

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

In connection with the stated meeting of the executive council on October 11, an open session was held in the auditorium, at which papers were read on "The Early Norwegian Press in America," by Theodore C. Blegen, assistant professor of history in Hamline University, and on "Charlie Reynolds and the Custer Campaign," by Olin D. Wheeler, of the society's council.

An illustrated lecture on "The Past and Present of South Africa," by Mr. C. Graham Botha, chief archivist for the Union of South Africa, was given under the auspices of the society in its auditorium on the evening of July 21. The lecture was open to the public, and, in spite of very short notice, the room was filled to overflowing by an appreciative audience. The museum was open for an hour before the lecture and several hundred people took advantage of the opportunity to see the exhibits. Mr. Botha had been sent by his government on an extended tour of the United States, Canada, and the principal European countries to study methods of organizing and administering archives. It would appear that considerably more attention is given to archives in South Africa than in the United States, where the importance of making any special provision for the care of public records has not yet, as a rule, been recognized.

Nine new members, all active, were enrolled during July, August, and September: Louis J. Ahlstrom, Theodore W. Anderson, Mrs. Willoughby M. Babcock, Gertrude A. Jacobsen, Anna M. Ostgaard, Rudolph J. Schultz, and Carl E. Van Cleve of Minneapolis; Julius A. Schmahl of St. Paul; and Augustus H. Shearer of Buffalo, New York. Two former members were reinstated during the quarter. The society lost by death during the same period two active members, David C. Shepard of St. Paul, August 7, and Frank G. O'Brien of Minneapolis, August 16.

The position of head cataloguer on the society's staff, which had been vacant since May, was finally filled by the appointment

of Miss Wilhelmina E. Carothers, formerly head cataloguer of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, who took up the work on September 1. Miss Mary B. Kimball resigned her position as accessions assistant, to take effect July 31, and was succeeded by Miss Carolyn A. Johnson of St. Paul. Miss Kimball has taken the position of librarian of the public schools of South St. Paul.

Among investigators from outside the state who made extensive use of the society's collections during the summer was Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, author of a *Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt*, and secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Mr. Hagedorn was searching for material for a book on Colonel Roosevelt's career as a ranchman in Dakota and reported that he "was able to secure some very valuable data" on the subject in the society's library. Members and friends of the society will be interested in the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. Hagedorn.

"You have an extraordinarily fine plant, and if you are able to secure the necessary financial assistance, which legislatures in other states have unfortunately occasionally been too short-sighted to give until it was too late, you should be able to do work of such immense value that it cannot be computed in terms of dollars and cents. We Americans are so young as a nation that we have barely come to recognize that we have a past whose records are scant and whose great landmarks have in part already been overwhelmed by the swift waters of time. The story of the exploration and settlement of the Northwest is one of the most romantic stories in history. It has never yet been half told. There is no historian and no novelist among us to-day great enough perhaps to tell it. But some day in the course of this century or the next that historian or that novelist will arise and delve avidly among your treasures for those details of speech and dress and custom that seem so unimportant, yet, in the hands of a man of imagination and purpose, serve to give the glow of life to the picture he is painting. It is the part of organizations like the Minnesota Historical Society to see that the great historian when he comes will not search for his essential facts in vain.

"I have been stirred in traveling through the Northwest to see the wealth of valuable historical material on all sides merely waiting to be gathered from the lips of men and women still surviving from the pioneer days; and yet saddened at the same time to think how much of the gorgeous, irrecoverable stuff was going to waste, slipping every week, every month, every year into oblivion as this man here and that woman there sinks into that silence from which no voice is raised to tell of golden deeds. Is there no way for you to send out harvesters of reminiscences?"

The resources of the society's library were also drawn upon quite extensively by Dr. William O. Scroggs of the editorial staff of the *New York Evening Post* in connection with a study of the Nonpartisan League. The results of this study were set forth in a series of articles in the *Post*.

Favorable reviews of volume 17 of the society's *Collections*—Dr. Upham's *Minnesota Geographic Names*—have been noted in the following magazines and papers: the *Minneapolis Journal*, June 4; the *Minneapolis Sontag Tidende*, July 4; the *Minneapolis Tribune*, June 6; the *Nonpartisan Leader*, July 5; the *St. Paul Daily News*, August 8; the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for July; and the *Western Magazine* for September. It is also noted briefly in the *Nation* for August 7. From it is derived most of the historical information in a guide to the Jefferson Highway in Minnesota recently published in pamphlet form by the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association.

ACCESSIONS

A notable addition to the collections of state archives in the custody of the society was received in August from the office of the secretary of state. All the legislative bills and the original journals of the legislature from 1849 to 1880, together with a number of miscellaneous papers of the same period, were transferred to the Historical Building. These important state documents, which had been stored in sub-basement vaults of the Capitol, are now accessible to students of history and others who may be interested in consulting them. Among the miscellaneous papers, which had been reposing for years in an old gunny sack,

were found the original certified returns of the first census of the Territory of Minnesota, taken in 1849. Despite this summary treatment the papers were in good condition, save for innumerable wrinkles, and they have served to correct a number of errors in the census as printed in the appendix to the *Council Journal* of 1849.

A voluminous addition to the archives of the surveyors-general of logs, comprising the records of the fifth district, of which the office was located at Duluth, was also received during the summer. (See *ante*, p. 142). They consist almost entirely of tally books kept by the scalers, though there are a few log ledgers and journals, a short file of books of liens, and other record books. The period covered is approximately the thirty years from 1883 to 1913. The practical importance of the preservation of such apparently obsolete records as these was well illustrated recently when two attorneys representing opposing sides in a lawsuit involving thousands of dollars, together with a court reporter, spent three days in the basement of the unfinished stack room of the Historical Building gathering evidence from the archives of the surveyors-general of logs for the second district. This material had been stored here because of lack of room for it in the finished parts of the building.

The papers of the Reverend Moses N. Adams, missionary, pastor, Indian agent, army chaplain, and missionary again, have been presented by his son-in-law, Mr. Newton R. Frost, of St. Paul. Adams came to Minnesota in 1848 to serve as a member of the Dakota Mission at Lac qui Parle. Later he was appointed state agent of the American Bible Society and traveled constantly through wild and unopened country under all sorts of conditions and in all seasons of the year. During the eight years of President Grant's administration, he served as agent to the Sisseton Sioux in South Dakota, after which he was commissioned as an army chaplain and was stationed at various western posts. Upon reaching the age of retirement, he returned to the missionary field and was made superintendent of the Good Will Mission at the Sisseton Agency. In 1892 he resigned because of failing health and removed to St. Paul, where he completed his

cycle of three score years and ten in 1902. Most of the papers relate to the Indian agency; and the records of reports, returns of supplies, contracts, bonds, and vouchers seem to be very complete. Especially interesting are several rolls of minutes of councils held with the Indians at various times. A noteworthy item which illustrates the labors of the early missionaries is a manuscript copy of the Dakota Lexicon.

A large and very valuable collection of the papers of the late Captain Henry A. Castle have been presented by his daughters, the Misses Helen and Mary Castle of St. Paul. Captain Castle served with Illinois regiments in the Civil War. He came to Minnesota in 1866, was a member of the state legislature in 1873, adjutant general in 1875-76, editor of the *St. Paul Dispatch* from 1876 to 1885, state oil inspector from 1883 to 1886, postmaster of St. Paul from 1892 to 1896, and auditor of the United States post-office department from 1897 to 1903. He was also the author of two historical works, *Minnesota, Its Story and Biography* and a *History of St. Paul and Vicinity*. The papers are voluminous and varied, consisting of some fifty letter files of correspondence, ten letter-press books, about thirty scrap-books, and a large collection of newspaper clippings on various subjects, principally, however, relating to post-office matters. There is also a group of letters written by Captain Castle's son, Colonel Charles W. Castle of Leavenworth, Kansas, while a cadet at West Point and while serving in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War. In addition to the manuscript material, several files of early Minnesota newspapers and a collection of 111 books and 652 pamphlets, including a number of rare railroad and Minnesota items, were received from the same source.

Another large contribution to the society's collections has been received from the family of the late General William G. Le Duc of Hastings. Among the manuscript papers of the general included in the collection are a considerable group on agricultural subjects, accumulated while he held the office of United States commissioner of agriculture; a volume of quartermaster's circulars and general orders, dating from 1861 to 1863; a record

book of the Hastings, Minnesota, and Red River Railroad Company, 1862-66; and account books of his stationery store in St. Paul, 1852, of the Hastings Ferry Company, 1856-57, of the Vermillion Mills at Hastings, 1855-60, and of a general store in Hastings, 1863. The printed material, consisting of about two thousand books and pamphlets and long runs of many important periodicals covering half a century, will be very valuable in filling in gaps in the society's library. The museum is enriched by the deposit of numerous additional objects. Old Staffordshire china, Bohemian and cut glass wine sets, and fine dresses, silk shawls, and lace mantillas help to reproduce the social life of the past; a flail, a cradle for cutting grain, a corn-planter, and other implements illustrate pioneer agricultural operations; and a "Betty" lamp, a candle lantern, a bootjack, a dinner horn, a copper teakettle, iron cooking pots, a child's cradle, and, last but not least, a "little brown jug" recall the conditions of domestic life in pioneer days.

A little worn leather notebook containing daily entries made by Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer's favorite scout, Charles Reynolds, during Custer's last campaign, has been presented recently by Mr. Olin D. Wheeler. The little book was given to Mr. Wheeler some twenty years ago by the custodian of old Fort Abraham Lincoln, Walter C. Gooding, who some twenty years earlier—on May 14, 1876, to be exact—had given it to Reynolds as the Yellowstone expedition was preparing to leave that post, with the request that "he make a few notes in the book, of the sights and scenes he saw." This Reynolds did faithfully from May 17, the day the troops left the fort, until June 22, when they struck the trail of the Indians they were pursuing. At this point his entries end, probably because the heavy marches of the next two days and the excitement due to the proximity of the Indians left no time or inclination for writing. Reynolds was killed on the twenty-fifth, but the journal of the return expedition was taken up July 1 by Sergeant Alexander Brown, who recorded the daily movements of the troops until September 10, when they arrived at Wolf Point on the Missouri River, whence they were ordered to return to Fort Abraham Lincoln. A written statement containing additional information on this expedition,

given by word of mouth by Francis Kennedy of St. Paul, a participant, to Mr. Wheeler about 1900, has been presented with the journal.

Incidents and events in the history of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War are vividly recalled by the diaries and papers of Samuel Bloomer, which have recently been presented to the society by his widow. Mr. Bloomer, who was a Stillwater boy, enlisted in Company B of the First Minnesota, April 29, 1861, was wounded in the battles of Bull Run and Antietam, and was discharged December 6, 1862. From 1863 to 1865 he was a member of the invalid corps, stationed at Evansville, Indiana, and other places, and had charge of quartermaster's stores. His diaries follow the history of the First Minnesota from May, 1861, until September, 1862, and a series of letters from his cousin, Adam Marty, of the same company, continue the narrative of events concerning that regiment to March, 1864. Of special value is a roll of the members of the company, dated June, 1861, and corrected to March, 1863. A number of letters from relatives and friends in Stillwater and Fort Snelling chronicle events at home and at the fort during the war. Noteworthy among these are several referring to the Sioux Massacre of 1862, one describing methods of punishing soldiers at Fort Snelling, and another decrying the high wages and soaring prices of the winter of 1864. A collection of quartermaster's returns and other reports illustrate the work done by Lieutenant Bloomer with the invalid corps.

Some papers of Jerome Big Eagle, a chief of the Mdewakanton Sioux, have been presented by his nephew through the courtesy of Judge Charles F. Hall of Granite Falls. Jerome Big Eagle or Wamditanka (Great War Eagle), who died at Granite Falls, January 5, 1916, was a son of Chief Gray Iron and a grandson of Chief Black Dog. He was born in 1827 near Mendota and upon the death of his father became chief of the band. He visited Washington in 1858 and signed the treaty negotiated with the Sioux on that occasion. He was involved in the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 but claimed to have taken no part in the massacre. Nevertheless, he was confined in prison at

Davenport, Iowa, until 1864. Among the papers is a statement given by Major Lawrence Taliaferro to "Wah ma de tunk ah Chief of the River St Peters" (Black Dog) on June 24, 1833, just as he and his band were starting for a hunt on the Des Moines River. The statement bears testimony to the peaceful intent of these Indians and their determination no longer to fight with the Sauk and Foxes. Several of the other papers are statements of a similar nature issued to "Mah zah hoh tah" (Gray Iron) by Major Taliaferro and Henry H. Sibley. A souvenir of the Washington visit is a recommendation of conduct and character given to "Wamindeetonkee" (Jerome Big Eagle) by Charles E. Mix, commissioner of Indian affairs. The papers all bear testimony to the good character and high standing which Jerome Big Eagle and his ancestors maintained with the United States officials and other men of prominence.

To Mr. Orrin F. Smith of Winona the society is indebted for copies of extracts from the "Notes of an Old Settler" by Elder Ely, which were published in the *Winona Daily Republican* for 1867. Elder Ely was one of the early settlers of Winona and served as the first postmaster of that city, when the post office was nothing but the elder's hat, from which he distributed the mail. Mr. Smith has also presented a letter of Henry H. Sibley, delegate to Congress, regarding the appointment of Abner S. Goddard as postmaster of the Winona office in 1852.

A letter written by Silas Doud at Red Wing in October, 1857, which recounts the financial difficulties of the late territorial days, when money could be loaned at four or five per cent per month, but with doubtful security, has been presented by Mr. Charles C. Thach, Jr., of Baltimore, through the courtesy of Professor William Anderson of the University of Minnesota.

The future student of the labor situation of the present day will be much interested in the copies of a report and other papers concerning the labor disturbances in northern Minnesota in December, 1919, recently presented by the author of the report, Mr. Hiram D. Frankel of St. Paul. Mr. Frankel accompanied the Minnesota National Guard to International Falls on

December 12, as General Rhinow's adjutant; hence his report is written from first-hand knowledge of the events.

Mr. Arthur Graves Douglass of Minneapolis has presented a manuscript genealogy of the Arthur and Graves families and the commission of his father, Ebenezer Douglass, as Indian agent. The commission bears the signature of President Grant.

A carbon copy of a thesis on "The Development of Flour Milling in Minneapolis," by Charles B. Kuhlmann, the original of which was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts at the University of Minnesota in June, 1920, has been presented by the author. It consists of 258 typewritten pages with a number of maps and charts. In the preparation of this work Mr. Kuhlman made extensive use of the Hale Papers—correspondence of Major William D. Hale—in the manuscript collections of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The Honorable Asher Howard of Minneapolis has presented to the society a collection of original letters, photographic reproductions of letters, newspapers, magazines, books, and pamphlets which formed the basis of a recent campaign publication relating to the Nonpartisan League. In accord with its policy of accumulating all available material on all sides of current issues, for the use of the impartial historian of the future, the society has accepted this addition to its already extensive collection of material relating to the league.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel T. Painter of St. Paul, the society has recently received three very interesting scrap-books on river transportation, compiled by his brother, the late Frank M. Painter, who was a steamboat clerk on the Mississippi and Red Rivers from 1870 to 1876. The books are made up largely of newspaper clippings of the articles by George B. Merrick published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa; but they contain also a series of sketches contributed by Mr. Painter himself to the *Sunday Courier News* of Fargo, North Dakota, and miscellaneous clippings relating events of the early steamboat days. A few pictures of old-time steamboats,

hotels, and bridges along the rivers have been included, as well as a number of steamboat and railroad tickets, checks, passes, and bills of lading.

A typewritten copy of the program for the Fort Snelling centennial celebration (see *post*, p. 534) has been received from Mr. George H. Hazzard; and the following manuscripts of addresses delivered at the gatherings have been presented by the authors: "Colonel Leavenworth and His Command," by Lucy Leavenworth Wilder Morris; "Reminiscences," by Levi Longfellow; "Time and Change," by Frank Eddy; and "Harriet E. Bishop, Founder of Baptist Work in Minnesota," by Mary E. Randall.

Mrs. Andrew R. McGill of St. Paul has presented a large collection of books, pamphlets, and magazine files, together with some valuable manuscript material and museum objects. The manuscripts consist of papers and records accumulated by her husband, the late Governor McGill, from 1874 to 1886 and relate largely to his work as state insurance commissioner during those years. The museum material includes the full-dress uniform worn by Mrs. McGill's son, Captain Charles H. McGill, in the Minnesota National Guard about the time of the Spanish-American War—a valuable addition to the society's collection of American military uniforms.

A file of the *Minneapolis Times* for the years from 1892 to 1904, consisting of 110 bound volumes, has been presented by the publishers of the *Minneapolis Tribune*. The file is duplicated in the society's collection, but it can be exchanged advantageously with some other library.

A Sioux war club and a beaded buckskin gun case are gifts of Dr. James C. Ferguson of St. Paul, who has presented many other Indian specimens to the museum during the past year.

Two guns which saw service in the defence of New Ulm during the Sioux Outbreak have been received through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur T. Adams of Minneapolis. One of them, presented by Mr. Julius Krause of New Ulm, was used by Captain Louis Buggaert in the battle; the other, a gift of Mr. William

Skinner of New Ulm, is a heavy gun of a special make designed for buffalo hunting and has two barrels, of which one is rifled and the other, of somewhat larger caliber, has a smooth bore.

From Mr. Max Diestel of Le Sueur the society has received a heavy breech-loading Sharp's carbine of the model of 1848, a gun wrench of the type issued to soldiers in the Civil War, an interesting old pepperbox pistol of heavy caliber, a brass flatiron bearing the date 1846 and arranged to contain hot coals, two heavy ax heads of unusual form, and several other interesting specimens for the museum.

Mr. Frederick R. Volk of Eagle Lake has presented a heavy stone ax and several arrowheads which were found on his farm near Lake Washington in Blue Earth County.

Mrs. James J. Hill has presented a number of Confederate notes and bonds of various issues, some of which had been presented to Mr. Hill by Henry M. Rice. These are interesting additions to the society's numismatic collection.

A unique addition to the World War collection of the museum is a large Red Cross quilt, the work of Mrs. Mary Parker, which contains the names and service stars of the men from the Frazee district who served in the war. The quilt was presented to the society by Mrs. Samuel S. Jones in the name of the Frazee chapter of the Red Cross.

Mr. Alonzo F. Carlyle of St. Paul, who brought back many World War relics and placed some of them in the care of the society, has recently deposited an elaborately camouflaged American steel helmet. It is interesting to compare the protective coloring used on this specimen with that painted on a captured German steel helmet in the museum.

A large oil portrait of General James H. Baker, painted by Theodore Kaufmann in 1875, is the gift of Mrs. Baker of Mankato. General Baker was for many years a member of the council of the society and was the author of the *Lives of the Governors*, published in 1908 as volume 13 of the society's *Collections*.

From Mr. Andrew A. Veblen, formerly of Minneapolis but now living in California, the society has received an interesting wooden drinking bowl, bearing the date 1839, which came from West Slidre Parish, Valdres, Norway.

To Judge and Mrs. John W. Willis of St. Paul, the society is indebted for a beautiful old punch bowl of Meissen ware, which was made in the royal potteries of Dresden, Saxony, over two hundred years ago. A number of other interesting specimens for the museum have been received from them, including a handsome pair of brass-mounted percussion cap duelling pistols presented in the name of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald.

Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul has presented a sketch of the Sibley House at Mendota, painted by Mrs. John M. Armstrong, interesting old photographs of Hole-in-the-Day and Little Crow, and several other articles of value for the museum collections.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Capen of Minneapolis have presented to the museum a small but finely decorated Mexican water jug and several other pieces of pottery.

NEWS AND COMMENT

A paper entitled "The Significance for Canadian History of the Work of the Board of Historical Publications," by Adam Shortt, in the 1919 volume of the *Proceedings and Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada (section 2) contains an unusually cogent exposition of the value of history as a basis for understanding the present and planning for the future. Since it is desirable "that there may be as little dispute as possible as to what it is that history teaches," it is necessary, the author contends, "not only to set forth a conscientious view of historical facts, but, as far as possible, the actual documents, or at least the most important of them, arranged in such a manner that they may be the most readily accessible, not only at large, but in their natural historical relations with each other, in point of time, place, and similar interests." The plans of the board for meeting this need, so far as Canada is concerned, are described, and an outline is presented of its proposed documentary publications.

The Historical Department of Iowa has resumed publication of the *Annals of Iowa* with a number dated April, 1920, the principal feature of which is a document of very considerable importance to Minnesota history. It is "Major William Williams' Journal of a Trip to Iowa in 1849." The title is somewhat of a misnomer, for the trip extended to Marine Mills on the St. Croix and to the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi. Williams traveled on the "Dr. Franklin" and recorded day by day his impressions of the country, the Indian villages, the embryo settlements, economic conditions, and the "people pushing up for the new territory." Of special interest are the somewhat detailed descriptions of Stillwater, St. Paul, and Mendota. The journal adds materially to the available information about Minnesota in the year in which it became a separate territory.

The *Palimpsest* is the title of a little monthly magazine recently started by the State Historical Society of Iowa, the purpose of

which is to present bits of Iowa history in popular form, "as we would write romance—with life, action, and color—that the story of this land and its people may live." The second issue, for August, contains an article by the editor, John C. Parish, entitled "Three Men and a Press," which is of special Minnesota interest because the press referred to is the one on which the first paper in Minnesota was printed. The article recounts the history of this press in Iowa, where it was used to print the *Dubuque Visitor*, the first paper in that territory; tells of its removal to Lancaster, Wisconsin, and to St. Paul; and then gives the two versions of its subsequent history (see *ante*, pp. 292–294) without attempting to decide between them. Two minor errors in the article should be noted. Editor Goodhue's initials were J. M., not "J. N."; and he brought the press to St. Paul, not "by ox team up the Mississippi on the ice," but by steamboat. In the first issue of the *Pioneer*, for April 28, 1849, the editor says: "But little more than one week ago, we landed at St. Paul, amidst a crowd of strangers, with the first printing press that has ever rested on the soil of Minnesota." The first steamer of that season arrived at St. Paul on the ninth of April.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has announced the acquisition of the papers of General Jeremiah M. Rusk, who played a prominent part in Wisconsin and national politics from 1871 to 1893, being successively congressman, governor of the state, and the first secretary of the national department of agriculture. "The Rusk papers," says the announcement, "will do much to put the layman in touch with the spirit of politics as it was in the eighties and nineties of the last century, and they will enable historical students to do justice to a distinguished state leader of the generation immediately preceding our own."

An account of the plans of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the intensive cultivation of local history is published in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September. The article is by Joseph Schafer, the new superintendent of the society.

The Fergus County (Montana) High School has published, as the second of its *Bulletins*, a pamphlet entitled *Geography and*

Geology of Fergus County, by B. O. Freeman (Lewiston, Montana, 1919. 71 p.). It contains considerable material of local history interest, including a chapter on the origin of geographic names in the county. Announcement is made that other bulletins, including one on the "History and Civics of Fergus County" are planned for the future and that it is hoped to make the high school "a clearing house of accurate information about the county." The example set by this series should be followed by other schools, for such activities not only furnish valuable information to the community but also offer an outlet for the energies of high school teachers who desire to engage in research and make contributions to knowledge.

The *Manitoba Free Press* of Winnipeg for July 15, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the province, contains a "Special Supplement" of twenty-two pages, which "aims to give to its readers some approximate idea of the growth and development of the Province of Manitoba since it came into corporate existence on July 15, 1870." The varied phases of social and industrial activity in the province, their development and present state, are discussed in a series of twenty-one articles written by the members of the editorial staff of the *Free Press*. The opening article presents in chronological sequence the main events in the history of Manitoba "from Hudson the discoverer to Confederation Day"; succeeding narratives treat of the economic, political, spiritual, and cultural progress of the province and of its chief city, Winnipeg. The July 16 issue of the *Free Press* includes an addition to the previous record in an eight-page history of athletics. Each of the articles is appropriately illustrated with pioneer and modern views and with portraits of prominent men. The two sections constitute a remarkably satisfactory account of the growth of Manitoba from a frontier fur-trading region to a prosperous district of peaceful farms and busy cities. Few newspapers of the continent have mustered an editorial force capable of producing so excellent a series of articles; the fact that Manitoba can boast of such a newspaper is in itself an evidence of the rapid progress of the province.

The centennial of the laying of the corner store of old Fort Snelling, on September 10, 1820, was celebrated by a series of meetings under the auspices of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association. With the exception of the final meeting at Fort Snelling on Sunday, September 12, the sessions were held in the Pioneer Portrait Hall on the state fair grounds during the week of the fair. The programs consisted of reunions, addresses, reminiscent papers, and music. Among the papers was one entitled "Early Home Life at Fort Snelling," by Warren Upham, which is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 12. A *Centennial History of Fort Snelling, 1820-1920*, published by the post exchange of the Forty-ninth Infantry, located at the fort, as a souvenir of the celebration, consists of twenty pages of text and illustrations, and sixty pages of advertisements. Most of the text is reprinted from articles in the "Centennial Memorial" number of the *Reveille*, published in 1919, which in turn are taken bodily from Marcus L. Hansen's *Old Fort Snelling* (see *ante*, 2: 569; 3: 161). Brief illustrated articles on the history of the fort are published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 29 and the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 5.

The growing interest in local history has manifested itself in a number of historical pageants presented in various communities of Minnesota and neighboring states during the summer. One of these was staged at Red Wing as part of the "Home-Coming" festivities of August 5 and 6. To quote an announcement in the published program, it aimed "to visualize in outline the story of this locality." In Duluth a pageant commemorating the "golden jubilee" of the incorporation of the city and depicting the history of the region during more than two hundred years was presented on August 18, 19, 20, and 21, in connection with the state convention of the American Legion. The history of that part of northwestern Wisconsin which borders on Chequamegon Bay was reviewed in a similar manner at Ashland on August 26 and 27. Other pageants were presented at St. Cloud, Detroit, and Marshall; and at Rice Lake, Wisconsin; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Le Mars, Iowa.

Forty members of the Pioneer Rivermen's Association exchanged tales of their river experiences at a picnic at Minnehaha Falls on July 31. The gathering was held in honor of Captain E. E. Heerman of Devil's Lake, North Dakota. An account of the picnic in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 1 is accompanied by a picture of a group of steamers at Read's Landing in 1872 and by portraits of three pilots of upper Mississippi River fame—Captain Heerman, Captain John Trudo of Wabasha, and Captain Joseph Gardepi of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. The *Minneapolis Journal*, in its issue for August 1, also describes the festivities of the pioneer rivermen and publishes some of their reminiscences and a photograph of a group of men who attended the picnic.

A novel piece of historical field work was done during the past summer by Mr. Arthur T. Adams, a Minneapolis high school teacher, by means of an automobile trip through the Minnesota River Valley and the region of the Sioux Outbreak of 1862. Mr. Adams visited the principal towns which were attacked by the Indians and the sites of Fort Ridgely, the upper and lower Sioux agencies, the battle of Wood Lake, and Camp Release; he interviewed old settlers and obtained some interesting reminiscences of the massacre; and he took more than a hundred photographs of sites and scenes of the outbreak and of monuments which have been erected to commemorate that event.

An incoherent and inaccurate account of the discovery and subsequent study of the Kensington rune stone appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 28 under the heading "Is the Runestone Mystery Solved?" The unearthing of thirteen skulls and other bones at Barrett is presented as additional evidence for the authenticity of the stone, since here, it is suggested, might be the remains of the Norsemen who, according to the inscription on the stone, were killed by Indians.

"Au Lac Winnipeg, 1734," by Benjamin Sulte, in the *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of Quebec for May-August, 1920, treats of the explorations of La Vérendrye along the northern border of Minnesota.

An article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 15 reminds the reader that "August 18 marks anniversary of Sioux Massacre." The causes and chief events of the Indian outbreak are treated; the extent of the casualties, especially in Renville County, is noted; and the means used to punish the Indians are stated. Although the date of the outbreak is given incorrectly in the heading, a statement that "the first killing occurred on the 17th . . . at the Acton settlement" appears in the article. The illustrations consist of pictures of old Fort Ridgely and the site of the Redwood ferry, and of portraits of Henry H. Sibley and Little Crow.

The *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for August 21 commemorates the attack on New Ulm in a lengthy article on the causes, main events, and consequences of the Sioux Outbreak.

The first installment of "The Letters of Chauncey H. Cooke," which is published in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September, is an important addition to the sources of Minnesota history. Cooke, whose home was in Buffalo County, Wisconsin, enlisted in Company G of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in September, 1862, when he was only sixteen years old. Soon after his regiment was sent to Minnesota to take part in General Pope's campaign against the Sioux. After a short stop at Fort Snelling, part of the regiment, including Company G, was sent north to keep the Chippewa in order; and the boy spent about two months in the vicinities of St. Cloud and New Richmond. The most interesting features of the letters are the information which they contain about camp life and frontier conditions and the comments of the writer on the Indian situation. Influenced by his acquaintance with Indians in Wisconsin and by Bishop Whipple's *Dakota Friend*, he reached the conclusion that the blame for the Sioux Outbreak should rest not on the Indians but on "the traders, the contractors, the trappers, and the Indian agents." This opinion was not shared by his comrades, however.

Water Birds of Minnesota, Past and Present (Minneapolis, 1919) is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, the

curator of the zoölogical museum of the University of Minnesota, which has been published as a separate from the 1916-18 *Biennial Report* of the state game and fish commissioner of Minnesota. The first section, entitled "A Retrospect," is based in part on the narratives of explorers.

An article by Fred L. Holmes, entitled "A Modern Arrow-Maker," in the *American-Scandinavian Review* for August, is of interest to archeologists. Its subject is the revival, by Mr. Halvor L. Skavlem of Janesville, Wisconsin, of "the lost art of making stone implements, particularly arrowheads, in what he believes to be the identical fashion and with the identical tools that the aborigines of all time have employed."

Recent issues of the *Anthropological Papers* of the American Museum of Natural History contain three items relating to the Dakota Indians. "The Sun Dance of the Canadian Dakota," by W. D. Wallis, and "Notes on the Sun Dance of the Sisseton Dakota," by Alanson Skinner, are in volume 16, part 4; and "Anthropometry of the Siouan Tribes," by Louis R. Sullivan, comprises volume 23, part 3.

An article on "Past and Present Trade Routes to the Canadian Northwest," by Frederick J. Alcock, in the *Geographical Review* for August furnishes an excellent illustration of the influences of geography upon history. Not only the routes, but also the organizations, methods of operation, and means of transportation by which the Indians of the region have been supplied with white man's goods in exchange for furs for 250 years are dealt with in the article. Of special Minnesota interest is the account of the development of the trade between St. Paul and the Red River Valley and the influence of this trade upon western Canada. A picture of a "Red River cart brigade" is one of the many excellent photographs with which the article is illustrated.

The *St. Paul Daily News* for July 11 contains an article, in its magazine section, entitled "Last of the Diamond Jo Line." It notes the fact that packet and passenger service on the upper Mississippi River have been discontinued and tells something of the history of the famous line. A number of anecdotes about

Joseph Reynolds, the owner, are included; boats operating during given years are named; and the picturesque atmosphere of river travel is described. The illustrations consist of a portrait of "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, an early view of three boats at the Jackson Street dock in St. Paul, and a picture of a raft of logs on the river.

The story of "the first Minnesota locomotive," the William Crooks, from its initial trip from St. Paul to St. Anthony in July, 1862, to its final trip to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of Seattle in 1909 is told in the *St. Paul Daily News* for September 26. Pictures of the old locomotive, which is still preserved in a roundhouse in St. Paul, accompany the article.

In anticipation of the arrival in St. Paul on August 10, of the first aeroplane to bring mail from Chicago, the *St. Paul Daily News* devoted a section of its issue for August 8 to the subject of aviation. A number of the articles included therein contain information about the development in Minnesota of this most modern means of transportation.

A note on "Some Sources for Mississippi Valley Agricultural History," by Raymond G. Taylor, in the September number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, calls attention to the material on this subject contained in books by foreign observers and especially in those of James P. Caird and Finley Dun, two Scots who traveled in the United States in 1858 and 1879 respectively. Both of these men visited Minnesota and wrote about conditions in the state.

A valuable study of *The Origin and Development of the Minnesota Juvenile Court* has been published as a pamphlet by the Minnesota State Board of Control (1920. 20 p.). It consists of an "Address Before the Minnesota Association of Probate Judges, January 15, 1920," by Judge Edward F. Waite of Minneapolis.

With the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were organized, the associations in Minnesota which have worked for the enfranchisement of women have passed off the stage. The history of these organizations and of the movement which gave

rise to them is reviewed in two articles in the issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 5 and 12. The first article is a valuable account of the equal suffrage movement in the state from 1847, when Harriet E. Bishop, "the first woman in Minnesota to do any special work for woman suffrage," came to St. Paul, to 1920. The steps by which the civil status of the women of the state has been advanced are reflected in a list, with brief accounts, of the bills relating to the subject which have come before the legislature during the past half century. Other important lists included are those of the charter members and successive presidents of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. The second article consists merely of an account of the disbanding of the Minneapolis Political Equality Club and a brief résumé of its work.

The "progress made during the past 20 years" by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs is described in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 29. The article consists chiefly of a paper read by Mrs. G. S. Chesterman of Crookston at the 1920 meeting of the organization at Warren.

A history of the *Minneapolis Tribune* is published in the issue of that paper for July 11 under the heading, "A Daily Diary of Happenings Since City Was Founded, 1867." Two periods in the advancement and growth of the paper are treated—the first from 1867 to 1891, characterized by frequent change; the second, dominated by the personality and policy of a single man, William J. Murphy, who purchased the paper in 1891 and, after 1893, was its sole owner to his death in 1918.

A brief article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 4 notes the passing of the "town home, built by Colonel William S. King in the early seventies on Nicollet Island," Minneapolis. A picture of the house and portraits of Colonel and Mrs. King accompany the article.

"Memories of 60 Years in Minneapolis Recounted by Charles Loring, 87" is the title of an interview in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 16. Mr. Loring recalls the humble beginnings in Minneapolis of a number of public utilities, such as electric

lights and the telegraph, and tells something of the origin of the city's park system. Early incidents connected with the planting and destruction of trees in that city are also related by Mr. Loring in an appeal for the preservation of trees published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of September 19.

Mr. A. O. Hoyt, who served for two years as a conductor on the "first power-driven street cars used in Minneapolis," tells some incidents connected with the early years of the line built by Colonel William McCrory in 1879, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 8. Mr. Hoyt also describes the route, which at first reached only to Lake Calhoun but was later extended to Lake Harriet and then to Excelsior on Lake Minnetonka; he explains that the cars were propelled by means of steam motors; and he notes the "first attempt to run electric cars in Minneapolis." A picture of the cars used on Colonel McCrory's line is published with the article.

An article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 1, entitled "Where Are the Gates Mansions of Yesteryear?" calls attention to the present dilapidated condition of what was the fashionable residence district of Minneapolis fifty years ago. A number of the once stately homes of prominent families, now used as lodging houses or storehouses, are described, and incidents about their former occupants are related. The illustrations consist of recent pictures of these formerly handsome residences.

Pioneer St. Paul institutions and their growth have been occupying the attention recently of Benjamin Backnumber in some of his recollections about "St. Paul Before This," in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Daily News*. In his article for August 15 he describes the "box of pigeonholes which was used in the first post-office" in St. Paul, now in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, and notes the stages in the expansion of the post office; on August 1 he depicts "The Saint's First Hotel," a log structure erected in 1847 on the site of the present Merchant's Hotel. Interesting accounts of the "First Independence Day Celebration" and of the "First Amusement Halls" and notable attractions which appeared in them are the

contributions for July 4 and September 19, and that for September 5 gives a brief history of the city's fire department. Other articles of interest deal with the difficulties encountered by pioneer journalists in obtaining eastern news, August 22, and with Indian legends about and stories of early settlement at White Bear Lake, August 29.

The stages in the growth of the business of Michaud Brothers, retail grocers of St. Paul during fifty years, are noted in a series of articles which appear in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for September 18 and in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 20. Portraits of two of the founders of the business, Charles and Achille Michaud, are included among the illustrations.

The "20th Annual Commercial Industrial and Financial Edition" of the *St. Paul Daily News*, published August 29, contains several articles of historical interest. One deals with the growth of St. Paul from a "trading post city" to a "famed national market"; another shows the importance of the city as a "fur manufacturing center for more than half a century."

The services on September 19 at the Trinity Lutheran Church of St. Paul commemorated the sixty-fifth anniversary of its organization. An account of the program for the celebration with a brief history of the church appear in the *St. Paul Daily News* for September 19.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Faribault, that held in 1856, is the subject of an interesting article in the *Faribault Daily News* for July 2. It is based upon the manuscript minutes of the meeting at which the celebration was planned, found among the papers of Dr. Nathan M. Bemis and now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Prescott of Faribault, and upon the reminiscences of Mrs. Prescott. The minutes, which are printed with the article, include the names of persons who were appointed to serve on committees and of those who were invited to participate in the program.

The *Western Magazine* for August contains sketches of four Minnesota cities, St. Paul, Minneapolis, South St. Paul, and

Rochester. The sketch of St. Paul includes the story of how that city was named and a reproduction of the painting, in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, of Father Galtier's Chapel of St. Paul. A brief outline of the origin and growth of Rochester forms a part of the article on that city, and one of the accompanying illustrations is a photograph of a busy street scene of pioneer days, when ox teams were the chief means of transportation.

The *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for September 24 contains a brief but interesting sketch of the early history of Martin County. It is followed by a series of news items from copies of the *Sentinel* issued during the early seventies.

"Proposed Mississippi Park Rich in Historic Interest" is the title of an article dealing with the plans for a national park around McGregor, Iowa, and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and with the history of the region under consideration, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 18. Romantic incidents in the annals of Prairie du Chien make up the greater part of the narrative. The article is illustrated with photographs of scenes in the proposed park.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

Among gratifying acknowledgements of the purposes of the Minnesota War Records Commission, none has given more encouragement than a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Minnesota department of the American Legion, held at Duluth, August 16-18. The resolution expresses the feeling of the service men that a complete and official roster of all Minnesota men and women who served in the World War and a narrative history of Minnesota's part in the war should be prepared and published without unnecessary delay, and it concludes with an urgent appeal to the legislature to grant the commission funds sufficient for that purpose. Attention is called to the fact that though established to do this work the commission has hitherto found it possible only to collect material, and that, too, on a scale altogether incommensurate with the needs of the situation. Chief

emphasis is properly laid upon the necessity for immediate action. With each year memories fade, experiences grow less vivid, and valuable material becomes scattered. If Minnesota is to show an appreciation of her part in the struggle equal to that of other states, she must realize her present opportunity.

No branch of the work of the Minnesota War Records Commission holds more intimate appeal than that of the collection of material on Minnesota's "Gold Stars." More than three thousand Minnesota boys heard "taps" in camps and on foreign fields. Relatives of more than two thousand of these have been written to, and something over six hundred records have been completed. Citizens in all parts of the state will be appealed to for help in this work of locating and canvassing families of deceased soldiers in order that Minnesota's "Gold Star Roll" may be as accurate and as complete as possible.

The commission's thousands of records of living service men are now approaching a state of order long striven for as a necessary preliminary to the completion of the collection. Grouped in the first instance by counties, the records from fifty-eight of the eighty-six counties have been arranged in alphabetical order, and lists of the names and addresses of men from fourteen of these counties have been compiled for the use of the commission's local collaborators. Owing to the immense amount of work entailed the commission is obliged to limit the issuance of such lists to those committees or other local agencies which may be expected to make effective use of them.

A card record of casualties among Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana service men, compiled by the Red Cross on the basis of the daily official bulletins issued by the government during and immediately following the World War, has been deposited with the commission through the instrumentality of Mr. David H. Holbrook, assistant manager of the northern division of the American Red Cross in Minneapolis. While it is recognized that the data here given is not final in every instance, the record will be of value, at least as a working basis, to the war records agencies of the states covered.

From the north central field committee of the Young Women's Christian Association the commission has received files of original records covering the war activities of that organization from November, 1917, through the period of coöperation with the Young Men's Christian Association and other agencies in the United War Work Campaign. The correspondence between leaders in this and allied activities included in the files gives a definite view of the work planned and accomplished. The attempt of this strictly women's organization to assume its share in the direction of the combined drive is one of the interesting presentations in the reports that make up part of the files.

The state headquarters file of official records of the work of the Minnesota branch of the United States Employment Service during the war have been deposited with the commission for safe-keeping along with similar files received earlier, as already noted here (p. 322), from the branch offices of the service at Bemidji, St. Cloud, Mankato, and Albert Lea.

The field agent of the commission brings an encouraging report of the work of the St. Louis County branch. Exceptionally whole-hearted support appears to have been accorded by the board of county commissioners, which has granted funds to the extent authorized by law, has provided office space in the new courthouse at Duluth, and has generally stood back of the committee in all its efforts. Through the medium of a county-wide organization based on commissioners' districts, through the coöperation of the American Legion and other auxiliary agencies, and through the wide publicity given by its newspaper friends, the committee has made beginnings which have yielded, and give promise of continuing to yield, substantial results. Over nine thousand service records have been compiled and filed in the local archives, together with a number of soldiers' photographs and personal narratives. Direct appeals have been made to representatives of all local war agencies for contributions to the narrative portion of the community's war records, and not without results. An intensive campaign for material and for funds needed to continue the work will be staged in the near future, with the field agent of the state commission on the ground

and assisting. Special efforts will be made at that time to complete the county's "Gold Star Roll" and to encourage the production of historical narratives covering all phases of community effort, and especially the more distinctive phases such as the war record of the county's foreign element and the war-time history of the lumbering, shipping, shipbuilding, and mining industries of that region. While all this is planned with publication as the ultimate object, no attempt will be made to anticipate a satisfactory completion of the work of collection. The Honorable William E. Culkin of Duluth, chairman of the committee, regards the work as one which should have a wide appeal throughout the county and the state at large, and he is prepared to devote much of his time to it through as many months or years as may be necessary to its accomplishment.

Substantial progress has been made by the Ramsey County War Records Commission in the preparation of a roster and history of St. Paul and Ramsey County in the World War. A roster comprising the names of over twelve thousand local service men has been compiled on the basis of service records on file with the state commission, and every effort is being made to discover and supply the omissions, roughly estimated at a few hundreds. In addition to names the roster supplies condensed information as to dates of entry and discharge, rank, unit, overseas service, battles, casualties, and honors. Preliminary work on the war history of the community as a whole includes a survey, now nearly completed, of local newspapers and publications of the war period. The collection of reports, official records, and contributed articles on the various phases of the subject proceeds, though more slowly. An encouraging feature of this work is the coöperation promised by a group of Hamline women who have organized for an intensive canvass of the Hamline district under the leadership of Mrs. Charles N. Akers. From this and any other local organizations or individuals, the commission is most anxious to receive anything in the way of letters, diaries, narratives of personal experiences, or accounts of community efforts which would help to give substance and color to an otherwise pithless recital of the commonplaces of the war experiences of the people of Ramsey County.

Some of the possibilities in a study of a group of service records in the mass may be indicated by various provisional analyses already made of the records for St. Paul—analyses the results of which were reported in detail in the *Pioneer Press* for August 22 and September 19 and the *Daily News* for August 22. Commissioned officers thus far recorded number 893. Of these, 793 were in the army, 59 in the navy, 23 in the coast artillery, 15 in the marines, and 3 in the Canadian army; all ranks are represented from second lieutenant to colonel in the army and from ensign to lieutenant commander in the navy. At least eighty-nine local service men were specially honored, many of them having won the Distinguished Service Cross or the Croix de Guerre. It is interesting to note that five members of this group of specially honored defenders of American ideals are men of foreign birth, and that in the cases of thirty-eight others, one or both parents came from other countries, including Germany.

A record of the achievements of Ramsey County men and units in protecting the health and lives of the fighting men in training camps and in camps and hospitals behind the lines overseas, which is to be used in the history of St. Paul and Ramsey County in the World War, is being compiled by Major Willmar C. Rutherford, who served as director of field hospitals with the 109th Sanitary Train, 34th Division.

Through the kindness of Mr. Harold S. Johnson of St. Paul, who served as a lieutenant in the 151st United States Field Artillery, a copy of the *Roster of the Rainbow Division* compiled and edited by him (New York, 1917. 543 p.) is now among the permanent records of Minnesota's part in the war. The long list of names and addresses here given is full of interest and capturing to the imagination as one visualizes the unusual personnel of this organization. Twenty-six states were represented in the division, and only those units were selected for it which had already shown marked ability, the majority having seen service in the Spanish-American War or upon the Mexican border. For Minnesotans the chief interest of the book lies, naturally, in the roster of the 151st United States Field Artillery, formerly the First Minnesota Field Artillery.

September 23 saw the launching in Minneapolis of a weekly publication known as the *Hennepin County Legionnaire*, official organ of the American Legion posts of that county. It is a non-political, eight-page newspaper filled with items of interest to former service men and particularly with news of the doings of the local posts.

The Knights of Columbus in Peace and War, by Maurice F. Egan and John B. Kennedy (New Haven, Connecticut, 1920. 2 vols., 403, 405 p.) is a diversely interesting book, which chronicles the emergence of a society from comparative obscurity to a large place in a tremendous crisis. The first chapters of the book recount the beginnings of the order and describe its relief work in time of peace. Subsequent chapters tell how, when the call came to American manhood to take its part in the great conflict, the red cross of Malta appeared over religious headquarters and recreational centers in England and Belgium, in France and Italy and Siberian wastes, and later in the camps of the Army of Occupation in Germany. The reconstruction program of the organization, which ranged through all forms of service from locating lost baggage to finding a job for the returning soldier, is also discussed. Volume 2 contains the "Knights of Columbus Honor Roll," a section of which is devoted to Minnesota names (pp. 172-180). The illustrations are numerous and evocative of the scenes represented.

Soldiers of the Church, by John W. Pritchard, editor of the *Christian Nation* (New York, 1919. 190 p.) tells "The Story of What the Reformed Presbyterians (Covenanters) of North America, Canada, and the British Isles, Did to Win the World War of 1914-1918." The book contains a roster of American Covenanters in the war, lists of casualties and honors, accounts of various women's activities, and a discussion of the church's attitude toward the civil government and toward participation in the war. The roster contains the names of two Minnesota boys.



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