

Reviews of Books

Minnesota: The North Star State in Pictures (Minnesota Historical Society, *Centennial Publications*, no. 2). (St. Paul, published by the Itasca Press for the Minnesota Historical Society, 1946. Illustrations. \$1.25.)

It is encouraging that a special series of publications by the Minnesota Historical Society has been included in the plans for the preliminary celebration of the centennial of Minnesota's territorial beginning. The attractive booklet, *Under Four Flags*, was the first of these *Centennial Publications*; this pleasing introduction to *The North Star State in Pictures* is the second. It does not pretend to be either an elaborate pictorial history of the state or an impressive work of art; it is, as the preface aptly calls it, "an informal portrait of contemporary Minnesota."

Preparation of the book was first sponsored by the Minnesota department of education as a part of the Minnesota Writers' Project, and the manuscript and pictures were among the unpublished works turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society when the project was suspended. J. Earle Lawler planned the design and general arrangement, and Donald O'Connell wrote the paragraphs of text.

Although the book is conveniently small in format and numbers only some sixty pages, its hundred-odd photographs manage remarkably well to suggest the appealing variety of its subject. There are well-chosen samples of the physical beauty of Minnesota, in summer and in winter; of its people in their many forms of work and play; of its industries, farm life, institutions, cities, and villages; even a hint of its legends. The emphasis is on contemporary Minnesota, on Minnesota "as she looks and lives a hundred years after her founding," but the past is not neglected; it is used to good advantage in the brief bits of story that identify the pictures.

Minnesotans will welcome this little book. For them it will carry the interest and pleasure of the familiar, and for their friends in other parts it will help to dispel any lingering notion that the north country is a bleak and bitter land. The appearance of the book at just this time can hardly be accidental, it would serve so well as a Christmas keepsake.

HELEN CLAPESATTLE

Not So Wild a Dream. By ERIC SEVAREID. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. 516, vi p. \$3.50.)

In an autobiography the duty of the author is to tell honestly what he has seen and what impact events have made upon him. This is an honest book. The author reports not only his triumphs, but also his doubts, perplexities, fears, and fatigues. He describes what he has seen that he deems of significance, relates events to his personal philosophy, and analyzes his reactions to the stream of life about him. From the standpoint of style, this is one of the best books to come out of the war.

Eric Severeid spent his early boyhood in a small town hidden in the wheat fields of North Dakota. In retrospect, he sees Velva as a small democracy, not as the barren Main Street of Sinclair Lewis, whose strictures hurt and bewildered Velva's inhabitants. After moving to Minneapolis, the author attended a city high school and then the University of Minnesota, where he was a student during the days of intellectual ferment that accompanied and followed the great depression.

There is much in these earlier pages that will bring back memories for fellow Minnesotans. For some, his stories of the truck strikes of 1934 and of the exposure of the Silver Shirts will stir up wry recollections. For others, the pages dealing with campus tempests will bring a sigh of recognition for a youthful day, now half-forgotten and nearly obscured by the greater storms of a world war. Mr. Severeid was a member of the Jacobins, a campus organization of incandescent liberals and intellectuals, who wanted a better world in which men everywhere would be loosed from their chains and would enjoy intellectual, physical, and economic freedom according to the precepts of Jeffersonian democracy. Surely, this was not an unworthy dream. The Jacobins saw some things clearly. They realized, for example, what the rise of Hitler meant, but they opposed the military preparation, even of the campus variety, necessary to meet the menace. Like other crusaders and missionaries who are sure that they alone possess the keys to the kingdom, the Jacobins identified their own desires and actions with moral rightness and those of their opponents with moral wrongness. It was not long before the Jacobins were in conflict with the university authorities, and the author found that opponents sometimes fight back and sometimes hurt.

After his emergence from the campus, Mr. Severeid worked as a reporter on the old *Minneapolis Journal* for a time, and, following his

dismissal from that newspaper, he went to Europe in 1937, where he had a tour of duty on the *Paris Herald*. In the summer of 1939 his voice, reporting from Paris, became familiar to the American radio audience. In those days when events began to rush foaming toward the precipice, radio reporting came of age, and the radio reporters told us, in words frequently moving and sometimes poetic, of the opening scenes of the great tragedy. Radio reporters became personages fit to walk with kings and to converse with great captains, who told them, sometimes, what they wanted them to know. Radio reporting became a valuable adjunct for governments to use in their ministrations to home morale. The warmth of a voice speaking in conversational tones in millions of homes carried a persuasiveness that the printed word could not equal. Overnight, as it were, the voice and opinions of Eric Sevareid became familiar in millions of households. It was a long way back to Velva and even to the Jacobins who had regarded the propaganda efforts of the First World War with considerable distaste. It would be an irony of history if to future generations the wartime radio reporters should appear as propagandists.

In the summer of 1943 the author received an assignment which eventually was to take him to China, but which was interrupted by an unusual adventure. In company with the crew and other passengers, he was forced to bail out of a plane attempting the dangerous flight over the Hump and he spent some time with the wild tribesmen of the Naga hills before a rescue party arrived. After his return to America from China, Sevareid left for Europe, where he covered the war on the Italian front. The end of the European war found him in Germany, where he had watched the crossing of the Rhine by the allied armies.

Perhaps few people have traveled so widely during the war and seen so much of the world's agony as Eric Sevareid. What pattern has the kaleidoscope of events taken in his mind? Probably this: that the "one world" is a physical world only and that the world of men is made up of many different worlds. "Peoples are differently spaced in the time channel of history, and they come to maturity and wisdom (or weariness and decline) at different moments, so that the problem rests in the fact that separate eras must try to live together within the one." Is there any hope for this heterogeneous world, already broken by war? The author found it in his own country. "I had left it," he says, "to seek in other places the mainspring of social action for my time, when America was

merely the world's hope, and I had come home again to find America the world's necessity."

RODNEY C. LOEHR

Teaching Social Studies in Elementary Schools. By EDGAR BRUCE WESLEY and MARY A. ADAMS. (Boston, D. C. Heath and Company, 1946. xiv, 362 p. \$2.75.)

Those responsible for the training of elementary social studies teachers have been searching for a book of this type. They have wanted a volume which placed its prime emphasis upon the elementary field, which included consideration of the rich developments in psychology and methodology which have occurred in recent years, and which sought to follow a middle course between philosophical discussion and practical suggestion. A note of confidence, furthermore, will accompany the reception of this volume, since one of the authors (and, as the preface suggests, he had prime responsibility in shaping its contents) has long been recognized as one of the most authoritative voices in the field of social studies teaching in the nation. Mr. Wesley's companion volume on *Teaching the Social Studies*, meant for both the secondary and the elementary field, has had a notable reception. Well known is the 1944 report on the status of *American History in Schools and Colleges*, prepared under his direction and published under the auspices of the National Council for Social Studies, the American Historical Association, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Teaching Social Studies in Elementary Schools is divided into seven parts. A philosophical approach is to be noted in the first three. They deal with such matters as the place of the social studies in education, the learning process, and the contribution of social studies to educational objectives. The last four parts take care of the more specific classroom tasks to be dealt with by the prospective teacher, and, while of necessity educational philosophy enters into the treatment even of this area, one encounters a happy readiness to cope with practical day-to-day problems and to talk of materials which are the tools of the teacher. The reading program, audio-visual aids, current events material, the local community—all receive the sane and certain treatment which will prove helpful to the neophyte. Responsibility for the development of certain skills and social concepts is placed where it belongs. There is thoroughgoing discussion of the way in which the social studies curriculum has developed

to its present status, but the prospective teacher is made to realize that in reality it is she who finally determines what that curriculum shall be, as she plans her units, works them out, and guides her students in their execution.

The volume holds no brief for any one particular method or technique. It shows no hesitation, however, in recommending certain practices and withholding its approval of others.

THEODORE L. NYDAHL

American Radicalism, 1865-1901: Essays and Documents (Connecticut College, *Monograph* no. 3). By CHESTER McARTHUR DESTLER. (New London, Connecticut College, 1946. xii, 276 p. Illustrations. Cloth, \$3.50; paper, \$2.50.)

Of the nine essays and two documents here presented, seven have been previously published in various historical and social science publications during the past fifteen years. Dr. Destler states in his preface that he hopes to show the interdependence of rural and urban radicalism and to "throw new light on the reformulation of the traditional, Jeffersonian radicalism that occurred in the age of the 'Robber Barons.'" Two of the essays, one on the general topic of western radicalism and the other on Edward Kellogg, cover most or all of the period indicated by the dates in the title. Chapters 2 and 3 deal with the Pendleton plan for monetary reform as agitated in Ohio in the years immediately after the Civil War. One chapter is devoted to each of three other topics: a letter in which Burnette G. Haskell described his plan to unite the Revolutionary Socialists and the Political Action Socialists in an attempt to take over the Knights of Labor, "The Toledo Natural Gas Pipe-Line Controversy," and a defense of Henry Demarest Lloyd's *Wealth against Commonwealth*. The last four chapters are concerned with the rise and fall of the labor-Populist alliance in Illinois in 1894 and 1895.

The title of this collection does not promise a balanced discussion of the radical movement in the United States, but many readers will be disappointed by the relatively brief reference to such men as Edward Bellamy, Terence V. Powderly, and Eugene V. Debs, and the complete absence of such names as Thomas E. Watson and Benjamin R. Tillman. Mr. Destler's interest in H. D. Lloyd is evident both in the space and the credit given him and in the description of Standard Oil as "the most unprincipled corporation then in existence" (p. 112). The article

on *Wealth against Commonwealth* contains an attack on the position which Allan Nevins took in his *John D. Rockefeller, The Heroic Age of American Enterprise*; the fact that Professor Nevins presented his side of the controversy in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1945, is not mentioned in the present volume. The cartoons printed as illustrations would be of more value if the time and place of original publication were indicated.

GEORGE B. ENGBERG

A Shelf of Lincoln Books: A Critical, Selective Bibliography of Lincolniana. By PAUL M. ANGLE. (New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, in association with the Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield, Illinois, 1946. xvii, 142 p. \$3.00.)

Paul Angle is well equipped to compile *A Shelf of Lincoln Books*. As a former secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association and the author of many articles and books about Lincoln, he is exceptionally well qualified to make this selection.

The present bibliography is divided into three principal sections—"Writings and Speeches," "Biographies," and "Monographs and Special Studies"—and it consists of eighty-one selections. Among the biographies listed are those by Nicolay and Hay (1890), Carl Sandburg (1926, 1939), Ida M. Tarbell (1900), William E. Barton (1925), Albert J. Beveridge (1928), and Lord Charnwood (1916). These are very properly included. The earliest biography listed, and one of the most interesting, is William Dean Howell's little-known "campaign" life of Lincoln (1860), and the reprint of 1938. The latter shows marginal corrections in pencil in Lincoln's handwriting. It is difficult to understand why a *Life* of 1872 by Ward Hill Lamon, an old friend of Lincoln's, is included. According to Dr. Angle, the volume is filled with inaccuracies and untruths and was, in fact, not written by Lamon. It contains serious statements that have been proved false about Lincoln's religion and the legitimacy of his birth. It contains no truthful matter than can not be found in other biographies.

One of the finest parts of the present book is the introduction. It should be read before the text is read. The latter is invariably clear and packed with valuable fact. This is a good selection of Lincoln books. It has no rival. Most Lincoln students will see that their libraries contain

the recommended books. Anyone who reads these eighty-one selections will learn all that is worthwhile about the Civil War president.

JULIUS E. HAYCRAFT

The Indians of the Southeastern United States (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletins* no. 137). By JOHN R. SWANTON. (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1946. 943 p. Maps, plates, text figures. \$2.75.)

To a long list of major contributions to knowledge the dean of American ethnologists, Dr. John R. Swanton, has added yet another volume on a highly important region of North America. With characteristic modesty he offers the work as a collection of source materials which he hopes and believes will be of use to future students, but this large volume is much more than a source book, useful as it is for mere reference. In every section Dr. Swanton interprets and illuminates, and his opinions and suggestions carry the special weight of a life-long application to history and science. Students of other areas of the New World can but envy those of the Southeast, when scholars like Dr. Swanton produce such works.

The Indians of the Southeastern United States provides full information on all aspects of its subject, so arranged and organized as to constitute a handbook of the subject. In a section entitled "Sketches of the Southeastern Tribes and Their Population," Dr. Swanton has epitomized tribal histories and the existing knowledge of the multitudinous peoples of the region. This section runs to more than a hundred pages and includes the most recent information available in concise form. The introductory matter contains discussions of such topics as the geography of the region, the linguistic classification of the tribes, and the prehistoric and historic movements of these peoples. The major portion of the volume, however, occupying more than five hundred pages, is a systematic topical account, with generous quotation from original sources, of the culture of the region. This amazing work has no parallel in American ethnological literature.

Mention should be made of special features of the work, such as the maps, which are highly original and provide new data in many instances. Among these are maps showing the distribution of population with respect to physical areas, the location of tribes about the year 1650, the tribal movements according to tradition and earliest records, and the lo-

cations of various groups at various periods, but these merely suggest the significance of data summarized by the author. One map, showing the distribution of certain natural resources drawn upon by the Indians, must be unique. A table presents the most recent revision of the linguistic classification of the area, and others present summaries not previously available, such as that showing the geographic and tribal distribution of vegetable foods of the region and the distribution of totemic clans among the tribes.

Notes on the available sources of information and a bibliography and index enhance the value of the work, and more than a hundred well-selected plates illustrate the various topics covered by the text. The whole volume has been carefully edited. So far as content, arrangement, usefulness, and convenience are concerned, it is a model of what such a work should be. Students will regret that this landmark of American ethnology is not available in the familiar green cloth, but only in paper covers.

G. HUBERT SMITH

Original Constitution of the State of Minnesota, 1857. (St. Paul, West Publishing Company, 1946. Reprinted from *Minnesota Statutes Annotated*, 1: 27-107.)

The West Publishing Company of St. Paul has begun the publication of *Minnesota Statutes Annotated* in forty-five volumes, of which the subscribers have already received the first eight. Of these the first two provide for the statutes of Minnesota only background materials, such as Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, and other historical documents of some constitutional significance. For the Constitution of the United States there are brief annotations and for the Constitution of Minnesota very ample ones, beginning in volume 1 and continuing through volume 2.

In the first volume of this ambitious work the publisher has included facsimile copies of the two longhand originals of the Minnesota Constitution of 1857. It is an offprint of these two documents, prepared and published by the company "through the courtesy of the Minnesota State Historical Society" that is here being reviewed. Persons who are interested in the early history of the state of Minnesota, and especially those who like to delve into the details of its constitutional development, will find this an interesting publication. The numerous handwritings in each copy, the variations in the amount of material on a page, the deletions, and

the insertions, all give evidence of the speed with which the copyists worked to prepare two copies of the constitution on which the conference committee had agreed. Here too will be found the signatures of all the Democratic delegates (p. 64 and 65) and all the Republicans (p. 106 and 107) who signed their respective copies and who, of course, refused to sign the same copy. Such documentary evidence makes it easier for one who already knows the story to reconstruct the scene at that famous time in August, 1857, when the leaders of the two parties were forced to come together and to propose a single constitution for the state.

Unfortunately for the general reader the short prefatory note (p. 27) to this printing of the original constitutional documents tells practically nothing about how there came to be two originals or about the constitutional questions that might conceivably arise from the existence of two originals. For an adequate understanding of these questions it is necessary to go to publications other than this offprint.

WILLIAM ANDERSON

Brainerd, Minnesota, 1871-1946: Seventy-fifth Anniversary. By CARL ZAPFFE. (Brainerd, Brainerd Civic Association, 1946. x, 224 p. \$2.00.)

Ordinarily, commemorative town histories are of trifling value to the historian. The present volume is an exception. The author, a geologist with a feeling for historical methods, decided upon a sensible plan of action. Original sources were to be used where available, and material "that lacked evidence of genuineness and especially if it appeared bombastic" was to be avoided. The author also decided not to present biographical sketches; instead, the development of the city would be discussed.

As a result, the economic, social, and political factors which have played a part in the development of Brainerd are soberly presented. The interesting thing about Brainerd has been its dependence upon the extractive industries. The town grew and declined with lumbering. Then, after 1900, it revived with the discovery of iron ore on the Cuyuna Range and with the growing popularity of the lake country resorts.

The professional historian will lament the lack of footnote citations to sources. Treating each decade in a separate chapter makes for repetition, since each time the author has to pick up the threads of his story anew. The book is no *Middletown*, but, considering its purpose, the results are creditable.

R.C.L.

Minnesota Historical Society Activities

THE FIRST NUMBER of a four-page printed folder containing *News for Members* was published in November. Issued monthly, it is intended to keep members currently informed about the society's activities. Announcements of meetings and of special exhibits, news about centennial plans, notes about spectacular or specially interesting additions to the society's collections, lists of new members, and membership statistics will be printed regularly in *News for Members*. Its publication eliminates the need for membership lists and various other types of announcements in this section of *Minnesota History*, which in the future will be greatly curtailed. Favorable comments about the new publication have been received from numerous members of the society. Among them is Dean Horace T. Morse of the general college in the University of Minnesota, who feels that the *News* will "fill a definite need for the society. I am sure that it will be most favorably received," he writes, "and that it will help in building up the rapport among members, and also to extend the membership of the Society."

For members of its Junior Historian chapters, the society has inaugurated a second new publication, the *Gopher Historian*, a mimeographed periodical that will appear at intervals during the school year. Any member of a Junior Historian chapter may obtain this publication for twenty-five cents a year. Two weeks after the first number appeared, eighty paid subscriptions had been received. The first number, issued in November, contains announcements of new chapters, reports on the activities of chapters, rules for essay and other contests, an announcement of "Gift Books for Junior Historian Chapters," and the first installment of a Junior Historian essay submitted in last year's contest. Since the activities of the state's Junior Historians will be covered in the *Gopher Historian*, a special section devoted to the subject will no longer appear in this magazine. Brief items of interest to teachers and to members in general will be published with other news items about the society.

Minnesota, The North Star State in Pictures, issued as number 2 of the society's *Centennial Publications*, is now off the press. The book, which consists of a series of photographs of the modern state accom-

panied by brief descriptive statements, has been published for the society by the Itasca Press of St. Paul. This attractive little book, which contains between its green cloth covers "a composite picture of Minnesota as she looks and lives a hundred years after her founding," will make a most appropriate Christmas gift—one that will give lasting pleasure to recipients, whether they live in Minnesota or elsewhere. It is reviewed in another section of this magazine. Each member of the society is given the privilege of buying one copy of *The North Star State in Pictures* from the society at a discount of twenty per cent. Additional copies may be obtained at the full retail price of \$1.25 from bookstores, from the Itasca Press, or from the society.

Dr. Rodney C. Loehr, assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota, has been named research associate on the staff of the society to direct the work of its newly established Forest Products History Foundation. The foundation, established with funds provided by a family long identified with the forest products industry, will collect documentary and secondary source materials relating to the industry in America from earliest times to the present, conduct research, and publish historical studies relating to the field. Associated with Dr. Loehr are Mr. George Engberg, holder of a research fellowship from the foundation, Miss Lucile Kane, formerly of the University of Minnesota Press, Mrs. D. H. Willson, and Mrs. Mary McKenney, a cataloguer on the society's staff. The foundation is particularly interested in locating records of lumber companies, as well as diaries, letters, and memoirs that reflect the story of the logging industry of the Northwest.

To co-operate with Dr. Jordan in gathering material for a "History of Public Health in Minnesota" under a grant from the Mayo Properties Foundation of Rochester (see *ante*, p. 240), the following research assistants have been added to the society's staff: Miss Clodaugh Neiderheiser, Mrs. Lois Dolan, Mrs. Eleanor Fisk, and Mrs. Ruth Larsen, all of Minneapolis. Miss Lorraine Wood has joined the staff as an assistant in the library reference department, replacing Mrs. Blanche K. Severe, who was transferred to the catalogue division.

Under the suggestive title "Nine Miles to Carry," Dr. Larsen reviews the story of Grand Portage, the post and the trail, in the July issue of *Northwest Life*. He enumerates explorers who used the portage, beginning with La Vérendrye in 1731, describes the "Utopian days" of the

late eighteenth century, tells of its rediscovery by historians in 1922, and reveals some of the problems involved in the reconstruction of the stockade in the 1930's. Pictures of the restored buildings and of the museum at Grand Portage illustrate the article.

An address presented by Dr. Jordan before the centennial anniversary banquet of the Ohio State Medical Association at Columbus on May 8 is published under the title "Forever as He Rides" in the *Ohio State Medical Journal* for July. "The story of the public health movement in Ohio and throughout the nation is one of the most dramatic ever to be recorded," states Dr. Jordan in this survey of the westward movement and scientific progress of American medicine. He follows the statement with an announcement that the "Mayo Properties Foundation recently has granted to the University of Minnesota and to the Minnesota Historical Society the sum of \$25,000 to be used for research and for writing the history of the public health movement in the North Star State."

To the September issue of the *Beaver*, Miss Nute contributes an article entitled "A Botanist at Fort Colville," a Hudson's Bay Company post on the upper Columbia River a century ago. The present account is based in large part upon material in the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society—chiefly photostatic copies of unpublished letters of Karl Andreas Geyer, a German botanist and explorer (see *ante*, 26:154).

The story of the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 is retold in the September issue of *Northwest Life* by the curator of the society's museum, Mr. G. Hubert Smith, who takes his title—"Hell at the Agency"—from a message that Captain John S. Marsh sent from Fort Ridgely when he learned of the uprising. As the commanding officer of the post, Marsh appealed to a recently departed officer: "The Indians are raising hell at the lower Agency—return as soon as possible." Mr. Smith also is the author of a detailed discussion of "The Form and Function of the Midewiwin," or Grand Medicine Society of the Chippewa, appearing in the *Minnesota Archaeologist* for April. The issue is illustrated with pictures of a Midewiwin ceremony held at Leech Lake in 1932.

Among readers who made use of the society's collections during the autumn months was Peggy Lois French of Chicago, who was gathering material about St. Paul social life of the 1860's for use in a novel with a Minnesota setting. An article about Mrs. French and her investigations appears in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for September 5.

The superintendent went to Traverse des Sioux on July 20 to present an address before the Nicollet County Historical Society on "The Indian Treaties of 1851." He spoke on one phase of the Minnesota centennial—"1849-1949, The Farm Family's Part"—before women attending a farm bureau short course at the University Farm in St. Paul on September 20. "The Local Historical Society and Its Functions" was the title of a talk given by Mr. Sackett before a meeting of the Fillmore County Historical Society on July 3. He spoke on "The Local Society's Contribution to State and National History" before meetings of the Todd County Historical Society at Long Prairie on August 8, and the Rice County Historical Society at Northfield on August 22, and he participated in a program arranged by the Otter Tail County Historical Society at Pelican Rapids on September 22. Mr. Sackett represented the state society and announced some of its centennial plans at a celebration held in Montevideo on July 28; and he described "The Pioneer Impulse in Minnesota History" before a meeting of the Cambridge Community Library Club on September 3. Mr. Smith contributed to a program arranged by the Kandiyohi County Historical Society at Willmar on September 29 by reading a paper on "History and the Community."

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Philip D. Jordan is professor of history in the University of Minnesota and research associate on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, for which he is directing the preparation of a history of public health in Minnesota. A course in American folklore is among those he offers in the university. His most recent book, *Singin' Yankees*, was reviewed in the September issue of this magazine (*ante*, p. 233).

Miss Bertha L. Heilbron, who provides an introduction and annotations for Francis Wilkinson's narrative of Minnesota pioneer experiences in the 1850's, is associate editor of this magazine. The knowledge of "Minnesota Logging Railroads" which Mr. J. C. Ryan displays in his article on the subject stems from long experience with the lumber industry of northern Minnesota. He has been a forest ranger for more than two decades, and he now has charge of the Cloquet Valley Ranger Station at Makinen. Another phase of lumbering history is considered by Dr. Rodney C. Loehr in his article on "Franklin Steele, Frontier Businessman." The author is assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota and research associate on the staff of the Minnesota His-

torical Society, for which he is directing the work of the Forest Products History Foundation.

Sister Mary Virginia is a teacher of English in St. Margaret's Academy in Minneapolis. She based her account of "The Study of Family History in a Minnesota College" upon notes provided by Sister Eucharista, who used the device in connection with her course in American history in the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul. Dr. Lynwood G. Downs, who describes "The Writings of Albert Wolff," is a member of the German faculty in the University of Minnesota.

Among those who contribute reviews to the present issue are Dr. Loehr; Miss Helen Clapesattle, chief editor for the University of Minnesota Press; Professor William Anderson, head of the department of political science in the University of Minnesota and the author of a well-known work on the constitutions of Minnesota; Judge Julius E. Haycraft of Fairmont, a member of the society's executive council; Dr. Theodore L. Nydahl, professor of history in the Mankato State Teachers College; Mr. George B. Engberg, a graduate student in history in the University of Minnesota and a member of the society's staff; and Mr. G. Hubert Smith, curator of the society's museum.

ACCESSIONS

A Brief Sketch and History of Fort Ridgely by B. H. Randall (Fairfax, Minnesota, 1898. 14 p.) is a rare pamphlet that has been presented by Mr. G. Hubert Smith, curator of the society's museum. The author lived within sight of Fort Ridgely in 1862 and he took refuge there during the Indian outbreak of that year. His narrative includes a careful description of the physical features of the fort and it lists some of the prominent officers who served there. Mr. Smith acquired the pamphlet while he was engaged in supervising the excavation and restoration of Fort Ridgely.

An important group of German-American newspapers has been added to the society's collections by Mr. Albert Steinhauser of New Ulm. A file of *Der Fortschritt* of New Ulm, consisting of twenty-two volumes and covering the years from 1891 to 1913, duplicates an earlier file owned by the society. New to its collections, however, are twenty-two volumes of the *Amerikanische Turnzeitung* of Milwaukee, beginning with the first issue published in 1885 and extending to 1906. Less extensive are files for 1877 and 1878 of the *Milwaukee'r Socialist* and *Vorwaerts* of

Milwaukee, as well as some issues for 1876 of *Der Socialist* published in the same Wisconsin city.

To the society's file of the *Isanti County Press* of Cambridge, which previously began with 1886, Mr. W. G. Engberg of Cambridge has added three bound volumes and a few fragmentary issues, beginning with volume 1, number 1, published on October 8, 1874, and extending to December, 1881. Twenty-three bound volumes and some unbound sections of the *Russell Anchor*, covering much of the period from 1909 to 1942, have been presented by Mr. Harold Wallin of Minneapolis. With his gift were some unbound numbers of the *Lynd Observer* for 1938.

Seven manuscript volumes of diaries and records kept by Charles E. Thayer while serving as a Presbyterian minister in Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota from 1841 to 1879, have been presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank A. Kelly of Minneapolis. Six diaries contain records of the organization of congregations at Hudson, Wisconsin, and West St. Paul in the 1850's, and of Thayer's connections in later decades with churches in Farmington, Empire, Vermillion, Delano, Maple Plaine, Luverne, and Pipestone. Marriages, baptisms, and the like are recorded in the seventh volume.

Letters relating to wagon roads in the West found in the archives of the department of the interior for the years from 1851 to 1871 have been copied on microfilm for the society from the originals preserved in the National Archives. Among the roads for which records are to be found in this collection is one that was built westward from Fort Ridgely to the Rocky Mountains. Many letters of William H. Nobles, who made surveys for some of the western roads, are included in the collection.

A typewritten copy of a diary kept in 1855 and 1856 by Dr. Augustine B. Hawley, a pioneer Red Wing physician, is the gift of his daughter, Miss Anne M. Hawley of Minneapolis. Dr. Hawley was studying medicine in Scotland, England, and France during the years covered by the diary. Miss Hawley also has presented a Hawley family genealogy which she prepared and which includes a sketch of her father's career.

A contract dated March 6, 1855, providing for the construction of a section of road between Wabasha and Mendota, is the gift of Mr. M. J. Hoffmann, state commissioner of highways. The contract was made by

the United States Topographical Engineers and Charles R. Read, for whom Reads Landing was named. Until recently his son, Mr. Ralph Read of Millville, owned the document.

Vivid descriptions of the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 are included in four letters written in 1862 and 1863 by Mrs. Sally Wood of Sauk Rapids, photostatic copies of which have been made for the society from the originals owned by Mrs. Alta Moore of Jackson, Michigan. Mrs. Wood was the mother of William Wood, publisher of the *New Era* of Sauk Rapids. A letter which he wrote to an uncle also has been copied.

Conditions in southern Minnesota between 1865 and 1924 are described in a collection of letters presented by Miss Lucile A. Hanson of Carlsbad, New Mexico. They are addressed to her great-uncle, Henry V. Arnold of Wilmington in Houston County, who received them from a former schoolmate, Thomas Kenny of Northfield.

"A Study of Four Minnesota Newspapers during the Civil War Period, 1861-1865," prepared as a master's thesis in the University of Minnesota, has been presented by the author, Miss Vera W. Gillespie. It deals with the attitudes and contents of the *St. Paul Daily Press*, the *Winona Republican*, the *Faribault Central Republican*, and the *Chatfield Democrat* in the years covered.

Eight clippings and other items regarding the designer of the spiral bridge at Hastings are the gift of Mrs. P. M. Hennessy of St. Paul. They give John C. Meloy the credit for designing this unique bridge, which was opened to traffic in 1894.

Examples of some of the early utilitarian articles produced by the Red Wing Potteries about the turn of the century are the gifts of Mr. Charles Steaffens of Red Wing. Included are a covered baking dish, a bean jar, a milk dish, and a milk jug, all of brown earthenware. They are excellent illustrations of the products that helped to give national significance to an important Minnesota industry.

A hand-carved wooden marker erected on a grave in Worth County, Iowa, in 1867, and recently replaced with a stone marker by the Star Granite Company of Albert Lea, is the gift of the company. The original marker, with its quaint Norwegian inscription, is an excellent example of frontier art.

Several groups of materials which supplement the society's military collections have been received recently. The personal effects of Henry H. Hodgkins, who served in the United States navy both before and during the Civil War, have been presented by Mr. William McColgan of St. Paul. An unusual item in the collection is a daguerreotype of Hodgkins picturing him in the uniform of an ordinary seaman. Illustrative of the participation of Minnesotans in the Spanish-American War are uniforms and equipment and Philippine objects received from Mr. Clarence E. Keatley of Minneapolis, who served in the conflict of 1898 with Company B, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The uniform of a musician who was with the Fourteenth Minnesota in the same war, the late Orban J. Hamry, is the gift of his sisters, Miss Effie Hamry and Mrs. Charles A. Cohick, both of Elbowoods, North Dakota. Many items from the First World War have been presented by Miss Frances M. Rogers of St. Paul, who served with the Red Cross in France. An American flag and a standard that belonged to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War have been received from the organization's past commander, Mr. William J. Hiland of St. Paul.

A portrait bust in plaster of Frank B. Mayer, the Baltimore artist whose diary of a trip to Minnesota in 1851 was published by the society as the first of its *Narratives and Documents* series, has been presented by the artist's nephew and niece, Mr. Charles Mayer van Kleeck and Miss Mary van Kleeck, both of New York. The bust is signed by the sculptor, E. Keyser, and is dated 1887. A small bust of Lincoln, dating from 1865, is the gift of Mrs. Royal A. Stone of St. Paul. A portrait in oil of Dr. William W. Folwell, painted by Miss Emily McMillan of Minneapolis, has been presented by the artist.

Pioneer Minnesotans and their descendants are included in several genealogies recently acquired by the society. Sketches of two Samuel Lords, father and son, who served in the state legislature and held public office appear in a *Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Lord* by Kenneth Lord (New York, 1946. 482 p.). Members of the Slawson family who pioneered in Wabasha and Todd counties are listed in *The Slason, Slawson, Slawson, Slosson Family* by George C. Slawson (Waverly, New York, 1946. 453 p.).

Southern families are traced in *Gold Generations in England and America* by Pleasant D. Gold (Silver Spring, Maryland, 1946. 126 p.);

Martin and Allied Families by Lillie M. Grubbs (Columbus, Georgia, 1946. 306 p.); *George Shackelford and Annette Jeter and Their Descendants* by Edward M. Shackelford (Montgomery, Alabama, 1941. 132 p.); and the *Tilghman-Tillman Family, 1225-1945* by Stephen F. Tillman (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1946. 473 p.).

Other genealogies received in recent months include: *Genealogy of the Descendants of Lyman Barber of Newark Valley, New York* by Lulu B. Barber (Brockport, New York, 1944. 60 p.); *Autobiography of George Washington Bean and His Family Records* by Flora D. B. Horne (Salt Lake City, 1945. 377 p.); *Family History* by Henry S. Canby (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1945. 118 p.); *Dow, Ball, Eaton and Allied Families* (New York, 1946. 72 p.); *The Ketel Family* by Sumner E. W. Kittelle (Washington, D.C., 1946. 67 p.); *Pow Family Records* by John S. Kenyon (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1946. 50 p.); *The Ancestry of Annis Spear, 1775-1858, of Litchfield, Maine* by Walter G. Davis (Portland, Maine, 1945. 172 p.); *Thomas Tupper and His Descendants* by Franklin W. Tupper (Boston, 1945. 71 p.); *The Waller Family Record* by Anna W. Sack (Atchison, Kansas, 1945. 74 p.); and *Captain John Whipple, 1617-1685, and His Descendants* by Clair A. H. Newton (Napierville, Illinois, 1946. 69 p.).

Charles County Gentry by Harry W. Newman (Washington, 1940. 321 p.) is one of the recent additions to the society's collection of material on Maryland families. Among other local histories received are *Middletown's Days and Deeds, the Story of 150 Years of Living in an Old Kentucky Town* by Edith Wood (1946. 281 p.); *North Guilford Pioneers* by Ida Palen (New York, 1946. 165 p.); *The Saga of Paddy's Run* by Stephen R. Williams (Oxford, Ohio, 1945. 199 p.); *Central Pennsylvania Marriages (1700-1896)* by Charles A. Fisher (Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, 1946. 90 p.); and *Records of Colonial Gloucester County, Virginia* by Polly C. Mason (Newport News, Virginia, 1946. 146 p.)

News and Comment

"WE OUGHT to double or treble or increase even more the amount of history we now teach, and run a solid block of required social science courses, grouped around history, right through our high schools and colleges, and teach them well." Thus advises Garrett Mattingly of the Cooper Union in an article on "The Use of History," published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July. Since "men are free" and "can choose between alternatives," and the "key to this freedom is the ability to profit by experience," Mr. Mattingly contends, "even savages can profit by attending to history." He points out, however, the dangers involved in making the modern college course in American history an "adventure in political understanding in which only the dullest student can fail to see, if not his own practical interest, at least the practical interest of his community," while the college course in European history is relegated to the realm of the purely "cultural" studies. The "fresh work that is being done in comparative history," he writes, demonstrates without doubt not only that the "United States is a subsociety of the great society of Western Europe," but that "in a very real sense, we are the most European of peoples, because we are the most generalized of Europeans, the freest to express what was fundamental in the European heritage." If we want to know ourselves, and to profit in any sense from the experience that is history, we must come to "understand why the major crises of Europe have always been our crises, and why our destiny must be the same as that of the rest of our great society."

The first of a series of booklets issued by the Library of Congress and "designed to reflect, as they appear, the composition of exhibits commemorative of each of the 48 United States" is occasioned by *Florida's Centennial* of statehood (1946. 36 p.). It contains a catalogue of the rare books, manuscripts, maps, and pictures displayed by the library during the week of March 3, 1945, as well as an address by Senator Claude S. Pepper delivered when the exhibit opened. Closely following this publication is the second of the series—a handsome catalogue of a *Texas Centennial Exhibition* held from December 15, 1945, to April 15, 1946 (54 p.). The introductory address in this pamphlet is by Congress-

man Luther A. Johnson of Texas. There, also, are printed some remarks of Luther H. Evans, librarian of Congress, who comments upon the fact that the great national library of which he is the head is "peculiarly well fitted to take account of anniversaries of national significance," including "those which mark the centenary of a new State in the Union." Midwesterners will be gratified to learn that Dr. Evans announces plans for Iowa and Wisconsin centennial exhibits in 1946 and 1948. It is to be hoped that he also has in mind the Minnesota territorial centennial of 1949, which like the state centennials, might well be marked by an exhibit in the Library of Congress. The beautifully printed and attractively illustrated booklets that serve as permanent records of the centennial displays have a special appeal for thousands of people throughout the nation who cannot view the exhibits in Washington.

"History is the unfolding of the life of humanity—social, religious, economic, educational and political. This unfolding begins in the local community and eventually effects the state and the nation and it should be the purpose of the local historical society to preserve all this for the present and the future." Thus writes Harlow Lindley in an article on "The Organization and Work of the Local Historical Society" published in *West Virginia History* for April. Included is an outline of a local society's objectives and work.

A useful tool for students of history is a "Preliminary Guide to Indexed Newspapers in the United States, 1850-1900," prepared by Herbert O. Brayer and published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September. The guide reveals that indexes are available for hundreds of newspapers, files of which are preserved in thirty-six states, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. It is somewhat disconcerting to find listed only one Minnesota newspaper—the *Minneapolis Journal*—an index for which is owned by the Minneapolis Public Library.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture of Williamsburg, Virginia, has announced that it will provide a limited number of "grants-in-aid of research" to students who have in progress definite projects in the field of American history and culture before 1815. Applications must be received by April 15, 1947, and the awards will be announced on June 1. Information about the grants and application forms may be obtained from the director of the institute.

The story of the origin and development of a major institution of learning is told by Webster P. True in *The First Hundred Years of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1946* (64 p.). This interesting, readable booklet, illustrated with excellent photographs, reminds the reader of the manifold activities of the foundation, and its important influence, especially in the fields of science and art. One looks forward to the time when human history will be treated as systematically and thoroughly as are the other fields, and when there will be a national center for history—long ago proposed—just as there is a National Museum for science and a National Gallery for art.

G. H. S.

A discussion by Jean Delanglez of "The Jolliet Lost Map of the Mississippi" occupies the entire April issue of *Mid-America*. By using five maps prepared in the years from 1674 to 1678 and "based on Jolliet's lost original," Father Delanglez has "tried to reconstruct the map which Jolliet drew from memory after his return to Quebec in July 1674, and which Frontenac sent to France in November of that year." A special section is devoted to each of the "Maps Based on Jolliet's Lost Map," and another deals in great detail with the "nomenclature" of the map. A drawing shows the Randin map superimposed on a modern map of the Mississippi Valley. To the July number of *Mid-America*, Father Delanglez contributes the first installment of an article on "The 'Recit des voyages et des decouvertes du Pere Jacques Marquette,'" in which he examines problems connected with the authorship of the narrative.

Joseph N. Nicollet's exploits as "scientist, professor, author, discoverer of the true source of the Mississippi River," and map maker of distinction are celebrated in a sketch of his career published in the autumn number of the *American Society Legion of Honor Magazine*. His explorations in the vicinity of Lake Itasca, reads this tribute, involved a "journey which in range and importance stands beside the work of the Frenchmen of previous centuries in the American wilderness." In the same magazine appears a sketch of a second explorer whose wanderings took him into the Minnesota wilderness—"John Charles Fremont, Pathfinder of Western Empire."

In an article on "The Tower at Newport," published in the September issue of the *American-Scandinavian Review*, Winfield Townley Scott asserts that "there are impressive reasons for believing it to be the remnant of a church built by Norse explorers and settlers between the 12th

and 15th centuries." Mr. Scott reveals that a bill of sale "mentioning the tower in 1642" was found recently, and that there is an "exciting clue" to a reference as early as 1632; and he presents other evidence which may connect this unusual structure with the era of Norse exploration.

A study of *The Effect of Smallpox on the Destiny of the Amerindian* has been published by E. Wagner Stearn and Allen E. Stearn (Boston, 1945. 153 p.). A number of Minnesota outbreaks of the disease are mentioned by the writers—among the Chippewa of the Leech Lake region shortly after 1800, on the Winnebago reservation in 1860, and on the Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, and Nett Lake reservations in 1900.

The dedication of Isle Royale as a national park on August 27 is the occasion for an article, in the magazine supplement of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 18, about the late Dietrich Lange's interest in this wilderness area. The St. Paul educator, according to this account, spent many a summer on the island, and did much to conserve its natural beauty.

"American life may be symbolized as a continuing debate between Paul Bunyan and Rip Van Winkle," writes Louis Le Fevre in an article on "Paul Bunyan and Rip Van Winkle" appearing in the *Yale Review* for September. The lumberjack hero, according to Mr. Le Fevre, "embodies the drive of impotent mankind for power" and especially "represents the American frontier tradition of titanic material achievement." Rip, on the other hand, symbolizes the "rebellion against drudgery" and the American "desire for ease." The writer asserts that "Class conflict is sharpened by the chasm between Paul and Rip, between men to whom work is a means to power and men to whom work is drudgery."

William G. Le Duc, the Minnesotan who served as commissioner of agriculture during the Hayes administration, figures prominently in Earle D. Ross's survey of "The United States Department of Agriculture during the Commissionership: A Study in Politics, Administration, and Technology, 1862-1889," which appears in *Agricultural History* for July. "With all his prejudices and overenthusiasms," writes Mr. Ross, Le Duc "did much to bring the service both to public and congressional attention and gained a reputation as an administrator that led to a considerable effort to secure his retention by the succeeding administration." Mr. Ross has drawn some of his material from manuscript collections owned by the Minnesota Historical Society, including the Le Duc and the Donnelly papers.

"Great Days of the Grangers" under the leadership of a Minnesota farmer, Oliver H. Kelley, are recalled by Stewart H. Holbrook in the *American Mercury* for August. In one state after another, particularly in the Midwest, writes Mr. Holbrook, the "farmers fell like ripe grain to Kelley's charm and forceful arguments," for the Minnesotan was a "sheer genius as an organizer." His National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was established in 1867; by 1874 "there were more than 20,000 locals in the order, with a total of more than 1,500,000 members." The influence of the Grange upon legislation, particularly as it related to the control of railroads, draws the attention of the author, who notes that among railroad officials who went so far as to admit publicly the need for the so-called "Granger laws" was A. B. Stickney of St. Paul, president of the Chicago Great Western road. Another of Mr. Holbrook's recent articles, published in the *Mercury* for April, reviews the career of Arthur Boose, who is described as "The Last of the Wobblies." One section recalls his activities as a labor organizer for the IWW in Duluth and the Mesabi Range communities in 1916 and 1917.

A study of "The Farmers Union: The Social Thought of a Current Agrarian Movement" is contributed by William P. Tucker to the *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly* for June. The paper, which is based upon a dissertation prepared in the University of Minnesota, deals with one of the most "determined attempts at agrarian reform since the days of the Farmers Alliance."

The "Program and Experiences of a Late Starter," the Maryland War Records Division, are described by its director, Nelson B. Lasson, in the *War Historian* for July. Featured in the August number is an article entitled "Companions in the Great Fight" by S. C. Kohs, director of the bureau of war records of the National Jewish Welfare Board. A "triennial report" on the work of the Indiana War History Commission, by its assistant director, Max P. Allen, appears in the September issue.

In *Arsenal of Democracy*, Donald M. Nelson tells the story of how American production was organized for the war effort (New York, 1946. 439 p.). On the whole, it is a happy story and one which should bring a glow of pride to the reader. Nevertheless, the result was not achieved without friction and mistakes, and these failures should be carefully studied so that their repetition in the future can be avoided. *Arsenal of Democracy* is a valuable book on two counts: it is a notable contribution to the literature

relating to the problems of total, global warfare, and it gives a picture of American industry as a whole which should be useful to the student of public affairs.

R. C. L.

A record of "War Shipbuilding on the Great Lakes" in the Second World War is furnished by Leathem D. Smith in *Inland Seas* for July. Ships built as part of the war program by two Duluth shipyards are listed in this account.

In a volume entitled *Little Wonder, or, The Reader's Digest and How It Grew*, John Bainbridge sketches the early career of DeWitt Wallace, the Minnesotan who established the periodical in 1922. Figuring in the story are the publisher's father, Dr. James Wallace, once president of Macalester College; other members of the Wallace family who lived in St. Paul and received their early training at Macalester; and the Webb Publishing Company, where the younger Wallace received his first experience in the publishing business.

Some of the displays in "The Farmers' Museum in Cooperstown, New York" are pictured in the September number of *Antiques*. With each illustration is a brief explanatory note by Janet R. MacFarlane, who also provides a general statement about this unique museum. She describes the museum, which is administered by the New York State Historical Association, as a "depository for early farming implements of the eastern United States," and for the tools used in making them. In connection with the museum, a typical agricultural village is being created. Among the pictures are views of the museum's cobbler's shop, its collection of cooper's tools, a cheese press, and a fanning mill.

As part of its junior historian movement, the New York State Historical Association conducted a contest last year to which it gave the title "Who's Who Among Yorkers." Miss Mary E. Cunningham of the society's staff describes the contest as follows: "The object . . . was to select the ten students of the schools of the state, junior or senior high, public, private or parochial, who had done the most to promote interest and appreciation of the history of their state and community. Each school was allowed to nominate one candidate, submitting personal data on the candidate and a one hundred word statement as to the qualifications for the honor. So many candidates were entered that it was necessary to make a few honorable mentions as well as selecting the ten winners." A picture

and a sketch of each winner was published in the May number of the *Yorker*, a magazine issued by the association for junior historians, and in addition "each winner received an inscribed and signed certificate testifying to his accomplishments."

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society has issued an illustrated guide to its collections and its activities (1946. 32 p.). It includes brief descriptive accounts of the state historical museum, the library, newspaper and manuscript collections, publications, "educational service" in the form of traveling exhibits and lectures, and "state memorials" maintained by the society, as well as lists of historic houses that have been restored, historic sites and monuments, and archaeological sites.

To mark its ninetieth anniversary, the Chicago Historical Society devotes the spring number of its quarterly, *Chicago History*, to its own story, from its founding on April 24, 1856, to the present. The society's early years, its first building, the "great fire" of 1871 and its effect on the organization, the "revival" that followed, and the buildings erected later to meet the society's ever-growing needs are among the subjects of brief sketches in this issue. The Chicago Historical Society is described as the "oldest of Chicago's museums and libraries," and attention is called to "its relative rank among the historical societies of the Middle West, with only the state societies of Wisconsin and Minnesota antedating it."

A contribution to the history of an important Midwest industry is made in a recent booklet entitled *75 Years of Kansas City Livestock Market History* (1946. 40 p.). It traces the story from 1871, when the "first independent stock yards company to serve all shippers was organized and called the Kansas Stock Yards Company." Supplementing the text is a series of illustrations which pictures strikingly the growth of the Kansas City yards. Included are views of the city's first livestock exchange building, of pens and cattle of the "rangy" type in the yards of 1872, and of the modern yards.

Henry Worrall, a Kansas artist who became widely known "for his portrayal of national life," is the subject of the third article in Robert Taft's "Pictorial Record of the Old West" to be published in the *Kansas Historical Quarterly*. In the late decades of the nineteenth century, Worrall was widely known for his caricatures and illustrations, which reflect the taste and humor of his day. A number of Worrall's drawings are reproduced with Professor Taft's article.

A three-cent stamp commemorating the Iowa statehood centennial "was placed on sale at Iowa City, where statehood was started, on the anniversary of the day that the voters of Iowa territory approved the first state constitution," according to the *Annals of Iowa* for October. The stamp was issued as the result of an appeal by Iowa members of Congress, who also obtained the passage of a special act authorizing the minting of an Iowa coin. The centennial was marked in Iowa City by a week-long celebration ending on the Fourth of July. It was followed by similar celebrations in communities throughout the state, by programs presented in schools and before clubs, by historical exhibits at state and county fairs, and by special centennial editions of Iowa newspapers.

Dr. William J. Peterson has compiled a "Day by Day Calendar of Historical Events in Iowa" for publication in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. The first installment, published in the April number, covers the months from January to June; the second, appearing in July, lists events that occurred from July to December. In every instance, a footnote refers to a detailed source of information about the event listed for a given day. Many of the items included are as significant for Minnesota as for Iowa history. For example, February 10 is distinguished by the fact that on that day in 1806 "Zebulon M. Pike hoisted American flag over Leech Lake post"; and May 10 is the anniversary of the arrival at Fort Snelling in 1823 of the "Virginia," the "first steamboat to navigate the Upper Mississippi."

Under the title "Views and Reviews of Iowa," Luella M. Wright gives some of the highlights of Hawkeye bibliography in the August *Palimpsest*. Guidebooks, autobiographies, county histories, and state histories are enumerated. In the same issue William J. Peterson reviews the story of "A Century of Mail Delivery" in Iowa.

In the *Annals of Iowa* for July, Remley J. Glass reviews briefly the story of the platting of four "Iowa-Minnesota Townsite Towns" in Cerro Gordo County. All are located on a division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad between Belle Plaine, Iowa, and Blue Earth, Minnesota, and all were platted in 1899 and 1900 by the Iowa and Minnesota Townsite Company.

Five evening programs featuring talks by prominent citizens of Wisconsin on the relations of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to the "many branches of Wisconsin life" were arranged by the society for pres-

entation on Tuesday evenings during October. Together they constituted a "Centennial Program" designed to commemorate the society's hundredth anniversary. A special centennial exhibit was displayed in the society's museum from October 1 to November 15. The program included talks on "The Society and the State" by Governor Goodland and on "The Society and the Citizen" by Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry of the state supreme court, October 1; on "The Society and the University" by Dean Mark S. Ingraham of the University of Wisconsin and on "The Society and the Historian" by Professor William B. Hesseltine of the university's history department, October 8; on "The Society and Industry" by Robert Ewens and on "The Society and Agriculture" by Milo K. Swanton, October 15; on "The Society and Public Education" by John Callahan, state superintendent of schools, and on "Why I Am Organizing a Junior Chapter of the Society" by Karen Falk, October 22; and on "The Society's Museum and the State" by William McKern and on "The Society and Visual Education" by Walter Wittich, October 29.

Under the title "Devil-Wagon Days," Dorothy V. Walters, who contributed an article on "Pioneering with the Automobile in Minnesota" to the issue of this magazine for March, 1945, describes early motoring in Wisconsin in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September. Miss Walters records the experiences of some pioneer Badger motorists, tells of legislation that developed to control the new form of transportation, and describes some of the crude automobiles manufactured in Wisconsin before 1910. E. L. Luther's article, in the same issue of the magazine, on "Farmers' Institutes in Wisconsin, 1885-1933," is an interesting contribution to the history of agricultural education. The writer traces a development that had its origin in a legislative act of February, 1885, which "set up in the University of Wisconsin the Department of Farmers' Institutes by which adult farmers could become students of the University in their own communities."

Governor "Peter Norbeck and the Defeat of the Nonpartisan League in South Dakota" is the title of an article by Gilbert C. Fite in the September number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. After he was elected on a Republican ticket, Norbeck "discovered that his chief political strength was among the farmers," and "he immediately turned his efforts toward helping" them. He thus won for the Republican party, according to Mr. Fite, strong support from agricultural groups in 1918, when

in the neighboring states of North Dakota and Minnesota similar support was being given to the Nonpartisan League.

Much information about the livestock industry of the 1880's is to be found in Arnold O. Goplen's detailed review of "The Career of Marquis de Mores in the Badlands of North Dakota," which is published in the January-April number of *North Dakota History*. When De Mores founded Medora in 1883 and established himself on a ranch near by, he was interested chiefly in the slaughtering and transportation of beef. To promote the industry he organized the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car Company—a firm which, Mr. Goplen points out, had several St. Paul men among its officers. The writer brings out the fact that the St. Paul livestock market frequently figured in the business negotiations of the marquis, and at one time he planned to build cold-storage plants in several Minnesota communities.

The "technical processes that were involved in building an early grist mill and the workings of its various parts" are described by Wilfrid Jury in number 10 of the *Western Ontario History Nuggets* published by the Lawson Memorial Library of the University of Western Ontario (1946. 10 p.). The construction of the frontier grist mill, the stones used in grinding grain, and the work and characteristics of the miller are among the subjects touched upon.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The contributions of the varied racial groups that make up the modern state were stressed in a series of nine radio dramatizations broadcast under the title "Cavalcade of Minnesota" over the University of Minnesota station, KUOM, from September 3 to 13. Some of the programs were built about historical events, such as the Sioux War; others were sketched against backgrounds of life in some of the state's frontier communities. All were intended for pupils in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

Folk tales of the Sioux and Chippewa, associated with such places as Lake Minnetonka, Lake Pepin, the Falls of St. Anthony, and the Pipestone quarry, are retold by John Harvey in a feature article published in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 21. The title reminds the reader that "Minnesota Forests Still Breathe Indian Legends." Several pictures from the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society

illustrate the article. The modern Indian settlement at Morton, in the vicinity of the Lower Sioux Agency on the Minnesota River, is the subject of a brief article by David Mason in the *Pioneer Press* magazine for July 28. Featured in the magazine supplement of September 29 is an article by Elliott Tarbell about a group of Chippewa described as "The 'Lost Tribe' of St. Croix Valley." Its members live on the upper reaches of the river in Douglas, Washburn, Burnett, and Polk counties, Wisconsin.

The origin of a celebration staged each year in mid-June by the Indians of the White Earth Reservation is explained by George Selkirk in the *Detroit Lakes Record* for June 13. The writer traces the custom back to June 14, 1869, when the Chippewa held a "Thanksgiving celebration" to mark the first anniversary of their arrival on the reservation. A decade later, he records, groups of Sioux began to visit White Earth in June in order to participate in the celebration.

Three and a half miles of the old Grand Portage trail have been cleared of brush, weeds, and dead trees by members of the North Star Council 286 of Boy Scouts working in co-operation with the Indian Forest Service. Twenty-six scouts and four leaders were engaged in clearing the trail during August, and they plan to continue the work next summer.

"The Collection and Preservation of Local Historical Pictures in the Minneapolis Public Library" are described and explained by Ruth Thompson, who assembled and arranged the collection, in the *American Archivist* for July. Miss Thompson reveals that the library's valuable and unusual collection of local pictures was built about the Edward A. Bromley collection acquired in 1914. As a result of her work, the library's ten thousand pictures are now filed and arranged in such a manner that they can be readily located and consulted by research workers and others.

The June number of the *North Central Quarterly* published by the University of Minnesota North Central School of Agriculture at Grand Rapids is a "Fiftieth Anniversary Issue" intended to commemorate the founding of the school in 1896. Included is a general survey of its growth, sketches of its superintendents, and accounts of some of the experimental work conducted there.

A "Minnesota Mining Chronology" is published in installments in *Skellings' Mining Review* from September 7 to October 5. The earliest entry, that for 1763, calls attention to the treaty by which France ceded

to England all of the present state of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. Overlooked, however, is the treaty of 1783, which gave to the United States, rather than to Canada, the iron-producing ranges of northeastern Minnesota. Ore discoveries, mining developments, and ore shipments are noted in most of the later entries. In the issue of the *Review* for September 28, the first shipment of ore from the Mesabi Range, made at Mountain Iron in 1892, is recalled. A picture showing the "start of stripping operations" accompanies the article.

Before introducing readers of the July–August *Conservation Volunteer* to "Our Newest State Parks," Harold W. Lathrop provides a background for their story by telling something about the Minnesota state park system, which he traces back to 1889. In that year, he records, the legislature provided for the first unit of the present system — Camp Release State Memorial Wayside. Two years later Itasca State Park was authorized. From these beginnings, the state system has grown until it includes fifty-six units, the most recent of which are Baptism River and Nerstrand Woods state parks.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In the September issue of this magazine, the museum of the Chipewewa County Historical Society at Montevideo and the pioneer log cabins it maintains in that city were described (*ante*, p. 263–265). The society played an important part in establishing still another museum in the vicinity — the chapel on the site of the Sioux mission established in 1835 at Lac qui Parle. In 1940 the division of state parks undertook an archaeological investigation of the mission site as the result of the interest of the county historical society and with the co-operation of the Minnesota Historical Society. The actual excavating was done by workers engaged in a WPA project. They found the outlines of the chapel, which was reconstructed on the original site and dedicated in a ceremony arranged by the local society in the summer of 1942 (see *ante*, 23:398). Within the little building, which measures approximately thirty-six by twenty-five feet, are displayed the objects recovered in excavating both the mission site and that of the trading post or fort of Joseph Renville on the lake shore less than a mile away.

The Lac qui Parle exhibits not only supplement those in the county museum at Montevideo, but they serve as reminders of some of the most

significant and colorful chapters in the history of western Minnesota. Two wall cases are filled with articles found on the sites of the chapel and the houses occupied by the missionaries who lived and worked there a century and more ago. Two others contain the objects unearthed on the site of Renville's fort. It is appropriate that the Renville material be displayed in the chapel, for it was in response to the trader's invitation that Thomas S. Williamson, Stephen R. Riggs, and other missionaries to the Minnesota Sioux went to Lac qui Parle.

The displays include many reminders of domestic life at the mission and the fort—bits of china, porcelain, crockery, pressed glass, parts of bone-handled knives, buttons, coins, thimbles, rings, square nails, a fragment of stovepipe, and many similar items. There are tools, such as axes and hoes; and hardware, including hinges, locks, and hasps. Reminiscent of the fur trade that flourished at Renville's post are a steel bear trap, trade beads, fragments of clay pipes, metal bangles, and gun flints. Indian life is represented by arrowheads of flint and steel, a bone flesher used in tanning hides, and bits of pipestone. Marbles, parts of dolls, and portions of other toys serve as reminders that children had a place in the frontier community.

Perhaps more significant than the displays it houses is the chapel itself. Originally the building was constructed of unburnt brick or adobe, but within a year it was covered with clapboards. It has been restored in its second form, with the boards stained a rich brown. Rough wooden benches that serve as pews, a simple wooden altar, a small old-fashioned organ, and display cases are the only furnishings. Near the chapel are markers that call attention to the sites of the houses in which Dr. Williamson and Alexander Huggins lived. On the hilltop back of the little church are located the Riggs and Jonas Pettijohn houses. How the sites were located and excavated is explained in a *Report of the Chippewa Mission Archaeological Investigation* published by the Minnesota Historical Records Survey in 1941.

The lumber and other material used in restoring the Lac qui Parle chapel were purchased with funds raised by private subscription among people and institutions of the vicinity. The work of soliciting funds was undertaken by the Chippewa County Historical Society. It can well take pride in its accomplishment. Both in Montevideo and at Lac qui Parle the society can point to evidences of a historically minded community.

B. L. H.

The Becker County Historical Society announced, in the *Detroit Lakes Tribune* for September 19, that it would award a prize of five dollars to the person who, during the week of October 7, would bring to its museum the "oldest gift of historical value." An additional qualification was made to the effect that the "article must be suitable for display purposes." Officers of the society who are serving during the current year are F. D. Baker, president, Mrs. Della Hoit, vice-president, Alice Braden, secretary, and H. A. Hamilton, treasurer. Miss Jessie Nottage is curator of the society's museum in Detroit Lakes.

The Blue Earth County Historical Society has published an attractive four-page folder in which its origin is described, its purposes are defined, and some of its collections are enumerated. On the first page is a picture of the society's museum in Mankato, with an announcement that this "public institution" is open daily from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. According to the *Mankato Free Press* of July 13, the Blue Earth County society hopes to add substantially to its membership and plans to expand its activities in 1946-47.

Plans for reopening the museum of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd are announced in the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* for September 28. The museum, which was closed during the war years, is now open to visitors on Saturday afternoons. Mrs. Nellie Hazen is the curator.

A pioneer resident of Eden Prairie, the Reverend James Steenson, gave a reminiscent talk about its history before a meeting of the Hennepin County Historical Society held at that place on September 25. The society held its annual summer outing at Minnetonka Mills on June 22, when Mr. Lowell H. Moody of Excelsior spoke on "Steamboats on Lake Minnetonka" and Dr. Grace Lee Nute of the state historical society told of her plans for writing a history of Lake Minnetonka. Some excerpts from Mr. Moody's paper are included in the October number of *Hennepin County History*, the society's quarterly. Under the heading "Tabloid History of Minneapolis," the same issue contains a list of important dates in the history of the Mill City.

The program presented before a meeting of the Fillmore County Historical Society at Chatfield on July 3 included talks by Richard R. Sackett,

field director of the Minnesota Historical Society, Mrs. Bunn T. Willson of the Olmsted County Historical Society, Mrs. Ida Larson of Preston, and Mrs. N. B. Shattuck of Whalan. Mr. Sackett spoke on "The Local Historical Society and Its Functions," giving special attention to the opportunities for historical work in Fillmore County; Mrs. Willson commented on what has been accomplished in Olmsted County; and Mrs. Larson made some remarks about the opportunities for co-operation between the local historical society and the schools.

About a hundred and fifty people attended the annual meeting of the Kandiyohi County Historical Society, which was held in its log cabin museum at Willmar on September 29. The principal speaker was Mr. G. Hubert Smith, curator of the state historical society's museum, who read a paper on "History and the Community."

The feature of a program presented at Traverse des Sioux on July 21 to mark the ninety-fifth anniversary of the treaty negotiated at that place in 1851 was an address by Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. He took as his subject "The Indian Treaties of 1851." The commemorative program, which attracted a large audience, was arranged by the Nicollet County Historical Society.

The Nobles County Historical Society devotes the August number of its *Bulletin* to an article about "Early Worthington" by Willard Crever of St. Paul. The writer's parents were members of the National Colony which founded Worthington seventy-five years ago, and he spent his youth in the frontier community. Much of his narrative is, therefore, based upon his own reminiscences of Worthington. Another account of the colony, written by Mrs. George F. Moore of New York, was read by Mrs. Winnifred S. Clement before the annual meeting of the society, which was held at Worthington on August 18. That the society now has an endowment fund of more than five thousand dollars, most of which was acquired as the result of a bequest from the late J. E. Erickson, was announced at the meeting. Officers elected for the coming year include E. J. Jones of Worthington, president, James Gardner of Kinbrae, vice-president, O. F. Johnson of Worthington, treasurer, and J. P. Hoffman of Worthington, secretary.

A portrait of the late Burt W. Eaton was presented to the Olmsted County Historical Society by the Olmsted County Bar Association in a

ceremony held in the Rochester Chamber of Commerce on September 25. The gift commemorated the fact that Eaton organized the county historical society in 1926 and served as its president from that time until his death in 1941. His contributions and services to the society and to the community were recalled by a number of speakers, including Mrs. Bunn T. Willson, who accepted the painting on behalf of the society. The portrait, which is the work of H. H. Betts, is reproduced in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for September 26. In its issue for September 3, the same paper announces the transfer to the historical society of the records of the Olmsted County War History Committee. To its varied activities, the society has added the publication of a quarterly *Bulletin*. The first number, which consists of three mimeographed pages of news items about the society and notes on local history, appeared on October 15.

The dedication of a marker recording the beginnings of eight Otter Tail County settlements was the feature of a meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society held at Pelican Rapids on September 22. The inscription, which was read by the Honorable Roy E. Dunn, is published in full in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for September 23. There also are listed other markers erected by the society. They were mentioned by another speaker, the Reverend Colvin G. Butler. The Minnesota Historical Society was represented at the meeting by its field director, Mr. Richard Sackett, who made a few remarks about the Otter Tail County society and its work.

Led by their president, Dr. Nuba Pletcher of Faribault, some fifty members of the Rice County Historical Society toured the area between Fort Snelling and Faribault on August 22, paying visits en route to Nininger, Hastings, Northfield, Dundas, and Cannon City. Among the sites of historic interest inspected along the way were the Round Tower at Fort Snelling, the Donnelly House at Nininger, the Ramsey mill at Hastings, an early inn near Hampton, and the Archibald mill at Dundas. At Northfield the tourists paused at the Charles Scofield house to listen to two papers—one on the county historical society's relation to the state society by Richard R. Sackett, field agent of the latter organization, and a second on "Early Northfield Hotels" by Carl L. Weicht, a former Northfield journalist who is now Governor Thye's secretary. At Dundas Mayor C. E. Hummel read a brief paper on the history of the village; at Cannon City a reminiscent talk was given by Dr. N. S. Dungay, who spent his

boyhood there; and at Faribault members of the group visited the Faribault House and heard Dr. Pletcher review its history and Guerdon Allen describe its restoration under the auspices of the Rice County society. Mr. Weicht's paper appears in full in the *Northfield Independent* for August 29, which also carries a detailed report of the tour.

Mr. Louis Enstrom was named president of the Roseau County Historical Society at its annual meeting, which was held at Roseau on July 9. Other officers include Mr. A. H. Fikkan, vice-president, Mr. C. B. Dahlquist, treasurer, and Mr. J. Snustad, secretary.

"Owatonna's Oldest Business Ledger" has been presented to the Steele County Historical Society, according to an announcement in the *Daily People's Press* of Owatonna for August 1. Business transactions of 1859 and 1860 are recorded in the manuscript volume, which was found recently in a discarded desk by E. J. McQuillan of St. Paul.

"The Local Historical Society's Contribution to State and National History" was the subject of a talk given before a meeting of the Todd County Historical Society on August 8 by Richard R. Sackett of the state historical society. The meeting was held in the society's log cabin on the county fair grounds at Long Prairie. Officers elected at the gathering include Mr. H. W. Reineke, president, Mr. Steve Hansmeyer, vice-president, and Mr. James Donovan, treasurer.

In a report read before a meeting of the Waseca County Historical Society at Waseca on July 1, Mrs. F. D. Scholljegerdes and Miss Christine Olson "told of other counties which had interested younger people and school children in the local history of their county or city." The society is working with the Waseca Library in an effort to obtain a building that will house both institutions, according to the *Waseca Herald* for July 4. A recent addition to the society's collections is described in the *Herald* for August 15. It consists of photographs of eighty-seven school buildings that existed in the county in 1928. The pictures were taken by H. E. Suemnicht of Waseca, who presented them to the society.

About sixty people attended the annual picnic of the Washington County Historical Society, which was held on July 20 at Afton in Mr. Tom Cooney's garden. Brief talks were given by the host, whose autobiography was reviewed in a recent issue of this magazine (*ante*, p. 138),

and by Mr. William Downing. The architecture of Stillwater's pioneer homes was the subject of an illustrated talk presented by Mrs. Josephine Lutz Rollins before a meeting of the society held in Stillwater on September 14.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Life in Browns Valley in the 1890's is recalled by George G. Allanson in an article appearing in the *Wheaton Gazette* for July 12. Mr. Allanson relates that he joined the staff of a Browns Valley newspaper in 1890, when the town "was humming with activity in anticipation of the opening of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian Reservation to white settlement." Some of the people he met in the frontier community and the conditions he observed there are vividly described in the present narrative.

That Watonwan "was once the largest flour manufacturing center in Blue Earth county" is brought out by Frank Franciscus in an article about the pioneer settlement near Garden City published in the *Mankato Free Press* for August 16. Special attention is given to the thriving milling business conducted by Charles F. Butterfield in the years following 1857. Included are some reminiscences of H. C. Kraus, who was familiar with Watonwan and its milling facilities in the 1870's.

The co-operative projects developed in the little Mennonite community of Mountain Lake are featured in an article entitled "Mountain Lake Is Different" appearing in the *Midland Cooperator* of Minneapolis for August 14. Mention is made of the creamery, the oil association, a farmers' elevator, a seed growers' association, and various other commercial and municipal projects. Interviews with a few of the surviving pioneers who went to Mountain Lake with the original settlers of the 1870's are recorded in connection with the story of the founding of the community.

The two final booklets in a co-operative study of Red Wing have been published by the University of Minnesota Press as numbers 10 and 11 of a series entitled *The Community Basis for Postwar Planning*. Phyllis P. Harris and Ruth E. Boynton contribute a study of *Public Health and Medical Care in Red Wing and Goodhue County* (23 p.). Professor Roland S. Vaile, who inaugurated the series in 1944 with *Red Wing Looks Ahead*, now concludes it with a general survey entitled *Red Wing and the Postwar Challenge* (38 p.). The entire survey, in which Red Wing was con-

sidered as a typical American community, is reviewed by Julius Duscha in the magazine supplement of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 22.

Minneapolis' Nicollet Avenue is described by Walt Raschick as the "First Bridge to the West" in one of a series of articles on "Famous Streets" appearing in *Holiday* for September. The street's "history is that of the Middle West, whose goods and people it carried across the first Mississippi bridge," writes Mr. Raschick, who also explains how the street received its name. Early and modern pictures of Nicollet Avenue appear with the article.

The 1946-47 program announced by the Cambridge Community Library Club is devoted to the "Study of Minnesota." The speaker for the opening meeting, on September 3, was Mr. Richard R. Sackett, field director of the Minnesota Historical Society, who took as his subject the "Pioneer Impulse in Minnesota History." Included in the season's plans are programs on "How Minnesota Became a State," on the state's industries, on its government, and on institutions and colleges.

The history of a local co-operative creamery at Truman is traced back to 1900 in an article published in the *Truman Tribune* for June 27. The Land O'Lakes organization, with which the Truman creamery is associated, is the subject of a second historical sketch in the same issue of the *Tribune*.

"Famed Names" on the early registers of the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul reflect the fact that it once was considered the "finest west of Chicago," according to an illustrated article by Kathryn Gorman in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for August 19. The writer records that the hotel, which was opened in 1885, was built by Dennis Ryan, who "had made millions in silver mining in the West." Some of the prominent guests who have been entertained there are pictured with the article.

An entire section on "Pioneer History" is included in the "Victory Jubilee Edition" of the *Hibbing Daily Tribune*, issued on June 29 in connection with the community's fiftieth anniversary celebration (see *ante*, p. 272). There are to be found brief outlines of the political history of the village and the township in which it is located; reviews of its progress in education, public utilities, and the like; a sketch of the local iron mining industry; and numerous reminiscent narratives. Elsewhere in the edition

appear reports of the Hibbing bus line that grew into the nation-wide Greyhound system, of the origin and growth of the local newspaper, of sports and recreation, of library facilities, of the removal of the village twenty-five years ago to make way for a new mine, and of Hibbing's participation in the Second World War.

Many spectacular incidents in the "Story of Chisholm" were recalled in a series of radio programs presented by the Chisholm Chamber of Commerce over the local radio station each Tuesday following May 14. Buildings standing in Chisholm in 1903 were described on June 11; the growth of the community was reviewed on July 30; and the forest fire which destroyed the city in 1908 was recalled on September 3. Following the broadcasts, the radio scripts have been published in the weekly editions of the *Chisholm Tribune-Herald*.

How a Minnesota community contributes, both in musicianship and support, to its symphony orchestra is explained by DeWitt John in an article entitled "From Dinner Pail to Oboe" appearing in the magazine section of the *Christian Science Monitor* for September 21. The account tells of the Duluth Symphony Orchestra, which was founded in 1932, and which has since made rapid progress under the able direction, first, of Paul Lemay, and, later, of the Finnish conductor, Tauno Hannikainen. Business and professional men, laborers and salesmen, teachers and students, as well as representatives of the varied racial groups that populate northeastern Minnesota make up the personnel of this unusual orchestra, according to Mr. John.

A recent booklet commemorating the *Diamond Jubilee of Consecration, Church of St. Joseph, 1871-1946* (54 p.) is more than a church history, for it sketches the story of a parish against a background of German Catholic settlement in central Minnesota. The narrative makes it clear that the guiding spirit of the movement of people into the area, as well as their religious leader, was Father Francis Pierz, the missionary priest who served natives and settlers alike. His "glowing description" of the country attracted the first settlers to the vicinity of St. Joseph in 1854, according to this account, and in the years that followed he visited the new community as regularly as possible. Among the sources of information used in preparing the narrative are Father Pierz's baptismal records, where he listed children baptized at what is now St. Joseph in the 1850's.

The training of Army Air Corps students on one Minnesota college campus is the subject of a mimeographed *History of 87th College Training Detachment*, which records the story of St. John's University at Collegeville in the Second World War (107 p.). From March, 1943, to March 1944, nearly a thousand aviation students attended classes at St. John's.

The summer colony founded in the 1850's at Frontenac by General Israel Garrard and members of his family is recalled by Helga Freeman in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of August 11. There she reports a "Garrard Reunion" that attracted to Frontenac during the summer of 1946 descendants of the original owners from many parts of the United States and Europe. Two of the original Garrard houses on Lake Pepin, Dakota Cottage and Winona Cottage, still are owned by members of the Garrard family.

The beginnings of Episcopal church work in Minnesota are recalled in a booklet issued by the Ascension Episcopal Church of Stillwater for its *Centennial Observance* on June 7, 1946 (16 p.). The story of the parish is traced back to the summer of 1846, when the Reverend Eleazer Greenleaf conducted services in private homes and stores of the new settlement on the St. Croix. The parts played in the development of the church by such pioneer leaders as James Lloyd Breck, Bishop Jackson Kemper, and Bishop Henry B. Whipple are mentioned by Mrs. George V. Bancroft and her collaborators, who survey its history.



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