

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

THE POND PAPERS

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Frances Pond-Titus of Boise, Idaho, the Minnesota Historical Society has been enabled to make photostatic copies of about two hundred letters of Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, early missionaries to the Sioux in Minnesota. The Pond brothers were of Puritan ancestry, residents of Washington, Connecticut, when it was swept by an old-fashioned New England revival about the year 1831. They were both converted at that time and determined to devote their lives to the cause of spreading the gospel they had so recently come to know. Accordingly the older brother, Samuel, set out for the West in the spring of 1833 to find a suitable field for missionary labors. He followed the usual Ohio route westward to St. Louis and then went up the Mississippi and Fever rivers to the frontier lead-mining town of Galena, Illinois, where he spent the winter of 1833-34. There, by chance, he learned of a wild and roving tribe of Indians, who dwelt on the vast prairies to the northwest in total ignorance of the true faith. He decided that these heathen people would be the goal of his first mission. Accordingly Gideon joined him at Galena in the spring and together they took passage on the steamer "Warrior" for the upper Mississippi, landing at Fort Snelling on the sixth day of May.

The Pond brothers entered the Indian country without the authority of the government; nevertheless they were kindly received by the officials at the fort and were assigned temporary quarters there. At the suggestion of Major Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent, they built their first mission house near an Indian village on the east shore of Lake Calhoun. When the Reverend Jedediah Stevens arrived in 1835 he persuaded them to assist him in establishing a mission on the shore of Lake Harriet, a station which they occupied until the

removal of the Indians from the lake four years later. During this period Samuel spent the greater part of his time with the Indians for the purpose of learning their language. He later returned to Connecticut to study for the ministry and on March, 1837, was ordained. He was appointed as a regular missionary from the American Board and upon returning to Lake Harriet station, married one of its teachers, Cordelia Eggleston, a sister of Mrs. Stevens. Gideon, on the other hand, joined Dr. Thomas S. Williamson at Lac qui Parle in 1836. The following November he married a sister of Mrs. Williamson, Sarah Poage.

The year 1839 found the brothers together again at Lake Harriet. This was the year which marked the climax in the Chippewa-Sioux warfare. The Sioux about the lake became so fearful of their enemies to the north and the officials at the fort so harassed by their frequent raids that the government decided to remove the Indians from this locality. Although Stevens resigned from the American Board about this time, the Ponds remained at the lake several months after the removal of the Indians. In 1840 they rented the "Baker House" in the vicinity of the fort where they resided with their families until 1843 when they entered the station at Oak Grove. During this interval, however, Samuel Pond went to Lac qui Parle to relieve Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, who spent the year 1842-43 in the East. Upon the return of Riggs he took charge of affairs at Oak Grove while Gideon visited relatives in Connecticut and supervised the printing of the Dakota catechism prepared by his brother.

Meanwhile the station at Oak Grove had become so well established that Samuel Pond began to look about for the site of another mission. In 1846 he was invited by Chief Little Six or Shakpe to live with his band at Prairieville or Tintao-tonwe. The invitation was accepted and it was here that the older Pond spent the remainder of his life, first as missionary to the Sioux until their removal in 1852, and then as minister

to the white settlers. In 1866 he resigned his charge to live in quiet retirement until his death in 1891.

Gideon remained at Oak Grove as a friend of both the Indian and the white man. He represented his district in the first territorial legislature and in 1850 became the editor of the *Dakota Friend*, a periodical printed in the Dakota and English languages. It was in 1873, just four years before his death, that he retired.

The Pond Papers cover the entire period of the missionary activities of the brothers. Starting with the letters written by Samuel from Galena in 1833 urging Gideon to join him in the mission to the Sioux, the final paper is a letter from Samuel to his son, Samuel Jr., written late in his life and telling of the first Dakota Indian who learned to read and write. Most of the letters were written during the period 1833-50 by the brothers to each other and to their relatives in the East or by the missionaries at Lac qui Parle, Traverse des Sioux, Red Wing, Leech Lake, and Pokegama to the Ponds. They tell of the daily life and the activities of the missions, the habits, customs, and beliefs of the Indians, the progress made in teaching reading, writing, and farming to the savages, and the difficulties experienced in making them understand the tenets of the Christian faith. Much of the time of the early missionaries was spent in learning the Dakota language and reducing it to writing. Nearly every one of the early letters tells of the progress made in this task, which began with the formation of the Pond alphabet in the summer of 1834 and was completed by the compilation of the Dakota lexicon finally published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1852. A Sioux grammar was also compiled and various portions of the Bible and many hymns were translated. The letters from William-son and Riggs, particularly, deal with this subject.

The correspondence in this collection, together with a narrative of the missionary activities of the Ponds written by Samuel in later life, was used by Samuel Pond Jr., in writ-

ing the "Two Volunteer Missionaries among the Dakotas." Considerable material remains, however, which has not been used, particularly letters describing the activities of missions other than those of the Ponds during the later period of their activity when the influence of the encroaching white settlements, the hostility of the Indians, and the payment of annuities by the government did so much to counteract the efforts of the missionaries. There are some interesting and informing comments on the relation of the fur traders to the missions in the letters from the missionaries. A letter written by Williamson at Kaposia in January of 1849 suggests the possibility of the establishment of manual labor schools for the natives and the development of temperance societies among them. Mr. Riggs, writing in 1850, urged an educational policy for the Sioux and was hopeful of its embodiment in a treaty. A series of letters from David G. Greene, secretary of the American Board in Boston, covering the period 1837-48, constantly advised patience and economy in the prosecution of the work. The exhortation to patience was doubtless a much needed form of admonition but the latter would hardly seem necessary when Samuel Pond was receiving at the time of his marriage an annual salary of two hundred dollars. The letters from Alexander Huggins and Jonas Pettijohn, Indian farmers and assistants at Lac qui Parle, give a less religious and more secular view of life at that station and relate many interesting and amusing incidents. A few letters from officials connected with the fort have been preserved. Among these are two from Major Taliaferro: the first, addressed to Samuel Pond when he was on leave of absence in Connecticut in 1836, is an amusing picture of the Reverend Stevens at the Lake Harriet mission; and the second, is a letter penned years later when misfortune had overtaken the former Indian agent at his home in Bedford, Pennsylvania.

In addition to the narrative of Samuel Pond, which is written in two small notebooks and relates the principal events in

the lives of the brothers from 1831 to 1881, Mrs. Titus has donated a fragment of a Sioux grammar compiled by Samuel as well as a considerable portion of a Hebrew-Dakota lexicon. Almost thirty years ago the two original volumes of the Pond Dakota lexicon were deposited with the society.

ETHEL B. VIRTUE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Brief Glimpses of Unfamiliar Loring Park Aspects; Wherein an Account is given of Interesting and Memorable Events which have hapned in this Valley, with Agreeable Inquirendoes into the lives of Certain of its Pioneers to which is Appended a Chapter of More Flippant Sort (Composed for the Lighter-Minded) having to do with the Pleasant Adventures of One Dad Houghton, the Whole Most Diverting to the Reader. By A. J. RUSSELL. (Minneapolis, Leonard H. Wells, 1919. 181 p. Illustrated)

This charming little book, by the author of *Fourth Street*,¹ presents an entirely new picture of the Lowry Hill district of Minneapolis. It is difficult for one who knows the Harmon Place and Loring Park of to-day to conceive of them as having once formed part of a wooded valley through which a brook made its way into Bassett's Creek. "How many of those who now travel Hennepin Avenue in ever growing numbers look down and see, twelve or fifteen feet under the present surface of the avenue, the blue waters of the Lost Brook that once ran there?"

Starting with the story of the early farming operations near Johnson's Lake, Mr. Russell recounts the changes which resulted as more settlers took up land in that vicinity. He construes the phrase "Loring Park" very freely, and includes all the valley below the "Lowry Hill Range." A reproduction of the Pond map of the Lake Calhoun district illustrates the discussion of various Indian trails which passed through the valley. It is suggested that such routes might well be marked as mementoes of an historic past.

"Accuracy and historical research, while they have not been avoided, have not been primarily sought, but the attempt has been made to obtain old time flavors and aspects," and in this the writer has been successful. There is a freshness about these sketches which is pleasing. Nevertheless, it is evident that time and study have been devoted to the problem of the early settle-

¹ See review in the BULLETIN for November, 1917 (p. 274).

ment of the district, a fact which makes the book of value to the student of the history of Minneapolis. It is attractively bound, printed on good paper, and is illustrated with numerous pictures of such early settlers as Joseph Johnson, Oliver Gray, and C. M. Loring. It certainly is "Most Diverting to the Reader."

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK JR.

John P. Williamson, a Brother to the Sioux. By WINIFRED W. BARTON. (New York, etc., Fleming H. Revell Company, 1919. 269 p. Illustrated)

The author of this book set out to write a popular biography of an heroic figure in the home missionary field, and she has succeeded fairly well. The Reverend John P. Williamson was one of a number of devoted men who undertook to carry Christianity to the Sioux beyond the frontier. His father, Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, the Pond brothers, and Stephen R. Riggs labored at the task for years. Results were slow in appearing, however, and it was not until after the Sioux outbreak of 1862 that their efforts began to bear much fruit. John P. Williamson and his friend, Alfred L. Riggs, grew to manhood among the Sioux of Minnesota and were well fitted to continue the work of the Dakota mission. The first three chapters of the book deal with Williamson's early life at the mission stations, his struggle for an education, and the beginning of his ministry. After his ordination he himself became a missionary at Redwood, near the Lower Sioux Agency, and at the request of the Indian agent interpreted the rash statement of the trader Myrick at a council shortly before the outbreak of August, 1862. It is to be regretted that the author has not indicated the source of her information about this important council. The remainder of the book is devoted to an account of the religious and educational work which Williamson carried on at various Indian reservations in the Dakotas. The biography gives an interesting view of the progress of the Indians from barbarism to civilization under the guidance of the missionaries.

The author has quoted extensively from Stephen R. Riggs's *Mary and I*, and from other books, but failure to give page refer-

ences makes it difficult to check up the statements. Selections from numerous letters have also been used, but without indication as to where the originals are to be found. Many sketches by John Redowl and a number of photographs add to the attractiveness of the book, although the choice of subjects for the drawings is not particularly good. Despite the fact that it is popular and superficial rather than scholarly, this biography will be of value to students of the history of the Northwest.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK JR.

Our Debt to the Red Man; the French-Indians in the Development of the United States. By LOUISE SEYMOUR HOUGHTON. (Boston, Stratford Company, 1918. xi, 210 p. Illustrated)

If any group is more misjudged than the American Indian is the French-Indian metis. Mrs. Houghton has attempted to clear up some of the misconceptions in regard to these people and has dealt with their contributions and not those of the full-blood Red Man as the main title suggests. The services of these men to the United States, including Minnesota, are varied. As a whole they have been intensely loyal to the government; they have served ably as interpreters, mediators, traders, explorers, colonizers, and missionaries, and have made valuable contributions to the literature and art of the country. Whether descendants of Choctaw, Sioux, or Cherokee, they have found their way into almost every field of industry and are to-day serving as chiefs of police, physicians, teachers, clerks, and stenographers. It has been aptly said that "the educated Indian would rather work with his brain than his hands . . . if this be true of the full-blood Indian, it is much more true of the metis."

Mrs. Houghton has gathered a wide variety of material but she has not used it with discrimination. The text contains endless details, which might better have been relegated to footnotes, and the inclusion of references in the body adds to the confusion of the reader. Nevertheless, despite its crudities of form and a number of grammatical and typographical errors, the book is distinctly worth while. It suggests numerous opportunities for in-

vestigation in the field of American history, more especially that of the Northwest. The illustrations include pictures of some of the finest men of this mixed race, such as Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor of Indian employment, a French-Miami, and the Honorable Gabe E. Parker, superintendent of the five civilized tribes, a French-Choctaw.

DOROTHY A. HEINEMANN

Svenska Baptisternas i Minnesota Historia från 1850-talet till 1918. Utarbetad av P. RYDEN. (Minneapolis, Minnesota, Statskonferens, 1918. 275 p. Illustrated)

This historical survey of the Swedish Baptist Church in Minnesota from 1850 to 1918 was published in response to a resolution adopted at the fifty-seventh annual conference held at Cambridge, Minnesota, June 16-20, 1915. The task of the compilers was rendered difficult owing to the fact that prior to the appointment of the committee little had been done to collect and preserve material for a work of this kind. In spite of this serious handicap, the volume contains a vast amount of information, enriched by numerous pictures of churches and of leaders, living and dead.

The conference was organized at Scandia, September 19, 1858, under the name *Skandinaviska konferensen*, retaining this title until 1885, when it assumed the present one, *Svenska baptisternas i Minnesota konferens*. The greater part of the work is devoted to brief historical sketches containing, for each congregation, the names of prominent members and pastors and the dates of the organization and erection of churches. There are also chapters on the beginning of the Baptist movement in Sweden, the persecution to which the dissenters were subjected, the hardships of the early immigrants, the lives of pioneer preachers and missionaries, and the increase of membership in the church. No doubt there are, as the compilers admit, errors of omission and commission; nevertheless the volume is a valuable addition to the available material for the history of Minnesota.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

Haugeanism: A Brief Sketch of the Movement and some of its Chief Exponents. By M. O. WEE. (St. Paul, the author, 1919. 72 p. Illustrated)

The writer of the introduction, Professor O. M. Norlie, has indicated the scope of the book in the statement that it seeks to explain what Haugeanism is and to give brief sketches of some of the leaders in the old country and in America. An examination of the work indicates that these purposes have been accomplished in a fairly satisfactory manner. The author reveals a strong sympathy for the ideals of Haugeanism without overslaughting its dangers and weaknesses and without unduly magnifying the abuses in the Norwegian State Church which gave birth to the movement of dissent. The book is of interest to the student who desires information about the religious background of Norwegian emigration and the religious tendencies of the Norwegian-Americans.

G. M. S.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Mr. Herbert C. Varney addressed the society on "The Birth Notices of a State" at the annual meeting of the executive council of the society, held as an open session on February 24. At the stated meeting of the executive council April 14 two papers were read: "The Attitude of the Swedish-Americans toward the World War," by Dr. George M. Stephenson, and "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi after the Civil War," by Professor Lester B. Shippee. The meeting was open to the public and was attended by about seventy-five.

The following new members, all active, have been enrolled during the quarter ending April 30, 1919: Minnie L. Hills, Henry A. Merrill, and Ethel B. Virtue of St. Paul; Norman S. B. Gras and Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis; Peter Broberg of New London; Otis B. De Laurier of Long Prairie; Orrin Fruit Smith of Winona; August E. Wentzel of Crookston; and Mrs. Anna E. Wilson of Janesville. The society has lost four members by death during the same period: Benjamin L. Goodkind of St. Paul, February 17; the Honorable Darwin S. Hall of Olivia, February 20; Auguste L. Larpenteur of St. Paul, February 24; and William White of St. Paul, April 2. Mr. White and Mr. Hall were both members of the executive council. Mr. Larpenteur was the last survivor of the one hundred and twenty-three original members of the society and one of the last two survivors of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association, membership in which was confined to those who lived in Minnesota before it was organized as a separate territory in 1849.

During the months of February, March, and April about one hundred pasteboard boxes of the early records of the governor's office dating from 1849 to 1865 were taken from the Capitol and deposited in the manuscript division. At the present time everything of territorial date, from 1849 to 1858, that has withstood the ravages of later years, has been cleaned, pressed, and arranged. By far the larger part of the material is-correspondence, though

some other papers consisting of election returns, requisitions and other criminal records, and a few scattering commissions and reports of territorial officers have been found.

During the transfer of the early archives from the governor's office to the Historical Building in April, the records, now nearly a century old, of the first election in Minnesota Territory were again brought to the light. This election was held pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Ramsey issued on July 7, 1849, which divided the territory into seven districts and ordered an election to be held on August 1 to choose a delegate to Congress and the members of the territorial legislature. The records, which are in excellent condition, contain returns from all but the first district. It is interesting to note the number of voters in the various precincts: St. Paul had 191 names on the poll list, Stillwater, 115; St. Anthony and Mendota, 62 each; and Long Prairie, 48. There were 14 voters at Lac qui Parle and 28 at Little Canada, where the three judges of election made their marks in lieu of signing their names. The elections were held in all sorts of places. At St. Paul the voters cast their ballots in the house of Henry Jackson; at Stillwater in the Minnesota House; at Mendota in the lower warehouse of Henry H. Sibley; the mission school house was used in the Snake River precinct and the trading house of Olmstead and Rhodes at Long Prairie; and at Taylors Falls Joshua L. Taylor set up the polls in his own home. Henry H. Sibley seems to have been the only candidate for delegate to Congress, but the abstracts show a goodly number of candidates for seats in the territorial legislature. One of these, William Surgis of the sixth district, was so popular that he was elected to both branches of the legislature. He immediately resigned his seat in the lower house and a special election was called to fill the vacancy.

In this the centennial anniversary year of the founding of Fort Snelling, the journals of Major Lawrence Taliaferro, one of the society's most treasured possessions, are of renewed interest and value. Major Taliaferro was the United States Indian agent at the fort from the time of its establishment in 1819 until 1841, and during most of those years he kept a daily account of the happen-

ings in his office. One of these journals recounting events from May, 1833, to August 26, 1834, was so badly burned when the major's home was destroyed by fire that students have been unable to consult it without parts of the manuscript falling in pieces. Recently a careful typewritten copy has been made of this journal so that its contents are now available to all interested persons.

A variety of topics have been discussed at the semimonthly children's history hour: "Early Steamboats on the Upper Mississippi," "Some Famous Minnesota Pioneers," "The History of Fire Arms," and "Life in the Ancient Indian Villages of Minnesota." After these talks, as at previous meetings, the children evinced considerable interest in playing the museum game. About eighty children attended each gathering.

Special exhibits in honor of Lincoln and Washington and of St. Valentine were arranged during the month of February and a permanent exhibit of the various types of Indian arrowpoints was added to those already found in the Indian room of the museum.

Since February school teachers have brought sixty-eight classes, including 2279 pupils, to the museum. Twenty of these classes came from Minneapolis and seven, with a total of 331, came from schools outside the Twin Cities.

A program in honor of Washington was held in the Historical Building on the afternoon of February 22. At that time the two hundred and sixty-three visitors were shown the process of cleaning and repairing manuscripts as well as the special exhibits of relics, pictures, and manuscripts bearing on the lives of Lincoln and Washington.

The Historical Building was the scene of three club meetings during the last quarter. On February 15 the Minnesota Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America met in the auditorium. Mrs. Marion Furness read a paper on the diary kept by her father, Alexander Ramsey, during the territorial period of Minnesota. On April 4 the Twin City History Teachers' Association had a supper in the museum, and on April 22 twenty-five members of the Dome Club toured the building.

GIFTS

Mr. William L. Darling of St. Paul, a member of the railway commission from the United States to Russia, has presented the society with a file of the *Russian Daily News*, from March 15 to August 4, 1917, a few numbers of which are missing. This interesting and valuable paper, called originally the *Private New's Letter*, was started in 1915 as a mimeographed sheet containing translations into English of the more important news items from the Russian papers. On April 25, with the appearance of the first printed number, the name was changed to the *Russian Daily News*; and thereafter, until July 23, one printed number was issued each week, the other numbers being mimeographed. The editor and publisher was H. Custis Vezey of Petrograd, and the file presented to the society was purchased by Mr. Darling in that city. The first number contains an account of the acts of the executive committee of the Duma immediately after the revolution was accomplished. The interests of the paper are world-wide, and the news from the foreign countries, especially Great Britain and America, is given as much prominence as is that of Russia. The file is particularly valuable, for it gives first-hand condensed accounts in English of events in Russia during the troubled times closely following the revolution.

Professor H. E. Whitney of the Shattuck School has donated to the society a group of sixteen pictures of early steamboats on the upper Mississippi. These pictures are a valuable addition to the collections illustrating the history of steamboating.

¹ From Mr. Arthur Courtney of St. Paul the society has received two German coins. Mr. Courtney is now with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

A framed photograph of Paul C. Davis, the first boy in his home community to die in France, has been received from his father, the Honorable Andrew Davis of Elk River, Minnesota.

Mr. George P. Metcalf of St. Paul has donated a collection of unique pictures of the courthouse of St. Paul in 1857, Carson's Trading Post, Bemidji, and of Chief Bemidji.

Mrs. A. P. Moss of St. Paul has placed on deposit in the museum several old-fashioned ribbons, shoes, card cases, and other articles of early American costume. These are interesting additions to the museum collections illustrating early domestic life. Mrs. Moss has also presented to the society a few letters of H. L. Moss, a Minnesota pioneer and United States district attorney. These papers pertain largely to annuity claims of the loyal Sioux of 1862.

From Mr. Arthur Courtney of St. Paul the society has received a considerable number of manuscripts and museum objects. The collection includes seventeen valuable autograph letters bearing the signatures of prominent people, such as Phillips Brooks and Andrew Carnegie; also two interesting broadsides, one entitled "Old Abe's Preliminary Visit to the White House," and the other, "An Appeal to Liberty Men to Vote Early on Monday morning, November 8, 1847."

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. D. Strong of Minneapolis a copy of the journal kept by Dr. William D. Dobb, government physician and surgeon with the famous Fisk expeditions of 1862, 1863, 1864, has been deposited with the society. The journal contains daily accounts of the movements of soldiers and emigrants across the western plains, describing buffalo hunts, fights with grizzly bears, an attack by Indians and the rescue by United States troops from Fort Rice, and the finding of gold. Extracts from the most interesting entries, together with an account of the history of the manuscript, appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 2.

The Register of the Twin City Municipal Exhibit of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, presented by Dr. Dawson Johnston of St. Paul, is an interesting addition to the society's collection of registers.

An interesting and valuable acquisition is a contemporary "Journal of Travel to California in 1853," presented by W. W. Gilbert of Minneapolis. The wagon train in which Mr. Gilbert traveled left Milwaukee, April 15, 1853, wound its way across Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, and thence by the prairie trail to Salt Lake City and across the desert to Placerville, California.

Through the courtesy of Orrin F. Smith the society has come into the possession of a number of interesting papers relating to the early history of Winona.

The society is indebted to Colonel C. B. Humphrey of the 805th Pioneer Infantry (colored) for a copy of the official history of the regiment written by Captain Paul S. Bliss of St. Paul.

An interesting manuscript account of the first balloon ascension in St. Paul in 1857, written by J. O. Donahower, has been presented by Mr. William F. Markoe of White Bear.

A manuscript collection, primarily of interest for the autographs, has been presented by Frank D. Willis of St. Paul. Most of the twenty-two letters in the collection are signed by prominent Minnesotans, such as Cushman K. Davis, John Lind, and Knute Nelson.

Mr. Joseph G. Butler of Youngstown, Ohio, a member of the American Industrial Commission to France in 1916, has presented the society with an autographed copy of his book describing the journey of the commission. The book contains excellent illustrations.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The record of Archbishop Ireland's opposition to the Cahensley plot forms one of the most interesting chapters of *Ten Years near the German Frontier* by Maurice Francis Egan (New York, 1919. 364 p.). Because of his successful efforts in nullifying this attempt on the part of the German government to keep German Catholic immigrants in America faithful to the Fatherland by placing them under the exclusive influence of German teachers and preachers, Father Ireland increased the ill will held for him by the former Kaiser; he incurred the enmity of William in earlier years by his friendship for Cardinal Rampolla and the assistance he lent in getting Pope Leo to recognize the French Republic. To the Kaiser's enmity Mr. Egan attributes the late Archbishop's failure to gain the cardinal's hat, for Austria and Bavaria, backed by Prussia, protested against every attempt on the part of Rome to give him the reward he so eminently deserved. It was as United States minister to Denmark, that Mr. Egan had access to sources which gave him much of "the inside of recent history."

Two sketches of Archbishop Ireland have recently been published in pamphlet form; one a memoir entitled *Archbishop Ireland, Prelate, Patriot, Publicist*, compiled by the Reverend James M. Reardon and published by the *Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul, 1919. 30 p.); the other a tribute of the Minnesota Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (St. Paul, 1919. 10 p.), of which organization the Archbishop was a companion, having served as chaplain of the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in 1862. Both are valuable records of the activities of this distinguished man.

The Historical Department of Iowa has brought out a revised and extended edition of *Iowa Authors and Their Works: A Contribution toward a Bibliography*, by Alice Marple (Des Moines, 1918. 359 p.).

A report on *The Northeastern Minnesota Forest Fires of October 12, 1918*, by H. W. Richardson of the United States weather bureau, Duluth, Minnesota, has appeared in pamphlet form, a reprint from the *Geographical Review* for April. It contains a description of the climatic conditions preceding the fires and a discussion of the devastation wrought during that day in Duluth and its immediate vicinity.

In a series of fifteen sketches of *Indian Heroes and Chieftains* (Boston, 1918. 241 p.), Charles A. Eastman, a full-blood Sioux, points out the characteristics of certain Indian "chiefs" who came into prominence in the last part of the nineteenth century. He differentiates these men, who often did not represent their tribes, from the earlier leaders and spokesmen of the Indians. Among the biographies are those of two prominent figures in Minnesota history, Little Crow and Hole-in-the-Day.

Three recent publications of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota contain material of value to the student of the history of agriculture in Minnesota: *Farm Tenancy and Leases*, by S. H. Benton (December, 1918. 33 p.); *The Cost of Producing Minnesota Field Crops, 1913-1917*, by F. W. Peck (November, 1918. 42 p.); and *Experiences of Northern Minnesota Settlers*, by F. W. Peck (December, 1918. 433 p.). The pamphlets comprise numbers 178, 179, and 180 of the station's *Bulletins*.

"The Northern Pacific Railroad and Some of Its History" is the subject of a brief article by Hanford W. Fairweather in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for April.

In *Certain American Faces* (New York, 1918. 239 p.) the Reverend Charles Lewis Slattery of Grace Church, New York, has brought together in a single volume sketches of fifteen men and women either leaders of America or of such striking personality as to "inspire others to attainment and to action while they themselves prefer a dimmer light." Four Minnesotans are included in the book: Bishop Henry Whipple; his sister-in-law, Mrs. George Whipple; his cousin, Miss Mary Webster Whipple;

and Dr. Charles N. Hewitt of Red Wing. The author was dean of the cathedral at Faribault from 1896 to 1907.

A sketch of John Sargent Pillsbury, eighth governor of Minnesota, appears in the *Western Magazine* for April. It is number nine in the series, "State Builders of the West," which is being published at irregular intervals.

The Path on the Rainbow, edited by George W. Cronyn, is an addition to anthologies of North American Indian songs and chants (New York, 1918. 347 p.). The striking resemblance of this aboriginal product to the work of the *vers libristes* and Imagists indicates that freedom in versification is not of such recent origin as followers of these schools would have us believe. The section devoted to "Songs from the Eastern Woodlands" contains several poems of the Chippewa (Ojibway) translated by Henry H. Schoolcraft, Charles F. Hoffman, W. J. Hoffman, and Frances Densmore; and among the "Songs from the Great Plains" are two "Hunting Songs," translated by Stephen R. Riggs.

Two sheets of the great topographic map being published by the United States Geological Survey which have recently appeared are "Brainerd Quadrangle" in Crow Wing County and "White Rock Quadrangle," which includes the region about the northern end of Lake Traverse in Minnesota and both of the Dakotas.

The University of Colorado has begun the publication of a series of *Historical Collections* consisting "of documents and other material primarily relating to the history of Colorado." The first volume, edited by Professor James F. Willard, is entitled *The Union Colony at Greeley, Colorado, 1869-1871* and is volume one of the *Colony Series* (Boulder, 1918. xxxii, 412 p.).

The Structural and Ornamental Stones of Minnesota, by Oliver Bowles, has been issued as number 663 of the *Bulletins* of the United States Geological Survey (1918. 225 p.). It was "prepared in coöperation with the Minnesota State Geological Survey" and contains, besides much strictly geological information,

a brief account of the development of the stone industry in Minnesota and many maps, sketches, and illustrations.

Of inestimable value to the student of Minnesota history is the work of the United States Geological Survey in mapping the state. A report on the work already done appears in *Topographic Mapping of Minnesota*, by E. F. Willard, a reprint from the *Bulletin* of the Affiliated Engineering Societies of Minnesota for February (7 p.).

A separate containing an interview with Horace V. Winchell, mining geologist of Minnesota, appears as a reprint from the *Mining and Scientific Press* for February 15 (16 p.). The article includes much information in regard to the work which he did in connection with the geological survey made by his father, N. H. Winchell, in northern Minnesota.

An account by Charles C. Willson of the military expedition led by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan through Olmsted County in July of 1820 appears in the *Rochester Daily Post and Record* of April 24.

The discovery of the Dobb Journal led to the writing of a letter by D. J. Dodge, one of the members of the Fort Rice rescuing party of 1864, to the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 23. Mr. Dodge recounts the story of the attempted Indian massacre of July and August, 1864.

The decline of transportation on the Mississippi since 1879 is the subject of an article in the *Winona Independent* for March 2, extracts of which appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 9. The account is based on a hydrograph made from the annual reports recorded at the Northwestern railroad drawbridge at Winona.

A sketch of the Honorable Darwin S. Hall, the "grand old settler" of Renville County, Minnesota, appears in the February 27 issue of the *Olivia Times*. The article contains interesting comments on his life and work.

Volume 12 of the *Minnesota Patriot*, a quarterly newspaper issued by the Prohibition committee of Minnesota, contains a

series of articles of considerable interest and value on the history of prohibition and especially the part Minnesota played in the movement which brought about the ratification of the federal amendment on January 16, 1919.

A résumé of the history of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Minneapolis, based on material found in the Dibb Papers appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of March 30. Pictures of the church in 1861 and at the present time illustrate the article.

A survey of the steps in the development of the Y. M. C. A. in Minneapolis appears in the February 2 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal*. A picture of the new building illustrates the discussion of the dedication exercises held the following week.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

Definite provision has been made by the Legislature of Minnesota for the continuation of the work inaugurated last fall by the public safety commission and the historical society through the instrumentality of a body now well known as the Minnesota War Records Commission. By the terms of an act approved April 17 (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 284) this commission was established as a statutory body with a membership composed of the president of the Minnesota Historical Society, the chairman of the department of history of the University of Minnesota, the adjutant general, the state superintendent of education, and five other citizens to be appointed by the governor. The principal duties of the commission are to provide for the collection and preservation, in state and local war records collections, of all available material relating to Minnesota's participation in the World War, and further to provide for the preparation, publication, and distribution of a comprehensive documentary and narrative history of Minnesota's part in the war. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, the legislature appropriated five thousand dollars for each year of the coming biennium. As a further aid to the work to be carried on under the direction of the commission a law was enacted (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 228) authorizing counties and municipalities of the state to appropriate funds for the use of the commission's county war records committees in

amounts ranging from two hundred and fifty dollars for villages and one thousand for counties to five thousand for large cities. It was the hope of the authors of these measures that the state commission would be provided with funds sufficient to enable it during the next years not only to push the work of collecting records but also to commence work on the projected history along the lines indicated in a bulletin issued by the original commission under the title *Minnesota's Part in the War: Shall It be Adequately Recorded?* (27 p.). As matters stand, however, it will be necessary for the commission to postpone the preparation of a state war history and devote itself to the large and more immediately important task of collecting material.

Local committees organized by the Minnesota War Records Commission are now at work in fifty-three counties. Reports received at headquarters indicate that a considerable amount of valuable material is being collected. Almost without exception the local committees are applying themselves particularly to the compilation of individual military service records, for which forms, or questionnaires, calling for specific information about a man's military or naval career and about his civil status before and immediately following his term of service, have been supplied by the state commission. Attention is also being given to the collection of other material, particularly soldiers' photographs and letters, files of local newspapers, and reports on the activities of the several local war agencies. There is a slight tendency, however, to overlook some of the less obviously pertinent material, especially in the case of those direct products of actual war conditions which may be called "ready-made" records as distinguished from "made-to-order" compilations and reports.

Interest in the collection and preservation of records relating to Wilkin County's part in the war has extended to matters of general local history and has resulted in the organization of a body known as the Wilkin County Historical Society. The object of this society, as stated in its constitution, is: "to collect data and material relating to the history of Wilkin County, Minnesota; to arrange for its preservation; to encourage persons to donate to the society such data, articles, or materials as will

illustrate the pioneer and later life in the county and vicinity; to excite and stimulate a general interest in the history of Wilkin County; and to co-operate with similar organizations." For the present, however, the society will devote its efforts to the collection of local war history material, having incorporated the county war records commission as one of its active committees.

The war records committees of Chisago and Rice counties have decided, in addition to the building up of collections of source material, to compile and publish histories of the part played by their respective counties in the war. A similar project is under consideration by the Douglas County committee. The histories will be sold at cost; in Rice County it is planned to distribute copies among local soldiers, sailors, marines, and relatives of those who died in the service, as tokens of the county's gratitude and esteem.

Among recently announced projects of local newspaper publishers and other agencies for the publication of county war histories, the following have been noted: Big Stone County, *Ortonville Journal*; Blue Earth County, *Mankato Free Press*; Carlton County, *Moose Lake Star-Gazette*; Chippewa County, *Montevideo News*; Cottonwood County, *Windom Reporter* and Thompson Studio; Dakota County, *Red Wing Printing Company*; Faribault County, *Wells Forum-Advocate*; Goodhue County, *Red Wing Republican*; Lyon County, *Marshall News-Messenger*; Martin County, *Fairmont Sentinel*; Mower County, *Austin Herald*; Nobles and Rock Counties, *Pipestone Leader*; Ottertail County, *Lundeen Publishing Company*, Fergus Falls; Wadena County, *Wadena Pioneer Journal*; and Waseca County, *Waseca Journal-Radical*.

One of the most successful methods used in the collection of photographs of soldiers and of local war-time scenes is the staging of well-advertised photographic exhibits with the ultimate object of retaining the collections as permanent records. Such an exhibit was held at the St. Paul Public Library from January 30 to February 10 under the auspices of a number of local organizations including the Ramsey County War Records Com-

mittee, and resulted in the assembling of a permanent collection of several thousand photographs, which has since been installed provisionally in the rooms of the St. Paul Institute. In securing soldiers' service records some of the county war record committees depend largely upon general appeals, while others are making systematic efforts to bring the matter home to the individual soldier. The latter is the practice followed in Nobles County, for instance, where the committee has made arrangements whereby the desired data will be gathered by local assessors in the course of their regular rounds. The Rice County War Records Committee has been unusually successful in originating methods for making its work effective. It has made ingenious use of advertising mediums such as the local newspapers, posters, handbills, and films.

While the coöperation of all citizens of the state, both individually and collectively, is sought by the war records commission, there are indications that the organizations now being formed among returned soldiers, sailors, and marines will be of marked assistance, especially in the compilation and collection of military data and records. A tentative organization of service men in Traverse County has indicated upon its own motion a desire to share in the work, while the Polk County branch of the World War Veterans has taken active charge of a large part of the work planned by the war records committee of that county.

Among county records committees receiving notable financial support are: the Morrison County Committee, for which the county board and the city council of Little Falls have each appropriated one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the Mower County committee, which has received a gift of one hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Oliver W. Shaw, an Austin banker; the Nicollet County committee, to which the sum of five hundred dollars has been granted by the county board; and the Rice County committee, which has received one thousand dollars of the county funds. The committee in St. Louis County, in expectation of receiving early and substantial public aid, has employed a paid secretary and has opened its headquarters at the courthouse in Duluth.

As a guide for the collection of local war history material and for the preparation of county war histories for publication, the Indiana Historical Commission has issued a *County War History Prospectus* (1919. 13 p.), which gives in outline form a comprehensive survey of the various phases of local activities which are obviously or properly to be dealt with in an adequate treatment of the subject, together with a few concise directions bringing out the importance and uses to be made of original source material and the best methods of dealing with the various topics. Similar in purpose and form, though differing somewhat in the choice and arrangement of topics, is a *Tentative Outline for a County War History* (22 p.), which comprises the February number of *Iowa and War*, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

A convenient method of preserving a record of the war services of the members of a family is suggested by the *Story of the War and Family War Service Record* (St. Paul, Mackey, Smith, and Stiles, 1919. 324 p.). Following a general account of military and naval operations in the World War, blank forms and blank pages comprising over half the book are provided for records of the war services of particular persons. To each of the following types of service is allotted a separate section with space for a photograph, a form suitable for the particular purpose, and from one to four blank pages for a narrative account of experiences: army, navy, marine corps, air service, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, Home Guards, Boy Scouts, and Civilian War Service.

Collecting Local War Records, by C. Edward Graves, is an interesting article which appears in the *Library Journal* for February. It is an appeal to the local librarian to assume the responsibility of a war records commission if such a committee has not been provided for a given community.

"Ohio's Religious Organizations and the War," by Martha L. Edwards, in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for April, is suggestive of the multitude of topics which will have to

be studied before the sympathetic historian can present an adequate treatment of a state's part in the World War.

Under plans worked out by the committee on historical records of the National Catholic War Council, diocesan war history committees are being organized throughout the country for the purpose of gathering all available material for a history of the part played by the American Catholics in the war. Detailed directions for the work, which appear in a *Handbook of the National Catholic War Council* and in recent numbers of the *Catholic Historical Review*, indicate that a very thorough survey is to be made of the individual and collective services of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. The work in Minnesota is in charge of the Very Reverend James C. Byrne of St. Luke's Church, St. Paul.

The War Record of American Jews (New York, The American Jewish Committee. 50 p.) contains the first report of the efforts made by this organization "to collect and record as much statistical and other information with regard to the participation of the Jews in the military and civilian activities of the United States in connection with the war as is possible to procure." The pamphlet is accompanied by tables, based upon about eighty thousand of the one hundred thousand individual records thus far secured, giving provisional figures as to the number and distribution of Jews according to their branch of the service, rank, and place of origin. These preliminary counts show that six hundred and fifty-eight are from Minnesota and that of these two hundred and eighty-one are residents of Minneapolis.

Of preliminary accounts or summaries of the part taken by the several states in the prosecution of the war, two have come to hand: one, *Wisconsin's War Record*, by Fred L. Holmes (Madison, Capitol Historical Publishing Company, 1919. 191 p.); the other, an *Official Report* (54 p.) of the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, covering its own and other leading war activities in that state during the period from May, 1917, to January 1, 1919, and published as the last number (March 17) of the official *Bulletin* issued by the council under the title *Sooners in the War*.

An important contribution to the literature on one phase of Minnesota's part in the war appears in a pamphlet entitled *Responsibility for the Movement of Anthracite in Minnesota in the Fuel Year April 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919*, by John F. McGee (20 p.). The author endeavors to correct what he holds to be the general impression among the dealers and consumers of the state that he, as federal fuel administrator for Minnesota, was responsible for the failure of the fuel administration to see that the dealers received the anthracite necessary to fill orders filed early in the season at the urgent request of the fuel administration itself. Judge McGee's statement is accompanied by a series of letters and telegrams dealing with the subject and, for the most part, directed to Mr. William H. Groverman, representative of the federal fuel administration in the district embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

The February 15 issue of *Minnesota in the War; Official Bulletin of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety* is a "special edition for the woman's committee" and contains brief surveys of various phases of the war work of Minnesota women.

Copies of the "Chronicles of the Selective Draft" compiled by the local draft boards of Mille Lacs County and Division No. 1 of St. Paul and of the district board of Division No. 3, St. Paul, have been received by the Minnesota War Records Commission. The chronicles submitted by the local board of St. Paul were accompanied by a typewritten account covering such subjects as its organization and personnel, the registration, examination, classification, and entrainment of selective service men, experiences with "religious objectors," draft evaders, and delinquents, and the services and personnel of legal and medical advisory boards and groups of volunteer and clerical aides.

A recent publication of considerable value is the *Summary and Report of War Service* (Minneapolis Division, American Protective League. 27 p.). It contains a wealth of information about the activities carried on by the Minneapolis division of the American Protective League in the apprehension of slackers, delinquents, deserters, seditionists, and spies; in the surveillance of

enemy aliens and suspects; in the investigation of propaganda; and in correcting conditions which threatened the physical and moral well-being of men in the service.

How Minnesota Gave to the United States the First Military Motor Corps, compiled and published by Ralph H. Bancroft (Minneapolis, 1919. 118 p.), is an interesting and valuable record of the work of the First Battalion, Motor Corps, of the Minnesota Home Guards. The book contains pictures and rosters of the officers and men belonging to the unit and depicts the stages in its development.

Among the papers and magazines published in the interest of soldiers, sailors, and marines, which are currently received by the Minnesota War Records Commission are: the *Watch on the Rhine*, issued weekly, beginning February 27, by the men of the Third (Marne) Division from the headquarters at Andernach, Germany; the *Ninth Infantry "Cootie,"* published weekly, beginning March 29, by men of the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry (Second Division) at Bendorf on the Rhine; the *Loyal Worker*, published semimonthly at Stillwater by the Honor Club of Washington County soldiers, sailors, and marines; and *Reveille*, issued weekly, beginning April 26, as the official publication of the United States Army General Hospital No. 29, Fort Snelling. While devoted in large part to articles, news, and comment relating to present-day activities and interests of units or groups of men now or formerly in the service, each of these publications offers many contributions to the history of active operations in which the various units or individuals took part. For example, the *Watch on the Rhine* is running a series of articles covering the services performed by the Third Division during the critical period preceding the armistice and later as a part of the Army of Occupation; while the April 1 issue of the *Loyal Worker* contains an honor roll of the names, in a few cases accompanied by photographs, of Washington County men in the service. Special interest attaches to the "*Cootie*" by reason of the fact that its editor-in-chief, Lieutenant Claire I. Weikert, is a former resident of St. Paul.

The concluding number (volume 1, number 28) of the *Pro-pellor*, published by the Air Service Mechanics School in St. Paul, is devoted to a résumé of the work done at the school from February, 1918, to January, 1919. The most striking feature of the number is the numerous photographic reproductions illustrative of the commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel, of the work done in the various departments, and of the daily life at the school.

An account of the organization, training, and camp life of the Ninety-first (Wild West) Division at Camp Lewis, Washington, appears in a book entitled *The Ninety-first: the First at Camp Lewis*, by Alice P. Henderson (Tacoma, John C. Barr, 1918. 510 p.). It is estimated that of the Minnesota selective service men sent to Camp Lewis more than fifteen hundred were assigned to this division.

The *North Star* (Minneapolis) for April publishes "The Story of the 'Lost Battalion'" as told by Private Arthur R. Looker of Viola, Wisconsin, who was with that famous unit when it was surrounded by the Germans in the Argonne Forest and who is one of the few survivors of the ordeals through which it passed. A sketch of the battleground, made by Mr. Looker, accompanies the article.

The Minnesota Memorial Commission, appointed by the governor to receive suggestions and make recommendations for a state memorial, submitted a report in February recommending that the memorial take the form of a mall on the campus of the University of Minnesota with a large auditorium at the northern end and a campanile, two hundred and twenty-five feet in height, at the southern end on the banks of the Mississippi. There was also submitted a minority report recommending that the memorial take the form of a building, strictly commemorative in character, to be located on or near the grounds of the Capitol in St. Paul. These reports, which appear in two pamphlets entitled respectively *Report of the Minnesota Memorial Commission* (26 p.) and *A Statement of Facts Relating to the Proposed State Memorial* (7 p.), were transmitted by the governor to the legislature

without recommendation. Other plans, submitted by members, were up for consideration by the legislature. The session closed, however, without any decisive action being taken in the matter.

Although the recent legislature took no action toward the erection of a state memorial to veterans of the World War, the way was opened for local projects of this character when it provided that "the bonds of any county in this state may be issued and sold in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, for the purpose of acquiring a site at county seat and constructing thereon a monument or memorial in honor of the soldiers and sailors who fought in the army, marine corps and navy of the United States during the recent war" (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 438). The issuance of such bonds, however, is contingent first, upon the favorable decision of the county board, and, finally, upon the endorsement of a majority of those voting on the proposition when submitted.

Discussion of projects for the erection of local war memorials is active throughout the state. In some communities, the city of St. Paul and Winona and Red Lake counties, for example, the matter has been placed in the hands of an official commission or of a voluntary association, while in other localities, the county board, commercial club, or other organization has taken the initiative. To such bodies and to the public through the press have come a great variety of suggestions. Among the types of memorials considered are parks, fountains, bridges, and highways; symbolic memorials, in all gradations and variations from the most elaborate architectural and scenic design recommended for the large civic center to the simple shaft or sculptured monument intended for the rural community; and memorial halls or community buildings designed for the living as well as for the dead and embodying one or more such features as an auditorium, a library, a club room for veterans' associations, an office for social and civic organizations, a gymnasium, a rest room, a tablet inscribed with the names of service men, or facilities for the preservation of war relics and records. While the subject is still under discussion in most communities, the general trend of opinion appears to favor the community building type of memorial. Duluth has already made preliminary arrangements for the erec-

tion of a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar marble structure. It is interesting to note that provision is to be made for the housing of relics and records relating to the war services of Duluth citizens, together with historical records of the development of the city.

Valuable suggestions for those interested in war memorials from an aesthetic as well as an utilitarian point of view are found in the following publications: *War Memorials: Suggestions as to the Form of Obtaining Designers* (Washington, D. C., National Commission of Fine Arts. 3 p.); four *Bulletins* (New York, National Committee on Memorial Buildings), which advocate the erection of community buildings as "living tributes to those who served in the Great War for liberty and democracy"; and *Concerning War Memorials*, (Madison, Wisconsin War History Committee. 6 p.), a pamphlet which warns against commercialism and contains a statement of "certain broad general principles . . . to which every community, in working out its particular problem, should give heed."

War Memorials is the title of a timely pamphlet issued by the Municipal Art Society of New York City as number seventeen of its *Bulletins*. In it those who may be charged with responsibility in connection with soldier's memorials will find many helpful suggestions.



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