

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

A History of Minnesota. By WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL. Volume I. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1921. xxii, 533 p.)

In discussing this notable contribution to historical scholarship, it may border on the trivial to speak of manner before matter, but the first comment of readers of the volume, so far as this reviewer has chanced to talk with them, is always a reference to the charm of its "literary style." That inadequate phrase is well meant. The book has charm. It is a triumph of style; but the style is not particularly literary. It is — infinitely better — the easy self-expression of a delightful and cultured personality possessed of perfect mastery of his subject — *self-expression* not because the author was thinking about self or about expression, but because he wasn't. For all those readers acquainted with Dr. Folwell the book makes its appeal to consciousness less through the eye directly than through an inner ear. To those who have had that rich experience, each page of the five hundred carries vivid suggestions of a living and well-loved voice, with its familiar gracious inflections and modulations and happy turns of phrase, now of genial humor, now of sympathetic appreciation of human frailties, now of generous but never unbalanced enthusiasm for such nobility and heroism as mingle with our clay. Said one of the "old boys" the other day, — one with a "literary style" of his own, — "Through the whole book I just hear 'Bil-ly' *talk*."

I am unwilling to turn finally from the matter of style without noting the restful sense of spacious leisure that pervades the book. And our debt should be acknowledged also to Dr. Folwell's unfailing eye for telling phrases by other men. Time and again, from the bushels of dusty and prosy correspondence that he has waded through, he dredges up for us a sentence red-hot with feeling or gleaming with significance. It adds to gaiety of heart to find one founder of the commonwealth writing to Frank-

lin Steele, apropos of the amazing land-grab in the 1857 "sale" of the Fort Snelling reservation: "I think you and Rice ought to have let me into that Fort Snelling affair, as we started the game together" (p. 513, n. 93); or another cautioning a friend regarding entry of the scandalous half-breed scrip: "Much more land than the scrip calls for can be obtained by *management*. Get ——— to go to the surveyor general with you" (p. 484, n. 39).

The use of the blank in the last quotation is perhaps rather too characteristic. I have noticed in the volume six other cases of intentional suppression of a name connected with some more or less disreputable incident. True, in most cases a curious inquirer could trace the missing names from the context or from the circumlocutions employed, and probably they are of no historical consequence anyway. Still the obvious trouble taken to avoid saying "John Smith" arouses apprehension in some readers. Dr. Folwell is absolutely fearless, and, in his province of investigator, he has gone to the bottom of every unsavory mess that obtruded itself upon his study; but he has a gentleman's aversion to mud-slinging. The next volume of his history will disclose whether this quality, together with his native kindness and a natural and honorable reluctance to bespatter former associates, especially when they no longer can make defense, is impairing the historical value of his work. His task is no easy one.

Dr. Folwell came to the state in 1869 as president of the incipient University of Minnesota, an eager young scholar who had tasted the best fruit of American and European culture and who had given evidence of practical power by winning rapid promotion during the Civil War as an officer of engineers in the Army of the Potomac. More than forty years later he retired from public employment at an age already in excess of the Biblical span, still vigorous and alert in mind and body and with the mellowing wisdom that the passing seasons bestow upon such happily constituted souls. For congenial employment to fill his remaining years, he then turned at once to the study and presentation of the history of the state of which, Æneas-like, he himself has been so large a part. Soon afterward he published a brief *Minnesota* in the *American Commonwealths* series — "an agree-

able recreation for which I trust to be forgiven," reads his modest reference to it in his "Apology" to this larger work. And certainly, despite many excellences, that early study gave little suggestion of the painstaking and scrupulous investigation and of the ripe historical method that have gone, during the intervening years, to the preparation of the present volume.

When Dr. Folwell began this study fifteen years ago, at seventy-four, he would have been the first to disclaim for himself the name "historian." Today, in addition to his greater honors, he has earned in fullest measure whatever glory that title carries. He had long since become so well known as an administrator and as a student of political science that perhaps, at first, pardonable misgivings arose in the breasts of some historical specialists at his invasion of their chosen field. It should be enough to remind any such that our author, on the basis of an unusually wide acquaintance with allied subjects and with books and men, has now served to Clio herself a longer and a stricter apprenticeship than is ordinarily thought needful to prepare the innocent mind of a callow youth for some *magnum opus*. Let us rejoice that now and then we are blessed with a specialist bigger than his speciality.

The volume is authentic, authoritative, adequate. As a history of the beginnings of an American commonwealth, it is almost unique in its completeness and finality. The long, painstaking investigation of material, printed, manuscript, and oral, has been carried through with the zeal of a closeted scholar; and to the interpretation of the results, the author has brought the practical insight and consummate balance of judgment and the understanding of the complex web of human motive, that can belong only to a man of affairs.

The first ninety pages are given to the two centuries of exploration in the Northwest before the year 1800. That legendary personage, the average reader, will probably care least for this part of the book. Critics, too, may find it least completely satisfying. And yet here we have a varied panorama of farsighted explorer, devoted missionary, daring and greedy trader, and the tribal warfare of Sioux and Ojibway. The adventurous heroism of a La Salle, a Du Luth, or a Hennepin receives its due, but it

is not permitted to blind the reader to other more universal traits. An historian of early Virginia, I remember, is somewhere constrained to acknowledge that the imagination of the worthy Captain John Smith "did sometimes transcend the narrow limits of fact." These almost contemporary heroes and martyrs of the Northwest reveal themselves possessed of equally robust imaginations, each for his own achievements, along with a more discreditable disposition to diminish one another's fame. Says Dr. Folwell, after a critical comparison of early personal narratives: "Whoever looks for candor and generosity in the writings of the early explorers, clerical and lay, will be disappointed. Those writings may be said to *contain* truth" (p. 31).

With chapter 5 we come to the story of Minnesota proper. Fifty pages serve to present the explorations by agents of the United States government within the borders of the future state and the establishment of the military post at Fort Snelling. Nearly a fourth of this space goes to a vivid account of the determination of the true source of the Mississippi, with a necessary excursus to cover the final settlement of the question after the fraudulent Glazier claim had reawakened controversy in 1881. I cannot refrain from calling attention, regretfully, to certain language of the author here (p. 127). After stern and just condemnation of the "unconscionable adventurer," the text continues: "It became necessary . . . for the legislature of Minnesota to forbid the use in the schools of the state of any textbook recognizing the claim of this pretended discoverer." This act of the Minnesota legislators does not exactly go on all fours with legislation proposed in a sister state to forbid the use of texts teaching the theory of evolution; but it is at least an altogether unnecessary intrusion of legislative authority into the field of science, and we should have expected Dr. Folwell's wording to avoid appearance of approval.

To return to our history — chapter 7 presents adequately the interesting but rather tragic story of early Protestant missions among the Minnesota Indians; and chapter 8 pictures the coming of the first true white settlers — traders, lumbermen, and finally farmers — until 1849, when we see a few hundred inhabitants distributed among Stillwater, St. Paul, St. Anthony, and a few

smaller stations like Mendota and Marine, with a dubious and shifting population of half-breeds in the distant Pembina district. Through the remaining half of the book the sweep of the story broadens and deepens to its real culmination in the dramatic account of the unique struggle over the formation of the state constitution in 1857 (chapter 15). Here, in the interest of all the unities, this volume should have found its period. The following and concluding chapter on the Fort Snelling reservation bears the character of a somewhat awkward addendum, forced in at this point, one may suppose, by editorial considerations of space. That story, too, has interest enough; but it comes upon a stage all set for other actors.

A few high-lights remain for acknowledgment. The cession of their Minnesota lands in 1851 by the Sioux is quite as fit a subject for story and song and the artist's brush as was ever the much besung treaty of William Penn. The story of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, despite its discussion in some excellent monographs, has never before become a part of the literature of America. Here is one of the most striking illustrations in all our history of the dominating influence of the frontier trader in controlling the relations between our government and its "wards." Without the traders' secret influence, no appropriations from Congress sufficient to induce the Indians to "cede" their hunting grounds! And no treaty at all unless Congress yield to the insertion of certain "weasel" clauses, under color of which, all inside parties know in advance, the funds will go in the main, not to the nominal beneficiaries, but to the traders!

Quite as strikingly are portrayed the shameless attempts at land-grabs by certain of the fathers in connection with early railway charters, and the even more dishonest manipulation of half-breed "scrip" in the repeated location of rich pine tracts. Dr. Folwell's exposé of methods is unqualified; his indignant condemnation of the dishonesty of the thieves and of their coadjutors is outspoken (though names are spared for the most part); but it is not clear that he feels any particular sympathy for the society that was robbed of its heritage. In this volume, anyway, there is no serious attempt to indicate the amount of these stealings or to

estimate the injury that they wrought, and are wreaking, upon the later development of the commonwealth. Subsequent volumes, however, may supply the omission more effectively than is possible at this point of the story.

Presumably, we owe our thanks to Dr. Buck for securing for the publication a form so dignified, handsome, and unblemished — a joy to the reader's eye. Credit for the excellent index and maps and, in some measure, for the admirable bibliographical notes, is declared due to editorial assistants of the historical society.

WILLIS MASON WEST

The Political Career of Ignatius Donnelly. By JOHN D. HICKS.
(Reprinted from the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*,
vol. 8, no. 1-2, 1921. p.80-132.)

The wealth of available materials and the intrinsic importance of the subject make almost certain the eventual appearance of a comprehensive biography of Ignatius Donnelly. The path of the biographer has been cleared by Dr. Hicks in his recently published account of the political career of the great Minnesota "apostle of protest." In condensing a very large subject Dr. Hicks has been forced to exclude a detailed exposition of many significant and inviting episodes. But in this trail-blazing process with its resultant brevity, he has achieved a clear treatment of fundamental matters. Bringing the principal facts together into a well-knit synthesis, Dr. Hicks has sketched the career of Donnelly against its natural background, that "agrarian crusade" of which the Granger Movement, the Farmers' Alliance, and Populism were the chief manifestations in the period from 1870 to 1900. Donnelly is properly presented as a type. He is representative of that considerable element in the American population which, increasingly conscious of the inequalities generated by the advance of the industrial revolution and profoundly disturbed by those conditions which formed the basis of widespread agricultural unrest, sought relief by formulating and supporting the programs of third parties.

These programs were regarded at the time as radical. Many of the third party demands were impractical and ephemeral, and were quickly cast aside. Many others, and among them the more important, were economically sound but in advance of their time. The parties which sprang up in quick succession won few conspicuous victories. But they succeeded in jolting the complacent major parties, which were just awakening to the fact that the Civil War was over. As a result of organized agitation, the ideas for which the third parties stood gained headway, and ultimately some of them were adopted by the dominant parties which translated them into legislation. This was the great role of the radical parties, and herein lay the fundamental service of popular leaders like Ignatius Donnelly. Doubtless Donnelly did not possess that "balance wheel" which maintains equilibrium for the "safe and sane" type. He exemplified the "lunacy fringe." He was a bold iconoclast, an eager enthusiast, a radical reformer, a daring weaver of theories. But the historian writes him down as one of that band of dreamers from whose dreams "grow the realities of tomorrow." Perhaps one ought to add that many of the more fantastic of the third party demands were brought forward, not because the majority element of the third party favored them, but in order to unify all the forces of discontent and radicalism. That is, a few planks were inserted in order to win the support of that outer fringe of lunacy, the species commonly known as "cranks."

That the third party movements sprang from real economic grievances and that they stood for many sound reforms, the legislation of the last thirty years both in state and nation affords ample evidence. As Dr. Hicks points out, "Many have almost forgotten that once it was only the lunacy fringe which advocated the abolition of slavery, the regulation of railway rates, the control of the trusts, the rights of labor, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, equal suffrage for men and women, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic." Dr. Hicks asserts that Donnelly was not a radical as judged by the standards of our times. "His final appeal was always to the ballot-box." He was a radical as judged by contemporary standards, however.

In the course of his research Dr. Hicks has utilized the Donnelly Papers, an important manuscript collection owned by the Minnesota Historical Society. The unique and rich materials in this collection have been supplemented by research in the files of newspapers of the Northwest covering the period from the late sixties to approximately 1900. All statements of fact are scrupulously anchored down by exact footnote references to sources.

Dr. Hicks describes Donnelly as a distinctly western type. Of Irish origin, he was born in Philadelphia, received a good schooling, read law with Benjamin Bristow, and in 1856, at the age of twenty-five, adopted the advice which Horace Greeley is supposed to have given. Three years after his arrival in Minnesota Donnelly was lieutenant governor of the state. In 1863 he was elected congressman. After six years in Congress he returned to Minnesota, and about this time he began to exhibit signs of dissatisfaction with the regular Republican party, with which he had thus far affiliated. An independent in 1870, he supported Horace Greeley in 1872, became a Granger in 1873, and was elected to the state senate. In 1874 he began the publication of the *Anti-Monopolist*, a newspaper in which he waged vigorous and unrelenting war against monopoly and "plutocracy." He was soon drawn into the Greenback fold and again ran for Congress. Defeated in politics he turned his hand to the writing of books. He was as much a literary as a political rebel. Among many curious and original works which he published none attracted so much attention as his double-decked, pseudo-scientific attempt to prove, by means of *The Great Cryptogram* that Bacon wrote the Shakespearean plays.

After dealing briefly, perhaps too briefly, with the literary side of Donnelly's career, Dr. Hicks traces the activity of Donnelly through the period of the Farmers' Alliance and finally that of the Populist movement, analyzing carefully the part that he played in those phases of the farmers' crusade. While Dr. Hicks contributes some new facts to the general knowledge of the Farmers' Alliance, the reviewer feels that the Alliance background of Donnelly's career at this stage might perhaps have been brought out more fully. It is to be hoped that the author will eventually

produce a comprehensive monograph on the Farmers' Alliance in the Northwest. A book on this subject is needed. In fact a complete study of the Farmers' Alliance is a desideratum; Dr. Solon J. Buck has adequately dealt with the Granger movement, but no similar work on the Alliance has appeared.

Dr. Hicks concludes his study with a discriminating estimate of Donnelly's personal characteristics and of his career as a whole. That it is quite possible to write an account at once thoroughly scientific in character and very interesting to read, Dr. Hicks has demonstrated in a praiseworthy manner. But he has done more than this. He has given to historical students a scholarly and well-written study of an important figure in the history of the Northwest, and has made a substantial contribution to knowledge of one not unimportant phase of the history of the United States.

THEODORE C. BLEGEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

"An Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History" was the subject of a talk by Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock Jr., curator of the museum, at an open session held in connection with the stated meeting of the executive council on the evening of October 10, 1921. With the aid of the society's new stereopticon and reflectoscope, Mr. Babcock exhibited selections from the society's extensive collection of pictures illustrative of Minnesota history.

A number of other organizations make use of the auditorium in the Historical Building for occasional meetings. Thus the Minnesota Garden Flower Society held a meeting there on the afternoon of April 14, 1921, which was attended by nearly two hundred persons and at which the curator of the museum spoke briefly on the work of the historical society. The room also was used by the Minnesota society of the Sons of the American Revolution for a meeting on the evening of April 19, the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. Professor Albert E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota was the speaker on this occasion and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were honor guests. Such meetings bring to the building many people who might not otherwise become aware of its attractions.

In accord with the new provisions of the by-laws (see *ante*, 55) three members were enrolled as patrons and seven as contributing-life members prior to October 1, 1921. The patrons are Fred S. Bell of Winona, and Edward H. Cutler and Mrs. Charles P. Noyes of St. Paul. The contributing-life members are Henri J. Bernier of Oakland, California; Robert I. Farrington, Mrs. Charles E. Furness, Mrs. Andrew R. McGill, and Mr. Robert C. McGill of St. Paul; Mr. Chauncey C. McCarthy of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. John Washburn of Minneapolis.

Seventy-six people joined the society as active members during the six months ending on September 30, 1921. In the follow-

ing list the names of these new members are grouped by counties:

CHISAGO: Raymond C. Andrews of Lindstrom.

CROW WING: Charles D. Johnson of Brainerd.

DAKOTA: Edgar F. Gould of South St. Paul.

HENNEPIN: R. H. Adams, Mrs. Mary B. Aiton, Charles S. Benson, Mrs. Walter E. Camp, William Y. Chute, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, Ernest T. Critchett, Henry B. Dike, George P. Douglas, Mrs. George P. Douglas, Mrs. Francis L. Frary, Charles B. Mills, Mrs. K. E. Mo, Walter S. Pardee, Mrs. William W. Remington, Harlan P. Roberts, Nils N. Rönning, Malcolm C. Shurtleff, Joseph E. Smith, Erling Swenson, Mrs. John Washburn, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. Oscar D. Wisner, all of Minneapolis.

ITASCA: Chauncey C. McCarthy of Grand Rapids.

LAC QUI PARLE: Nathaniel Soderberg and Charles E. Peterson of Madison.

LE SUEUR: Jonas W. Root of Elysian.

MILLE LACS: Dr. Guy R. Caley of Princeton.

OLMSTED: Henry O. Christensen and John M. Rowley of Rochester.

PINE: J. Adam Bede of Pine City.

POPE: Leonard H. Pryor of Glenwood.

POLK: Andrew D. Stephens of Crookston.

RAMSEY: Livia Appel, Samuel Appleton, Elizabeth K. Clark, Beaver Wade Day, Dr. George Earl, William H. Fobes, Samuel F. Fullerton, Pierce P. Furber, John M. Geist, Oscar C. Greene, Louis W. Hill, John N. Jackson, James C. Michael, Mrs. Charles P. Noyes, Carl Schuneman, Kenneth O. Snortum, John J. Watson, and William L. West, all of St. Paul.

RICE: Arthur L. Keith and Walter M. Patton of Northfield.

ST. LOUIS: Marshall W. Alworth, Luther B. Arnold, William D. Bailey, Arthur H. Brown, Fred W. Buck, William A. Cant, C. Francis Colman, John H. Darling, Bert Fesler, Francis J. O'Donnell, William I. Prince, William Prindle, Philip L. Ray, Herbert R. Spencer, John D. Stryker, and Coryate S. Wilson, all of Duluth.

TODD: Mrs. Lydia De Laurier of Long Prairie.

WASECA: Edward A. Everett and Guy W. Everett of Waseca.
NON-RESIDENT: Reverend Carl Kraft of Rock Island, Illinois.

The society lost twelve active members by death during the six months ending September 30, 1921: Charles W. Ames of St. Paul, April 3; Michael J. Dowling of Olivia, April 25; Charles P. Noyes of St. Paul, April 30; George A. Brackett of Minneapolis, May 17; Henry Wadsworth of Glencoe, May 29; Henry L. Simons of Glencoe, June 13; Ambrose Guiterman of St. Paul, June 17; John Espy of St. Paul, July 9; Albert R. Moore of St. Paul, July 19; Neil Currie of St. Paul, August 4; Frank L. Randall of Minneapolis, August 5; and Victor M. Watkins of St. Paul, September 19; also one honorary member, George F. Wright of Oberlin, Ohio, April 20.

The society's offer to enroll public and school libraries in Minnesota as subscribers to its publications on the same terms as those of annual individual membership was accepted by ten institutions prior to October 1, 1921. They are the public libraries of Chisholm, Cloquet, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Graceville, Keewatin, Litchfield, Minneapolis, Pine Island (the Van Horne Public Library), and Winona.

In response to an invitation from the regents and faculties of the University of Minnesota the society was represented at the inauguration of Dr. Lotus D. Coffman as president of the university on May 13, 1921, by Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll, vice president, and Dr. Solon J. Buck, secretary and superintendent.

The first volume of Dr. William W. Folwell's new *History of Minnesota* was the subject of extensive advance articles in the issues of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, the *Minneapolis Tribune*, and the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 5. The articles, which were compiled from proof, were made up largely of selections from the book and were accompanied by reproductions of some of its maps and illustrations.

The first edition of the society's *Handbook*, which was published in May, 1920, having been exhausted, a second edition, revised and brought up to date, has been issued. A copy of this

booklet of forty-six pages, containing a succinct account of the history, organization, and activities of the society, will be sent free of charge to anyone interested upon request.

The importance of the systematic collection and preservation in libraries of complete files of magazines as they are published is well illustrated by a letter published in the *Library Journal* for May 15. In this letter Mr. J. B. Childs of the University of Illinois asks for information about a copy of the *United Banker* for March, 1911. Mr. Child reports that he has sought in vain for a file of this magazine, which was published in Minneapolis, in the public libraries of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, and New York, the libraries of the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the American Bankers' Association, the John Crerar Library, and the Library of Congress. The Minnesota Historical Society now attempts to preserve complete files of all magazines published in Minnesota and usually receives the hearty coöperation of the publishers.

During the school year from September, 1920, to June, 1921, more than 6,400 students and teachers visited the museum in 165 classes. This is nearly twice the number of those who came in classes during the preceeding year.

A special exhibit consisting of four dresses and several hats of the Civil War period selected from the society's costume collection was loaned to the Mannheimer Brothers store in St. Paul for display in connection with the celebration, in April, of the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. The window attracted much attention and full credit was given to the society in the accompanying label.

The museum is anxious to enlarge its collection of military uniforms and equipment. Very little of the Spanish War period has been received, and representative specimens of that time are particularly desired.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars for improving the grounds around the Wood Lake battle monument and directed that the money be expended under the di-

rection of the society. This monument was erected by the state in 1910 to commemorate and mark the site of the last battle of the Sioux War. It is located on an acre of land acquired by the state for the purpose in Yellow Medicine County, about seven miles from Echo. The superintendent of the society visited the site on September 30, conferred with a number of people interested in the matter, and arranged for a local committee consisting of Messrs. H. G. Odden, A. E. Koch, and G. H. Homme to supervise the work. It is expected that this will include the clearing away of some brush and trees, the construction of paths, and the erection of a fence around part of the land.

The superintendent of the society was one of the speakers at the celebration of the semicentennial of Lac qui Parle County held in connection with the county fair at Madison on September 29. His subject was "The Significance of the Lac qui Parle Country in the History of Minnesota," and he pointed out some of the opportunities for local historical work.

Miss Wihelmina Carothers, formerly head cataloguer on the staff of the society, has been appointed librarian to succeed Mr. R. W. G. Vail, who resigned to accept a position with the Roosevelt Memorial Association in New York; and Miss Elizabeth Clark has been appointed to the position of head cataloguer. Other new members of the staff are Mr. Cecil W. Shirk, field secretary; Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts; Mr. Jacob Hodnefield, head of the accessions department; Miss Clara N. Penfield, assistant cataloguer; Miss Marie N. V. Pearson, stenographer; Miss Irene Bulov, catalogue clerk; and Miss Ruth Houle, catalogue typist.

MICHAEL J. DOWLING

Resolutions of the Executive Council of the Society

WHEREAS, Michael J. Dowling, a member of this council, was removed from our midst by death on April 25, 1921; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Dowling, although elected to the council only three months before his death, had shown great interest in the society since his election as a member in 1904 and had worked

actively to promote its interest, particularly in the matter of securing adequate appreciation of its work on the part of members of the legislature, — therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society, that we hereby express our deep appreciation of the services of Michael J. Dowling to the Minnesota Historical Society and our sense of the great loss which has come to the society and to this council through his death ;

RESOLVED, That the superintendent be directed to arrange for the writing of a suitable biographic sketch of Mr. Dowling for publication in the society's magazine, the *Minnesota History Bulletin*; and be it further

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

CHARLES PHELPS NOYES

Resolutions of the Executive Council of the Society

WHEREAS, Charles Phelps Noyes, a member of this council, was removed from our midst by death on April 30, 1921 ; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Noyes was a most useful and active member of the society from his election in 1893, serving on this council from 1894 to his death and as president from 1915 to 1918 and rendering very great services in connection with the planning and construction of the new building, — therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society, that we hereby express our deep appreciation of the services of Charles Phelps Noyes to the Minnesota Historical Society and our sense of the great loss which has come to the society and to this council through his death ;

RESOLVED, That the superintendent be directed to arrange for the writing of a suitable biographic sketch of Mr. Noyes for publication in the society's magazine, the *Minnesota History Bulletin*; and be it further

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

ACCESSIONS

Recent transfers of archives from the several state departments to the custody of the society have made a large mass of source material, some of it of great value, available to students of history. From the office of the secretary of state have come legislative bills and papers and the original House and Senate journals for the period from 1881 to 1893 inclusive (the earlier files of these series were transferred in 1920); bonds of county officers and notaries public, 1849 to 1912; election papers, principally abstracts of votes, 1857 to 1918; correspondence files, 1891 to 1920; and the original schedules of the federal and state censuses of 1850, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875 and 1885. (Part of the schedules of the census of 1880 were received from the census bureau in Washington several years ago.) The adjutant general's office has turned over a quantity of records dating from 1881 to 1918 and including reports, general and special orders, rosters, and correspondence. Other archival material received includes a collection of pay rolls gathered by the minimum wage commission in 1920 and additional records, dating from 1863 to 1887, of the surveyor general of logs and lumber for the first (Stillwater) district.

An extensive and important accession of the summer consists of a large collection of records, manuscripts, books, and periodicals accumulated by the Reverend George C. Tanner of Minneapolis as registrar of the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota and turned over to the society by his successor, the Reverend Guy Menefee of Faribault, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the diocesan council several years ago by which the society was designated as the depository of the historical records of the diocese. The manuscript material in the collection covers the period from the forties to the second decade of the present century and includes accounts of the work of early missionaries among the Indians, records and histories of the separate parishes, notes on the lives and labors of prominent clergymen, descriptions of the country and the Indians, statements concerning the relations between missionaries and Indian agents, and papers relating to a

variety of other subjects. Of primary interest are the seven volumes of Bishop Henry B. Whipple's diary covering the period from 1859 to 1870 and also his reminiscences, which were dictated to Mr. Tanner. Other papers which deserve special mention are the minutes of the primary convention of the diocese in 1856, the diaries of the Reverend E. Steele Peake and the Reverend Timothy Wilcoxson, and a wealth of material written by or about the Reverend J. Lloyd Breck. All this is invaluable material not only for its contribution to the history of the Episcopal church but also for the light it throws on the general development of the territory and the state. The printed material in the collection includes an almost complete file of the *Gospel Messenger and Church Record of Western New York* from its beginning in 1827 to 1871, files of the journals of many other dioceses of the Episcopal church, and hundreds of other volumes of church records and periodicals.

Some papers of Governor Horace Austin, consisting, for the most part, of letters to and from political associates written during the decade from 1870 to 1880, have been presented by his son, Mr. Herbert Austin of St. Paul. The chief correspondent in this period was a future governor, Andrew R. McGill, whose papers also are in the possession of the society; thus the new acquisition supplements an older collection. State politics is the general theme of the letters and some very interesting incidents come to light. Evidences of the aftermath of the Civil War appear in letters of two men, well known in Minnesota history, who wrote to Governor Austin to secure influence in getting "carpet-bagging" positions in the South; the anxiety felt by petty officeholders over the solution of the Hayes-Tilden election problem is evident in several letters; and correspondence with the secretary of the treasury shows Austin to have been an advocate of civil service reform some years before Garfield's campaign.

A valuable recent acquisition is the original diary of Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, the leader of the famous United States Zouave Cadets and one of the first soldiers killed in the Civil War. This diary was given in 1861 to Corporal Francis E.

Brownell, the soldier who shot and bayoneted the assailant of Ellsworth a moment after the latter had fallen. A few years ago Mrs. Edgar B. Barton of St. Paul, a step-daughter of Brownell, presented to the society the Zouave uniform worn by Brownell in 1861. Now Mr. Barton has presented a collection of papers including, in addition to the diary, a number of letters, newspaper clippings, manuscript copies of articles, and pictures. Much of this material relates to the picturesque Zouaves and their gallant leader. An interesting article on Ellsworth appeared in 1918 in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (1:349-374), written by Charles A. Ingraham as an introduction to a forthcoming biography of the "first hero of the Civil War." Mr. Ingraham, who has conducted a long and unsuccessful search for the diary, states that John Hay probably had access to it at one time and that citations from it have on several occasions appeared in print. Fortunately the original has not been destroyed, as Mr. Ingraham fears. The period covered by the diary is very brief, however, only from April 11 to August 25, 1859. If the diarist continued his daily record after the latter date, the document as preserved among the Brownell papers is incomplete.

A collection of books, papers, and museum objects accumulated by the late Stanford Newel, who served as United States minister to the Netherlands from 1897 to 1905 and was one of the American delegates to the Hague International Peace Conference of 1899, has been presented to the society by his nephew, Mr. David W. Morison of St. Paul. The collection includes the commissions, signed by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, by which Mr. Newel was appointed to the diplomatic post in Holland; a series of twenty-eight bronze medals issued by the Dutch government; a number of photographs, including a group picture of the delegates at the Hague in 1899 and an autographed portrait of Queen Wilhelmina; and a wealth of printed material relating to the peace conference.

Much Minneapolis history from 1857 to 1920 is preserved in the correspondence and papers of the late George A. Brackett which have been presented to the society by his son, Mr. Chapin

R. Brackett. Although the collection is a large one, it comprises only a part of the papers which Mr. Brackett left. It consists of personal letters and papers, five letter books, a long series of account books, and six scrapbooks dealing with such subjects as Alaska, the growth of Minneapolis, the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brackett was connected with numerous local projects of a municipal and philanthropic nature, and his papers contain a wealth of material on such subjects. There is also considerable correspondence relating to the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad and some material of great value dealing with Mr. Brackett's road into the Alaska gold fields. The correspondence includes letters from a large number of pioneers and from prominent Minnesotans such as James J. Hill, William D. Washburn, John S. Pillsbury, Cushman K. Davis, Knute Nelson, and William Windom.

A small collection of papers of Richard Chute, one of the pioneer settlers of St. Anthony, has been presented by his son, Mr. Charles R. Chute of Pasadena, California, through the courtesy of Dr. Folwell. From the patents, indentures, and deeds among these papers one can reconstruct portions of the early history of several Minnesota townships and can observe the process by which many western towns came into being. It appears that Princeton, for example, was owned in 1856 by a group of five men, who employed a resident agent to negotiate with prospective settlers for the sale of lots. The collection includes a map of this town issued by the original proprietors in 1856, with annotations and explanations written in by hand, and the report of the agent for that year, noting the sales of individual lots and the purchasers' names. Other papers of special interest in this collection include records of the Andrews Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony and a letter from Robert Watson of Montreal, dated February 10, 1880, which deals with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

The papers of the Honorable Moses D. Sherburne, for whom Sherburne county was named, are the recent gift of the Honorable John W. Willis of St. Paul. Legal matters mostly of the

fifties and sixties, with letters from his clients, form the larger part of the collection.

Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Jens K. Grondahl, president of the Red Wing Printing Company, an accession of importance has come to the society's collection of Civil War manuscripts. This is "The Story of Company F, First Regiment. By James A. Wright, One of its Orderly Sergeants," consisting of 875 typewritten sheets. The author recounts the experiences not only of his company but also to some extent of the entire regiment from its inception at the call to arms till it was mustered out of service in 1864. The account is based in large part on the author's diary, kept through the entire period, and on letters written to his mother. Where he had no record, he drew on his memory and on printed authorities.

A few Civil War letters of Thomas McLean Newson, Civil War major and lecturer and one of the founders of the *St. Paul Times*, the predecessor of the present *Pioneer Press*, together with a sketch of his life, have been deposited by his daughter, Miss Mary J. Newson of St. Paul. Among the letters is an anonymous note signed with a skull and crossbones which was received by Mr. Newson in Washington in 1861. This curious epistle warned him of impending death, saying that nothing could save him. The other letters relate mainly to Mr. Newson's duties as an officer in the army.

From the Harvard College Library, through the kindness of Mr. Thomas F. Currier, assistant librarian, and Professor Frederick J. Turner, the society has received a manuscript copy of "Reminiscences by Mrs. Julia K. S. Hibbard, embracing memories of pioneer days in Minnesota, 1856-1868, and of a journey by prairie wagon to Missouri in 1868, with a brief reference to the Minnesota Sioux War of 1863." Mrs. Hibbard was brought to Steele County by her parents when she was twelve years old, and her story presents a vivid and interesting picture of domestic life on the frontier. The account of the trip to Missouri is taken from a contemporary diary.

From the Sibley House Association, through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank H. Jerrard, the society has received five letters addressed to General William G. Le Duc and the reminiscences of Auguste L. Larpenteur. The letters to General Le Duc are a welcome addition to the Le Duc Papers already in the possession of the society. Of special interest are two letters from General Sibley and one from Governor Ramsey relating to the visit of President Hayes to St. Paul in 1878. The Larpenteur reminiscences give the colorful history of one of the well-known pioneers of Minnesota. An interesting item tells of his making the first St. Paul post-office boxes, which are now on exhibition in the museum of the society.

In 1866, when rivals in the race for congressman from the first district, Richard Asbury Jones and William Windom traveled from city to city in Minnesota making speeches from the same platform. The little memorandum book in which Jones jotted down the substance of these speeches has been preserved and presented to the society by Mr. Richard Saxe Jones of Seattle, Washington.

Mr. James M. Drew of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota has presented a series of diaries and account books kept by his father, Edward B. Drew, from 1849 to 1893. The entries in these little volumes are primarily of agricultural interest, as the writer spent nearly forty years on a farm at Rollingstone, near Winona, where he settled in the early fifties and where he raised the first "wheat ever brought to and sold in Winona." He was a representative in the legislature during the seventies.

An interesting letter written by Steffan Steffanson from Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1849, to relatives and friends in Sweden comes as a welcome addition to data already gathered on Scandinavian immigration to the Northwest. This letter, which describes the writer's experiences after leaving Sweden, is the gift of Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota. A translation may be found in the *Minneapolis Journal* of October 10, 1920.

Mrs. William A. Dorsey, secretary of the Schubert Club of St. Paul, has deposited with the society the records of that organization and its predecessor, the Ladies' Musicales, from 1885 to 1917 — seventeen volumes in all. Minute books, secretary's and treasurer's books, scrapbooks of programs, and miscellaneous records are included.

Mr. Charles B. Kuhlmann, instructor in economics in the University of Minnesota, has presented a manuscript copy of his master's thesis on "The Development of Flour Milling in Minneapolis."

The editorial and other newspaper articles of Frank J. Mead of the *St. Paul Pioneer*, the *Minneapolis Times*, and other Twin City papers, preserved in a series of scrapbooks, have been deposited with the society by his daughter, Mrs. Ottilie Messick of Western Springs, Illinois. They date from 1872 to 1892 and form an interesting chain of comments on and interpretations of leading events in the United States and particularly in Minnesota during those years.

Mr. Edson S. Gaylord of Minneapolis has recently secured and placed on deposit with the society a collection of ten commissions of Colonel Josiah Snelling. These commissions range in date from 1803 to 1819, and they represent the various ranks by which Snelling rose from sergeant in the Massachusetts militia to colonel in the United States Army. They are written some on paper and some on parchment and bear the signatures of a number of famous men, including Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

Judge William L. Kelley of St. Paul has presented a number of documents of Civil War interest, including an interesting autograph note from General William T. Sherman.

An autograph letter of Walt Whitman written in 1873 to a soldier boy of the Civil War has recently been received from Mrs. W. E. Conner of Minneapolis through the courtesy of Dean Frederick J. Wulling of the University of Minnesota. The soldier boy was Byron Sutherland, later a Minneapolis attorney, whom

Whitman met in a hospital which he visited in an effort to cheer the soldiers.

Through the kindness of Mr. Edwin C. Garrigues of Minneapolis the society has been enabled to add a third map of the early surveys of Fort Snelling to its collections. Several years ago photostatic copies were acquired of maps in the government archives at Washington made from the surveys of E. K. Smith in 1837 and of J. T. Thompson in 1839. The map now presented by Mr. Garrigues is a blue print of a tracing of a survey of 1857, which was furnished to him in 1912 by the war department. It contains some data not found on the other maps, notably the location of the residence of Franklin Steele.

A little leather trunk which was brought from England by sailing vessel in 1830 by her parents is the gift of Mrs. Edward P. Savage of St. Paul. She has also deposited a small portable mahogany writing desk, brought over at the same time, and a large doll, carefully dressed in the style of 1876. Another gift is a box of her husband's papers, relating in the main to the Children's Home Society of Minnesota, of which Mr. Savage was the founder.

The society's collection of specimens illustrating early American domestic life has been enriched during the past six months by gifts from Mrs. Mary H. Gaylord of Winona; Mrs. William F. Webster, Mrs. Winston B. Newell, Mrs. Alice S. Holmes, and Mrs. Eugene A. Hendrickson of Minneapolis; Mrs. George H. Hurd of St. Paul; and the estate of the late Miss Anna Jarden of Minneapolis. The articles contributed consist principally of old-fashioned dresses and other wearing apparel. Exceptions, however, are a Singer sewing machine, purchased in 1860, which was presented by Mrs. Hurd, and a handsome old eight-day clock with wooden works, made in Connecticut about 1820, which is a gift from Mrs. Holmes.

An interesting reminder of the duties of a schoolmaster in the early days is the quill pen-cutter which has been deposited with the society by Mr. Charles R. Riach of St. Paul.

Mr. R. E. Phillips of White Bear has presented an ironstone china plate of the "Ceres" or "Wheat" pattern, which is said to have been manufactured especially for the American market at Tunstall, England, about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Charles W. Farnham of St. Paul has presented a fine collection of twenty-six flags of the allied nations engaged in the World War, together with an autographed photograph of General John J. Pershing.

In the name of the Forty-first United States Infantry, Colonel Arthur Johnson, its commander, has presented to the society two large buffalo heads, in recognition of the fact that the regiment was organized at Fort Snelling in June, 1917. The regiment has recently been placed by the war department on the inactive list, and its members desire that a part of its personal property should be preserved in Minnesota, the state of its birth.

A small ox yoke used on young steers in 1851 is the gift of Mr. Charles J. Ray of Le Sueur Center. Since neither this yoke nor another belonging to the society are complete with bows and pins, gifts of these parts will be especially welcome.

Socks, sweaters, games, comfort kits, buttons, and many other articles illustrative of the varied activities of the American Red Cross during the World War are included in a large collection of specimens received from the St. Paul chapter of the American Red Cross. Pictures showing Red Cross units at work and the various uniforms used by the overseas workers add to the interest of the collection.

A special meeting of the Ladies Shakespeare Club of Minneapolis was held in the west hall of the museum on Tuesday morning, June 21, for the purpose of presenting to the society an enlarged photograph, appropriately framed, of the late Professor Emeritus Maria Sanford of the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Annie W. Buell, the retiring president, made the presentation on behalf of the club, and the curator of the museum accepted the portrait for the society. Professor Emeritus J. C. Hutchinson,

who was for many years a colleague of Miss Sanford, paid a fine tribute to her personality and energy.

In accordance with the terms of the will of the late Charles P. Bailly of St. Paul, a large framed oil portrait of Alexis Bailly, a pioneer Minnesota fur-trader, has been turned over to the society by Miss Kathrene S. Sleppy and the Reverend Charles E. Tuke of St. Paul, the executors of the estate.

A copy of the *Vicksburg Daily Citizen* of July 2, 1863, printed on wall paper because of the shortage of print paper during the siege of Vicksburg by the Union forces, has been received from Mr. I. J. Collins, a Civil War veteran, through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur D. White of Frazee. Many facsimile reproductions of this paper are in existence — several in the possession of the society — but a comparison of the copy received from Mr. Collins with descriptions of authenticated originals in other libraries indicates that it is a genuine copy of the original issue.

Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul has presented a file of the *New York Evening Post*, daily, from January 4 to December 31, 1813. It is of special interest as a contemporary source of information about the War of 1812.

A gift of nearly a thousand books, pamphlets, magazines, and maps has been received from Mr. Horace V. Winchell, who recently removed from Minneapolis to Los Angeles. Of special interest are the thirty-one maps, mostly of areas in the Northwest, some of which are old and rare. Gifts of large lots of books, pamphlets, and magazines have also been received from Mr. Dietrich Lange of St. Paul and from the estate of the late Judge Frank C. Brooks of Minneapolis, through the courtesy of his daughter, Miss O. M. Brooks.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The June-September number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* contains, besides the article on Ignatius Donnelly reviewed elsewhere in this number, an account of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Madison in April; a critique of "Rhodes's *History of the United States*," by Lester B. Shippee; and "Trudeau's Description of the Upper Missouri," edited by Annie H. Abel. This document, which was written shortly after 1795, was included in the collection of papers of Joseph N. Nicollet recently discovered in the government archives in Washington and turned over to the Library of Congress. The introduction contains an account of the discovery of the collection and a brief statement of its contents, which appear to include valuable Minnesota material.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at Madison, Wisconsin, on April 15, 16, and 17. "State and Local History," by Clarence H. McClure, "Popularizing State History," by Floyd C. Shoemaker, "The Daughters of the American Revolution and Their Work in the Mississippi Valley," by Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, "Archeology of the North Mississippi Valley States in Relation to Their History," by George R. Fox, "The Historical Museum—Its Making and Its Teaching Value," by Edward C. Page, and "The Political Influence of Civil War Pensions, 1885-1897," by Donald L. McMurray were some of the papers on the program.

"What do you remember of T. R?" is the question which the Roosevelt Memorial Association is circulating throughout the country. Anyone who knew Colonel Roosevelt personally is asked to write the story of his acquaintance and send it with "any unusual books, pamphlets, cartoons, magazine articles, clippings or photographs, dealing with Roosevelt's life or interests," which he may possess, to the offices of the association at One Madison Avenue, New York.

The supervisor of public records of Massachusetts, in his *Annual Report* for the year ending November 30, 1920, announces that "the care, custody, condition and protection against fire of the public records" of 352 places were inspected during the year. Some of the results of such inspections may be inferred from the statements that records of five towns and six counties were repaired, renovated, restored, or bound by the Emery record preserving process; and that, while there were five fires in record depositories during the year, no records were destroyed except one readily replaceable volume, which had been left outside the safe. Some day the western states will wake up to the importance of giving more attention to the preservation of their local records.

Indiana bids fair to be the banner state of the West in the cultivation of the field of local history. The last legislature passed an act authorizing the county commissioners of any county having an historical society to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars a year for collecting, cataloguing, and printing historical material. Of this sum not to exceed nine hundred dollars may be used to pay the salary of a curator, whose duties shall be prescribed by the historical society. In the East organized historical activities, whether state or local in scope, have been privately conducted as a rule. In the West, however, the publicly supported state historical society has been the prevailing type; and, if this movement in Indiana is successful, it seems probable that, when effective local societies develop, they too will be public institutions, supported, in part at least, by the county or city which they serve. Indiana already had a considerable number of local historical societies, and several new ones have been organized since this law was enacted, including one at Fort Wayne with over two hundred charter members.

Another indication of the flowering of historical interest in Indiana is a state-wide historical and archeological survey, which is undertaken by the Indiana Historical Commission and the division of geology of the state conservation department in coöperation with the National Research Council. The purpose of the

survey is not only to secure descriptions of Indian mounds and archeological specimens but also to collect information about "such items as old books, diaries, antiques, letters, ledger books, old furniture, agricultural tools, transportation devices, war relics and heirlooms of historic value. In addition an effort will be made to locate historic sites, buildings, battlefields, and old churches and cemeteries, with the view of marking these spots throughout the state." It is to be hoped that such important sources of historical information as the county archives, private manuscript collections, and newspaper files will not be overlooked.

An historical marker of an unusual sort is the Dubois County Settlement Stone, erected near the site of the first white settlement in Dubois County, Indiana, by Mr. George R. Wilson of Jasper, Indiana, to commemorate the lives and deeds of the pioneers of the locality. Mr. Wilson also has published a booklet (47 p.) in which the stone is represented as telling the story of the early settlement of the county.

"A Guide to the Study of Local History and the Collection of Historical Material" is the title of an article by Jonas Viles and Jesse E. Wrench in the April number of the *Missouri Historical Review*. The same issue contains a brief article entitled "How You Can Organize a Local Historical Society," by C. H. McClure. Both of these articles contain suggestions of value to those interested in local history in any of the western states.

The activities of the Kansas State Historical Society for the two years ending June 30, 1920, are recounted in the *Twenty-second Biennial Report* of that organization (Topeka, 1921. 79 p.). The report of the committee on archeology presented at the 1919 meeting of the society contains an account of a "red pipe-stone or 'Catlinite' Roman cross" found near the site of a pre-historic Indian village in Marshall County, Kansas.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers and the Territorial Pioneer Women's Club held a joint meeting in the Old Capitol, St. Paul, on May 11 to celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of the

admission of Minnesota to the Union. During the first week in September members of the former organization gathered again at their log cabin on the state fair grounds to talk over their pioneer experiences. A photograph of a large group of pioneers posed in front of the log cabin is published in the rotogravure section of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 9, and pictures of some of the relics displayed in the cabin appear with a brief descriptive article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 28.

The *Western Magazine* should be commended for the regularity with which it publishes articles of local history interest. In the April issue, under the heading "Inspiration of a Picture," is printed a letter written in the eighties by Alex Hessler of Chicago to the late Captain Russell Blakeley of St. Paul, in which the writer tells of making daguerrotypes around St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Fort Snelling in 1851 and 1852, one of which — a picture of Minnehaha Falls — he claims furnished Longfellow with the inspiration for his "Hiawatha." The last page of the letter, the original of which is the property of the Minnesota Historical Society, is reproduced in facsimile. The story of the "Fight for Itasca State Park" is sketched by C. L. Llewellyn in the May issue, and in the June number an account of some of the early explorations around the headwaters of the Mississippi River appears in an article entitled "Searching for the Source." A sketch of the "Hereditary Feud of Sioux and Chippewa," with accounts of the principal battles, by Willoughby M. Babcock Jr., and a description of the "Last Days of the Last Vigilante," — John X. Biedler, — by Edmond B. DeLestry, appear respectively in the July and August issues.

Several articles by Albert B. Reagan, who was superintendent of the Bois Fort Indian Reservation at Nett Lake from 1909 to 1914, published in the *Proceedings* of the Indiana Academy of Science for 1919 (Fort Wayne, 1921), are valuable for the student of Indian social life. Of special interest to Minnesotans are the accounts of Chippewa customs and the descriptions of the country around Nett Lake, all of which are based upon personal

observations. One article has for its subject the methods followed by the Bois Fort Indians in harvesting and preparing for market and for use wild rice, which grows in great profusion in the shallow waters of Nett Lake (p. 241). A description of the country through which the author passed while taking a journey by canoe and rail in the valleys of the Nett Lake, Little Fork, and Big Fork rivers is contained in another article (pp. 249-251); and descriptions of various Chippewa games, of the ceremony of initiating an Indian into the "medicine lodge," and of an island in Nett Lake on the polished rocks of which appear primitive pictographs are combined in an article entitled "A Trip Among the Rainy Lakes" (pp. 253-259). "The Flood Myth of the Chippewas," which is recorded in detail by Mr. Reagan (pp. 347-352), is an interesting narrative woven about a primitive conception of a diety. The April-June number of the *American Anthropologist* contains a brief note by Mr. Reagan on "Some Chippewa Medicinal Receipts," copied from the notebook of a medicine man. The text is given in Chippewa, with a literal and a free English translation.

The issue for June 15 of *El Palacio*, a magazine published by the Museum of New Mexico, contains an interesting popular account of "Indian Music" by Frances Densmore of Red Wing. The author has studied the music of seven tribes, including the Chippewa and the Sioux, and the results of her investigations are being published by the Bureau of American Ethnology.

A series of articles "about the Indians of Minnesota, and particularly those living on or near the site of Minneapolis," by Albert M. Goodrich, has been running in the *Harriet News*, a weekly paper of the Lake Harriet district in Minneapolis. Installments appear in each issue from July 29 to October 1, with the exception of September 16. The first four articles are concerned chiefly with the work of the Pond brothers and other missionaries; the introduction of white men's tools among the Dakota and the origin of Indian corn are touched upon in the fifth and sixth; and the subject of the remaining three articles is the Dakota worship and mythology.

The *Thirty-Second Annual Archæological Report*, for 1920, issued as part of the appendix to the *Report* of the minister of education of Ontario, contains an illustrated article on "Snowshoes," presumably by the editor, Dr. Rowland B. Orr, and the fifth installment of "Ojibwa Myths and Tales," by Colonel George E. Laidlaw.

"The 'Goths' in the Kensington Inscription" is the title of a paper about the famous rune stone by Hjalmar R. Holand in the May issue of *Scandinavian Studies and Notes*. The paper was read at the eleventh annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study at Northfield, on May 6.

"The Kensington Runestone," by Lawrence M. Larson, in the June issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, is a criticism of articles on that subject in previous issues of the magazine by Hjalmar R. Holand and Rasmus B. Anderson (see *ante*, 3: 320, 376, 471). This issue contains also an account of Father René Ménard, "The First Missionary in Wisconsin," by Louise P. Kellogg. "Jean Brunet, Chippewa Valley Pioneer," by William W. Bartlett, in the September number of same magazine, touches upon aspects of Minnesota history in the twenties and thirties.

The *Palimpsest* for June contains a sketch of "Michel Aco—Squaw Man," by John C. Parish. Aco (Accault) was the leader of the expedition dispatched by La Salle in 1680 to explore the upper Mississippi—the expedition to which the name of one of the other members, Father Hennepin, is usually attached. The August number contains Charles J. Latrobe's account of his trip up the Mississippi from Fort Crawford to Fort Snelling and back in 1833, reprinted from his *Rambler in North America*.

A second article on "The Origin of the Name Oregon," by T. C. Elliot (see *ante*, 89), in the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society for June, containing further discussion of the career of Jonathan Carver and of his connections with Major Robert Rogers, will interest those who are concerned with the history of the West during the British period. Among the documents

accompanying the article are two petitions addressed by Carver to the king in 1769 and 1773, in which he asks compensation for his services in exploring the country west of the Great Lakes.

"Reminiscences of Jane Grey Swisshelm," the famous anti-slavery agitator who edited a paper at St. Cloud in the late fifties, by the Reverend S. J. Fisher, are published in the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* for July.

Conspicuous accomplishments of Minnesota troops in the Civil War are reviewed in an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 29. An account of the military career of Captain William B. Leach of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who is cited as "typical of the young men Minnesota sent out," is included. Portraits of some of the leaders of the Union army, of Captain Leach, and of General Horatio P. Van Cleve of the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry are among the illustrations.

On May 18 Governor Preus dedicated a monument in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee, to the memory of those Minnesotans who gave their lives in the Civil War and who are buried there. General C. C. Andrews of St. Paul and Judge Lorin Cray of Mankato also represented the state at the ceremony.

The Last Man's Club, composed of men who served with Company B of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, held its thirty-sixth annual banquet at the Sawyer House in Stillwater on June 21. Four of the five surviving members attended the meeting.

The discovery by Mr. Arthur T. Adams of Minneapolis of the neglected graves of five victims of the Sioux Outbreak, members of the Dustin family, is described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for June 12. Mr. Adams located the graves while engaged in a second pilgrimage to the scenes of the massacre of 1862 (see *ante*, 3: 535).

The Fort Ridgely State Park and Historical Association celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of the repulse of the Sioux at

Fort Ridgely on August 22 at the site of the siege. The principal speaker, the Honorable Theodore Christianson, touched upon the chief events leading up to and connected with the attack on the fort. A preliminary announcement of the celebration in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 14 includes a resumé of the outstanding events of the Sioux Massacre. Reports of Mr. Christianson's speech are published in the issues for August 22 of the *Journal* and the *St. Paul Dispatch*.

Wandering away with Lieutenant Ambrose Freeman from the main command of the Sibley expedition, of which both were members, the late George A. Brackett of Minneapolis was lost on the prairie for seven days after his companion had been killed by Indians in July, 1863. The "pioneer's own account" of this adventure and of the hardships he suffered before he succeeded in finding his way to Fort Atchison is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 29, with portraits of some of the individuals who figure in his tale and illustrative sketches.

An account of the "Minneapolis-Fort Garry Fued" of 1873 is published in three installments in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 14, 21, and 28. The account, based upon material in one of the scrapbooks of the late George A. Brackett of Minneapolis, which gives the "entire story, in multitudinous newspaper clippings, telegrams, letters, receipted bills, and old photographs," includes a biography of "Lord Gordon Gordon," the bogus Scottish nobleman and swindler, and a lengthy narrative of the attempt of Chief Michael Hoy of the Minneapolis police force and several other Minneapolitans to seize Gordon at Fort Garry and bring him into the United States. This attempt resulted in their arrest and imprisonment by the Canadian authorities, and the difficulties encountered by Mayor Brackett during the two months which he spent in obtaining their release are recounted. The illustrations include portraits of the principal individuals involved in the fued and a picture of Fort Garry in 1873.

Minneapolis was the scene from September 12 to 15 of the twenty-third national encampment of the United Spanish War

Veterans. A brief article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 3 about the coming encampment is notable chiefly for the illustrations which accompany it. These consist of portraits of a number of Minnesotans who participated in the war against Spain, including Colonel A. W. Bjornstad, "commanding officer at Fort Snelling, who was a captain in the Thirteenth Minnesota" in 1898, and pictures of the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry passing in review at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and of Singaloo Church near Manila, where a number of members of the Thirteenth Minnesota were wounded in action.

"The Dakota-Minnesota Interstate Drainage Suit," by E. F. Chandler, is the leading article in the April issue of the *Quarterly Journal* of the University of North Dakota. In addition to discussions of the legal and technical problems involved, it contains some account of the historical background of this important suit.

"The Constitution of Minnesota," by William Anderson, in the May number of the *Minnesota Law Review* is a "condensation of certain portions" of his *History of the Constitution of Minnesota* (reviewed *ante*, 41-44). The article sketches the history of the framing and adoption of the constitution, summarizes the amendments, and concludes with a discussion of "The Constitution Today."

In a column of the editorial page of the *Minneapolis Journal* which is intermittently devoted to articles about "Minnesota Politics," by Charles B. Cheyney, parallel cases in the political history of the state are sometimes cited to illustrate comments on present situations. For such a purpose in the issue of the *Journal* for August 16 the nomination and election of Congressman Charles R. Davis in 1902 through the influence of his predecessor, Joel P. Heatwole, is recalled; and in the issue for August 18 the battle for the senatorship between Governor Knute Nelson and Senator William D. Washburn in 1895 is described.

Reminiscences of the boyhood and youth of Senator Knute Nelson at Deerfield, Wisconsin, are published in the *Duluth Herald* for August 6.

The Bandwagon, a novel by former Congressman Franklin F. Ellsworth (Philadelphia, Dorrance, 1921), will have an interest for students of history as the author's interpretation of recent political developments and tendencies in Minnesota.

The differences between the styles and social customs of 1856 and the present and the difficulties involved in being a lady "when grandma was a girl" are set forth in a series of quotations from the *Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility*, by Emily Thornwall, which are woven into a feature story in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for June 26. The illustrations consist of a number of fashion plates depicting the costumes of the middle of the nineteenth century. The evolution of male attire during the past century is outlined in another article in the *Tribune* for September 18. The costumes of past decades are illustrated in portraits of some prominent Minnesotans and in a series of fashion plates.

Some of the early and rare copies of songs in the collection of Mr. Arthur B. Hunt of St. Paul were exhibited by the St. Paul and Minneapolis public libraries during August. First editions of "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and the first hymn book published in America were included in the display. The collection is described in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 7 and the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 14, and the former paper publishes a portrait of Francis Scott Key and reproductions of two of the songs.

"A History of the Medical School" of the University of Minnesota, prepared by Dr. Richard O. Beard for the Medical Six o'Clock Club and read before that organization on February 16, is published in three installments in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for May 5 and 19 and June 2. This is an excellent account of the progress of medical education in Minnesota — of the combination of the small medical colleges of the state to bring about the unification of medical teaching in the university, an objective which was not reached until 1908; of the successive steps by which the curriculum was improved and enlarged; of the contributions to the school's success of numerous faculty members. In writing

his account of the later period of the medical school, the principal event of which is the affiliation with the Mayo Foundation, Dr. Beard received the assistance of Dr. H. E. Robertson. The author's charming style and sparkling humor make the article interesting reading.

In the *Polaris Weekly*, a publication of North High School of Minneapolis, for May 5 Dr. Folwell recalls the pioneer work in the field of public health of Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, who served as secretary of the state board of health from 1872 to 1897 and as professor of public health in the University of Minnesota from 1874 to 1902.

The adventurous career of a pioneer Minnesota physician, who, although he spent the major part of his life in this state, won distinction on another frontier and in a field of endeavor quite outside of his profession, is sketched by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore in a pamphlet entitled *Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, M. D., Discoverer of the Yosemite* (New York, 1921. 15 p.), which is a reprint from the *Annals of Medical History* (3: 179-193). The story of Bunnell's boyhood in Detroit, where he came under the influence of his mother's cousin, Dr. Douglas Houghton, a member of the Schoolcraft expedition of 1832, and of his youth on the more remote frontier of Wisconsin and Minnesota, is passed over somewhat hastily in order that the romantic tale of his adventures in California may be more fully told. The account of his activities as a member of the Mariposa Battalion, which in March, 1850, tracked the hostile Yosemite Indians to their stronghold in the deep valley named for them upon Bunnell's suggestion, is made up largely of quotations from his book, the *Discovery of the Yosemite* (New York, 1880). Conflicting claims to the discovery of the valley also are considered. In conclusion, an account of Bunnell's medical career and of his life at Homer, near Winona, where he resided from 1865 until his death in 1903, is presented. The "fact of his medical education" is established by a reproduction, from the original in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, of his diploma from

the La Crosse Medical College of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The illustrations include also portraits of Dr. Bunnell and his wife.

A series of four articles, by Charles F. Collisson, on Minnesota as a butter-producing state is published in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for the month of September. The third and fourth articles deal with the histories of the movements for coöperative and centralizer creameries in the state.

The rush of gold-seekers to the Lake Vermilion region in 1866 and their abortive activities there are discussed in "Romance of Gold Island," by Martin Codel, in the *Northern Sportsman* for June. According to an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 8, this search for gold was an important factor in the discovery and early development of the state's great resources in that more prosaic metal — iron. Problems to which the growth of the mining industry has given rise provide material for two additional articles in recent issues of Twin City papers. The first, in the *Pioneer Press* for August 14, deals with the labors of the Reverend William J. Bell, the "missionary of the Mesaba," and his corps of workers in bringing religious instruction to the many foreigners of the district. The second, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 4, gives the story of the removal of Hibbing from its location over a valuable ore deposit to an oreless area.

Two articles by Louis B. Schmidt on the "Internal Grain Trade of the United States 1860-1890" are published in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for April and July (pp. 196-245 and 414-455). In the first article the author discusses the founding of a "great cereal and live-stock kingdom . . . in the North Central region"; in the second he deals with the development of the means of distributing the "huge surplus of grain and provisions" of this district. The latter phase of the subject is of particular interest to Minnesotans, since Mr. Schmidt treats in detail the growth of the ten great "primary grain markets of the Middle West," among which he stresses Minneapolis as the "foremost primary wheat market in the world" (p. 441). The movement to the East and South of grain and flour from the

western markets is to be the subject of a third article which will appear in a subsequent number of the *Journal*.

Under the title "The Life and Adventures of Capt. Stephen B. Hanks," an autobiography of unusual value and interest has been appearing in weekly installments in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, beginning March 26 (see *ante*, p. 88). The portion of the narrative published previous to October 1 falls naturally into three divisions, each of which pictures a distinct phase of frontier life. The first traces the westward movement of a pioneering family group. The scene shifts from the vast Kentucky farm — a self-sustaining industrial unit dependent upon slave labor for the cultivation of its crops — where Captain Hanks was born in 1821 to the corn-raising country of southern Illinois and thence by several stages north and west to the permanent home established on the town site which became Albany, Illinois. Of greater interest to Minnesotans is the second division of the narrative, which takes the reader north to the St. Croix River Valley. Captain Hanks presents an intensely interesting account of his connection from 1841 to 1854 with the origin and growth of the lumber industry in this region. Various phases of the industry are described, for as an employee of the St. Croix Falls Lumber Company the author worked in the logging camp at Lake Pokegama, in the mill at St. Croix Falls, at driving logs down the St. Croix from the camp to the mill, and on rafts of logs and lumber which were sent from the mill down the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis. Especially noteworthy are the descriptions of his experiences as a raft pilot for John McKusick, the pioneer Stillwater lumberman. Captain Hanks severed his connection with the lumber interests in 1854 and became a steamboat pilot, and with this change the third division of his narrative begins. In the installment for September 24 he tells of trips between Galena and St. Paul on the steamboat "Galena," of which he became pilot in 1855, and of the typical cargo and passengers carried between these points. The value of the autobiography is enhanced by explanatory notes prepared by Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, who edited the manuscript.

"St. Paul Engineer Labors Forty-two Years Improving Upper River Channel" is the title of a technical account, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 19, of the methods used in improving conditions for river transportation between St. Louis and Minneapolis, and particularly of the participation of Mr. James D. Du Shane in this work. A portrait of Mr. Du Shane appears with the article.

The announcement that a bronze tablet to the memory of Joseph Reynolds was to be unveiled in the Reynolds Club founded by his widow at the University of Chicago, brought forth articles about the frontier promoter in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 8 and the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 29. Reynolds is commonly remembered as an important figure in upper Mississippi River transportation, the owner of the Diamond Jo Line of steamboats; but in these articles other equally important phases of his career are pictured, and he is revealed as a wheat-speculator, a railroad-builder, and a mine-owner.

Major Joseph R. Brown's "steam wagon" which was used for hauling freight at Henderson in 1860 is described, and how the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 put an end to the development of this form of transportation until the automobile truck came into general use is explained in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 17. By way of introduction, Brown's varied activities as a pioneer Minnesotan are enumerated. With the article is reproduced a picture of the monument erected at Henderson in honor of Major Brown. The same account, somewhat curtailed, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 10.

The Hill Roads is the title of "a short history and description of the railroads comprising the Hill system" published by Harris, Forbes and Company, a New York banking concern (New York, 1921. 20 p.). The pamphlet contains brief but useful sketches of the histories of the four railroads controlled by the Hill interests, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, the Colorado and Southern, and Mr. Hill's "personal creation,"

the Great Northern. These are followed by more general discussions of the mileage of the roads, the extent of territory which they serve, the types of goods which they transport, and their past and present financial standing. An excellent map of the "Hill Railroad System," which serves seventeen states, is included (p. 10), and numerous illustrations and charts add materially to the value of the pamphlet.

A brief article about Charles Cotter of Two Harbors, an "engineer of old wood burning days," who is said to have operated the first locomotive out of Fargo, North Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railway, appears, with his portrait, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 7.

In its *Official Year Book* for 1920 the Minnesota State Federation of Labor continues the practice of publishing contributions to the "History of the Labor Movement in Minnesota."

The feature article in the September number of the *American-Scandinavian Review* is a chronicle of the "Scandinavian Element in Congress" by Nels Hokanson. It is followed by a "Gallery of Scandinavian Congressmen," composed of twenty portraits, each of which is accompanied by a brief biographical sketch. A fourth of the men thus pictured are Minnesotans. The cover bears a portrait of Senator Knute Nelson, who, according to Mr. Hokanson, "was the first Scandinavian governor of an American state, the first representative, and the first senator."

Conditions among the Scandinavians in Minneapolis during the eighties are described in the novel *Nykommer-billeder; Jonas Olsens förste Aar i Amerika* (Pictures of Newcomer Life; Jonas Olsen's First Years in America), written by Johannes B. Wist under the pseudonym "Arnljot" (Decorah, Iowa, 1920. 152 p.). The author reveals a thorough familiarity with the Minneapolis of a generation ago and particularly with its Norwegian-born population. Against that background is sketched the story of the varied experiences of an immigrant in the transitional first years of his life in this country.

The executive committee of the Minnesota conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church has appointed the Reverend Emil Lund of Minneapolis conference historian.

The following old settlers' associations held annual meetings during the past six months: the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association at the Godfrey House, Richard Chute Square, Minneapolis, June 1; the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association at St. Cloud, June 7; the Renville County Old Settlers' Association at Sacred Heart, June 9; the Dodge County Old Settlers' Association at Kasson, June 14; and the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers' Association at Stillwater, September 21.

The number of towns sufficiently interested in the histories of their localities to reproduce their stories in pageant form is constantly increasing, and during the past summer no less than six Minnesota communities staged such productions. The history of Renville County was set forth in a pageant presented at Sacred Heart on June 16; the contrasting, though equally picturesque, figures of Alexander Faribault and Bishop Whipple were prominent in the Rice County pageant at Faribault on June 20 and 21; the tragic tale of the Indian maiden, Winona, was enacted in the opening episode of the performance presented in the city of her name on June 27, 28, and 29; the story of Otter Tail County was reviewed at Fergus Falls on July 4 and 6; the signing of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux was pictured in the most interesting episode of the pageant presented at St. Peter on August 18 and 19; and Hutchinson was the scene of the McLeod County pageant on August 25 and 26. Another pageant of decided interest to Minnesotans was that presented at Fargo on June 10 and 11, which depicted the history of the Red River Valley.

During the past six months the *St. Paul Daily News* has published in its Sunday issues a "series of little travelogs on St. Paul's neighbors," by Frances C. Boardman. Some of the articles include stories of a town's rich historic past; others simply deal with some outstanding features of a community's present aspect. All are appropriately illustrated with views of the towns

and portraits of their prominent citizens. The subjects of the articles and the dates upon which they appeared follow: April 3, Owatonna; April 10, Mankato, the "spot where 38 Indians were hanged in 1862"; April 17, "St. Peter, Minnesota's City of Governors"; April 24, Winona; May 1, Elk River and Dayton; May 8, New Ulm, a typical German-American community; May 15, Little Falls; May 22, Glencoe; May 29, Staples; June 5, Howard Lake; June 12, Northfield and its colleges; June 19, Virginia; June 26, Hibbing, the "iron ore center that is being moved"; July 3, Minneapolis; July 10, South St. Paul; July 17, Mendota and the Sibley House; July 24, Austin; July 31, Faribault; August 7, Stillwater; August 14, Red Wing; August 21, Montevideo; August 28, Rochester and the Mayo brothers; September 4, Montgomery, one of the state's Bohemian settlements; September 11, Lake City; September 18, Alexandria; and September 25, "Sauk Centre — of Main Street Fame."

With the announcement in an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 4 that the old wooden fort erected at Fond du Lac more than a century ago is being demolished, the early history of the post of the American Fur Company at this place is briefly recounted.

About seventy people attended exercises at Hastings on May 19 in commemoration of the drafting of the temperance platform of the Independent Order of Good Templars at that place in 1858. The exercises were conducted jointly by the Good Templars and the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers. They included a memorial service for William B. Reed, a member of the committee which drafted the platform, who died at Daytona, Florida, on January 30. His portrait and that of the Reverend John Quigley, another member of the committee, are published with an article about the Good Templars in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 15.

The *Wabasha County Herald* for August 4 prints an interesting communication from Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul concerning its predecessor, the *Waumandee Herald*, which was published at Read's Landing. Included is a copy of a letter written from

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh in March, 1857, by Joseph McMaster to his brother Thomas, who had already settled in the little Minnesota river town. Joseph had been commissioned to secure the printing press, type, and other materials needed for establishing a newspaper, and his letter tells of their purchase and his arrangements for bringing them to Read's Landing. Captain Bill continues the story, telling how the brothers issued the first number of the *Waumandee Herald* and were drowned in the Mississippi River later in the same day of May, 1857. He also presents evidence, gleaned from an item in the *Lake City Leader* of February 6, 1879, to show that at least one issue of a second paper called the *Waumandee Herald* was published in August, 1857, by Norman E. Stevens, who purchased the McMaster brothers' equipment and who later gave the paper its present name.

What is probably the most sensational case in the criminal history of the state, that of the three Younger brothers, who were captured after robbing a bank in Northfield in 1876, is recalled in the *St. Paul Daily News* for July 17. A number of extracts from newspapers of 1901, when the two surviving brothers were released from the Minnesota State Prison, are reprinted to give the story of their prison experiences and pardon, and a list of their crimes also is published.

An "Industrial Supplement" issued with the *Faribault Daily News* of May 2 is made up of brief histories of the city's various manufacturing plants, at least one of which was established as early as 1865. It is interesting to note the number of different industries of which this town, in the heart of a rich agricultural district, can boast, for it is the home not only of the usual dairies and flour mills, but of a shoe factory, two furniture factories, a truck company, and a woolen mill.

The student who is interested in frontier social conditions will find excellent material in the Honorable Samuel Lord's "Recollections of Mantorville," which have been running serially in the *Mantorville Express* since March 18. Forms of amusement, commercial conditions, industrial life, schools and churches, and

even the table manners of the people of this typical frontier community are minutely described by a resident who came to the town when an infant with his pioneer parents in 1859, only five years after the arrival of the first inhabitants, and who resided there almost continuously for twenty-one years. Of special value is a list of the early settlers of Mantorville, grouped according to the state or European country of their nativity, which forms a part of the installment published on August 5.

The *Mantorville Express* reprints in the first number of its sixty-fifth volume, published June 24, some interesting extracts from the third number of its first volume, dated July 30, 1857. In the longest item the editor describes his journey of "three years ago" from central Wisconsin to Dodge County and gives his first impressions of the "embryo town, already christened Mantorville."

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of a settlement on the Sand Hill River in Polk County by Levi Steenerson in 1871 was celebrated by a group of Red River pioneers near Climax on June 8. A brief history of the settlement with the names of the first settlers appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 1, and an account of the celebration is published in the *Polk County Leader* of Crookston for June 10.

Members of the Red River Valley Old Settlers' Association gathered at Fargo, North Dakota, on September 22, and special talks arranged by local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution were given in the schools of both Fargo and Moorhead on the same day in commemoration of the fact that exactly fifty years earlier the "directors of the Northern Pacific railway, meeting in New York City, honored members of their body, by naming the twin pioneer cities after W. G. Moorhead, director of the road, and W. D. Fargo, director of the Wells-Fargo express company, a branch organization of the railway." In honor of the anniversary the pioneer history of the two cities is reviewed by the Reverend E. E. Saunders in two articles pub-

lished in the *Courier-News* of Fargo on August 14 and September 18. The author dwells principally upon religious and educational beginnings in the cities. A picture of the "first church in Fargo and Moorhead" and a portrait of the Reverend Oscar H. Elmer, the "Presbyterian home missionary" who erected it, appear with the second article.

An article about the pioneer Minnesota experiences of William W. Jackman of Geneva, Ohio, who was one of the surveyors of the town site of Brainerd, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 3. It is accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Jackman.

Two interesting Sibley relics have been added recently to the collection in the Sibley House at Mendota. The first, an early oil portrait of Sibley, is the gift of Mrs. Edward B. Young of the St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the second, the quaint walnut desk used by Sibley when he was president of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, was presented by Mr. John P. Crowley, the present vice president of the company. A picture of the desk with a brief description is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 19.

The Mendota chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is raising funds for the purchase of the site where the treaty of Mendota was negotiated in 1851. The plan is to make a park of this spot and to mark it with a brass plate on a huge boulder.

An historical sketch of the region "About Freeborn Lake," contributed by W. H. Miller, who has resided since his youth in the vicinity of the lake, appears in the *Albert Lea Community Magazine* for April.

"Meeker County Changes I Have Noted" is the title of an article by Senator Magnus Johnson in the May number of the *Meeker County Farmer*. The author takes advantage of his long residence in the county to contrast present conditions with those he found upon his arrival from Sweden thirty years ago.

The history of the little village of Red Rock is outlined in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 1 in an article entitled "Ancient Shrine of Red Men is Modern Mecca for Methodists of Minnesota." The article contains a number of incorrect statements and attention is called to one of them — a reference to Little Crow as "one of the greatest of the Chippewa chiefs" — by Mr. Theodore H. Beaulieu of White Earth in a communication published in the *Tribune* for May 9.

In the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 3 are published Captain John R. Johnson's recollections of the days when Lake Minnetonka was the great Minnesota summer resort for tourists from the South and when trips on the numerous passenger boats which floated upon its waters were a favorite form of amusement for residents of the neighboring cities. A portrait of Captain Johnson as he appeared when he was in command of one of these boats, the "City of St. Louis," is reproduced with the article.

The organization and the instrument which have made the Twin Cities the musical center of the Northwest and have aroused the commendation of the entire musical world are the subjects of some interesting recent newspaper comment. An excellent sketch of the history of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra from its modest origin in 1903 to the present appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 11. The early struggles of the organization, the forming of the Orchestral Association of Minneapolis, the gradual development which has resulted in one of the great orchestras of the country, and the inestimable value of this musical body to its home community all are touched upon. The illustrations include a picture of the orchestra, a portrait of its conductor, Mr. Emil Oberhoffer, and a map of the United States on which are indicated the cities where the orchestra has been heard. St. Paul's great musical asset, the municipal organ, and the steps by which it was acquired are described in a section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 25. An article about one of the city's first organists, William J. Dyer, who has been identified with the musical life of St. Paul since 1870, is included.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 24 publishes the major portion of a letter dated June 15, 1858, in which the writer, who appears to have been G. W. Magee of Waterloo, New York, recorded his impressions of St. Paul, St. Anthony, Minneapolis, and Fort Snelling. The letter was discovered recently by workmen who were renovating an old house in Waterloo, and a copy of it was sent to Mr. H. H. Bigelow of St. Paul.

"The progress of city transportation in the past fifty years" was demonstrated on May 4, when the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, to mark National Electric Railway Day, paraded an old horse car on Hennepin Avenue in Minneapolis and Wabasha Street in St. Paul. In both cities pioneers rode in the car and veteran conductors, Mr. John Prior in St. Paul and Mr. Henry Green in Minneapolis, drove it. Announcements and accounts of the parade, illustrated with pictures of the horse car and of its passengers and drivers, appear in the contemporary Twin City papers. A list of successive improvements adopted by the street railway company, which is included in some of these articles, is of special interest.

The renewed use of "trolley trailers" by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company caused the *Minneapolis Tribune* in its issue of August 7 to publish a picture, with a brief explanatory note, of a queer little trailer which was used in Minneapolis in the eighties.

On September 17, "Constitution Day," the St. Anthony Falls chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled the bronze tablets which it had agreed to place at either end of the St. Anthony Falls Bridge in Minneapolis at the time that the bridge was named (see *ante*, p. 94). The inscriptions on the tablets give an interesting resumé of the history of the falls, especially of their significance in the industrial development of Minneapolis. The tablets were presented to the city by the regent of the chapter, and were accepted by Mayor George E. Leach.

According to an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 17, "Minneapolis is the birthplace of the American Institute of

Banking," which held its annual convention in that city from July 19 to 22. The brief history of the organization in the *Tribune* includes a list of the past presidents of the Minneapolis branch.

The ups and downs of the Minneapolis police force during changing administrations and some difficult cases in the city's criminal history are described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 22 in an interview with James Doyle, "who has himself been chief twice and who spent 20 years in the department as a plainclothes man." Portraits of seven chiefs of police who served the city between 1887 and 1904 appear with the article.

In an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 14 Albert B. Needham, the "oldest member in point of service on the Minneapolis police force," tells about some of the experiences connected with his long period of service as a patrolman and as city jailer.

Some Minneapolis landmarks which are being demolished to make way for more modern structures are the subjects of several articles in recent issues of the *Minneapolis Journal*. Two of these, published on June 26 and 30, tell something of the past of the strange patchwork of buildings formerly occupied by the New England Furniture and Carpet Company. According to these accounts they must have been a mecca for the city's pleasure-seekers in the early eighties, for they included the Cyclorama Building, erected for the purpose of exhibiting a huge picture of the "Battle of Atlanta," and a roller-skating rink, which was used later for staging prize fights, concerts, fairs, and various other forms of entertainment. The history of the building erected by the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company in 1885 is told, the business section of Minneapolis at that time is described, and the principal concerns of the day are located in a third article in the *Journal* for July 10. "Pretentious Minneapolis Homes of Years Ago Giving Way to Modern Structures" is the title of an article published with pictures of six of these old dwellings on July 3; another, in the issue of September 15, has for its subject

the old Harrison homestead, which has been a "landmark on upper Nicollet for 61 years."

Sketches of the histories of "two more landmarks of Minneapolis" which are being razed — the old St. James Hotel, more recently known as the Miller Hotel, and the "old Wallace homestead" — appear with pictures of these structures in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 15.

Mr. Joseph Warren, who has been delivering mail in Minneapolis during the past thirty-five years, describes the growth of the city's postal service during that period in some reminiscences published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 24.

The two concluding installments of the series of interviews with interesting Minneapolis residents which has been running in the *Minneapolis Journal* since January (see *ante*, p. 94) appear in the issues of that paper for April 3 and 10. They consist of reminiscences of James E. Clune, a veteran railroad man, and William G. Northup, president of the North Star Woolen Mills.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 24 publishes an article about the cemetery established in 1855 by Martin Layman at what is now Lake Street and Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, and from which the bodies are now being removed. The article is composed chiefly of stories about Minneapolis pioneers who were buried there.

Benjamin Backnumber presents one of the best of his stories of "St. Paul Before This" in the *St. Paul Daily News* for May 8, on the subject of the state's "Former Capitols." He gives a convenient list of the various homes of Minnesota's government, with the date when each was occupied. Another article of more than local interest is his account of the "Birth of the State Constitution," published on June 5. In other articles he deals with the first Decoration Day celebration in St. Paul, May 29; the early St. Paul hotel which was known as Moffet's Castle, July 24; the methods used by representatives of rival steamboat companies when they "hustled for passengers" at the St. Paul wharves in

the early days, April 17; and the "Grasshopper Plague," July 10. Biographical sketches of Captain Martin Scott, who is identified with the early history of Fort Snelling; Judge Aaron Goodrich; Judge Greenleaf Clark; Colonel Timothy Sheehan, who commanded at Fort Ridgley during the siege of 1862; and John Farrington, a pioneer St. Paul business man, make up the articles for April 10, May 1, August 28, and September 11 and 25. The author also recalls the local visits of two men of international fame, Robert G. Ingersoll and Cyrus Field, in articles appearing in the issues of the *News* for April 3 and July 17.

A series of articles about St. Paul, intended to acquaint the residents thereof with their city, has been running in the Monday issues of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. The initial article, published August 15, deals largely with "firsts" such as the arrival of the first white man, the building of the first church, the publication of the first newspaper, and the completion of the first railroad. In succeeding articles various municipal activities and improvements are taken up, the origin of each is described, and its growth and value to the city is noted. The subjects and dates of these articles follow: the gradual acquisition of property which has resulted in the St. Paul park system, August 29; the development of the educational facilities of the city, September 5; the extension of the city's water supply, September 12; the improvement of the street-lighting system, September 19; street, sewer, and bridge construction, September 26; and the evolution of the public library and the construction of its present building and of the St. Paul Auditorium, October 3.

The "Growth of St. Paul in 65 Years" is cleverly illustrated in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 3 by a picture of the slim city directory for 1856 beside the ponderous volume issued in 1921. Some interesting statements about the two books also are published.

In 1879, when but fourteen telephones had been installed in St. Paul, "no one complained about phone service" but all marvelled when the instruments worked at all, according to an article

in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 3. An interesting picture of the city's first telephone exchange is reconstructed for the reader by Miss Elizabeth Good, one of the four original operators, and Mr. Joseph Brown, one of the first "switchboard boys." Curious innovations which were introduced from time to time are noted and the growth of the service is briefly sketched. Portraits of Mr. Brown and Miss Good and of Mr. Charles Joplin, who has been connected with St. Paul telephone corporations for more than forty years, appear with the article.

Memories of days when the four-wheeled hack was the chief means of communication in St. Paul are revived in an article about "Butch" Gadbout, a cabman of the early days, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for July 24. A picture of an old-fashioned cab and a portrait of "Butch in his prime" accompany the article.

The history of the picturesque little church which nestles against the hillside at the junction of Pleasant Avenue and Ramsey Street in St. Paul is recounted in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 21 by Gregory Bolt of St. Paul, a brother of the Reverend Nicholas Bolt of Lugano, Switzerland, who was the founder and first pastor of the German Presbyterian congregation for which the church was built. With the article appear a portrait of the founder and a picture of the church, which was built in 1890 and which has been recently transformed from a place of worship into a little theater and, finally, into a funeral chapel.

The announcement that St. Mary's Church is erecting a new home to replace the "oldest Catholic church building" in St. Paul is the occasion for the publication in the *St. Paul Daily News* for June 26 of an outline of the history of the building, which includes interesting accounts of the laying of its corner stone, of its dedication in 1867, and of the celebration of its golden jubilee in 1917. It is interesting to note that the sermons for the two latter occasions both were preached by Archbishop Ireland. Among the illustrations appearing with the article are a picture of the old ivy-covered church and a portrait of its first priest, the Reverend Louis E. Caillet.

What three men, Henry Hale, Greenleaf Clark, and James J. Hill, have done for the St. Paul Public Library is revealed in an article, accompanied by their portraits, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 7. Brief sketches of the lives of the two former men precede the descriptions of their bequests; but all the space allotted to Mr. Hill is devoted to a resumé of the origin and working out of his idea for the reference library which now stands as a monument to his name.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Catholic boys' school now known as Cretin High School, which was opened in 1871 in a little stone building on Wabasha Street, St. Paul, by two members of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, is the occasion for the publication of a history of the school, by John Fitzgerald, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for July 10. The illustrations include pictures of the original and present homes of the school and portraits of six of the seven directors who have guided its destiny during half a century.

Photographs of the members of the pioneer St. Paul musical organization which came to be known as Seibert's Band are reproduced with a brief article about the band and some of its members in the *St. Paul Daily News* for July 24. A statement in the article that this was "St. Paul's first military band" brought forth the information that it had a predecessor, a band organized by Leberich Otto. An article about this earlier organization and a portrait of its director appear in the *News* for July 31.

The Years Since '71 is the title of a booklet by Joseph G. Pyle issued by Gordon and Ferguson to commemorate the firm's fiftieth anniversary (St. Paul, 1921. 24 p.). The author sketches the growth during the half century of this great wholesale fur establishment, and he also depicts the character of Richards Gordon, the man who saw the opportunity for such a business in St. Paul and promptly siezed and made the most of it. A portrait of Mr. Gordon, pictures of St. Paul's wholesale district in 1871 and in 1921, and sketches of the original and present homes of the firm, add to the attractiveness of the booklet.

Special sections of both the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* and the *St. Paul Daily News* for April 3 are devoted to articles on the past and present of the firm of Montgomery Ward and Company. Their publication marks the completion of the new building of the great mail order concern in St. Paul.

The fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Andrew Schoch's connection with the St. Paul grocery concern which has borne his name since 1874, is the occasion for an article about his business career in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 20. With it appear portraits of Mr. Schoch and members of his family, a picture of his first store in St. Paul, and views of the present establishment.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Mannheimer Brothers store in St. Paul furnished the occasion for articles about its history in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* and the *St. Paul Daily News* for April 10. The articles are illustrated with portraits of the founders of the concern, Louis Goodkind, his son, Benjamin L. Goodkind, and Jacob Mannheimer, and of members of their families who have since entered the business.

Little Bohemia, a tiny fishing hamlet situated on the Mississippi River flats on the outskirts of St. Paul, is described in an article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for September 18. The group of queer little huts and their inhabitants, among whom peasant customs of the Old World still prevail, are depicted in both words and pictures.

The village of Little Canada, a reminder that very early Minnesota attracted immigrants from the north, and the little group of aged French-Canadians who still inhabit it are described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 17. The village is situated on Lake Gervais, just north of St. Paul.

Memories of logging days on the St. Croix are revived in an article by Jay W. Ludden in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 10 about Prescott, the sleepy little Wisconsin village situated at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, which once

was a prosperous lumbering town. The article is occasioned by the making of plans for a bridge across the Mississippi River at this point. The illustrations include a picture of the ferry now in use and several views of the town.

An account of the early settlers and settlements of Pembina County, North Dakota, by Jonas Hall, a pioneer of the region, is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 3. Of special interest to Minnesotans is the story of how James Wickes Taylor of St. Paul suggested the name for Walhalla while stopping there in the course of a trip from his home to Winnipeg, where he was United States consul.

On June 25, the forty-fifth anniversary of the massacre of General George A. Custer and his men, the battle of the Little Big Horn was reenacted by members of the American Legion and the United States Army and Crow Indians on the site of the original conflict. Memories of General Custer and his last battle are revived also in articles in two local newspapers. In the *Minneapolis Tribune* for June 19 the military operations which preceded the battle are described and the story of the massacre is outlined. The second article, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 26, is based upon information supplied by Mrs. Edward Pennington of Minneapolis, whose brother, Lieutenant James S. Sturgis, was killed in the battle. She expresses the opinion that Custer "was guilty of a military blunder" and that he fought in the hope of gaining personal glory. Extensive quotations from contemporary newspapers are presented in support of this contention. Mrs. Pennington is the possessor of large collections of newspaper clippings referring to the battle and of photographs of people and objects connected with it. Some of the latter are reproduced with the article.

According to an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 28 another "sole survivor" of the Custer Massacre has been discovered in the person of J. O. Spencer, a Faribault pioneer, who "exhibits a worn and tattered diary" to prove his claim.

The thrilling experiences of a loyalist, Dr. John Schultz, during the Riel rebellion in Canada in December, 1869, are recounted in the *Manitoba Free Press* for May 14 and 21 in an article in two installments headed "A Doctor Under a Load of Hay." The story of the doctor's flight from the prison at Fort Garry, where he had been confined by Louis Riel, to Fort Alexander and Duluth, is here told by James Monkman, the driver of the sleigh in which Dr. Schultz escaped.

The Men of the Hudson's Bay Company, by N. M. W. J. McKenzie (Fort William, Ontario, 1921. 214 p.), is a record of the author's experiences and observations in the service of the company from 1876 to 1916.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

The Minnesota War Records Commission has temporarily curtailed its activities in the field of World War history, to which it was originally assigned, and is now engaged primarily in the preparation of a history of Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Phillipine Insurrection, publication of which, under the law as it now stands, is to antedate the appearance of projected volumes relating to the later conflict. Besides a general account of local events and conditions relating to or affected by the war with Spain, the book will contain histories and rosters of the four volunteer regiments furnished by the state at that time, together with records of Minnesotans who entered other units or branches of the service. An abundance of material relating to the Minnesota regiments, including muster rolls, pay rolls, and regimental reports, is available in the office of the adjutant general of the state, but that office has no records of scattering enlistments, of which it is estimated that there were several hundred at least. Such records must be obtained from the war and navy departments, and the secretary of the commission has been to Washington and has made arrangements there whereby it is hoped the desired information may be secured. For the narrative portion of the history, the commission is assembling material from government publications, state archives, private collections, and

newspaper files — all in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The commission continues to receive material relating to activities of the World War period. The state auditor has turned over all records of the registration of aliens and their property holdings, which was conducted by the auditor under the direction of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety in February, 1918. These records include printed lists of the names of registrants, arranged according to precinct and ward or township and county, and a file, similarly arranged, of the registrants' sworn declarations. From Mrs. Joseph S. Gaylord of Winona, state historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the commission has received a collection of reports of the war work done by the several chapters of that organization and lists of the names with the war records of members or their relatives who were in the service.

The Hennepin County War Records Committee is specializing in the compilation of records of the services of individuals during the World War, though attention is also given to the history of local war organizations. The committee has transcribed, from official records in the office of the state commission, individual statements of the services of some twenty-four thousand Hennepin County soldiers, sailors, and marines, and has recently launched an aggressive campaign to secure the names and records of nurses and welfare workers. Its work in the compilation of records of local men and women who lost their lives in the service achieved a special significance in connection with the ceremony at the dedication of the Victory Memorial Driveway in Minneapolis on June 11, on which occasion trees, individually marked with the names of "Gold Stars," were planted in commemoration of the county's war dead. The names used in marking these memorial trees were obtained from a list compiled by the war records committee, which in this and other ways coöperated with the general committee in charge of the ceremony. Among the many methods used to make this list as complete and accurate as possible was the publication of provisional lists, first in the *Minneapolis Journal*

for November 14, 1920, and finally in a pamphlet entitled *Gold Stars of Minneapolis and Hennepin County*, published by the committee on May 21, 1921. The latter list, with corrections and additions which brought the total to five hundred and fifty-five names, was embodied, together with other matter pertinent to the occasion, in a souvenir program issued by the general committee after the event under the title *World War Gold Star Roll of Hennepin County* (36 p.).

Progress in all lines of war records work is reported by the St. Louis County branch of the commission. The county committee at its headquarters in Duluth is checking its records of some ten thousand local service men against lists obtained from the state commission, the bonus board, and local organizations and institutions. Special efforts are being made to complete the county Gold Star Roll, which now includes upwards of three hundred names, and to extend the committee's collection of photographs, war letters, and other personal records. The canvass of local war agencies continues — the committee recently received from the Duluth chapter of the American Red Cross a large collection of samples of items of all sorts furnished by the Red Cross for the comfort of service men. Newspaper files of the war period have been carefully searched, and a beginning has been made in the writing of a war history of the county, with the possibility of publication in view. Recent visits made by the chairman, the Honorable William E. Culkin, to some of the range towns have contributed to a county-wide interest in the work.

Publication of the Ramsey County committee's projected history of St. Paul and Ramsey County in the World War is delayed pending completion of the roster and the receipt of promised reports and material on the history of various local war organizations. The roster, compiled originally from the service men's own written statements and now including some thirteen thousand names, is being verified and extended by reference to official records on file in the office of the state commission. Recent contributions of material for the historical narrative include a report of the work of the St. Paul post office in connection with the sale

of war savings stamps and liberty bonds, written by Mr. Joseph Brown, assistant postmaster. The committee looks forward to the completion of the work being done by Mrs. Charles N. Akers of St. Paul, a volunteer assistant who is gathering detailed information as to the war service of individuals and organizations of the Hamline district.

The Chisago County War History Committee, organized under the direction of the war records commission in 1919 by the Honorable Victor L. Johnson of Center City, published in March, 1920, a history of *Chisago County, Minnesota, in the World War*, edited by Mr. Ansgar L. Almen of Lindstrom (303 p. Illustrations), a copy of which has only recently come to hand. Publication of the history was undertaken and carried through as a public enterprise, with no thought of profit. In appearance and, with certain exceptions, in subject matter, the volume is of the usual souvenir type, but the historical narrative, portions of which were written by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Almen, Mr. M. S. Norelius, and Dr. John Sander, is of unusual quality and interest, and a wholly unique feature is added by the inclusion of an extended series of documents and blank forms, printed in full, relating to general and local aspects of the work of the food administration.

Recent acquisitions of county war histories of the strictly conventional type, produced by private enterprise include: *Dakota County in the World War* (Red Wing, Red Wing Printing Company, September, 1919. 160 p. Illustrations); *Jackson County, Minnesota, in the World War* (Lakefield, Neulen and Lueneburg, 1921. 144 p. Illustrations); and *Otter Tail County, Minnesota, in the World War*, by Victor George Lundeen (Fergus Falls, Lundeen Publishing Company, 1919. 288 p. Illustrations).

Jefferson County in the World War, compiled by George W. Reeves (Watertown, New York, 1920. 280 p. Maps, diagrams, illustrations), a volume relating to a New York community, is full of suggestions for those concerned with the preparation of county war histories. The almost entire absence of portraits of individuals and the preëminence given to the narrative history

of community and group activities are two of the distinguishing features of the book.

An account of the origin and growth of a great collection of World War history material, consisting primarily of publications and printed matter of every conceivable variety gathered from all quarters of the globe and especially from the leading belligerent countries, is given in a pamphlet entitled *The Hoover War Collection at Stanford University, California: A Report and an Analysis*, by E. D. Adams (Stanford University Press. 82 p.). It need hardly be added that the collection bears the name of Herbert Hoover, an alumnus and trustee of Stanford University and donor of the funds which made this vast undertaking possible.

The Indiana Historical Commission has brought about the compilation of a "county war history" for most of the counties of the state, and a law enacted by the legislature at its last session makes it likely that many of these will be printed. By this law county commissioners are authorized to appropriate a thousand dollars for the purpose.

A pamphlet entitled *California in the War: War Addresses, Proclamations, and Patriotic Messages of Governor William D. Stephens* (Sacramento, 1921. 90 p.), has been issued by the war history department of the California Historical Survey Commission. The Virginia War History Commission has published as supplements to the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for January, April, July, and October, 1921, calendars of material in the state war records collection, including local war history material collected in the several counties and cities of Virginia, material relating to the history of military organizations, and the proclamations, addresses, and messages of the war governors of that state.



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