

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

A History of the Constitution of Minnesota with the First Verified Text (The University of Minnesota, *Studies in the Social Sciences*, no. 15). By WILLIAM ANDERSON, PH. D., assistant professor of political science and director of the bureau for research in government of the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with ALBERT J. LOBB, PH. B., LL.B., comptroller of the university, formerly assistant professor of political science. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota, 1921. vii, 323 p. Maps.)

One who has never attempted a critical study of the origin and development of an American state constitution can scarcely appreciate the difficulties which have confronted Professor Anderson in the preparation of this monograph. To explain "when and how the original constitution" of any state "was drawn up and adopted, how it happened to include this and that original provision, and what amendments have been introduced into its text and for what reasons" may be, as the author in this instance modestly asserts, a "limited" task, but it must none the less involve months, and even years, of painstaking labor.

A careful reading of this *History of the Constitution of Minnesota* proves conclusively that the author has exercised all due diligence in its preparation. For example, in order to answer adequately the question, When was the constitution adopted?, he presents three chapters of hand-picked territorial history. Two more are devoted to How?, which, in the case of Minnesota, means the narration of a dramatic story of partisan politics — of a battle so bitter that it resulted in two conventions, one composed of Republicans and one composed of Democrats. Each drew up a constitution, and finally a compromise committee reconciled all differences. Obviously, to separate truth from the noisy fulminations of such a conflict requires the exercise of all the finest arts of the historian.

Probably chapter 6 tackles the most baffling question of all: Why was this and that original provision included? The word

"original" might well be italicized. The writer of this review knows what it means to build up an elaborate theory to explain the origin of some provision apparently new, only to discover later that some versatile delegate had learned how to paraphrase Magna Charta or the Northwest Ordinance in an unusual way. He knows also what it means to find that a trite and oft-copied phrase had for some reason secured a new and startling significance. The author wisely saves himself much labor by refusing "to prepare a statement of the sources from which the various provisions of the original Minnesota constitution were drawn," but his footnote on page 131 is an adequate apology for this omission, if, indeed, an apology is needed. Many provisions which find their way into nearly all our American state constitutions are only slightly varied expressions of a common political heritage; some are even anachronisms, belonging to a remote past and of little or no present significance. It may be that the work of tracing every provision back to its original source "with Teutonic thoroughness" would have unearthed "some stray bits of valuable information," but we doubt it. Laborious enough, and far more useful, is the author's careful analysis in this chapter of the materials turned over to the conference committee by the two conventions — materials from which the constitution was finally drafted. His careful, running commentary on the whole document will be useful, no doubt, as he hopes, to "lawyers, judges, legislators, and public officials generally," as well as to political scientists and historians.

The later chapters have to do with the development of the constitution since the original document was adopted. Here the author has been aided greatly by the work of his colleague, Mr. Lobb, who, according to the original plan, was to have written this part of the book. Other duties, however, prevented, and it devolved upon Professor Anderson to prepare the entire manuscript. The growth of the constitution by textual amendment receives elaborate and complete treatment, and some attention is given also to changes by judicial interpretation and by other means "more subtle and less tangible" (p. 144). It is obvious that the constitution adopted over seventy years ago is not the constitution. But such is not the case with the fundamental law

amended no less than fifty-nine times, the courts have stretched it abundantly to fit new situations, and the gradual changes in customs and traditions have added further transformations. While the author does not claim to have made an exhaustive study of those changes which have come about otherwise than through direct amendment, he has really included a surprising amount of information along this line.

A corrected text of the constitution of Minnesota, which appears as an appendix, is one of the most commendable parts of this volume. Ordinarily it would not be a difficult task to produce from the original copy an authentic version of a state constitution. But such is not the case with the fundamental law of Minnesota, for here the editor must deal with two originals. Furthermore, "it appears from a study of the two documents that the work of copying was divided among a number of men. There are eight distinct handwritings in the document signed by the Democrats. Unfortunately some of the copyists were possessed of little skill in writing and were lacking in knowledge of spelling or punctuation or both. It is evident also that no careful comparison of the two resulting documents was made" (p. 109).

The rules of editing which Professor Anderson has laid down in his endeavor to prepare the most authentic text possible under the circumstances are dictated by common sense, and apparently they have been rigorously adhered to. Instead of following the mistakes of sleepy copyists he has adopted the most commonly accepted spelling of today. He has systematized capitalization, and, with regard to differences between the two versions in punctuation and phraseology, he has exercised his best judgment in choosing to follow the one or the other. The demands of the meticulous are met by a table showing the differences between the Republican and Democratic originals (pp. 270-275), but the average student will be only too glad to accept the editor's opinion without further investigation. A unique feature is the inclusion, with proper identification, of "every provision which at any time has been or which now is a part of the constitution." Those who have labored with the bewildering uncertainties of Thorpe's *Federal and State Constitutions* will know how to appre-

ciate this improvement. It is to be hoped that the writers of textbooks on Minnesota civics and the compilers of state documents will uniformly accept this version.

Other appendixes give the names of the signers of the constitution; a table of proposed amendments with votes upon the same; the Northwest Ordinance, 1787 — not a particularly rare document; the organic act, 1849; the enabling act, 1857; the territorial act providing for the expenses of the convention, 1857; and the act of admission to the Union, 1858. There is a comprehensive bibliography and an unusually complete index. In the earlier part of the volume space is given to several useful maps, and throughout the text proper the multitudinous footnotes attest the scholarly character of the work.

JOHN D. HICKS

Congregational Work of Minnesota, 1832-1920. By many contributors. Edited and partly written by WARREN UPHAM, D. Sc., archaeologist of the Minnesota Historical Society. (Minneapolis, Congregational Conference of Minnesota, 1921. xii, 606 p.)

In 1916 the Minnesota Congregational Conference voted to request a committee consisting of Dr. Warren Upham, the Reverend Edward M. Williams, and Mr. Thomas Hughes to prepare this history of the work of the Congregational Church in Minnesota since the opening of the territory. The result is a volume of over six hundred pages, divided into twenty-four chapters. Seven of these chapters are from the pen of Dr. Upham, the remainder are the work of a large corps of contributors. They have produced a book of major importance for students of the history of Minnesota, and one which is far more than a mere report of denominational activities.

It is inevitable that a work of this kind, covering a great variety of subjects and coming from different hands, should have a somewhat uneven value. Some of the carefully compiled statistical tables are mainly interesting to the present members of the denomination, and the same is true of the discussions of theological changes and the methods of preaching, although the latter constitute an interesting summary of conditions in the

churches far outside of Minnesota. An enormous amount of local history, however, will be found packed into the elaborate lists of "Minnesota pastors" (chapter 16) prepared under the personal direction of Dr. Upham, and of even greater importance for tracing the lives of many communities up and down the state are his careful "Records of the Churches" (chapter 17).

Considering their comparative numerical weakness, it is a just claim for the Congregationalists that in various forms of pioneer work and especially in education they have set a notable example to their sister confessions. The reviewer doubts personally whether any other Protestant missionaries, working upon the lands which subsequently became Minnesota, preceded the Dartmouth graduate, William T. Boutwell, who founded the Leech Lake mission in 1833. In 1843 Oberlin College, another Congregational institution, sent out Frederick Ayer, David B. Spencer, and others of its students to undertake similar missionary work in what was then practically the "farthest west" for ordinary evangelistic enterprise. It is worthy of note, incidentally, that between 1850 and 1920 of 267 Congregational pastors in Minnesota, more than ten per cent were graduates from Dartmouth, Oberlin, and Amherst each, and Yale sent nearly as high a ratio; but Harvard, under alleged Unitarian dominance, made for long no essential contribution.

Minnesota, of course, like the older states of the region, came in for her full share of the home missionary movement, which was the answer to the demand in the eastern communities for the Christianizing of the frontier lands as a means of saving the Republic. As a hymn once energetically sung in New England Sunday schools cogently stated it:

Far out on the western prairies,
Ah, many children dwell,
Who never read the Bible
Or hear the sabbath bell!

Apparently, however, the first regular Protestant churches to be organized in the young territory of Minnesota were Presbyterian, but in 1850 standardized Congregational societies were started by Charles Seccombe at St. Anthony and by Richard

Hall at Point Douglas, near Cottage Grove on the Mississippi River. In 1856 the first Congregational Conference for Minnesota was assembled at St. Anthony under the presidency of Sherman Hall. It is reported that in a liberal spirit the Presbyterian minister of the little village of Minneapolis was requested to address the gathering. He informed his Congregational friends that in Minneapolis there was no whiskey sold openly and very little drunkenness, but that "the great difficulty with Minneapolis . . . is the excessive worldliness of its people" !

By 1861, the new state of Minnesota contained sixty-four Congregational churches with some fifteen hundred members and with eighteen hundred children in their Sunday schools. They were able to raise about one thousand dollars for "benevolent gifts" outside, of course, of their own local expenses. Subsequently the growth of Congregationalism in Minnesota kept pace with the growth in population and cultural levels of the state. In 1919 there were 224 churches with a membership of 24,337.

The list of Congregationalists who have been master-builders of Minnesota is impressively set forth by Dr. Upham in chapter 20. Whether any other confession could present a longer or worthier list is a question which cannot be answered, but assuredly any church would be glad to begin its catalogue of state worthies with such names as Windom, Pillsbury, and (still rejoicing us by his bodily presence) Cyrus Northrop.

The long and usually well-written chapters on the growth of Sundays schools, Minnesota workers in foreign missions, the denominational finances, the Minnesota Congregational Club, local mission work in the Twin Cities and other parts of the state, and similar subjects in this very complete record do not call for special comment in a review. Students of Minnesota history, however, will rejoice to examine the account of Professor Walter M. Patton of the founding and progress of Carleton College (chapter 7). Here is set forth the impressive story of the beginning, amid questionings and much discouragement, of the institution in 1867, of years of experiment and struggle, and finally of the development at Northfield of a robust modern college of the first academic order — a college that has

become an object lesson to similar institutions in how it is possible in the twentieth century to adhere to the religious ideals of the fathers, while reaching forward fearlessly for all that the newer Book of Truth may contain.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS

Handbook of Mining in the Lake Superior Region. Section One by ALEXANDER N. WINCHELL, D. SC., professor of mineralogy, University of Wisconsin. Section Two by the ENGINEERS CLUB OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA and the DULUTH ENGINEERS CLUB. (1920. xvi, 260 p. Illustrations, charts.)

This book, which was compiled for use in connection with the Lake Superior meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in August, 1920, deals with the practical problems of the mining engineer. The Lake Superior meeting included a trip by steamer from Buffalo to Houghton, Michigan, and visits to the mining districts of Michigan and Minnesota. The *Handbook*, accordingly, takes up the material in geographical sequence, beginning with the Sault Ste. Marie canal and locks. A short history of the discovery and development of the mines at each point is given, the characteristic features of the operations are discussed, special types of machinery are noted, and geologic conditions are indicated. This scattered material on the history of mining in the Lake Superior region would have been of greater value to the student if a ready assembling of the same had been made possible by the addition of an index. Of the hundred and fifty-four pages comprising the first section of the book, about forty are devoted to Minnesota, the remainder being taken up with accounts of copper and iron mining in Michigan and Wisconsin. Section 2, entitled "A Little Journey to Duluth and the Minnesota Iron Ranges," contains not only descriptions of the several mining areas, but also discussions of methods, of the evolution of equipment, of transportation, and of manufacturing. Graphic charts of the productivity of the ranges, numerous statistical tables, cross-section sketches, and a large number of photographs of all phases of the operations add greatly to the interest of the text.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK JR.

New England in the Life of the World: A Record of Adventure and Achievement. By HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN. (Boston, The Pilgrim Press, 1920. xiii, 395 p. Illustrations, maps.)

How the natives of the oldest settled section of the United States have emigrated to various parts of the earth, and how they have taken with them the New England spirit—the spirit of the Pilgrim fathers—and have influenced thereby the cultural evolution of the people with whom they came in contact, is set forth in this volume. The author devotes eight chapters to the process by which the “Pilgrim seed” was transplanted to and generated in nine states of the Middle West—Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and the Dakotas. The subtitle of the volume might well be applied to the chapter on “New England and Minnesota” (pp. 109–120); for here is a brief record, first, of the adventures of Jonathan Carver, the explorer, and of a group of Indian missionaries including the Pond brothers, and, second, of the achievements of those later New Englanders who helped to mould the infant state, especially in its religious and educational life. The early history of that lasting product of the labors of the latter group—Carleton College—is presented in some detail (pp. 114–117). The chapter includes a list of New England place names in Minnesota (p. 118).

In writing this book Dr. Bridgman undertook a vast task—a task which could scarcely be adequately performed when limited to the scope of a single volume. Hence in place of an exhaustive discussion of the New England influence in Minnesota, there is merely an enumeration of prominent individuals with brief statements of their accomplishments. Some rather obvious errors have crept in, such as the statements that New Ulm is in Carver County (p. 110), and that there were twenty-four members in the first territorial legislature (p. 112). Nevertheless, the chapter contains a useful and original compilation of material. It is accompanied by a portrait of Minnesota's foremost New Englander, Dr. Cyrus Northrop, and by a map on which are indicated “sample migrations from New England to Minnesota.” Most of the chapters in this volume were first

published serially in the *Congregationalist and Advance*, a weekly periodical edited by Dr. Bridgman. The chapter on Minnesota, with slight variations, appeared in the issue of May 20, 1920.

BERTHA L. HEILBRON

The Centennial History of Illinois. Edited by CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD. In five volumes. Volume 1: *The Illinois Country, 1673-1818.* By CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD. (524 p.) Volume 2: *The Frontier State, 1818-1848.* By THEODORE CALVIN PEASE. (475 p.) Volume 3: *The Era of the Civil War, 1848-1870.* By ARTHUR CHARLES COLE. (499 p.) Volume 4: *The Industrial State, 1870-1893.* By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART and CHARLES MANFRED THOMPSON. (533 p.) Volume 5: *The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918.* By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART and JOHN MABRY MATHEWS. (544 p.) (Springfield, The Illinois Centennial Commission, 1918-20. Illustrations.)

By celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her admission to the Union with the production of a five-volume collaborative history, Illinois has created a unique monument to herself and has put in her debt all students of history and all true admirers of genuine search for the truth—a search which in this case involved years of painstaking toil in collecting materials, sifting their contents, and reducing the result to a narrative account so far unparalleled in state historical work. To the legislators who, by the appropriation of necessary funds, made possible such an undertaking, to the men and women who did the actual work of compiling information and rendering its synthesis available to the world of students and all interested in the story of the growth of a great commonwealth, to the Illinois Centennial Commission in direct charge of the whole enterprise, and to the numerous institutions and individuals who have contributed in one way and another is due the gratitude of all. The resources of the New World and the services of hundreds of persons have entered into the final product. Without adequate financial support to command so great an array of talent such a history would have been impossible; lacking scientific guidance and trained workers the money could have brought forth no

worthy results; only with such a combination was possible the *Centennial History of Illinois*.

Each individual volume has been the product of one or more specialists working in his own particular field. Professor Alvord, the editor-in-chief, found himself at home in the formative period which laid the foundation of a commonwealth. French *voyageurs* and *coureurs de bois* jostle redskins and English traders in his pages; the passing of France, revolutionary echoes, and the rise of a territory and state are set forth in a story which runs smoothly and in which the glamour of the romantic past has been caught. Dr. Pease and Professor Cole take up the tale and carry it through a half century during which the new-born state with its scattering population was struggling from the crudeness of frontier conditions to a position of leadership in the Mississippi Valley and in the Union. As in few instances heretofore in the writing of state histories, there has been no attempt to eulogize, to gloss over the unlovely; rough and ready politics, hair-brained financiering, the clash of the practical and the idealistic are portrayed with the intention not of creating a picture of an idyllic past but of telling the story of things as they were. Douglas, Lincoln, Trumbull, Logan, and other personages of national import weave in and out of the tale of Illinois development. Occasionally one feels that the main thread is likely to be lost in the mass of detail; yet, after scanning the appalling list of citations, one can only marvel at the restraint which has suppressed and condensed, which has subordinated or entirely eliminated hundreds of facts which, although interesting in themselves, would have dissipated attention and covered the real story with layers of antiquarian lore.

Halfway through the fourth volume the reader strikes a new tone. Up to this point the historical narrative has been maintained; indeed the first eight chapters of *The Industrial State* carry the story forward with a smoothness which characterized Professor Alvord's own volume. But thereafter follow chapter after chapter which, while packed with invaluable information, can scarcely be called history. These chapters are essays on various economic subjects — "Financial Problems," "Railroad Transportation," "Trade and Commerce," and the like. The economist has replaced the historian. What is true of the

latter portion of *The Industrial State* characterizes *The Modern Commonwealth* throughout. The political scientist and the economist discourse upon governmental and economic questions, but nowhere is found a straightforward story of the development of Illinois. Much of this material is interesting, all of it is replete with valuable information carefully gathered and set forth, but it is not history. True it is, as pointed out by Professor Alvord in the preface to the first volume, that the events of the past twenty or thirty years have not had time to settle, that it is much more difficult to tell the story of these years than that of an earlier period where time has sifted the relevant from the irrelevant; nevertheless it is possible to trace in main outlines even so recent a tale. Consequently it is with regret that one notes that no attempt was made to carry to the end an historical narrative so lucidly and interestingly traced from the days of discovery to 1893.

Despite, however, the disappointment the reader feels in the last volume and a half, the impression of the work as a whole is that Illinois has set the pace. The sister commonwealths have before them an example of what, with like use of resources, a similar will, and years of work such as brought forth the *Centennial History of Illinois*, eventually may and should be done in forty-seven other states.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

Guide to the County Archives of California. By OWEN C. COY, PH. D., director and archivist. (Sacramento, California Historical Survey Commission, 1919. ix, 622 p. Maps.)

If imitation is the highest praise, then Illinois has cause to feel flattered that another state has followed so soon her example in making and publishing a guide to its archives. In 1915 appeared Theodore C. Pease's *County Archives of the State of Illinois*, a pioneer of its kind. (See review, *ante*, 1:220.) This publication of the California Historical Survey Commission, issued four years later, clearly reveals the influence of the Illinois volume both in scope and in method.

In the main, the two works are similar. Both divide the material into three parts: (1) county archives and records in general,

with methods of care and use that have proved most satisfactory; (2) a classification of the duties of the chief county officers and the archives in their keeping; (3) a guide to the archives of every county, with notes of their location and condition. It must not be supposed, however, that the threefold division is indicated in these volumes. Indeed, one criticism that might be made of Mr. Coy's book is that the caption for part one is "The Care and Use of County Archives," whereas investigation reveals that much the larger portion has to do with the classification of California county documents according to the officer in whose charge they are kept. On minor points there are several differences between the two works. Mr. Pease takes up, as records of the clerk of the circuit court, the county clerk, and the recorder, the same kinds of documents which Mr. Coy considers under the classification of the clerk, the recorder, and fiscal officials, county officials and their duties differing slightly in the two states. The most noticeable difference is the addition of school records in Mr. Coy's book. Again, Mr. Coy has improved upon his model by placing a map of the county before the guide to every set of county records. These maps give the present and former county seats, present and former county boundaries, and a legend which refers to the statute or politic code occasioning every change in the map. By way of further comparison of these two works, which, it is hoped, are merely the predecessors of similar publications in every state, it may be said that the more recent is somewhat the more readable book, despite its finer print. This statement applies more specifically to those parts of the work in which the use and care of archives and the classification of documents are considered. The style is simpler than Mr. Pease's, and subheadings in bold face type enable one to tell the content of a section at a glance. Each book is, happily, supplied with an index.

The fact which is borne in upon the reader of both volumes, and the point which the author of each seeks above all else to drive home, is the crying need for more attention to county archives in the United States. The field agents in both states found appalling conditions. At some county seats there are not even vaults, not to mention fireproof buildings, for the preservation of records. Almost worse, however, than the lack of proper

precautions against fire is the negligence which consigns documents to garrets and basements, there to be eaten by mice or to mildew, as the case may be, or at the least to become covered with dust and to decay beyond the reach of those who would find in them precious records.

Of what value these county records are to the public in general, to the lawyer, and to the investigator of the social, political, and economic history of the state may be found well set forth in the preface and first part of Mr. Coy's book. Here only a few instances may be given. Stored away in local courthouses in California were found the records which give the best history of the Spanish and Mexican régime in that region, since the great bulk of the Spanish manuscript documents turned over to the United States upon the transfer of sovereignty from Mexico were burned in the San Francisco fire of 1906. On these records are based innumerable land titles in California. Similarly, the "Record of Official Acts of Thomas O. Larkin," in the archives of Monterey County, are of the utmost importance to students of international law, of American history, and of the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

With these conditions and facts in mind, one cannot refrain from inquiring what is being done along these lines in Minnesota. The answer indicates that the state, through its historical society, is alive to the situation, but that lack of funds precludes, for the present at least, the completion of the work begun over five years ago. In the issue of the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN for May, 1917, is a paper by Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, field agent for the society, entitled "Some Possibilities of Historical Field Work." In this paper Mr. Holbrook tells of his work in five county seats, conducting the same kind of investigation which Mr. Pease and Mr. Coy have reported with such success. It is to be hoped that a liberal appropriation for research and publication, similar to those made in Illinois and California, will enable Minnesota in the near future to stand forth as the third state in the Union to recognize the farsighted policy of caring for and publishing a guide to its county archives.

GRACE LEE NUTE

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The budget estimates for the work of the society for the biennium ending June 30, 1923, as approved by the executive committee at its November meeting and submitted to the Governor, called for an increase in the appropriation to fifty thousand dollars a year. Special efforts were made to acquaint the members of the legislature and the public in general with the needs of the society. A twelve-page pamphlet entitled *The Minnesota Historical Society, a Summary of Its Progress During the Last Six Years and a Survey of Future Possibilities, together with Budget Estimates for 1921-23* and a folder entitled, *Who Cares About Minnesota History?* were issued in December and given wide distribution. The folder contained a table showing the increases in the demands upon the society and in the costs of operation for 1920 as compared with 1915 and a graph comparing the appropriations for historical work by Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota. Editorials on the needs of the society and the importance of its work appeared in leading newspapers and magazines, and numerous clubs and societies adopted resolutions favoring increased appropriations. The two societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution were especially active in bringing the needs of the society to the attention of members of the legislature. The superintendent spoke on the work of the society and its financial situation before five organizations: the Fifth District of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Club of Minneapolis, the Minnesota Editorial Association, the Democratic Club of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church; and Mr. Babcock spoke on the same subject at the state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Representatives of the society were given hearings before the finance committee of the Senate and the appropriations committee of the House; and, in the closing days of the session, the appropriation for the biennium was fixed at forty thousand dollars a year, an increase of fifteen thousand dollars. While the amount originally requested is no more than

is actually needed adequately to meet the growing demands upon the society for service and the increased cost of maintenance, nevertheless the sum granted will enable it to carry on its work in a much more satisfactory manner than has been possible during the last two years. Whatever effect the publicity work may have had on the appropriations, it is certain that the services performed by the society are better known and more generally appreciated by the people of the state than ever before.

A very interesting paper on "The 151st United States (First Minnesota) Field Artillery in the Battle of Champagne, July 14-17, 1918" was read by the Honorable Louis L. Collins, lieutenant governor of the state, at an open session held in connection with the stated meeting of the executive council on April 11. The auditorium was filled with an audience of about 170 people. Mr. Collins has written a history of the service of this organization, popularly known as the "Gopher Gunners," which it is hoped may be published by the Minnesota War Records Commission.

An amendment to the society's by-laws, adopted by the executive council at its April meeting, makes provision for several new classes of members of the society. To the old classification of honorary, corresponding, and active members is added the new class of institutional members, open to "any club, society, or association in Minnesota interested in any phase of the history of the state or any part of the state." This class is subdivided into permanent institutional members, who pay one hundred dollars in advance; sustaining institutional members, who pay ten dollars per annum; and annual institutional members, who pay two dollars per annum. An institutional member "may be represented at all meetings of this society by one delegate with the right to vote and may make a report of its historical activities annually to this society." Two new subdivisions of active members were added also to the former classes of life, sustaining, and annual members. These are patrons who make a "contribution of one thousand dollars or more to the permanent fund of the society or annual contributions of fifty dollars or more"; and contributing-life members, who, having become life members, make annual contributions of five dollars or more.

For the benefit of the public libraries and schools of the state, arrangements have been made whereby they may subscribe for all the current publications of the society on the same terms as those of annual individual membership—two dollars a year. This will entitle them to receive not only the quarterly issues of the *BULLETIN* but also volumes of the *Collections* and of Dr. Folwell's *History* as issued. The previous publications, so far as they are in stock, are also being offered to subscribing libraries and schools on very generous terms.

At the meeting of the executive council held in connection with the annual meeting of the society on January 17, the following were unanimously elected corresponding members of the society: Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York; Mr. Justin Harvey Smith, historian, New York; Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, chief of the division of American history of the New York Public Library; Mr. Waldo Gifford Leland, of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Carl Russell Fish, professor of history in the University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

One hundred and thirteen people joined the society as active members during the six months ending on March 31, 1921. In the following list the names of these new members are grouped by counties:

DOUGLAS: Constant Larson of Alexandria.

HENNEPIN: Cephas D. Allin, Clarence W. Alvord, Mrs. Mildred M. Barnard, John D. Barnhart, Mrs. Henry W. Battin, Mrs. Walter L. Benedict, Mrs. Daniel C. Bennett, Arthur H. Benton, Helen E. Blaisdell, Mrs. William E. Briggs, Mrs. Rome G. Brown, Mrs. William J. Byrnes, Mrs. William I. Carpenter, Dr. Albert J. Chesley, Mrs. Clarence H. Childs, Louis P. Chute, Olive J. Clark, Anna J. Cleveland, Lotus D. Coffman, Mrs. George M. Colgate, Mrs. Seymour S. Cook, Mrs. Franc B. Daniels, S. Virginia Denison, Dr. Arthur M. Eastman, Mrs. Adolph G. Ensrud, Abbott L. Fletcher, Sister Frances Rita, Everett Fraser, Albert Graber, Mrs. Albert Haines, Edwin H. Hewitt, Andrew Holt, Mrs. Horace B. Hudson, Joseph D. Husbands,

Esther Johnson, Mrs. Herbert W. Jones, Mrs. William J. Klein, Mrs. Jessie S. Ladd, Mrs. Levi L. Longbrake, Levi Longfellow, Beatrice M. Longfellow, Grace M. Longfellow, Richard E. Lutz, Mrs. Morris M. Mitchell, Minnie F. Morse, Henry F. Nachtrieb, Herman F. Parsons, Mrs. Edward S. Pattee, Mrs. Delia M. Preston, Mrs. Agnes Pyne, Mrs. Fred W. Reed, Walter C. Robb, Mrs. Julius Rosholt, Martin B. Ruud, Herbert B. Satterlee, Mrs. James D. Shearer, Louise W. Stoddard, Andrew A. Stomberg, Frank O. Swain, Reverend George C. Tanner, Kenneth W. Thomson, Byron H. Timberlake, Robert W. G. Vail, Mrs. Edward F. Waite, Frederick L. Washburn, Mrs. Joseph G. Williams, Milton M. Williams, Mabel C. Wray, and Quincy Wright, all of Minneapolis.

HUBBARD: Dr. P. D. Winship of Park Rapids.

POLK: Edmund M. Walsh of Crookston.

RAMSEY: Swen Bernard, Chester L. Caldwell, Wilhelmina E. Carothers, Mrs. Rebecca Marshall Cathcart, Margaret K. Dunphy, Reverend Maurice D. Edwards, Reverend Alexander J. D. Haupt, Sister Hilary, Aloys P. Hodapp, Mrs. Frank Jerrard, Carolyn A. Johnson, Marjorie V. Knowles, Mrs. Alexander Milne, William F. Moritz, Mrs. Charles J. A. Morris, Dillon J. O'Brien, Hazel E. Ohman, Ethel H. Olson, Henry E. Randall, Henry Rothschild, Rabbi Isaac L. Rypins, Sister St. Rose, Mrs. James Schoonmaker, Mrs. Frank Shepard, Royal A. Stone, Herbert M. Temple, Mary E. Wheelhouse, Reverend Gilbert L. Wilson, and Charles J. Zahradka, all of St. Paul.

RICE: Reverend Charles C. Rollit of Faribault and Donald J. Cowling of Northfield.

ROCK: Dorothy Johnston of Luverne.

ST. LOUIS: Harry C. Dudley, John Owens, and Francis J. Webb of Duluth; and Bertha Hinshaw of Hibbing.

WASECA: V. C. Pickett of Waseca.

WASHINGTON: William A. E. Weiss of Stillwater.

WATONWAN: C. Edward Bell of Madelia.

YELLOW MEDICINE: John Bowe of Canby.

NON-RESIDENT: Alexander Morrison of Winnipeg.

The society lost eight active members by death during the six months ending March 31, 1921: John H. Steele of Minneapolis,

October 2; Frank A. Upham of St Paul, October 13; Hanford L. Gordon of Los Angeles, November 13; William E. Lee of Long Prairie, November 17; Charles W. Drew of Minneapolis, November 25; Oliver W. Shaw of Austin, December 28; Captain Jeremiah C. Donahower of St. Paul, February 9; and Dr. Arthur J. Gillette of St. Paul, March 24. The deaths of two other active members, Colonel Charles P. Maginnis of Portland, Oregon, December 9, 1918, and Edwin O. Wood of New York, April 23, 1918, and that of one corresponding member, Kemp P. Battle of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, February 4, 1919, have not heretofore been noted in the *BULLETIN*.

The society's museum was the scene of a reception given by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of the state legislators and their wives, on the evening of February 24. Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, state regent, and Mrs. William I. Nolan, wife of the speaker of the House, received the six hundred guests who attended. The program included an exhibition of the panorama of the Sioux Outbreak and the relation by Mrs. Mary Schwandt Schmidt of her experiences as an Indian captive in 1862.

The use of the society's library continues to increase at a very gratifying, and at the same time alarming, rate — alarming because of the impossibility of giving satisfactory service with the present staff. The number of readers in the main reading room in 1919 was thirty-five per cent greater than in 1918, and in 1920 it was forty-one per cent greater than in 1919. The number for the first three months of 1921 is 2,036, which is sixty-five per cent greater than the number for the same months of last year. The society's manuscript collection was consulted by seventy-five people during these months of 1921 as compared with thirty-six in the same months of 1920. It is a conservative estimate to say that the society's collections are used three times as much now as they were in 1918 or any previous year. The number of visitors to the society's museum was also unusually large during the first quarter of 1921, being in the neighborhood of eight thousand. About three thousand of this number were included in sixty-five classes of students from colleges, high schools, and

graded schools; and it is interesting to note that eleven of these classes were from schools outside of the Twin Cities.

Some of the old, rare, and curious books and pamphlets in the society's library, especially such as have a special interest for educators, were exhibited in the reading room during the meeting of the Minnesota Education Association, which was held in St. Paul early in November. The largest and most popular exhibit covered three tables and was made up of a collection of schoolbooks arranged by subjects, showing the development of textbooks between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries. Examples of the catalogues and announcements of Minnesota schools and colleges from early pioneer days to the present, of young ladies' seminaries in the early nineteenth century, and of the leading American colleges and universities illustrated the evolution of the nation's institutions of higher learning. A Bible, a newspaper volume, and an almanac of the eighteenth century were grouped on one table to show the typical library of the New England farmer of that period; and the literary taste of the nineteenth century reader was exemplified in a display of books of the type found in the average home during the latter part of the century. Examples of artistic and ornate printing, English dictionaries of various dates, and some of the library's foreign dictionaries also were exhibited.

Over three hundred persons attended the annual holiday opening of the museum on Washington's birthday, which took the form this year of a costume revel and fashion show designed to illustrate the development of styles in dress. Members of the society's staff and students from the Mechanic Arts High School of St. Paul wore costumes from the museum collections and presented a series of scenes from the past and a parade of the fashions. Beginning with the Indian pipe invocation ceremony, given by Mr. Charles Drew of the Society of American Indians, the scenes were drawn from various periods in American history and concluded with the Red Cross nurse and the man in khaki of 1917. Members of the Nathan Hale chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented a tableau showing Betsy Ross and the flag, and representatives of the Colonial

Dames of America staged a scene of the courtship of John Alden.

The museum is very anxious to assemble a collection of specimens which will serve as an adequate record of the development of Minnesota, particularly during the period of pioneer settlement and the fur trade. It accordingly solicits gifts of pioneer cooking utensils, articles of early domestic life, hand-made tools, relics connected with the fur trade, specimens illustrating the great industries of the state, medals, pictures of early settlers and places of historic interest, and similar articles. Plans are under consideration for the building of a pioneer log cabin as an exhibit in the museum, and many objects of the classes mentioned will be needed to fit it out properly. Many of the commonest things of everyday life in the early days are almost unknown to the present generation, except as they may be seen in an historical museum. People who have such things in their attics and cellars are urged to aid in the work of the society by contributing these historic relics for preservation in the museum as records of the life of the past.

The papers of Josiah B. Chaney, which were received in 1915 (see *ante*, 1: 230), have now been arranged and made available for consultation. In addition to personal correspondence, these papers include records of a number of local organizations of which Mr. Chaney was an active member. Among the organizations thus represented are Acker Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the St. Paul Academy of Natural Sciences, and the St. Anthony and Minneapolis Typographical Union. The minutes of the state conventions of the Universalist Church from 1860 to 1885 also are included. The most interesting and valuable item in the collection, however, is the long and almost complete series of diaries kept by Mr. Chaney from 1845 to 1907. In them he relates the events of his first journey westward from New England in 1846; he describes the activities in the little frontier towns in Illinois and Wisconsin during the twelve years he spent in these states; he tells of his trip to St. Anthony in 1858; and, from 1864, when he settled permanently in St. Paul,

to 1907, he records many events of civic importance such as conventions, elections, and the deaths of prominent citizens. His entries include daily indications of the weather, which, from 1878, become an accurate meteorological record.

The papers of Hanford L. Gordon, which were deposited with the society under certain restrictions in August, 1915 (see *ante*, 1:136), have now, owing to the death of Mr. Gordon in Los Angeles in November, 1920, been released from these restrictions and are available for use. Among them is a very entertaining autobiography, several annotated volumes of Mr. Gordon's books, two scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, and a collection of several hundred letters dealing with historical and literary matters.

The Emery process of mending and repairing manuscripts, which has become almost an art, so delicate is some of the work, was illustrated in a traveling exhibit sent by the Emery Record Preserving Company of Taunton, Massachusetts, especially for the annual meeting of the society in January, and displayed in the manuscript room. This process consists of covering the worn and tattered manuscript with a fine transparent silk cloth, which is pasted and pressed down into the paper until it becomes a part of it, thus giving a new foundation which makes the paper practically as good as new and preserves the life of the manuscript for many years. A few historical societies and the Library of Congress have work of this sort done on a large scale by assistants who have been trained in the art. A small amount of such work has been done in the manuscript division of this society, and many of the older and more valuable papers need the treatment, but lack of funds and of trained assistants has prevented much progress.

The January-February number of the *North Star* contains an account of "A Visit to Minnesota Historical Society," by the editor, Mr. N. N. Rønning. In it the writer comments on the transfer of the library of the Swedish Historical Society of America to the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society and then makes the following suggestion: "Would it not be a good plan for Norwegian organizations and individuals to turn over

to the Minnesota Historical Society whatever material they may have of historical interest? The society has the place and the organization for preserving and making the best use of such material. . The fire and the scrap heap have been receiving too much already. Why not preserve what is left?"

The *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 23 publishes an article entitled "Pioneer Papers Tell of State's Early Struggles," in which some interesting and valuable features of the files of newspapers in the society's library are pointed out.

Two articles about the society have appeared recently in magazines published outside the state: "The Minnesota Historical Society," in the *Michigan History Magazine* for October; and "The Minnesota Historical Society and Its Museum," in the November number of *Museum Work*. Both articles are by the superintendent of the society and are illustrated with pictures and plans of its building.

Mr. R. W. G. Vail, the society's librarian, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Twin City Library Club on November 23, 1920. His subject was "Gambling in Rare Books." At this meeting Mr. Vail was elected president of the club for the ensuing year. On March 9 Mr. Vail addressed the ladies of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul on the subject of "Citizenship via the Library."

Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock Jr., the curator of the museum, addressed the Rebecca Prescott Sherman chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Minneapolis on October 15. He spoke on the work and aims of the society.

Miss Adella Wardrum resigned her position as stenographer and typist on the staff of the society on October 16, 1920, and Miss Ethel Olson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss Marjorie Knowles served as substitute assistant in the museum during December and January, while Miss Olive J. Clark, the regular assistant, was absent on leave. Miss Elsa R. Nordin, assistant cataloguer, resigned on March 18, 1921, and is now head cataloguer in the library of Carleton College.

CHARLES WILBERFORCE AMES

Resolutions of the Executive Council of the Society

WHEREAS, Charles Wilberforce Ames was removed from our midst by the hand of death on April 3, 1921; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ames was one of the most useful and active members of the Minnesota Historical Society, having been elected to life membership in 1904, and having served as a member of the executive council of the society from 1912 to 1918, during the period in which provision was made by the legislature for a building for the society, the building was erected and occupied, and the society experienced considerable expansion of its activities; and

WHEREAS, In addition to his many services to the city of St. Paul, Mr. Ames also served his state, his country, and the cause of humanity and civilization in innumerable ways,—for example, he was secretary of the John Albert Johnson Memorial Commission in 1912 and as such presented its correspondence and records to the Minnesota Historical Society; he was active in relief work during the World War, visiting France in 1916; and he was a member, from April, 1917, to the end of that year, of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, established to mobilize the resources of the state for the war,—therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society, that we hereby express our deep appreciation of the services rendered by Charles Wilberforce Ames to this society and to the state of Minnesota and our sense of the great loss which has come to the society and to the state through his death; and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this body and that a copy thereof be furnished to the family of Mr. Ames.

A LIBRARY OF SWEDISH-AMERICAN HISTORY

An outstanding event in the recent record of the Minnesota Historical Society is the acquisition of the library of the Swedish

Historical Society of America — a collection of about six thousand books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and newspaper files in the main relating to Swedish people or institutions in America or written by Swedish-Americans. This society was organized in Chicago in 1905. Its library was located at Evanston, Illinois, until about three years ago, when it was transferred temporarily to the Denkman Memorial Library of Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois. Until 1920 the management of the society was in the hands of residents of Chicago, but in that year control was voluntarily transferred to Minnesota. Professor A. A. Stomberg of the University of Minnesota was then elected president; Joseph A. Jackson of St. Paul, vice president; A. G. Johnson of Minneapolis, recording secretary; Alfred Söderström of Warroad, corresponding secretary; and C. J. Swendsen of Minneapolis, treasurer. The new officers entered upon negotiations with the officers of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in January, 1921, a contract was signed which provides for the permanent deposit of the library in the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society. The collection, filling forty large packing boxes, was received in March; and the work of unpacking, checking, sorting, and listing, preliminary to cataloging, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The agreement provides that the books need not be kept together as a special collection, but the identity of the library is to be preserved by means of special bookplates and a separate catalogue. The work of classification and cataloging will take a long time, however, unless the staff can be materially increased.

The acquisition of this library is in line with the announcement by the Minnesota Historical Society several years ago of the policy of making its library a center for the study of the history of the Scandinavian element in America. At that time arrangements were made with the University of Minnesota to the effect that the university library should acquire material relating to the Scandinavian languages and literatures and to the Scandinavian countries themselves, and the society should collect material relating to these nationalities in the United States. In accord with this agreement the university transferred to the society the valuable O. N. Nelson collection, relating mainly to the Norwegian element, and in 1918 the society acquired another large Nor-

wegian collection from Professor Gisle Bothne. Numerous other lots, especially newspaper files, have been picked up from time to time; about fifty Scandinavian-American newspapers and periodicals are received annually; and now the library of the Swedish Historical Society rounds out the collection and makes it probably the most complete of its kind in the country.

ACCESSIONS

To Mrs. George R. Metcalf of St. Paul the society is indebted for the gift of about five hundred volumes of books and important periodical files from her library. The books consist principally of sets of the works of such authors of the first rank as Carlyle, Irving, Fiske, and Motley, and of standard works in the field of history, including Mommsen's *History of Rome*, Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*, Lowell's *Government of England*, and histories of England by Hume, Froude, and Macaulay—all very finely bound and in the best editions. Among the longer files of periodicals are eighteen volumes each of the *Contemporary Review* and the *Hibbert Journal* and twelve volumes of the *Quarterly Review*.

A notable addition to the society's collection of Civil War material has been received from the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The gift consists of the archives of the organization; about four hundred volumes of regimental histories, publications of patriotic societies and commanderies of the Loyal Legion, and United States Army general orders and circulars; and over twenty-five hundred duplicate copies of books, pamphlets, and circulars published by the local commandery.

The society's collection of Scandinavian-American material has been enriched by the acquisition recently of files of several newspapers. The years 1877 to 1880 and 1888 to 1915 are covered in files of two Swedish papers, the *Minnesota Stats Tidning* (St. Paul) and its predecessor, *Skaffaren*, received from Mr. Carl J. Larson of St. Paul; three bound volumes of *The North* (Minneapolis) for the years 1889 to 1891 are the gift of Mr.

Luth Jaeger of Minneapolis. The twenty-nine numbers of the Norwegian Nonpartisan newspaper, *Fremtiden* (St. Paul), issued between its establishment in 1919 and March, 1921, have been contributed by the editor, Mr. Sigvard Rödviik.

A valuable collection of labor material, including many state and federal reports and publications of trade and labor organizations, has been turned over to the society's library by the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industries. The collection comprises 428 bound volumes, 127 pamphlets, and many unbound periodicals.

From the estate of the late Horace B. Hudson of Minneapolis, the society has received a collection of nearly a hundred books and several hundred miscellaneous historical and geographical pamphlets, together with the original clipping collection used by Mr. Hudson in the compilation of the history of Minneapolis which he published in 1908.

An invaluable collection of Civil War letters covering the movements of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry from the time of its organization at Fort Snelling in 1861 until its muster out in 1865 has been received recently from Mrs. Luth Jaeger of Minneapolis. The letters are those written by her father, Hans Mattson, who rose from the rank of captain of Company D to that of colonel of the regiment. They are written from camp and field, at headquarters, and on the march, and they contain an accurate and trustworthy account of the varied service of Colonel Mattson and of the activities of the regiment. In writing of the unresisting surrender of this regiment by Colonel Lester at Murfreesboro, Mattson expresses the belief that, had he been present, he might have been able to persuade the colonel to fight. Instead it was his sad task later to take the paroled prisoners to Jefferson Barracks to be exchanged and sent North. He afterwards served with the regiment in the Arkansas campaign, taking part in the occupation of Little Rock and later leading scouting expeditions.

Dr. William W. Folwell has transferred to the society all his notes and correspondence relating to subjects treated in the first

volume of his *History of Minnesota*. These papers contain valuable data on the Indians of Minnesota, early explorations, the fur trade, Fort Snelling, General Henry H. Sibley, Franklin Steele, and other subjects. The correspondence consists of many letters from prominent citizens and old settlers written in answer to queries about events connected with the history of the state.

A gap in the files of the archives of the surveyors-general of logs has been filled recently by the acquisition of thirteen volumes from the state forester's office. These records date back to 1854, when the office of surveyor-general was first established in Minnesota.

Mrs. Mary Schwandt Schmidt, a survivor of the Sioux Massacre, has presented some papers relating to her experiences in the tragedy of 1862. Her gift includes a number of personal reminiscences in manuscript and a more extended and elaborate account of her life written by Mrs. Edna S. Ward of St. Paul. The latter is a most interesting narrative of the journey of the Schwandts from Prussia to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and thence to Renville County, Minnesota, where, only two months after their arrival, all the members of the family except Mary and her brother August were killed by the Indians. The girl's life in the camp of Little Crow, where she was held captive and was adopted by the friendly squaw, Snana, is described. Mrs. Schmidt's papers include also a series of letters from her Indian foster mother and two scrapbooks containing pictures, letters, and newspaper clippings relating principally to experiences in the massacre and to the monuments erected to the memory of the victims of the outbreak.

A few papers collected by the late Return I. Holcombe and recently presented to the society by Mrs. Mary Schwandt Schmidt include an account of the battle of Birch Coulie, as related by Dr. Jared W. Daniels, the surgeon who was present and cared for the wounded, and a letter dealing with the same subject, written by Thomas J. Galbraith to Governor William R. Marshall. Other items of interest in these papers are a number of letters of Mrs. Nancy McClure Huggan concerning her life among the Indians.

Copies of a number of papers written by survivors of the Lake Shetek massacre and relating their experiences on and following August 20, 1862, have been presented by Mr. Neil Currie of St. Paul. Mr. Currie collected these reminiscences to aid in securing a legislative appropriation for the erection at Lake Shetek of a monument in memory of the settlers who lost their lives in the massacre.

Miss Anna E. Spates of St. Paul has recently presented some papers of her father, the Reverend Samuel Spates, who came to Minnesota as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839. From the Ebenezer Manual Labor School for Indian missionaries in Morgan County, Illinois, he was sent to Little Elk River, and he served subsequently at the missions at Fond du Lac, Sault Ste. Marie, and Sandy Lake. Indians, half crazed by liquor, drove the missionary and his family from the latter place in 1855, and he devoted the remainder of his life to the ministry among the white people of Minnesota. The papers consist of some scattering autobiographical notes, a number of letters written from Sandy Lake in the early fifties, and a fragment of his diary, in which he gives an account of a canoe trip from Sandy Lake to La Pointe in the fall of 1841.

The legal and business papers and a portrait of Lot Moffet, the proprietor of Moffet's Castle or the Temperance House, an early St. Paul hotel, have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Lyford of Minneapolis.

To Mrs. Newton H. Winchell the society is indebted for a considerable addition to her husband's papers already in its possession. The papers recently received consist largely of letters written to Professor Winchell by eminent scientists in this country and abroad regarding archeological matters.

A group of sketches prepared by William J. Massingham of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, for a proposed history of the Lake Superior region have been received from the author. The first of these is an autobiographic sketch, abounding in interesting anecdotes of pioneer days in southern Minnesota, where the author lived from 1856 until about 1870. The other sketches

deal with the history of the northeastern part of the state. Of special value are the accounts of the founding and growth of the towns along the Mesabi Range, which are accompanied by a number of early pictures of this region.

The society has added to its manuscript collection a copy of a diary of the Sibley expedition of 1863 kept by Oscar G. Wall, a member of Company F of the First Regiment of Mounted Rangers. This was made possible by the courtesy of Mr. Dana Wright of Jamestown, South Dakota, the owner of the diary, who loaned it for copying.

The diary of a legislator of 1876, the Honorable Leander Gorton, has been presented by his daughter, Mrs. B. H. Truman of Minneapolis. Mr. Gorton came to Minneapolis in 1856 and was one of the early mill owners of that city. As a legislator he showed his progressive views by introducing a bill to allow women to vote at school elections.

Mr. John H. Case of Hastings has presented a very interesting agricultural diary kept by Francis B. Larpenteur, a cousin of the St. Paul pioneer, Auguste L. Larpenteur, from 1855 to 1861, while he was living on his father's farm on the site of the present state fair grounds.

Upon the death of Professor Cyril A. Herrick, formerly of the University of Minnesota, his three-volume work, in manuscript, on the genealogy of the Devereaux family in America became the property of the society. The publication of this genealogy, which embodies the results of a large amount of research, is being considered by the Devereaux Family Association.

Mrs. Morris M. Mitchell, a member of the Minneapolis chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has presented a copy of a Revolutionary diary of unusual interest and value. It was kept by one of her ancestors, Solomon Dwinnell of Sutton, Massachusetts, who enlisted in the service of the Continental Army on December 10, 1775, crossed the Delaware with Washington on that memorable Christmas Eve of 1776, and was pres-

ent at the capitulation of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777. One of the most valuable records in the diary is a copy of the minutes of this capitulation with a list of the articles surrendered.

Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul has presented a transcript of the "Tourists' Manual and Guide to the Scenes, Legends and Cities of the Upper Mississippi River as Known and Enjoyed by the Patrons of the Diamond Jo Line Steamers," which he has recently edited for publication in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa. (See *ante*, 3:472, and *post*, 88.)

A copy of a contract between the American Fur Company and the Lake Erie Steam Boat Company, dated March 30, 1820, has been received through the courtesy of Mr. Frank H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society. The document concerns the transportation of merchandise between Black Rock, New York, and Michilimackinac.

A manuscript presented by the late George E. Shepstone, entitled "Some Recollections of Jackson Street and Central Park Church from 1869 till 1897," by the Reverend William McKinley, deals with the history of two Methodist churches of St. Paul. The author served as pastor of each of these churches, and he was well known in Methodist circles throughout the state.

Life and events at the old Lac qui Parle mission are described in a letter of Alexander Huggins, written from that station in 1838, which was sent to the society recently by his son, General Eli Huggins of San Diego, California. The letter, though begun in January, 1838, was not finished until April, when the first mail of the season was brought up the Minnesota River and the first letters were sent down.

A reminder of the old Indian scout days, in the form of a copy of a memorial to Congress on behalf of Pierre Bottineau, a widely known Indian guide and scout of Minnesota and the Northwest, was recently presented by his nephew, Mr. Omegine Huot, through the courtesy of Mr. Victor E. Patnaude of St. Paul. The memorial was written in St. Paul in March, 1879; it was signed by Henry H. Sibley and a number of other prominent men of that day; and it sets forth the distinguished serv-

ices of Bottineau as a guide in many important overland expeditions.

A Civil War diary, part of which was used by Robert L. Morris, assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, as a prescription book, but which bears on the flyleaf the name of "J. N. Serles, Hastings, Minnesota," was received recently from Mrs. R. E. Morris of Dunkirk, New York. The first few pages are a diary of a soldier with the First Minnesota and contain a detailed narrative of the movements of that regiment from July 1 to 19, 1861, followed by a "List of Wounded and prisoners of the first Minnesota Regiment" in the battle of Bull Run. From correspondence with Judge Jasper N. Searles of Stillwater, who enlisted in the First Minnesota in May, 1861, from Dakota County, it develops that these pages were written by him. In the spring of 1862 the book was packed with other things in a trunk which was stored in a warehouse in Washington, but the trunk could not be located when the owner returned to claim it in 1864.

A draft quota issued from the provost marshal's office at St. Paul on November 28, 1863, and recently presented to the society by the late John R. Cummins of Minneapolis contains the names and ages of all persons liable to military duty in the towns of Bloomington, Richfield, Eden Prairie, Minnetonka, Excelsior, and Minnetrista in the county of Hennepin.

Members of the Masonic order will be especially interested in an early membership certificate issued to Abraham Foot by "Lodge N^o 1 at Crownpoint," in 1762, which was deposited with the society by his lineal descendant, the late Charles C. Ponsonby of St. Paul, shortly before his death. As Masonic lodges were not organized in the United States until about 1740, this certificate dates from the infancy of the order in this country. Other interesting items in the Ponsonby deposit are the old order-book kept by Captain Foot while he was stationed at Crown Point in 1761, several pieces of colonial paper currency, a number of almanacs of the early nineteenth century, and a peculiar handmade horsehair sieve used for sifting spices.

A manuscript recently received from Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul contains direct evidence concerning the Chippewa disturbances under the leadership of Hole-in-the-Day which occurred in northern Minnesota coincident with the Sioux Outbreak. It is an account written by Miss Fuller's aunt, Mrs. Abby Fuller Abbe, relating her experiences and those of her husband at Crow Wing and at Fort Ripley in 1862. Mrs. Abbe asserts that Hole-in-the-Day attempted to coöperate with Little Crow, but that his plans were frustrated by Chippewa who were friendly to the whites.

Early methods of library organization and of cataloging and circulating books are illustrated in three volumes of records of the Taylor's Falls Library, dating from its organization in 1871 to 1874, which have been received from Miss Louise Wiltberger, the present librarian. The records show that it was deemed impracticable to sustain a reading room and that the members of the library association paid a small fee for the use of books. The gift includes also two volumes in which are recorded the books loaned during the years 1887 to 1894 and 1900 to 1903, and a record-book of the Taylor's Falls Lyceum for 1859 and 1860.

The history of an early institution of learning in Minnesota has been recalled recently by the discovery and rescue by the Reverend Alfred B. Gould of Zumbro Falls of the papers deposited in the corner stone of an old seminary building at Wasioja in Dodge County. This seminary was founded by the Freewill Baptists, and the corner stone of its first and only building was laid in July, 1858. The institution was opened in November, 1860, and continued under Baptist supervision until 1868. For a few years thereafter the seminary was in private hands, and in 1873 the Methodists bought the property and used it for educational purposes until 1894. The old building stood empty for a number of years and finally was burned in 1905. Mr. Gould discovered the corner stone in the ruins and at considerable expense of time and labor had it removed and opened. The contents, which he has placed in the custody of the society, include copies of the *Wasioja Gazette* of July 17, 1857, and July 2, 1858,

a synopsis of facts relating to the building of the seminary, and lists of names of the trustees, members of the building committee, officers, and members of the Freewill Baptist society. The papers are crumbling with age but transcripts have been made of all that are still legible.

The Reverend Samuel W. Dickinson of St. Paul has turned over to the society a small collection of letters written to and by the Reverend Joseph Badger of Ohio. The letters, which were given to the donor years ago by an editor in Norwalk, Ohio, range in date from 1810 to 1845. Of special interest in Wisconsin and Minnesota is a letter to Badger from the Reverend Alvan Coe written in 1829 at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in which he mentions the arrival from the station at Green Bay of the Reverend Jedediah D. Stevens, who had been appointed to accompany him in a "tour to the North Western Territory" in the interests of the missions.

Members of the family of the late General Le Duc have again added to the collections in the museum illustrative of American domestic life by depositing a large number of interesting specimens of early needlework, dresses, bonnets, and other wearing apparel. Included in the deposit are two early daguerreotypes — one showing old Fort Snelling and the adjacent buildings with the Minnesota River and the Sibley House in the foreground as they appeared from the bluffs back of Mendota, and the other portraying the famous Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-Day.

A patch box of Battersea enamel such as ladies of fashion used to carry for their face patches, beautiful ivory fans inlaid with silver, a hand-embroidered collar dating from Revolutionary times, laces, an old French doll with a marble head, an oil-boiled silk shawl or cape, beaded bags, and many other specimens have been added to the museum collections as gifts of Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul. Miss Fuller has also placed in the care of the society, in her own name and that of Mr. DeWitt McC. Lochman of New York, a long scarlet scarf, bead chains, a belt, a pipe, and several other articles which were once the property of the Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-Day. For exhibition with

the museum display of Staffordshire china, she has loaned four rare deep blue pieces from her own collection and a pressed glass Henry Clay cup-plate of a design rarely seen at present.

Mrs. William F. Webster of Minneapolis has given the society a number of old-fashioned dresses, fans and slippers, a piece of printed cotton portraying the state funeral of Lord Nelson, and other valuable museum objects. Perhaps the most interesting articles included in the gift are two enormous dresses of the hoop-skirt type from the Civil War period.

A satin shawl with a design depicting the St. Paul ice palace of 1887 worked in the corners is the gift of Mrs. James J. Hill.

From Miss Grace E. McKinstry of Faribault the society has received as gifts and deposits several interesting old bonnets, and bits of fine lace. She has also deposited a number of copies of early American newspapers.

Mr. Jacob Liesenfeld of Comfrey has deposited in the museum a spinning wheel for flax which was made by a local carpenter at New Ulm about 1865.

A child's vest and trousers of buckskin, heavily worked with beads, have been deposited in the museum by Mrs. Frank H. Jerrard of St. Paul. They are presumably of Sioux origin.

Mrs. William I. Nolan of Minneapolis has presented to the society a model of the Minnesota State Capitol done in cardboard and plaster of Paris by Mr. Emile Voegeli of Minneapolis. The reproduction was made for a reception of the Dome Club in honor of Mrs. J. A. O. Preus.

The iron bar and hasp from the round tower at Fort Snelling and specimens from the site of Lieutenant Pike's stockade near Little Falls are interesting gifts received from Mrs. James T. Morris of Minneapolis.

Mr. William L. Hilliard of Lengby has presented to the society for its World War collection a heavy American trench knife of the modified bolo type which was adopted by the army as the result of its Philippine operations. This weapon was used in

the World War, and its acquisition offers an opportunity for comparison with several trench knives of other types in the collection.

An interesting newspaper broadside published by the *St. Paul Daily Globe* on Christmas morning, 1886, which consists of sketches of St. Paul in 1853 and in 1886 and a fanciful portrayal of the city as it was expected to look in 1919, is the gift of Miss Marjorie Knowles of St. Paul.

A composite photograph of members of the Minnesota Boat Club made by Charles A. Zimmerman in 1884 or 1885, together with a key list of the subjects, is the gift of Mr. Charles P. Noyes of St. Paul.

Mr. Charles W. Brown of Lake Gervais, has presented framed enlarged photographs of Colonel and Mrs. Andrew R. Kiefer and the saddle and bridle used by the colonel during his service as commander of the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles C. Lyford, Mrs. Eugene A. Hendrickson of Minneapolis has given to the society enlarged photographs of her late husband, a pioneer of Ramsey County, and of her father, the late William G. Ward, who was a member of the Minnesota Senate for several terms.

Mrs. Albert C. Clausen of St. Paul has presented an oil portrait of her late husband, who, at the time of his death in April, 1921, had been secretary of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission for twenty years.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The prospects for a national archives building in Washington appear to be brightening. The *United States Bulletin Service*, a publication of the Babson Institute designed principally for business executives, in an article on "Government Building" in its issue for November 15, states that, according to present plans, the first building in Washington to be considered "will be an archives shelter to provide a fireproof and centralized storage point for the valuable Government documents now scattered in various buildings around town. . . . Another objective to be reached in the archives shelter is the release of office space now utilized by the departments to store these important papers." If business men begin to take an interest in the archives problem, perhaps the records of our national and state governments will in time be cared for as efficiently as are those of the most insignificant governments of Europe.

The claim put forward recently in a French paper that the United States had never paid the purchase price of Louisiana and also owed large sums to France as a result of loans made during the American Revolution is effectively demolished by Professor Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota in a communication in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 29.

The department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington is collecting the material for an edition, in several volumes, of the correspondence of Andrew Jackson, to be edited by Professor John S. Bassett of Smith College, Jackson's biographer. All persons who possess letters of General Jackson or important letters to him, or who know where there are collections of his correspondence, or even single letters, would confer a favor by writing to Dr. J. F. Jameson, director of the department named, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

"The Political Career of Ignatius Donnelly," by John D. Hicks; "Coördination of Historical Societies Within the States," by Joseph Schafer; and "The Internal Grain Trade of the

United States, 1860-1890," by Louis B. Schmidt, are among the papers read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, which was held in Washington from December 27 to 30.

Anyone seeking a clear statement of the importance of history and the historical method in modern life can find it in a pamphlet entitled *Why We Study History*, by Carl Russell Fish, published by the extension division of the University of Wisconsin (Madison, 1921. 10 p.).

"The Small Historical Museum," by Frank H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, in *Museum Work* for December, contains many valuable suggestions for the work of local historical societies.

"Jane Grey Swisshelm: Agitator," by Lester Burrell Shippee, in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, is a valuable contribution to Minnesota history, for Mrs. Swisshelm edited an antislavery paper in St. Cloud from 1857 to 1862. This number of the *Review* contains also a survey of "Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest, 1919-1920," by John C. Parish, and a "Report of Inspection of the Ninth Military Department, 1819." This report, which was made by Colonel Arthur P. Hayne, describes the posts and garrisons on and west of the Mississippi River and concludes with a dissertation on the utility of cavalry for military operations on the frontier. The March number of the *Review* contains Theodore C. Blegen's paper on "Cleng Peerson and Norwegian Immigration" which was read in part at the last annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, and a suggestive essay on "The New Northwest"—the area from the Arctic Ocean to the mouth of the Missouri River and from Hudson Bay and Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains—by Orin G. Libby.

The "Importance of the West in American History" was the subject of an address by Professor Clarence W. Alvord before the history division of the Minnesota Education Association on November 5. The sessions of the division were held in the auditorium of the Historical Building, St. Paul.

Those interested in state and local historical activities will find many useful suggestions in the *Proceedings* of the Indiana State History Conference held under the auspices of the Society of Indiana Pioneers in December, 1919, which have been published as number 11 of the *Bulletins* of the Indiana Historical Commission (1920, 102 p.). A second conference was held in December, 1920.

The Illinois Centennial Commission has published a report of its activities under the title *The Centennial of the State of Illinois*, compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the commission (Springfield, 1920. 489, xxiv p.). The volume contains accounts of numerous meetings and celebrations, with addresses and papers in full. Among the papers may be noted an interesting account of his experiences in editing *The Centennial History of Illinois*, by Clarence W. Alvord, and a scholarly article entitled "Establishing the American Colonial System in the Old Northwest," by Elbert J. Benton (pp. i-xxiv, inserted between pp. 222 and 223). The book should be useful to states contemplating similar celebrations.

The *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, a set of thirty-nine volumes published from 1877 to 1915, contain papers and original material pertaining to the history of the Northwest as a whole, especially during the French and British periods. It may interest some of the readers of this magazine, therefore, to know that any college or university or any member of the American Historical Association can obtain a set of this publication from the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, by paying the cost of transportation. The price to others is one dollar a volume.

The Life and Times of Stevens Thomson Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan, by Lawton T. Hemans (Lansing, 1920. 528 p.) is a recent publication of the Michigan Historical Commission. The work is a contribution to the history of the state during the decade of the thirties.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan have started a series of historical collections with *Michigan Military*

Records, by Sue I. Silliman, state historian of the organization (Lansing, 1920. 244 p.). The contents include records of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Michigan, the pensioners of territorial Michigan, and the soldiers of Michigan awarded the "Medal of Honor." The book is published by the Michigan Historical Commission as number 12 of its *Bulletins*.

The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December opens with an article on "The Trails of Northern Wisconsin," by James H. McAdams, which is of Minnesota interest because several of the trails discussed connected Lake Superior with the Minnesota country. The next article, "Colonel Hans Christian Heg," by Theodore C. Blegen, is an important contribution to the history of the Norwegian element in the Northwest. Then follows "The Panic of 1862 in Wisconsin," by Milo M. Quaife, an account of the Indian scare which spread all over Wisconsin in the wake of the news of the Sioux Outbreak in Minnesota. This number contains also a brief communication by Julia S. Lapham giving recollections of experiences in Le Sueur County, Minnesota, at the time of the outbreak. Still another article in this number which should be noted is one on "Coöperation between the State Historical Society and Local Societies," by Joseph Schafer, which, while relating specifically to the situation in Wisconsin, contains many suggestions applicable to other states. In the March number of the *Magazine* is an article entitled "An Historical Museum," by Carl R. Fish — a plea for the establishment of local museums of history and a consideration of how they may be started and developed and of their value to the communities. "More Light on Jonathan Carver," by Milo M. Quaife, in this number, presents evidence concerning Carver's ancestry which substantiates the conclusions of Dr. William Browning on that subject in the March, 1920, number of the *Magazine*.

Under the heading "Letters from Early Lumbering Days on the Chippewa River, with Notes," in the *Daily Telegram* of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for February 12, Mr. William W. Bartlett gives a sketch of the early career of Frederick Weyerhaeuser and some letters illustrating his lumbering activities in the Chippewa Valley.

The papers of General Grenville M. Dodge are now in the possession of the Historical Department of Iowa, according to an announcement in the October number of the *Annals of Iowa*. The will of General Dodge, who died on January 3, 1916, not only left his papers to the department but also authorized his executors to contribute a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars from his estate toward defraying the cost of preparing and publishing a work based on these papers. The collection is said to contain "more than a million items of written and printed matter not only bearing upon, but indispensable to the understanding of western industrial, political and military subjects of greatest importance."

One of the rarest of western guidebooks — *Galland's Iowa Emigrant; Containing a Map, and General Descriptions of Iowa Territory*, by Isaac Galland (Chillicothe, 1840) — is reprinted complete, including facsimiles of the map and the title-page, in the January number of the *Annals of Iowa*. The work contains descriptions of the rivers and other natural features, accounts of the various Indian tribes, and information about the flora and fauna of Iowa Territory, which included all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River.

A very attractive volume entitled *Journal of a Fur-Trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-1813*, by John C. Luttig, edited by Stella M. Drumm, has been published by the Missouri Historical Society (St. Louis, 1920. 192 p.). The expedition to which the journal relates was led by Manuel Lisa and went up the Missouri River to a point near the present line between North and South Dakota, where Fort Manuel was erected. The day-by-day entries give a vivid picture of the fur trade, and some light is shed on relations between the different tribes of Indians and on the extent of British influence in the region during the War of 1812. Of special Minnesota interest is the writer's complaint against the government for having failed to erect "a fort at the River St. Peters as was promised by Liet Pike" (p. 122). The editorial work appears to have been done with great care, and the annotations are so extensive as to give the book somewhat the character of a biographical and genealogical dictionary.

The Arikara Narrative of the Campaign against the Hostile Dakotas, June, 1876, edited by O. G. Libby, has been published as volume 6 of the *North Dakota Historical Collections* (Bismark, 1920. 276 p. Illustrations). It consists of "the real story of the Arikara Indian scouts who served under Terry and under the immediate command of Custer," as told and interpreted to the secretary of the State Historical Society of North Dakota in 1912 by "the nine survivors of some forty of these scouts." The editorial work has been done with great care and thoroughness and the volume is an important contribution to the history of the Custer campaign. It is also an attractive piece of bookmaking. The inclusion in it, however, of a fifty-page account — quite worth while in itself — of "The State Park System of North Dakota" is an incongruity.

"A Living Outdoor Museum" is the title of a suggestive article by Melvin R. Gilmore, curator of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, in the February number of *Museum Work*. It is an account of the plans for developing the capitol grounds at Bismarck, North Dakota, (including a ten-acre Liberty Memorial Park, in which the historical society's new building is to be located), into "a living museum of the native flora of North Dakota, an herbarium and arboretum of the state." A "General Plan" showing the proposed arrangement of grounds and buildings accompanies the article.

Mr. Dietrich Lange, who is very successful in selecting historic incidents of romantic interest and weaving about them narratives which make the bare historic facts vital and living things for the American boy, has recently produced another book, *The Threat of Sitting Bull* (Boston, 1921. 370 p.). In this volume the author deals with the Indian disturbances in North Dakota and Montana which culminated in the Custer massacre.

Two articles of timely interest which appear in the *Western Magazine* for February and March call attention to "Yellowstone's Semi-Centennial." In the first, Olin D. Wheeler gives an account of the Washburn-Doane exploring expedition of 1870, quoting extensively from the diary of Nathaniel P. Lang-

ford of St. Paul, a member of the expedition. In the second article, C. L. Llewellyn gives a résumé of the attempts on the parts of commercial interests to secure footholds in the park.

The Nebraska State Historical Society has issued volume 19 of its *Publications*, edited by Albert Watkins, historian of the society (Lincoln, 1919. 357 p. Illustrations). The first part of the volume consists of a haphazard collection of papers, among which may be noted, "Swedes in Nebraska," by Joseph Alexis, and "Clan Organization of the Winnebago," by Oliver Lamere. Then follows a reprint from congressional documents of records of "Contested Elections in Nebraska"; and the proceedings of the society for 1917 are printed at the end. The book is well printed on good paper, and the articles and documents are extensively annotated by the editor.

Early Records of Gilpin County, Colorado, 1859-1861, edited by Thomas M. Marshall (Boulder, 1920. xvi, 313 p.), is the second volume of the excellent *University of Colorado Historical Collections* and the first of a *Mining Series*. By means of documents discovered in the county courthouse, contemporary newspaper material, and some private papers, a flood of light is thrown on the beginnings of organized government in the various mining districts into which the county was divided.

The latest addition to the family of state historical magazines is the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, published quarterly by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The first number, dated January, 1921, contains editorials, historical papers, documents, book reviews, and notes. The editor is Professor James S. Buchanan of the University of Oklahoma.

Several years ago a fund for the promotion of work in the history of Texas and the South at the University of Texas was established by the gift of twenty-five thousand dollars from Major George W. Littlefield. Major Littlefield died recently, and it has been announced that his will provides for the addition of one hundred thousand dollars to the fund. Such gifts as this and the Burrows bequest to the Wisconsin Historical Society,

which amounted to about a quarter of a million dollars, indicate a growing realization of the importance of the contribution which history can make to the public welfare.

The Romance of Western Canada, by R. G. MacBeth (Toronto, 1918. 309 p.), retells the stories of the Selkirk colony and of the Riel rebellions — both subjects of considerable Minnesota interest — and then sketches the development of Manitoba and the other western provinces. It is a book for the general reader rather than the student; but, even so, an index should have been provided.

In October the Hudson's Bay Company began the publication for its employees of a monthly magazine, the *Beaver*. In addition to news items from the company's numerous posts and stores, the magazine contains material on the history of the company. The isolated life at York Factory 119 years ago is recalled in the extracts from the journal of William Tomison, who was chief factor at this post in 1801. Such extracts appear in the numbers for October and December, and the latter contains a picture of the old journal, which is in the company's archives in London. The December issue contains also the first instalments of two articles: one entitled "Early Explorations by Adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Co." is based upon Agnes C. Laut's *Conquest of the Great Northwest*; the other is the narrative of N. M. W. McKenzie, who was during "forty years in service of the Hudson's Bay Company inland." Mr. McKenzie describes his journey in 1876 from his home in the Orkney Islands to Fort Ellice, one stage of which was the "passage on a disreputable looking barge" down the Red River from "somewhere in Minnesota" to Fort Garry.

The origin of the name "Mississippi" is discussed briefly by William E. Connelley in an article on the "Origin of Indian Names of Certain States and Rivers," in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for October. Mr. Connelley contends that the name is of Algonquian origin, that it was originally *Namaesisipu*, and that it means nothing more nor less than "Fish River."

According to an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 20, the Sioux Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota are planning to celebrate the Fourth of July by performing their ancient sun dance. A description of the dance and of the ceremonies connected with it is included in the article.

The condition and needs of the "Chippewa Missions of Minnesota" are described by the Reverend William H. Ketcham, director of Catholic Indian missions in the United States, in a letter published in the *Indian Sentinel* for October.

Some recent history of the Chippewa Indians of the White Earth Reservation and their land transactions is recounted in an article on a court decision with reference to the "blood status" of these Indians in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 14.

The December number of the *North Star*, published in Minneapolis, marks a change in the character of the magazine. Henceforth it will be "mainly a high-class historical and literary magazine of special interest to Americans of Scandinavian descent." An article by Carl G. O. Hansen in this number, entitled "Norsemen and the World War," tells of achievements of numerous Scandinavians in the American Expeditionary Force; another article, entitled "Guri Endreson, a Daughter of the Vikings," by Agnes C. Laut, which is reprinted from the *Outing* for July, 1908, is a vivid account of experiences of Scandinavian pioneers in Kandiyohi County during the Sioux Outbreak. The January-February number of the *North Star* contains a sketch of "United States Senator Peter Norbeck," of North Dakota, by B. B. Haugan, and a history of the sport of skiing in America, by G. C. Torguson.

Memorial concerts in celebration of the centennial of the birth of Jenny Lind, given on October 9 and 10 in St. Paul and Minneapolis, expressed in song the appreciation for the "Swedish Nightingale" of the people of these centers of Swedish settlement in the United States. A tribute to the great diva and to the Swedish element in Minnesota's population appears in the issue of the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 10. In the three pages of the paper which are devoted to articles on Swedish customs,

laws, commerce, education, and living conditions, and to the contributions of the Swedes to American life, the place of honor is occupied by a charming portrait of Jenny Lind and an outline of her career. The musical ability of her countrymen is further exemplified in an article on Swedish music in America, contributed by Victor Nilsson. He deals principally with the activities of the American Union of Swedish Singers, with the concerts of Swedish artists in the United States, and with the performances, especially by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, of the works of Swedish composers. Among the articles of special historical significance is one which takes note of the men of Swedish descent who participated in the American Revolution, most prominent among whom was John Hanson, "president of the confederation's congress" from November 5, 1781, to November 4, 1782. Of particular interest to Minnesotans is the brief sketch, accompanied by a portrait, of Fredrika Bremer, who was the guest of Governor Ramsey in St. Paul in October, 1850, and who visited the Falls of St. Anthony at that time. What is said to have been the "first hut built in Vasa," Goodhue County, is the subject of a very brief article. A picture of this log cabin, which was erected in 1852, appears on another page. An interesting contribution to the available material on Swedish immigration is the translation of a letter written to friends in his homeland by Staffan Staffanson on October 9, 1849, after a long and difficult journey overland to Jefferson, Iowa.

In the November number of *Vikværingen*, a magazine "published monthly by Kristianialaget, an organization composed of Americans from Christiania and environs, Norway," Thomas Sorby's reminiscences of his first year in America appear. He describes his voyage to America when he came from Norway as an immigrant, his first impressions of the American people, and his early experiences as a farm hand in the grain fields of North Dakota and Canada and as a factory worker in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Life among the Norwegian homesteaders of the remote frontier of Saskatchewan is described by Sigvard Rödvik of St. Paul

in a little volume entitled *Fortællinger fra Canada* (St. Paul, 1921. 160 p.). The book is an account of the author's own experiences and observations and will serve as source material for the history of the Scandinavian element in America.

A study of "A Neglected Factor in the Anti-Slavery Triumph in Iowa in 1854," by F. J. Herriott, occupies about half of the *Jahrbuch* of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois for 1918-19 (Chicago, 1920. 388 p.). The "neglected factor" is the foreign-born and especially the German element; and the study, which is based largely on newspaper and other contemporary sources, is a valuable contribution to an understanding of political developments in the decade preceding the Civil War, not only in Iowa but in the Northwest as a whole.

An *Outline of the Government of Minnesota*, by William Anderson, director of the bureau for research in government of the University of Minnesota, has been published by the women's Republican state committee, for use as "a study program dealing with the resources, industries, institutions, and legislation of Minnesota" (1921. 74 p.). The pamphlet contains a large amount of useful information, conveniently arranged. One chapter, on "The Organization of the State," is largely historical, and the chapter on "The State and Education" contains an account of the organization and activities of the Minnesota Historical Society.

An evaluation of the life and work of Archbishop John Ireland, by John Talbot Smith, appears in the *Dublin Review* for January, February, March, 1921. The author emphasizes the prelate's influence in the public affairs both of church and of state: his opposition to Cahenslyism, by which he helped to "shut out the hateful race question from the great north-west" and from the United States; his sturdy Americanism which prompted him to advertise abroad the "success of American Catholics under a republic, to which Catholics were as loyal as to the Church"; his attitude towards such issues as the labor problem, prohibition, and Catholic education. The following interesting comment on two prominent Minnesotans occurs in the editor's note of introduction to the article: "With the late

James J. Hill, Archbishop Ireland achieved the position of an empire-builder, for the two practically made the north-west and became for thirty years the two vibrant and potent characters of those states."

Another volume has been added to the records of religious sects by C. Henry Smith, who has contributed a book entitled *The Mennonites: A Brief History of Their Origin and Later Development in Both Europe and America* (Berne, Indiana, 1920. 340 p.). The author discusses the Mennonite settlements of the Middle West in two chapters (15 and 16); in the first treating of the colonies which moved westward from Pennsylvania and Virginia, in the second dealing with the communities which resulted from the "great exodus" from Russia in the seventies of Mennonites who came to occupy "unsettled land in Manitoba, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas." Numerous references to the Minnesota community which was established at Mountain Lake in 1873 occur. In the neighborhood of this village in the southwestern part of the state, the reader learns, "about one hundred families settled" and "there are at present a number of flourishing congregations" (p. 263).

In its issues of February 10, March 3, 10, 24, and 31, and April 21, the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* publishes a "series of reminiscences" of early university life entitled "Swaddling Clothes." The author is Mr. Walter S. Pardee, a member of the class of 1877, whose "recollections even antedate Dr. Folwell's for the latter came to Minnesota in 1869, and the former began at the University 'Prep' in the fall of 1868." Mr. Pardee describes the university's preparatory school and the three instructors who conducted it during the first two years; he records the names and in some cases the experiences of students who came from Minneapolis, St. Anthony, St. Paul, and Stillwater to the embryonic center of learning; and he devotes an entire article to a tribute to Dr. Folwell.

In the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 27, Charles F. Sidener, professor of chemistry in the University of Minnesota, describes that institution as it was when he entered it as a freshman in 1877. A portrait of Professor Sidener accompanies the article.

The members of the Pioneer Riverman's Association gathered at the Midway Café in St. Paul on March 26 for their annual meeting. Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, the retiring president of the association, provided entertainment by reading extracts from the memoirs of Captain Stephen B. Hanks, whose river experiences began in 1842. The substance of some of these extracts and a portrait of Captain Hanks are published with an account of the meeting in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 27. A bill of lading, dated April 3, 1849, for goods which were shipped from St. Louis to Stillwater, is reproduced in the *Pioneer Press* of March 20 in connection with an account of some of the river experiences of William Cairncross, the oldest member of the association to attend this year's meeting.

The first instalment of "The Life and Adventures of Capt. Stephen B. Hanks, A Cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and a Pilot and Captain on the Upper Mississippi River for Seventy-two Years" is published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, for March 26. The narrative, which was dictated by Captain Hanks during the years 1904 to 1908, has been edited by Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul. The final chapter of the "Tourist's Manual and Guide to the Scenes, Legends and Cities of the Upper Mississippi River," also edited by Mr. Bill (see *ante*, 3:472), appears in the issue of the *Post* for December 25. The last few installments, those for October 23, November 6 and 27, and December 25, deal with St. Paul, Minneapolis, and neighboring points of interest. In addition, the *Post* publishes in its section headed "The Old Boats" three obituaries written by Mr. Bill. These recall the river services of Alexander G. Long, agent for the Diamond Jo Line at St. Paul during the eighties, October 30; of Captain Cypriano Buisson, December 4; and of Lawrence Brennan, December 18.

"From Courier's Pack to Airplane Pit, St. Paul Mail Service Spans 100 Years," is the title of an interesting survey of the development of postal service in and around St. Paul, which is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 28. It contains a somewhat detailed account, based upon and largely quoted from Marcus L. Hansen's *Old Fort Snelling*, of the hard-

ships endured and difficulties encountered by those who brought messages from the outside world to the first little group of white men at Fort Snelling. The origin and growth of the St. Paul post office also is briefly traced. The evolution of the city's postal facilities is visualized for the reader in a series of drawings and photographs.

A brief account of "The Kensington Rune Stone" is published in the "Miscellany" section of the *Catholic Historical Review* for October and another section of the same number contains a bibliography of the subject. Both are contributed by the Reverend Francis J. Schaefer.

An article entitled "The Strange Case of Jonathan Carver and the Name Oregon," by T. C. Elliott, in the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society for June, has much of interest to students of upper Mississippi Valley history. The career and explorations of Carver are discussed at some length in connection with an attempt to discover the origin of the name Oregon, of which the first known use in print was in Carver's *Travels*.

A visitor to Minnesota in the year in which the territory was organized wrote a letter about his experiences and observations to the editor of an Ohio paper, the *Eaton Register*, and the letter was published in the issue of that paper for August 30, 1849. From a copy of this issue sent to Minneapolis recently, the *Minneapolis Journal* of February 27 presents the substance of the letter in an article entitled "Power Predicted for Minneapolis of 72 Years Ago."

Some interesting incidents in the life of a Union soldier during the Civil War are presented in a narrative by Senator Knute Nelson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for December 26. Senator Nelson tells how he spent the three Christmas days which passed while he was a member of Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; and he includes the story of how he was wounded and taken prisoner "before Port Hudson" on June 14, 1863. A portrait of "Senator Nelson at the age of 18, in army uniform" is published with the article.

Some incidents about General Horatio P. Van Cleve and the horse which he used during the Civil War are recounted in a brief article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for December 5. It is accompanied by a portrait of General Van Cleve and by a picture of the barn, in which his horse was housed, back of the old Van Cleve residence in Minneapolis.

"New Ulm Indian Massacre Survivor Tells Story of Flight of Child Refugees" is the heading under which, in the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 27, M. N. Mestead of Fertile, Iowa, tells the story of his experiences during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862.

One of the Minnesota Historical Society's most valuable manuscripts, President Lincoln's order for the execution of thirty-nine Indians who participated in the Sioux Massacre of 1862, has been the subject of a number of newspaper articles. The issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 13, the *St. Paul Daily News* for January 23, and the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for January 29 contain articles giving the substance of the document and Colonel Stephen Miller's account of the hanging. In addition, the *News* reproduces the original document, and the *Sentinel* presents Mrs. Abbie Gardner Sharp's experiences in the massacre of 1857.

The *Minneapolis Journal*, in its column entitled "What Other People Think," recently has given space to two discussions of Minnesota history interest. The first is concerned with the massacre of the Jewett family by a group of Indians under the leadership of "Jack" Campbell in May, 1865, and the subsequent lynching of the latter at Mankato. The discussion is opened by Joseph Bookwalter of Minneapolis, who in boyhood was a neighbor of the Jewetts, in a letter published in the *Journal* for October 6. Other letters on the subject appear in the issues for October 11, 14, 16, and 21, and the contributors include G. D. McCubrey of Moorhead and Judge George W. Mead of Mankato. An article in the *Journal* for September 26 entitled "Was Little Crow Hanged Without Trial by Minnesota Governor," in which Dr. E. L. Boothby of Hammond, Wisconsin, claims that the

Sioux chief was hanged at Mankato during the winter after the outbreak and that his identity was kept secret because "he was captured in Canada and brought back without extradition at a time when relations between England and America were strained," is the incentive for the second discussion. The generally accepted story of the shooting of Little Crow near Hutchinson in the summer of 1863 is presented by Doris C. Day of Fairmont in a letter published October 21, and this version is supported by Dan Flynn of Perham, J. M. Lambert of Emily, and C. S. Benson of Minneapolis in the issues of November 1 and 6, and December 4.

Two unusually severe "Pioneer Day Blizzards in Minnesota" are described in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for January 8, by Richard Pfefferle Sr. He presents detailed pictures of Fort Ridgely during the terrific storm of February 14, 1866, and of New Ulm in the blizzard of January 7, 1873.

The Fergus Falls Tornado Relief Commission, appointed by Governor Burnquist in 1919, has published a *Report* (43 p.) which will some day be an interesting historical document. It contains a "History of the Fund," detailed lists of the receipts (\$257,337.34) and the disbursements (\$220,811.78), and an account of "The Return of the Surplus." The Honorable Elmer E. Adams of Fergus Falls was chairman of the commission.

In some of the more interesting of his sketches of "St. Paul Before This" in recent numbers of the *St. Paul Daily News*, Benjamin Backnumber presents a catalogue of the chief acts of the first territorial legislature, January 2; the story of the enthusiasm for railroads out of which arose the "five million dollar loan," December 5; a sketch of the lengthy contest which ended in "Windom's defeat for the Senate" in 1883, January 23; an account of the "disgraceful surrender" of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Henry C. Lester at Murfreesboro, December 19; some details of the career of "W. F. Davidson, Boatman and Builder," November 28; an obituary of Felix C. Carel, teacher of French at Central High School for

thirty-five years, who died recently in France, February 20; a description of the "Indian beggar dance," December 12; and an enumeration of the twenty-nine hotel fires which occurred in St. Paul between 1852 and 1880, March 20.

Mr. John Talman, newspaper librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society and a former newspaper reporter and correspondent, outlines his recollections of two prominent St. Paulites, Joseph A. Wheelock and James J. Hill, in articles in the issues of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 24 and 31. In the first article the author describes the character and work of the man under whom he worked for twenty-two years and who for forty-four years was editor of the *St. Paul Daily Press* and its successor the *Pioneer Press*; in the second article Mr. Talman gives the substance of some of his interviews with the great railroad builder. Portraits of Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Hill accompany the articles.

The history of the St. Paul Institute, with an outline of its activities, is sketched in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 14. Portraits of Mr. Charles W. Ames and Dr. Arthur Sweeney, the men who, in 1908, "conceived the idea of forming an association to promote knowledge and better citizenship," appear with the article.

The story, quoted chiefly from J. Fletcher Williams' *History of the City of Saint Paul*, of the battle of Kaposia between the Sioux and the Chippewa, from which Battle Creek takes its name, appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 20. It is published as an argument for the purchase of the site by the city and its preservation as a natural park.

An article on the early methods of fighting fires in St. Paul and on some of the city's big fires is published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for January 9.

Little Canada, the village near St. Paul which was founded by a group of French-Canadians in 1842, is the subject of an article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 14. The present dilapidated condition of the village is described, and stories, recalled by the headstones in the village cemetery, about original

inhabitants are included. Pictures of some of the tombstones and a photograph of the first log cabin built in the village illustrate the article.

Mrs. David Day, who came to St. Paul in 1858, tells how the pioneers celebrated Thanksgiving Day, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 21. A portrait of Mrs. Day appears with the article.

The *Western Magazine* in its issues for October, November, and February reprints in part an article on the history of Fort Snelling, by General Richard W. Johnson, which was first published in volume 8 of the *Minnesota Historical Collections*. The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Snelling is the occasion for the reappearance of the article.

Sketches and portraits of Treffle Auge, who operated the ferry between Fort Snelling and Mendota from the early sixties until 1892, appear in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 7 and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 19.

Interesting information about the past and the present of Minneapolis is skillfully interwoven in two articles by Clarence R. Chaney in the *Bulletin* of the American Institute of Banking for January and April. The articles were occasioned by the fact that the convention of the institute is to be held in Minneapolis in July.

A pamphlet entitled *Minneapolis Charter Problems*, by William Anderson of the University of Minnesota, has been published by the Woman's Club of Minneapolis and the Fifth District League of Woman Voters (45 p.). The value of this analysis of the present situation is enhanced by pertinent information of an historical character.

An article on Minneapolis, by Allen D. Albert, is number 8 of a series entitled "How We Americans Live" in *Collier's, The National Weekly* for December 25. The factors which have caused the rapid growth of the city and its opportunities for future development are discussed. Portions of the article are reprinted in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 28.

During January, February, and March the *Minneapolis Journal* published a "series of interviews with interesting residents of Minneapolis" who are "intimately identified with the history of the city, its achievements and growth." The subjects of the articles, each of which is accompanied by a portrait, follow: Dr. James K. Hosmer, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library for twelve years, January 23; Benjamin F. Nelson, lumber manufacturer, January 30; Edmund J. Phelps, who helped to organize the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, February 6; John D. Condit, railroad conductor, February 13; William de la Barre, mill engineer, February 20; Henry Doerr, president of the Minneapolis Drug Company, February 27; Michael Mealey, a member of the Minneapolis police force for nearly thirty years, March 6; Edward E. Nicholson, dean of student affairs in the University of Minnesota, March 13; John F. Downey, "professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota 34 years and dean of the college of science, literature and the arts in that institution 14 years," March 20; and Anson S. Brooks, lumber manufacturer, March 27.

Brief sketches by Arthur W. Warnock of the lives and public services of the "four grand old men" of Minneapolis, Dr. William W. Folwell, Dr. Cyrus Northrop, Charles M. Loring, and George A. Brackett, are published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 16.

At the request of the St. Anthony Falls chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Minneapolis city council on January 14 passed a resolution naming the bridge at Third Avenue, which passes directly over the falls, the St. Anthony Falls Bridge. The chapter has agreed to place at either end of the bridge a bronze tablet inscribed with a brief record of the discovery and history of the falls.

Two Minneapolitans' recollections of Lincoln are published in articles in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 13. Mr. Joseph Challan, who lived in Springfield in his youth, recalls Lincoln's standing in that community and gives his boyhood impressions of the final Lincoln-Douglas debate. A more "intimate picture of Lincoln" is drawn by Mrs. E. J. Gilmore, for the great presi-

dent visited her father's farm in Logan County, Illinois, whenever he attended court sessions at the county seat.

Dr. Lysander P. Foster, Mr. Albert Benham, and Major Edwin Clark, three Minneapolis pioneers, tell how they celebrated their first Christmas days in Minneapolis in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 26.

An interview with Mrs. Samuel B. Cowdrey of Baraboo, Wisconsin, published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 7, gives her impressions of Minneapolis after an absence of more than forty years. Mrs. Cowdrey also recalls some of the experiences of her life in Minnesota between 1859 and 1877.

In the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 6, conditions in early Minneapolis are recalled by Charles H. Smith, who has completed his "50th year of continuous service in one firm," the Hennepin County Savings Bank. His comments on the banking business during the seventies are of special interest.

"40 Day Fast by Dr. Tanner of Minneapolis Recalled by Mac-Swiney's Strike," is the title of an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 3. It describes the excitement aroused by Dr. Henry S. Tanner's long abstinence in the interest of science in 1880.

The growth of the milling industry in Minneapolis as reflected in the careers of two men, John Kraft and Thomas L. Clark, is outlined in articles in the issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 27 and March 27. In the first article Mr. Kraft, who is said to have "made flour enough to fill barrels that would encircle world three times," makes some interesting comparisons between the milling methods in vogue before the great explosion of 1878 and those which have been developed since. Mr. Kraft also recalls the circumstances which brought him to America in 1872 and the outstanding events in his long experience as a miller for the Washburn-Crosby Company. The illustrations consist of a portrait of Mr. Kraft, a picture of the Minneapolis mills after the explosion of 1878, and a recent picture of the milling district. In the second article, which is accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Clark, his steady advancement from a sweeper and

oiler in the Palisade Flour Mill of Leonard Day and Company to president of the Clarx Milling Company is sketched.

"Minneapolis Mills and Millers in Eighty-two" is the title of an article in the *Northwestern Miller* for October 6, which was written by the editor of the magazine, Mr. William C. Edgar, for the *Minneapolis Journal* and was first published in that paper on September 5. The value of the article is greatly augmented in the *Miller* by the addition of a series of excellent illustrations, consisting of early views of the Falls of St. Anthony and the milling district and portraits of about twenty-five of the men who built up Minneapolis' great industry. The article is made up for the most part of sketches of the careers of these men, and it concludes with some enlightening statistics of the growth of the milling industry since 1882.

Plans for "a reunion of teachers in Minneapolis first night schools" are set forth and something of the history of both the teachers and the schools is presented in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 27. A list of the men who were appointed by the board of education to teach evening classes in 1887 is included.

The story of the "City's First Trolley Car" and of its "first run through the old Bridge square" in 1889 is told in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 30. With the article appears a picture of the old car, which is now "parked on the University of Minnesota campus."

In the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 30 are two articles each outlining the history of a leading business concern of Minneapolis and each occasioned by the selection of a new location for the concern. The first article recalls the establishment of the New England Furniture and Carpet Company in 1887 in a portion of the building from which it will remove shortly and depicts the growth of the business; the second describes the expansion during thirty-five years of the jewelry firm of J. B. Hudson and Son.

The history of the block on Hennepin avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets in Minneapolis, on which stood "for 50 years

the residence of the late Levi M. Stewart who, until his death in 1910, protected it from the encroachments of Minneapolis' commercial expansion," is sketched in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 14. A portrait of Mr. Stewart and pictures of his property as it appeared formerly and as it looks today appear with the article.

A letter of interest to students of American literature is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 17 from the original in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. It was written sometime in the eighties by Alex Hesler, who tells how, in 1852, he made the daguerrotype of Minnehaha Falls which later reached Longfellow's hands and inspired the poet to write "Hiawatha." An early picture of the falls illustrates the letter.

The efforts of a little group of Norwegian pioneers to continue in the New World the religious practices of the homeland are described and their success during the half century from 1869 to 1919 is recorded in an illustrated volume entitled *St. John's Norwegian Lutheran Church, Northfield, Minn.* (Northfield, 1920. 105 p.). A history of the church by the Reverend Olav Lee, including biographies of its various pastors, is followed by short accounts of the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1919 and of the activities of numerous church organizations. There is also a record of "St. John's War Service."

The annual meeting and dinner of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association, held at Winona on February 22, was attended by about three hundred people. The names of the twenty-seven members of the association who died during the past year, each followed by the dates of their birth, death, and arrival in Minnesota, are published with an account of the meeting in the *Winona Republican-Herald* for February 22.

General C. C. Andrews, secretary of the state forestry board, presents a "Brief History of Itasca State Park" in two instalments in the September and October numbers of the *North Woods*, the bulletin of the Minnesota Forestry Association. Beginning with an account of Schoolcraft's explorations, he

touches upon Brower's influence in securing the establishment of the park, sets forth the stages by which the state secured title to lands within the park, and describes the improvements which have made the region a mecca for tourists.

A pamphlet entitled *Looking Backwards or Sidelights on the Early Founders of Duluth*, by Jerome E. Cooley (24 p.), contains many interesting items of local history. It consists of an address which was delivered at the annual meeting of the Duluth Board of Realtors on December 10, 1920.

The Stillwater Community Service has published a pamphlet entitled *Stillwater Social Survey* (1920. 71 p.), which embodies the results of "a study of social conditions and activities in Stillwater as a basis for a constructive program of community well being, instituted by the general extension division, University of Minnesota, and conducted by the Stillwater Community Service and the department of sociology, University of Minnesota." Only a few pages are devoted to the historical background; but the information on such topics as population, death rate and birth rate, industry, housing, child welfare, public utilities, recreation, education, and religious activities is of the sort which will be much sought after by future historians seeking to understand life in Minnesota at the present time. Dr. Manuel C. Elmer of the University of Minnesota was the director of the survey.

Two Minnesota towns with histories of exceptional interest, Faribault and Hastings, are planning to depict their stories in pageant form during the coming summer.

The days when the lumber industry was in its prime at Winona and Stillwater are recalled in an article in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for December 17.

The "Legend of Ea Sha, the Red Rock," as told by Mr. Franklin C. Ford, a pioneer resident of the village which takes its name from the ancient Indian shrine, is included in an article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 28. An inaccurate account of the Methodist mission which was moved from Kaposia to Red Rock by the Reverend B. T. Kavanaugh in 1841 also

is given. A site in the village is now owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church and used as a summer camping-ground for revival meetings, and here the painted rock, a picture of which accompanies the article, is preserved.

A "Brief History Concerning the Village of Little Sauk," published in the *Little Sauk Boomer* for December 20, is an outline of the commercial progress of the town during the past four years.

The chapter on Dodge County in Dr. Upham's *Minnesota Geographic Names* (*Minnesota Historical Collections*, vol. 17) is reprinted, without reference to the volume from which it is taken, in the *Mantorville Express* for February 25.

The Reverend E. E. Saunders is the author of a series of sketches of "Red River and North Dakota Pioneers" which are published with numerous portraits in the *Courier-News* of Fargo for February 20 and 27, March 6 and 27, and April 10.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers and the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers' Association held a joint meeting at Stillwater on October 6, to celebrate with John Daubney of Taylor's Falls his one hundred and first birthday anniversary. Sketches and portraits of Mr. Daubney appear in the October 3 issues of the *St. Paul Daily News* and the *Minneapolis Journal*.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

In accordance with plans formulated at a meeting held November 30, the Minnesota War Records Commission in January submitted to the Governor, and through him to the legislature, a review of its activities during the biennium 1919-21 together with recommendations for the continuation and completion of its work. Briefly, this report was to the effect that the commission, though financed on a very modest scale, had succeeded in assembling a mass of important local war history material and was prepared, with the requisite support, to undertake its major task under the law—the preparation and publication of a comprehensive history of Minnesota in the World War. Recommendations for the commencement of this work were offered on the

basis of a tentative program for the publication of an eight-volume work within six years at an average cost of fifteen thousand dollars a year. Three volumes of the proposed history would contain a roster of the names and brief statements of the services of all Minnesota soldiers, sailors, and marines, and of certain groups of civilians engaged in special war work; one volume, a history of the 151st United States Field Artillery written by Lieutenant Governor Louis L. Collins, who served with this regiment; three volumes, a narrative and documentary history of the state's large and varied contributions to the winning of the war; and one volume, a condensed narrative re-presentation of the whole subject, intended primarily for distribution to ex-service men as provided by law. As the first step in the realization of this plan, the commission proposed, during the biennium 1921-23, to publish Mr. Collins' history and to prepare the roster and one volume of the general history for the press. For this purpose an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars a year was requested.

Before action was taken on this request, a new factor appeared in the form of a bill, introduced by Senator Samuel G. Rask and other Spanish-American War veterans in the legislature, whereby the law creating the Minnesota War Records Commission (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 284) would be amended so as to provide for the publication, before the projected World War history, of a volume on Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. It appeared that an earlier commission, appointed for the purpose of preparing such a volume for the Spanish War period (*Laws*, 1903, ch. 249), had compiled rosters of the four Minnesota volunteer regiments in service at that time, but that funds needed for publication, though from time to time urgently requested of the legislature, had not been forthcoming. Since the state had published a work on *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, 1861-1865* and appeared about to do the same for the World War period, it was felt that now was the time to give similar recognition to participants in the intervening conflicts, and the bill became law.

Later, in one of the general appropriation acts, the commission was granted the sum of ten thousand dollars for each year of the coming biennium. This enables the commission, not, it is

true, to proceed along the lines and on the scale proposed, but to complete and issue the history of a long neglected period and to make a beginning, at least, upon the work for which it was originally established. It is expected that a volume entitled *Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection* and possibly one volume of the World War history will be issued within the biennium.

In December, 1920, the commission's activities in Minneapolis and Hennepin County bore fruit in the organization of a strong county war records committee composed of the following individuals: Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library; Mrs. May H. Dills, county superintendent of schools; Mr. Herbert H. Gardner, vice president and manager of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; Colonel George E. Leach, former commander of the 151st United States Field Artillery and a member of the Minnesota War Records Commission; Captain George H. Mallon, one of Pershing's "hundred heroes"; Mr. Harry A. Montgomery, a county commissioner; Mrs. Albert W. Strong, president of the Minneapolis Woman's Community Council; Mr. Paul J. Thompson, an attorney; and Mr. James D. Williams, a member of the Minneapolis City Council. At the organization meeting on December 15 Colonel Leach was elected chairman, and Miss Countryman, vice chairman; these two, with Captain Mallon, being chosen to serve as an executive committee. Mr. Cecil W. Shirk, field agent of the Minnesota War Records Commission, was employed as secretary on a part time basis, and the active conduct of the work was placed in his hands. With funds from the city and county aggregating six thousand dollars and with headquarters established in the courthouse, the committee has launched an active campaign for the collection and preservation of Hennepin County's war records. Special attention is given for the present to listing and compiling records of the county's "Gold Stars." Wide publicity has been given this work in the city by the Minneapolis Woman's Community Council in connection with one of its house-to-house canvasses and in the country districts through the medium of the county school superintendent and teachers.

The compilation of the Minnesota "Gold Star Roll" is progressing steadily through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Lillian C. Goodenow of St. Paul, who has immediate charge of this part of the work of the state commission. During the six months ending March 31, 1921, about thirteen hundred records of Minnesotans who lost their lives in the service during the World War were added to the six hundred previously completed (see *ante*, 3: 543).

The adjutant general of the state has deposited with the commission a number of important files of records relating to Minnesotans who contributed military service during the World War. One of these files is composed of photostatic copies of the Minnesota draft registration lists now in the government archives at Washington, and it supplies the state with a record of the names, addresses, and order and serial numbers of all who registered for the draft in Minnesota. There is also an alphabetical roster of all those who entered the service from Minnesota, together with the somewhat more detailed records from which this roster is derived. Most important of all is a file of official records of the military or naval services of individuals, which will ultimately cover the entire body of Minnesota service men. These records are being compiled by the war and navy departments in accordance with the plan of the federal government to supply each state with concise statements on cards of the services of all the men furnished by that state in the World War. Some thousands of the Minnesota records have already been received and, according to announcements from Washington, the file will be complete by July 1, 1921.

The war records commission is fortunate in having acquired the custody of the records of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, the state's war-time governing body, under special authorization given at its final meeting on December 15. These records include not only complete files of the correspondence, record-books, and papers of the state headquarters of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, but also the files and records of a number of its county branches, special committees, and auxiliary agencies. As in the case of all other acquisitions

of the war records commission, these files will pass ultimately into the permanent keeping of the Minnesota Historical Society.

From Mr. George E. Ingersoll of St. Paul the commission has received an important file of correspondence and records relating to the activities of the Military Training Camps Association in recruiting and examining men for officers' training camps and for various special branches of the service such as the signal corps, the construction division of the quartermaster corps, and the naval reserve. Beginning with January, 1918, this material covers the period of Mr. Ingersoll's connection with the association in an administrative capacity, first as state chairman and later as chairman for the Northwest States Division, a district ultimately including Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and northern Wisconsin.

From the bureau of women and children of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industries, the commission has received the original records of a state survey of women in industry made in 1918 by this bureau and a subcommittee of the women's division of the Council of National Defense. The results of this survey are summarized in a report prepared by Dr. Carol Aronovici, formerly special agent for the department, and published by it as a pamphlet entitled *Women in Industry in Minnesota in 1918* (1920. 35 p.).

A war history of Martin County, compiled by Arthur M. Nelson, has been published by the Sentinel Publishing Company of Fairmont (1920. 316, xxxii p.), and a similar history of Wilkin County, edited by W. Harvey James, has been issued by the publishers of the *Breckenridge Telegram* (1919. 130, xxxiii p.). Both histories are of the now familiar souvenir type, being devoted primarily to individual photographs and brief records of local service men and war workers. The Martin County history, however, is exceptional in several respects. Accounts of individual services are unusually detailed and bear evidence of having been compiled with painstaking care. Contributions of more than strictly local significance appear in a chapter setting forth many interesting facts about local service men studied as a group, and

in one of the personal narratives which deals with the work in various parts of the state of a secret agent of the department of justice. It is interesting to note further that the publisher has evidently found in the *County War History Prospectus* compiled by the state war records commission some suggestions of practical value.

The experiences of the war records committees of St. Louis and Ramsey counties have demonstrated that the work in the large urban centers cannot be completed satisfactorily with the appropriations, amounting to six thousand dollars, which were originally authorized (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 288). Consequently, these committees and the Hennepin County committee joined in securing the enactment of a law whereby the local governing bodies of their communities are permitted to make, during a period ending December 31, 1923, additional appropriations of not more than five thousand dollars a year in any one county for the use of the local war records committees (*Laws*, 1921, ch. 262).



Copyright of **Minnesota History** is the property of the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, or email articles, however, for individual use.

To request permission for educational or commercial use, [contact us](#).