

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

A Manual of Archive Administration Including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, *Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series*). By HILARY JENKINSON, M.A., F.S.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1922. xviii, 243, 7 p.)

With the appearance of this book the English-speaking world ceases to have occasion to blush for its reputation whenever the topic of discussion is scientific treatises on archives. Yet late as is the appearance of an adequate work of this sort in the English language, Americans, like their English brethren, cannot but feel compensation in the knowledge that even the standard continental treatise has now been superseded in point of comprehensiveness by Mr. Jenkinson's scientific volume. Faced with a bulk of war archives which make housing, arrangement, and care impossible on the lines in use for older archives, the editors of the *British Series* of the *Economic and Social History of the World War* realized that this new archive problem must be solved if the most fruitful sources for a history of English participation in the war are to be made accessible to the economist and historian. Only a thorough knowledge of past archival problems and their solutions, however, could form the starting point for considering the new difficulties; so Mr. Jenkinson, very wisely, has devoted fully one-half of his book to a definition of archives and to a discussion of the duties of an archivist, the transmission of archives, and the most approved methods of housing, arranging, indexing, calendaring, and transcribing them. The most unqualified praise can be accorded the efficient manner in which this work has been done. No such confusion of terms as is to be found in the only American work of note on the subject can be detected in this volume. To give effect to his statements, Mr. Jenkinson gives examples from the great British depository of archives, the Public Record Office; and, incidentally, students of English history will find here a very succinct and

convenient outline of the development of legislative, judicial, and administrative departments in England, which is used to illustrate the methods by which certain archives to be found in one department began their existence with another.

Part 3 of the work is devoted to "Modern Archives"; part 4 to "Archive Making." The former considers the principles on which destruction may proceed. The conclusion is reached that no destruction may occur, except in word for word duplicates, once the documents have left the organization whose business files they have constituted. Thus, then, is part 3 linked with part 4, for archives of the present and of the past definitely partake of "archive quality" and so cannot be destroyed, however great the bulk; but documents that are now business files and that, in the course of time, will become archives, may be sorted and diminished in amount before reaching the hands of the archivist. An office conducted along scientific lines would naturally do this anyway if time and adequate labor could be had for the purpose; for the sole aim of keeping such a body of records is "that the Administrator, called upon to take up any piece of business, may not be dependent on his memory, but find a summary of all that has been done on this matter in his files." All documents not serving this end may be discarded. The point stressed, however, is that the office administration *alone* is capable of selecting those documents which no longer serve its purpose. When the documents have been turned over to the archivist, the period of selection is past.

Part 5 deals with "War Archives," toward which the entire discussion has been tending. These may, in a sense, be termed archives of the future, and, as such, reduced in bulk by their respective administrators. Some practical suggestions for accomplishing this result are given, like the destruction of duplicate letters and carbon copies where one copy will serve the purpose. As the first step in disposing of such an enormous bulk of material as these war records, a summary survey and listing of war organizations and their records should be made.

Many useful appendixes occupy the fifty pages preceding the index. Among them may be noted a specimen arrangement of archives; sketches of containers for documents; examples of

rules for an archive repairing department; a "Sketch for a Bibliography of Archive Science"; a conspectus of the divisions of administrations and archives, public and private, in England; and rules for transcribing.

When the United States government shall have come to the realization that it alone of all the great countries of the world has made no adequate provision for the centralization of its archives under scientific archival care and that private enterprise alone is responsible for practically all the printed or typed guides, inventories, calendars, and transcripts that have been made,—then, and then only, can we hope for a scientific treatise on archives, illustrated by American examples, similar to this most excellent British work.

GRACE L. NUTE

Reminiscences of Newcastle, Iowa, 1848; A History of the Founding of Webster City, Iowa. Narrated by SARAH BREWER-BONEBRIGHT; written by her daughter HARRIET BONEBRIGHT-CLOSZ. (Des Moines, Historical Department of Iowa, 1921. xvii, 307 p. Illustrations.)

It is somewhat unusual for a book of this character to be so well organized and so well written. The narrator is telling the story of her girlhood experiences, its hardships and pleasures, with an attention to detail which is the more remarkable because of the lapse of years. She states frankly that she makes "no claim for absolute accuracy in dates" and thereby disarms a kind of criticism which is frequently made against the writer of reminiscences.

The value of the book lies in its plain, straightforward account of the process of building a new home in the wilderness on the Iowa frontier, just what was being done in Minnesota during the same period. There was the log cabin to be built, food to be secured by rifle or by hook and line, furniture for the home to be provided, and a crop to be put in. One marvels at the amount of labor necessary on the part of every member of the household in order to sustain life, and especially the grinding toil of the women in their efforts to make a home. Life in a one-room partly-floored cabin with flies settling in such swarms upon

the food at the table that one person is kept busy with a "shooer," or blackening the rings of drying pumpkin at night; with clouds of mosquitoes making necessary the constant use of a smudge pot; and with other pests such as mice, vermin, and an occasional pole cat, is pictured for the reader in all its stern reality.

Chapter follows chapter in logical sequence from the account of the migration by oxcart from Indiana through the settlement in the new location, the platting of the town, and the offering of inducements to draw settlers to the community. The five appendixes contain a biographical sketch of Wilson Brewer, father of the narrator; recollections of Major Brassfield's account of the murder by Henry Lott of a part of Inkpaduta's band; and some poems by Mrs. Harriet Bonebright-Closz.

The book is illustrated profusely with drawings of pioneer implements and utensils, apparently sketched from the objects themselves, and thus of great interest to the student of pioneer conditions. The volume is well bound, printed on good paper, and supplied with a table of contents and list of illustrations.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK, JR.

City Charter Making in Minnesota (Bureau for Research in Government of the University of Minnesota, *Publications*, no. 1). By WILLIAM ANDERSON, PH.D., Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Bureau. With a foreword by CEPHAS D. ALLIN. (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, 1922. ix, 198 p.)

The primary purpose of this book is to assemble in compact form "all the information which may be found necessary to the intelligent drafting, adoption, and amendment of home rule charters in Minnesota." The volume is reviewed in these pages because the author devotes an introductory chapter to an historical survey of the "Development of City Government in Minnesota." Not only does this account add to the value of the chapters which follow on the practical problems of present-day charter-making, but it makes a real contribution to Minnesota history. Attention is first directed to the growth of Minnesota cities from 1850 to 1920. The beginnings of local government

in Minnesota are then discussed. The incorporation in 1854 of St. Paul and Stillwater as cities is mentioned. "In 1855 the town of Henderson, the home of the industrious J. R. Brown, received the first town charter to be conferred on any community in Minnesota west of the Mississippi." The demand for town charters increased tremendously in the "boom" period before the panic of 1857. The land speculators who promoted the towns and cities, writes the author, "were interested primarily in enriching themselves from the development of sites for future cities." This business was almost ended by the panic. The problem of rural local government remained and as settlers poured in after 1854 it became serious. "By 1857," writes the author, "the counties had been much reduced in size and increased in number to meet the needs of these people for local government, but the counties were too large, after all, and their organization not adapted for purely local purposes. The people needed a township system, and it was such a system to which most of them, coming from New England, New York, and the Old Northwest, were accustomed." The upshot of the matter was the enactment in 1858 of the "first general laws for establishing a general system of town or township government." The law was "materially changed by the second legislature."

After dealing with these beginnings the author traces the development of city government down to 1921. Considerable attention is given to "the constitution and local government," "special legislation," the general incorporation law of 1870, the general village law of 1875, the home rule amendment of 1896 and 1898, and the home rule enabling acts. The author states that sixty-five out of ninety-two cities in the state have adopted home rule. The rest of the book deals with state control over cities and villages, present government of Minnesota villages and cities, procedure for making and amending home rule charters, and principles and problems of charter-making. Appendix I consists of a "model charter for Minnesota cities."

THEODORE C. BLEGEN

A History of St. Olaf Choir. By EUGENE E. SIMPSON. (Minneapolis, Augsburg Publishing House, 1921. 188 p. Illustrations.)

The St. Olaf Choir occupies a position in the musical field of the Northwest which can be compared only to that of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; and its director, Dr. F. Melius Christensen, has been accorded general recognition as one of the greatest choral conductors in America. The choir consists of students of St. Olaf College, one of the principal institutions of learning maintained by the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. Some of them are students in the college's department of music but most of them are not. They all sing for the pure love of singing and are willing to subject themselves to that thorough training and rigid discipline without which choral singing of the highest order cannot be produced. The St. Olaf Choir has frequently been called a human symphony orchestra and its singing has been compared to that of the Vatican Choir.

The development which has brought about this organization is not a long but a very interesting story. It is all told in a very entertaining way in this volume by Mr. Simpson. Although the history in the main is that of the choir it also deals with two institutions which have fostered the choir, St. Olaf College and St. John's Lutheran Church of Northfield. The college was founded as St. Olaf School in 1874 by the Reverend Bernt J. Muus, a pioneer Norwegian clergyman. The school began instruction in two old public school buildings purchased from the city of Northfield. The school also served as a house of worship for the Norwegians of Northfield and vicinity.

No effort will be made in this review to trace the gradual development of the choir and the college. Suffice it to say that this development represents a no less remarkable cultural achievement than the great transformation of the University of Minnesota during the past half century. It is particularly interesting to note that this manifestation of fine musical culture has its original source in that hardy Norse race which has furnished so much of the brawn for the material development of the state.

The volume also contains the story of the life of the director of the choir, told in a most entertaining manner; has an en-

lightening chapter on "Northern Growth and Change in Lutheran Music"; gives an account of the "Genesis of the 1913 Norway Tour"; and tells about the eastern tour of 1920. It concludes with a chapter on "The Choir Training at Home."

This review may have given the impression that the choir and the college have stressed the more spectacular side of their musical efforts. I hasten to assure the reader that modesty is characteristic of the attitude assumed by the St. Olaf College leaders. I may support this assertion by the following quotation from a brief preface by Dr. L. W. Boe, the president of the college:

St. Olaf College has for many years sought to cultivate the art of music. It has done so, not so much from an artistic standpoint as to find a beautiful and adequate means of expressing the spiritual life of the student body, whose ancestry, almost without exception, comes from the mountains and valleys of Norway. Added to this heritage are the life and experiences of pioneer days in this country, days that now are over.

Thru the Choir especially, an attempt has also been made to bring out the wealth of hymnology and song of the Lutheran Church, discovering in this way to our day the common heritage given to us by ages past.

CARL G. O. HANSEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The additions to the active membership during the six months ending September 30, 1922, numbered 151. The names of these new members, grouped by counties, are as follows:

ANOKA: Roe Chase and J. Clemens Erlander of Anoka.

BECKER: Reverend Anders K. Voss of Detroit.

BELTRAMI: Homer C. Baer of Bemidji.

BLUE EARTH: George J. Miller of Mankato.

BROWN: Jacob Liesenfeld of Comfrey and Louis A. Fritsche of New Ulm.

CARVER: Oswald Rosenwald of Norwood.

CROW WING: Joseph H. Davison and George D. La Bar of Brainerd, and Alfred J. Crone of Deerwood.

DAKOTA: Winslow M. Brackett of Farmington and William E. Scott of South St. Paul.

FARIBAULT: Oliver J. Clark and W. E. C. Ross of Blue Earth.

FILLMORE: George H. Haven of Chatfield.

FREEBORN: Jonas R. Nannestad of Albert Lea.

GOODHUE: Henry M. Halvorson of Wanamingo.

HENNEPIN: Mrs. John M. Tirrell of Excelsior; and Louis J. Ahlstrom, Jr., Mrs. Clarence W. Alvord, Carlos Avery, Edgar A. Barry, Dr. Arthur E. Benjamin, Eugene N. Best, Christian A. Bossen, Anna P. Brezler, Fred B. Chute, Alfred J. Dean, Mrs. Alfred J. Dean, Victor E. Elving, George H. Elwell, Mrs. Cassius M. Ferguson, Mrs. Ross A. Gamble, Michael J. Gill, Mrs. Rex W. Heald, Ulysses G. Herrick, Mrs. Gertrude B. Howe, Elizabeth Jackson, John Jager, Charles F. Keyes, Joseph R. Kingman, Mrs. Clarkson Lindley, Mrs. Charles M. Loring, Albert S. Macmillan, John W. Nixon, Willis I. Norton, Alvah M. Olin, Reverend Richard S. Read, James A. Ridgway, Dr. Carl M. Roan, David F. Simpson, Mrs. Edward A. Strong, Albert C. Swift, Louis A. Tohill, Ell Torrance, Silas H. Towler, Andreas Ueland, John R. Van Derlip, Thomas F. Wallace, Charles

M. Way, Mrs. William F. Webster, Alice E. Whitmore, Theodore Wirth, and Ary E. Zonne of Minneapolis.

HOUSTON: Francis A. Duxbury of Caledonia.

ITASCA: George B. Aiton of Grand Rapids.

JACKSON: Alton B. Cheadle of Jackson.

KANABEC: Peter S. Olson of Mora.

LAC QUI PARLE: Harry Gulbrandson of Boyd.

LE SUEUR: May W. Smith of Elysian.

LYON: M. J. Moorse of Minneota.

MCLEOD: Luther W. Gilbert and Lawrence W. Marshall of Glencoe, and Mrs. Harry White of Hutchinson.

MILLE LACS: Richard Hamer of Milaca and Harry D. Ayer of Onamia.

OLMSTED: Dr. William P. Finney and Dr. Edward S. Judd of Rochester.

OTTER TAIL: Daniel Flynn of Perham.

RAMSEY: John O. Christianson, Melvin J. Doherty, James M. Drew, Arthur B. Driscoll, Charles W. Eddy, Charles Ffolliott, Mrs. Theodore A. Foque, Mrs. Lillian C. Goodenow, Theophilus L. Haecker, Jule M. Hannaford, George H. Hutchinson, Herbert P. Keller, Richard L. Kennedy, Charles J. Moos, Charles Murray, James Nankivell, Arthur E. Nelson, Mrs. Boyd Nixon, Clement A. Ouellette, Gale W. Perry, Walter Rasmussen, Walter F. Rosenwald, William Rowe, Mrs. Mary S. Schmidt, Charles Skooglun, Webster Wheelock, and Edwin White, all of St. Paul.

RED LAKE: William Bottineau of Plummer.

RENVILLE: Mrs. Michael J. Dowling of Olivia and Emil Thang of Sacred Heart.

RICE: Charles N. Sayles of Faribault; and Reverend William E. Griffith, Mrs. George E. Huntington, and Andrew A. Rowberg of Northfield.

ST. LOUIS: Charles E. Adams, Albert Baldwin, Mrs. Julia M. Barnes, Alexander W. Hartman, Robert Kelly, Hugh J. McClearn, Charlotte V. Miller, John S. Pardee, George Rupley, and S. Valentine Saxby of Duluth; George A. Whitman of Eveleth; and Mabel M. Parker of Gilbert.

STEARNS: Reverend Theodore C. Hudson of Paynesville; and Samuel H. Grannis, Mrs. Fred Schilplin, and Darius Steward of St. Cloud.

STEVENS: Charles B. Kloos of Donnelly.

TODD: Lawrence H. Nelson of Little Sauk.

WADENA: Bryce E. Lehman of Wadena.

WASECA: M. Isabelle Davidson and Roscoe P. Ward of Waseca.

WASHINGTON: Mrs. J. W. Daniels of Dellwood.

WILKIN: Julius Schendel of Campbell and Knute K. Peterson of Rothsay.

WINONA: Samuel L. Prentiss, Benjamin F. Stalcup, and Paul Watkins of Winona.

NONRESIDENT: Maude V. Boise of Los Angeles, Charles McC. Reeve, and Mrs. Charles McC. Reeve of Pasadena, California; Mrs. George L. Shattuck of Ames and Florence M. Schilling of New Hampton, Iowa; Reverend Wiley A. Keve of Chanute, Kansas; Lewis F. Crawford of Bismarck and W. D. Henry of Wahpeton, North Dakota; Mrs. John M. Norris of Oroville and Henrietta Oftedal of Prosser, Washington; and Petter L. Lundberg of Ullstorp, Onnestad, Sweden.

The society lost five active members by death during the six months ending September 30, 1922: Cyrus Northrop of Minneapolis, April 3; John F. Rosenwald of Madison, April 25; Edwin Clark of Minneapolis, April 28; Emma E. Vose of St. Paul, July 12; and Christopher C. Andrews of St. Paul, September 21.

Thirty additional subscribers to the society's publications were enrolled during the six months ending September 30, 1922, as follows: the public libraries of Anoka and Princeton; public schools in Atwater, Brownton, Elkton, Eveleth (the Junior and Senior high schools and the normal training department), Fairfax, Fairmont, Farmington, Hayfield, Hoffman, Jackson, Lancaster, Little Falls, Luverne, McGrath, Morristown, Mound, Ogilvie, Red Wing, Rochester, Rustad, St. James, St. Paul (Mechanic Arts High School), Ulen, and Windom; the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul; and the College of St. Teresa, Winona.

ACCESSIONS

"There is something more affecting, it seems to me, in parting with friends in the midst of this mountain region . . . than in the ordinary separations which must necessarily occur among our friends in the midst of civilization" confided Mr. Samuel R. Bond to his diary as he rode his solitary way over the dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains to join the leader of the Fisk expedition of 1862 while his teamster turned back to winter with the emigrants whom the expedition had escorted for three weary months from Fort Abercrombie across the plains and into the mountains. At the Prickly Pear River the emigrant train had encountered prospectors who had panned gold in that stream. The lure of the precious metal broke up the expedition, for most of the emigrants altered their plans and decided to remain in the mountains for the winter. Captain Fisk and his men, including the secretary of the expedition, Mr. Bond, pursued their way to Walla Walla. The original journal kept by Mr. Bond has been loaned to the society for copying by the Ipswich Historical Society of Ipswich, Massachusetts, into the custody of which Mr. Bond, who is still living, has placed his diary of 241 folio pages. It tells the story of the expedition in detail. It records the long days on the route with ox teams, nights under the stars in camps guarded by sentinels, buffalo hunts, encounters with grizzly bears, brushes with Indians, the warm hospitality tendered the emigrants at government and fur-trading posts, and many other incidents of the journey. The diary is of special Minnesota interest because many of the party were from St. Paul and its vicinity—including Pierre Bottineau, the guide of the expedition—and because descriptions are given of those parts of the state through which the party moved from St. Paul to Fort Abercrombie. Mr. Bond's official report of the expedition, published as a government document, omits much of the interesting detail and local color which are to be found in the journal.

French, German, Russian, Scandinavian, and other modern languages have been represented among the manuscripts received

by the society in the past, but it is only recently that Latin documents have been added to the collection. A letter signed by Ferdinand II, "by the grace of God chosen Emperor of the Romans, ever Augustus, and King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia," has been donated by Mr. J. Louis Billau of St. Paul. The document, which bears the date 1636, is written in the medieval Latin of the church, with abbreviations and words which might have puzzled a Cicero. Writing to the new bishop of Jaurinum, the emperor suggests in no ambiguous terms that the obligation of furnishing the dowry promised by the late bishop to the nuns of St. Clara on the event of the latter's sister entering that order, goes with the office and must be paid by the new incumbent. A unusually beautiful seal, still intact, adorns the document. A translation of the original Latin letter is printed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 3, 1922. A papal bull, issued by Pope Pius VI in 1786 and written in Latin on fine parchment, has also been presented by Mr. Billau.

Information about early conditions in the St. Croix lumbering district is contained in a letter by Levi Stratton dated August 4, 1839. This letter is among several family papers presented to the society by Miss Ella Stratton of Excelsior. "I was one of a company of 35 men that went up for the purpose of building a large saw mill on the St. Croix river," writes Stratton. "The Palmyra the Boat that I went on was the first Boat that entered the river." Another item among the papers is a time record of the workmen who, under Stratton's direction, constructed the first bridge across the Rum River in 1853.

A small collection of papers relating to the Faribault family, and including valuable data on Jean Baptiste and Alexander Faribault, has been received from the estate of Stephen Jewett of Faribault.

The reminiscences of Mrs. Julia A. Spears, containing an account of Hole-in-the-Day, have been presented by the author through the courtesy of Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing.

Some valuable new materials on the Sioux War have recently been received by the society. The reminiscences of Thomas Jefferson Hunt, presented by his son, Mr. Hamlin Hunt of Minneapolis, record graphically the experiences of a resident in the Sioux War area, a member of Sibley's expedition in 1862, and a soldier in the South during the latter part of the Civil War. Another account of the Sioux War by a contemporary is the reminiscences of Aaron Myers, dictated about 1885 and now presented to the society by a grandson, Mr. Fred B. Myers of Duluth. The document contains a vivid account of the siege of New Ulm.

A letter written before Vicksburg on the eve of its surrender and one of the Vicksburg newspapers printed on wall paper have been received from Mr. John Bradford of St. Paul.

An old manuscript book of recipes, simple prescriptions, and directions for making strange concoctions which the pioneer enjoyed has been presented by Dr. William E. Leonard of Minneapolis. The document throws light upon the self-reliance of settlers who had recourse neither to apothecary nor to brewer.

The subscription list of the *New Ulm Pioneer*, an early German newspaper which contains valuable data on German immigration to Minnesota, has been presented to the society by Mr. Hugo Roos of Kansas City, who possesses the only known file of this rare paper.

The Indian collection has been enriched by gifts of Sioux Indian articles, including silver bracelets, a rosary, a beaded knife sheath, a silver brooch, and stone arrow points, spear points, and knives, from Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Pendergast of Sarnia, Ontario; and a grooved stone hammer found in Rock County in June, 1922, from Mr. Hugh P. Taylor of Jasper. A carved Indian war club, probably of Sioux origin, made from the antlers of an elk, is the gift of Mr. Max Distel of Le Sueur.

A considerable number of valuable additions to the society's domestic life and costume collections have been made recently.

These include bonnets, hats, dresses, shoes, and articles of lace from the period of the eighties and nineties, from Mrs. James A. Lovejoy of Minneapolis through the courtesy of Miss Mabel Gardner; a carpet bag carried in 1830 and a wedding gown of 1879 from Mrs. Mary K. Swain of Winona; a small hand sewing machine of the sixties from Mr. Christopher Arnold of St. Paul; a collapsible bootjack made about 1862 from Mr. Edward C. Hall of St. Paul; a small mahogany dressing case over a hundred and fifty years old, which was brought from Germany by Mrs. Auguste L. Larpenteur, from Mrs. Teresa Briggs of St. Paul; and a blue Staffordshire cream pitcher of the "Wild Rose" pattern, dated 1784, from Miss Inez Dickson of St. Paul. An old-fashioned corner whatnot, accompanied by a large vase of wax flowers with a bell-jar cover and a wreath of shell flowers, presented by Mrs. Hascal R. Brill of St. Paul, together with some additional nicknacks characteristic of the seventies and eighties, when whatnots flourished, make an interesting addition to the exhibits in the museum. A brass fire shovel which has been deposited by Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Garcken of Minneapolis is said to be part of a set presented by George Washington to Mr. Garcken's great-grandmother.

Three interesting additions have been made recently to the society's picture collection. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago has presented two fine old water color sketches, one of Fort Snelling and the other entitled "Sioux Encampment, Upper Mississippi," which are signed "F. Jackson" and dated 1857. Two etchings by Charles W. Post — one of the Sibley House and the other of the old Larpenteur cabin which stood in what is the Midway district of St. Paul — have been received from a friend of the society. Mrs. Erasmus C. Lindley has presented a pen and ink sketch by C. A. Vanderhoof of General Meade's headquarters at Culpepper Court House during the Civil War.

Portraits received recently include a pastel of General Charles P. Adams of Hastings, from Mr. E. R. Haseltine of Minneapolis; an enlarged photograph of the Reverend Eric Norelius, pioneer

Swedish Lutheran missionary, author, and educator, from his son, Mr. Sigfrid Norelius of Lindstrom; a photograph of Charles W. Ames of St. Paul, from Mrs. Ames; a crayon of Judge Hascal R. Brill of St. Paul, from Mrs. Brill; and crayons of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bull, who were leaders in the Granger movement of the seventies, from their son, Mr. Coates P. Bull of St. Paul.

Several additions have been made recently to the society's collection of objects illustrating military history. Civil War uniforms and equipment of General C. C. Andrews and of Lieutenant Elias D. Libbey, who was adjutant general of the state from 1901 to 1905, are gifts from Miss Alice Andrews and Mrs. Libbey of St. Paul, respectively. The army saddle used by General Emory Upton in the Civil War has been presented by Mrs. Rose E. Bascom of Fargo, North Dakota; and another Civil War saddle, together with sabres and spurs, used by General Charles P. Adams, is a gift of Mr. E. R. Haseltine of Minneapolis. Bone saws, amputating knives, a tourniquet, needles, and other surgical instruments are included in a case used by Dr. William H. Leonard during the Civil War, now presented to the society by his son, Dr. William E. Leonard of Minneapolis. From Mr. Joseph McAloon of St. Louis the society has received an army canteen of the Civil War period and an army food can of the type used in the World War. Miss Frances Rogers of St. Paul, who served as a nurse in France during the war, has presented a rubber life-saving suit which she took with her through the submarine zone.

A small skin trunk and a cane seat rocking chair taken by the Givens family in their flight from the Yellow Medicine Agency at the time of the Indian Outbreak of 1862, together with photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Givens, have been deposited by Mr. Matthew Patterson of Plano, Illinois.

An old flintlock gun which was dredged from the bottom of Lake Pepin some years ago is the gift of Miss Cora Richardson of Lake City. The piece is still cocked, but it is so corroded that marks indicating place or date of manufacture have been effaced.

An unusually interesting addition to the numismatic collection has been deposited with the society by Mr. J. W. Kamrar of Blue Earth. It is a four *daler* plate money piece issued by Charles XII of Sweden in 1716, and it is approximately ten inches square and weighs nearly seven pounds.

An almost complete set of Confederate notes of the issue of February 17, 1864, is the gift of Dr. William W. Folwell of Minneapolis.

The society's map collection has recently been enriched by two valuable gifts. Nine maps of America, chiefly the work of early French and German cartographers, have been presented by Mr. John Jager of Minneapolis, through the courtesy of Mr. Edward C. Gale. Five bear dates from 1817 to 1824; the other four are undated but the interesting geographical distortions which they show indicate that they represent a considerably earlier period. Mrs. William W. Redfield of Minneapolis has presented a collection of seventy-eight maps, including an 1851 Nichols map of St. Paul.

The largest lot of printed material received recently came from Faribault and included a second installment of diocesan reports, magazines, and books from the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota. Accompanying this material were many books from the Seabury Divinity School and a large part of the private library of the Reverend George C. Tanner, former registrar of the diocese of Minnesota, the whole lot exceeding four thousand items. The society now possesses a remarkable collection of Episcopal diocesan reports and journals; and, with the assistance of the Reverend Francis L. Palmer of Faribault, the present registrar of the diocese, an attempt is being made to fill in the gaps and to keep the collection up-to-date. (See *ante*, p. 167, 273.)

From the Colonial Dames of America in Minnesota has been received a handsome volume entitled *Journal of a Lady of Quality; Being the Narrative of a Journey from Scotland to the West Indies, North Carolina, and Portugal, in the Years 1774*

to 1776, edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews in collaboration with Charles M. Andrews (New Haven, 1921. 341 p.)

A *Catalogue of Stocks, Bonds, Western Lands, Town Lots, and other Real Estate, Belonging to the Estate of Jay Cooke and Co. in Bankruptcy*, issued for an auction sale in 1880 and recently acquired by this society, lists and describes several hundred holdings in Minnesota, particularly in Duluth and the northeastern section of the state. The prices of lots, the descriptions of towns and lands, and the detailed evidence of Jay Cooke's Minnesota interests shown in the catalogue make it a useful source of information on the state's economic history.

NEWS AND COMMENT

A well-reasoned article on "The Approach to History," by Logan Esarey, in the *Indiana Magazine of History* for June, although of interest primarily to teachers, is not without general value. The writer considers the culture-epoch theory and the heroic approach to history to be unsound and vicious. He dismisses "the idea of adulterating or diluting history to make it easier for the earlier grades," and discloses his own point of view by the remark, "Evidently the approach to history must begin nearer home and nearer now."

One tendency of the times in historical society work is to expand the field of activity and thus enlarge the range of service. Recognition of this was given at one session of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association which convened at Iowa City on May 11 and 12, at which there was a discussion of "The Coöperation of State Historical Societies with Universities," led by Professor Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Minnesota and Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Another subject considered at the same session was "The Promotion of Helpful Relations between State Historical Societies and other Organizations," with talks by Eunice G. Anderson and Doane Robinson.

The leading article in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June is a study of "Propaganda as a Source of American History," by Frank M. Hodder. The writer believes that there is "need of a thorough reëxamination of the sources upon which our history has been based," and that this devolves upon the rising generation of scholars who "will be free from the prepossessions that unconsciously controlled the older writers." In the "Notes and Documents" section of the same number, a typical "America letter," written by a Norwegian immigrant, Gjert G. Hovland, on April 22, 1835, is translated and edited by Theodore C. Blegen. The translation is based upon a transcrip-

tion now in the manuscript collection of the Minnesota Historical Society. An account of "The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association," by Louis Pelzer, appears in the September number of the *Review*. In the same issue Dr. George M. Stephenson calls attention to "An Important Swedish Source," namely *Minnen från en sjuttonårig vistelse i Nordvestra Amerika* ("Reminiscences of a Seventeen-year Sojourn in Northwestern America"), by Gustaf Unonius (Upsala, 1861, 1862. 2 vols.). He translates from this important work a few pages describing a meeting of a claim association to which Unonius belonged—an "excellent description of the practical working of pioneer democracy." A translation of the entire work would make available for western historians a very illuminating source.

A valuable article on "The Development of Metropolitan Economy in Europe and America," by Norman S. B. Gras, is published in the *American Historical Review* for July. The author believes that the latest stage in economic history is the development of metropolitan areas in each of which is a center which concentrates the trade of a definitely marked hinterland. The Twin Cities, for example, constitute the center for a metropolitan area which ignores the conventional political boundaries.

A Report of a Visit to Various Archives Centres in Europe, United States of America, and Canada, by C. Graham Botha, chief archivist for the Union of South Africa (Pretoria, Transvaal, 1921. 67 p.) is a compendium of useful information about archives and archival problems: centralization, departmental records, custody, care and arrangement, buildings, repair, destruction of "valueless" documents, administration and staff, publications, and public use.

"The Immigrant in American History" is the title of a brief but suggestive article by Carl Wittke in the *Historical Outlook* for June. The writer urges that greater attention be given to "the peculiar reaction of the various racial groups to the new environment" and to "the many things they brought with them

to affect and determine much of our political, economic and social development."

A pamphlet entitled *A Temple of American History, The William L. Clements Library*, by William W. Bishop (Ann Arbor, 1922. 14 p.), tells of the plans of the University of Michigan to assemble in a separate building a remarkable collection of Americana.

E. H. Harriman: A Biography, by George Kennan (Boston and New York, 1922. 421, 421 p.), is an important contribution to American transportation history and is of special Minnesota interest for its account of Harriman's relations to James J. Hill, particularly in the struggle for control of the Burlington road and in the formation of the Northern Securities Company.

Minnesota communities interested in the presentation of local historical pageants will find of suggestive value a pamphlet entitled *The Historical Pageant in the Rural Community*, by Abigail F. Halsey, published in June, 1922, as number 54 of the *Extension Bulletins* of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University (p. 319-342).

An interesting article on the "Medicine Songs of George Farmer" is contributed by Albert B. Reagan of Kayenta, Arizona, to the July-September number of the *American Anthropologist*. The author was for a time Indian agent at Nett Lake for the Bois Fort Chippewa of northern Minnesota, and the songs used during the ceremonies of initiation into the Grand Medicine Lodge were collected at that time.

In a volume entitled *Ebenezer: Reviews of the Work of the Missouri Synod During Three Quarters of a Century*, edited by W. H. T. Dau (St. Louis, 1922. 536 p.), one chapter tells of the work of this Lutheran organization in the Northwest, and another deals with "The Missouri Synod and the Norwegians."

Lutheran Mission Work Among the American Indians is the title of a book by Dr. Albert Keiser (Minneapolis, 1922. 191

p.), one chapter of which deals with Lutheran activity among the Chippewa in Michigan and Minnesota.

A number of Paul Bunyan tales are assembled by Charles E. Brown in a pamphlet prepared for the use of students at the University of Wisconsin (Madison, 1922. 7 p.). After telling some of the wonderful exploits of the mythical hero of the lumberjacks, Mr. Brown presents a brief Paul Bunyan bibliography.

The history of the northern Missouri Valley was reviewed in an elaborate pageant presented at Mandan and at Bismarck, North Dakota, on September 18, 19, and 20.

"The story of the making of our commonwealths of the Upper Mississippi Valley is not destined to be hidden in the mists of obscurity or to be handed down by means of doubtful or casual and fragmentary record." Thus writes Dr. Albert Shaw in an article entitled "Records of Northwestern Pioneering," published in the *Review of Reviews* for April. He deals with such records in biography by reviewing Hamlin Garland's *A Son of the Middle Border* and *A Daughter of the Middle Border*; and in the field of fiction he discusses *Vandemark's Folly*, by Herbert Quick. Taking the first volume of Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota* as the basis for his consideration of northwestern pioneering records as they are dealt with in history, he writes: "We have had no historical writing of a similar kind that has disclosed greater skill than that of Dr. Folwell in the discriminating use of a multitude of authorities. . . . No man of forty could write with a more virile mastery of his documentary materials and of his intellectual resources than has Dr. Folwell written, as he approaches completion of his ninth decade."

The University of California has brought out as volume 11 in its series of *Publications in History* a study of *Official Explorations for Pacific Railroads 1853-1855*, by George L. Albright (Berkeley, California, 1921. 187 p.). The author deals with the official Pacific railroad survey of 1853-55 as "the first

attempt of the government at a comprehensive, systematic examination of the vast region lying between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean." The most interesting chapter in the book for Minnesota readers is that dealing with "Stevens's Explorations between the Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Parallels." The plans for these explorations were very elaborate; four separate parties in fact coöperated. One was under the supervision of Governor Isaac I. Stevens and was instructed "to operate from St. Paul on the Mississippi westward towards the mouth of White Earth River; thence on the prairies lying along the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and through the passes of that region." A second party, under Captain George B. McClellan, was "to set out from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia and operate northeastward through the passes of the Cascade Range, and thence eastward to join Governor Stevens's party." Two other parties were to examine respectively the Missouri River from its mouth to Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and the region from Fort Walla Walla to the Bitter Root Valley. A brief account is given of the course of the Stevens party in Minnesota, based upon the official report of the expedition. The author has traced on a large map the routes of all the explorations which he describes in his text.

A short sketch of Norwegian life and activity in America from the days of Leif Ericson down to the present is presented in a booklet of thirty pages entitled *Normændene i Amerika* by Amandus Norman (Hanska, Minnesota, 1922).

Brief biographical sketches of a number of Norwegian immigrants appear in the volumes for 1921-22 and 1923 of the *Yearbook* series of Opdalslaget. In a similar series issued by Mjösenlaget, the volumes for 1918, 1919, and 1920-21 contain a wealth of material about the region in southern Norway from which the members of this *lag* have come. Much information about Numedal, Norway, and the emigration from that district to America is contained in the eighth volume in the series of *Yearbooks* issued by Numedalslaget (1922. 96 p.).

Selbybogen: Meddelelser om Selbyggernes Slægt i Amerika og deres Virke, by the Reverend John U. Pedersen (Minneapolis, 1921. 444 p.), contains a mass of biographical information about Norwegians in the United States who have come from the Selbu district in Norway. One chapter is devoted to an interesting account of the conditions on board ship crossing the Atlantic in the sixties.

A brief survey of the history of the Swedish Baptists in the United States is made in *Efter sjuttio år (1852-1922): Svenska baptiströrelsens uppkomst och utveckling i Amerika* (St. Paul, 1922. 45 p.).

Much information about Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter and the Augustana Synod is assembled in volume 8 of *My Church: An Illustrated Lutheran Manual*, by Ira O. Nothstein (Rock Island, Illinois, 1922. 136 p.).

"The First Traders in Wisconsin," by Louise Phelps Kellogg, in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June, deals with two figures familiar to all students of Minnesota history, Radisson and Groseilliers. The author advances the theory that Groseilliers made a trip to the western Indians in 1654, but that he was not accompanied by Radisson who at that time may have been in France. Groseilliers returned in 1656 and may have induced Radisson then to accompany him to the West for a year of profitable trade with the Indians. This supposition, in Miss Kellogg's opinion, would explain Radisson's description of the outward journey of 1656 as his first introduction to the West. It would also explain his assertion that the voyage lasted three years, "since he was describing both his own and Groseilliers' adventures." In other words, Dr. Kellogg suggests that whereas Radisson, on his voyage, spent only one year in the West, 1657, his descriptions cover the period from 1654 to 1657. An interesting contribution to the September number of the magazine is an editorial by Dr. Joseph Schafer on "Historical 'Firsts,' 'Exclusives,' and 'Incomparables.'" A note of warning is sounded which local historians generally should heed.

"Just as the cities of ancient Greece contend for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer, so most modern towns, through their historian spokesmen, try to lay claim to some unique distinction, something in which they are *exclusive*, if not exclusive then *first*, and if not first at least *incomparable*." But frequently the basis of such "amiable indulgence in community self-gratulation" is "most unsubstantial."

"It seemed, indeed, that the only way in which Iowa was able to solve the problem of the sale of liquor to the Indians, was to send the Indians beyond its jurisdiction," writes Dr. John C. Parish in an article entitled "Liquor and the Indians," published in the July number of the *Palimpsest*.

Under the general title of "Iowa Troops in the Sully Campaigns," contemporary records kept by three Iowa soldiers who participated in the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 against the Sioux are printed in the July number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. Naturally there are many references to the Minnesota troops which constituted a large proportion of General Sully's command. The same magazine contains an interesting article entitled "Sioux City and the Black Hills Gold Rush 1874-1877," by Erik M. Eriksson.

An Indiana law of 1921 authorizes the county commissioners in each county which has or may have an historical society to appropriate the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per year to pay the salary of a curator and to meet other expenses of the local society.

A reminiscent article on "Old Fort Garry in the Seventies," by William J. Morris, published in the *Annual Report and Transaction* of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto for 1918 (no. 18), tells of a trip made via St. Paul from eastern Ontario to Fort Garry in 1876.

A *Catalogue of the Hudson's Bay Company's Historical Exhibit at Winnipeg, 1922* (Winnipeg, 1922. 72 p.) lists items under the headings of early history; furs; Indians; life in the

service; forts, posts, and stores; fights and wars; and land and settlement.

The *Beaver* continues to bring out historical articles relating to the Canadian Northwest, many of which are of considerable interest for Minnesota readers. The second part of a study of "La Verendrye," by D. C. Harvey (see *ante*, p. 288) is published in that magazine for April. The reminiscences of H. J. Moberly are continued in the six numbers from April to September (see *ante*, p. 287). An interesting article on "The Birchbark Canoe, an Important Factor in H.B.C. Transport from Earliest Times," by H. M. S. Cotter, appears in the June and July numbers. To the September issue Mr. R. C. MacBeth contributes the first installment of his "Strathcona, Personal Recollections of the Highland Lad, Apprenticed to the Great Company on the Labrador, Who Eventually Became Governor of H.B.C."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The valuable series of "Historical Sketches of Minnesota" published in the *Minneapolis Journal*, continues from January 11 to April 28, 1922 (see *ante*, p. 288). The articles, which number seventy-five, have been prepared with considerable care. Many of them are based on manuscripts, books, or museum objects in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. Among the topics of local interest to Minneapolis readers may be noted "The First Flour Mill in Minneapolis" (no. 1), "Nicollet Avenue Named After Pioneer" (no. 23), "Printers' Union Formed in 1859" — the story of the organization of the first typographical union in St. Anthony and Minneapolis — (no. 40), "Early Estimates of St. Anthony Falls" (no. 41), "Minneapolis' First Masonic Lodge" (no. 43), "Minneapolis' First Daily Newspaper" (no. 47), and "Minneapolis' First Fire Department" (no. 51). The writer of the sketches has a fondness for "firsts," as the titles mentioned above indicate. Other stories of this type are "Stillwater's First Schoolbell" (no. 39)

and "St. Paul's First Post Office" (no. 38). Many of the subjects are of more general interest, however, for the series includes sketches of early Mississippi steamboating (no. 2), the coming of the railway and the telegraph (no. 3), the discovery of Lake Minnetonka and of Minnehaha Falls (no. 5), the Carver grant (no. 11), oxcart travel (no. 12), the two Minnesota state constitutions (no. 16), Horace Greeley's opinion of the state (no. 24), the Pipestone quarries (no. 32), the territorial election of 1849 (no. 42), the grasshopper plague of 1873 (no. 53), the discovery of iron ore (no. 57), and Seward's visit to Minnesota in 1860 (no. 66). Some of the articles deal with the work of the Minnesota Historical Society and with special problems connected with the preservation of records. "Mending Down-and-Out Documents" (no. 58) is the title of a very clear explanation of the manner in which torn manuscripts are handled. Another series, somewhat similar in nature, which appears in the *Journal* from May 1 to May 12 and comprises eight short articles, bears the title "Historical Relics of Minnesota."

"Landmarks of Minnesota History" is the title of yet another series in the *Minneapolis Journal*, which begins in the issue of August 17 and includes twenty-six articles up to November 20. The chief interest of this series, which is the work of Mr. Arthur T. Adams, lies in the pictures of historic sites which are presented. Most of the topics are drawn from the events and scenes of the Sioux War. The illustrations are interesting and the explanatory material is carefully written.

How Mr. Edward H. Bromley of Minneapolis assembled his valuable collection of photographs is told in a lengthy article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 30 entitled "Priceless Photographs of Early Minnesota Saved by One Man's Foresight."

A system of Minnesota state parks linked by trunk highways is proposed in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 10, in which the views of the Honorable Ray P. Chase, state auditor, are explained.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association was held at the Old Capitol, St. Paul, on May 11 — the sixty-fourth anniversary of Minnesota's admission to the Union. Among other pioneer organizations which have met recently are the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association at St. Cloud on June 6, the Kandiyohi County Old Settlers' Association in Sibley State Park on June 20, and the Pioneer Rivermen's Association in St. Paul on April 29. Veterans who were employed on the railroad between Minneapolis and McGregor, Iowa, during the years from 1864 to 1870 held their annual reunion at Owatonna on June 7. Four members of the Last Man's Club, composed of survivors of Company B, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, met at the Sawyer House in Stillwater on July 21.

An illustrated lecture on "Historic Spots in Minnesota" was given by Mr. Arthur T. Adams to the Camp Fire Girls of Minneapolis on April 19. On April 28 Mr. Adams spoke on the same subject at Redwood Falls. He described many interesting historic sites and monuments in the state and gave special attention to the region of the Sioux Outbreak.

The *Year Book* for 1922 issued by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minnesota (73 p.) contains a large amount of information in compact form, including a brief history of the state organization and a valuable list of fourteen "monuments erected and places of historic interest marked" during the period from 1903 to 1921. There is also a brief account of the Sibley House and its administration. The attitude of the state regent, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, on the question of marking historic sites is indicated in her message in which she quotes the line, "Monuments are enduring links, which bind one generation to another."

The series of articles in the *Minneapolis Journal* entitled "Backtrailing History on Old Frontiers with Charles M. Russell" includes one on May 21 about the career of Radisson. The author of this account accepts the interpretation of Radisson's

narrative which gives the explorer credit for the discovery of the Mississippi River.

A picture of frontier life at Fort Snelling, of Pike's purchase of the site from the Indians, of the arrival of the first troops in 1819, and of the erection of the first buildings, is sketched by Thomas H. Moodie in the *Daily News* of Minneapolis for May 20. The personalities of Pike, Leavenworth, Snelling, Taliaferro, and Bailly dominate the story, which is illustrated with portraits of Pike and Snelling and with early views of the fort.

A letter written in 1912 by Jeremiah J. Landrigan, who came to Read's Landing in 1855, in which he explains the details of an Indian murder, trial, and punishment, is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 2 as an example of pioneer judicial procedure.

The sixtieth anniversary of the beginning of the Sioux Outbreak was the occasion for an elaborate celebration in New Ulm from August 16 to 19 and for many newspaper stories about the events of 1862. Benedict Juni's reminiscences are printed in the *St. Paul Daily News* for August 20 as part of a feature story on the outbreak. An article on the massacre appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 13 and the narrative of Christ Spelbrink is printed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for the same date. Among the speakers at the New Ulm celebration were Mr. Samuel McAuliff, one of the defenders of the city in 1862, Mr. Thomas Hughes of Mankato, and the Honorable John Lind. In a letter printed in the *Journal* of September 10 Mr. Marion P. Satterlee makes an estimate of the number of whites killed as a result of the war. Including two persons who died of heart failure and one person who was killed by a stroke of lightning, there were 412 civilians and 77 enlisted soldiers killed. A more dependable estimate, however, in Mr. Satterlee's opinion, is 392 civilians and 77 soldiers. A celebration at Fort Ridgely on August 22 commemorated the raising of the siege of that stronghold by General Sibley in 1862. "The Girl Who Was Traded for a Horse" is the title of an illustrated feature article based

upon an interview with Mrs. Mary Schwandt Schmidt of St. Paul in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 11. Mrs. Schmidt retells the story of her capture by the Indians during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 and of her rescue by the squaw, Snana. Reminiscences of the Sioux Outbreak and especially of the refugees from Jackson, Minnesota, form an interesting part of "A Brief History of the Early Settlement of Spirit Lake, Iowa," by Harriet Kingman Farnham, which is published in the *Bulletin* of the Lake Okoboji Protective Association for 1922 (no. 18).

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the occupation of the White Earth reservation by the Chippewa was celebrated by resident Indians on June 14. A sham battle between the Chippewa and visiting Sioux was a feature of the celebration. The seventy-first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux is the occasion for the publication of a feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 30. The fact that the descendants of the Indians who signed the treaty are at last to receive payments declared forfeited after the Sioux Massacre is noted.

An account of the James and Younger bandit raid on Northfield in 1876, based upon an interview with Dr. H. M. Wheeler, an eyewitness, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 23.

Interesting conjectures as to what might have been if things had not occurred precisely as they did occur are presented in an article on a group of prominent political leaders including Cushman K. Davis, William R. Merriam, Winfield S. Hammond, and Robert C. Dunn in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 13. The article, which is the work of Mr. Charles B. Cheney, bears the title: "'If': Keyword in Minnesota Political Destinies, as in Roosevelt's."

Veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World wars gathered at Fort Snelling on September 21 to attend a reunion of members of the Third United States Infantry, which is said to be the "oldest regiment in the army." Its history is outlined by Elliott Tarbell in the *St. Paul Daily News* for September 3.

An attractive booklet entitled *In Memoriam: Hascal R. Brill, 1846-1922* has been compiled by the Ramsey County Bar Association to honor the memory of the late Judge Hascal R. Brill. It contains the proceedings of a memorial service held on April 15, 1922, at the Ramsey County Court House; an address delivered by the Reverend Henry C. Swearingen at the House of Hope Church, St. Paul, on March 19; addresses by Dr. Samuel F. Kerfoot and the Reverend Frank A. Cone, made at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul, on Easter Sunday; and various other tributes.

The personal narrative of the "Life and Adventures of Capt. Stephen B. Hanks," which has been running in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, comes to an end with the installment in the issue of April 15. The story is then taken up by the author's son, Mr. M. W. Hanks of Stillwater, who presents a brief outline of his father's life from 1882 to his death in 1917. Despite this apparent termination, however, installments continue to appear; for the editor, Captain Fred A. Bill, separates from the main narrative all lengthy descriptions of the upper Mississippi River and these are published from May 6 to July 15. They contain some excellent material on the origin and early aspect of innumerable river towns. Estimates of Captain Hanks's career by former associates make up the installments for July 22 and 29 and conclude the series. Captain Bill has contributed numerous other interesting articles to the *Post* during the past six months. Extracts from a diary kept by the mother of Orrin F. Smith of Winona during a trip "Down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers in 1833" appear on August 5; and in the issues for August 12 and 19 is an account of the "Hot Springs Railroad . . . Prepared for the Seventieth Anniversary Record of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad." Some additional material relating to river traffic, including a "list of boats that exploded," compiled by Captain J. W. Darrah of Stillwater, appears in the issues of the *Post* for July 29 and September 9 and 16; and Captain J. M. Turner's "Recollections of the Old River" also are continued.

A paper read by Captain Bill before the Pioneer Rivermen's Association at St. Paul on April 29 about the "First Round Trip of the Steamer Virginia on the Upper Mississippi" between St. Louis and Fort St. Anthony in 1823 is published in four installments on July 8, 15, 22, and 29. That the "Virginia" left St. Louis on April 23 and probably arrived at Fort St. Anthony on May 10, 1823, is the conclusion reached by Captain Bill, according to an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 20.

An illustrated story entitled "Read's Landing Relives Old Days When Town Was 'Metropolis,'" which appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 25, tells about the home-coming meeting of the Read's Landing Association on June 24.

In the *American-Scandinavian Review* for August, 1922, there is an illustrated article entitled "Two American Sculptors: Fjelde — Father and Son," by Luth Jaeger. The best-known works of the father, Jacob Fjelde, who came to Minneapolis in 1887 from Norway, are the monument to the First Minnesota Regiment, at Gettysburg; the figures representing the arts and sciences over the entrance to the library building of the University of Minnesota; the Ibsen bust in St. Paul; Hiawatha carrying Minnehaha, a bronze group placed on a rock in the creek above Minnehaha Falls; and the Ole Bull statue in Loring Park, Minneapolis. The son, Paul Fjelde, grew up on a North Dakota homestead to which the widow had gone with her family after the death of her husband in 1896. He became a student of Lorado Taft and has won distinction as an artist of original powers.

Several interesting newspaper articles on state agricultural history have recently been published. Joseph R. Brown and John Harrington Stevens figure in a story in the *Daily News* of Minneapolis for September 9 about early wheat raising and the earliest agricultural fair in Minnesota. A somewhat similar article, giving special attention to the development of dairying, appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 25 under the title "Campaign Started 72 Years Ago Puts Minnesota in Van of Dairy States." A brief historical survey of the yield and acre-

age of Minnesota wheat is contributed to the *Journal* of May 26 by Professor Andrew Boss. "James J. Hill Was Great Apostle of Diversified Farming" is the title of an illustrated article by Charles F. Collisson in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 12, in which the empire builder's contributions to Minnesota agricultural development are discussed.

"Today Minnesota stands at the forefront of the cooperative movement in the United States." Such is the first sentence of a chapter on "The Minnesota Idea" in *The Modern Farm Cooperative Movement*, by Chesla C. Sherlock (Des Moines, 1922. 377 p.). Another chapter is devoted entirely to "The Minnesota Potato Exchange," and there is much of Minnesota interest in other chapters. The book is popular rather than scientific in tone, but it assembles much information that will be wanted some day by students of history and the documentary appendix will be especially welcomed.

An address on *Coöperative Marketing in Minnesota*, delivered by Governor Jacob A. O. Preus before the Lyon County Farm Bureau Federation at Marshall, Minnesota, on June 15, has been published as a twelve-page pamphlet. "Minnesota was not only a pioneer in the coöperative movement, but today leads the states in this method of marketing," writes the author. Compact information is given on farmers' mutual insurance, coöperative creameries and cheese factories, farmers' elevators, coöperative stores, potato marketing, and farmers' telephones in Minnesota.

The death on April 3 of Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, occasioned numerous articles in the press of the state on his long educational career. The circumstances attending his appointment as the second president of the university are described in a letter by Judge John B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis, which is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 30. Judge Gilfillan was a member of the committee which went to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1884 to persuade Northrop, then a professor at Yale University, to come west.

Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, the "alma mater of three Minnesota governors," celebrated the completion of sixty years of educational work on May 21. The history of the college from 1862, when it was founded at Red Wing by Dr. Erik Norelius, is reviewed in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 14.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

During the week of July 3 the people of Brainerd celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their city. A feature of the festivities was a parade composed of floats picturing various incidents in the city's history. The seventieth birthday of Osseo was celebrated by a community outing on July 11, and the *Minneapolis Journal* for that date prints a brief history of the village, which was founded by Pierre Bottineau. An article in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for May 17 notes that May 23 "will mark the sixty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of twelve counties of the state."

A pageant depicting the early history of Alexandria was given in that city on June 27 and 28. One scene, which was suggested by the Kensington rune stone inscription, represented the supposed arrival of the Northmen in 1362.

A valuable survey of "The Development of Itasca's Mining Industry" is published in the *Grand Rapids Herald-Review* for December, 1921. A letter from Mr. Leon E. Lum of Duluth, published in the same newspaper for April 5, 1922, tells of the attempts made by James Whitehead and Justus Ramsey to mine iron ore in the Itasca region before the Civil War.

The history of the building used by the Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul at Osseo for fifty-eight years is outlined in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 21 in connection with an announcement that the old structure has been sold at auction.

The concluding articles of a series of four sketches entitled "Early Days in Le Sueur," by Bertha L. Heilbron (see *ante*, p. 297), appear in the *Le Sueur Herald* for April 5 and 19. The

third article deals with the arrival of the first passenger train in Le Sueur; the fourth describes the town's early hotels.

A series of one hundred short articles on the origins of Martin County names, which is published in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* from May 4 to August 31, brings together a large amount of useful historical information.

The story of the development under the direction of the Mayo family of St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester from a crude three-story brick structure with a capacity of forty patients in 1877 into one of the great surgical institutions of the world is outlined in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 7. An entire sixteen-page section is devoted to articles about the hospital, which opened its new surgical pavilion in May. A brief history of the City and County Hospital of St. Paul and a picture of the institution as it appeared in 1883 are published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for July 9. The growth of St. Luke's Hospital in St. Paul, which began with a small dwelling in 1857, is described in a brief article in the *Pioneer Press* for April 2.

The issue for June 1 of the *Wabasha County Herald* marks the beginning of the sixty-fifth year of its publication. In an editorial the history of the paper is briefly reviewed.

A pamphlet entitled *A Brief History of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Faribault, Minnesota* has been issued by its pastor, the Reverend Father I. Domestici (1922. 25 p.). The religious services of the first "French Catholic Church" of Faribault were held by the pioneer priest, Father Ravoux, in the frame house of Alexander Faribault, which was erected in 1853. The author traces the development of the church from that date down to 1922.

An unusually comprehensive and valuable congregational history has been issued by the Swedish Lutheran congregation of Svea, Minnesota, in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church. The book is entitled *Jubel album utgivet av Svenska Ev. Lutherska Svea-Försam-*

lingen i Svea, Minnesota, 1870-1920 (Rock Island, Illinois, [n. d.]. 277 p.). Another Swedish Lutheran congregational history, which has not previously been noted, is *Minneskrift över Svenska Ev. Luth. Bethel Församlingen i Willmar, Minnesota* (1916. 51 p.).

To the published histories of Minnesota counties in the World War have recently been added volumes on Faribault, Norman, and Polk counties. These newly issued works are of the souvenir type already described in these pages (see *ante*, 3:212), but a few distinguishing features are to be noted. The volume on Faribault County (Wells, Minnesota, [n. d.]. [184] p.) contains, in addition to the usual military records, complete lists of local men registered for the draft. The volumes for Polk (Ada, Minnesota, 1922. 200 p.) and Norman (Ada, 1922. 188 p.) both contain those often omitted, but important, appendages—indexes to the records of service men. The publisher of the Polk County history, Mr. C. E. Wentsel of Ada, acknowledges his indebtedness, in part, to the local war records committee, one of the county branches of the state war records commission.

The story of the old Presbyterian Church at Fort Snelling is outlined in an article in the *Daily News* of Minneapolis for September 9. It is stated that the records of this church, which was organized in 1835, are now preserved by the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis.

Reminiscent articles about pioneers published in Twin City papers from April 1 to October 1, 1922, include recollections of James J. Hill, by one of his former employees, Mr. Henry D. Matthews, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for June 19; accounts of the development of the Minneapolis fire department as observed by two pioneer members, Mr. Frank Bord and Mr. Charles W. Ringer, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 9 and 30; some reminiscences of Mr. Vernon M. Smith, who served as chief of police in Minneapolis from 1893 to 1899, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 29; a brief outline of the career of Miss Olive A. Evers, founder and former principal of Stanley Hall, a girls' school of Minneapolis, in the *Tribune* for May 28; and an inter-

view, by M. Jessie Leitch, with Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, "Minnesota's pioneer suffragist," in the *Dispatch* for April 8. The services to Minneapolis of Charles M. Loring are recalled in a memorial tribute adopted by the Minneapolis board of park commissioners and published in the *Journal* of April 9. Recollections of "Other Days and Ways," and especially of the pioneer experiences of the family of James Hoffman in Minnesota by Wenonah Stevens Abbott, appear in the *Journal* for May 21.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the First Baptist Bible School, which was organized in 1847 by Mrs. Harriet E. Bishop, was celebrated at the First Baptist Church of St. Paul on June 7. On May 6 and 7 Unity Church of St. Paul, "the oldest Unitarian organization in the Northwest," celebrated the semicentennial of its founding. Two Minneapolis churches, Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and All Saints' Episcopal Church, celebrated their fortieth and fifty-first anniversaries respectively on April 30 and September 24. Histories of these churches appear in contemporary newspapers. A sketch of Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul, which celebrated its thirty-second anniversary on July 1, and of the career of its pastor, the Reverend C. J. Carlson, appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 5.

An early history of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, first published in the *Saint Anthony Express*, is printed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 17 and 24 and October 1, 8, and 22. An examination of a file of the *Express* reveals the fact that the account was published in the issue of October 27, 1855, under the title "History and Business of St. Anthony and Minneapolis," and that the portion of the article which refers to St. Anthony had originally appeared in 1853 in the same newspaper.

The right of preëmption in relation to the early settlement of Minneapolis was discussed by Dr. William W. Folwell in an address on "Early Minneapolis History" before the Rotary Club of that city on June 1. A brief statement by Dr. Folwell about Minneapolis in the seventies of the last century is printed

in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 25 as an advertisement for the Northwestern National Bank, which was founded in 1872. The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of this institution was celebrated on June 1.

Some of the pioneer experiences of Mr. Isaac Layman, who came to what is now Minneapolis with his father seventy years ago, are recounted in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for June 4. The same paper publishes on May 7 an interview with Mr. Kennedy B. Hamilton of Minneapolis, who served against the Indians under "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

Changes in the appearance of Minneapolis wrought by time and progress are the subject of an illustrated feature article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 3, in which early and modern pictures of identical sites are contrasted. The razing of the residence of Richard J. Mendenhall, which was noted for the beauty of its grounds and its greenhouses, is the occasion for an article in the same paper for August 27. A third article in the *Tribune* for May 28 reviews the history of the pioneer jewelry firm of S. Jacobs and Company. A large amount of detailed information about the business district of Minneapolis in 1876 is contained in an article by Wenonah Stevens Abbott in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 10 under the title "When Minneapolis Did All Its 'Trading' Below Fifth Street, in 1876."

The first moving picture theater in Minneapolis is described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 21 by Mr. George D. Strong, "whose hand turned the crank of that first machine." The "beginnings of radio telephony" in the Northwest, as recorded in the *Tribune* for June 14, 1914, are recalled in an article in that paper for April 30, 1922. The pioneer operator was Mr. James Coles, who is now radio editor for the *Tribune*.

A fifteen-page booklet entitled *Fiftieth Anniversary of the St. Paul's Norwegian Lutheran Church, 1872-1922* has been issued by this Minneapolis church in connection with a celebration on June 11 and 12.

A valuable contribution to Minneapolis history is made by Mr. Edward J. Davenport, who has served for fifty years as an officer of municipal and district courts in that city in an account of his experiences which he contributes to the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 30.

The "horse car" in Minneapolis transportation history is the subject of reminiscences by Mr. Elmer E. Edwards published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 13. Mr. Edwards was a horse-car driver who began work in Minneapolis in 1876.

A pamphlet entitled *Partial Report of the Mound District Social Survey*, by Manuel C. Elmer, has been published by the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association (1922. 31 p.). The survey was carried coöperatively by that organization, the Mound community, and the University of Minnesota, and is intended as "a study of living conditions and activities in a suburban community of Hennepn [*sic*] County, Minnesota, as a basis for community development." Although considerable useful information has been brought together in the charts and outlines which chiefly comprise the work, the value of the survey would have been greater if the historical background of the community had not been completely ignored.

The Hennepin County War Records Committee has issued a *Supplement to the World War Gold Star Roster of Hennepin County*, containing eleven names as additions to the gold star roster published in 1921. There is also a list—corrected to May 21, 1922—of Hennepin County service men "who died after discharge, death resulting from World War service."

During the past six months Benjamin Backnumber's sketches of "St. Paul Before This" in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Daily News* have included biographical notes about the following pioneers: Michael J. Roche, April 16; Captain Jeremiah C. Donahower, April 23; Jean Baptiste Faribault, July 23; Alexander Faribault, May 7; General Mark D. Flower, May 28; Daniel A. Robertson, July 9; the Conger brothers, July 30;

Erastus S. Egerton, August 13; Edward R. Johnstone, August 20; Nathaniel P. Langford, September 3; and Judge Rensselaer R. Nelson, September 17. Other articles in the series deal with the nomination and election of William R. Marshall to the governorship in 1865, June 18; with an episode in the political career of Ignatius Donnelly, July 2; and with the first St. Paul water works, June 4.

An article by Marjory Sawyer on the Indian mounds of St. Paul appears in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 16.

St. Paul caves, with special attention to Fountain Cave and Carver's Cave and their historic interest, are described in an illustrated feature story by Earl Christmas in the *St. Paul Daily News* for April 30.

The historic Battle Creek locality has been presented to the city of St. Paul as a site for a park by a public-spirited citizen, Mr. William McMurray.

The history of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church of St. Paul is outlined in the *St. Paul Dispatch* of October 4. The article is occasioned by the dismantling of the building erected in 1869 which was formerly used by the church.

Under the caption "From a Pleasant Ave. Piazza — Recollections," Mr. Charles M. Flandrau of St. Paul records, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for May 21, some impressions of the ever-changing panorama which has passed his door during half a century.

The parts played in the theatrical history of St. Paul by the old Windsor Novelty Theatre and its manager, Mr. Arthur White, are described in an illustrated feature article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for April 16.

An account by W. K. Miller of the commercial development of the Dayton's Bluff district in St. Paul is published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for June 25.



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