

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*James Baird Weaver (Iowa Biographical Series)*. By Fred Emory Haynes. (Iowa City, Iowa, The State Historical Society, 1919. xv, 494 p. Portraits.)

The biography of any man who represents a group, large or small, or who typifies a movement of whatever significance in the development of a people, adds materially to available information of social advance in its more comprehensive aspects. General Weaver was not merely representative of an important group; he was perhaps its most outstanding leader, and he embodied as did no other single individual the essence of a movement which has manifested itself in our national development from early colonial days down to the present moment. A study of the life of such a man is something which is worth doing and doing well. Mr. Haynes, in bringing the principal facts of Weaver's life to the attention of students of American development, has added significantly to the readily available material on the agrarian unrest and its causes, as well as on that period which has as yet been inadequately treated by those who have attempted to outline the story of national progress in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. All in all, Mr. Haynes has performed his task intelligently and well.

Two rather short chapters cover Weaver's career down to the outbreak of the Civil War, three more chapters outline his part in that great struggle, and practically all the remainder of the book is devoted to Weaver as a factor in political life. Starting with his activities in the ranks of the Republican party, the author traces in considerable detail General Weaver's career as a political leader in his own state of Iowa, his three terms in Congress, and his campaigns for the presidency. His defection from the older party to join the Greenbackers, the decline of their movement, the carrying forward of certain essential planks from their platform, and the merging of different elements, to a large degree guided by General Weaver, into the People's party of the nineties are presented in order and with much attention to what at times becomes rather wearisome detail.

Mr. Haynes found no vast body of source material for the biography; a brief sketch of his earlier life written by the general in later days, a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, and a small number of unprinted letters afforded so scanty an amount of first hand evidence, that Weaver's printed speeches, both in Congress and out, have been forced into an undue prominence. The very paucity of personal material, exclusive of such speeches, placed upon the author a heavy task which he met by making long and frequent excerpts from sources available to anyone who has access to the *Congressional Record*. When these are used to exemplify different phases of General Weaver's activities, ample justification exists; but when, as so frequently is the case, little if anything new is developed, such prodigality of quotation produces a feeling of monotony. General Weaver's reaction to the various monetary issues was much the same in 1886 as it had been when he addressed his colleagues in the United States House of Representatives in 1876.

Since Weaver was a leader of a cause greater than himself, it would seem not out of place to devote more attention to the setting, even at the expense of some pages of congressional oratory. To describe at greater length the economic depression in the Mississippi Valley in the eighties and the reaction of the agrarian element to that condition might be repetition of what has been written elsewhere, but it would serve to heighten the effect of the leader's attempt to voice that discontent and at the same time would bring his services into stronger relief. More of the story of farmers' alliances, agricultural unions and wheels, labor uneasiness, and their mutual interaction might be told with no loss to the treatment of the central theme. Furthermore, on the broader topic, there still remains a mass of material as yet unused which would have enriched a biography of this nature. The Donnelly Papers of the Minnesota Historical Society, for example, contain a wealth of unexploited material bearing directly on this issue. Local and evanescent publications, of which the times produced so ample a store, form a treasury on which the student of farmers' economic problems and their political consequences may draw without fear of exhausting the supply.

It is doubtless of no avail to add yet another protest against an editorial policy which persists in relegating to certain pages

in the back of the book what customarily forms the footnotes in other publications. The careful student will turn to these pages to ascertain whence the writer derived certain facts on which he based certain conclusions, but he will do so reluctantly, regretting that all the world cannot see eye to eye with himself.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

*With the Colors from Anoka County.* By Roe Chase. (1919. 175 p. Illustrations.)

*Goodhue County in the World War.* (Red Wing, Minnesota, Red Wing Printing Company, 1919. 192, 55a p. Illustrations.)

*Waseca County, Minnesota, in the World War.* (Waseca, Minnesota, *Journal Radical*, 1919. 224 p. Illustrations.)

*In the World War, 1917-1918-1919: Watonwan County, Minnesota.* Edited by Will Curtis. (St. James, Minnesota, *St. James Plaindealer*. Illustrations.)

In commemoration of the services rendered by the people of their several counties in the prosecution of the late war, local publishers throughout the state are compiling and printing county war histories. Among the first of these to appear are the volumes which contain the war records of Anoka, Goodhue, Waseca, and Watonwan counties. A general similarity of purpose and content naturally characterizes the group. Each book is dedicated primarily "to the memory of those men . . . who gave their lives that this world might be a better place in which to live." A major part of each volume is devoted to individual photographs and brief statements of the services of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses from the county. In another main section is given some account of the war work done by organizations and individuals in the home community, accompanied by photographs of local leaders and committees and by other illustrative material. Something of the general course of events which occasioned these activities, and in the shaping of which some of the men from the county directly participated, is indicated by the inclusion of historical resumé, chronologies, or reports relating to the World War, and of portraits of the military and political leaders of the United States and of the allied nations. Somewhere in the book

recognition is always given to the local veterans of earlier wars. The numerous photographic reproductions in each are uniformly excellent.

In a number of important particulars *With the Colors from Anoka County* is unique. It combines a maximum of historical fact with a minimum of ornamentation. An unusual amount of space, four-fifths of the volume, is devoted to historical narrative which is unusually broad in scope. This opens with a review of the military participation of the county in former wars and of local reactions to events in Europe and on the Mexican border before the entrance of the United States into the World War. Then follows a comprehensive record of the county's activities during the period of the war, in which its effects on the life of the home community are clearly reflected. Strictly speaking, the account as a whole is not a historical narrative but a chronicle treating of events in a single series, uninterrupted except by the frequent introduction of lists of names of selective service men, war workers, and registered aliens, and of documentary and graphic material such as official ordinances, soldiers' letters, and reproductions of patriotic notices and appeals. The narrative portions are written in a spirited but not effusive style; the emphasis is upon the presentation of facts rather than upon the bestowal of credit; and events and conditions which, from a superficial point of view, might be thought to detract from the county's record of loyal service, are not ignored. Photographs distributed throughout the text are relatively small in size and, so far as they represent civilian war workers, are limited to portraits of state and local leaders. In a final section of thirty-five pages, the usual individual recognition is accorded to the service men. Unfortunately, especially in a work so packed with useful information, there is no index.

The Goodhue, Waseca, and Watonwan histories have much in common. In appearance, at least, these volumes approximate the "college annual" type of publication with its handsome binding, glossy paper, varied typography, ornamental borders, decorative backgrounds, symbolical illustrations, and prominence given to photographs of participants in the life and activities represented. In the last named respect the resemblance is perhaps most marked in the Waseca history, where an entire page is

allotted to the photographs and names of the members of each of some forty local committees and groups. There is no table of contents in any of the books, and only one, the Goodhue history, has an index. An even more serious fault is the lack of a title-page and of pagination in the Watonwan history.

About half of each volume is devoted to the soldiers. Those who lost their lives in the service are specially honored as individuals and as a group. In the Goodhue and Waseca histories the printed records of other service men average two or three short lines, but in the Watonwan history they are exceptionally full and are supplemented by intimate narratives of personal experiences contained in a section entitled "Stories from the Battle Front."

The record of local war activities is allowed proportionally equal space in two of the books, but in the third, *Goodhue County in the World War*, only one-sixth of the volume is set aside for this purpose. All three present this phase of the subject in a more or less systematically arranged series of narratives dealing severally with the work of the special war agencies such as the draft board, the American Red Cross, the War Loan Organization, and the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, and with the war activities of established institutions such as churches, schools, libraries, and newspapers. In the Watonwan history a special subdivision is devoted to individual photographs and records of some five hundred local civilian war workers. Generally speaking, accounts of the work of organizations are summary in character and are accompanied by lists of names of the officers and members of war organizations and tabulated statements of the results achieved. No important organized effort in the home community has been overlooked, except in the Goodhue history where there appears to be no mention of the work of food or of fuel conservation beyond a ten line paragraph on the "Food Conservation Advertising Committee." The amount of space allotted to the several kinds of war service varies considerably and is not always a criterion of their relative importance. In the Waseca history, for example, a total of seventy pages is devoted to accounts of "Liberty Loans," "Red Cross Activities," and "United War Workers," and only one or two each to such agencies as the draft board and the public safety

commission. Credit is generously, and in the Waseca history lavishly, bestowed upon all who participated in patriotic activities. There appears to be a tendency, least marked in the Watonwan history, to present only the brighter side of the picture. A county is indeed unique of which it can truthfully be said that "patriotism and loyalty were the two lone words in every citizen's vocabulary."

It is not surprising that none of the four pioneer works under review is altogether without defects of organization which impair its clearness, its accuracy, and its usefulness as a book of reference. The general nature of these shortcomings may perhaps be best indicated by a discussion of a tentative plan for a county war history which has been formulated as a result of a careful study of the problem as presented in the four books in hand. The reviewer hopes that the suggestions contained in this plan may be found useful by compilers of similar works. To facilitate description, let it be assumed that a history based upon this plan has actually materialized and is now under examination.

This imaginary volume is divided into four parts as follows: part one presents in narrative form the story of the war services of the county considered primarily from the point of view of the county as a whole; part two is devoted to the service records of individuals, mostly soldiers; in part three is assembled all material of a documentary or purely statistical nature; part four sets forth the personnel and organization of the various local war agencies. The four sections are clearly distinguished from one another by dividing pages and appropriate subtitles.

The story of the county's collective services is told in a series of chapters covering all phases of the subject. Considerations of chronological order, relative significance, and logical relationship govern the arrangement of the series and of the contents of the several chapters. The story opens with a survey of leading events in the European war and an account of its effects upon the sympathies and opinions of the people of the county during the period of American neutrality. Succeeding chapters entitled "The Declaration of War," "The Call to the Colors," and "County Men and Women in the Service" contain accounts of the community's first response to the call of war, of the recruiting of volunteers and the operation of the selective draft, and of the

men and women, viewed as a group, who represented the county with the armed forces of the nation. The work of three of the most important civilian organizations is then described in chapters on "The County Branch of the Public Safety Commission," "Financing the War," and "The Red Cross." The next chapter, entitled "Army and Social Welfare Work," deals with the separate and united efforts put forth in the county on behalf of the service men by the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and other leading welfare agencies. Similar activities designed to increase the morale of the home community are also discussed in this chapter. The state of the public mind in the early days of American participation, the educational and inspirational work of newspapers, churches, schools, America First Association, Four Minute Men, and other agencies, the loyalty issue in politics, the suppression of disloyalty, and similar topics are treated in a chapter on "The Mobilization of Public Opinion." A series of chapters follow which discuss at length the economic, agricultural, industrial, and commercial aspects of the county's war record, under the titles, "Food Conservation and Production," "The Fuel Administration," and "Industry and Commerce." The story closes with "The Return of Peace," a chapter telling of the local celebration of the signing of the armistice, the homecoming of the service men, the formation of veterans' associations, the conversion of local wartime agencies to the uses of peace, and the permanent changes wrought by the war in the life of the home community. The photographs and illustrations which accompany the narrative throughout are placed so far as possible with strict regard to their bearing upon the text. In part two of the book, the photographs and service records of individuals appear in clearly distinguished groups corresponding to the following classes of service men and war workers; men who lost their lives in the service, the boys who returned, army welfare workers and others associated with the armed forces of the country, civilians conspicuous in the war work of the home community. To facilitate the location of the record of any particular individual, the order of arrangement in each group is strictly alphabetical in accordance with the names of the persons recorded. As a safeguard against mistakes in identification the photograph and service record of each individual

are placed in exact juxtaposition or are given corresponding numbers.

Parts three and four of the volume serve to relieve the historical narrative, in part one, of a vast amount of matter which though pertinent and instructive would by reason of its form or nature seriously interrupt the thread of the narrative at frequent intervals. In part three is assembled documentary material such as soldiers' letters, citations, programs of patriotic meetings, proclamations, and resolutions, and statistical matter such as financial statements of war agencies and tabulated reports of results of the various drives. This material is arranged primarily with reference to its form. Part four is a directory of names and addresses of officers and members of committees of county and local branches of the several organizations active in war work in the county.

The volume is provided with a table of contents and an index. The latter is broadly analytical and for the most part topical in character. It includes, however, names of individuals except when the reference would be to the main alphabetical rosters of service men in part two.

FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK

*The 88th Division in the World War of 1914-1918.* (New York, Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Company, 1919. 236 p. Illustrations.)

The Eighty-eighth Division contained a large quota of drafted men from Minnesota and many of its officers, including its first assignment of junior officers, received military training as members of the first two reserve officer's training camps at Fort Snelling. Consequently, a history of the division is a significant addition to the ever increasing printed record of Minnesota's part in the World War. The arrangement of the present volume follows a form which has already become conventional in the writing of such histories. After all, these accounts must be similar, since the experiences of nearly every division or unit which reached France are typical of the story of the entire American Expeditionary Force. This limitation becomes less serious when viewed in the light of the comparatively small number of readers of a



history of any one unit. Even if it has literary merit, such a book can scarcely be of general interest; it is significant only to the members of that unit, to their acquaintances, or, as is here the case, to the inhabitants of the locality from which a majority of the combatants originally came. While a list of the soldiers of the Eighty-eighth Division who were cited for bravery (pp. 68-75) is of vital interest to Minnesotans it can have but slight meaning for the inhabitants of Louisiana or of Pennsylvania.

This volume is divided into two principal parts, the first devoted to a narrative account of the experiences of the division, the second to a roster or "complete list of every officer and man who served with the 88th Division in the A. E. F." The narrative, in turn, is divided into three parts, each of which deals with one of the broad periods in the history of the division as follows: (1) organization and training in the United States, (2) training and active service in France, (3) events subsequent to the signing of the armistice. The scene of the opening period was Camp Dodge. The story of the conversion of the camping ground of the Iowa National Guard into a fully equipped cantonment with all the conveniences and facilities of a city, of the organization there of the various units of the division under the direction of Major General Edward H. Plummer, and of the arrival at the post of thousands of drafted men from Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Illinois, is one that is typical of the occurrences during the summer of 1917 in fifteen similar camps throughout the United States. The brief space devoted to this tale of vast achievement perhaps helps to impress upon the reader the speed with which it was accomplished. Training the men who came "from their comfortable homes, most of them without any conception of military life," and transporting them to France was a longer process; therefore this portion of the division's experience is described at greater length. The most extensive chapter of the narrative deals with the few weeks from October 18 to November 11, 1918, the time when the events for which the division had been training during more than a year took place, the period of active service in France. This discussion is preceded by a concise outline of the life of Major General William Weigel, the man who successfully guided the

division through the great crisis of its existence. "After the Armistice" is the title of the third main division. Herein the tale of the dreary months of waiting to return to the United States, which has been told by thousands of Americans who served in France, is repeated.

The coöperation of a group of officers in the preparation of the narrative is doubtless responsible for the publication therein of some interesting official orders and records. One of these, for example, is the secret field order directing "the distribution of troops under the first allotment of positions" when the division made its initial appearance in the trenches (p. 42). The volume is attractively bound and excellently illustrated with photographs of officers and men and of the localities through which they passed in their travels here and abroad.

BERTHA L. HEILBRON

*Granville: Tales and Tail Spins from a Flyer's Diary.* (New York and Cincinnati, The Abingdon Press, 1919. 176 p. Illustrations.)

Books and pamphlets relating to the World War are now appearing with bewildering rapidity. There are histories of divisions and of smaller units, narratives of the actual experiences of soldiers and newspaper correspondents, reports of the several war agencies, and stories based on fact or fiction. Among these works are to be noted the compilations of letters and diaries of soldiers. To this latter class belongs *Granville*. Dedicated to the "memory of Granville and to the thousands who helped to win the war on this side" it is a record of the service rendered to his country by Granville Gutteresen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Gutteresen of St. Paul.

Granville was a member of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army. Because of his proficiency he was commissioned a second lieutenant and sent as an instructor to the San Leon Gunnery School, where, much to his regret, he spent most of the period of the war. The armistice was signed just as he was about to embark from New York. Shortly afterward he returned to Texas where he succumbed to pneumonia.

The first and shorter part of the book is composed of a part of Granville's letters written to his family from the training camp

at Austin, Texas, where he was a student, and from Houston. These letters serve as an introduction to his diary, which does not begin until August 31, 1918, and they clearly reveal the character of the writer. That they are not as detailed as others that have been made public, can probably be explained by the fact that the writer was going through the grilling and strenuous training of a student aviator who in three months must master the work of one year. They are filled with short scenes of camp life and experiences. One letter in particular is worthy of attention. It contains advice to his father on how to welcome the stranger in khaki—advice which will be keenly appreciated by any former service man.

The second part, the diary, is especially interesting. Here the reader finds the "Granny" so well liked by his associates emerging from the account of his experiences, hopes, and disappointments. Here, too, are portrayed the work and play in the life of an officer in camp and the agreeable and disagreeable sides of an instructor's duties. Written in a simple, straightforward manner, the diary records the impressions and stray thoughts of the moment and treats of the serious and amusing incidents of a soldier's daily life.

The greater part of the story relates to the writer's hopes and disappointments with reference to his overwhelming ambition to reach France and get into active service. There is hardly a letter or a notation in the diary which does not have some allusion to his chance to "get across." His comments after many failures to secure the coveted overseas assignment are typical: "If Uncle Sammy won't let me go across, I'll have to get married to make me feel right about it. I'd a helluva lot rather go across though." "Boy, I wouldn't have the face to face anyone after this mess is cleaned up and admit that I, a single man with no one dependent on me, had been an instructor . . . while married men or men with dependents had 'gone West,' doing my work in France."

The value of this book lies in the fact that it contains the letters and diary of a soldier who typifies the highest ideals of American manhood. One cannot read it without feeling proud that this soldier was a fellow citizen.

CECIL W. SHIRK

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The stated meeting of the executive council on October 13, furnished the occasion for the reading of two interesting papers on comparatively recent subjects in Minnesota history. These were "The Last Indian Uprising in the United States (Leech Lake, Minnesota, 1898)," by Lieutenant Commander Louis H. Roddis of the medical corps of the United States Navy, and "Recruiting Engineers for the World War in Minnesota," by George W. McCree, who was civilian aid to the adjutant general of the United States during the war.

Three organizations have held meetings in the auditorium recently: the Minnesota society, Sons of the American Revolution, September 18; the Lyndale Reading Circle of Minneapolis, October 7; and the Merriam Park Woman's Club of St. Paul, October 29. At the last two of these meetings the work of the society's museum was explained by the curator, Mr. Babcock.

The following new members, all active, have been enrolled during the quarter ending October 31, 1919: Bertha L. Heilbron of St. Paul; C. Ernest Lagerstrom and Andrew J. Lobb of Minneapolis; J. Anton Ochs and Richard Pfefferle of New Ulm; Frank M. Kaisersatt of Faribault; Leland S. Stallings of Breckenridge; Ida A. Kovisto of Wadena; George L. Treat of Alexandria; and William K. Coffin of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Deaths during the same period include those of one active member, George Reis of Los Angeles, California, October 4; and one corresponding member, General Philip Reade of Boston, Massachusetts, October 21. The deaths of the Reverend William DeLoss Love of Hartford, Connecticut, April 8, 1918, and Charles Conrad Abbott of Bristol, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1919, both corresponding members, have not heretofore been noted in the BULLETIN.

An instance of the value of the society's library to the state was afforded recently in connection with the case between Minnesota and Wisconsin in the United States Supreme Court over the location of the boundary line in Duluth Harbor. This case involved historical questions as to what had been looked upon in the past as the mouth of the St. Louis River and also what had been the principal route of navigation through the waters of St. Louis Bay. The Wisconsin attorneys included in their brief a very elaborate discussion of this subject with references to a great many books and documents, and it was necessary for the Minnesota attorneys to check over this material and locate additional evidence on the subject if possible. Practically all the books and documents needed for this work were found to be available in the library of the society.

Some progress was made during the summer in the work of sorting and disposing of duplicate material in the library. About two thousand volumes of supposedly duplicate congressional documents were checked over with a view to replacing imperfect copies and filling in gaps in the classified sets. What were left were then offered as gifts to various Minnesota libraries with the result, so far, that 617 volumes have been taken by the library of Carleton College, 65 by the Minneapolis Public Library, 33 by the library of the Macalester College, and 15 by the Minnesota State Library. Of miscellaneous duplicate books about a thousand were sorted, checked, and listed so that they can now be offered to other libraries in exchange for their duplicates. Thousands of documents of states other than Minnesota were also sorted and checked over preliminary to classification, and about 1,300 of these documents which proved to be duplicates or outside the society's fields of collection were turned over to the state library to help fill in its incomplete sets.

Most of the cases in the east hall of the museum are being used at present for an exhibition of World War objects. The Backus collection illustrating the activities of an aviator, material brought back from France by Colonel Leach, articles made by wounded soldiers at Fort Snelling, and military badges used by various British regiments are included in the exhibition.

The number of visitors to the museum during fair week was 2,846 by actual count. This is an average of 569 a day for five days, for the building was closed on Monday—Labor Day.

From the opening of the schools in September until November 1, the museum was visited by nine classes totalling 343 pupils.

In response to numerous requests the history hours in the museum, which were suspended during the summer, have been resumed. On Saturday, October 11, about one hundred children listened to a talk on the Red River cart as an aid to the settlement of the Northwest. One hundred and eighty children from thirty-five schools, including a delegation from the Seward School in Minneapolis, responded to the second invitation, for the talk on the fur trade on October 25. These history hours are to be held throughout the winter on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at three o'clock. They are intended for children in the grades from the fourth to the eighth, inclusive.

The personnel of the staff changed somewhat during the quarter ending October 31. The position of curator of the museum, made vacant September 1 by the resignation of Miss Ruth O. Roberts, was filled by the transfer of Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr., who had previously held the position of editorial assistant. The vacancy thus created in the editorial division was filled by the appointment of Miss Bertha L. Heilbron. Miss Emma M. Larson became reference assistant September 24 in the place of Miss Dora C. Jett, whose resignation took effect August 15; and Miss Olive J. Clark succeeds Mrs. Rose M. Dunlap as museum assistant November 1.

#### GIFTS

A collection of about twenty-five letters written, with a few exceptions, by the Reverend Richard Hall, a well-known pioneer missionary of the Congregational church in Minnesota, has been presented by his nephew, Mr. Grosvenor Buck of St. Paul. Hall came to Minnesota in 1850 and for a number of years served as

pastor of a church at Point Douglas and preached in various surrounding communities. From 1856 to 1874 he was superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society for Minnesota. The most valuable of the letters are those written in Point Douglas and St. Paul in the fifties and sixties, which relate interesting incidents of pioneer days and contain information about frontier living conditions and the early history of Congregational missions in the state. A trip on the frozen river from Point Douglas to St. Paul is described in a letter of 1861, and the missionary complains of the high cost of living in a letter of 1864, when wood sold for between six and seven dollars a cord and oats for eighty cents a bushel. Three journals of Hall's missionary correspondence were deposited with the society shortly after his death in 1907.

A series of eight account books kept in New York in the first decades of the nineteenth century have been presented by Professor Thomas G. Lee of the University of Minnesota. The accounts are largely those of the general store of Robert T. Shaw, though one appears to be a doctor's ledger with entries covering the years from 1828 to 1834, when doctors made calls for twenty-five and fifty cents, dispensed "liniment" at fifteen cents a bottle and pills for one cent each, and extracted teeth at the bargain price of eighteen and three-fourths cents. A set of apothecary's scales of the type used in pioneer drug stores, two foot stoves, and a silver caster have also been received from Dr. Lee.

Three letters of special interest have been donated by Mrs. Fred A. Bill of St. Paul. Two of these were written by the brothers Joseph and Thomas McMaster in the early winter of 1856 from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Read's Landing, Minnesota, respectively. They discuss, aside from family affairs, a projected printing establishment at Read's Landing to be set up by Joseph McMaster with the help of William R. Marshall, afterwards governor of the state, and other interested parties. The third letter was written by Stuart Cherry, a writing master in the Collegiate Institute of Liverpool, to Mrs. William C. McMaster at Read's Landing in August, 1861, and discusses the attitude of the English toward the Civil War in America.

Miss Helen Castle has recently presented some papers of her father's, the late Captain Henry A. Castle of St. Paul and expects to turn over additional papers at some future time.

A group of records of missionary societies of the Presbyterian church in Minnesota presented by Mrs. Julius E. Miner of Minneapolis includes the minutes of the Woman's Synodical Society of Home Missions of Minnesota, from 1900 to 1916, and records of the Home Missionary Society of Westminster Church, Minneapolis, from 1883 to 1895.

A small collection of papers and two record books of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul covering the years 1872 to 1894 has been deposited in the society's manuscript collection by Mr. Benjamin O. Chapman, an official of the House of Hope Church.

Miss Alta H. Merritt of St. Paul has presented a series of letters written by her brother, Glenn J. Merritt of Duluth, while he was on duty with a Harvard ambulance unit in the World War. The letters reflect the experiences of the writer in the training camp in this country and in the work of relief at the front in France and Italy. They are accompanied by a very fine collection of pictures taken by Mr. Merritt, which illustrate further this branch of Red Cross service.

A United States land patent issued to William Prichard in 1857 for a tract of land in the Red Wing district, Minnesota Territory, has been received from Edward A. Bromley of Minneapolis. This patent is especially interesting because it illustrates the time honored practice of drawing upon the public domain for military bounties. It was issued in exchange for a land warrant in favor of Levi P. Henry, a veteran of the "Florida War," the warrant having been assigned to Prichard, who "located" it upon the land covered by the patent.

A valuable addition to the material concerning the Sully expedition of 1864 has recently been received from Mr. D. J. Dodge of Minneapolis. This is a blue print copy of a manuscript map showing the route traveled by this expedition from Fort Ridgely



to the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. The map also indicates the point where Captain Fiske's company was rescued from an attack by the Indians. The original was drawn in 1864 by James S. Stoddard of Company C, Second Minnesota Cavalry.

The original document of the "Greetings from the Norwegian Storting to the Minnesota Legislature," dated July 15, 1919, which was delivered by the Honorable Edward Indrehus of Foley to the Minnesota House of Representatives, September 15, 1919, has been turned over to the society for preservation.

The presidential campaign of 1912 is the subject of a collection of newspaper clippings and cartoons recently presented to the society by Mr. William W. Cutler of St. Paul. The collection was made by his sister, Miss Ruth Cutler, who died in Paris in the winter of 1918, while in the service of the American Red Cross. The clippings, which have been taken almost exclusively from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, are arranged under the four headings of candidates, state primaries, campaign issues, and miscellaneous, while the candidates in turn are grouped by political parties. Of special interest are the cartoons included in the collection.

Mrs. Charles P. Noyes has presented to the society a copy of a work entitled *A Family History in Letters and Documents, 1667-1837* (St. Paul, 1919. 2v.), which she has compiled and had printed for private distribution. It is concerned with the forefathers of Mrs. Noyes's parents, Winthrop Sargent Gilman and Abia Swift Lippincott, and contains a mass of carefully edited material of great value to the student of social and economic conditions. Photostatic copies of the original manuscripts of some of the documents printed in the volume have also been presented by Mrs. Noyes.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Oliver S. Morris, editor of the *Nonpartisan Leader*, the society has received a back file of this publication from its beginning on September 23, 1915, to the end of 1917, from which time copies have been received regularly as issued. The file, therefore, is now complete from the beginning.

Many of the back numbers are exceedingly scarce and Mr. Morris went to considerable trouble and expense and exhausted almost every resource to collect them all. The *Nonpartisan Leader* is the official organ of the National Nonpartisan League, with headquarters in St. Paul, and a file of the paper will be indispensable to the future students of the history of the Northwest during recent years.

Gifts of books, pamphlets, and periodical files received during the quarter ending October 31, include, besides numerous single items, considerable collections from Mr. John R. Swan of Madison, Mrs. Charles W. Bunn of St. Paul, the Oakland Cemetery Association of St. Paul, and several departments of the state government.

The most notable collection of museum material relating to the World War as yet received is that brought back from France by the 151st United States Field Artillery and recently deposited with the society by Colonel Leach, the commanding officer of the regiment. It includes a German anti-tank gun, German body armor which is strikingly similar to that worn by the medieval knights, machine guns, trench catapults, torpedo flares, helmets, mustard gas shells, and other items too numerous to mention. Colonel Leach expects to add to the collection from time to time.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton J. Backus of St. Paul have deposited in the museum a large collection of World War specimens assembled by their sons Clinton and David, both of whom were aviators with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Captain George R. G. Fisher of St. Paul, who was in charge of the Red Cross work in Winchester, England, during the war, has deposited with the society his valuable collection of the badges and insignia worn by British regiments in which Americans served. Coldstreams, Grenadier Guards, Scots Greys, and many other famous old regiments as well as newer special organizations are represented.

Mr. Robert L. Schofield of Tacoma, Washington, has deposited with the society an extensive collection of museum objects illus-

trating early American domestic life. Mr. Schofield's grandfather, Dr. John L. Schofield, was one of the first settlers of Northfield, Minnesota, and many of the specimens were used in the old home there.

Colonel Jeremiah C. Donahower of St. Paul has added to his many gifts to the society an interesting old photograph of a train of Red River carts, taken about 1857 at the corner of Third and Washington streets, St. Paul, and a number of medals, badges, and coins of historic interest.

From the Honorable Elmer E. Adams of Fergus Falls, the society has received a number of panorama views of that city taken just after the cyclone of last June.

A war club said to have been used by Sitting Bull at the time of the Custer massacre, a model of a Sioux tipi, a bead chain, and specimens of Indian work in birchbark are recent gifts from Mr. Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis.

An old-fashioned clock, manufactured in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1841, is a gift from Mr. Lee E. Edson of Austin.

Portraits in pastel of Mr. and Mrs. John Eastman, who were pioneers in St. Anthony, have been added to the society's collection of pictures of the early settlers by Mrs. Mary Greenlaw of Minneapolis.

A large framed lithograph of St. Paul in 1867 with the streets and important buildings named has been presented to the society by Mrs. Sidora A. Bourne of St. Paul.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

When the first American expedition to Minnesota was making its way up the Mississippi above the falls of St. Anthony in October, 1805, and had reached a point about four miles below the site of Little Falls, the commander, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, decided to leave part of his men and equipment there in winter quarters. Consequently a stockade about thirty-six feet square with blockhouses at two corners was erected on the west bank of the Mississippi near the mouth of Swan River. Three quarters of a century later, in 1880, the site of this stockade was located by Judge Nathan Richardson of Little Falls, who was writing a history of the county, and in 1894 the location was verified by Dr. Elliot Coues, who was then engaged in preparing his edition of Pike's *Expeditions*. Dr. Coues urged that the site be marked and some time thereafter this was done by means of the inscription "Pike's Fort Built 1805" carved on a boulder. Recently the Daughters of the American Revolution took steps to secure the erection of an appropriate monument to mark the site. An old fireplace was found still intact and this together with the old marker was incorporated in a monument in the shape of a pyramid in which was embedded a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "These assembled stones formed the chimney of the first block house built in what is now known as Minnesota, in October, 1805, by Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, explorer and surveyor of the Louisiana Purchase. The place is marked by the citizens of Little Falls and by the Daughters of the American Revolution in appreciation of this service, September 27th, 1919." At the dedication exercises, Mrs. James T. Morris, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution told the story of Pike's expedition and Mr. Lyman Ayer unveiled the monument. The newspaper articles occasioned by the erection and dedication of this monument almost invariably state that the structure erected by Pike was the "first house" in Minnesota and refer to Mr. Ayer as the "first white child born in Minnesota." In the interests of historical accuracy it should be said that houses had

been erected in Minnesota by French and British fur traders many years before 1805 and that a number of white children had been born at Fort Snelling prior to the birth of Lyman Ayer at the Pokegama Mission in 1834.

The annual convention of the Society of American Indians was held in Minneapolis on October 2, 3, and 4. Representatives of the various North American tribes who were present included Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Minnesota Sioux who is the author of numerous books relating to the history and life of his race; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a Chicago physician of note; and Miss Gertrude Bonnin, an author and musician. In connection with the convention Dr. Eastman's pageant, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," was presented, the author playing the part of Pontiac. In an article entitled "The Melting Pot and the Indians," the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 5, points out the Indians' contributions to American life and the distinguishing characteristics of members of the various tribes who attended the convention.

On October 7 the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers joined with the Pioneer Rivermen's Association, the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers' Association, and other organizations in a great celebration at Taylor's Falls. The occasion was the one hundredth birthday of John Daubney who came to Minnesota in 1845 and who is today the sole surviving member of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association, an organization of pioneers who were of age and were residents of Minnesota on January 1, 1850. A banquet served at the Dalles House, one of the oldest structures in Taylor's Falls, and speeches by Minnesota pioneers recalling incidents of historical interest in Mr. Daubney's long career as a Minnesotan were features of the celebration.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers' Association was held in Stillwater on September 17.

The articles on Minnesota, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth in the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*, now in process of publication, are by E. Dudley Parsons. The first of these, which may be found in volume 19 (1919), contains a surprisingly

large number of erroneous and misleading statements. The point where the eastern boundary of the state leaves the St. Croix river is not "the western bend" of that stream, and the line does not run north "until it strikes the extreme western end of Lake Superior." The statement that "With the exception of a short portage the way from Lake Superior to the Red River was open along the northern boundary" would be nearer the truth if the Lake of the Woods were substituted for the Red River. The modest statement that "There are over a thousand lakes in the State" ought to be of interest to the Ten Thousand Lakes Association of Minnesota. The reader's surprise at learning that "the state has been remarkably free from destructive storms" becomes astonishment when he discovers that "In Minnesota are found all the plants and animals of the north temperate zone." After observing that, according to the table of agricultural statistics, the number of farms in the state was exactly the same in 1917 as it had been in 1910, one is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the figures which show that from 1910 to 1917 the number of swine declined almost fifty per cent and the number of sheep over 60 per cent.

The section of the article headed "History" opens with the unqualified statement that Radisson and Grossileurs [*sic!*] "made treaties with the Dakota and Chippewa Indians in 1656 and 1659." It is true that some investigators interpret the scanty evidence to indicate that these men were in the upper Mississippi country in 1656, but one wonders on whose behalf they "made treaties" and what were the terms of those documents. Carver's journey up the Minnesota did not extend "nearly to its source." It is stated that "Upon the purchase of Louisiana, which included Minnesota west of the Mississippi, the eastern part belonging first to Michigan, then to Wisconsin, the United States government determined to explore the territory." The difficulty here may be lack of clearness rather than actual misstatement. At any rate, the facts are as follows: at the time of the purchase of Louisiana, the eastern part of Minnesota was nominally included within Indiana Territory, having previously been a part of the Northwest Territory. Later it was included in Illinois Territory and not until 1818 did it become a part of Michigan. The explorations of Beltrami and Long occurred in 1823, and not,

therefore, "a little later" than Schoolcraft's discovery of Lake Itasca in 1832.

In the article on Minneapolis, Minnehaha is translated "Curling Water," although the unsigned article on Minnehaha Falls on the same page gives the translation correctly "laughing water." The date of the government sawmill at St. Anthony Falls is given as 1823, although the correct date, 1821, appears in the article on Minnesota. This mill was not used for grinding flour, but a separate flour mill was erected in 1823. The statistics in the article on the Minnesota Historical Society are very much out of date, having been gathered, apparently, about six years ago, and the society's new building is not mentioned. An unsigned article on the Red River of the North in volume 23 contains the surprising statement that "The Red River is connected with the Mississippi through its southern branch, Lake Traverse, and the Minnesota River. At high water small steamers can pass from the Red River to the Mississippi." The only foundation for this statement is the fact that perhaps once in a generation a flood makes it possible for a rowboat to pass between the two water systems.

The 1918 number of *Acta Et Dicta*, the publication of the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul, which has just appeared, is accompanied by a statement that the 1919 number may be expected before the end of the year. From the viewpoint of the student of Minnesota history, "Notes on the History of the Diocese of Duluth," by the Reverend Patrick J. Lydon, is perhaps the most valuable article in the present issue. This outline of the work of the Catholic church in northeastern Minnesota includes a discussion of the Catholic missionaries to the Indians beginning with 1852; the story of the establishment of the diocese of Duluth; the brief history of each Catholic parish, society, and institution in the city of Duluth; and brief historical sketches of all other parishes within the diocese. Although the author presents a comprehensive discussion of his subject in convenient form, he is not always historically accurate, for he makes the statement that Father Francis Pirz "was the only Indian missionary in Minnesota" in 1852 (p. 239). Perhaps the author neglected to include the word "Catholic," since he must be aware

that at this time Protestant missionaries had been working among the Minnesota Indians for nearly twenty years. This number of *Acta Et Dicta* contains the third installment of Archbishop John Ireland's "Life of the Rt. Rev. Joseph Cretin, First Bishop of the Diocese of St. Paul." The chapters herein published deal with Cretin's farewell to France, his voyage from Havre to New York, and his trip thence by railroad, canal, and river to St. Louis. They are based upon the pioneer bishop's diary of his journey which is in the form of letters to his sister. His description of traveling conditions and detailed records of his first impressions of New York and the American people make intensely interesting reading. "In Memoriam—Right Reverend James McGolrick," is a valuable supplement to the notes on the Duluth diocese, since the subject was the first Bishop of Duluth. An article on "The Beginning and Growth of the Catholic Church in the State of Montana" is contributed by the Reverend Cyril Pauwelyn, and the completion of half a century of good work is commemorated in "The House of the Good Shepherd in St. Paul, A Retrospect of Fifty Years." "Contemporary Items" and "Obituary Notices" appear as formerly, but the usual section devoted to documents is omitted.

The *North Star*, a monthly magazine published in Minneapolis, is running a series of articles by Theodore C. Blegen relating to the history of Norwegian immigration to America. The October number contains the first installment of "Ole Rynning and the America Book," which is largely based on the translation, with introduction, by Mr. Blegen of Rynning's work in the *BULLETIN* for November, 1917. "There are some new matters brought out, especially by way of comment and interpretation, and in the comparison of the early books on Norse immigration."

Two accounts of the activities of Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer of St. Paul in promoting the woman suffrage movement during more than half a century appear in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 31 and November 16. Since 1901 Mrs. Farmer has had charge of the press work for the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. Although now eighty-four years of age, she is participating in the work of the League of Women Voters.



The history of the lumber milling industry in Minneapolis is well outlined in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 19. Lumber milling has been a phase in the industrial development of most American communities where forests and water power have been found side by side. As the forests have disappeared, however, the mills have been removed to the more remote, unexploited districts. After nearly a century of development, the history of the lumber industry around St. Anthony Falls closed in September when the last Minneapolis sawmill, that of the Northland Pine Company, ceased to operate. The center of the Minnesota lumbering business has shifted to the northern part of the state. A number of excellent illustrations, one of which shows a series of log marks, accompany the article.

Captain George B. Merrick's "Steamboats and Steamboatmen of the Upper Mississippi: Descriptive, Personal and Historical," the greater portion of which is published in the issues of the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, from September, 1913 (see *ante*, 1:72) to November, 1918, is now being concluded in that paper. In this work the names of all steamboats that have "floated up on the waters of the upper river" are listed in alphabetical order and each name is accompanied by a brief historical sketch, which often includes interesting anecdotes and biographical notes on old rivermen. Captain Merrick, who had been compiling records for this work for thirty years, had nearly completed the accounts of the boats beginning with the letter *t*, when he was stricken with an illness which for the time rendered him incapable of continuing the task. The assistance of Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, however, has enabled the author to resume the work, and the first of the new installments appears in the *Post* for September 27. Most of the boats listed plied the waters of the Mississippi within the area of Minnesota; thus the record is a valuable contribution to the history of the state.

The "Reminiscences" of Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, are being published serially in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*. The first installment, in the issue of October 27, presents an interesting picture of rural New England before the Civil War and induces anticipation of

valuable contributions to Minnesota history in later installments. It is to be hoped that the "Reminiscences" will ultimately appear in book form.

In the section entitled "State Builders of the West," the issues of the *Western Magazine* for August and September contain sketches of "Andrew Ryan McGill, Tenth Governor of Minnesota," and of "William Rush Merriam, Eleventh Governor of Minnesota."

Warren Upham of the Minnesota Historical Society staff is the author of a series of nine "brief articles dealing with the early history of Minnesota, covering a period of 30 years from 1805." They are published weekly under the heading, "Little Journeys Through Early Minnesota History," in the Sunday editions of the *Minneapolis Journal* beginning July 27 and ending September 21. Seven of the papers deal with the explorations of such men as Pike, Long, and Schoolcraft; the remaining two treat of the founding of Fort Snelling. Such papers are of very real value in familiarizing the public with the work of the men who first ventured into the unknown wilds of what is today the state of Minnesota. Mr. Upham not only summarizes the explorations of these men but also presents sketches of their lives and extracts from their journals and diaries. A basis for further study on the part of the interested reader is provided in the bibliographical material contained in the articles.

An article entitled "General Zebulon M. Pike, Somerset Born," by William J. Backes, in the *Somerset County* [New Jersey] *Historical Quarterly* for October contains detailed information about the family of this leader of the first American exploring expedition in Minnesota and discusses at length the question of his birthplace. The author concludes that General Pike was born at Lamberton, now Lamington, in Somerset County, New Jersey, and not in the Lamberton which is now a part of the city of Trenton.

Two pages of the *Minneapolis Journal* for Sunday, September 21, are devoted to extracts from Mrs. Elizabeth F. L. Ellet's *Summer Rambles in the West* descriptive of the Twin City region

in 1852. The extracts are sufficiently interesting in themselves to have justified their reprinting without giving the impression that the work from which they are taken was practically unknown prior to the recent discovery of a copy in a distant state by a resident of Minneapolis. As a matter of fact there are numerous copies of the book in the public and private libraries of the Twin Cities and it is well known to bibliophiles and students of western history. The article is accompanied by illustrations which purport to be pictures of Minnehaha Creek in 1832, St. Anthony and the falls about 1852, a Red River ox cart, Colonel John H. Stevens, Joseph R. Brown, and the house in which the book was found. The ox cart shown in the picture resembles only remotely the genuine Red River cart in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society.

"When Treadmill Was a Marvel Minnesota Held First State Fair at Old Fort Snelling," is the title of an interesting article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 31. A privately planned and managed fair had been held in 1859 on an open field now within the city limits of Minneapolis, but Minnesotans first exhibited the fruits of their labors under the supervision of the state at Fort Snelling in 1860. Those visitors who resided east of the Mississippi reached the fair grounds by means of a ferry, a picture of which accompanies the article. Another illustration shows the exhibition grounds, the buildings, and the crowd in attendance.

An addition to the ever increasing list of tales of the Sioux massacre is "An Interesting Narrative on the Reign of Terror During 1862," by Hiram E. Hoard, which appears in the *Montevideo News* for August 28. The account of the way in which General Sibley secured the voluntary surrender of the hostile Indians at Camp Release, thereby saving the lives of many of his men and of the captives held by the Indians, is based on statements made by Sibley to the writer. Mr. Hoard also tells how a group of Montevideo citizens, of which he was a member, obtained from the state legislature the funds necessary for the purchase of Sibley's old camp ground at Camp Release and the erection of a monument thereon.

A reminiscent narrative of unusual interest is that of Ingeborg Monsen published in the October issue of *Lindberg's National Farmer*. It portrays the conditions in Norway in the middle of the nineteenth century which furnished the background for much of the immigration from that country to the United States, and relates the author's experiences as the wife of a homesteader in Grant County, Minnesota. These experiences throw light on economic and political conditions on the frontier during the Granger and Populist periods.

"A Reporter's Reminiscences of Roosevelt" is the title of an interesting article by George E. Akerson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 26. It recounts the great American's visits to Minnesota from the fall of 1910, when he spoke before the conservation congress then in session in the St. Paul auditorium, to his last address in Minneapolis in October, 1918, only three months before his death.

A group of articles in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 12, call attention to the remarkable manner in which the cities of northern Minnesota were rebuilt during the year following the terrible forest fire which devastated the entire region.

The Fort Snelling centenary is commemorated in an article by Warren Upham of the Minnesota Historical Society staff in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 10. It consists of an account of the founding of the first military post in Minnesota by Colonel Henry Leavenworth and his troops, based upon the journal of Major Thomas Forsyth the Indian agent who accompanied the expedition, and of a resumé of the work of Colonel Josiah Snelling for whom the fort was named. An excellent group of pictures representing early structures at the fort and portraits of the individuals who figured in the first years of its history illustrate the article.

Another article by Mr. Upham, in the *Pioneer Press* for August 17, has for its subject Kaposia, the village of Little Crow, which for a number of years after 1820 "stood on the site of St. Paul's depot." Quotations from the writings of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, Major Thomas Forsyth, Henry R. Schoolcraft,

William H. Keating, and Charles J. Latrobe, all of whom noted the village in accounts of expeditions to the upper Mississippi, are cited. Although the situation of Kaposia was changed several times and its last location was on the west bank of the river near the present site of South St. Paul, Mr. Upham takes the position that "it may be regarded as the precursor of the city of St. Paul, having been placed temporarily near the center of this city's area at the time of the 1820 and 1823 expeditions."

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of October 19 contains a sketch of the movement for the consolidation of the various organizations representing civic and business interests in St. Paul which began in 1910 and culminated in 1916 in the establishment of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs.

"Benjamin Backnumber," whose articles on "St. Paul Before This" were published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for about two years beginning with February 26, 1911, has reappeared with a second series in the Sunday issues of the same paper beginning September 14. Some of these reminiscences of early life in St. Paul are of value to the student of local history. To this category belongs the paper on "'Pig's Eye' and Phalen Creek" in the issue for September 21, which explains the origins of the names of these localities. The work of Harriet E. Bishop, who established the first St. Paul school, is the subject of the article for September 28. A discussion of "The Palmy Days of Steamboating," in which the development of river transportation and its effect on the city's growth is treated, appears on October 5, and an enumeration of "The First Storekeepers," on October 26.

A pageant, "The Spirit of Democracy," was presented by the St. Paul clubs of the War Camp Community Service at Phalen Park on August 28. The main episodes in American history were depicted on the bank of one of the canals which connect the chain of lakes. The scene which typified the life of the period of the Revolution was staged by local members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

An article reminiscent of the early days of Minneapolis appeared in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 21, in com-

memoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. William W. Folwell's arrival in Minnesota to become the first president of the university. Dr. Folwell celebrated the occasion by locating on the present university campus the site of the Cheever tower, from which many a visitor to old St. Anthony obtained his first view of the falls. A picture of the old tower accompanies the article.

The history of the Central Baptist Church of Minneapolis, 1870 to 1918, is briefly recorded in a booklet which appeared "in connection with the recent merging of Central church with Calvary church" (Minneapolis, 1918. 30 p.). The booklet is illustrated with pictures of the buildings of the church and with portraits of its pastors and leaders.

The *Albert Lea Community Magazine*, a monthly, the first number of which appeared in June, is an interesting experiment in the periodical field. That the cultivation of interest in and knowledge of local history is an effective means of promoting community spirit, which is one of the objects of the magazine, has been recognized, to some extent, by the editors. The August number contains an article by Warren Upham, entitled "Freeborn County 84 Years Ago," which tells the story of the exploring expedition of 1835, of which Lieutenant Colonel Stephen W. Kearney was the commander and Lieutenant Albert M. Lea the chronicler, and also gives information about the origin of place names in the county. Two other articles which should be noted are "Some Truths about the 'Y' in France," by the Reverend Mark G. Paulsen of Albert Lea, in the July number, and "Red Cross Home Service," by H. S. Spencer, the secretary of the Freeborn County chapter, in the September number. It is to be hoped that space will be found in future issues for the publication of old letters, diaries, reminiscences, and other historical material of local interest.

The history of White Bear village is the subject of a sketch in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 31.

A communication urging the necessity of the construction of a national archives building was sent by the acting secretary of

the treasury of the United States to the speaker of the House of Representatives on August 22. From this letter, which has been published (66 Congress, 1 session, *House Documents*, no. 200), it appears that "papers of inestimable value are now stored in numerous out-of-the-way and inaccessible places, some being in Government buildings not adequately protected from fire and others stored in rented quarters, where frequently there is far less security from fire or destruction in other ways than in the attics of Government buildings." A tentative location for the building has been selected and appropriations of \$486,000 for the site and \$1,500,000 for the building are recommended.

The *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September contains three papers which were read at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in St. Louis in May: the presidential address, "Western Travel," by Harlow Lindley; "The United States Factory System for Trading with the Indians, 1798-1822," by Royal B. Way; and "A Frontier Officer's Military Order Book," by Louis Pelzer. The last, which is in the "Notes and Documents" section, relates to the military orders of Colonel Henry Dodge from 1832 to 1836 and presents interesting sidelights on conditions in the frontier army at this time. Other articles in this number of the *Review* are "The French Council of Commerce in Relation to American Trade," by Ella Lonn, and the annual sketch of "Historical Activities in Canada, 1918-1919," by Lawrence J. Burpee.

The *Quarterly Journal* of the New York State Historical Association is the latest recruit to the ranks of state historical periodicals, the first number bearing the date, October, 1919. The editors have paid a high compliment to the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN by modeling their publication upon it to a considerable extent.

A controversy over the scope of the publications of the Wisconsin Historical Society and other matters relating to the conduct of that institution led to an investigation of its affairs by a special joint committee of the last legislature. The report of the committee presented in June contains a striking apprecia-

tion of the society, which concludes as follows: "The committee does not hesitate to say that every member thereof was not only profoundly impressed but actually amazed to find it such a big, comprehensive, serviceable, and helpful institution in which the state may take intense pride and the committee hopes that every citizen of the state may find opportunity to visit the library and see from a personal inspection what a wonderful institution Wisconsin possesses in its State Historical Society." It is interesting to note that at the conclusion of the investigation both of the senators on the committee took out memberships in the society.

The article of most interest to Minnesotans in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September is one entitled "The Competition of the Northwestern States for Emigrants," by Theodore C. Blegen. This deals with the official activities of Wisconsin and more briefly of the neighboring states including Minnesota in the period after 1850.

The centennial of the founding of Fort Atkinson, the first fort and white settlement in Nebraska, was celebrated at the village of Fort Calhoun near Omaha, on October 11. The exercises consisted of a number of addresses in the forenoon, a basket picnic dinner, and a pageant in the afternoon and were attended by about six thousand people.

#### WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

The most significant recent development in the work of the Minnesota War Records Commission is the adoption of a new and more effective method of securing for the state collection records of the individual services of Minnesota soldiers, sailors, and marines. Under the original plan, such records were being compiled for the commission by its county committees. While some of the latter were making notable progress with this big task, in many counties the work either had not been started or did not give promise of reasonably early and complete returns. Furthermore, the marked predilection of nearly all the local committees for this part of their work bade fair to postpone indefi-



nately the collection of other important classes of material. When, therefore, the soldiers' bonus law was enacted in September (*Laws*, Special Session, 1919, ch. 49), the commission welcomed what has proved to be an exceptional opportunity for compiling and collecting service records on a large scale, in a short time, and with a minimum of effort. An arrangement was made with the bonus board whereby the latter has included the commission's military service record form among the papers to be filled out by each applicant for the bonus. As a result the commission is beginning to receive through the board large numbers of completed service records accompanied in not a few cases by soldiers' photographs, letters, and other personal matter. At the same time the county committees have been encouraged to take advantage of the present wholesale filling out of questionnaires by service men to compile duplicate records for the county collections. There is every prospect that the new method will result in the recording, here and in the counties, of rather complete data on the careers of all but a very small percentage of Minnesota men in the service.

Interest in the compilation of service records in connection with the distribution of state bonuses to service men has made possible the organization of war records committees in Clay, Cook, Crow Wing, Lake, Martin, Murray, Norman, Red Lake, Sibley, and Wabasha counties, in all but one instance under the leadership of a local representative of the American Legion. These committees were organized primarily for the purpose of securing service records for preservation in the counties, but it is hoped that they will shortly develop into full-fledged county organizations engaged in the building up of county collections of records relating to civilian, as well as to military activities. Three of the committees have secured local appropriations: Clay County, a provisional appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars from the county board; Lake County, two hundred dollars from the county board and fifty from the city of Two Harbors; Murray County, one thousand dollars from the county board.

A conference of county chairmen of the Minnesota War Records Commission was held September 3 in the Historical

Building, St. Paul. The Honorable William E. Culkin and Colonel Roe G. Chase, chairmen in St. Louis and Anoka counties respectively, told of the work done by their committees. Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, secretary of the commission, brought out various features of the work of the county committees in general and discussed the work of the war records organization in its relation to that of private agencies engaged in the preparation and publication of county war histories as business ventures. The objects and achievements of the state body in acquiring records of general significance for the state war records collection were set forth by Mr. Cecil W. Shirk, field agent of the commission.

The Minnesota War Records Commission has taken an active part in a movement for the coöperation of all state agencies engaged in collecting and compiling the records of the participation of their respective states in the World War. On September 9 and 10 the secretary of the commission together with representatives of similar bodies in fifteen other states met in conference at Washington upon the call of Dr. James Sullivan, state historian of New York. The most important result of this conference was the establishment of a permanent organization known as the National Association of State War History Organizations. This body will maintain, at joint expense, a bureau in Washington for the purpose of supplying information about and making transcripts of documents in the governmental archives and other central depositories which bear upon the war activities of the several states. It is expected that the bureau will also serve as a clearing house for information pertaining to problems encountered, methods followed, and results achieved by the member agencies in their respective fields. The officers and executive committee of the association for the first year are as follows: president, James Sullivan, state historian of New York; vice-president, Arthur K. Davis, chairman of the Virginia War History Commission; secretary-treasurer, Albert E. McKinley, secretary of the Pennsylvania War History Commission; additional members of the executive committee, Franklin F. Holbrook, secretary of the Minnesota War Records Commission, and Benjamin

F. Shambaugh, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

An account of the work of the Minnesota War Records Commission appeared in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 31 under the title, "Records of Minnesota's Part in the World War to be Preserved." The article served to bring this work to the attention of many former service men who were assembling in St. Paul at that time for the first annual convention of the Minnesota branch of the American Legion.

The *Proceedings* of the first annual convention of the Minnesota branch of the American Legion (vii, 159 p.) contains a stenographic report of the sessions, which were held in St. Paul, September 2, 3, and 4, and a list of the delegates in attendance from all parts of the state. One of the purposes of the organization, as stated in its constitution, is "to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War"; hence a historian, Samuel G. Iverson of St. Paul, is among the officers elected during the meeting. The constitution of the Minnesota branch and the resolutions adopted during the convention are published in a separate pamphlet (23 p.).

The first number of the *Northwest Warriors Magazine*, an illustrated periodical edited and printed by "men who fought for democracy" and published in Minneapolis, appeared in August. The editors announce that the magazine "will give the history of the Northwest's fighting men in the great war and will seek to perpetuate the memory of the deeds of valor and heroism of her sons." In the three issues which have appeared thus far, this promise is being fulfilled. Each contains an installment of a history of the 151st United States Field Artillery (the Gopher Gunners), and sections of "A Tribute to the Red Triangle" by Edgar J. Couper, president of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., appear in the August and October numbers. A history of the 88th Division and the story of "Base Hospital No. 26," by Lieutenant Colonel Arthur A. Law, which also appears in the June number of *Minnesota Medicine*, begin in the September issue and are continued in that for October, while the latter also contains the first part of an account of the 337th United States Field

Artillery by Lieutenant Maugridge S. Robb. The value of these narratives is enhanced by the fact that, in most cases, the authors are men who actually participated in the events which they recount. An article by Cecil W. Shirk, field agent of the Minnesota War Records Commission, explaining the origin and aims of the commission appears in the August number of the magazine.

The September issue of *The Liberty Bell*, the publication of the War Loan Organization of the Ninth Federal Reserve District (52 p.), is a "valedictory" number, since the work which the magazine "was created to aid is done." The war is over; the problem of financing it by means of Liberty Loans is solved. The methods used in obtaining this result in the six states of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, are described by the leaders of the various phases of the work. From the general discussion of "The Ninth Federal Reserve District's Accomplishment" by Arthur R. Rogers, chairman of the War Loan Organization, to the tale of the fighting tanks and the flying circus as factors in the Victory Loan campaign, the story is one of unique advertising and unprecedented response. Three fourths of the issue is devoted to a statistical table in which is presented the record of each of the three hundred and three counties of the district for each loan, together with the names of the state and county chairmen in charge of the campaigns.

A recent issue of the *Quarterly* published by the Minnesota State Board of Control (vol. 19, no. 3) is devoted to a "Summary of Activities During the War Period" of the educational, philanthropic, correctional, and penal institutions under its supervision. The data contained therein indicates the scope and value of the war work accomplished by the employes and inmates of these institutions and shows that even some of the most unfortunate of the latter were of material assistance in the prosecution of the war.

The *Report* of the supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, on "War Work Activities" (New Haven, 1919. 55 p.), contains a series

of charts and statistics from which some idea of the work of this organization in Minnesota and of the number of Minnesotans in its overseas service may be gleaned.

"The Roll of Honor" in the history of *Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War*, edited by Claude M. Fuess (New Haven, 1919. 398 p.) contains biographical sketches of three Minnesota men who gave their lives for the cause of democracy, Irving T. Moore of Duluth, Perry Dean Gribben of St. Paul, and Kenneth Rand of Minneapolis. The "War Record" of the Andover alumni and students, which occupies nearly half of the volume, includes the military experiences of a number of Minnesotans.

One chapter of Emerson Hough's *The Web* (Chicago, 1919. 511 p.), the authorized history of the American Protective League, is devoted to the work of the Minneapolis division of that organization. The story of the experiences, exciting and commonplace, humorous and pathetic, of the operations of the league in what Mr. Hough erroneously calls "one of the North-West's Capitals" makes very interesting reading. The chapter is obviously a condensation of the *Summary and Report of War Service* which was previously issued by the Minneapolis division (see *ante*, 3:108).

In his *Brief Story of the Rainbow Division* (New York, 1919. 61 p.), Walter B. Wolf informs his readers that this "account of the 42nd Division was written . . . in order that it might be available to each member of the Division upon his return to the United States." The pamphlet, however, is of interest to all Minnesotans who take pride in their state's contribution to the Rainbow Division, the 151st United States Field Artillery. The experiences of the Minnesota unit are necessarily but lightly touched upon in a work of this scope. The account includes the story, concisely told, of the organization and composition of the division, of its long and brilliant period of service in France, and of the tedious months of waiting for home during the winter of 1918-19 while it formed a part of the Army of Occupation. One convenient appendix is composed of the names of the units

of the division with their original designations and commanding officers; another consists of a list of the sectors occupied by the Rainbow Division during the various periods of the war. A map on which the western front in June, 1918, is indicated and the fronts and sectors occupied by the 42nd Division are located, is a valuable addition to the pamphlet. The author assures the public that "a detailed and more extended record of the Rainbow is being prepared for early publication . . . in which the personalities of the soldiers and leaders . . . will be dealt with at length."

The Rainbow Highway Association has been formed in Iowa for the purpose of establishing a memorial to the men of the Rainbow Division in the form of a highway to extend from St. Louis on the south to St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north.

The memory of the Minneapolis men who gave their lives in the World War is to be perpetuated in an unusual manner. Sixteen hundred elms, one for each man who died in the service, are to be planted in six rows along a memorial drive which is now being graded and prepared between Glenwood Park and Camden Park. The income from a fund of fifty thousand dollars, presented to the city by Charles M. Loring, will be used in caring for the trees.

The McLeod County men who were in the military service during the World War were welcomed home in a great celebration at Hutchinson on August 19. It is estimated that thirty thousand people thronged the streets of the town to watch the parade composed of veterans of the Civil, Indian, Spanish-American, and World wars. After the parade eight hundred of the eight hundred and fifty former service men of the county received bronze medals. In the evening a historical pageant was presented on the main street of the town.

The national and regimental colors of four units of the 88th Division which were made up largely of Minnesota men have been turned over to the state by the war department. The colors are those of the 351st and 352nd regiments United States Infantry, 313th United States Engineers, and 337th United States

Field Artillery. They have been added to the display of Minnesota Military colors in the rotunda of the Capitol. The colors of two units outside of the 88th Division, the 125th United States Field Artillery and the 55th United States Engineers, have also been received and included in the collection.

A summary account of what the various states are doing in the collection of material for the history of state and local participation in the World War appears in the October number of the *American Historical Review* in an article entitled "The Collection of State War Service Records," by Franklin F. Holbrook, secretary of the Minnesota War Records Commission. Admittedly but a preliminary survey of developments in a new and broad field, the article reveals the fact that "central governments or governmental agencies in at least thirty-five states have made special and more or less adequate provision for the conduct . . . of systematic and state-wide campaigns for the acquisition of all available records of the war services performed by their several commonwealths." Minnesota is shown to compare favorably with other states except that, in a number of cases, state war records agencies elsewhere receive much more liberal financial support.

*Wisconsin in the World War*, by R. B. Pixley (Milwaukee, 1919. 400 p.) is a compilation consisting mainly of names and statistics. It seems to be a cross between the state blue book and the commercial county history types of literary endeavor.



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