore in the region it serves. The mission station, where such men as Thomas S. Williamson, Gideon Pond, and Stephen R. Riggs labored, is the one local site that has been exploited. The display that reflects its story consists largely of letters, pictures, and books, and they constitute the most significant collection in the museum. Included are letters that Mrs. Riggs wrote from Hazelwood in 1859 and 1862, a Dakota version of the New Testament, translations of books of the Bible made by the local missionaries, an English-Dakota dictionary, and similar items. The region's Indian backgrounds are suggested also in a case of metal and stone implements, as well as beads of many types, retrieved from mounds in the Lac qui Parle area; examples of Indian beadwork and pipes and other articles of pipestone.

Material that reached Chippewa County with its pioneer settlers and objects that were used in their homes or on their farms comprise the great majority of the exhibits in this local museum. Special displays are devoted to guns and rifles, to barbed wire of various types, to locks and small metal implements, to carpenter's tools used in building frontier houses, to wooden household implements, to lamps, and to the varied kinds of glassware and china that the frontier housewife treasured. There are interesting collections of dolls, purses, combs, fans, and bells. Among the heirlooms preserved by local families are two handsome bedspreads, one of which bears the date 1828. The descendants of one prominent pioneer, J. Harley Smith, have placed in the museum portraits of his grandparents—a pair of striking pastels made in New York in the 1820's. A small and unpretentious portrait of special interest is that of Antoine J. Campbell, who was a clerk at the lower Sioux agency when the outbreak of 1862 began. Larger articles displayed include spinning wheels, chairs, an immigrant chest of 1865, an organ, and a phonograph of an early type with a huge horn and a collection of cylindrical records. Preserved in the museum is a partial file of the "Montevideo Ventilator," a handwritten paper prepared for presentation before the local lyceum. The paper's first four volumes are represented in the file, which begins with a copy of the "second edition" of the first number, issued on January 19, 1871.

The Chippewa County museum occupies a large room on the ground floor of the Windom Building, a structure that is in itself of historical interest because it housed an early private academy. The exhibits are

arranged in sixteen cases, including three large wall cases. Most of the articles displayed have been loaned to the museum, and an accessions file indicates that more than fifteen hundred objects have been received. The names of owners are recorded in an alphabetical file. The museum is open to visitors every Wednesday from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M., and special openings are held occasionally. It receives support from the county, which grants the local historical society an annual appropriation of three hundred dollars and furnishes space, light, and heat for the museum. Private contributions from interested individuals and dues paid by the society's ninety members add to its financial resources. A few enthusiastic leaders, including Dr. Anna Amrud, who has long served as president of the local society, Mrs. Ida S. Kohr, and Mrs. Frank Starbeck, deserve much of the credit for its success.

In addition to its museum, the Chippewa County Historical Society owns and maintains two pioneer log cabins in Montevideo. The first, built by Robert Starbeck and Daniel Wilkins in 1865 in what was then the town of Chippewa City, was later occupied by J. Harley Smith. Eventually it was removed to the beautiful park that Smith gave to the city of Montevideo and that bears his name, and it was presented to the society in August, 1945, when the community celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary (see *ante*, 26:392). Incidentally it is pictured, with other "Homes of Americans," in the April, 1946, issue of *Fortune*. On special occasions, the cabin is used for the display of appropriate articles from the society's collections. A second cabin, located at the county fair grounds, bears a sign revealing that it is an "Early Settler's Log Cabin" and that it was "moved and restored" by the county historical society. During the course of the annual county fair, it is used for displays.

B. L. H.

A folder published by the Becker County Historical Society for distribution at the county fair of 1946 gives the following list of officers for the organization: Walter D. Bird, president; Mrs. Della Hoit, vice-president; Miss Alice Braden, secretary; and H. A. Hamilton, treasurer. An invitation to visit the society's museum in the courthouse at Detroit Lakes is printed on the folder. An incorrect list of officers was published in the June issue of this magazine, *ante*, p. 170.

A program of future activity was planned at the annual meeting of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, which was held in Mankato

on May 7. Mr. W. D. Willard was elected president, Mrs. Mary Sugden, vice-president, and E. Raymond Hughes, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Edward A. Blomfield, director of the museum of the Hennepin County Historical Society, represented that organization at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums in Washington on May 17 and 18. On the opening day, he participated in the program with a paper on the "Functions of a County History Museum." Mr. Blomfield's paper appears in full in the July issue of *Hennepin County History*. The Hennepin County society held its annual summer picnic at Minnetonka Mills on June 22. The principal speaker, Mr. Lowell H. Moody, took as his subject "Steamboats on Lake Minnetonka."

"Facts and Fallacies about the Dakota Indians" was the subject of a talk given by Professor George A. Pond of the University of Minnesota college of agriculture before the Lac qui Parle County Old Settlers Association on June 23. Members of the organization gathered for a picnic in Lac qui Parle State Park. Mr. C. E. Retrum, president of the association, was in charge of the program.

The Lake County Historical Society has obtained from the county commissioners the use of a room in the basement of the courthouse at Two Harbors. Plans for a permanent display, discussed at a meeting on June 5, are announced in the *Two Harbors Chronicle and Times* for June 6. Arrangements were made to place on exhibit a collection of two hundred autographed photographs of leaders in Minnesota's iron ore industry, presented to the society in 1932 by Thomas Owens and Horace Johnson.

At a meeting held in Glenwood on May 27, the Pope County Historical Society adopted a constitution. The president of the organization, Mr. John Linnevold, reported on recent visits to historical museums in the vicinity, where he gathered ideas and suggestions for the future development of the museum in Glenwood.

The designation of three St. Paul buildings as "historic monuments" was the feature of the meeting of the St. Anthony Park Area Historical Association held on May 19. The meeting and the buildings selected for preservation and marking by this local society are described in full elsewhere in this issue (see *ante*, p. 228).

As the feature of the program presented at the spring meeting of the Rice County Historical Society in Northfield on May 21, Mrs. George Scofield read a detailed "Sketch of the Life and Work of Dr. John L. Scofield, Northfield's Pioneer Doctor." This biography of a frontier leader who settled in Rice County in 1854 was written by his grandson, Mr. Robert L. Scofield of Elgin, Illinois. It depicts a man of many talents, who chose to make his home in Northfield in 1857 and served his community as physician, druggist, Methodist preacher, and member of the first state legislature. The entire narrative is published in installments in the *Northfield News*, beginning in the issue of June 20. In addition to the paper on Dr. Scofield, members of the Rice County society who attended the meeting of May 21 heard a report on the progress that is being made in the restoration of the Alexander Faribault House. A committee, of which Mr. Guerdon S. Allen of Faribault is chairman, is in charge of the project. A local contractor, Mr. Benson Brown, has contributed substantially of his time to the work of restoration; a Faribault nursery has improved the grounds; and donations in cash have been received from more than a hundred people who are interested in supporting this significant community project.

A three-story brick house on East Superior Street in Duluth has been offered to the St. Louis County Historical Society for use as a museum, according to an announcement in the *Duluth Herald* for April 8. The house, which was formerly owned by John Savage, has been forfeited for taxes and is now owned by the county.

About seventy-five people attended a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society in Duluth on April 27, when Dr. Agnes Larson of Northfield spoke on lumbering, "An Early Industry of Minnesota." The speaker gave special attention to the development of the lumber industry in St. Louis County and the Duluth area, pointing out that the first saw-mill at the head of the lakes was established in 1856 and that lumber production there reached its peak in 1902.

In a special ceremony on June 11, the St. Louis County Historical Society dedicated four granite markers erected at Lake Eshquagama to call attention to four Indian mounds in the vicinity. The mounds were discovered and excavated in 1911 by Mr. M. B. Elson of Gilbert; the original contours have now been restored and a granite block on a con-

crete base set near each mound. A bronze tablet attached to each marker bears the inscription: "Prehistoric Indian Mound. One of several in this vicinity. St. Louis County Historical Society." Dr. Richard Bardon, president of the society, in a brief talk on the occasion of the dedication, indicated that these "are perhaps the only Indian mounds in St. Louis County." A dinner at the Eshquagama Club, which followed the dedication, was attended by more than a hundred people. The program there included a paper on "Minnesota's Prehistory" by Richard R. Sackett, field director of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mr. Sackett spoke on local historical work before a meeting of the Stearns County Historical Society in St. Cloud on May 4. Another feature of the program was a skit entitled "Pioneer Fun," presented by a group of third-grade pupils under the direction of Miss Irene Hallberg. The society's museum, in the courthouse, was open to the public throughout the day.

A large and enthusiastic audience attended a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society on June 15, arranged to mark the opening for the summer months of the society's museum in Stillwater. The feature of the program was a talk on the history of wallpaper by Mrs. Frederic R. Bigelow of St. Paul, who illustrated her remarks with examples of early wallpapers and photographs of interesting interiors from her own collection. The latter items remained on display in the museum for two weeks following the meeting. Mrs. Clarence Vail of Hugo was the speaker at an earlier meeting of the society, in Stillwater¹ on May 6. She took as her subject the history of her home community.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The activities in the middle 1850's of the Chicago Land Society and the Turner Settlement Association of Cincinnati, which resulted in the "Founding of New Ulm, Minnesota," are reviewed by Hildegard Binder Johnson in the *American-German Review* for May. Ferdinand Beinhorn and William Pfänder are among the pioneer leaders who figure prominently in the narrative. The attempt, under the latter's leadership, to establish New Ulm as a socialistic settlement and to conduct a sawmill, a newspaper, a warehouse, and other projects as community-owned enterprises, is described in some detail. "As a socialistic settle-

ment New Ulm did not succeed," Mrs. Johnson concludes; "as a German settlement it survived." An early print of New Ulm is reproduced with the article.

In the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 23, Gareth Hiebert reminds his readers that "New Ulm Has Its Own Private Army" in the form of a battery organized in 1863 to protect the community in case of future Indian outbreaks. Originally a private military organization, the battery came under municipal control in 1914, and it plays a prominent role in local parades and celebrations.

With an elaborate program of speeches, tours, picnics, and parades, the city of Brainerd marked its diamond jubilee from June 14 to 16. A feature of the event was a "tall tales contest," in which stories of Paul Bunyan's exploits were submitted by people from many areas. The winning story, written by Ralph Floral of Omaha, Nebraska, appears in the *Brainerd Dispatch* for June 14, which also prints a list of all prize-winning contestants. In connection with the celebration, the Brainerd Civic Association published a *History of Brainerd* by Carl Zapffe.

The history of the spiral bridge across the Mississippi at Hastings is outlined by Charles C. Swanson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for June 23. The formal opening of the structure, in April, 1895, is described, and a controversy as to the identity of its designer is recalled. The bridge, which is not considered safe for modern traffic, will soon be replaced.

The story of a southern Minnesota German Catholic community is briefly reviewed in the *Diamond Jubilee* booklet issued by the Church of St. Boniface of Hastings in connection with its seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, which was marked by special services on June 5. Much of the narrative is based upon records kept by the Benedictine fathers—many of them trained at St. John's Abbey in Collegeville—who have served as parish priests in Hastings.

The "Notes on the History of Medicine in Fillmore County Prior to 1900," which Nora H. Guthrey began contributing to *Minnesota Medicine* in March, represent one of the most significant chapters in the "History of Medicine in Minnesota" published in that periodical in recent years. In the April number Miss Guthrey gives a "Roster of Physicians in Order of Arrival by Decades" for the period from 1852 to 1899, and she discusses the local, the intercounty, and the interstate

practice of these men. She describes the conditions under which they practiced and tells of the organization and early activities of the Fillmore County Medical Society in the May and June numbers. Reprinted in the narrative are notices about the society's activities that appeared in early issues of the *Preston Republican*. Among them is a "Fee Bill" adopted at a meeting held on October 11, 1867.

A pamphlet on *Red Wing and Its Daily Newspaper*, consisting of sections on "News Content and Readership" by Ralph O. Nafziger and on "Management Problems" by Thomas F. Barnhart, has been published by the University of Minnesota Press as number 9 of a series on *The Community Basis for Postwar Planning* (1946. 54 p.). As a setting for the analysis of content of Red Wing's one newspaper, the *Republican Eagle*, Mr. Nafziger provides a survey of the "Evolution of the Red Wing Press" from 1855 to the present.

The "Minneapolis collection" that Miss Ruth Thompson assembled in the Minneapolis Public Library while serving as a member of its staff is described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 7, which announces her retirement. From meager beginnings, according to this report, the collection has grown until it includes some fifteen hundred books, about ten thousand clippings and pamphlets, and about eleven thousand pictures. Notable among the latter is Alexander Loemans' painting of the Falls of St. Anthony. "Minnesota Memories" by Miss Thompson continue to appear in the *Tribune*. A brief "History of the Northwest Angle" is published with a thumbnail map in the issue for April 1; the dedication on May 17, 1897, of the statue of Ole Bull in Loring Park is recalled on May 13; and the "Mill Explosion of 1878" is the subject of the sketch published on May 27.

The founding of the Fergus Falls Public Library more than seventy years ago, its history and growth, and its development into an "information center" for the city it serves are described in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for April 9. Included are accounts of the city's library building, its library board, and its librarians.

Early years at Concordia College, a Lutheran school established in St. Paul in 1893, are pictured in the rotogravure section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of May 19. Illustrations show the college dormitory of 1893, the buildings of the state reform school which Concordia acquired

in 1894 after the former institution was removed to Red Wing, and the faculty and student body of 1894.

The Minnesota backgrounds of the College of St. Thomas and St. Thomas Military Academy in St. Paul are described in words and in pictures in a pamphlet entitled *In the Light of the Past* (1945. 23 p.). A brief historical "Prologue," sketches of Archbishop John Ireland, "Founder" of the college in 1885, and of James J. Hill, "Co-founder," and a review of the school's "Achievements" comprise the printed text. A wider field, however, is embraced by the pictures, which include views of old Fort Snelling, the chapel of St. Paul, frontier street scenes in St. Paul and Minneapolis, early modes of transportation in Minnesota, the first Minnesota capitol, structures that have served as cathedrals in St. Paul, and various aspects of the St. Thomas campus from 1885 to 1940.

The fact that the St. Peter Company, which was organized in 1857 in an attempt to remove the capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter, still exists and elects officers annually is brought out in an illustrated feature article appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 28. The oft-repeated story of Joe Rolette's disappearance with the capitol removal bill, which supposedly saved the situation for St. Paul, is therein told once more.

The history of Irvine Park is featured by Mark Fitzpatrick in his column of "Forgotten Facts about St. Paul" in the *St. Paul Shopper* for April 10. The writer tells of the gift of the park to the city in 1847, and he recalls that in its vicinity lived such well-known pioneers as Governor Ramsey, Henry Moss, and Judge Lafayette Emmett. "Historic Park Place" is the subject of an article published in the same column for June 5.

In commemoration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Faribault conducted special services on June 23 and published a bound volume of sixty-four pages reviewing its history. The latter, which is elaborately illustrated, is far more substantial than the average church anniversary history. An opening sketch of Faribault and its founding is followed by an account of the pioneer Lutheran missionary activity in Minnesota Territory which resulted in the organization of the first Lutheran congregation in that city. Sketches of the ministers who served as leaders of the church after 1864, accounts of the

buildings in which Trinity congregation has worshipped, a history of Trinity School, and notes on church organizations are other features of the publication.

The passing of a "northern landmark" — the buildings on the south shore of the Lake of the Woods in which Barney Arnesen conducted his fishery from 1897 to 1945 — is reported by John Dobie in the *Conservation Volunteer* for May-June. In these crude but sturdy buildings, according to Mr. Dobie, thousands of pounds of sturgeon and whitefish were graded, dressed, packed, and shipped. They have served also as a "center of family and community life," a haven for storm-bound travelers on the lake, a local post office, and a gathering place for the few settlers in the vicinity. Now, Mr. Dobie announces, the weather-beaten structures have been replaced by new buildings "more efficient in present day commerce." A striking picture of the old Arnesen fishery is reproduced in the *Volunteer*.

The beginnings of the Greyhound Corporation and the bus system that it operates are identified with the Mesabi Range area of Minnesota by Arthur W. Baum and John B. Tigrett in an article entitled "Everything Happens on a Bus" in the *Saturday Evening Post* for April 20. The writers recall the taxi lines between Hibbing and Alice which Eric Wickman and Ralph Bogan decided to run on a regular schedule and from which the Greyhound lines eventually developed.

In commemoration of the "50th anniversary of the founding of Hibbing and the 25th anniversary of the opening of South Hibbing," the Mesabi Range community arranged an elaborate "Victory Jubilee and Homecoming," which opened on June 30 and continued through July 4. Included in the program were banquets, parades, displays, church services, and speeches. Governor Thye was among the speakers who on July 2 addressed the thirtieth anniversary banquet of the Hibbing Central Labor Union.



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