

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Duluth and St. Louis County, Minnesota, Their Story and People: An Authentic Narrative of the Past, with Particular Attention to the Modern Era in the Commercial, Industrial, Educational, Civic and Social Development. Edited by WALTER VAN BRUNT. In three volumes. (Chicago and New York, The American Historical Society, 1921. xxxvii, 1,247 p. Illustrations.)

Having as his task the writing of the story of a region so rich in background, present interest, and possibilities as the north-eastern part of Minnesota, the historian of St. Louis County ought not to experience either lack of material or of inspiration. The writer of the three volumes under consideration seems to have found an abundance of facts and figures to present, and for some of this material the student will ever be in his debt. If the author found inspiration, however, he felt it incongruous to inject it into a county history. Hence one will seek in vain for the color and romance that he might rightfully expect to find in an account of pathfinders, trail-makers, empire-builders, geographers, Jesuit fathers, missionaries, lumbermen, fishermen, miners, and farmers.

While considering at some length the early discoverers, and even delving into the geological and ethnological fields, the author has nothing new to present along these lines and this section of the work may be disregarded in favor of more lucid and thoroughgoing treatments of the same subjects. With the chapter treating the establishment of the American Fur Company's post at Fond du Lac the real contribution to history begins. Throughout the remainder of that part of the first volume which presents the history of Duluth, constant use is made of hitherto unprinted sources. Certainly one could not now think of writing an account of the history of Duluth without consulting the diaries of Edmund F. Ely and of James Peet. It is Mr. Van Brunt's history which has called attention to these and other invaluable manuscripts, and all thanks are due to the author for thus making them known. One could wish that a greater degree of assimila-

tion had taken place in incorporating this manuscript material in the account, but it cannot be remarked too often that if all writers of county histories sought out and quoted from such diaries, reminiscences, and letters of pioneers, the imperfect use by them of such data would be condoned.

After a nearly chronological account of Duluth follows a more or less topical discussion of such subjects as its churches, schools, newspapers, organizations, banks, manufacturing plants, lake commerce, et cetera. Thereafter follows the history of the mining region, town by town. While the author opens his chapter on the Mesabi Range with the statement that its history "holds many romances more engrossing and thrilling than an imaginative writer of fiction could plan," he straightway makes of the account as prosaic and uninteresting a tale as ever patient researcher waded through. How, for example, can one's interest be held, with subheadings in bold-face type breaking the continuity of one's thought every four or five lines? In fact, the whole book is marred with these unmeaning subheadings. Moreover, it would seem proper that in a history in three volumes, filling 1,247 pages and covering only one county, space ought to be allotted to an adequate and scientific discussion of the mines that have revolutionized the iron trade of the world. The problems of engineering that were encountered and solved, the financing of such a colossal piece of work and how it has affected the financial history of the country, the transportation lines that have been called into being, the men whose imagination made possible this whole enterprise — all these and many other points have been accorded too scanty consideration.

Of the accounts of other towns and regions in the county one can say only that they are all cast from the same mold. The "first" of everything, whether it be the first child born or the first railroad completed, is given the same prominence. Pioneers are listed, church and school establishments noted, population given, et cetera, et cetera. While these facts are distinctly worth while, they make this county history, like the majority of county histories, of interest only to the searcher after specific facts of local interest.

Two chapters deal with the services of St. Louis County men in the Civil, Spanish-American, and World wars. Then follows

a history of the townships of the county. The remainder of the work, pages 739 to 1,247, contains biographical data on the prominent men of the county, most of whom are still living. These sketches are in the regulation form for county histories, and though not too fulsome and containing much of distinct historical value, they occupy a disproportionate part of the entire work, if service in making known the history of the county be the criterion.

The presence of many pictures adds pleasure to the use of these volumes, but the reader feels constantly the need of maps. Especially is a large detailed map of the entire county needed. The presentation is, in general, journalistic, and split infinitives are the order of the day. The index, curiously enough, is found at the beginning of the first volume and is more carefully and scientifically prepared than the indexes of many county histories. It may be well, in closing, to state that the publishers, the American Historical Society, are not to be confused with their more distinguished brother publishers of similar name, the American Historical Association.

GRACE LEE NUTE

The Blanket Indian of the Northwest. By COLONEL G. O. SHIELDS. (New York, Vechten Waring Company, 1921. 322 p. Illustrations.)

Colonel Shields states in his preface that this work has developed from an illustrated lecture on the blanket Indians. "The lecture consists almost entirely of personal reminiscences of Indians I have known, hunted with, camped with, feasted with and starved with," he writes. It is well that the reader is thus partially prepared for what is to come, for the book is a curious jumble of history, legend, and tribal custom, set down without much attempt at organization and arrangement. A chapter on "How the Indians Name Their Papposes" is followed by one entitled "A Hold Up in the Bitter Roots," and this in turn by one headed "A Raid by Cree Horse Thieves." Included in the last-mentioned chapter is a section describing "A Salmon Smokery." The disjointed character of the book makes it difficult to find specific items of information for which the reader may be looking.

Colonel Shields evidently has traveled widely and has observed the customs of many tribes, but he has made little or no comparative study of tribal customs despite the obvious value of such a method. He interprets the term "Northwest" to mean the Far Northwest, and most of his book deals with the tribes of the western plains and the Pacific coast. Chapters 14 and 15, however, discuss briefly the various groups comprising the Sioux nation, and mention is made in passing of the four bands of Minnesota Sioux which took part in the great outbreak of 1862. The author is clearly much more familiar with that tribe after it found a home on the plains of the Dakotas and Montana. Very little information, however, is furnished regarding them. They are of interest to the writer mainly because of their fierce struggles against the forces of the United States.

Much attention has been given in the book to the illustrations, and portraits of many noted chiefs are reproduced, but poor color work in the printing has lessened the attractiveness of the pictures. Even the brown tones are muddy and, as it is here reproduced, one misses something of the strength which is present in every line of the Barry portrait of Chief Gall.

In view of the request contained in the publisher's foreword to be charitable and to forgive "trifling human errors," since the work was put through the press without author's corrections, it is not worth while to call attention to typographical errors although some could be noted. The book is printed on good paper, attractively bound, and supplied with a table of contents and an index. The work may be regarded as an interesting but not particularly important contribution to the literature on Indian life and customs.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK, JR.

South Dakota Historical Collections. Volume 10. Compiled by the State Department of History (Pierre, Hipple Printing Company, 1921. 608 p. Illustrations.)

Among the papers printed in this volume that of greatest interest to Minnesotans is the history of "A Steam Wagon in Minnesota and Nebraska in 1860 and 1862." This machine was first used by the inventor, Major Joseph R. Brown, at Hender-

son, and later he experimented with a second model at Nebraska City, Nebraska. The article was compiled by J. B. Irvine from newspaper clippings and letters furnished by Samuel J. Brown of Browns Valley. An account of Major Brown's activities in South Dakota precedes the story of his "steam wagon."

Some material relating to another subject primarily of Minnesota interest — the explorations of Joseph N. Nicollet, upon which he based his famous map — also is included in the volume. A brief introductory note by Doane Robinson is followed by the accounts by John C. Fremont and Nicollet of their expedition in 1839 into what now is North and South Dakota. Both narratives are reprints; the former, from Fremont's *Memoirs of My Life*, the latter, from Nicollet's *Report Intended to Illustrate a Map of the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River*. The passage through South Dakota of an earlier expedition, that sent out in 1811 by John Jacob Astor to found Astoria, is described in an account of the "Astorians in South Dakota" quoted from Washington Irving's *Astoria*.

Under the heading "The State of Dakota," are published "such of the papers and records pertaining to the proposed State of Dakota as are readily available." Most of this material is gleaned from old newspapers, and it includes such items as a list of the members of the first legislature and the proceedings of the first session of the "Dakota State Legislature." The "Census of 1860" for that "portion of Minnesota Territory which lies west of the State of Minnesota" is here printed in a form which has been arranged and elaborated by George W. Kingsbury. From a volume entitled *Ten Years in the Ranks, U. S. Army*, written by and privately printed in 1914 for Augustus Meyers, is quoted a description of "Dakota in the Fifties" and of the author's experiences as a member of the Second United States Infantry at Fort Pierre and other Dakota cantonments during this period. "Historical Sketches of Union County, South Dakota," have been furnished by various pioneers and combined under this title by the historians of the local old settlers' association, M. B. Kent and Alice A. Tollefson. Practically the only original paper in the entire volume is a history of the Mennonites in South Dakota by Gertrude S. Young.

The book as a whole is conspicuous for the number of reprints and compilations included, and the reviewer is inclined to wonder whether more space might not have been used to advantage for the printing of unpublished documents. Most of the material presented, however, is source material; some of it is rather inaccessible in its original form; and the value of all is greatly enhanced by annotations. In addition to the papers already noted, the volume contains an account of the ninth biennial meeting of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, a list of the society's members, annual reviews of the progress of the state in 1918 and 1919, and a series of articles about some of the state's activities during the World War.

B. L. H.

Swedish Contributions to American National Life, 1638-1921.

By AMANDUS JOHNSON, PH.D. (New York, Committee of the Swedish Section of America's Making, Inc., 1921. 64 p.)

Norwegian Immigrant Contributions to America's Making.

Edited by HARRY SUNDBY-HANSEN (New York, 1921. 170 p.)

In these two publications an attempt is made to assess the contributions made by the Norwegian and Swedish elements to American development. The pamphlets were put out in connection with the "America's Making exhibit and festival in New York, October 29 to November 12, 1921," and obviously are designed to serve a popular educational purpose.

Dr. Johnson is an authority on the history of the Swedish colony on the Delaware and at present is preparing a four-volume study of the Swedish element in the United States. The pamphlet under review represents an attempt to condense a very large subject into the limits of a brief sketch. The result is a somewhat ill-organized and unevenly balanced account. It is nevertheless a useful summary and should serve as a suggestive introduction. A brief general statement on "History and Colonization" with which the book opens contains only two paragraphs on nineteenth-century Swedish immigration. This is followed by an interesting analysis of the "characteristics of the Swedes." Then follow statements of the contributions of the Swedes to various

phases of American development. Naturally a prominent position is given to agriculture and the author states that Swedes in Minnesota have more than two million acres under cultivation. A section on inventions describes the work of John Ericsson, Admiral John A. Dahlgren, and others. The participation of Swedes in American business life is then summarized. Religious and educational contributions are discussed in considerable detail. There are also sections on gymnastics, mechano-therapy, manual training, music, the fine arts, and politics. As one purpose of the publication is to bring out the loyalty of Swedish-Americans to American institutions, considerable attention is given to their participation in American wars. The booklet as a whole tells an interesting and important story of how the Swedes have played their part in the making of America.

The book on Norwegian immigrant contributions is a coöperative work. In a series of twelve chapters Norwegian-American achievements in various large fields of activity are set forth. With a few notable exceptions these chapters bear the marks of hasty preparation and inadequate research. The editor desired short chapters by Norwegian-American writers, and they had to be written hurriedly and in conformity with the popular purpose of the publication. If the separate chapters are light and contribute very few new facts, the volume as a whole does make a worth-while synthesis and will undoubtedly serve, as its editor hopes, "to stimulate an interest in the study of the material and intellectual part Norwegian immigrants and their descendants have played in the upbuilding of America."

In one chapter the editor, Mr. Sundby-Hansen, discusses "Contributions to Industry" with perhaps too much attention to biographical data and an inadequate consideration of the industrial contributions of the element as a whole. Mr. N. A. Grevstad hardly glances beneath the surface in his chapter on "Participation in American Politics." Professor Gisle Bothne of the University of Minnesota surveys concisely the Norwegian-American church and educational work. Mr. O. P. B. Jacobson writes briefly but informingly on "Contributions to Agriculture." Professor Julius Olson, with a broad knowledge of the subject, presents a short review of "Literature and the Press." An inter-

esting account by Mr. Carl G. Hansen of Minneapolis deals with "Contributions to Sports." Professor George T. Flom in his chapter on "Discovery and Immigration" devotes three paragraphs to nineteenth-century immigration. "To follow the westward movement of Norwegian settlement," he writes, "would be to follow the ever moving line of the frontier." In other chapters attention is given to Norwegian immigrant contributions in the fields of the arts and sciences, humanitarian work, shipping, and the fishing industry. The part played by people of Norwegian blood in American wars is the subject of a compact and valuable summary.

T. C. B.

American Samplers. By ETHEL STANWOOD BOLTON and EVA JOHNSTON COE. (Boston, The Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 1921. viii, 416 p. Illustrations.)

The temptation in reviewing this volume on *American Samplers* is to quote from the numberless quaint rhymes or to describe the still quainter scenes embroidered on the "examplars" of our ancestors, for in these lighter matters there is much to interest and amuse the reader. But happily the book has a more serious side. Historical sketches are included for the samplers of every period, and there are chapters on the sampler verse, on stitches and patterns, and on schools for girls. Though the periods which form the basis of the treatment are arbitrary, the authors explain that convenience alone accounts for this choice of dates, for fads in sampler-making were no respecters of century marks.

The seventeenth-century sampler was more elaborate than that of the eighteenth and nineteenth. It served still the purpose for which the sampler came into existence, namely, to supply embroidery patterns. Hence it was worked by grown women as well as by girls. By the third decade of the eighteenth century a new kind of sampler was in vogue, in part growing out of conditions in the New World. It became a set task for young girls, and in place of intricate patterns of elaborate workmanship, it consisted of "little alphabets, numbers, and verses, separated by rows of extremely debased patterns." The early nineteenth century was the heyday of the American sampler, entirely freed from

English influence and exhibiting new patterns founded on the old but simplified for childish fingers. Though the stitchery was not fine and the fabrics not delicate, there was neither dearth of originality nor of samplers. With 1830 deterioration set in and the custom of sampler-making gradually died out, partly, no doubt, as a result of the craze for Berlin wool work.

The historical chapters are interesting and untechnical, not as complete here and there as one could wish and uneven in point of style and diction. They afford, however, a very good account of the main points in sampler history.

The purposes for which this book will be used in the majority of cases will be to consult the registers of samplers. Following every chapter of text is a list of samplers for the period described, giving the name of the maker, the year of completion, the maker's age, the size of the piece, the design, the stitches used, and the name of the present owner. The labor of collecting data about the twenty-five hundred samplers on which the conclusions of the book are based must have been Herculean, and the fact that not nearly all the samplers in the United States are included detracts in no wise from the worth of the book. Rather, it is expected that this volume will arouse an interest which will result in the resurrection of many a sampler now hidden away in garret and chest.

Besides the chapters written in description of sampler-making in the three centuries, there is a chapter on sampler verse, consisting mainly of a letter by Barrett Wendell. Following this chapter there is an anthology of sampler verse, arranged chronologically under such heads as "In Praise of Patriotism," "Reflections on Death and Sorrow," and the like. From this anthology a study of the feminine mind in the earlier centuries of American history could be made, so replete is it with indications of the joys, sorrows, aspirations, and religious sentiments of the girls of those years. It is a pleasure to find that individuality would display itself now and then, even though many, perhaps most, of the verses were doubtless supplied by parent or teacher. Surely no unimaginative schoolma'am prompted the sentiments on Patty Polk's sampler: "Patty Polk did this and she hated every stitch she did in it. She loves to read much more." A more complete interpretation of the verses of this

anthology would have proved very acceptable, though too much cannot be asked from a pioneer work of this kind.

From sampler to schoolroom is but a step, and one of the most interesting points established by this book is the fact that a hitherto ignored source for material on the education of girls in America is to be found in the sampler. The chapter on "Schools and Schoolmistresses" is one of the most instructive in the book, though suggestive of new approaches to the subject of the education of girls rather than a lengthy treatment of it. The final chapter entitled "Embroidered Heraldry" tells to most readers, doubtless, a new story—the interest of our forebears in hatchments and the way in which arms were embroidered by the daughter of the house.

The paper, binding, and print leave nothing to be desired, and the beautiful illustrations, one hundred twenty-six in number, mostly photographs of samplers, are of invaluable assistance to the reader. On the whole, this unusually attractive book is one of which the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America and all the sister organizations which helped in the preparation of it may be proud. An interest in the activities of the early American woman was to be expected with the growing realization that whatever exhibits the everyday life of a group of people is of more importance for an understanding of their history than those outstanding occurrences with which the chronicler type of historian concerned himself. Hence it is not surprising at this time to find books like *American Samplers* on the bookseller's shelves.

G. L. N.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The seventy-third annual meeting of the society on January 9 was divided into several sessions. The first of these, held in the forenoon, consisted of a conference on local history work in Minnesota and was attended by about thirty people, including representatives of local history interests in Crookston, Duluth, Faribault, Rochester, Mankato, Mantorville, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. A further account of this conference will be found in the "Notes and Documents" section of this number of the BULLETIN. At the afternoon session the papers by Professor Alvord and Chief Justice Brown which are printed in this number were read; and "Pictures Illustrating Minnesota's World War Activities" were exhibited by Mr. Cecil W. Shirk, field secretary of the society. The business session, at which the usual reports of the treasurer and the superintendent were presented, was held at four o'clock; and in the evening the annual address was delivered by Dr. Orin G. Libby, secretary of the State Historical Society of North Dakota and professor of history in the University of North Dakota. This address on "Some Aspects of Mid-west America," is printed as the first article in this number of the BULLETIN. The meeting closed with an informal reception for members of the society and their friends, which was in charge of a committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. Charles E. Furness, Mrs. Roderick E. Daniel, Mrs. Frederick G. Ingersoll, Mrs. C. J. A. Morris, Mrs. Arthur Savage, and Mrs. Edward B. Young.

"Pioneer Life in the Twin City Region" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Edward A. Bromley of Minneapolis, illustrated by about one hundred lantern slides made from his collection of historic pictures, which was presented at the open session held in connection with the stated meeting of the executive council on the evening of April 10.

Three members of the society, Mrs. Sampson R. Child and Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis and William A. Pell of Clare-

mont, California, were enrolled as contributing-life members and 213 people joined the society as active members during the six months ending on March 30, 1922. In the following list the names of these new members are grouped by counties:

BELTRAMI: Charles W. Stanton of Bemidji and Margaret Arnold, Margaret I. Paul, and Melford I. Smith of Blackduck.

BIG STONE: Charles W. De Greef of Odessa and Justin M. Snesrud of Ortonville.

BLUE EARTH: Frank E. Putnam of Blue Earth and Herbert C. Hotaling of Mapleton.

CARLTON: Henry C. Hornby, Clarence I. McNair, and J. F. Wilson of Cloquet.

CHIPPEWA: Reverend John M. Mason of Montevideo.

CLAY: Oliver M. Dickerson and Herman C. Nordlie of Moorhead.

COTTONWOOD: Charles W. Gillam of Windom.

DAKOTA: Alice S. Le Duc of Hastings.

FREEBORN: Reverend Victor E. Pinkham of Albert Lea.

GOODHUE: Fred W. Scofield of Cannon Falls and C. A. Rasmussen of Red Wing.

HENNEPIN: Orange S. Miller of Champlin; Edwin M. Barton of Hopkins; and Paul A. Brooks, Edwin H. Brown, Francis A. Chamberlain, Mrs. Emojene D. Champine, Joseph Chapman, Louis L. Collins, Stewart G. Collins, Gratia A. Countryman, Dr. John G. Cross, William A. Currie, James T. Elwell, Mrs. John K. Fancher, Edwin L. Gardner, Herbert W. Gardner, George M. Gillette, Lewis S. Gillette, Herbert H. Goodrich, Mrs. Alfred Gulbransen, Lucius A. Hancock, Samuel B. Harding, William L. Harris, Mrs. Eugene A. Hendrickson, Frank J. Hollinbeck, Andrew G. Johnson, William C. Johnson, Roy C. Jones, Paul J. Koughan, Colonel George E. Leach, Reverend Everett Leshner, John Leslie, Right Reverend Frank A. McElwain, John S. McLain, John G. Maclean, Mrs. Charles H. Malmstedt, Edgar L. Mattson, Mrs. Leah Morehouse, Mrs. George D. Noe, Mrs. William G. Northup, Jonathan E. Painter, George H. Partridge, Edmund J. Phelps, Frank M. Prince, Albert W. Rankin, James L. Record, Chelsea J. Rockwood, Harry W. Rubins, Elizabeth Scripture, Francis C. Shenehon, Cecil W. Shirk, Myron K. Sim-

mons, Jacob Stone, Jenny L. Teeter, Robert Thompson, Virgil E. Turner, Charles H. Van Campen, Samuel R. Van Sant, Mrs. Frank M. Warren, Edward P. Wells, Margaret West, Walter H. Wheeler, Hamilton L. Whithed, William L. Wolford, and Dr. Douglas Wood of Minneapolis.

ITASCA: Edgar A. Bernard of Calumet.

HUBBARD: Keith Rogers and Clay P. Wright of Park Rapids.

KANDIYOHI: Henry G. Young of Willmar.

MARSHALL: N. A. Holen and O. L. Melgaard of Argyle.

MILLE LACS: Albin Allen of Milaca.

MORRISON: Richard D. Musser and Charles A. Weyerhaeuser of Little Falls.

MOWER: Josephine Skree and W. W. Walker of Austin.

NOBLES: Mrs. Elfreda E. Fagerstrom, Albert J. Goff, Arnold T. Latta, Mrs. Nellie R. Lien, and Mrs. George O. Moore of Worthington.

NORMAN: John L. Wold of Twin Valley.

OLMSTED: Henry S. Adams, Dr. Arrah B. Evarts, and Mrs. W. B. Linton of Rochester.

OTTERTAIL: Elmer E. Adams of Fergus Falls.

PENNINGTON: Oscar A. Naplin of Thief River Falls.

PINE: George W. Empey of Hinckley.

PIPESTONE: George P. Gurley of Pipestone.

RAMSEY: William A. Miller of Bald Eagle Lake and Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Frederick B. Angell, Bismark C. Archer, Axel E. Benson, Mrs. Matilda Berg, Walter L. Bernard, Harvey A. Blodgett, Michael J. Boyle, George M. Brack, Paul G. Bremer, Louis A. Bumgardner, Mrs. William Butler, Warren S. Carter, John O. Cederberg, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Cochran, Haydn S. Cole, Dr. Wallace H. Cole, Dr. Alexander R. Colvin, Leavitt Corning, Carl P. Dahlby, Timothy Doherty, Archbishop Austin Dowling, John W. G. Dunn, Maurice N. Dustin, William J. Dyer, John W. Flynn, George W. Gardner, James P. Gribben, Dr. Ernest M. Hammes, Gustaf I. Hedberg, Jonas G. Hedberg, Jacob Hodnefield, Franklin F. Holbrook, Lawrence C. Jefferson, Herman Johnson, Horace C. Klein, Emanuel E. Larson, Mrs. Erasmus C. Lindley, Mrs. Harry M. Lufkin, Arthur C. Lundholm, George W. McCree, Dr. Archibald McLaren, Katharine Manahan,

William D. Mitchell, George W. Moberg, Esther O. Nelson, Grace L. Nute, Axel Olson, Dr. Edward W. Ostergren, Dr. Frederick M. Owens, Charles J. Palmquist, Clara M. Penfield, George W. Peterson, Albert A. Pollard, Eugene W. Randall, Mrs. Grant Rideout, Bishop H. Schriber, Charles G. Schulz, Carl T. Schuneman, Mrs. Theodore L. Schurmeier, Luman C. Simons, Victor C. Sundberg, Lewis Swenson, Herman Tell, Jacob Van Rhee, James Wallace, Rodney M. West, George Wicker, and Bernard Zimmerman of St. Paul.

RICE: Howard Bratton, Eugene H. Gipson, and Guy E. Meneff of Faribault; and Edwin B. Dean, Howard Robinson, and Isabella Watson of Northfield.

ROCK: J. N. Jacobson of Hills.

ST. LOUIS: Oscar J. Larson, George O. Lockhart, Leon E. Lum, and John W. Nagle of Duluth; and Fred W. Bessette of Orr.

SCOTT: Reverend Matthias Savs of Shakopee.

STEARNS: Reverend Alexius Hoffman of Collegeville.

STEELE: Samuel A. Rask of Blooming Prairie.

STEVENS: Mrs. Frank A. Hancock and Fred R. Putnam of Morris.

SWIFT: Dr. Charles L. Scofield and Albert L. Stone of Benson.

TRAVERSE: George G. Allanson and M. Ethel Allanson of Wheaton.

WASECA: Mrs. Lillian C. Curtiss of Waseca.

WINONA: Leonard F. Kramer of Altura.

NONRESIDENT: Captain James P. Murphy of Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone; Glenn W. Goldsmith of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Thomas K. Humphrey of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Daniel Meriman of Boston and Frank J. Wilder of Somerville, Massachusetts; Minnie J. Nielson of Bismarck and Edward E. Heerman of Devils Lake, North Dakota; John Clark and Mrs. Lura C. Clark of Lakewood, Ohio; Charles H. Babcock of Maryhill, Washington; and Reverend William F. Hood of Superior, Wisconsin.

The society lost nine active members by death during the six months ending March 30, 1922: Albert H. Turrittin of Minne-

apolis, October 1; George H. Daggett of Minneapolis, October 30; Robert C. Saunders of Seattle, Washington, January 31; Mrs. Mary B. Aiton of Minneapolis, February 3; Benedict Juni of New Ulm, February 16; Hascal R. Brill of St. Paul, March 1; Justin M. Snedrud of Ortonville, March 5; Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis, March 18; and Newel H. Clapp of St. Paul, March 30; also one corresponding member, Colonel John P. Nicholson of Philadelphia, March 8.

The society's offer to enroll schools and libraries as subscribers to its publications on the same terms as those of individual annual membership was accepted by forty-two institutions during the six months ending March 30, 1922. The new subscribers are: the public libraries of Albert Lea, Buhl, Crosby, Faribault, Fairmont, Hibbing, Hutchinson, Mountain Iron, Northfield, Ortonville, Owatonna, Redwood Falls, Rochester, and Wabasha; public schools in Alden, Aurora, Cloquet, Crosby (Crosby-Ironton High School), Detroit, Elgin, Fairmont, Franklin, Gaylord, Harmony, Hendricks, Hibbing (Independent School District No. 27 and Lincoln High School), Milan, Minneapolis (East, South, and West High Schools), Perham, Stephen, and White Bear; Northrop Collegiate Institute, Minneapolis; the Northwest School and Station of the University of Minnesota, Crookston; the library division of the Minnesota State Department of Education, St. Paul; the Summit School, St. Paul; St. Olaf College, Northfield; St. John's University, Collegeville; the Minnesota State Teachers' College, Winona; and Seabury Divinity School, Faribault.

The superintendent's address on "The Minnesota Historical Society, Its Work and Its Needs," before the Minnesota Editorial Association in 1921 (see *ante*, p. 54) is printed in the *Proceedings* of the fifty-fifth annual convention of that organization (St. Paul, 1921. 91 p.). This is followed by "A Scolding Message from John Talman," the society's newspaper librarian, in which attention is called to the importance of regularity in the sending of Minnesota newspapers to be filed in the society's newspaper collection.

"An Introduction to Minnesota History" was the subject of a luncheon talk by the superintendent before the Hennepin

County Dental Association of March 7. Mr. Babcock, the curator of the museum, spoke on topics of Minnesota history and the work of the society at a joint meeting of the P. E. O. chapters of the Twin Cities on October 19, and at meetings of the St. Paul Rotary Club on November 22 and the St. Paul Housewives League on March 27. The last meeting was held in the auditorium of the Historical Building and the program included a tour of the museum by the two hundred members present.

The curator of the museum spent a week at Morris in November advising and assisting in the installation in the new memorial armory of the World War collection assembled by the Stevens County War Records Committee. (See *post*, p. 298.)

The society's policy of collecting material on the Scandinavian element in the United States is the subject of an appreciative article in the *American-Scandinavian Review* for March, 1922. Special reference is made to the agreement with the Swedish Historical Society of America whereby the library of the latter organization has been placed in the permanent custody of the Minnesota Historical Society.

An extensive display of books, pictures, pamphlets, and other material from the library of the Swedish Historical Society of America was exhibited in the museum in connection with the annual meeting of that organization on November 26.

ACCESSIONS

Mrs. Clara Hill Lindley has presented to the society a copy of a privately printed book entitled *Some Letters of Monsignor Louis E. Caillet and August N. Chemidlin, 1868-1899*. The book, which is edited by Mrs. Lindley, contains, besides the letters, a sketch of Father Caillet, by the Reverend Francis J. Schaefer, and one of Mr. Chemidlin, by the editor. It is a valuable contribution to Minnesota biography and history.

Among the more extensive gifts of library material received recently are about four hundred maps, atlases, blue prints, and war posters from the State Library; nearly five hundred bulletins and periodicals from the department of labor and industries; and

about three hundred books and pamphlets from the Reverend George C. Tanner; also a second installment of journals of the Episcopal dioceses of the United States, making a total collection of about three thousand such journals, from the Minnesota diocese. An almost complete set of United States Geological Survey folios received from the State Library was duplicated in the society's library, and was turned over to the new Hill Reference Library.

The most important collection of source material received by the society during recent months consists of the papers of the Honorable James A. Tawney, presented by his son Mr. Everett T. Tawney of Winona. As a member of Congress from 1893 to 1911 and as a member of the International Joint Commission from 1911 until his death in 1919, Mr. Tawney has a prominent place in the history of the state; and this extensive and unusually complete collection of his papers, which includes copies of speeches, diaries, account books, letters, and miscellany, will contribute much to our knowledge of Minnesota and American history during the period of his activity. Letters from Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and other prominent Americans add to the value and interest of the collection.

To the first installment of papers of George A. Brackett received by the society from Mr. Chapin R. Brackett (see *ante*, p. 169), the donor has recently added another large group of papers, consisting in the main of material relating to Alaska and especially to the transportation enterprises in that territory with which Mr. Brackett was associated. Besides contributing valuable material for an important chapter in the history of American expansion, these papers, which include his autobiography, help to complete the record of the activities of a prominent figure in Minnesota history.

Copies of five "America letters," descriptive accounts written by Norwegian immigrants to friends and relatives at home, have been received indirectly from Norway, the work of transcription having been done from originals in the local church archives of Ullensvang. The letter of most importance is one written by Gjert Gregoriussen Hovland on April 22, 1835. Hovland's letter,

which contains a careful account of American conditions, was written in the New York settlement established by the first group of nineteenth-century Norwegian immigrants. Copied, recopied, and extensively circulated, the letter had considerable influence upon Norwegian immigration in 1836 and 1837 and perhaps later.

From Miss Helen Carver of Tryon, North Carolina, the society has received a letter written by her father Henry Carver at Camp Smith, North Dakota, on July 15, 1863, while serving as quartermaster with Sibley's expedition against the Sioux. The letter gives a vivid account of the writer's experiences and is a valuable contribution to the extant knowledge of the expedition. Miss Carver has presented also a Sioux war bonnet and other interesting Indian articles collected by her father during the expedition.

Mrs. Fred A. Bill has presented a letter written in 1857 by Joseph McMaster at Cincinnati to his brother Thomas at Read's Landing. Travelers had evidently given the writer an unfavorable impression of the community in which his brother resided, for one is quoted as declaring that Read's Landing was "the most wicked place he was ever in — no body can speak three words without swearing."

Two items of genealogical data in manuscript form recently received are: the records of the Tomlinson family, presented by Mr. R. E. Phillips of White Bear; and a Jerome and Sardeson genealogy, given by Mr. Charles W. Jerome of Excelsior.

Mr. Donald D. Harries of St. Paul, who served as an aviator with the British and American forces in the World War, has deposited with the society a number of museum objects relating to aviation and a number of interesting war-time documents such as a permit to travel in Italy and a British movement order. Of especial interest is an aviation diary kept by Mr. Harries while he was learning to fly and afterwards while engaged in bombing operations. "Hits on factory," and "Saw the country captured by our troops; Metz on fire. Considerable aerial activity, battle going forward well," are some of the entries in the space assigned to "Remarks."

A unique and valuable addition to the historical portrait collection is the small framed oil painting of Father Louis Hennepin which was presented by Mrs. James J. Hill of St. Paul a short time before her death. The portrait, which bears the date of 1694, is evidently the work of a master and is believed to be the only likeness of this early explorer in existence.

Other recent additions to the society's portrait collection include a large framed photograph of the Honorable Thomas M. Pugh of Duluth, for many years a member of the state Senate, presented by his son, Mr. E. H. Pugh of Duluth; a framed photograph of William Gardner Gates, a pioneer settler of Belle Plaine, presented by his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Culler of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, through the courtesy of Miss Helen Castle; a crayon portrait of Major Thomas M. Newson, pioneer journalist and author, presented by his daughter, Miss Mary J. Newson of St. Paul; and an enlarged photographic portrait of the late Judge Loren Collins, presented by his three sons, the Honorable Louis L. Collins, Mr. Stuart G. Collins, and Mr. Loren F. Collins. A framed lithograph of General George A. Custer, who lost his life in the fight with the forces of Sitting Bull, has been received through the courtesy of Mr. Olin D. Wheeler of St. Paul and Mr. O. E. Northup of Hawley. The picture has hung in the Northern Pacific station at Hawley for many years and is said to have been placed there by Custer himself.

A gift of very great value is the Charles P. Noyes coin collection, presented by Mrs. Noyes, which consists of more than three thousand coins, including issues of nearly all the countries of the world, both ancient and modern. Nearly all the coins have been identified, classified, and arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, thus making the collection especially useful for reference purposes. Mrs. Noyes has presented also a considerable number of books on numismatic, genealogical, and historical subjects, and a collection of Mr. Noyes's papers. The latter relate principally to various societies and institutions with which Mr. Noyes was connected and to genealogy.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, a corresponding member of the society, has presented an interesting and valuable set of sixty-

nine pencil and water-color sketches by an unidentified artist who visited Minnesota in the early days. Internal evidence indicates that the pictures were made about 1850. Drawings of Fort Snelling, St. Anthony Falls, the Chapel of St. Paul, a Red River train in camp, and numerous other subjects of more or less direct Minnesota interest are included in the collection.

Recent additions to the society's collection of costumes and accessories include a number of dresses, capes, fans, and other articles of the seventies and eighties, received from Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Varney of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Varney; a sunbonnet and some pieces of lace worn about 1880, from Miss Marjorie Knowles of St. Paul; and a dress of 1912 with a hobble skirt, the antithesis of the hoop skirts of the sixties, from Mrs. Margaret Goodwillie of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mrs. Grant Rideout.

An interesting addition to the society's collection of old-fashioned toys has been made by Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul, who has presented a large china doll brought to Minnesota in 1858. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Furness the society also has received, as a gift from Mrs. E. L. Shepley of Boston, a handsome brocaded blue silk dress of the period of the eighties.

From Dr. R. Edwin Morris of St. Paul, the society has received three officer's uniforms which were used in the Colorado National Guard in 1903, during the strike of the gold miners. He also presented a Red Cross flag and a signal flag which were used at the same time.

Captain Hiram D. Frankel of Mahtomedi has presented in the name of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry a large collection of relics gathered after the forest fire at White Pine, Aitkin County, on September 6, 1921. Accompanying photographs testify to the valiant relief work done by the regiment in the stricken community.

Relics of the Sioux Massacre of 1862 which were found by Captain Charles J. Stees on various battle grounds after engagements with the Indians are the gift of Miss Kathrene Stees Sleppy of St. Paul. A rattle decorated with crow feathers, said

to have belonged to Little Crow, a scalping knife still showing indications of its bloody service, a papoose blanket decorated with human hair, and other articles are included in the collection.

Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul has presented two teacups and saucers decorated with pictures of George and Martha Washington, which were used at the St. Paul celebration of the Bunker Hill centennial, and a handmade lace collar that was worn in 1840. Through her courtesy, also, Mr. James B. Hewitt of St. Paul has given, in the name of the late Augustus Kirby Barnum, a curiously decorated birchbark basket which was found on Manitou Island, White Bear Lake. To Mrs. Edward C. Dougan of St. Paul the society is indebted for the gift of two badges and two souvenir packages of tea used at the Bunker Hill centennial.

A large framed facsimile of Magna Carta is the gift of Mr. Jacob Hodnefield of St. Paul.

Two certificates proclaiming that the bearer had contributed half a mark to the Ludendorff fund for war wounded, which were picked up by a member of the 104th United States Infantry in a German dugout, are interesting additions to the World War collection. They are the gift of Mr. Harold S. Nelson of Owatonna. Mr. Raymon Bowers of Minneapolis has presented a Hungarian rifle which he picked up at Mehun, France, while serving overseas during the World War.

To Mr. John W. Gilger of Minneapolis the society is indebted for the gift of an Indian scalping knife which was found by his son, Mr. Paul Gilger, under a bleaching buffalo skull in Carter County, Montana.

Two native javelins from Africa with points made of hand-forged steel and bound into wooden shafts with brass and copper wire are the gifts of Mr. Richard L. Hubbard of St. Paul.

Mr. Paul Thompson of Minneapolis has presented two pieces of fractional currency of the series of 1874. These notes for ten cents each are interesting because they show the way in which the fractional currency idea of the Civil War period was carried over to meet the shortage in small change after the panic of 1873.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Minnesota was well represented at the 1921 meeting of the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and other societies at St. Louis on December 28, 29, and 30. Three members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota presented papers. Norman S. B. Gras dealt with "The Development of Metropolitan Economy in Europe and America," which was discussed, with special reference to the Twin Cities, by Mildred Hartsough. A brilliant essay was read by Clarence W. Alvord, on the subject "*In re* the American People vs. George III." At the session on medieval history August C. Krey discussed "The International State of the Middle Ages and Some Reasons for its Downfall." A paper on "The Scandinavian Element and Agrarian Discontent," by Theodore C. Blegen of Hamline University, dealt in large part with conditions in western Minnesota in the eighties and nineties. Two papers, read before the conference of historical societies, should interest Minnesota students: "Historical Material in Washington Having Value for the Individual State," by Newton D. Mereness; and "Historical Materials in the Depositories of the Middle West," by Theodore C. Pease. The conference of archivists, presided over by Solon J. Buck, considered the problem of how to secure better archival administration in the states, with reports on the situation in Connecticut, North Carolina, and Iowa.

A resolution adopted by the American Legion at its third national convention, held in Kansas City from October 31 to November 3, 1921, is of interest to those who believe that the federal archives at Washington should be adequately housed and administered. Asserting its vital interest in the securing and preservation of the archives of our national government," the legion urges "proper legislation for the erection of a suitable repository for all national archives where they may be safe from any future possibility of fire, vermin, or other causes for their destruction." An account of the archives situation in Washington is printed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 19 under the

title "Priceless Records of World War in Peril of Destruction by Fire Because Government Neglects to Safeguard Papers." An article by Charles Phelps Cushing in the *American Legion Weekly* for January 27 bears the somewhat satirical title, "'Cherished' Records of the War." By adverse vote of the House of Representatives the building project was lost in the present session of Congress, after the Senate had acted favorably upon the matter.

"Wakened by the World War, Minnesotans at Last Are Studying History" is the title of an article by William Stearns Davis, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 15. The author describes the increased interest manifested in the study of history since the outbreak of the World War and discusses some of the forty-four courses in history now offered at the university.

In an able and stimulating study entitled "State History," published in the December and March numbers of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Professor Dixon Ryan Fox of Columbia University analyzes contemporary activity in the field of local history, and finds, in the work of western state historical societies like those of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, one of the most promising recent developments in American historiography. Particular attention is given by Mr. Fox to the *Wisconsin Domesday Book* and to the publication of the *Centennial History of Illinois* under the editorship of Clarence W. Alvord. The latter work, which is comprehensively reviewed in the second half of Mr. Fox's article, is pronounced the "latest and best example of success" in the writing of state history.

The 1921 *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History in Progress at the Chief American Universities*, published by the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, includes four subjects in Minnesota history and a number of others in the history of the Northwest, and in general indicates widespread cultivation of the westward movement as a field for research in American history.

Prairie Smoke, by Melvin R. Gilmore (Bismarck, 1921. 63 p.), is a "collection of lore of the prairies," containing interesting

stories and legends of the Pawnee, Dakota, Mandan, Chippewa, and other Indian tribes that inhabited North Dakota and adjacent states. A map shows the distribution of native tribes in the region of the Northwest.

An interesting group of "Ojibwa Myths and Tales," collected by Colonel G. E. Laidlaw, is printed in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* for January, 1922.

The American Ethnological Society has issued as volume 7 of its *Publications* a work in two parts entitled *Ojibwa Texts*, collected by William Jones and edited by Truman Michelson (part 1: Leyden, 1917. 501 p.; part 2: New York, 1919. 778 p.). The collection is largely based upon investigations made by Dr. Jones among Ojibway tribes north of Lake Superior from 1903 to 1906. The original Ojibway text is printed with an English translation on the opposite page.

Among recent newspaper articles dealing with Indian life is one in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 16, which discusses the origin of the Indian mounds about St. Paul and the results of various excavations made in the interests of history and science. A collection of Indian legends by Dr. Elmer E. Higley, superintendent of the Indian mission work of the Methodist Episcopal church, is discussed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 12. A number of interesting Chippewa stories accompany the article. How phonographic records of Indian songs are being made by Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing is described in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 4, entitled "Minnesota Woman Saves Indian Airs."

"The story of the exploration of the American Northwest is one of the most picturesque and romantic in human annals," writes Paul Haworth in the preface to his new book, *Trailmakers of the Northwest* (New York, 1921. 277 p.). A student of the subject and an experienced traveler in the Canadian northwest, Mr. Haworth invites his reader to "become a partner of many an interesting adventurer" as he proceeds to relate the stories of the discovery of Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes, the explorations of Radisson, Hearne, and La Vérendrye, the journeys of

Mackenzie, and the adventures of Alexander Henry. The book is, as the author suggests, "an impressionistic picture of a great epic movement."

George W. Wing, in "The Coming of Jean Nicollet," an article printed in the *Kewaunee County Press* of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, for January 4, argues that, contrary to the version of Reuben Gold Thwaites, Nicolet probably made his famous landing in 1634 "at or near the principal Pottawottamie village of Kewaunee," rather than at Green Bay or any other place. "Up at Minneapolis, where their grand avenue is called 'Nicolet,'" writes Mr. Wing with some show of exasperation and misspelling, "they will tell you that he discovered the Mississippi and actually came to their town." That the suppositious "they" would make any such assertion is highly improbable, but they might inform Mr. Wing that their "grand avenue" is named, not for the intrepid explorer, Jean Nicolet, whose pistols and robe of damask astounded the Indians of the Wisconsin shore in 1634, but for one Joseph Nicolas Nicollet who lived some two hundred years later and assuredly did visit Minnesota.

Some of the discrepancies between Father Louis Hennepin's *Description of Louisiana* and his *New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, which have caused historians to doubt the author's veracity, are pointed out in a feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 19. Included among the illustrations is a reproduction of the portrait of the explorer which was presented to the Minnesota Historical Society by Mrs. James J. Hill shortly before her death.

To his two earlier articles on Jonathan Carver and the name Oregon (see *ante*, p. 89, 182) Mr. T. C. Elliott has added a third, "Jonathan Carver's Source for the Name Oregon," published in the March number of the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society. In concluding his study, which is largely based on transcripts from the original Carver Journal now in the British Museum, Mr. Elliott writes, "Jonathan Carver was not an independent traveler or an independent writer. He did not travel to the West on his own initiative or according to his own plan, he did not travel unaccompanied, he did not travel into any

unknown country and he did not record geographical information not already known through the French. He also took the plan for his book and some of the contents thereof from the two books by Major Rogers which had been published in 1765. Of special interest is the tracing back to Major Rogers of the name Oregon."

The *Report* of the Library of Congress for 1921 (207 p.), contains a brief descriptive account of the papers of Joseph N. Nicollet which have been transferred to that institution from the office of the chief of engineers in the war department. The papers comprise a journal kept by Francis A. Chardon at Fort Clark, Iowa, from 1834 to 1837; a contemporary copy of Jean Baptiste Trudeau's description of the upper Missouri (see *ante*, p. 177); extracts from the journals of Lewis and Clark made by Nicollet; a French account of the upper Missouri region, written by Regis Loisel about 1803; and a large mass of Nicollet's astronomical observations, notes, memoranda, and diaries. Original manuscripts of his "Physical and Civil History of the West" and of two special papers are included. But "perhaps the most interesting and fascinating of the papers are Nicollet's diaries of his exploring expeditions, which are sketch maps of the country traversed, with his route marked thereon." A "Report on Transcription of Documents from French Archives," by Waldo G. Leland, is printed as an appendix to the same volume. Mr. Leland surveys concisely the results achieved since 1913, when the invaluable work of copying documents on the French régime in North America for the Library of Congress was begun. He reports further that he has almost completed his survey of French archives and manuscript collections made for the Carnegie Institution of Washington and that he has "supervised the compilation of a calendar of documents in French depositories relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, undertaken as a coöperative enterprise of the historical agencies of that region."

Through Three Centuries: Colver and Rosenberger Lives and Times, 1620-1922, by Jesse L. Rosenberger (1922. 407 p.), is a "series of connected life-stories tracing through successive generations changes and developments from early Puritan days to

the present time." Mr. Rosenberger's autobiographical contribution is of special interest to Minnesota and Wisconsin readers for its picture of social conditions during the sixties and seventies at Lake City and Maiden Rock, on Lake Pepin.

Two interesting papers were read at the annual meeting of the Swedish Historical Society of America, held in the Historical Building, St. Paul, on November 26: "Some Footnotes on the Swedish Immigration of 1855-60," by George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota; and "Characteristics of the Early Swedish Immigrants to Minnesota," by Judge Andrew Holt of the state supreme court.

Svenska Baptisternas i Amerika Teologiska Seminarium, 1871-1921 (Chicago, 1921. 154 p.) is the title of a book by Professor Emanuel Schmidt issued in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the seminary of the Swedish Baptists of America. The book gives a sketch of the history of the seminary from its establishment in Chicago in 1871 by the Reverend J. A. Edgren to its location, after many vicissitudes, at its present home in St. Paul. The institution is now known as the Bethel Theological Seminary and is a part of the Bethel Institute. The book contains the names and short biographical sketches of professors and students who have been connected with the seminary.

"The Norse Immigration Centennial," a proposed celebration in 1925 of the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the ship "Restaurationen" with the first Norwegian immigrant group of the nineteenth century, is discussed by H. B. Kildahl in the February *American-Scandinavian Review*.

In a brief article on the "Luther College Museum," published in *Familiens Magasin* for February, Knut Gjerset describes the special museum at Luther College illustrating phases of Norwegian-American life.

Two double numbers have appeared in the *Aarbok* series of the Trönderlag, an association of persons who trace their origin to the Trondhjem district in Norway. The issues contain respectively reports upon activities in the years 1916 and 1917 (40 p.),

and 1919 and 1920 (48 p.). Accompanying the former is a sketch entitled "The Old and the New Viking Expeditions," by F. L. Trönsdal; and with the latter is a brief account of settlement by people from Trondhjem in the vicinity of Underwood, Minnesota. The *Aarbok* of the Nordfjordlag for 1921 (68 p.) prints a hasty sketch by Jacob Aalund of the movement of emigration from Nordfjord, and contains a report of the ceremonies attending the presentation in 1921 of a large gift of money, a *mindegave*, to the Norwegian district of Nordfjord.

The story of "The Old Muskego Settlement," the second settlement established by Norwegian immigrants in Wisconsin, is interestingly narrated by A. O. Barton in the November-December number of the *North Star*. The article is a revision of a paper read by Mr. Barton in 1916 before the Waukesha County Historical Society.

A Source Book and Bibliographical Guide for American Church History, by Peter G. Mode (Menasha, Wisconsin, 1921. 735 p.), is a book of unusual value. Students of western history will appreciate especially the documents illustrating the "Extension of the Church into the Middle and Farther West." A section on "Archbishop Ireland and the School Question" is of direct Minnesota interest.

One of the most interesting chapters of *Opening a Highway to the Pacific, 1838-1846*, by James C. Bell (New York, 1921. 209 p.), is entitled "Agrarian Discontent in the Mississippi Valley, 1840-1845." In it the author analyzes the agrarian situation in the area and period indicated with special reference to the Oregon movement.

A valuable summary of the history of the Granger movement, the Farmers' Alliance, the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Union, the Nonpartisan League, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, is included in a scholarly volume on *Marketing Agricultural Products*, by Benjamin H. Hibbard (New York, 1921. 389 p.).

The Farm Bureau Movement, by Orville Merton Kile (New York, 1921. 282 p.), is the title of a study issued with the two-

fold purpose of presenting to non-agricultural groups interested in the farm bureau movement "a better understanding of its background, origin, structure and purpose," and to put before the members themselves an analysis of the strong and weak points in the organization, with a view to avoiding mistakes similar to those which "have wrought the ruin of other highly promising agricultural organizations." The book is not primarily a history, but it embodies considerable historical material, which for the most part has been culled from easily accessible secondary works. The value of the work lies in its well-organized account of the American Farm Bureau Federation and its present problems.

"Environment in the History of American Agriculture" is the title of a suggestive article by Albert Perry Brigham in the *Journal of Geography* for February.

The Indiana Historical Commission has issued as number 14 of its *Bulletins* a pamphlet entitled *Historical Markers in Indiana* [*Preliminary Announcement*] (1921. 56 p.), which lists by counties all known historical markers in that state. It appears that in twenty-nine counties there are none at all. That the bulletin "will do much toward arousing an interest throughout the state in the importance of marking other sites and spots before their exact location is lost to the knowledge of this generation," is the commendable hope of Dr. John W. Oliver, director of the commission.

"Kinds of Materials to be Preserved for Historical Purposes," by Esther U. McNitt, and "The Local Library—A Center for Historical Material," by William J. Hamilton, are the titles of two interesting papers included in the *Proceedings* of the third annual conference on Indiana history, published as number 15 of the *Bulletins* of the Indiana Historical Commission (1922. 157 p.). This conference was held in December, 1921, under the auspices of the Society of Indiana Pioneers, the Indiana Historical Society, and the Indiana Historical Commission.

The *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*, published monthly by the Detroit Public Library, made its first appearance in January, 1922. The initial number is devoted to "Henry R. School-

craft," and consists of extracts from his "Personal Memoirs" and a few documents, presumably from the Burton Collection.

Dr. Joseph Schafer's study, "Documenting Local History," in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December, should be of interest to readers of his article in this volume (see *ante*, p. 3-20). It is an essay on the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, which illustrates the possible results of intensive research in local history. The number also includes an account of "The Services and Collections of Lyman Copeland Draper," by Louise Phelps Kellogg.

"Letters from the West in 1845," a series written by Stephen H. Hayes on a trip from Maine to Iowa and back in the summer of 1845, are published in the January number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. In the same issue is the third of the valuable studies of the "Internal Grain Trade of the United States 1860-1890," by Louis B. Schmidt.

A well-written article on "Old Fort Atkinson," by Bruce E. Mahan, in the *Palimpsest* for November, is of special interest to Minnesota readers for the accounts of the trip of the cavalcade of dragoons from Fort Atkinson to Traverse des Sioux in June, 1845, and of the removal of the Winnebago Indians, three years later, from northeastern Iowa to the mouth of the Watab River. The story of the "Moving of the Winnebago" is elaborated by Mr. Mahan in the February *Palimpsest*. In describing "The Way to Iowa," the same author discusses, in the October issue, the routes followed by emigrants to the West in 1840.

According to the January *Missouri Historical Review*, the State Historical Society of Missouri "ranks second in the United States in active membership compared with all state historical societies." Its active paid membership, 1,589 on January 1, 1922, represents a net gain of 579 members or 57 per cent in one year. "The true enlightened Missourian," writes the editor, "loves Missouri and her history and realizes that only thru a central historical agency can that history be disseminated."

The Louisiana Historical Society has received a gift of fifteen thousand dollars conditioned upon the use of the money "for the

preservation, arrangement, indexing and cataloging of the archives of Louisiana, now in the custody of the Louisiana Historical Society, covering the French and Spanish periods and the territorial government under the United States." A gift of this kind may lack the visible appeal of a monument carved from stone, but in many respects it is a more practical service to the history of a state, for it facilitates research in original records and thus contributes to the true understanding of the past of the commonwealth.

South Dakota Geography and History Outlines, with an Appendix on Indian Treaties and Wars, by L. P. McCain (1922. 40 p.), is a pamphlet intended for the use of students. Among the miscellaneous subjects which are outlined is the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, for which the author mentions four causes: "Chicanery in the making of the Traverse de Sioux [*sic*] and Mendota treaties," "deferred payments to the Indians," "the sinister work of the copperheads," and "Little Crow's ambition." Mr. McCain has evidently overlooked the testimony of Dr. Stephen R. Riggs who wrote, "They [*the Sioux*] were undoubtedly instigated by the devil."

A valuable contribution to the early history of the Red River country is made by L. A. Prud'homme in an article entitled "L'abbé Joseph Sévère Nicholas Dumoulin, Missionnaire à la Rivière Rouge," published in the November and January numbers of the *Revue Canadienne* of Montreal.

Under the title of "Reminiscences of an H. B. C. Fur Trade Factor," an interesting series of articles by H. V. Moberly is appearing in the *Beaver*, a monthly publication of the Hudson's Bay Company, beginning in October and reaching its thirteenth chapter in the March number. Rich with picturesque incident, the articles throw much light on phases of the Hudson's Bay Company's trade in the Canadian Northwest to the fifties. Almost every issue of the *Beaver* contains interesting historical articles. Among them may be noted "Fort Langley, Historic H. B. C. Post in British Columbia," by F. W. Howay, in the November number; "Women of H. B. C.," an account dealing with the period from 1850 to 1875, by William C. King, in the January

number; and the first installment of a study of "La Verendrye — Exploring in the Name of New France from Trois Rivières to the Country of the Mandans," by D. C. Harvey, in the March number.

Amusing and colorful, a compound of gossip, anecdote, and local history, the *Reminiscences of a Raconteur between the '40s and the '20s*, by George H. Ham (Toronto, 1921. 330 p.), is of special interest for its impressionistic sketches of life in Winnipeg after 1875.

A brief note on the "Roller Mill in the United States," prepared by Bertha L. Heilbron, research assistant of the Minnesota Historical Society, is printed in the *Ninth Annual Report* of the Waterloo Historical Society (Kitchener, Ontario, 1921. 194 p.). An interesting field of activity for local historical societies is pointed out in a paper in the same publication on "Waterloo County Newspapers," by W. H. Breithaupt. The author states that "the Waterloo Historical Society's collection of County Newspapers is probably the largest collection of such papers in Canada."

The Family Memory Book is the title given to a loose-leaf scrapbook devised by the Mohn Printing Company of Northfield, Minnesota. It offers a convenient method of recording biographical and genealogical information which, if not recorded, soon becomes very elusive.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

An interesting series of "Historical Sketches of Minnesota" is being published in the *Minneapolis Journal*, the first one appearing in the issue for January 11. It includes articles dealing with early discovery and exploration, the Indians, the state's economic progress, and interesting items of political, social, and military history. The sketches, already more than fifty in number, are based in the main on material in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. Beginning with the issue of February 2, the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska reprints one item of this series each week. A letter from Captain Fred A. Bill,

printed in the *Journal* on January 16, points out inaccuracies in statements regarding the date of arrival of the "Virginia at Fort St. Anthony in 1823." Incidentally Captain Bill pays his respects to the explorer Beltrami, whom he characterizes as "a versatile, courageous and venturesome cuss," but absolutely unreliable as to dates. Mr. C. H. Beaulieu writes a letter on the word "Itasca," which is printed in the *Journal* of February 19.

In an article on "The Advent of the White Men in Minnesota," contributed to the October number of the *Western Magazine* by Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr., the history of the Minnesota region during the two centuries preceding statehood is briefly outlined. In the same magazine for December Mr. Babcock describes the "Sioux Outbreak of 1857 and 1862."

Mrs. Ida Sexton Searles has issued a series of four little booklets, *Legend of St. Anthony Falls*, *Legend of the Moccasin Flower*, *Legend of the Water Lily*, and *Nopa, Legend of Shadow-Falls*, in which are presented in verse, after the manner of Longfellow, four old Indian legends of local interest. In an account of the legends, as recited by Mrs. Searles before a group of Minneapolis and St. Paul women, the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 2 states that they were originally obtained from Indians at Faribault, Cloquet, and Carlton.

The authenticity of the Kensington rune stone appears to be accepted by Dr. Benjamin Sulte in a brief chapter, "Au Mississippi en 1362," included in volume 7 of his *Mélanges Historiques* (Montreal, 1921. 163 p.), a collection of miscellaneous historical papers.

Letters written by Alpheus Fuller, who came to Minnesota in 1848, and by several of his brothers and sisters who followed him, now in the possession of Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul, are the basis for an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of January 29. Passages describing pioneer conditions in St. Paul and other parts of the state are quoted.

A letter in the possession of Mr. H. N. Doyle of Alexandria, written from Watertown on August 24, 1862, by his mother's sister and telling of the writer's flight from the Indians during

the Sioux Outbreak, is published in the *Alexandria Citizen News* for December 1.

Twenty-one surviving members of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry were present at the thirty-seventh annual reunion of the regimental association on September 7. In the published *Secretary's Report* (15 p.) is an historical sketch of the regiment's reunions since 1870, written by the daughter of Colonel Hans Mattson, Mrs. Luth Jaeger.

"I Seek and Find the Mississippi's Real Source," is the challenging title of a chapter in *News Hunting on Three Continents*, by Julius Chambers (New York, 1921. 405 p.). The author, a New York newspaper reporter not yet twenty-two years old, was informed by his physician in March, 1872, that if he wanted to live he must "spend three months . . . roughing it and sleeping under the stars." His interest having been aroused in explorations at the source of the Mississippi River, he decided that, if he must sleep under the stars, "it shall be in the Itasca wilderness, practically unexplored." He arranged to send a series of descriptive letters to James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Herald*, and in May, 1872, he arrived in Minnesota. Accompanied by a guide, Henri Beaulieu, he reached Lake Itasca, discovered the creek which now bears his name, and, passing through it in his canoe, floated out upon the waters of Elk Lake on June 10, 1872. To the *Herald* he wrote, "Here, then, is the source of the longest river in the world." In the chapter of his book already referred to he tells of his feelings upon entering Elk Lake in 1872: "I was wonderstricken. So was Beaulieu, who had not heard of it. It was a body of water obviously never seen by Schoolcraft, who did not enter the western arm of this three-pronged lake. Nor is this reservoir mentioned by Nicollet, making the most liberal interpretation of his language." But Jacob V. Brower, the authority on the subject, concluded, after thorough research, that Elk Lake was an arm of Itasca at the time of Nicollet's explorations in 1836. Brower considered Chambers the first to discover the lake after its separation from Itasca and the first to discover the connecting stream, named by him Chambers' Creek. He did not consider Elk Lake the ultimate

source of the Mississippi, however. That designation he gave to Hernando De Soto Lake, the waters of which, flowing through the Nicollet lakes, enter the end of the west arm of Lake Itasca. That Chambers, who started on a trip to the mouth of the Mississippi after leaving Elk Lake, has the honor of being the first man to have traveled the entire length of the great river, seems unquestionable. It should be added that Chambers died in 1920, before his book was published.

Papers relating to the activities in Congress of Cyrus Aldrich, "second member of the federal house of representatives from Minneapolis," now in the possession of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Aldrich of Minneapolis, are described in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 9.

Some reminiscences of Mrs. Luth Jaeger, a daughter of Colonel Hans Mattson, are reprinted in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 8 from a jubilee edition of the *Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter*, a Chicago weekly founded by Mrs. Jaeger's father. After being dissuaded by her father from entering the newspaper profession, Mrs. Jaeger enrolled at the University of Minnesota, the first woman student of Scandinavian blood to enter that institution.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry B. Whipple, first Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, pioneer missionary to the Indians, and founder of Shattuck School, St. Mary's Hall, Seabury Divinity School, and the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, all of Faribault, was observed at that place on February 15. A brief sketch of the life and work of Bishop Whipple is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 19.

The history of transportation in Minnesota appears to be a subject of perennial interest to newspaper readers. A special edition of the *Daily Journal Press* of St. Cloud, issued on November 14 in celebration of the completion of the new paved road from St. Paul to St. Cloud, contains a sketch of the history of transportation in that vicinity and reminiscences of pioneers on early methods of travel. An account of the first automobile trip made from Chicago to Minneapolis in July, 1902, based on a log book kept by the driver, Mr. Harry E. Wilcox, appears in the

Minneapolis Tribune for January 29. In its issue of February 5, the same paper publishes pictures of three early types of automobiles. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 19 contains a sketch of the evolution of the locomotive, illustrated with pictures of two of the earliest and one of the most recent models. The first locomotive operated in Minnesota, the "William Crooks," was pressed into service at a unique ceremony in celebration of the opening of the elevated tracks leading into the new Union Depot in St. Paul, accounts of which appear in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 21 and 22 and the *Pioneer Press* for November 20 and 22. Reminiscences of horse cars, cable lines, and the first electric cars were exchanged by members of the Veteran Employee's Club, an organization of employees of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company who have been in the service at least twenty-five years, at its meeting in Minneapolis on October 11. Notices of the meeting and accounts of the organization appear in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 7 and the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 9. Another article dealing with the changes in street car service in St. Paul which have been witnessed during thirty-seven years by Mr. Daniel Lawler appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 27. The same paper, in its issue for October 2, contains an article, illustrated with reproductions of railroad coupons of early days, on the changes which have been made in railroad tickets in order to eliminate cheating.

Installments of the "Life and Adventures of Capt. Stephen B. Hanks," which Captain Fred A. Bill is editing for the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, continue to appear each week in that paper (see *ante*, p. 88, 189). Vivid pictures of steamboat races, fires, and wrecks, storms on treacherous Lake Pepin, tornadoes and cyclones on the river, difficulties caused by low water, and the effect of conditions in the country at large upon river traffic are presented in rapid succession. Of special value is a "retrospective view of the inception and growth of the pine lumber industry" with a list of mills along the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers in 1880, published on March 25. "Recollections of the Old River" is the title of a second autobiography of an early riverman — Captain J. M. Turner of Lansing, Iowa — which has been running in the *Post* since October 1.

The death of the aged Ojibway, "Ga-Be-Nah-Gewn-Wonce," generally known as "Wrinkled Meat," on February 7, 1922, at Cass Lake, evoked considerable discussion as to his career and especially his reputed age of 137 years. Biographical notices appear in Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers for February 8. In the *North Woods* for March is a sketch, "Modern Methusala, 137, Passes Away at Cass Lake, Minnesota," by Otto L. Anderson. Mr. Ransom J. Powell is quoted in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 15 as asserting that the Indian was not 137, but only 88 years old, according to Indian census records. Mr. C. H. Beaulieu, in a communication printed in the February 24 number of the same newspaper, takes issue with Mr. Powell.

Two notebooks kept by an illiterate fur-trader on the Minnesota frontier in the thirties and now preserved in the manuscript collection of the Minnesota Historical Society furnish the idea for a feature story with the title, "If the Whole World Forgot Its A B C's," in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 26. Among several illustrations is a reproduction of one page of the fur-trade record with its curious hieroglyphic signs.

The "Original Contract for Cutting Timber — Made Between the Indians and Henry H. Sibley and Co. in 1837," is printed in the December number of the *North Woods*. The document is in the Minnesota Historical Society's collection of Sibley Papers.

An interesting illustrated article entitled "Dairy Chiefs Have Done Big 'Bit' to Boost Minnesota's Welfare," by Charles F. Collisson, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 2, reviews the development of the dairying industry in the state and the services of the state dairy and food commissioners. The author quotes liberally from the writings of Theophilus L. Haecker, professor emeritus of dairy husbandry in the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

The story of Cuyler Adams and the discovery and development of the Cuyuna iron range is told in the February number of the *American Magazine* in an interesting article by Neil M. Clark. Liberal quotations from it largely make up the article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 29 which bears the alliterative

title, "Faith in Cavorting Compass Needle Led Cuyler Adams to Discover Cuyuna Range."

The development of the iron industry in Minnesota is discussed in an address entitled "Iron Industry, from Standpoint of the Miner," by Earl H. Hunner, general manager of the M. A. Hanna and Company iron mines in Minnesota and Michigan, published as an advertisement in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 1.

"In 1881 there was no such thing as a trained nurse in the state of Minnesota," writes Dr. C. Eugene Riggs in an article entitled "Minnesota Medicine in the Making: Personal Reminiscences," in *Minnesota Medicine* for October. Dr. Riggs traces in interesting fashion the development of the medical profession since 1881, when he came as a young physician to St. Paul. The article has been reprinted as a pamphlet (24 p.).

An interesting history of the Minnesota State Board of Health from its organization in 1872 to 1901 appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for March 12 under the misleading title "Business Men 50 Years Ago Suffered from Overwork, State Records Show."

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

In the *Proceedings* of the sixteenth annual conference of historical societies, reported by John C. Parish (Washington, 1921. 28 p.), are published two important papers by Karl Singewald and Albert E. McKinley on the subject of "Progress in the Collection of War Records by State War History Organizations."

The Minnesota War Records Commission continues with the preparation of a volume on Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. A large portion of this work is now in press. The rosters of the Minnesota volunteer regiments are finished, and the commission is completing the rosters of Minnesotans in other branches of the service and preparing the historical narrative. Material for the last-named rosters was obtained in the course of a thoroughgoing search, recently completed, of the records of the war and navy depart-

ments, which show that over 3,600 Minnesotans, at one time or another during the period covered, 1898 to 1902, served in the army, navy, marine corps, or volunteer organizations other than those furnished in the name of the state. It appears also that certain units—such as the Third United States Infantry, Company G of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, and the Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry—included considerable numbers of Minnesotans; and for this and other reasons the commission has made transcripts of war department records relating to the history of these units during the period under study.

The commission recently acquired the custody of two important files of World War history material: one, from the state auditor, consisting of original records of the farm crop and labor census of 1917-18; and the other, from the adjutant general of the state, consisting of photostatic copies of all the Minnesota draft induction lists, the originals of which are filed in the government archives at Washington.

An early decision of the Hennepin County War Records Committee not to attempt the publication of a county war history has made it possible for that body to devote its entire efforts to the building up of a county war records collection which will furnish unusually complete and authoritative information with respect, particularly, to the war services of individuals. Items in the committee's file of some 24,000 military service records compiled from official sources are now being compared with records in a corresponding, though less extensive, file of Hennepin County service men's own written statements in the office of the state commission, and variations or additional data are being recorded on the former, or official, records. The committee is also reproducing for its own files the state commission's photostatic copies of the Hennepin County draft registration and induction lists. A few additions have been made to the gold star roll; the list of nurses and other welfare workers now numbers over six hundred names; and a special canvass of local civilian war leaders is in progress.

Following recommendations made by the chairman, Mr. William E. Culkin, in his annual report for the year 1921, the St. Louis County branch of the Minnesota War Records Commission has modified its original plan for publishing a comprehensive county war history in one volume and has decided simply to continue the work of collecting the county war records "with a view to the preservation of said records for public use and the publication for free distribution of such portions thereof as shall be deemed advisable." If the chairman's recommendations are followed in detail, the committee will publish a volume containing portraits and biographies of those who lost their lives in the service and, possibly, a roster of all who served. A small volume of personal narratives may also be issued, depending upon the cost. In the meantime the collection of material covering all phases of the general subject goes forward.

Completion of the roster of local service men to be included in the Ramsey County War Records Committee's projected county war history is delayed pending the receipt by the state commission of official statements of the services of army officers, which, it is expected, will be furnished by the war department in the near future. For some months the committee has been depending entirely upon the voluntary efforts of its officers and others, keeping its funds intact for use when the time is ripe for publication. Appeals for additional local war history material continue to meet with occasional response: Mr. Swen Bernard of St. Paul, for example, has presented a noteworthy collection of war letters, photographs, and other personal records which he gathered at the expense of much time and effort among friends and acquaintances.

The Rice County War Records Committee, having undertaken and persisted in the carrying out of an exceptionally broad program, is one of the few committees in the rural counties which still continue active. Under the leadership of Mr. Frank M. Kaisersatt of Faribault, who is a member of the state commission, the committee has renewed its efforts to complete a collection which now includes, among other things, photographs in triplicate of some seven hundred of the local service men. An account of the work of the committee from the beginning, to-

gether with bits of local war history, appears in the "Armistice Day Edition" of the *Faribault Daily News*, published on November 8.

Memorials in honor of members who saw service in the World War have been unveiled in the Church of the Redeemer, the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and in St. John's Episcopal Church of St. Paul, according to reports in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 16 and November 6, and in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 24.

"D. A. R. Shaft Will Honor Ramsey County Heroes of World War" is the title of a brief article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* in which are discussed the plans of the St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for honoring, with a shaft of native granite to be erected in Shadow Falls Park, the service men and women of the county. A four-page leaflet has been issued containing a sketch of the proposed memorial.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Plans of the Northern Minnesota Historical Society, which was organized on June 20, 1921, at Bemidji, are discussed under the caption "Historical Society to Preserve Old Papers," in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* for November 26. A considerable collection of Beltrami County newspapers, preserved by Mrs. L. H. Bailey of Bemidji, has become the property of the new society and is apparently to be kept in the Bemidji Public Library.

That interest in local history is growing is evident in the columns of newspapers published in the smaller Minnesota towns. An account of the birth and infancy of Morris, based upon information published in 1876 in *Frontier Business*, the city's pioneer newspaper, appears in the *Morris Tribune* for November 4. Walter Stone Pardee compares the Monticello of 1877 with that of 1921 in the *Monticello Times* for November 3. The first two articles of a series entitled "Early Days in Le Sueur," by Bertha L. Heilbron, are published in the issues of the *Le Sueur Herald* for March 22 and 29. The *Mankato Free Press* for Octo-

ber 29 prints an address delivered before the Men's Club of St. John's Episcopal Church by H. C. Hotaling, in which he recalls "boyhood days that were coupled with the early history of the church." Beginning on December 30, the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton publishes regularly under the heading "Six Decades Ago in Blue Earth County" extracts from the Minnesota Historical Society's file of old Mankato newspapers which illustrate conditions in the sixties. The *Murdock Leader* also prints, somewhat irregularly, a column of "News Twenty Years Ago."

Many interesting items of local history are included in an article on the Caleff family of Bluff Landing or Nininger, by John H. Case, which appears in the *Hastings Gazette* for December 30. In the issue of October 21 is published a biographical sketch of Irving Todd, for fifty-five years the editor of the paper.

"En Pioneer" is the title of a brief sketch in volume 14, number 9 of *Nordmandsforbundet* dealing with the career of Vegger Gulbrandsen, a Norwegian pioneer who came to Minnesota in 1856. Mr. Gulbrandsen amplifies and translates this sketch of himself in a letter printed in the *Albert Lea Community Magazine* for February under the title, "First Settlers in Freeborn County."

The fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the building of Christ Episcopal Church of Red Wing was observed on December 18 and 19 with special services and a parish reunion. *An Historical Sketch of Christ Church Parish, Red Wing, Minnesota, From Its Organization in 1858 to 1921* (64 p.), issued in commemoration of the event, includes pictures of the old church built in 1859, of the present building erected in 1871, and of all the clergymen who have served as rectors. Historical sketches of the church and accounts of its semicentennial celebration appear in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for December 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the same paper's weekly edition for December 21, the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 11, and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 27.

An interesting feature of the Stevens County Memorial Armory at Morris, which was dedicated on November 10, is the collec-

tion of relics of the World War which was installed by the local war records committee. This collection consists of articles of military equipment, service badges, war posters, pictures, pamphlets, and other items. The inclusion of Morris newspaper files running back to the first newspaper printed in that city—in 1876—adds to the general value of the collection and suggests a way in which all local historical museums in Minnesota could help to preserve records which are of importance not only to the locality but to the state at large. At the dedication exercises an address was delivered by Governor J. A. O. Preus and an historical paper on “Morris Fifty Years Ago” was read by Chief Justice Calvin Brown. The organization of a Stevens County historical society has been undertaken by a group of interested persons and in November a constitution essentially like that published in the present number of the BULLETIN was adopted and officers were elected. Stevens County offers excellent opportunities for local history activity and it is to be hoped that the new organization will stimulate historical interest throughout the county and achieve the purposes for which it was founded.

The history of the Farmers' Alliance and of the Nonpartisan League in Otter Tail County is the subject of an article by Elmer E. Adams in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for February 27 and 28. “Otter Tail's Only Lynching” is described by the same author in the *Journal* for March 11.

An illustrated article, by Amy R. Enerson, on the pipestone quarry region of southwestern Minnesota, which includes a description of its geography, brief mention of early explorations, and an account of some of the Indian legends connected with the vicinity, is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 20.

The First Visit to the Head of the Lakes of Jay Cooke in 1867 is the subject of a leaflet issued by the American Exchange National Bank of Duluth (7 p.). It contains reminiscences by George M. Smith, who as a boy conveyed Cooke in a boat from Superior up the shore of the bay to Duluth and back. The dedication of a statue of Jay Cooke at Duluth on October 15 was the occasion for considerable newspaper discussion of the

part played by the famous financier in Minnesota affairs. In the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 13 and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 16 are articles on the subject, the latter accompanied by illustrations. An address by Howard Elliott which was delivered at the dedication exercises has appeared in pamphlet form with the title *Jay Cooke, Duluth, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company* (15 p.).

The Hibbing Daily News and the Mesaba Ore for October 1 is a "Grand Opening and Historical Edition" (88 p.), issued in celebration of the completion of the "moving of Hibbing" and the opening of the town's new business section. It contains a wealth of historical material, including biographies of pioneers, brief histories of the schools, the churches, and the public library, an historical sketch of the government of the village, and the story of the "discovery of iron ore on the Mesaba Range." Of special interest is an outline of the early history of Hibbing reprinted from the *Mesaba Ore*, in which paper it was published on August 22, 1903, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the village.

A paper read by Captain Fred A. Bill at the meeting of the Read's Landing Association in Minneapolis on February 25 on "The Building of a School House" gives a brief survey of the history of Read's Landing and of education there to 1870, when the schoolhouse under discussion was built. Captain Bill's paper is published in full in the *Wabasha Herald* and the *Wabasha Standard* for March 2, and articles based upon it appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 26.

The meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association in Winona on February 22 was the occasion for an article in the *Winona Republican-Herald* of that date entitled "Old Buildings Recall Days of Winona's Youth." It records the results of a survey "by old settlers for old settlers" of historic structures in the town, including old churches, schools, hotels, business places, and residences. Photographs of Winona in 1889 and of its oldest schoolhouse and oldest church illustrate the article. The same paper in its issue for February 24 prints a letter from Mr.

Orrin F. Smith in which he takes issue with statements made regarding the oldest school.

Twin City papers recently have been publishing in their Sunday issues some interesting series of articles dealing with local historical subjects. R. D. McCord is the author of one, appearing under the general title "What's in Our Names?" in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from October 30 to January 29—a series consisting mainly of biographical sketches of individuals for whom St. Paul streets are named. Among the subjects of these interesting and well-written accounts are Pierre Parrant, Father Lucian Galtier, Louis Robert, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Harriet Bishop, Henry M. Rice, James M. Goodhue, "Waapashaw," Aaron Goodrich, Norman W. Kittson, John R. Irvine, and Lyman Dayton. Articles on St. Paul churches, some of which include historical sketches, appear in the *St. Paul Daily News* from October 30 to February 19. Short illustrated articles descriptive of St. Paul in bygone days are published in the *News* from November 20 to February 19 under the title "Do You Remember When—?" A similar series about Minneapolis appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* from January 15 to March 26.

To commemorate the passing of twenty-five years since the founding of the St. Paul Credit Men's Association, the history of that organization is outlined in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 25. A sketch of the Minneapolis Builders Exchange, occasioned by its twentieth anniversary, appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 19.

The *Minneapolis Journal* of October 4 presents an appeal made by Mr. Edwin Clark, secretary of the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association, for the "establishment of a permanent fund to finance the care and upkeep of the Godfrey House." A brief history of the house, which is the oldest in Minneapolis, is included, and pictures of it in its present and original locations appear with the article.

A letter dated June 15, 1858, and supposedly written by G. W. Magee, in which the writer gives his impressions of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, was recently discovered in an old residence in Waterloo, New York. It is written on a letterhead bearing an

early woodcut of St. Anthony. A reproduction of the cut in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 2 is accompanied by quotations from the letter.

Changes in the names of Minneapolis streets furnish the theme for an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 22, based upon an 1855 official map of the city.

A sketchy article on the sheriffs of Hennepin County in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 6 is illustrated with photographs of eighteen of the twenty-two men who have served in that capacity.

Sections of a report analyzing the growth and development of government in Minneapolis, prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, are published in the *Members Bulletin* of the association in five installments, beginning with the issue of February 13. The first gives a brief outline of the governmental history of Minneapolis; this is followed by an analysis of the seven charters which have been proposed since 1898; the third and fourth installments deal with the changes which have taken place in the government of Minneapolis since 1872; and in the fifth the present city government is discussed. The *Minneapolis Tribune* reprints the second and third installments in its issues of February 23 and March 1.

The first page of a "copy of a long defunct newspaper," the *Minneapolis Evening News* for June 20, 1871, is reproduced with an article about its contents in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 30. Another early Minneapolis publication, the city directory for 1867, furnishes the material for an article in the *Journal* of February 19. The book is erroneously classed as the city's second directory, when, in fact, two earlier volumes were published.

How the tide of commercial expansion has caused the business section of Minneapolis to enlarge at the expense of a succession of exclusive residential districts is the subject of an interesting article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 5.

History of the First Swedish Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Fifty Years 1871-1921 (Minneapolis, 1921. 87 p.) is the title of an unusually good congregational history.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Thomas B. Walker, describing his contributions to the cultural and industrial development of Minneapolis during his sixty years of residence there, is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 1. Brief biographical sketches of Mr. John M. Hazen, a resident of Minnesota since 1858 and of Minneapolis since 1871, and of Dr. James Hosmer, author, historian, and first librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, appear in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 2 and January 29.

A contribution to the cultural history of Minneapolis is made by Frank A. Carle in an article published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for December 4 in which the benefactions of Clinton Morrison and Mrs. Ethel Morrison Van Derlip to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts are appreciatively reviewed. A portrait of Mrs. Van Derlip, who died on November 21, accompanies the article.

The twentieth anniversary of the establishment by George D. Dayton of the firm in Minneapolis which bears his name is the occasion for articles in the *Minneapolis Journal* and the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 5. The former quotes Mr. Dayton extensively on the subject of the "First Big Venture 'Beyond Seventh' Made 20 Years Ago." In "Twenty Years After," a twelve-page booklet issued by the Dayton Company, are portrayed early scenes in the history of Minneapolis.

A reunion of three original settlers and numerous descendants of the founders of the "Anderson Settlement" in Eden Prairie Township of Hennepin County, was held at the home of Miss Emma Anderson of Minneapolis on March 25. A brief history of the settlement appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 26.

Among the subjects dealt with by Benjamin Backnumber during the past six months in his sketches of "St. Paul Before This," which appear in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Daily News*, are the following: the Wabasha Street Bridge, November 13; a "Previous Streetcar Fare Raise" in 1877, October 2; how "Diamond Jo" obtained his nickname, October 30; Mrs. Alexander Hamilton's visit to Fort Snelling in 1838, November 27;

the "Legend of White Bear," March 12; Julius A. Truesdell, December 11; Colonel Alvaren Allen, January 15; Louis Fisher, February 12; Patrick H. Kelly, March 19; some incidents in the early political career of Cushman K. Davis, January 22; "How Davis Became Governor," December 25; the constitutional conventions of 1857, February 19; "Three Governors at Once" in 1858, March 26; and the senatorial elections of 1863 and 1865, February 5 and March 5.

Whether certain portions of old St. Paul can be restored to their former glory is a problem which is dealt with in illustrated feature articles, by Earl Christmas and Elliott Tarbell respectively, in the issues of the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 13 and February 5. The occasion for the first article, which revives memories of Third Street as the city's chief business thoroughfare, is the present plan to make it one of the chief approaches to the new Union Depot. A description of the profitable and "picturesque freight and passenger traffic" which came to St. Paul via the Mississippi River in the early days is included in the second article. Here the author points out that "St. Paul may again become port for river packets" if the proposed harbor improvements are completed.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 18 publishes an article by Jay W. Ludden on the occupation of the old House of Hope Presbyterian Church in St. Paul by the Goodwill Industries. An interesting sketch of the early history of the church is included.

Accounts of the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul are printed in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 20 and the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 19 and the fiftieth anniversary of Unity Church is noted in the *Pioneer Press* for February 25. The fiftieth anniversary of Cretin High School of St. Paul is the subject of an article in the same newspaper for November 20.

The procedure by which he secured the new commercial postal station for St. Paul is set forth by Otto N. Raths, former postmaster in that city, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 18.

The history of the old Army Building in St. Paul, once the headquarters for the Department of Dakota, is outlined in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 20.

A series of "Little Glimpses of Saint Paul's Musical History" appear weekly in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from October 16 to January 1 in connection with advertisements of the piano department of a department store. Reminiscences of four charter members of the Apollo Club, a Minneapolis musical organization which has been active since 1895, are published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 4.



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