

## Some New Books in Review

*Portrait for Posterity: Lincoln and His Biographers.* By BENJAMIN P. THOMAS. (New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1947. xii, 329 p. Portraits. \$3.00.)

During the more than eighty years that have passed since the death of Abraham Lincoln scores of articles and books concerning him have poured from the press — reminiscences, partisan defenses, objective biographies, impressionistic sketches. The Lincoln theme has attracted former intimates during circuit-lawyer and presidential days, political associates, collectors of Lincolniana, journalists, professional historians. From such collective endeavors a "portrait for posterity" has emerged, but it is neither inflexible nor final, and its details are constantly blurring or achieving sharpness and salience. Today the Lincoln bibliography has so proliferated that it rivals that of Shakespeare, Washington, or Napoleon; and interest in the man is so sustained that it is now possible to publish a book about the men who wrote books about Lincoln. Benjamin P. Thomas' volume is an examination of the motives, attitudes, methods, and publishing difficulties of the major biographers of the sixteenth president.

Mr. Thomas has diligently searched the correspondence and the publishing records of the men who essayed at various times to write the life of Lincoln. He has given a full account of the inception of the chief volumes and a brief but keen estimate of their value. He has also revealed how the biographies in the course of more than half a century ceased to be personal and adulatory and gradually became more discerning, more analytical, more judicious in their sifting of evidence. The gratifying result of all this spate of work is the emergence of Lincoln from a welter of abuse, accusation, innuendo, and indiscriminate eulogy with greater stature than ever. He is no longer a superhuman giant idealized beyond all credibility, but a genuinely great leader distinguished for his honesty, candor, tolerance, patience, understanding, and foresight.

Not every Lincoln biography is discussed in this volume. Emil Ludwig's life is dismissed in a sentence, Edgar Lee Masters' opinionated book is completely ignored, and Lord Charnwood's study, which the author terms the best single-volume biography of Lincoln in existence,

fails to receive extended analysis. On the other hand, full chapters are given to Josiah Holland, Ward Lamon (whose book was ghost-written by Chauncey Black), John G. Nicolay and John Hay, William H. Herndon and Jesse Weik, Ida Tarbell, William E. Barton, Albert J. Beveridge, and Carl Sandburg. Probably the chief merit of *Portrait for Posterity* is its author's acute evaluation of each of these volumes.

Holland's life, the first significant Lincoln book, appeared in 1866, and reflected its author's moralistic and uncritical attitude. Lamon's book was immensely indebted to the manuscripts and other data collected by Lincoln's law partner, William H. Herndon; it handled Lincoln's paternity and early life rather bluntly and aroused a storm of vituperation. Herndon himself took issue with Lamon and Black. Nicolay and Hay's ten-volume history appeared in 1890, was meticulous and complete, but was sometimes invalidated by the authors' preconception of Lincoln's greatness. Ida Tarbell combined an instinct for original research with a flair for popularizing which stood her and the readers of *McClure's Magazine* in good stead. Dr. Barton, investigating fully Lincoln's religion, his ancestry, his legitimacy, contributed much to the Lincoln canon but was frequently guilty of redundancy and padding.

To Mr. Thomas the most satisfactory biographies yet published are those of Albert J. Beveridge, even though the author's death left it unfinished, and Carl Sandburg. Beveridge's passion for facts and his indefatigable labor in checking newspapers, legal documents, and Congressional journals resulted in the most correct record of Abraham Lincoln so far produced. Sandburg's life, impressionistic, written in a strangely incongruous but often poetic style, occasionally erroneous in detail, but signally keen in interpretation, succeeded in a way which both puzzles and pleases professional historians.

To the Lincoln enthusiast or specialist *Portrait for Posterity* is indispensable. To the general reader its appeal can only be moderate. Mr. Thomas has accomplished his special task admirably, although his consistent failure to give dates for his quotations from newspapers and periodicals is a serious defect.

JOHN T. FLANAGAN

*Les explorateurs célèbres.* Edited by ANDRÉ LEROI-GOURHAN. (Genève, Lucien Mazenod, 1947. 367 p. Illustrations.)

Scholars from many lands have joined hands under the editorship of M. André Leroi-Gourhan to bring together in *Les explorateurs célèbres*

the results of the most recent research on the great explorers of the world. Ranging in time from the ancients to Admiral Byrd, this encyclopedic volume is arranged in thirteen sections, each introduced by a general essay on the area, age, or type of exploration included.

Particularly challenging is M. Leroi-Gourhan's introductory essay, "The Psychology of Exploration," in which he suggests the origins of the heroic conception of the explorers and the evolution of knowledge about them. We have, he believes, passed from myth, through historical fiction, and toward the presentation of the explorer as a three-dimensional man. Today's writers need to go beyond the stereotyped pattern of a name, two dates, a profession, an itinerary.

Students of Northwest history will want to note the section on the explorers of North America written by Canadian, French, and American historians. Jean Delanglez, Marcel Giraud, Harold A. Innis, Dan E. Clark, and Grace Lee Nute have contributed short, critical sketches that are a manifestation of the hopes for the volume expressed by the editor in his introduction. Miss Nute's book on Radisson and Groseilliers, the subjects of her sketch, was published in 1943 by the American Historical Association as *Caesars of the Wilderness*.

This well-illustrated volume has a chronological table of explorers, an ample index, and maps. It is a valuable work of reference as well as a stimulating collection for continuous reading.

LUCILE M. KANE

*Legends of Paul Bunyan.* Compiled and edited by HAROLD W. FELTON.  
(New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. xxi, 418 p. Illustrations.  
\$5.00.)

Twenty-two years ago James Stevens published a flavorful collection that sang of the prodigious exploits in the North Country of Paul Bunyan and his famous blue ox. Almost immediately *Paul Bunyan* went into several editions and was hailed by some critics as an outstanding contribution to American folklore. With great show of candor, Mr. Stevens' introduction said that "American loggers below the Border" made Bunyan a true hero, invented Babe, and peopled mythical logging camps with "astonishing minor heroes." Mr. Stevens affirmed also that Paul Bunyan had become a genuine legendary hero by 1860, when Bunyan yarns were being told in logging camps of the Northwest. Unfortu-

nately, Mr. Stevens failed to document his statements with evidence. Indeed, some scholars felt that the entire introduction to the 1925 *Paul Bunyan* was only a sly "talking around" calculated to obscure rather than to reveal. The tales themselves were highly polished and literary, showing little of the rough, coarse texture of homespun narration. In short, they did not sound as if lumberjacks had told them.

Now Mr. Stevens contributes another introduction to another anthology of Bunyan tales. Once again, he hedges a bit on the origin of the legends, although he does admit frankly that he does not know who originated the tales or when they were started. He continues to leave the impression, however, that the yarns were told in lumber camps. But he continues to offer no evidence. Indeed, the careful scholar can not be sure that a single story printed in Harold W. Felton's anthology of Bunyan legends actually stemmed from authentic lumbering sources.

Instead, therefore, of a volume of genuine folk stories revolving around Paul Bunyan, Mr. Felton has collected sophisticated, synthetic tales written in the folk manner by a variety of people. There are "interpretations" of the Bunyan theme as artificial as the shoddy drinking emporiums of northern Minnesota that title themselves "Paul Bunyan Saloon" or "Paul Bunyan's Dine and Dance"; there are excerpts from the writings of James Stevens and Esther Shephard; there are selections from the yarns of Charles E. Brown; and there is a hodge-podge of verse and imagination by other men of letters who have bent the Bunyan theme to their own purpose. But there is little of the genuine folk within the volume—the language is not of the people, the approach is not the people's, and the themes are not earthy and salted with a people's humor.

Yet Mr. Felton's collection, despite all criticisms which may be directed against it by the folklore purist, possesses merit. Certainly, it brings together most of the better stories in the Bunyan cycle. No one can deny that it catches the magnificent spirit of the American imagination at work. It carries the overtones of boisterous exaggeration so characteristic of much of our country's folklore, and it reveals those happy, carefree traits common to nineteenth-century folk humor. It will serve as an excellent introductory reader for those who are interested generally in leafing through a sheaf of Bunyan hero yarns. Even if the scholar has deep doubts concerning the essential authenticity of the sto-

ries, he will approve enthusiastically of Mr. Felton's comprehensive bibliography. Lavishly illustrated and beautifully printed, *Legends of Paul Bunyan*, no doubt, will have tremendous popular appeal, bringing enjoyment to many who never before have had access to a Bunyan anthology.

PHILIP D. JORDAN

*The Study and Teaching of American History* (The National Council for the Social Studies, *Seventeenth Yearbook*, 1946). Edited by RICHARD E. THURSFIELD. (Washington, D.C., The National Council for the Social Studies, 1947. xviii, 442 p. Cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$2.00.)

Several years of planning and effort went into the production of this volume. It would have made its appearance even without the *New York Times's* intimation of inadequacy in the teaching of American history, but it serves as a response, a second response, to that challenge. Like the report on *American History in Schools and Colleges*, it renews one's confidence in the leadership of the field. There is a readiness to recognize weaknesses, if weaknesses there be; there is a stern demand that the highest standards of scholarship, pedagogy, and idealism be kept aloft.

*The Study and Teaching of American History* contains the viewpoints of thirty-two educational leaders — all teachers of American history or professors engaged in the work of training teachers of history. These thirty-two followed the editorial guidance of Richard E. Thursfield of Johns Hopkins University. The unity of the volume bespeaks able delineation of goals.

There are seven sections and a summary. Section 1 tells of the small place which American history had in the schools of our lands in early years, of how that place grew to the present dominant position, and of possibilities for future development. Most potent possibility for the future is the growth of a new interpretive emphasis: the ideal of one world. American history is peculiarly adapted to do this, since many diverse national streams merged to form the one great river which is our history.

Section 2 deals with changing interpretations growing out of scholarly research. Even lay folk will find these six discussions stimulating. Perhaps of greatest value to the teacher is the listing of scholarly writings of recognized worth. Here is a guide for the building of libraries and for

promotion of enrichment reading. This latter feature was emphasized to a point where, at times, it seemed that the interpretive element was undermined. The question may also be asked: If in a field like "The Frontier and the West" the discussion is handled by a historian who has himself been an active participant in the "fight" on interpretations, is it possible that an unbiased presentation could result?

The next four sections give to the classroom teacher and the curriculum builder the latest thought on teaching techniques, the use of audio-visual aids, biography, community resources, historical method and primary sources, the testing program, the relationship of history to its allied subjects, and that all-important problem of articulation of the program of American history on four levels—middle grades, junior high, senior high, and college. On this last point there is recognition of the worth of the suggestions made by the Committee on American History in Schools and Colleges, analysis of new aspects of the problem, and a common acknowledgment of the need of continued study on a nationwide basis.

Section 7, on the preparation of teachers, is a kind of charter which institutions engaged in the training of teachers would do well to ponder seriously. It is a plea for more adequate grounding in subject matter and for such an arrangement of major and minor requirements in our colleges as will give rich familiarity with history and with its related subjects as well.

Paramount hope of the National Council of the Social Studies in publishing this *Yearbook* was that it should come to the attention of the great majority of classroom teachers of American history in both the elementary and secondary field and effect a raising of the level of instruction in this all-important field. It is a tool, however, which should prove invaluable to many other educators, to college professors of history, to public school administrators. As a representative of a teachers' college, I bespeak the appreciation of many who will use this volume in a score of ways as they seek to train future teachers of American history.

It may be of interest locally that three Minnesotans contributed articles to the *Yearbook*: Horace T. Morse and George H. McCune of the University of Minnesota, and Carlton C. Qualey of Carleton College, who was recently appointed superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

THEODORE L. NYDAHL

*History of Agriculture in Ontario, 1613-1880.* By ROBERT LESLIE JONES.  
With a foreword by FRED LANDON. (Toronto, The University of  
Toronto Press, 1946. xvi, 420 p. \$4.25.)

In many respects the story of Ontario agriculture bears a striking resemblance to that of Minnesota agriculture. There was the same transition in both regions from a primitive, self-sufficient economy, influenced somewhat by the Indian background, through a period of excessive reliance on a cash staple—wheat—to a stage in which a diversified and mature agricultural system dominated. Climatic factors were similar also, in that the relatively short frost-free season discouraged corn and winter wheat production and rendered difficult the keeping of livestock through the winter. Further, the forested regions in both localities held back the expansion of a farm population and presented soil types unsuitable for profitable tillage. And, as everywhere, market conditions were a matter of paramount concern. There were differences naturally, brought about mainly by Ontario's position outside the United States, yet the similarity was so great that Minnesotans should find the history of Ontario agriculture of real interest.

Professor Jones suggests that this history can be broken down logically into five periods prior to 1880. The first he labels the pre-Loyalist period, "a day of small things" when Indians and French-Canadians were the main farmers. Next came the "pioneer period," dating from the time of the Loyalists till about 1830. It was essentially a period of self-sufficiency, isolated clearings, and log cabins. Next, during the 1830's and 1840's, came the age of the wheat farmer. Mills and grain dealers were then within easy reach and money flowed fairly freely, but the weaknesses of a colonial economy based on a single staple were also in evidence. The fourth division fell roughly between 1850 and 1866. Dominating this decade and a half was the influence of the American market, thrown open by the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Having an excellent outlet to the south, the Canadian farmer prospered. Production was diversified, farm machines were introduced on a large scale, and railroad mileage was expanded. Then in 1866 the treaty was abrogated and the fifth period began. Trade with the United States changed somewhat, wheat growing on the old scale passed out of the picture, dairying developed, and agricultural settlement extended to its natural geographic limits. Ontario farmers moved westward to Manitoba and even to Minnesota. By 1880 "the raw and economically weak province of the eighteen-thirties and

eighteen-forties had grown into the mature and strong one of the days of the National Policy."

Professor Jones has done an excellent job. His work reflects years of careful research, thoroughness, and an appreciation of how good agricultural history should be written. It makes us wish we had similar studies for every agricultural region in the United States. From the scholarly point of view there is scant reason to criticize the volume. A complete and critical bibliography, listing secondary materials, official and private records, contemporary works of travel and description, newspapers, and agricultural periodicals and related publications, is included; and equally appreciated by the scholar is the fact that the footnotes are given at the bottoms of the pages where they are readily accessible. If the book has any flaw it is the absence of a good map of Ontario. Such a map would be a handy tool for the reader trying to visualize the locations and relative positions of places and areas mentioned in the text.

MERRILL E. JARCHOW

*Ebenezer, 1847-1947: Memorial Souvenir of the Centennial Commemoration of Dutch Immigration to the United States Held in Holland, Michigan, 13-16 August 1947* (Netherlands Information Bureau, *Booklets*, no. 15). Prepared for the Centennial Commission of Holland, Michigan, by HENRY S. LUCAS. (New York, The Netherlands Information Bureau, 1947. 40 p. Illustrations.)

This booklet was addressed primarily to people of Dutch ancestry in America who in 1947 at Holland, Michigan, celebrated the centennial of the beginnings of nineteenth-century Dutch immigration to the United States. The possessive adjective "our" is used frequently and indicates the commemorative character of the booklet. The purpose of the booklet has also caused documentation to be eliminated. The fact that the author is a distinguished scholar in European history, however, places the scholarship of the booklet beyond question and admits it to the list of reliable histories of immigrant groups in the United States. A careful reading of the text and an examination of the numerous excellent illustrations fortify one's conviction that here is no antiquarian commemorative pamphlet. It is to the credit of the Centennial Commission of Holland that it placed the preparation of this booklet in the hands of a competent scholar, and it is to be hoped that other anniversary committees will follow this sound practice.

The booklet presents the story of the coming of the Dutch to the United States, beginning with the small group led by Dominie Albertus Christiaan Van Raalte which in 1847 established the Holland colony. Succinct descriptions are given of the coming of other Dutch groups, both Protestant and Catholic, to communities in several states. Notable among the Dutch settlements, apart from the extensive colonies in Michigan, were Pella in Iowa, Oostberg, Cedar Grove, and Little Chute in Wisconsin, and South Holland and Roseland in Illinois. A large section of the booklet is given over to translations of twenty-fifth anniversary (1872) addresses by leaders of the Holland and Zeeland settlements in Michigan. The addresses of Dominies Van Raalte and Van der Meulen are really brief histories of the establishment of the pioneer Michigan colonies, and they are therefore virtually documentary in character. The translations are effectively done. The booklet's concluding pages give some indication of the expansion of the original colonies and the wide distribution of the Dutch in the United States. It is to be hoped that Professor Lucas' work on this booklet will lead him to prepare a definitive volume on Dutch immigration to the United States since 1847.

CARLTON C. QAULEY

## The Historical Scene

THE "FREEDOM TRAIN," which began a year-long, nation-wide tour at Philadelphia on September 17, the one-hundred-and-sixtieth anniversary of the adoption and signing of the Constitution, will reach Minnesota in the spring or early summer, according to present plans. The tour was arranged by the American Heritage Foundation; it is sponsored by the United States department of justice; the Association of American Railroads has developed the routing system for the train and made available the lines and services of various railroad companies; and the American Association for State and Local History is making the local arrangements and undertaking to integrate the nation-wide tour of the train with local history. The arrival of the Freedom Train in each community will be preceded by a week of special activity stressing the importance of the American heritage of democracy and civil liberty; it will be known as "Rededication Week." In Minnesota the train will visit St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Brainerd, St. Cloud, and Willmar, according to plans now formulated. Displayed in the train's three exhibition cars are documents ranging chronologically from a letter written by Columbus in 1493 to the charter of the United Nations, signed in 1945. When the train reaches their state, Minnesotans will have an opportunity to see in a single display such important original documents as the Mayflower Compact of 1622, contemporary manuscript copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, Washington's own copy of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the original manuscript of the "Star Spangled Banner," the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, the Northwest Ordinance, the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, and a group of manuscripts relating to the Second World War.

That "the teacher who today attempts to interpret a novel or a poem in an historical vacuum is as anachronistic as the farmer who attempts to cut a wheat field with a sickle" is the opinion of John T. Flanagan, who reveals how "A Student of Literature Looks at History" in the September number of *Michigan History*. He hastens to add, however, that "similarly the historian who refuses to accept the values of art, either as refulgence or documentation, is culpable." Dr. Flanagan, a

member of the English faculty in the University of Illinois who is a frequent contributor to this magazine, in the present essay ventures to suggest "that literature and history are and should be Siamese twins, one and inseparable." He believes that "Each is necessary to the very existence of the other. Each infuses the other with fresh blood, with life itself. Cut the bond which connects them and both languish and pale. Indeed more rather than less co-operation is needed between the two fields, more recognition of the special contributions of each, more mutual respect and sympathy among the practitioners of the two disciplines." The paper here published was read before a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Columbus, Ohio, on April 24, 1947.

The five novels that preceded *Main Street* are examined by Professor Flanagan in an article entitled "A Long Way to Gopher Prairie: Sinclair Lewis's Apprenticeship," published in the autumn number of the *South-west Review*. Mention is made not only of the Minnesota novelist's writings, but of his life in Sauk Center, at Yale, in cities on both coasts, and in various small communities of the Midwest. Among his early ventures in print unearthed by Dr. Flanagan is a romantic tale, "The Way to Rome," published in the *Bellman* of Minneapolis in 1911. "The road to Rome is certainly more than an ocean removed from the highway leading to Gopher Prairie," remarks Dr. Flanagan.

To fill the need "for a list of state archival agencies to which archivists and other users could turn for ready reference," Lester J. Cappon publishes a "Directory of State Archival Agencies" in the *American Archivist* for July. In the same issue appears Raymond Douville's "Short Sketch of the Archives of Three Rivers," which has been translated for publication in the *Archivist* by Grace Lee Nute of the Minnesota Historical Society's staff. The value for historians of the American West of the archives of this Canadian community is indicated in Mr. Douville's statement that "The history of many great explorers and coureurs des bois, such as Radisson, Jolliet, Nicolas Perrot, Pepin, etc., cannot be complete if the Three Rivers archives of notaries and our records of civil status are not consulted."

The important Gerrit Smith Miller manuscript collection in the library of Syracuse University is being catalogued and arranged in order to make it available to students and writers. It consists of the personal

papers of Peter Smith, who was a business partner of John Jacob Astor; of Smith's son, Gerrit Smith, a "philanthropist and reformer"; and of the latter's grandson, Gerrit Smith Miller, the "founder of the Holstein cattle industry in the United States." The manuscripts include letters, account books, pamphlets, journals, and miscellaneous papers for the century from 1780 to 1880. The university acquired them by gift from the late Gerrit Smith Miller in 1828.

A lengthy *History of the American Medical Association*, edited and largely written by Dr. Morris Fishbein, has been published to mark the centennial of the organization (Philadelphia, 1947). Arranged to give a year-by-year account of the varied activities of the most influential medical society in the United States, the volume is based largely upon its transactions and the minutes of its meetings. Included also are biographical sketches of its presidents, three of whom — Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, and Dr. E. Starr Judd — were Minnesotans.  
C.M.N.

What made of "The Speech of the Pioneers" a language both "expressive and colorful" were the words, phrases, and expressions which they themselves coined and which grew out of the incidents and experiences of their daily lives," writes Edward Everett Dale in the summer number of the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. The pioneer, he asserts, "was no diplomat. He used words to reveal rather than to conceal his thoughts." The resulting speech "expressed the thoughts which had to do with his work and play and all the experiences and incidents of daily life and from it may be gleaned an understanding of the heart and mind of the individual himself."

Examples of "Frontier Humor," culled by Ann Woodbury Hafen from the first five volumes of the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, are printed in the *Colorado Magazine* for September. In that paper, which began publication in the spring of 1859, the compiler found such proverbs as "There is no Sunday west of the Missouri River," and such definitions as "Ice cream — saucers of cold comfort."

"A legend while he lived, a legend still in death," and "a great genius and the Titan of Western railroading" are some of the picturesque descriptive terms employed by Stewart H. Holbrook in the *American Mercury* for July, where he tells how "Jim Hill Built an Empire." The story of Hill's early years in St. Paul, of his associations with Norman

W. Kittson, Donald Smith, and others, and of the beginnings of the Great Northern system here set forth by Mr. Holbrook is a familiar one. New to some readers, however, is Mr. Holbrook's belief that Jim Hill "held ideas about civilization that were similar to and antedated those of Frederick Jackson Turner." The writer thinks it "improbable that any other railroad man on the American scene had the imagination and ability combined in Jim Hill."

The question of "Paul Bunyan—Hoax or Hero?" is reopened by Ed Crane in the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* for September 7. This writer contends that the "evidence is pretty conclusive that [Archie D.] Walker, member of one of the first families of Minneapolis, is responsible for Paul Bunyan," for in 1914 he "suggested Bunyan as an advertising theme." At that time Mr. Walker was secretary of the Red River Lumber Company, which published as an advertising pamphlet a now famous booklet about Paul Bunyan by W. B. Laughead. Few earlier references to the gigantic lumberjack have been found in print. Another recent contribution to the controversy is "A Sauk Rapids Version" by W. H. Everest, published in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* under the title "The Tall Tale of Paul Bunyan."

In an article on "Manitoba," published in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for September, R. O. Macfarlane sketches the "Historical Background" of Minnesota's neighbor to the north. Various interests that linked the two areas are mentioned, including the Red River trails and the cart trade that passed over them, steamboating on the same stream, and the railroad that eventually connected St. Paul and Winnipeg. Among the illustrations is a reproduction of a sketch by Peter Rindisbacher showing Swiss, German, and Scotch colonists at Red River.

A detailed history of *The Progressive Movement of 1924* by Kenneth Campbell MacKay has been published by Columbia University as number 527 of its *Studies in History, Economics and Public Law* (New York, 1947. 298 p.). A few Minnesota newspapers are among the sources used by the writer, and he gives some attention to the Farmer-Labor convention held in St. Paul in the spring of 1924.

A condensed version of Dr. Grace Lee Nute's book on *The Voyageur*, prepared by the author, is published in the *Catholic Digest* for August. In eight pages Miss Nute gives the gist of her volume of nearly three hundred pages published in 1931.

"Articles of permanent bibliographical value" which were published in the "Book Week" section of the *Chicago Sun* for May 4, 1947, have been given a "more enduring form" by the Newberry Library in *A Midwest Bibliography*, a pamphlet issued as a "supplementary number" of the library's *Bulletin* (48 p.). In its original form, the section of the *Sun* is reviewed *ante*, p. 276.

### NEWS FROM THE STATES

An unusual chapter in the life story of a prominent Minnesotan — General William Gates Le Duc of Hastings — is reconstructed for readers of the August *Atlantic* by his daughter, Alice Sumner Le Duc, who publishes a unique series of letters in her possession under the title "The Man Who Rescued 'The Captain.'" The importance of the "rescue" becomes evident when one learns the identity of "The Captain," for he was none other than Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. Seriously wounded in the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, Holmes was helped from the field by Le Duc, who took him to a near-by house, dressed his wound, gave him opium, and notified his famous father, Dr. Holmes, of his son's plight. This led to the journey in search of the captain which Dr. Holmes reported in the *Atlantic* for December, 1862. It resulted also in a long correspondence between the Holmeses, father and son, and General Le Duc. The delightful letters that were addressed to the general from Boston, as well as several that he himself wrote to Dr. Holmes, are quoted in the present article. The last of the letters, signed by Justice Holmes, was written in 1902. The house that General Le Duc built at Hastings is the subject of an illustrated article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 7. The author, Sara Schouweiler, calls attention to some of the "distinguished visitors" entertained there in the 1870's, as well as to the recently published correspondence of its owner.

The results of archaeological investigations conducted on Bear Creek in Fillmore County, and on Crane, Sand Point, Namekan, and Kabetogama lakes in St. Louis County are described by O. R. Steffens, John Kammerer, and C. O. Lindberg in the July number of the *Minnesota Archaeologist*. To the same issue, Mr. G. Hubert Smith, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, contributes a discussion of "Trade among the Dakota" Indians, and a summary of an address on "The Kensington Stone" presented by Professor Konstantin Reichardt before a joint meeting of the Minnesota Archaeological and Minnesota

Historical societies in June. Excavations conducted during the past summer in the vicinity of Lake Minnetonka by a group of student archaeologists under the direction of Dr. Lloyd A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota are reported in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 20 and the *Minnetonka Pilot* of Mound for July 24.

Readers of the *M. A. C. Gopher* for July are reminded that long before white men settled in Minnesota, the Indians of the state had names for many of its lakes and other geographic features. Under the title "The Indians Had a Name for It," Edgar Crane tells of the efforts of the Ojibway-Dakota Research Society to determine the native red men's names for Minnesota's lakes and rivers. The reports of this organization are being filed with the Minnesota Historical Society.

Much of a recent report on *The Indian in Minnesota*, prepared for Governor Youngdahl by his Interracial Commission (1947. 80 p.), relates to the contemporary status of the red men in the North Star State. There are, however, sections on the Sioux and the Chippewa, their early contacts with white explorers, traders, and settlers, treaties and land cessions, and the like. Two useful chapters retell the story of the Minnesota Indian as "A Ward of the Government" and under the "New Federal Policy" instituted by the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934. A brief statement about each Indian reservation in the state is included, and five "Indian communities" located in southern Minnesota are described.

Interest in the Sioux War of 1862 was renewed during the past summer, when the eighty-fifth anniversary of the tragic outbreak was marked throughout the Minnesota Valley, as well as in other areas involved in the conflict with the Indians. At New Ulm, in the heart of the country raided by the red men, the anniversary was observed for an entire week. The commemorative events began on August 11 with the dedication of a stockade similar to that built in 1862 for defense against the Indians. Parades on August 13, 15, and 17, a threshing party in which a steam thresher of the 1880's was demonstrated, special historical exhibits at the Brown County Fair, a radio broadcast over a local station, and numerous articles and reminiscent letters in the *New Ulm Daily Journal* and the *New Ulm Review* were other features of the celebration. Rich in material, printed and pictorial, about the Indian War, the early history of New Ulm, and the pioneers who settled there is a special edition of the *Journal*, consisting of twenty-eight pages, issued on August 8 to com-

memorate the anniversary. The causes of the massacre were examined by Ruth Kinsey in a feature article appearing in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 10; the *Minneapolis Star* called attention to the anniversary by publishing from August 11 to 16 a series of simulated dispatches sent from the scene of the massacre by W. K. Mickelson of New Ulm; and the *Willmar Daily Tribune* gave space in issues published from August 18 to 27 to a narrative by Don Miller in which Sioux War events of special interest for Kandiyohi County were featured.

The boundary surveys and negotiations that resulted in the Northwest Angle are reviewed by Earl Chapin in a feature article entitled "Iron Ranges in Minnesota by Mistake," published in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 20. Several modern photographs of the Lake of the Woods country accompany the article. The same area of Minnesota is the background for another article by Mr. Chapin in the *Pioneer Press* magazine for September 28. It deals with Ka-Ka Gesick, the "Last Medicine Man of the Chippewas" who still live on the Lake of the Woods.

Twenty Boy Scouts from Duluth and ten from Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario, camped for ten days in August near the site of old Fort Charlotte while they worked at clearing the historic old Grand Portage trail. They continued the work done in the summer of 1946 by twenty-six scouts and their leaders, who co-operated with the Indian Forest Service in clearing three and a half miles of the nine-mile trail. Low brush and weeds have now been cleared from most of this early road, and dead trees have been cut and removed along the sides. It is expected that the work, which has been directed by Mr. Harry Bartelt, executive of North Star Council 286 of Duluth, will be completed next summer. A group of Duluth businessmen generously financed the work done during the past season.

Reminiscent of "Early Days of Railroading in the Northwest," particularly in Minnesota, is an article by James C. Morrison appearing in the August number of *The Constructor*, the official publication of the Associated General Contractors of America. The writer, who was long associated with the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul, saw that city for the first time in 1857. His reminiscences, written in 1906, include accounts of the first Minnesota railroad, constructed in 1862, of the lines extending westward from St. Paul that were built in the 1860's and

1870's, and of the growth of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road under the leadership of James J. Hill. The present article is drawn from a longer manuscript narrative in the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. A number of interesting pictures of early railroad construction work were supplied for use with the article by the firm of Foley Brothers of St. Paul, which used them in the extensive history of that business, *Seventy Years: The Foley Saga*, published in 1945.

A chapter is added to the story of the state's logging railroads in the August issue of the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*, which carries an article entitled "Minnesota Rail Logging Passes." Therein is reviewed the story of the roads "originally constructed to tap the forest resources of northern Minnesota and to transport them to the large pulp, paper, and saw mill operations of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. at International Falls." The recent removal of a single track extending from Little Fork to the vicinity of Craigville "foretells the end of an era in logging," asserts the writer of the present narrative. Detailed statistical information about the lines used in the past by the paper company, with dates of operation and their length in miles, is included in the article. The dismantling operations are the occasion for an article about the same logging railroad in the *Mesabi Daily News* of Virginia for August 15. The accounts supplement the survey of "Minnesota Logging Railroads" contributed to this magazine in 1946 by J. C. Ryan (see *ante*, 27:300-308), and they give additional details about many of the lines mentioned by that writer.

A section of the "Development of the Lumber Industry in Minnesota" appears in a recent publication of the state division of forestry, E. G. Cheyney's *Forestry in Minnesota* (1947. 31 p.). There the writer surveys briefly the history of an important Minnesota industry, from the construction of the first sawmill at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1821. Other sections deal with some of the disastrous forest fires that have swept the state, the "establishment of the Minnesota Forest Service," and the setting aside of national and state forests.

The history of the Minnesota state division of mines and minerals is traced in *Skellings' Mining Review* for October 18, which describes the new building erected at Hibbing to house the division. According to this account, the "administration of State lands and minerals was under the

jurisdiction of the State Auditor until 1933," when the present division became a part of the department of conservation.

A recent contribution to the history of agricultural education in the North Star State is *4-H Club Story: Origins and Early Growth of the Work in Minnesota* by Theodore A. Erickson (52 p.). The author writes from first-hand knowledge, since he was "state leader in 4-H Club work in Minnesota" from its beginnings in 1913 until he retired in 1940. He reviews the "Origin of 4-H Club Work," discusses the "Development of Leadership," describes the "Scope of the Program," and explains the "Methods Used and Their Development." Anyone who is searching for information about county agricultural agents and the development of their work in Minnesota, about farmer's institutes, about the 4-H Club building on the Minnesota State Fair grounds, about the annual Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul, and about numerous related subjects should turn to this booklet.

Brief historical notes on places in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Paul—cities in which the Garden Club of America held sessions of its 1947 annual meeting—are included in an attractive bound volume issued to serve both as a program and a souvenir of that occasion (Minneapolis, 1947. 47 p.). Members of the club met in Minneapolis and St. Paul from June 25 to 27, and they saw homes and gardens at Lake Minnetonka and White Bear Lake as well as in the cities themselves. A general historical sketch of the upper Northwest serves as an introduction to the booklet, and there are notes on Lake Minnetonka, St. Paul, Fort Snelling, and the Sibley House.

That an item reminiscent of the career of Colonel Josiah Snelling, for whom the fort at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers was named, is to be found in the library of the Indiana Historical Society is revealed in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for July. It takes the form of an autograph inscription in a rare volume—an 1811 edition of Zadok Cramer's *The Navigator: Containing Directions for Navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers*. Apparently Snelling, then a captain in the Fourth United States Infantry westward bound to join General William Henry Harrison in the Tippecanoe campaign, sent the book to a friend from Pittsburgh, for there, on August 1, 1811, he inscribed it as follows: "We sail to morrow, at Ravalle beating. Thinking you would be pleased with a plan of my Rout, I send you this

book, being a better account of the River than I could give you." The note is signed, "J Snelling."

Dr. William J. Petersen has been named superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa, succeeding Miss Ethyl E. Martin, who resigned. As the author of a volume on *Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi* (1937) and of various articles on river history, Dr. Petersen is widely known in Minnesota as well as in Iowa. His contributions to this magazine include articles on "Steamboating on the Minnesota River" (*ante*, 11:123-144), on "Steamboating in the Upper Mississippi Fur Trade" (*ante*, 13:221-243), and on "The Rock Island Railroad Excursion of 1854" (*ante*, 15:405-420).

Beginning with its June issue, *Michigan History* devotes a section to "Michigan Folklore," which is intended to "give space to news about folklore events, comments by folklorists about their activities, and short articles on folklore." The initial section is devoted to notes about a recent meeting of the Michigan Folklore Society and other activities in the field, prepared by Dr. Richard M. Dorson. In the folklore section for September, Aili Kolehmainen Johnson publishes some "Finnish Labor Songs from Northern Michigan." Minnesotans will be interested to know that in the June number of *Michigan History*, Milo M. Quaife examines "The Kensington Myth Once More." The writer reviews critically the publications of Hjalmar R. Holand on that controversial subject, giving special attention to Mr. Holand's most recent book, *America, 1355-1364*, published in 1946.

Among the publications issued to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the Mormon migration of 1847 and the founding of Salt Lake City by Brigham Young and his followers is the attractive catalogue of the *Centennial of the Settlement of Utah Exhibition* (Washington, 1947. 72 p.). The display, which was on view in the Library of Congress from June 7 to August 31, was opened by Senator Arthur V. Watkins of Utah. His address on that occasion is published in the catalogue, and in it are reproduced some of the rare manuscripts, maps, pictures, and other items displayed. Commemorating the same centennial is a booklet published by the Utah Centennial Commission under the title *This Is the Place* (29 p.). There are presented reviews of Mormon church history and of the story of Utah settlement. A large number of excellent pictures and

a map showing the "Route of the Mormon Pioneers" illustrate the pamphlet.

An attractive publication issued in commemoration of the Wisconsin centennial of 1948 is a *Wisconsin Calendar* for the centennial year, which has been published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Featured are fifty-six photographs of historic sites and typical scenes in the state. Important dates in state history, holidays, and special events are noted on the calendar, which also provides space for daily engagements. The calendar, which is priced at a dollar, may be purchased from the society.

Professor Henry S. Lucas, who edited a document on "Early Dutch Settlement in Minnesota" for the June issue of this magazine (see *ante*, p. 120), contributes an account of "The Founding of New Amsterdam in La Crosse County" to the September number of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. The writer tells in great detail of a little group of Frisians who emigrated in 1853, were shipwrecked in the Bahama Islands, sailed up the Mississippi, and eventually found permanent homes on the east bank of the river near La Crosse. It is of interest to note that a few families crossed the river and bought land in Houston County, Minnesota. In the same issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* is a discussion of "The Turner Thesis: A Historian's Controversy" by J. A. Burkhart, who "brings together the historian's 'pros and cons' of the Turner frontier thesis" in this paper.

## HISTORY IN THE COMMUNITY

The centennial of the founding of Anoka was the occasion for a three-day celebration held in the community at the junction of the Mississippi and Rum rivers from July 16 to 18. The event commemorated the beginning of settlement following the building of a trader's house on the site in 1844. Numerous articles about Anoka's history were published in the local newspapers before and during the celebration. The *Anoka County Union* for July 11, for example, includes an article on Rum River logging by T. G. J. Pease, and a sketch of Wesley J. Springer, a former boom master at Anoka. Elaborate historical displays arranged in the windows of local stores are described in detail in the *Union* for July 18. Material for several of the displays was furnished by the Anoka County Historical Society. In connection with the celebration, the

Anoka Centennial Committee issued a profusely illustrated booklet, containing the official program and various articles about the history of the locality (47 p.). Included are brief sketches of county and city history, a description of "Business Establishments of the Gay Nineties" by Bernard Witte, a sketch of "Anoka's Military History," and notes on various Anoka County villages. Many floats and other features of historical interest were included in a parade held in Anoka on July 18; it was seen by some twenty-two thousand spectators, according to the *Anoka Herald* of July 23.

An elaborate parade, historical exhibits in store windows, and numerous articles about local history in Brown County newspapers were among the features of a seventy-fifth anniversary celebration staged at Sleepy Eye from July 18 to 20. The earliest settlers on the site were Hyacinth St. Coutourier and other French-Canadian traders, according to the *New Ulm Daily Journal* for July 18. The same paper, in its issue for July 21, tells the story of Chief Sleepy Eye and explains how the community that bears his name became his burying place. The issue of the *Sleepy Eye Herald-Dispatch* for July 10 is a "Diamond Jubilee Edition," with numerous articles about community history. The celebration receives considerable attention in the issues of the same paper for July 17 and 24.

With a three-day celebration opening on August 1, the village of Norwood marked its diamond jubilee. Articles about the history of the community, calling attention to the occasion, appeared in the *Norwood Times* throughout August and September. The issue for August 1, for example, includes an article by Ernest Meyer on the "Early History of Norwood" with a picture of the settlement as it appeared in 1874.

To commemorate the exploits of the community's pioneers, a granite monument was unveiled at Franconia on July 13, when members of the local old settlers' association gathered for their ninth annual picnic and reunion. The Washington County Historical Society was represented by its president, Mrs. Henry J. Bailey. The history of Franconia, which was founded in the early 1850's and became an important St. Croix Valley lumbering town, is reviewed in an illustrated feature article published in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 6.

The founding of Hawley in 1873 was recalled in a celebration held from July 4 to 6. On the final day G. S. Hauge spoke on the history of

the community — a topic that is exploited also in the *Hawley Herald* for July 3 and 17 and in the *Clay Sunday Press* of Moorhead for July 5. The latter is a "Diamond Jubilee Edition" issued in honor of the Hawley anniversary. A history of Hawley, which has been appearing in installments in the latter paper since March 9, is completed in the issue of August 9.

The earliest permanent settlers on the site of Grand Marais are mentioned in an article by Robert F. Gerber in the *Cook County News-Herald* of Grand Marais for July 17. When they arrived in 1871, the writer relates, the area could be reached only by boat or by trail, and the only industries were trapping and fishing. A wagon road built between Duluth and the Pigeon River in 1879 gave the new village an outlet by land to the south.

The history of the Masonic order in a Minnesota community is well covered by Carl Zapffe in a booklet entitled *Seventy-five Years, Aurora Lodge No. 100, Brainerd, Minnesota, 1872-1947* (53 p.). The background of lodge history is traced in reviews of "Setting the Stage" and "The Organizing Period." Beginning with the 1870's, however, there is a detailed survey by decades of the growth of the fraternal order in Brainerd. The booklet is particularly useful for the biographical sketches of local Masons and the membership lists that it contains.

Entries from an early register of the Hubbell House of Mantorville are quoted in an article about the history of this frontier hotel in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for August 4. The account reveals that the hotel was established in 1854 by J. B. Hubbell, who began business in a log cabin measuring sixteen by twenty-four feet. Its present owner, Mr. Paul J. Pappas, acquired the old register with the building.

The recollections of a pioneer Norwegian woman who settled with her family near Rushford in 1854 are published in installments in the *Cottonwood Current* from June 27 to July 25. The narrative recounts the experiences of Mrs. Sondre Reishus as they were related and recorded by her son, Gunder Reishus. An ocean voyage of 1843 from Norway, an overland trip to Milwaukee, life in the Muskego and Koshkonong settlements in Wisconsin, and migration to southeastern Minnesota are pictured in this interesting reminiscent account.

That Governor Lucius F. Hubbard and Colonel William Colvill were among the early editors of the *Daily Republican Eagle* of Red Wing is

brought out in the issue for September 4, which commemorates the paper's ninetieth anniversary. Various other local papers have been combined with the original *Republican* of 1857 to create the present sheet, according to this account.

Under the title *Minneapolis Yesterdays*, the McGill Lithograph Company of Minneapolis has reprinted fifty-seven advertisements originally published in the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* from November 1, 1944, to January 3, 1947 (59 p.). Each describes briefly an event that drew special attention to the city, such as the Republican national convention of 1892; tells about a spectacular local building, bridge, or monument; or features a local organization, such as the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. The resulting booklet is an attractive addition to the historical lore of the Mill City.

An early Houston County newspaper, the *Spring Grove Posten* published by Sven H. Ellestad from 1880 to 1882, is the subject of an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 17, where the successors of the little Norwegian sheet also are described. The newspaper now published in the village, the *Spring Grove Herald*, had its origin as the *Spring Grove Weekly* in 1891, according to this account. With the article are reproduced a front page from an early issue of the *Posten* and some of the quaint wood cuts used to illustrate the paper. That Ellestad published a brief history of the village in the first issue of the *Posten* is reported in the *Herald* for September 25, which publishes his article in a translation made by his niece, Mrs. Clara C. J. Torvik of San Diego, California. It is accompanied by a letter in which she reveals that she has a copy of volume 1, number 1 of the *Posten*, dated April 15, 1880.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society is the occasion for the publication of a history of that organization and of the local fair in the *Western Guard* of Madison for August 15. The first county fair, according to this account, was held in the village of Lac qui Parle in October of 1873.

A historical program on July 27 and displays of pioneer materials in local store windows were features of a four-day celebration held at Litchfield from July 26 to 29 to mark the community's seventy-fifth anniversary. A talk on community history by Sam G. Gandrud was included on the program of July 27. So great was the interest evidenced in the store-window exhibits, that the *Meeker County News* of July 29 pub-

lished a news item stressing the need for a county historical museum and suggesting quarters in which one might be opened by the local historical society.

To commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, the railway village of Shelly in Norman County staged an elaborate celebration on July 19 and 20. A detailed history of the community, which was platted in 1896 on an extension of the Great Northern Railroad running from Halstad to Crookston, appears in the *Norman County Index* of Ada for July 10.

That the town of Oronoco in Olmsted County has never been incorporated is brought out by Earl Chapin in a feature article about the community appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 14. The writer reviews some of the early history of the town, telling of the settlers who built a dam and a mill there in the 1850's, of the flour mill that prospered there in the 1870's, and of its fame as a summer resort in more recent years.

The history of Fertile in Polk County, which marked its sixtieth anniversary early in October, is reviewed in the *Fertile Journal* for September 25. The town site was platted on May 6, 1887, according to this account, which points out that the first settlers located in the vicinity eight years earlier.

The Hunt house on Territorial Road in St. Paul is designated as a "House with History" in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 3, to which Edith Brown Kirkwood contributes a feature article about its past. It was built, the writer relates, in 1875, to replace an earlier structure that burned. Daniel Hunt, the builder, farmed the adjacent property, now only a block from University Avenue in the heart of a busy industrial district; his daughters are still living in the house. The author of the present account notes that "members of the St. Anthony Park Area Historical Society hope that the Hunt house may be preserved as it is today to give the generations to come a peep into the region's past home life." With the article appear some excellent views of the house and portraits of its original owners.

Margaret E. More is the author of a detailed "History of Eveleth" which appears as the chief feature of a "50th Anniversary and Homecoming Edition" of the *Eveleth News-Clarion* issued on July 31. Shorter articles are devoted to such topics as church and lodge history, local

women's organizations, including a Slovenian group, the story of the local press, the work of the Girl Scouts, the "Five Fitzgerald Brothers Rise to National Fame in Motor Bus Transportation Field," the local library, and various mining operations in the neighborhood of Eveleth. Many interesting and appropriate pictures illustrate the edition. The Mesabi Range city marked its golden anniversary with a four-day celebration held from July 31 to August 3.

From the days of the Indian and the fur trader to the era of the Second World War, the history of St. Cloud was reviewed in a pageant presented in the Stearns County city on July 31. The script, which was prepared by Miss Myrtle Bacon, took account of such local influences as the Benedictines, the Southern element in the pioneer population, and later settlers of Swedish and Polish origin; it depicted the spectacular career of Jane Grey Swisshelm; and it gave emphasis to the importance of the granite quarries in the growth of St. Cloud.

A church history that is also a contribution to community history is Gertrude B. Gove's *History of the First Methodist Church, St. Cloud, Minnesota*, issued to commemorate its ninetieth anniversary (35 p.). The beginnings of Minnesota Methodism as well as the organization of the St. Cloud congregation are recounted in the opening section, which traces the story to 1863. The narrative is divided into ten sections and is treated chronologically. Church records and minutes and the correspondence of pioneer members are among the sources of information used by the author.

As the first of a series of articles on "Library History," *Minnesota Libraries* presents in its September issue a historical sketch of the Owatonna Public Library. Special attention is given to gifts received by the library, beginning with a bequest of 1896, and to its art and music collections.

Packed with information about the community and its history is a special "Historical Section" of the *Morris Tribune*, published with the issue of September 19 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Morris. Business conditions in the pioneer town of the 1870's are recalled in a narrative based upon the reminiscences of an early merchant, N. A. Nilson, and recorded by his granddaughter, Mrs. T. A. Glass; the history of the city's newspapers is reviewed; the West Central School of Agriculture is the subject of a sketch by Theodore

Fenske; the post office, the schools, and other local institutions are viewed in the light of their history; and a large number of illustrations supplement the text. The anniversary was commemorated also by a three-day program, extending from September 19 to 21. A "Parade of Nations," reflecting the national groups that settled Stevens County, was staged in the grandstand of the Stevens County Fairgrounds as a feature of the two final days of the event. That the anniversary gave emphasis to the need for a county historical society is brought out in an editorial appearing in the *Tribune* for September 19. The numerous historical displays arranged in the Morris Armory under the supervision of Mrs. F. A. Hancock and in the windows of local stores suggest the possibilities for a historical museum in the community, the editor asserts.

The early history of Waseca County was recalled in a pageant staged at Vista in connection with a community celebration held from July 4 to 6. Scenes from the pioneer days of the neighborhood, with frontier settlers as the leading characters, were reproduced in the performance.

The issue of the *Monticello Times* for September 11 is a ninetieth anniversary edition, containing articles on the history of the paper and the community. Special mention is made of the first editor, G. M. Kenton; and the career of C. A. French, who published the paper from the 1880's to 1934, is reviewed in some detail.

### LOCAL SOCIETIES AT WORK

Duluth was the scene of the seventeenth annual meeting of the North Shore Historical Assembly, which was held on August 2 with representatives of the Cook, Lake, and St. Louis County historical societies and the Thunder Bay group of Canada participating. Dr. Richard Bardon, president of the St. Louis County Historical Society, presided. The program included papers on the "Reserve Mining Company's Taconite Plant at Beaver Bay" by W. K. Montague of Lake County, on "Community History" in the rural schools of Cook County by Olga Soderberg, on "Peat in St. Louis County" by Robert L. Fitzgerald, and on "Charles E. King" by Mrs. Ernest H. Reeves of the Thunder Bay Historical Society. In connection with the assembly, the St. Louis County Historical Society arranged the formal opening of its new museum building on East Superior Street in Duluth, where about a hundred and sixty visitors were received on the afternoon of August 2. The museum's open house was followed by a dinner and the program described above.

The need for a local historical society in Benton County is stressed in the *St. Cloud Sentinel* for August 14, which calls attention to the county's rich historical background and suggests possibilities for exploiting it. If the county is to play its part in the Minnesota Territorial Centennial of 1949, it must have a local historical society, the writer asserts.

A long list of displays placed on view in the museum of the Chippewa County Historical Society at Montevideo on the evening of July 29 are described in detail in the *Montevideo American* for August 1.

Miss Olga Soderberg of Grand Marais was elected president of the Cook County Historical Society at a meeting held in Grand Marais on July 11. She succeeds the Reverend Oswald Johannes. Other officers of the society are Mrs. Harry Sloan of Tofte, vice-president, Mrs. Peter Allard of Schroeder, secretary, and Mrs. Oscar Sundquist of Hovland, treasurer. Miss Soderberg, who is county superintendent of schools, represented the society at the North Shore Historical Assembly in Duluth on August 2, when she read a paper on community history in the rural schools of Cook County. Her paper appears in full in the *Cook County News-Herald* for September 18. The Cook County society is planning to entertain the North Shore Historical Assembly at Grand Portage in connection with the Minnesota Territorial Centennial celebration in the summer of 1949.

During the summer months, the museum of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd was open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. Mrs. Nellie Hagen, the curator, was in charge. Pictures of some of the articles on display appeared in the *Brainerd Daily Dispatch* for July 19.

The two-story building formerly occupied by the *Preston Times* has been purchased by the Fillmore County Historical Society and is being remodeled for use as a museum.

The Hennepin County Historical Society held its annual summer picnic at Excelsior on June 21, when Mr. Dana W. Frear, president of the society, and Mr. Lowell H. Moody spoke on the early history of the community. Members of the society visited Excelsior once more on September 13, when they joined in a tour of the Lake Minnetonka area conducted under the joint auspices of that organization and the state historical society. To promote the work of the Junior Historians in Hen-

nepin County, the society has appointed a committee of which Mr. Edward Haynes is chairman. A note on the "Junior Historian Movement" appears in the October number of *Hennepin County History*.

"Making History" was the subject of a talk by the Reverend George Schweikert given before members of the Jackson County Historical Society who gathered in a park at Jackson for their autumn picnic meeting on September 28. Among other speakers on the program was the secretary of the society, Mr. Edward Lafot, who explained its work. At the county fair, from August 21 to 24, the society's work was reflected in a special booth in which a display of pioneer objects was arranged. The Jackson County Society, which was organized in October, 1946, now has a hundred and sixty members, according to the *Oakabena Press* of October 21.

Histories of Manyaska Township by Louella Schroeder and of the village of Welcome by Mrs. Earl Welcome were included in a program presented before the sixteenth summer meeting and picnic of the Martin County Historical Society on August 31. About a thousand people were in Welcome for the meeting, the first of its kind since 1941. The program was opened by Judge Julius Haycraft, the society's president; Mrs. J. A. Nightingale, its vice-president, presided. Special historical editions of the *Welcome Times* were issued in advance of the meeting, on August 21 and 28. The earlier number presents several brief items about local history, including some "Reminders of Pioneer Days," a note on the origin of the village name, a sketch of the *Times*, and an account of early schools in the vicinity. Some early Martin County pictures are reproduced in the issue for August 28. The meeting is reported in detail in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for September 1, which includes a list of pioneer objects displayed in the Welcome store windows in connection with the event.

The president of the Olmsted County Historical Society, Mr. Ernest H. Schlitgus of Rochester, announced plans for his organization's participation in the Minnesota Territorial Centennial of 1949 in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* of July 29. A committee of fifteen members was named to handle local arrangements.

Members of the Rice County Historical Society who participated in its summer tour on August 19 retraced the route followed by the James-Younger gang in their escape from Northfield after the bank robbery of

1876. A picnic lunch on the campus of St. Olaf College opened the tour. This was followed by a short program. Participating were Mr. W. W. Pye of Northfield, who retold the story of the bank raid; and Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, who spoke on "The Minnesota Territorial Centennial: What We Are Celebrating in 1949."

A paper on the Albers and Schrader families of Union Lake, read by Miss Eileen Schrader before a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society in May, was published in the *Northfield Independent* for July 10.

At its annual meeting, which was held in St. Cloud on October 2, the Stearns County Historical Society elected as its president Mr. Glanville Smith of Cold Spring, who is widely known for his delightful informal essays. Other officers chosen at the same time included Mr. William S. Weber, vice-president, Miss Dora Perry, secretary, and Mrs. George Friedrich, treasurer. The society has expressed its eagerness to participate actively in the Minnesota Territorial Centennial celebration of 1949.

The text of a talk on the history of Todd County, given by Rudolph Lee before a meeting of the Todd County Historical Society at Long Prairie on July 13, appears in the *Long Prairie Leader* for July 17. The farming and dairying activities of the late Peter Wester of Eagle Valley were reviewed at the same meeting by Oscar Nelson of Clarissa.

As a prelude to the state-wide Minnesota Territorial Centennial celebration of 1949, the Washington County Historical Society is planning to mark the centennial of the territorial convention held in Stillwater in August of 1848. A committee, of which Mr. E. L. Roney is chairman, has been appointed to prepare a program and make plans for the celebration.

### CENTENNIAL NEWS

As preparations for the Minnesota Territorial Centennial progress and take definite form, they will be reported briefly in this section of *Minnesota History*. Members of the centennial staff now at work in the Historical Building are named *ante*, p. 300. Inquiries and other correspondence about centennial matters should be addressed to the centennial director, Mr. Julius M. Nolte.

A syllabus of Minnesota's territorial history, for use by study clubs and other groups, is now in preparation. It will cover such topics as

exploration, the Indians, military posts, missions and missionaries, settlement, pioneer life, transportation, education, politics, and economic growth. A list of references, calling attention to readily available printed materials, will be included. The syllabus will be mimeographed and will be distributed free of charge. Anyone desiring a copy should send his request to the director of the Minnesota Territorial Centennial, Historical Building, St. Paul.

Suggestions for the participation of grade-school pupils throughout the state in the centennial celebration of 1949 are made in a mimeographed bulletin "To Elementary School Teachers of Minnesota," prepared and distributed by the school committee of the Minnesota Historical Society. Included is a bibliography of books and articles about Minnesota history, appropriate for a reading program for teachers and pupils. The bulletin was originally mailed to local and county superintendents of schools; requests for from six to a thousand copies have since been received from individual communities and schools.

The Minnesota Territorial Centennial staff will undertake to complete the survey of historic buildings and sites in Minnesota begun by WPA workers before the Second World War. Work on the survey is now under way, and a careful compilation of county and township sites is being made. As lists are completed, they are sent to local historical societies for corrections and additions. Many of the sites and structures listed will be marked during the centennial year, in accordance with plans now being formulated.

Mr. Carolus G. Anderson of St. Paul has been named publicity and information director of the Minnesota Territorial Centennial. Mr. Anderson was graduated from Hamline University in 1940, and he has had experience as a journalist and reporter with the *St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the sales publications of B. F. Goodrich in Akron, Ohio.

Plans for a centennial art exhibit were discussed and to some extent formulated at a conference held at the Center for Continuation Study on the campus of the University of Minnesota on August 27. About sixty people from communities in various parts of the state attended the meeting, which opened at 10:00 A.M. The first speaker, Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, explained the significance of the 1949 centennial and suggested the role that the

county historical societies can play in arranging an art exhibit. Mr. Julius Nolte, who spoke next, expressed the hope that the art committee will produce a permanent contribution to the state's cultural resources. The need for research in the little-known field of Minnesota art history was stressed by Mr. Norman Geske of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. He outlined the many possibilities for the study and display of painting, sculpture, and architecture in the Twin Cities and in the smaller communities of the state. A general discussion, which was continued after a pause for lunch, followed. Among those who participated were Mrs. Ruth Lawrence of the University of Minnesota gallery, Mr. Russell Plimpton of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, and Mr. Nolte, who suggested some of the ways in which art exhibits might be taken into the state's rural areas.

An agricultural committee of the Minnesota Territorial Centennial has been named, with Dr. J. O. Christianson of the Minnesota School of Agriculture as chairman and seventeen additional members representing all sections of the state. At a recent meeting, they formulated plans for the participation in the centennial of rural residents in each of Minnesota's eighty-seven counties.

The Duluth Chamber of Commerce has appointed a centennial committee to draft plans for the city's participation in the Minnesota Territorial Centennial of 1949. Its members met with Mr. Julius M. Nolte, director of the Territorial Centennial celebration, in Duluth on September 16. On behalf of the centennial, Mr. Nolte attended regional meetings of the League of Minnesota Municipalities held in September and October at Bagley, Warren, Coleraine, Elk River, Mankato, and Rushford.

### THE LAKE MINNETONKA TOUR

About two hundred and fifty people participated in a historical tour on September 13, arranged jointly by the Minnesota Historical Society and the Hennepin County Historical Society to exploit the Lake Minnetonka country. Although the tour was the twenty-first held under the auspices of the state society, it was the first occasion of its kind since 1942, when Fort Snelling was the scene of a summer meeting (see *ante*, 23: 267). Restrictions on travel made such conventions impossible during the war years. Now that they have been lifted, the state society has resumed the annual tours inaugurated in the summer of 1922.

Perfect weather added greatly to the pleasure of the tourists who gathered at the museum of the Hennepin County Historical Society in Minneapolis at 9:00 A.M. for the trip to one of Minnesota's earliest summer resorts. The first stop on the shores of lovely Lake Minnetonka was made at Wayzata, where the village hall provided a meeting place. There Mayor Craig H. Shaver, whose grandfather settled at Minnetonka Mills in 1852 and whose father was born and raised near the lake, welcomed the visitors. He was followed by Judge Kenneth G. Brill, president of the state society, who introduced Mr. Dana Frear, president of the Hennepin County organization. He told something of the pioneer history of the Minnetonka region, stressing the role played by members of the Shaver family, and welcomed the tourists to Hennepin County and Lake Minnetonka.

The tour then followed the lake shore to the beautiful Minnetonka Beach residence of Mr. Bergmann Richards, a vice-president of the Minnesota Historical Society. On the spacious porch, overlooking colorful gardens and a wide lawn stretching toward the lake, the tourists gathered to hear an interesting and appropriate program of talks. After welcoming his guests, Mr. Richards introduced Mr. Welles Eastman, who recalled some childhood experiences of the 1890's on Lake Minnetonka and told an entertaining story about James J. Hill and the Great Northern station at Wayzata. Dr. Grace Lee Nute of the state historical society's staff spoke next, taking as her subject "Impressions of an Historian-to-be of Lake Minnetonka." She drew largely upon material recently assembled for a forthcoming history of the lake which is now in preparation for publication by the Minnesota Historical Society. Miss Nute's stories of experiences rising out of her search for information, as well as of explorers, settlers, travelers, and pleasure-seekers in the vicinity, indicated something of the wide interest that the full story of the lake is likely to have. Following Miss Nute on the program was Dr. Lloyd A. Wilford, archaeologist in the department of anthropology in the University of Minnesota. He described in detail excavations conducted in the Minnetonka area during the past summer by a group of students working under his direction. Later in the day, the tourists saw some of the materials discovered by these archaeologists in local Indian mounds, for they were on display in the window of a bank at Mound.

The luncheon session, at which Judge Brill presided, was held at the Minnetonka Country Club. He introduced to the audience Dr. Carlton

C. Qualey, the newly appointed superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, who was making his first appearance before a meeting of that organization. In order to give his listeners a picture of the Lake Minnetonka country in the 1850's, Mr. Qualey read extracts from a contemporary narrative written by Edwin Whitefield after a trip from St. Anthony to the lake in 1856. With his own illustrations—for Whitefield was a skilled artist—his account was published in *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* in the following year. The next speaker was Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, dean of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota and a vice-president of the Minnesota Historical Society. Taking as his subject "The Saga of Saga Hill," he told the story of his own boyhood experiences in a Lake Minnetonka summer colony near Spring Park founded in 1885 by a group of Norwegian-American teachers, ministers, and other professional men. With his entertaining and charming tales of fishing expeditions, boating parties, encounters with gypsies, summer visitors, and the like, Dean Blegen held his audience spellbound. He furnished convincing proof that the historian must recognize the importance of the simple lives of the people—of what he designates as "grass-roots history."

Following Dean Blegen's talk, the visitors went to Excelsior, where they gathered in the picturesque Trinity Episcopal Church for the final session of the day and where the history of this interesting structure was reviewed by the Reverend Horton I. French. There was ample evidence that the tourists had enjoyed the day and that they would look forward with enthusiasm to future summer meetings of the Minnesota Historical Society.

### FOR MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY USERS

The society can now add to the list of writers of fiction who have exploited its rich resources the name of Sinclair Lewis. During the fall months, Mr. Lewis made his headquarters in the Historical Building while gathering material for his first historical novel. Some outstanding Minnesota pioneers will figure in the work, which will have a Minnesota setting. Another novelist who has made recent use of the society's collections is Herbert Krause. He is planning a novel with an international setting in the Red River Valley of the fur-trade era, and he reports that he found fascinating background material in the society's library and manuscript division. An author who is engaged in writing a history of

frontier art, Professor John Francis McDermott of Washington University, St. Louis, visited the society in September, when he spent several days examining the work of pioneer artists in the society's collections and assembling material about their careers. To promote his project, Dr. McDermott received a Newberry Library Fellowship in Midwestern Studies.

The Forest Products History Foundation of the Minnesota Historical Society has issued as number 1 of its *Publications* an attractive booklet reviewing the story of its origin and organization and describing its aims and objectives (1947. 16 p.). It is illustrated with half a dozen excellent pictures. Copies of the pamphlet will be distributed to all members of the society.

To make possible the preparation and publication of a book similar to *The Voyageur's Highway* dealing with the Rainy Lake country, the society has received a grant of thirty-five hundred dollars from the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company of International Falls. Miss Nute has been commissioned to write the book, which in a sense will continue the story of Minnesota's northern boundary begun in *The Voyageur's Highway*.

An attractive card has been designed which in the future will be sent to recipients of gift memberships in the society. The type of membership and the name of the individual presenting it will be added to each card. Those who wish to send distinctive and appropriate gifts at moderate cost will doubtless make frequent use of these cards.

The society was well represented on the program presented at the fall dinner meeting of the Friends of the University of Minnesota Library, which was held on the university campus on October 7. Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, the society's superintendent, spoke on "Lincoln and Minnesota." Other speakers included Dean Julius Nolte, the Minnesota Territorial Centennial director, and Dean Theodore C. Blegen, the society's first vice-president. A feature of the program was a talk on "The Lincoln Papers" by Dr. Paul M. Angle, director of the Chicago Historical Society.

In the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 10, Bob Murphy devotes most of his column, "The Show Window," to a review of Andrew F. Jensen's article on "Two Decades of Trouping in Minnesota," published in the

June issue of this magazine. "Things Were Rugged in Show Business Here—80 Years Ago," Mr. Murphy announces in his headline. With his article is reproduced the print of the Grand Opera House of Minneapolis appearing *ante*, p. 100.

A session devoted to the co-operative efforts of the Minnesota Historical Society and the state parks of Minnesota was included on a program presented in connection with a conference of state park superintendents held at Itasca State Park from September 16 to 19. The society was represented by its field director, Mr. Richard R. Sackett, who spoke on "Preserving History in the State Parks."

The Minnesota Historical Society has co-operated with the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History in redesigning the museum at Itasca State Park and installing fresh exhibits there. The newly arranged historical exhibits include a life-size diorama of a frontier trapper's cabin, seven cases of lumbering material, a case of Indian beadwork, and an archaeological display. The museum, which is now known as the Mississippi Headwaters Museum, will be formally opened to the public in the spring of 1948 with a special program calling attention to the historical and natural history resources of the area it serves. The work of redesigning the museum and arranging the displays was done by Mr. Richard Sackett of the historical society and Mr. Donald K. Lewis of the Museum of Natural History.

Among recent exhibits in the society's museum was one sponsored by the Northwest Coin Club and arranged to illustrate "The Romance of Money." Its opening on the evening of October 15 attracted about a hundred and fifty people to the society's building.

In preparation for the Minnesota Territorial Centennial, the museum rooms on the third floor of the Historical Buildings are being redecorated. New displays that will reflect in logical sequence the whole sweep of Minnesota history are now being planned.

Mr. G. Hubert Smith, who had been on leave of absence for six months, returned to his duties as curator of the society's museum on October 15.

Judge Bert Fesler of Duluth, a member of the society's executive council from 1939 to 1945, died in his home city on November 4. Rep-

resenting the society at his funeral on November 7 was Mr. Elmer F. Blu of Duluth.

Now available in the society's manuscript collection is a wealth of new material about Presbyterian churches in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota from 1854 to 1908. It is to be found in the Reverend Charles Thayer's diaries, presented by Mrs. F. T. Gerecke of Minneapolis. In forty-seven little manuscript volumes, Thayer tells of his activities as a home missionary at Hudson in 1855; of ministering to pioneer congregations in Prescott, West St. Paul, Rockford, Delano, Long Lake, Jordan, Belle Plaine, and other places in the 1860's and 1870's; of organizing churches at Farmington, Empire, Vermillion, Luverne, Beaver Creek, Pipestone, and Swan Lake as late as 1885; and of periods of residence at Farmington, Luverne, Pipestone, and Delhi. The later diaries contain a record of Thayer's life and activities after 1889 in Minneapolis, where he served as pastor at large for the Presbytery of that city.

Photostatic copies of an agent's records of five steerage certificates prepaid at Rush City between 1882 and 1884 have been made for the society from originals in the Rush City State Bank. How residents of Rush City paid in advance for the passage to America of friends and relatives in Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland who planned to emigrate is indicated by these certificates. One of them records that three adults and a child traveled from Glarus, Switzerland, to Rush City in 1883 for \$158.98.

Surveys made in Dakota County from 1881 to 1885 by Andrew Keegan are recorded in a notebook recently presented by his granddaughter, Miss Laura Glenn of Minneapolis. Keegan's compass and surveying chain, used over a period of twelve years while he served as county surveyor, accompany the gift. Included also are a small cash book listing items of general merchandise purchased from 1896 to 1898 and a folder of receipts dating from 1884 to 1909 from the papers of Miss Glenn's father, Perry Glenn.

A letter book kept from April, 1895, to November, 1897, by Brayton Ives, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is an important addition to the society's manuscripts relating to the history of railroads in the Northwest. A period of financial difficulty for the Northern Pacific is reflected in these letters; the years covered were marked by

reorganization, receivership, and finally by the sale of a large amount of stock to James J. Hill and his associates. Ives's attitude toward the sale is expressed in a letter of May 25, 1895, in which he berates those who "intend apparently to sell the road to its chief rival on terms which are ridiculously and wickedly severe on the holders of both stocks and bonds."

The original plans for the Minnesota Capitol and its grounds, with drawings, blueprints, specifications, and a wealth of correspondence, including bids and contracts, have been received with a mass of papers from the St. Paul office of Cass Gilbert, the distinguished architect who designed the building. The papers, which fill more than a hundred filing boxes and date from the years 1889 to 1907, are the gift of the Davidson Company of St. Paul. A number of the letters are signed by Daniel Chester French, some of whose sculptural works adorn the Capitol. The collection should prove to be of inestimable value not only to students of Gilbert's career, but to anyone interested in Northwest architecture, for it includes specifications for and correspondence relating to a large number of important buildings throughout the area. Among them are the Endicott Building, St. Clement's Church, the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Building in St. Paul; several structures on the campus of the University of Minnesota; railroad stations at Little Falls, Willmar, Anoka, Bismarck, and Grand Forks; and various churches, hotels, and private homes. The plans for the New York Custom House also are included in the collection.

A filing box and a volume of papers that reflect the story of the founding and early activities of the Farm Boy Cavaliers of America are the gifts of Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University Farm, St. Paul. They consist largely of letters written from 1926 to 1930 to the late D. D. Mayne, principal of the University of Minnesota School of Agriculture, who founded this youth organization for boys living on farms. Included also are the constitution of the Cavaliers, reports on the activities of various troops, miscellaneous items about their history, and thirteen copies of the organization's official publication, the *Farm Boy Cavalier News*.

That Minnesota boasted a Gopher State Amateur Press Association in 1874 is revealed in a tiny pamphlet recently presented by Mr. H. Dudley Fitz of Fairmont. It is the *Minnesota Amateurs' Directory* for 1874, com-

piled by Harry Johns and published at St. Paul (16 p.). The booklet contains a "Brief History of Amateur Journalism in Minnesota," which traces its origin back to 1854, when Clarence E. Judd published the first number of the *St. Paul Post*. No fewer than fourteen "amateur journals" were issued in Minnesota two decades later, according to the present pamphlet, which lists titles, place of publication, publishers, and the like.

A recent addition to the society's collection of material relating to Dan Emmett is a short play entitled *The Origin of Negro Minstrelsy and the Birth of Emmett's Dixie's Land* by Raymond J. Iden (Mount Vernon, Ohio, 1938). It will be recalled that the composer spent some time in St. Paul in the 1850's, where his brother, Judge Lafayette Emmett, gained fame as a pioneer jurist. Some biographical material about Dan Emmett is published in the introduction to the present booklet.

The ancestry of several Minnesota families is outlined in a group of typewritten genealogies received during the summer quarter. One is a chart by Edwin R. Baker entitled "Ancestry of Four Children of Oliver Baker and Mary Ellen Rice Who Came to St. Paul in 1885 from Ohio" (1947). Others include "The Conner Family in Minnesota and the West, 1856 to 1946" by Spencer R. Cleland (St. Paul, 1946. 10 p.); and "The Risser Family" (Minneapolis, 1947. 62 p.) and "The Roberts Family of Washington County, Iowa" (Minneapolis, 1947. 10 p.) both by Josephine R. Bassett.

Southern families are featured in another group of recent acquisitions which includes *Our Early Parents and Their Descendents, A Genealogical Record of Some Ancestors and the Descendents of William Fleming Butler and His Wife, Virginia Judith Winston Butler* by Charles M. Andrews (Richmond, Virginia, 1945. 136 p.); *Meet Your Grandfather: A Sketch-book of the Hagood-Tobin Family*, by General Johnson Hagood (Charleston, South Carolina, 1946. 165 p.); *The Herndon Family of Virginia*, by John G. Herndon (Philadelphia, 1947. 60 p.); and *Preliminary Notes on the Whaley's of Loudoun County, Virginia* by Levi K. Cramb (Fairbury, Nebraska, 1947. 38 p.).

Other genealogies recently received include: *The Descendants of Peter Beghtol* by Virginia I. Maes (Redfield, South Dakota, 1942. 23 p.); *The Brenner Family* by Scott F. Brenner (Reading, Pennsylvania, 1946. 14 p.); *The Geist Relation* by A. Frank Geist (Valley View, Pennsylvania, 1940. 925 p.); *The Lusk Family* by Alma V. Lusk (1938. 123 p.);

*Some of the Descendants of Robert and Jane McCune* by Alfred A. Knapp and Amy E. McCune (Winter Park, Florida. 57 p.); *My Folks* by Oliver F. Mershon (Rahway, New Jersey, 1946. 227 p.); *The Strenuous Life: The "Oyster Bay" Roosevelts in Business and Finance* by William T. Cobb (New York, 1946. 99 p.); *Henry Siberts and His Descendants* by Hazel G. Siberts (Washington, Iowa, 1939. 35 p.); and *The Family of van der Pyl in America* by Robert A. van der Pyl (Chicago, 1946. 77 p.).

*Ways and Means of Identifying Ancestors* by Evan L. Reed (Chicago, 1947. 217 p.) is an addition to the genealogical collection that will be useful to beginners in the field of family history. Those who are seeking obscure records will welcome two new compilations by Elizabeth Hayward: *Vital Records from the Baptist Weekly Journal, 1832 and 1833; and the Cross and Baptist Journal, 1834* (Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1947. 8 p.) and *Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution: A List Compiled from Baptist Periodicals* (Ridgewood, 1947. 8 p.). Recent additions to the society's local history collection include *Early Days in Hamilton County, Iowa*, by Bessie L. Lyon (Webster City, Iowa, 1946. 104 p.); *Rowley Massachusetts, "Mr. Ezechi Rogers Plantation" 1639-1850* by Amos E. Jewett and Emily M. Jewett (Rowley, 1946. 350 p.)—a work presented by the Minneapolis chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; *The Ancient Town of Pelham, Westchester County, State of New York* by Lockwood Barr (Pelham Manor, New York, 1946. 190 p.); *Old Dutch Houses of Brooklyn* by Maud E. Dilliard (New York, 1945. 119 p.); *History, Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Legends of Great Sodus Bay* by Walter H. Green (Sodus, New York, 1947. 309 p.); *Early Pennsylvania Births* by Charles A. Fisher (Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, 1947. 107 p.); *South Carolina Memorials (Registration of Land Grants)* by Katie-Prince Esker (Washington, D. C., 1946. 145 p.); and *Records of Will Books of County of Abbeville* compiled by Pauline Young (Washington, D. C., 1947. 108 p.).

An important collection of several hundred photographs made largely in the area of the Twin Cities in the later decades of the nineteenth century is the gift of Mr. Jefferson Jones of Bozeman, Montana. They were assembled during the years when Mr. Jones was connected with the *Minneapolis Journal*, and many of them were published in that paper.

## WHO'S WHO IN THIS ISSUE

Marion Ramsey Furness was the only child of Minnesota's first territorial governor to reach maturity. Two brothers, Alexander and William, died in infancy. Mrs. Furness was a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society from 1921 until her death on November 1, 1935. She gave evidence of her interest in the society by presenting to it many of her father's papers and diaries, including most of the fascinating documents on which she based the paper published as the leading article in this issue of *Minnesota History*. Much of her long life was spent in St. Paul, where she continued until her death to live in the spacious mansion built by Governor Ramsey.

Dr. Carlton C. Qualey is the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society and professor of history in Carleton College, Northfield. He surveys herein the writings about Minnesota's territorial history published in twenty-seven volumes of *Minnesota History*. Dr. Philip D. Jordan, who has edited for the present issue a humorous letter about territorial Minnesota, is director of the society's public health project and professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Hermine Munz Baumhofer, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is a member of the staff of the National Archives in Washington, D.C., where she is connected with the photographic records office. When he wrote the paper published in another section of this magazine, Mr. Gerald R. Phillips was associated with the college of education in the University of Minnesota as an instructor in the University High School.

Contributing reviews to the present issue, in addition to Dr. Qualey and Dr. Jordan, are Professor John T. Flanagan of the department of English in the University of Illinois; Dr. Merrill E. Jarchow, dean of men in Carleton College, Northfield; Miss Lucile M. Kane of the staff of the Forest Products History Foundation of the Minnesota Historical Society; and Dr. Theodore L. Nydahl, a teacher of social studies in Mankato State Teachers College.



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