

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

A Report on the Public Archives (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Bulletins of Information*, no. 94). By THEODORE C. BLEGEN. (Madison, the society, November, 1918. 115 p.)

Although designed primarily to further a movement for improving the archives situation in Wisconsin, this report is a valuable contribution to knowledge of archival practices and problems in general. About half of the space is devoted to a survey of European and American practices as a basis for conclusions with reference to archival administration. The scientific care given to public records in Europe and even in Canada is contrasted with the haphazard provision or lack of provision for them by the United States and by many of the individual states. Nevertheless notable progress is seen in some states during the last quarter century. Three forms of procedure with reference to archives administration in the American states are distinguished: (1) care of the departmental records in the offices in which they originate, with the office of the secretary of state as the repository for the more important general records; (2) centralization "in the custody of some department or institution of the state already in existence"; and (3) centralization in "an entirely distinct and separate department of archives." Examples of each of these methods are described and the author reaches the conclusion that the third, as exemplified by the archives departments of Alabama, Mississippi, and Iowa, is the most satisfactory.

The second part of the report is "an examination of the situation [in Wisconsin] and a proposed solution." The author finds that Wisconsin's state archives are housed in the main in thirty-nine vaults scattered in different parts of the already crowded New Capitol. At the rate of current accumulation these vaults will soon be filled up and additional space will have to be provided. It is suggested, moreover, "that it would be better to use less expensive space for the purpose of storing the archives than that of this most expensive of Wisconsin's public buildings." The

removal of the older archives to some central depository would not only increase the space available for records in daily use, but would also relieve state officials of the problems connected with archives administration for which they are not especially fitted and make possible the solution of those problems by trained archivists. Among the evils of unscientific management which are pointed out and illustrated by examples are inadequate classification and arrangement, lack of indexes, lost and misplaced documents, intentional destruction of non-current records which have historical value, and carelessness in allowing access to material of a delicate personal character.

Since the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is also in need of additional space, particularly for its files of newspapers and printed documents, the report advocates, as a solution of both problems, the erection of a plain, economical, but fireproof building in the vicinity of the library and the housing therein of a state archives department, to be created, and the newspaper and document departments of the society's library. The building could be so designed as to permit of almost indefinite expansion to care for the accumulations of the future, which is not true of either the society's building or the Capitol.

For the administration of the archives it is proposed that use be made of "the professional skill and training of the superintendent and staff of the State Historical Society," but no suggestions are made as to what should be the exact relations between the two institutions. If it is contemplated that the archives be administered as a branch or department of the society's activities, which would seem to be the most logical method of coördination, then the solution would be of the second, rather than the third and preferred type of procedure with reference to archives, as set forth in the first part of the report. This, in the opinion of the reviewer, is not a serious objection to the proposed arrangement. It seems to him that too much is made of the distinctions between the various forms of archives organization. The essential things are that there be an archives office, bureau, branch, department, or whatever it may be called, that the non-current archives of the various departments be centralized under its jurisdiction, that it be under the immediate direction of a competent

archivist, and that it have adequate quarters and sufficient funds for equipment and assistants. It is not difficult to conceive of a department of archives in a state library or historical society or even in the office of a secretary of state which would fulfill all reasonable requirements, and it is very easy to conceive of an entirely independent archives bureau which would be utterly inadequate for the task. The states should be graded according to the progress which they have made in centralization and scientific administration of archives rather with reference to the types of organization which local considerations may have induced them to adopt. In Wisconsin, and also in Minnesota where the situation is much the same, the reviewer believes that the ultimate solution of the problem should be the establishment of an archives department administered by the state historical society.

Mention should be made of the appendix to the report, which consists of the most comprehensive bibliography in existence of "printed materials on the archives question."

SOLON J. BUCK

The Movement for Statehood, 1845-1846 (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Collections*, vol. 26, *Constitutional* series, vol. 1). Edited by MILO M. QUAIFE. (Madison, the society, 1918. 545 p.)

The histories of Wisconsin and Minnesota down to 1848 are so inextricably interwoven and since that date the two commonwealths have developed so largely along parallel lines that many of the publications of the Wisconsin Historical Society are contributions to the history of Minnesota. It is somewhat surprising, therefore, that there is so little of specific Minnesota interest in this volume, which deals with a period when all Minnesota east of the Mississippi was a part of Wisconsin Territory. The problem of the northwestern boundary, which involved so much of importance for the future Minnesota, apparently attracted very little attention until after the assembling of the first convention in October, 1846. In later volumes of the series this problem will unquestionably occupy a more prominent position. It is primarily, then, as an example of a collection of materials

for the history of the statehood movement in a typical state of the upper Mississippi Valley that the work is of interest to students of Minnesota history.

The "Historical Introduction" consists of a brief statement by the editor, a chapter on "The Admission of Wisconsin to Statehood" from a manuscript history of Wisconsin to 1848, by Louise Phelps Kellogg, and a reprint from the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* of Frederic L. Paxson's article entitled "Wisconsin—A Constitution of Democracy." The documents themselves are divided into two parts: "Official Proceedings and Debates," and "Popular Proceedings and Debates." The first part is again divided into "Proceedings in Wisconsin" and "Proceedings in Congress." The second part consists entirely of editorials and communications reprinted from the files of ten territorial newspapers. The selections are grouped by papers and arranged chronologically within the group.

Editorial apparatus has been reduced to a minimum. Scarcely half a dozen explanatory footnotes are included in the volume although the documents contain allusions to many matters about which pertinent, useful, and interesting information might have been supplied. Since only the date and not the name of the paper is given at the head of each selection in the second part, the student who locates matter in which he is interested by means of the index finds it necessary to hunt for the beginning of the group or to refer to the table of contents in order to ascertain the source. The reviewer believes that the volume would have been both more convenient for students and more interesting to the general reader if the documents had all been arranged in one chronological order. Without such arrangement it is difficult to get a clear comprehension of the relation of documents to each other or a satisfactory impression of the progress of events. Time is after all the warp upon which the fabric of history is woven.

S. J. B.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The failure of the legislature to increase the appropriation for the society made it impossible for the executive committee to draw up a satisfactory budget for the year 1919-20 without seriously curtailing the society's activities. Nearly everything for which the money is spent costs more than it did two years ago—printing, supplies, express, books, and especially services. Such small increases in salary as were absolutely necessary to prevent the staff from disintegrating were made possible only by dropping the position of field agent, by reducing the already inadequate allowance for the purchase of books, and by making the assignments for other expenses so low as to necessitate the most rigid economy.

The following new members have been enrolled during the quarter ending July 31, 1919: Frederic K. Butters, Archibald A. Crane, Miriam M. Davis, and Luth Jaeger of Minneapolis; John V. Trembath of Duluth; and Mrs. W. J. Morehart of Mankato. The society has lost two members by death during the same period: Joseph H. Armstrong of St. Paul, May 30; and the Honorable James A. Tawney of Winona, June 12. The death of another member, Patrick Keigher of St. Paul, which occurred on January 31, has not heretofore been noted in the BULLETIN.

As a result of the Archives Act of 1919, which is printed in full in the appendix to the society's *Twentieth Biennial Report* (pp. 50-52), the society now has the official custody of practically all the archives of the governor's office from the organization of the territory in 1849 to about 1869. This material, with the exception of the bound volumes of executive registers, had hitherto been packed away in a sub-basement vault in the Capitol where it was practically inaccessible. The manuscript department, which has been charged with the care of archives until such time as a separate archives department can be established,

has made considerable progress in the work of cleaning, pressing, and arranging the papers. They were in great confusion when received.

Another large lot of archival material received consists of the records of the surveyors-general of logs and lumber for the first and second districts. These offices were recently abolished, their functions being turned over to the state forestry service, and it is doubtful if the records, which had been stored in unsuitable places in Minneapolis and Stillwater, would have been preserved had it not been for the activity of the society in the matter. Since their acquisition they have been consulted by state officials.

The centennial of the establishment of Fort Snelling in 1819 is being observed in the museum by a special exhibit of pictures and articles illustrative of life and conditions at the fort during the various stages of its history. Other special exhibits recently prepared illustrate the customs of the French people, the work of the Minnesota Motor Corps, and the artcraft work of the wounded soldiers in the hospital at Fort Snelling.

"Indians at War and at Play" and "Indian Myths and Legends" were the subjects of the talks at the children's history hours in May. Pictures, relics, and Indian music were used to illustrate the stories. On June 7 the children were told about the history of Fort Snelling and shown the centennial exhibit.

The contract has been let for the printing of Dr. Upham's work on "Minnesota Geographic Names," which is to comprise volume 17 of the society's *Collections*. It will be a book of about seven hundred pages and will be ready for distribution about the end of the year.

Three members of the staff left the service of the society June 30, the close of the fiscal year. Miss Franc M. Potter, who had been assistant editor since 1915, resigned to accept a position in the registrar's office of the University of Minnesota, and Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, who had been field agent for three years, resigned to become the secretary of the Minnesota War Records Commission. The other resignation was that of Miss Teresa Fitzgerald of the catalogue department. Appoint-

ments taking effect July 1 were those of Miss Dorothy Heine-mann as editorial assistant, and Miss Ada Liddell as catalogue apprentice.

GIFTS

When the editor is away, the printer will play. The first line of one of the gift notes in the May BULLETIN, the second note on page 96, is a duplicate of a line on the preceding page which somehow was substituted for the line as originally set up. The first sentence of this note should be corrected to read: From Mr. Fred L. Chapman of St. Paul the society has received a considerable number of manuscripts and museum objects.

A small but valuable collection of archives of various organizations and a few papers of Henry L. Moss, who was the first United States district attorney for Minnesota Territory, have been presented recently by Mrs. Albert P. Moss of St. Paul. The archives consist of record books of the Babies' Home of St. Paul from 1890 to 1900, of the St. Paul Red Cross aid society of 1898, and of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Paul from 1901 to 1907. The last named society was organized in 1898 through the efforts of Mr. Conde Hamlin, president of the Commercial Club, with the stated purpose of increasing municipal patriotism in St. Paul. Among the Moss Papers the most important is the report of William Holcombe, chairman of a committee appointed by the Stillwater convention of 1848 to report to Henry H. Sibley the statistics of St. Croix County for that year, the report to be used by Sibley in urging upon Congress the organization of Minnesota Territory. Mrs. Moss has also deposited in the museum a number of handsome specimens of old fashioned costumes and costume accessories. Examples of various types of fans, several quaint bonnets of early dates, a red plush dolman, and a pompadour silk dress worn about 1830, are some of the most interesting of these articles.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles J. P. Young of St. Paul, the military papers of Colonel Josias R. King, who claimed the distinction of being the first volunteer of the Civil War, have been presented by his widow, Mrs. Mary Louisa King. These

papers consist of the various commissions received by Colonel King, a summary of his military record, a manuscript prepared in 1914 for the State Historical Society of North Dakota on the Sully expedition of 1863, and a number of miscellaneous papers and newspaper clippings regarding incidents in his personal career. Mrs. King has also presented two pistols and a uniform used by Colonel King in the Civil War.

From Colonel Jeremiah C. Donahower of St. Paul the society has received a three volume manuscript narrative of the Civil War based in part on his personal experience as a member of the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, also an account of the march of companies D and E of this regiment to Yellow Medicine in July, 1861, and a number of miscellaneous papers, letters, and commissions. Museum material presented by Colonel Donahower includes a piece of Civil War hard tack, numerous badges, stamps, and coins, and an oil painting of the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. John F. Hayden of Minneapolis has presented an interesting manuscript account of the relief expedition sent from St. Peter to New Ulm at the time of the Sioux outbreak, and of the subsequent siege of that town by the Indians. The account was written in 1897 by Mr. Hayden's father, William G. Hayden, who in company with Acting Lieutenant Governor Swift drove to New Ulm on the afternoon of August 22, 1862, and remained there until the town was abandoned, and then accompanied the refugees to St. Peter. His description of the siege is quite detailed and very realistic.

Mrs. Julius E. Miner of Minneapolis has presented a collection of World War letters written by her brother Brigadier General Le Roy Upton covering nearly two years of service in France. General Upton was awarded the distinguished service medal by General Pershing for conspicuous ability in commanding the Ninth Infantry before Chateau Thierry and the Fifty-seventh Brigade in the campaign north of Verdun. He also received the distinguished service cross and the *croix de guerre*. His letters are intensely interesting. They recount his experiences

as commander in the trenches and give many entertaining sketches of both the usual and the unusual events in the life of an officer overseas.

The society has received from the estate of Mrs. Abbey Fuller Abbe, through the courtesy of her niece, Miss Abby Fuller, the original bids and contracts for the erection of the first city hall of St. Paul in 1856. Albert Fuller, a brother of Mrs. Abbe, and George Scott, contractors, were the successful bidders for the building and the contract price, seven thousand dollars, was to be paid in city bonds running from ten to twenty years and bearing twelve per cent interest payable semiannually.

From Mr. Victor E. Lawson of Willmar, the society has received a blueprint copy of an interesting article entitled "St. Anthony's Falls in 1866" written by Mr. Walter Stone Pardee for the reunion of the Junior Pioneers of St. Anthony's Falls in 1918. In this article Mr. Pardee has drawn a vivid pen picture of the village as it was in those early days, bringing out such landmarks as the Winslow House, the white schoolhouse, the old stone store, and the suspension bridge. He has brought to life again the leading men and women of the community and has told of the various activities and amusements of the small boy and youth. His description of the falls in high water is especially noteworthy and helps the reader of this generation to appreciate the splendor of a scene that has long since disappeared.

A manuscript map of a portion of northeastern Minnesota, covering the region between Leech Lake and Mille Lacs and extending eastward to the vicinity of Duluth, is a very desirable gift received from Mr. Charles H. Baker of Zellwood, Florida. This map was made by Alfred J. Hill in 1870 for the use of Mr. Baker, who was employed by an eastern syndicate to explore northern Minnesota and prospect for iron ore. At that time the presence of iron ore in the state was only rumored and the "Upper Country" was the wilderness home of a few scattered Indian families. Its geographic features were little known to white men and Mr. Hill, then employed in the surveyor general's

office, was one of the few men capable of making a useful sketch of this region.

Mr. Harry Trevor Drake of St. Paul has presented a manuscript genealogy of the Spining family compiled by himself and the Reverend George Laurence Spining of South Orange, New Jersey. The work is in twelve volumes, each devoted to one branch of the family. Full records of the descendants of Stephen Wheeler, Benjamin Morris, Jabez Bruen, Henry Drake, Enos Case, Joseph Watkins, and the Reverends Peter and David Monford are also to be found in this genealogy.

A crayon portrait of the late Robert C. Dunn of Princeton has been transferred from the office of the state auditor to the portrait collection of the society. Mr. Dunn was state auditor from 1895 to 1903, and served several terms as a representative in the legislature.

A portrait in pastel of Colonel Joseph Bobleter has been received from Mrs. Joseph Bobleter of New Ulm. Colonel Bobleter was born in Austria in 1846, came to America in 1858, and died in 1909. He served in both the Civil and Spanish-American wars, was postmaster at New Ulm for thirteen years, served as a representative in the legislature in 1884, and held the office of state treasurer from 1887 to 1895. The encampment of the Minnesota National Guard at Fort Snelling in 1916 preparatory to service on the Mexican border was named Camp Bobleter in his honor.

Miss Helen Castle of St. Paul has presented a group picture of the members of the first state editorial convention held in Minnesota in 1867 and a set of individual photographs of nine of Minnesota's governors.

Three hundred and eighty-three photographs of scenes and buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis have been received from Mr. Edward A. Bromley of Minneapolis. These pictures, which were taken between 1908 and the present time, are excellent illustrations of the growth of the cities during that period. Other photographs of historical interest recently presented by Mr.

Bromley include a picture of the officers of the third battalion of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, one of the reunion of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in 1891, and a view of St. Paul in 1868.

Colonel John P. Nicholson of Philadelphia has added to the numismatic collection in the museum a paper ten dollar bill and a paper one dollar bill which were issued in New York in 1775 and 1776.

A noteworthy collection of World War specimens has been deposited in the museum by Mr. Alonzo F. Carlyle of St. Paul, who was on the French front as a Y. M. C. A. secretary for several months. Among the very interesting German items are a private's helmet, canteens of both officers and privates, an officer's field glass, a Luger, an automatic 32, an Iron Cross, a private's tassel of citation for bravery, and a diary of a German private. A French pistol, and French gas mask, a Verdun medal, and works of art made by French soldiers during their leisure near the front lines, are some of the interesting French pieces. The collection also contains a trench spade, a cartridge belt, and a bayonet, used by the Americans. Mr. Carlyle has supplied information about the specimens which adds materially to their historical value.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Irene G. Crosby, head reconstruction aid in the hospital at Fort Snelling, the surgeon general of the United States has turned over to the society's museum a representative collection of articles made by wounded soldiers while in the hospital. The collection includes examples of various types of baskets, bead chains, toys, hammered brass and copper jewelry, knitted scarfs and bags, and woven table runners and rugs with the looms and rakes upon which they were made. The articles are accompanied by the names and service records of the makers, most of whom are Minnesota boys.

The society is indebted to the St. Paul Association for an immense service flag, which has been hung on the stair landing near the entrance into the museum. This flag bears a gold star for every Minnesota man who was known to have lost his life

in the service during the World War up to April 1, 1919—about twelve hundred. Twelve banners bearing the names of engagements in which Minnesota men took part during the war have also been presented by the association. Both the banners and the flag were carried in a parade in connection with the Victory Loan campaign in St. Paul.

Mr. Raymon Bowers of Gladstone, Minnesota, formerly a member of the society's staff, has presented to the museum several pictures and specimens relating to the World War. A French signal pistol is one of the most interesting of the items.

Seven valuable French war posters have been presented to the society by Mr. John C. Brown through the courtesy of Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock of Minneapolis. Mr. Brown was with the University of Minnesota unit in Base Hospital No. 26 in France.

A German gas mask is one of the interesting items in a collection of World War specimens and pictures presented by Major James C. Ferguson of St. Paul. Major Ferguson was with the American Expeditionary Force as a member of the medical corps.

A wooden shoe with a paper fibre top and a coarse shirt, of the kinds provided for Italian prisoners in Austria, have been added to the war exhibits in the museum by Mr. Paul J. Thompson of Minneapolis. Mr. Thompson was in the Y. M. C. A. service in Italy.

NEWS AND COMMENT

"The War" will have to be Minnesota's excuse for failing to stage this month a celebration of the centennial of her birth as an American community. Over three years ago, in its issue for May, 1916, the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN called attention to the fact that the arrival of troops for the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Minnesota River in 1819 was the real beginning of American occupation of the region and suggested that if a centennial celebration was to be undertaken, plans should be worked out as soon as possible. Preoccupation in the problems of the war period, however, made any such procedure impracticable, and nothing more was heard about the centennial until after the armistice was signed.

The next suggestion for a celebration came from the Minneapolis society known as the Native Sons of Minnesota, which, at its meeting on February 5, 1919, arranged for a committee to promote "a movement to commemorate the centennial of the founding of Fort Snelling with a mammoth military pageant and civic celebration." It was planned, according to the newspaper report, "to have the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds to insure the success of the celebration." The committee of the Native Sons attended a meeting of the council of the Minnesota Historical Society on February 24 and requested the coöperation of the society in the movement. The council endorsed the general proposition that the centennial should be observed and indicated its willingness to coöperate in any feasible way. So far as is known, no attempt was made to secure an appropriation from the legislature.

The idea had its next revival on June 2 when the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* called attention editorially to the rapidly approaching centennial and suggested a celebration postponed for a year or two in order to allow a reasonable amount of time for preparation. For a week or more both the *Pioneer Press* and the *Dispatch*, by means of editorials and news items, strove valiantly, though not always with historical accuracy, to start the ball of

public interest rolling in the direction of a celebration. The subject was brought to the attention of the directors of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs by the newspaper men and by a letter from the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society setting forth arguments in favor of a celebration. The president and general secretary of the association were appointed a committee to suggest to Governor Burnquist the creation of a state commission to arrange for a state-wide celebration in 1920 or 1921 and to inform him that the coöperation of the association could be counted upon. The whole matter was thus put into the hands of the Governor, who still has it under advisement. It is now certain that there will be no celebration in 1919. Whether or not one will be staged in 1920 or 1921 remains to be seen.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its twelfth annual meeting in St. Louis, May 8, 9, and 10. One session was devoted to World War history and consisted of a paper on "The Attitude of Swedish-Americans Toward the World War," by George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, and reports on the war history activities of Iowa, Texas, Louisiana, and Minnesota. Other papers of special interest to Minnesotans were "Henry Hastings Sibley and the Minnesota Frontier," by Wilson P. Shortridge of the University of Louisville, and "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi After the Civil War," by Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota. Milo M. Quaife of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was elected president of the association and Royal B. Way of Beloit College, Charles M. Ramsdell of the University of Texas, and Solon J. Buck of the Minnesota Historical Society, new members of the executive committee. The next meeting will be held at Greencastle, Indiana, under the auspices of De Pauw University.

The *Thirty-first Report* of the commissioner of public records in Massachusetts (7 p.) indicates that that state considers it worth while to spend money to enforce the proper care and preservation of local archives. "Inspection of the care, custody, condition, and protection against fire of the public records of departments and offices of the counties, cities, and towns" was

made in 187 places during 1918. Records of eighteen towns or counties were "repaired, renovated, restored, or bound" by the expensive Emory process under orders of the commissioner. Three fires in town halls occurred during the year but no records were lost because they were in fireproof steel-fitted vaults, two of which had been provided by order of the commissioner. When the western states are as old as Massachusetts they too may begin to realize the importance of such things.

A movement has been started looking toward greater coöperation among the large libraries of the Twin Cities. Two meetings have been held of those in charge of the work of the Minneapolis and St. Paul public, James J. Hill Reference, university, state, and historical society libraries, and of the library division of the state department of education, which has taken over the functions of the Minnesota Public Library Commission. The first of these meetings took the form of a luncheon and the second was held in the Historical Building. It is expected that they will be resumed in the fall. Many subjects of mutual interest are discussed at these conferences and they will undoubtedly be valuable to the institutions concerned, especially in preventing unnecessary duplication of collections. There is so much material to be collected and preserved that the libraries must to a certain extent endeavor to divide up the field.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association was held this year on May 10 since May 11, the anniversary of the admission of the state to the Union, fell on Sunday. About sixty members of the organization gathered in the Old Capitol, St. Paul, talked over old times, and listened to reminiscent addresses.

The Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association held its annual meeting at the Godfrey House on May 31, the seventieth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota Territory. The names of members of the association who died during the year, with the dates of their arrival in Minnesota are published in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 26. Both the *Journal* and the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 1 contain accounts of the meeting and biographical notes about a few of the older members.

The forty-third annual reunion of the Dodge County Old Settlers' Association was held in Mantorville on June 17. A feature of the meeting was the reading of reminiscent papers contributed by Mantorville pioneers, many of whom now reside in other parts of the United States. These papers, together with a sketch of the founding and early history of Mantorville, were published in the *Mantorville Express* of June 27. Portraits of Peter and Riley Mantor, for whom the town was named, and pictures of historic buildings in the town illustrate this issue of the paper.

On the evening of June 9, the students of Hamline University, St. Paul, presented a pageant depicting events in the history of the university from its foundation at Red Wing in 1854 to the return of the Hamline World War veterans in 1919. The pageant was part of the sixty-first commencement program.

Two notable historical pageants were presented in Minnesota during the week of July 27 to August 2. The first, "Swords and Ploughshares," was the second annual midsummer pageant produced by the Minneapolis Civic Players. With the steps of the Minneapolis Art Institute for a stage, the growth of human freedom from primitive times until its culmination in the victory of democracy at the close of the World War was traced. The second pageant was the work of the Lake Minnetonka Woman's Club. Excelsior Commons and the lake were the setting for a series of episodes depicting events of significance in the history of this portion of Minnesota from the coming of Father Hennepin to the end of the World War. The proceeds from this pageant will be used in the erection of a clubhouse as a memorial to the Minnetonka men who died in the service.

The Minnesota division of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has issued a pamphlet entitled *Two Pageants* (22 p.). One of the pageants, "Minnesota Triumphant," arranged by Katherine Evans Blake, portrays ten phases of the history of the state, starting with the Indian period and concluding with the "Defense of Democracy." The other, "America," by Anna Augusta Helmholtz-Phelan and C. G. Stevens, is a symbolic representation of the "ideas for which we stand."

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis was celebrated by the members on June 8 at Fort Snelling, where, in 1835, twenty-two pioneers organized this first Protestant congregation in Minnesota. A list of the first members taken from the original church records, is published as a part of the account of the commemoration exercises in the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 9. It includes the names of such famous men as Henry H. Sibley, who was the first clerk, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, and Thomas S. Williamson.

On May 18 the First Baptist Church of St. Paul celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the erection of the first church of this denomination in Minnesota and the arrival of its minister in St. Paul. This furnished the occasion for an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of that date containing historical notes about early Protestant churches and about Harriet E. Bishop who taught the first school in St. Paul.

Surface Formations and Agricultural Conditions of the South Half of Minnesota, by Frank Leverett and Frederick W. Sardeson (Minnesota Geological Survey, *Bulletins*, no. 13. 147 p.), is the third and final part of the report of the Minnesota and United States geological surveys, the first two parts of which were reviewed in the BULLETIN for May, 1915, and August, 1917 (1: 59-61; 2: 178-181). It treats the southern portion of the state in much the same way as the northwestern and northeastern sections were treated in the previous parts of the report.

"The Movement of American Settlers into Wisconsin and Minnesota," by Cardinal Goodwin, in the July number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, is a useful but by no means exhaustive compilation of data.

The history of the liquor traffic in Minnesota from the days of the first fur-trader to the present, is the subject of an interesting article by Thomas J. Malone in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 29. The title of the article, "Prohibition to Rule in Minnesota 67 Years after Voted by its People," is a reference to the so-called "Maine law" enacted by the territorial legislature in

1852 with the condition that it must be ratified by the people before going into effect. The "drys" carried the election, but the superior court of the territory held the law to be null and void on the ground that the act of Congress establishing the territory gave the legislature no power to delegate its authority to the people. Mr. Malone touches lightly upon many phases of his subject: the use of liquor by the Indians, the restrictive clauses in the Chippewa treaties and their recent enforcement, legislation for the regulation and restriction of the traffic, instruction in schools with reference to the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system, and the careers of the various temperance and prohibition organizations. Pictures of early road houses and hotels noted for their bars and portraits of Minnesota prohibition leaders illustrate the article.

"Two Guns Paid for Nicollet Island" is the title of a brief article published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 26. It relates how the late Daniel E. Dow of Hopkins acquired in 1851 not only a claim to the island but also six steel traps and two frying pans in exchange for a shotgun and a pistol.

A number of articles by Fred A. Bill of St. Paul appear in recent issues of the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, in the section devoted to "The Old Boats." The deaths of Captain Henry F. Slocum of Winona and Captain William H. Simpson of Milwaukee, are the occasions for the publication of sketches of the river experiences of these men in the issues for May 10 and July 26. A report of a meeting of the Pioneer Rivermen's Association in St. Paul appears in the number for May 3.

An interesting article on logging on the Mississippi River is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 18. It is illustrated with pictures of logging scenes and of some of the owner's marks by which the logs were identified.

An article by Judge John F. McGee entitled "First Minnesota's Historic Charge at Gettysburg," in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 29, commemorates the fifty-sixth anniversary of that event.

The announcement by Harper and Brothers that they are reprinting Ignatius Donnelly's *Atlantis*, the first edition of which was published in 1882, furnished the occasion for a sketch of his literary and political career in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 8. The sketch is illustrated with a portrait of Donnelly, which is reproduced from a pastel in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In the series headed "State Builders of the West," the *Western Magazine* for July contains a sketch of "Lucius Frederick Hubbard, Ninth Governor of Minnesota."

An article on, "The Fire in the North Woods," by Henry A. Bellows, in the *Bellman* for June 14, portrays the events of last October in a vivid and illuminating manner. After a discussion of "How did it happen," Mr. Bellows describes the work of the Red Cross and the militia whose "courage and patience and cheerfulness" have commended those organizations to the world. The article is illustrated by excellent pictures of the devastated district.

The June number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* contains the valuable annual survey of "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," by Arthur B. Cole.

In his autobiography, *The Iron Hunter* (New York, 1919, 316 p.), Chase S. Osborn, governor of Michigan from 1910 to 1912, presents an interesting narrative of his career as a newspaper editor and politician, and of his travels in visiting practically all the great iron mines of the world. Scattered through the narrative are chapters in which he deals with the development of the iron industry or sketches the history of some famous iron region. To this last group belongs the chapter on "The Mesaba Range in Minnesota, The Greatest Iron Ore District the World Has Ever Known." In a brief chronologically arranged sketch, the author traces the history of the range from its discovery by the Jesuits to the tardy realization of the commercial value of its ore deposits in the last decade of the nineteenth century. He concludes the chapter with a list of the larger independent mines whose owners compete with the United States

Steel Corporation and with figures showing the extent of ore production from the range up to the close of navigation in 1918.

Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg is retelling "The Story of Wisconsin, 1634-1848" in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Chapter 1 dealing with "Physical and Political Geography" and Chapter 2 entitled "The Red Men and the Fur Trade" are in the March and June issues respectively. "Cyrus Woodman: A Character Sketch," by Ellis B. Usher, is another article in the June number.

The scope of Ruth A. Gallaher's *Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa: An Historical Account of the Rights of Women in Iowa from 1838 to 1918*, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa (1918. xii, 300 p.), is well indicated in the title. It deals with the historical development of woman's status as a citizen, as distinguished from her status in society, in a state typical of the Northwest. While this portion of the United States has been more conservative than the extreme West in advancing the position of women, on the other hand, it has been far more progressive than the East or the South. Most of the laws and judicial decisions discussed are those which point out a distinction between men and women, rather than those which apply equally to men and to women. Miss Gallaher divides her book into two parts: one dealing with the growth of civil rights, the other with the development of the political rights of women. Civil rights are treated first, since, historically, women gained these rights first. The chapters on the development of equal suffrage are necessarily incomplete in a book published in 1918. The plan of the book is clearly defined, logical, and easy to follow. The notes, which form a separate section in the back of the book, are less convenient for general use than footnotes.

The legislature of North Dakota has appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to be used in erecting a building for the State Historical Society of North Dakota. The building will be located on the Capitol grounds at Bismark and will be so planned that additions can be made to it in the future.

The *Fargo Courier-News* is publishing, now and then, a series of articles entitled "Pioneer Stories of the Northwest." The

issue of May 11 contains an account of the naming of the Red River and that of July 13 the story of how Thomas H. Canfield selected the site of Fargo.

The South Dakota legislature has authorized the erection of a building on the Capitol grounds at Pierre as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the state in the World War. The building is to be financed by popular subscription and the governor, the adjutant general, and the secretary of the department of history are constituted a committee to raise the money, to plan the building, and to supervise its erection. Nothing is said in the act as to what use may be made of the building but it would seem to be eminently fitting that it should be used for the preservation of the state's war records and other historical material.

A *Nevada Applied History Series* has been inaugurated by the Nevada Historical Society with a little volume entitled *Taxation in Nevada, A History*, by Romanzo Adams (Carson City, 1918. 199 p.)

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

The Minnesota War Records Commission has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the law establishing it as a statutory body (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 284). The members of the new commission are as follows: the Honorable Gideon S. Ives, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Historical Society; Guy Stanton Ford, Minneapolis, chairman of the department of history of the University of Minnesota; Brigadier General Walter F. Rhinow, St. Paul, adjutant general; James M. McConnell, St. Paul, state commissioner of education; Solon J. Buck, Minneapolis, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society; O. J. Larson, attorney, Duluth; Colonel George E. Leach, Minneapolis, former commander of the 151st United States Field Artillery; Henry W. Libby, Winona, secretary of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety; and Colin F. Macdonald, St. Cloud, publisher of the *St. Cloud Times*. The four first named are members *ex officio*; the others are appointees of the governor. At its organization meeting, July 19, the new commission elected officers and made appointments as follows: Solon J. Buck,

chairman; General Rhinow, vice-chairman; Franklin F. Holbrook, director of the original commission, secretary; and Cecil W. Shirk, field agent. An executive committee, consisting of the chairman and Messrs. Leach, Libby, and Ives was appointed to supervise the work of the commission during intervals between sessions of the main body. The commission authorized its agents to continue the work of collecting war records along the lines followed by the original commission, making use of and extending the subsidiary organization of county chairmen and committees already effected by that body.

An increasing number of county war records committees are taking advantage of the recently enacted law whereby county boards and other local governing bodies are authorized to appropriate funds in aid of the war records work in their several communities (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 228). The committees of Nobles and Polk counties have been granted seven hundred and fifty and five hundred dollars, respectively, of the county funds. The Stevens County board has appropriated three hundred dollars for the use of the local committee and, it is understood, will grant more as needed. The committees of Marshall and St. Louis counties have each received the legal maximum from the county board, one thousand dollars, and the St. Louis committee has secured from the city of Duluth an additional eight hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended for clerk hire at the rate of eighty-five dollars a month. At the instance of the war records committee in Rice County, the county board has passed a resolution inviting the several cities and villages of the county to contribute to the local war records work the full amounts authorized by law, which would make a total of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the thousand dollars already granted by the board from the county funds.

Signs of increasing activity in many of the counties organized for the collection of local war records continue to appear. The committees of Itasca, Mower, Rice, St. Louis, Stevens, and Yellow Medicine counties in their correspondence make use of specially prepared stationery, the Rice County committee, for example, using two letterheads; one showing the personnel,

officers, and committees of the county organization, and the other bearing the county board resolution mentioned above. All active committees continue to stress the work of compiling the military service records. Recent reports from Polk and Traverse counties indicate that an important share in this phase of the work is being taken by town clerks in the one and by rural school teachers in the other. Under the special directions from the county board, given when the board granted funds to the county war records committee, Marshall County is to have a permanent record, typewritten and in book form, of the individual services of the soldiers, sailors, and marines from that county. A number of county chairmen are giving a great deal of their own time to the work: the chairman of the Nobles County committee, for example, personally conducts the work from the headquarters in the county courthouse and is understood to have made great progress in his efforts to compile records of which the county may be proud. The Stevens County committee, and particularly its chairman, has shown unusual ability in identifying as "war records" relics and souvenirs of the war period including not only the more obvious kinds, such as posters, banners, buttons, and battlefield relics, but also such articles as sugar containers devised to facilitate the observance in public eating places of the government's war-time food regulations. The Beltrami County committee has followed the example of others mentioned in the May BULLETIN (p. 104) in planning to prepare and publish a county war history. A somewhat similar plan has been formulated in Polk County by an organization closely affiliated with the county war records committee there, the Nels T. Wold post of the American Legion (known before its absorption by that body as the Polk County branch of the World War Veterans).

To the list of projects for the publication of county war histories as private ventures, as noted in the BULLETIN for February and May (pp. 52, 104), the following may be added: Crow Wing County, C. E. Barnes of Deerwood; Fillmore County, *LeVang's Weekly*; Isanti County, *Cambridge North Star*; Kittson County, *Karlstad Advocate*; Le Sueur County, *Le Sueur News*; Nicollet County, *St. Peter Herald*; Stevens County, *Morris Tribune*; and Washington County, Buckbee-Mears Company, St.

Paul. In this connection a word may be said as to the relation of the Minnesota War Records Commission to such projects, inasmuch as the matter became the subject of controversy between the *Wells Mirror* (June 11, 18, 25) and the *Wells Forum-Advocate* (June 12, 19, 26), the publisher of the latter having undertaken to prepare and publish a war history of Faribault County, professedly with the endorsement of the commission. The attitude and policy of the commission as then formulated was expressed in part as follows: "It is in the work of collecting data and records, only, that the War Records Organization finds a point of contact with the many private projects for the publication of county war histories. . . . Both agencies, public and private, seek much the same kinds of material, though from different motives and for different uses, and coöperation between the two in the collection of this material may result to the advantage of both the war records collections and the histories, the exact course to be followed in each case being left to the discretion of the local committee. But the preparation, publication, advertising, and sale of the histories in question remains the private enterprise of the publishers who initiated and control these undertakings. . . . In no case has the commission authorized the use of its name in promoting any of these projects, though it recognizes that undoubtedly many Minnesota publishers have undertaken war history projects as much in the public interest as for the sake of financial profit and are entitled to as much assistance as citizens in their private capacity can give them."

In an article "On the Collection of State War History Material," which appeared in the *Wisconsin Memorial Day Annual* (Madison, 1919. 102 p.), Albert O. Barton, director of the Wisconsin War History Commission, elaborates the following observation upon the work of that commission's county committees: "In their cultivation of the local historical fields the committees have discovered many striking phenomena. The spirit of patriotism which has animated all our people has blossomed forth in original and inspiring manifestations. In fact, were the roll of counties called each could step forward, so to speak, and claim some peculiar distinction." One inference to be drawn from

this observation, which ought to serve as a stimulus to the efforts of similar committees everywhere, is that such distinctions appear in greater number and with greater clearness according to the thoroughness with which the several county agencies cover their respective fields. Until all the facts of a county's war history are assembled, who knows but that that county has unwittingly led all the others in one or more forms of patriotic service?

New publications established by or in the interests of returned service men which are currently received by the Minnesota War Records Commission include the *Northwestern Appeal*, published semimonthly, beginning May 6, at Minneapolis; the *Veteran*, published monthly, beginning in May, by the Bolo Club of Minneapolis; and the *American Legion Weekly*, beginning July 4, from the American Legion headquarters in New York City.

The first forty-four pages of the *Report* of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety (St. Paul, 1919. 319 pp.) sets forth in summary form the many activities in which the commission engaged as the state's leading war-time agency. The remainder of the volume is made up of documentary and statistical matter, including a report of the public examiner showing the commission's use of its funds during the period from April 16, 1917, to December 31, 1918; documents relating to the coal situation in the Northwest in the summer of 1917; the law creating the commission; injunctions and other papers connected with the question of the constitutionality of this law as tested in the courts; the by-laws, orders, and excerpts from the minutes of the commission; and lists of the names and addresses of local representatives showing the entire personnel and manner of organization of each of the county branches of the commission.

The concluding issue of the *Reveille* entitled a "Centennial Memorial of Fort Snelling" is devoted to a profusely illustrated resumé of the activities at the fort during the period from its conversion to reconstruction purposes, September 22, 1918, to August 1, 1919, together with pictorial and descriptive matter relating to its earlier history. A notable feature of the number is a series of drawings symbolical of such themes as "From Gettysburg to Flanders Fields," "These are Times That Try Men's Souls," and

"The Call to the New Life," the work of George Ericson, staff artist of the magazine.

An official account of the services of a regiment made up in part of men from Minnesota and other northwestern states appears in a pamphlet entitled *History Thirteenth Engineers (Railway) U. S. Army 1917-1918-1919* (Headquarters, Fleury-sur-Aire, France. 74 p.). Originally organized in connection with the Mexican trouble in 1916 as the Third Reserve Engineers, this regiment, now known as the "Lucky Thirteenth," was among the first units to be sent to France. There, for over two years, frequently under shell fire, it assisted in the operation of military railways along the western front. The official record of these services is followed by appendices containing statistics of losses, biographies of officers, and other pertinent matter.

The Minnesota War Records Commission has received a copy of a regimental history entitled *The Ninth U. S. Infantry in the World War* (Neuwied am Rhein. 235 p.), through the kindness of Captain Claire I. Weikert of St. Paul, formerly regimental intelligence officer of that organization. The Ninth Infantry fought with the Second Division from Chateau Thierry through the Meuse-Argonne campaign. The narrative of its exploits is followed by a series of orders affecting the movements of the regiment which were issued from general, division, and brigade headquarters, together with a complete roster, by companies, of the officers and enlisted personnel. Casualties also are shown, but unfortunately, the home addresses of the members of the regiment do not appear.

Battery D, 337 F[ield] A[rtilillery], 1917-19 (80 p.) is a souvenir history of a unit whose personnel originally was made up almost entirely of Minnesota men. The book was published by the battery under the direction of its captain, Ceylon A. Lyman of Minneapolis, who acted as editor-in-chief. It contains an outline sketch of the battery's history supplemented by more intimate accounts of "Our Trip 'Acrossed'," "La Havre to Clermont-Ferrand," "The Advance Party," "Fighting the Enemy Behind the Lines," "The Delouser," "Bordeaux to Camp Dodge," and "The Farewell Dinner," together with other pertinent mat-

ter in both light and serious vein. There are, of course, individual and group photographs of all members of the battery together with numerous photographs recalling experiences and scenes through which this unit passed.

A brief but comprehensive account of the "History of Base Hospital No. 26," written by its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur A. Law, M. C., of Minneapolis, is published in the June number of *Minnesota Medicine* and also as a reprint (11 p.). Base Hospital No. 26 was one of the few distinctively Minnesota units participating in the late war, having been organized and recruited from headquarters at the University of Minnesota. As the director of the organization and equipment of this unit preliminary to its mobilization, and as the head of the organization during the period of its active service at the great base hospital center near Allery, France, Dr. Law has been able to supply an invaluable record of the origin, training, and achievements of this group of Minnesota men and women.

The "War Service Number" of the Minnesota Educational Association *News-Letter* (June, 1919. 84 p.) is devoted in large part to accounts of the war activities of various institutions, organizations, and individuals identified with the state's public school system. A series of articles on "The University of Minnesota in War Service," "The Teachers' Patriotic League," "The Junior Red Cross," and other similar subjects is followed by a roster of Minnesota teachers in war service.

A book of local interest, in part because it was conceived and written by Minnesotans, is *The Psychology of Handling Men in the Army*, by Joseph Peterson, assistant professor of psychology in the University of Minnesota, and Quentin J. David, lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force (Minneapolis, Perine Book Company, 146 p.). The work is an outgrowth of the experience of the junior author, Lieutenant David of St. Paul, in several training camps in which men were being prepared for the various duties of warfare. Though published, as it happened, some time after the cessation of hostilities, the work was designed as an aid to the large numbers of new officers who were being suddenly called to responsible leadership in the recent crisis.



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