

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection (Minnesota War Records Commission, *Publications*, vol. 1). By FRANKLIN F. HOLBROOK, M. A. (St. Paul, 1923. xx, 675 p. Illustrations.)

The Minnesota War Records Commission has produced its first major contribution to the historical literature of the state's part in the warlike activities of the country in recent years by publishing this volume from the pen of the commission's secretary and director, Franklin F. Holbrook. If the succeeding volumes which this group is expected to complete come up to the standard set by this one, no one will question either the wisdom of the legislature in making the work possible or the good sense and judgment of those to whom it has been intrusted. A scholarly and readable volume, it should appeal both to those who delight in seeing such a task done as it ought to be and to those who read because they are interested in the subject matter.

When two years ago the legislature, in making appropriations for the continuation of the commission's functions, provided by law that the preparation and publication of the story of Minnesota's part in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine Insurrection must precede any other work, there were many who felt that it was a mistake to require the spending of so much of its meager funds for research in a field which was not included in the original plan. While the primary objections to the change of plan may still hold, there is, nevertheless, one compensation germane to the whole matter: the difficulty of securing adequate material bearing upon events which happened less than a quarter of a century before emphasizes the importance, from the point of view of the historian, of setting in motion all available machinery to preserve those documents which contain the details of Minnesota's participation in the World War before they shall have been lost forever.

This volume has some three-fourths of its pages given up to as complete a roster of all Minnesotans who served in any

branch of the forces of the United States as it is possible to obtain. All essential data available and relating to this service are packed into a few lines printed with each name.

The first portion of the book contains an admirable and discriminating monograph on Minnesota's part in the Spanish War and its immediate resultant, the Philippine Insurrection. After a brief chapter sketching the events accompanying the outbreak of the war, events in which two Minnesotans, Archbishop Ireland and Senator Davis, had notable parts, the state activities are taken up specifically. Chapter 2 tells how Minnesota responded to the call for volunteers; how the three existing national guard regiments became the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer infantries; and how the Fifteenth subsequently was raised and mustered in. Then, each in a chapter, these four regiments are followed until their muster-out; the Twelfth and Fourteenth in their struggle with typhoid and bad food at Chickamauga, the Fifteenth at Camp Meade and Camp McKenzie, and the Thirteenth—from its own point of view more fortunate than the other regiments—in the Philippines.

The seventh chapter contains an account of Minnesotans in other services than what may be called the regular volunteer army. Company G of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers was a Minnesota unit which helped to build Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point on Long Island, did army engineering work in Alabama, and finally helped to make Havana a place habitable for humans. The Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry was one of the units raised to supplement the work of the regular army in the Philippines after the insurrection broke out, and, recruited at Fort Snelling, was essentially a body of Northwest men among whom were a large number of Minnesotans. The Third United States Infantry had been stationed so long at Fort Snelling that it had come to consider Minnesota its "home state," and the people of the state looked upon it as peculiarly their own. Its participation in the land activities in Cuba and subsequently in the Philippines is outlined as a portion of the story.

"Activities and Events at Home," the title of the last chapter, sufficiently indicates the subject matter of this portion of the book: herein figure the Red Cross and other organizations formed

to aid and comfort the soldier; and an account is given of the participation of Minnesota in raising the war loans, and of other activities which, on a much larger scale, were familiar such a short while ago.

The story told in these pages not only holds interest for the student or casual reader of local history but also gives an illuminating cross section of the country as a whole. It is a truism that the people of the United States during the nineties seemed to be aching for a fight and that the Mississippi Valley in particular was afflicted by the *bacillus belli*. Minnesota played true to type. Her people went into the war with a whoop and vicariously bled off the offending humors through the wounds of the few thousand men who actually entered service. It was a little war, but what a tremendous relief!

Minnesota's sons suffered as did those of the other states from the breakdown of the war department with its red tape and its inflexibility. The state demonstrated her pride in tenaciously standing for her "rights," and opposing everything which would seem to derogate from her prestige, and so gave an example, although not a horrible one, of the insufficiency of the volunteer system and all that it entailed in the time of a crisis.

The book has a good index and is illustrated with a few well-chosen cuts. Altogether the Minnesota War Records Commission and its director have every reason to congratulate themselves on their first-born.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

Alexander Henry's Travels and Adventures in the Years 1760-1776 (The Lakeside Classics). Edited by MILO MILTON QUAIFFE. (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, 1921. xxxii, 340 p. Portrait, map.)

John Long's Voyages and Travels in the Years 1768-1788 (The Lakeside Classics). Edited by MILO MILTON QUAIFFE. (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, 1922. xxx, 238 p. Map.)

These two volumes are excellent examples of the work of the apprentice school of R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company. The school was founded shortly after the company had suffered from

a strike in order to train boys for the printer's trade, the hope, fully realized, being that the majority of boys thus trained would find employment in the service of the company. The pupils are paid their regular wage as apprentices, but for several hours each day they leave the shop to attend to their schooling, which is directed solely to the end of making them efficient and intelligent printers. At the end of their course of study, there is no compulsion to enter the employment of the company that has furnished them this opportunity to study their chosen craft.

Since the year 1907 the boys have printed each year a little volume which the company distributes to its friends at Christmas time. The first four volumes were of rather nondescript character, reproducing famous speeches, but beginning with 1911 the choice of subject matter for reprinting has been limited to books illustrating the history of the Old Northwest and, in the earlier years, that of the state of Illinois. The titles of the volumes under consideration prove that no narrow local prejudice dictates the present choice. Under the able editorship of Mr. Quaife, who has been connected with this enterprise for a number of years, the series has grown in usefulness to the historian, and it is a pity that the volumes cannot be bought by the general public. The typographical work is always excellent and the binding befits a gift book of this character.

Mr. Quaife always takes his duties as editor seriously, but, realizing that these volumes are being placed in the bookcases of men of business rather than in the hands of professional historians, he has not loaded the pages with footnotes. For the same reason he has not made a slavish reproduction of the original publications. In his introduction to the Henry narrative he writes of his methods: "While faithfully preserving the author's text and footnotes, no effort has been made to repeat the typographical peculiarities of the original edition, for which, presumably, the printer, rather than the author was responsible. On the contrary, the punctuation, chapter heads, and other typographical details of this edition are the work of the present editor; and in a few instances, where propriety clearly dictated this course, obvious errors in the text have been corrected."

For each volume that he has edited Mr. Quaife has written a very readable introduction, and the two volumes under consid-

eration form no exception. The introduction tells what it is essential to know about the author and concludes with some evaluation of the work as a source for history. The character of these introductions may be illustrated by the one preceding the Henry narrative. After the life sketch of the author Mr. Quaife points out that Henry "did not keep a day-by-day journal of events; and that his narrative as it comes down to us is the fruit of his recollections set down at different times during the period of his life subsequent to the conclusion of the travels and adventures, which are so vividly described by him. A record thus produced may possess great value, but to all lawyers and all historians it is a commonplace that this value, however great it may be, will be different in quality from that attaching to a day-by-day record of events. The human memory is at best a fallible instrument."

There are errors in the narrative — errors as to distances, dates, and other facts easily learned from other sources. In spite of such errors Henry has been regarded as a trustworthy guide by historians of the standing of Parkman. The close of the introduction discusses this question of Henry's reliability with some care, since his veracity has been attacked recently in a rather unimportant publication. Mr. Quaife's final conclusion is as follows: "For myself, I see no sufficient reason for doubting Henry's honesty, and his narrative itself discloses internal evidence of shrewdness and insight on the part of its author." Besides giving his assurance of Henry's honesty, Mr. Quaife justly praises Henry's literary style, which cannot be easily explained by his education and business experience. "Yet in some mysterious manner Henry had become a master of English and this, his sole production, is literature in the best sense of the term."

Both Henry and Long were engaged in the fur trade around the Great Lakes, which region they came to know well, and much of the early information found in the histories of the Old Northwest has been drawn from their well-known and much-used narratives. Both men traded with the Indians on the banks of Lake Superior and both used the Grand Portage; and they, therefore, skirted along the northern boundary of the present

state of Minnesota. Neither penetrated farther into the interior, but Henry planned at one time a trading trip to the Minnesota River which he was obliged to give up.

Henry was the agent of a company of Englishmen, one of whom was the famous Charles Townshend of the Townshend taxes, that was formed to exploit the copper of the northern lakes region. His narrative contains considerable information on the enterprise, but much more can be obtained from documents in the Public Record Office in London, for the company was of some importance in the business world and loomed at one time rather large over the political horizon. The reviewer does not remember any careful study of these documents. This enterprise must have had some influence on official opinion in England that may have found expression later in international negotiations concerning the boundary line.

CLARENCE W. ALVORD

Villages of the Algonquian, Siouan, and Caddoan Tribes West of the Mississippi (Bureau of American Ethnology, *Bulletins*, no. 77). By DAVID I. BUSHNELL, JR. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1922. x, 211 p. Illustrations, maps.)

This volume on the tribes west of the Mississippi is the complement to the one by the same author published in 1919 dealing with the villages, in large measure Algonquian, east of the Mississippi. Naturally, therefore, in the present work Mr. Bushnell devotes most of his attention to the tribes of the Siouan and Caddoan stocks. Of the 185 pages of text, in addition to a few pages of general discussion, 112 are given up to the villages of the Siouan tribes, and about 30 each to those of the Algonquian and the Caddoan groups. In this striking fashion the author brings out the great predominance of the tribes of the Siouan linguistic family in the West and Northwest over those of other stocks.

To students of the history of the Minnesota Indian tribes the sections devoted to the Ojibway (p. 8-17) and to the Dakota-Assiniboin group of Sioux (p. 44-77) will be of particular value. The author has culled his descriptive material from many

different sources and he has worked it into a critical and well-organized discussion of the types of dwellings used by the various western tribes. Copious use has been made of the accounts of Lewis and Clark, Long, Catlin, Maximilian of Wied, and other travelers and explorers who had an opportunity to study the Indians under primitive conditions, and judicious quotations from their writings are presented.

Careful attention has been given also to such valuable sources of information as sketches, paintings, and photographs made by various early artists and photographers, and a goodly number of these are reproduced as plates in the work. Among the unusual pictures so reproduced is a sketch of Little Crow's village of Kaposia on June 19, 1851, by Frank B. Mayer, whose painting of the "Treaty of Traverse des Sioux" hangs in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society. In order that more information about the pictures used may be supplied than is possible in the captions the author has attached to his bibliography a section entitled "Explanation of Plates." Here he not only tells what and where the original is and by whom it was supplied, but he gives also a brief though valuable biographical sketch of the artist or photographer.

Like other publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology the volume is well printed and attractively bound. It is supplied with the necessary aids to scholarship, a table of contents, an adequate index, a list of illustrations, and a somewhat elaborate bibliography. Undoubtedly, it will prove a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the Indians of the Middle and the Far West.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK, JR.

The British in Iowa. By JACOB VAN DER ZEE. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1922. 340 p. Portrait.)

Careful surveys of the various population elements which have been represented in the development of the states of the Northwest are distinctly worth making. No adequate understanding of the past of such states as Wisconsin and Minnesota, for example, can be had without a knowledge of the part played by the Germans and the Scandinavians. The State

Historical Society of Iowa has given place among its publications to a volume by Jacob Van der Zee on the Hollanders of that state, and now to a book by the same author on the British in Iowa. These two studies suggest the rich possibilities in the cultivation of this field of inquiry, particularly along the lines of social and economic history.

The title of Mr. Van der Zee's new book is a misnomer, for actually the work is not a comprehensive study of the British in Iowa. Approximately 150,000 British immigrants "have helped to swell the population" of Iowa at various times. The reader might be justified, therefore, in expecting to find in the volume a careful study of this movement as a whole, based upon a wide range of sources, with maps showing the distribution of settlement, and with detailed analyses of the separate British elements. Mr. Van der Zee has chosen instead to write an extended essay on the settlement of a few hundred Englishmen in northwestern Iowa, primarily in the so-called "Le Mars Colony." Of 235 pages of text, 199 are devoted to the Le Mars settlement. Thirty-seven pages are given to three introductory chapters, the first of which, entitled "Pointing the Way to Iowa," deals chiefly with the influence of two early guidebooks for immigrants, those by John B. Newhall and Alice Mann. The second chapter is a nine-page sketch of "State Encouragement of Immigration." In the third chapter only eleven pages are needed in which to dispose of the "British Elements in the Population of Iowa." Brief formal statements are made regarding the Irish, the Welsh, the Canadians, the Scotch, and the English. The title of the book, obviously, should have been the "British Invasion of Northwestern Iowa."

The reader at once asks why an extensive study of the Le Mars colony should have been written. The answer is not that this English settlement has left a deep impress upon the social, economic, and political history of Iowa, but that the story of the colony is colorful and that the colony had sufficient homogeneity and enough men of education to leave behind it a fairly full documentary record of its activities. The basis of the book, in other words, is a well-documented dramatic episode. After shedding a tear because of the absence of a full study of the British in Iowa, the reader plunges into an absorbing story

starting with a crack Cambridge crew and involving the land speculations of the Close brothers, the establishment of a colony of Englishmen near Le Mars, the attraction to this colony of a considerable number of people recruited from the ranks of the upper classes in England, the acceptance of young gentlemen pupils in practical farming, — a “troublesome and unprofitable” system which the Close brothers soon abandoned — the games, sports, and diversions of the colonists, and finally the disintegration of the group and the “disappearance of the British from northwestern Iowa.” In the colony song the hope is expressed that the boys “may pile up lots of dust and live again upon their native soil.” The Close brothers seem to have assembled considerable “dust,” but in general the colonists were not conspicuously successful. Many, however, achieved their hope of living “again upon their native soil.”

Much attention is given to the social diversions of the colonists, their cockfights, coaching, hunting, cricket, rugby football, and other sports, including that fostered by the “Le Mars Jockey Club.” The mass of detail is somewhat disconcerting to the reader, but on the whole the author succeeds in giving a vivid picture of the varied life of the settlers. The land holdings of the Close brothers and of the Iowa Land Company extended into the counties of southern Minnesota. In chapters 8 and 10 considerable information is given about the Minnesota speculations of the Englishmen.

As the reader reaches the end of this entertaining piece of local history, a mystery is solved. The footnotes, 299 in number, apparently could not keep step with the text and consequently dropped out of the march. But after the text has passed, a company of annotations falls in and swings by in numerical order.

THEODORE C. BLEGEN

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.
Volume 13, number 3. (University, April, 1923. 100 p.
Illustrations.)

This number of the *Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota* is devoted to a related series of articles on “early conditions of life and living in North Dakota.” The emphasis

is upon the pioneer and his work, and most of the articles are written by men who have witnessed the transformation of their state from a lonely frontier to a populous commonwealth. The keynote of the series is sounded by the editor, who obviously idealizes the frontiersman: "All hail! and hats off to those sturdy pioneers—both men and women—who braved danger and hardship and want, hunger and thirst and cold, disease and ignorance and loneliness—all that they might live the full, free life of the open and be true to the inner instinct and settled ideal!"

The historical relations of North Dakota and Minnesota are so close that any adequate account of the pioneer period in the former must necessarily illuminate the history of the latter. Thus in the first article, on "The Pioneer Physician in North Dakota," by James Grassick, a picture is drawn of the frontier doctor and his services. Some attention is given to the individual pioneer physician of Dakota, Dr. William D. Dibb, not Dibbs, as Mr. Grassick spells the name, of St. Anthony, Minnesota, who for three years served as surgeon on the Fisk expeditions in the sixties and a copy of whose diary is now in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. But the chief emphasis is laid upon the services of undistinguished practitioners who, self-reliant, resourceful, courageous, and adaptable, met without complaint the difficulties of attending the sick in every kind of weather on the North Dakota prairie.

A brief article on "The North Dakota Bar of the Pioneer Days," by F. W. Ames, is noteworthy for its entire candor. The author attempts to picture accurately "the early adventurers in practise," and frankly admits that in the territorial period "admission to the bar was a species of humor."

In the article on "Early Politics and Politicians of North Dakota," by George B. Winship, considerable attention is given to Joseph Rolette, Norman W. Kittson, and other well-known figures in early Minnesota. "While Joseph Rolette was a shrewd and adventurous trader," writes Mr. Winship, "he was at the same time a politician of more than ordinary caliber." Mr. Winship's general conclusion is of interest. He believes that in the early days of statehood there were "few really constructive minds to tackle the problems of rudimentary state government.

. . . There were comparatively few who possess the elements of creative statesmanship and had vision enough to build constructively and progressively. Too many went into politics for sport or gain."

A number of "Tales of the Early Settlers" have been assembled by J. H. Shepperd. "Early Banking in North Dakota" is discussed by Samuel Torgerson, and "Early Religious Activities" by the Reverend Charles H. Phillips. The story of "The Pioneer Farmer" is told by John W. Scott, who came to the Red River Valley in 1879.

Although these articles do not constitute critical history, they are distinctly worth while as interesting and informing documents on the history of North Dakota.

T. C. B.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The second State Historical Convention, which was held at Redwood Falls on June 22 and 23, was a great success from every point of view. Perhaps the most noteworthy features of the convention and of the tour preceding it were the cordial reception of the visitors by the people of the Minnesota Valley and the genuine interest in local history which was manifested in this part of the state. The press carried full reports of the tour and of the convention to all parts of the state, and thus it is not inaccurate to say, as one delegate expressed it, that the society "went out among the people of Minnesota, calling attention to the history of the state and to the importance of preserving the records of Minnesota's development." A full account of the Sioux Historic Trail tour and of the meeting at Redwood Falls will appear in the next number of the BULLETIN.

The number of contributing-life members was increased to nineteen during the three months ending June 30, 1923, by the transfer to this class of the following nine life members: Swen Bernard and William W. Cutler of St. Paul; George W. Buck and John Harding of Duluth; John B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis; Dr. Charles H. Mayo and Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester; Augustus S. Prescott of Sheldon, Iowa; and Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann of Pasadena, California. The additions to the active membership during the quarter numbered thirty, which bring the total to 1,081. In the following list the names of the new members are grouped by counties:

CLAY: Grosvenor D. McCubrey of Moorhead.

HENNEPIN: Albro A. Baker, Stanley H. Bezoier, Margaret C. Burrill, Charles A. Davis, Willis Drummond, George Hauenstein, Dr. Peter M. Holl, Mrs. Hortense Moos, Dr. Louis C. Moos, John H. Riheldaffer, and William E. V. Shaw, all of Minneapolis.

MCLEOD: Harry L. Merrill of Hutchinson.

OLMSTED: Dr. Arthur H. Sanford of Rochester.

POLK: L. Johannessohn of Beltrami.

RAMSEY: Frank E. Balmer, George Heaton, Charles P. Noyes, and Carl O. Rosendahl, all of St. Paul.

RENVILLE: William B. Strom of Hector.

ST. LOUIS: George G. Barnum, Jr., and Herbert Higburg of Duluth, and Charles W. More of Eveleth.

STEARNS: Dr. Claude B. Lewis of St. Cloud.

NONRESIDENT: Herbert H. Davis of Placerville, California; John A. Davis of San Rafael, California; Daniel B. Henderson of Washington, D. C.; Thomas P. Martin of Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. C. E. Smoke of Rudyard, Michigan; and Lew B. Wallace of Hudson, Wisconsin.

The University Club of Rochester took out a permanent institutional membership during this period.

The number of subscriptions to the society's publications from schools and public libraries has been increased to 109 by the addition of seven institutions during the last quarter. These include the public library of Wadena, the public schools of Ely and Biwabik, the state teachers' college at St. Cloud, and the board of education of St. Louis County, which took out three subscriptions.

The society lost six active members by death during the last quarter: John M. Rowley of Duluth, April 19; Douglas Greeley of Virginia, April 24; the Reverend John H. Morley of Denton, Texas, April 28; the Honorable Knute Nelson of Alexandria, April 28; Mrs. Charles L. Alden of Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 20; and Howard F. Ware of St. Paul, June 28. The death of Edgar F. Gould of South St. Paul on February 18 was not reported in the last number of the BULLETIN.

Many of the papers in the society's collection of manuscripts are as valuable for North Dakota as for Minnesota history. At the request of Dr. Orin G. Libby, who recently examined some of these manuscripts, photostatic or typewritten copies of several documents have been furnished to the State Historical Society of North Dakota. These include the diary of Martin McLeod; the journal of the Fisk expeditions of 1862, 1863, and 1864, kept by Dr. William D. Dibb; the diary of Samuel R. Bond, kept on

the first of these expeditions; and a number of letters from the Sibley, Williamson, and Taylor papers.

The society has agreed to furnish a series of monthly talks in the interest of Minnesota history to be broadcast by the Minneapolis radio station WLAG. The talks, which occur as a part of the evening program on the third Monday of each month, were initiated by the superintendent of the society on April 16 with a speech entitled "Introducing Minnesota History." This was heard not only in Minnesota, but in Indiana, Wisconsin, and even as far away as New York. The second talk in the series was given on May 21 by the assistant superintendent on the subject, "Capturing Minnesota History." On June 18 the superintendent spoke on "Some Anniversaries of 1923."

During April, May, and June, 10,102 books were served to 1,971 readers in the main reading room of the library. During the corresponding quarter in 1921 the number of books served was 4,634.

The activities of the society will be illustrated at the state fair again this fall by a display in a special booth as part of the general exhibit of the work of the state departments and institutions.

The members of the John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Minneapolis, assembled in the auditorium of the museum on June 27 in order to make a formal presentation to the society of two large framed pictures of the members of the post and a framed membership roster.

The superintendent's class in Minnesota history at the University of Minnesota met in the Historical Building on May 25 for an illustrated talk on Minnesota in 1850 given by a member of the class.

The superintendent delivered the commencement address at the graduating exercises of the Mora High School on June 1, taking as his subject "The Challenge to Democracy." On May 19 he spoke briefly at a meeting in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the First Swedish Baptist Church of St. Paul.

A paper on "Official Competition for Immigrants to the Northwest" was read by the assistant superintendent at a meeting of the History Club of the University of Minnesota on April 14. On June 12 he spoke at the annual picnic of the Redwood County Farm Bureau near Wabasso on the value of local history study and the problem of organizing county history activities.

The curator of the museum gave illustrated talks on "Indian Life in Early Minnesota" to English classes from the Mechanics Arts High School on April 25 and May 2. On May 19 at Fort Snelling he addressed a group of teachers and pupils on "Old Fort Snelling and Mendota." He represented the society on June 22 at a special assembly at the South High School of Minneapolis in honor of Joseph R. Brown. After attending the summer meeting of the society at Redwood Falls he visited Camp Release, Montevideo, Lac qui Parle, and Pipestone and made an examination of the famous quarries at the last-named place.

The librarian attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Hot Springs on April 23 to 28.

"Washington and the Potomac: Manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society, [1754] 1769-1796" is the title given to a group of papers published in the April and July numbers of the *American Historical Review*. These papers, which deal chiefly "with the navigation of the Potomac and James rivers, and cover the period 1754-1796," have had an interesting history. They were intrusted to General John Mason of Virginia by George Washington a year or two before the death of the latter. They appear to have been deposited in the manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society about 1870, but not until 1922 were they properly identified. The difficult work of editing the documents has been done by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, the society's curator of manuscripts. In her introduction she points out that these newly discovered materials "will prove an unworked mine for the economic history of Maryland and Virginia in the second half of the [eighteenth] century; for the antecedents and activities of the Potomac Company; and for chapters in the lives of two great men, George Washington and Thomas Johnson." In all the papers comprise thirty-eight pieces, nearly every one of which has writing by Washington upon it.

ACCESSIONS

Shortly after the death of Senator Knute Nelson on April 28 the society announced through the press a plan for assembling a comprehensive collection of papers relating to his career. The nucleus for such a collection—a group of documents on the Nelson-Kindred campaign of 1882 (see *ante*, p. 145)—already had been received from the senator himself. The response to the society's public announcement has been very gratifying. Fourteen papers, all written by Nelson, have been presented by Mr. Luth Jaeger of Minneapolis. These letters, written to Mr. Jaeger when the latter was editor of the Norwegian newspaper, *Budstikken*, of Minneapolis, throw new light on the background of the Nelson-Kindred campaign. Five letters signed by Nelson and one letter addressed to him are the gift of Mr. A. D. Stephens of Crookston; one Nelson letter has been received from Mr. P. Anton Berg of Hawley, and one from Mr. John Booren, Jr., of Stillwater; and Mrs. James T. Morris of Minneapolis is the donor of two. Thus in a short time no less than twenty-three Nelson letters have been added to the society's collection. From Mr. G. D. McCubrey of Moorhead a wooden carving in bas-relief of the late senator has been received. His death mask has also been placed in the care of the society by Governor Preus.

From Dr. Newton D. Mereness, who is calendaring records in the national archives for several historical societies in the Mississippi Valley, nearly five thousand calendar cards for the Senate files of documentary material have been received, including many which are of special interest for Minnesota and north-western history. For example, one card notes a manuscript "list of names of persons employed in the agency of Lawrence Taliaferro, Indian Agent at St. Peters, between September 1, 1822, and September 1, 1823." Another notes an "Abstract of provisions received of the Assistant Commissioner at Fort Anthony and issued to Indians by Lawrence Taliaferro, Indian Agent at St. Peters, between May 1, 1823, and September 1, 1823."

A manuscript work of 344 pages on the Indians of the Northwest, by Herman Haupt, Jr., has been borrowed from the Newberry Library of Chicago and a photographic reproduction of it

is being made. The manuscript, which is profusely illustrated with artistic pencil sketches, deals mainly with the Sioux and the Chippewa of the Wisconsin and Minnesota regions.

A large number of calendar cards for the American Fur Company Papers owned by the New York Historical Society (see *ante*, p. 142) have been received and indicate that this collection contains invaluable source material for the history of the fur trade in Minnesota. Cards have been secured for letters of the following fur-traders: Gabriel Franchère, Joseph Rolette, Charles Borup, John Livingston, William Brewster, Hercules L. Dousman, James McKay, Kenneth McKenzie, William Aitken, and Norman W. Kittson. Most of the letters in question were written during the period from 1834 to 1847 to Ramsay Crooks, chief factor of the American Fur Company. Some cards also have been received for letters written by Crooks and by Frederick Baraga, the missionary.

Seven papers relating to the fur trade in Minnesota have been presented by Mrs. Edward C. Dougan of St. Paul. The most interesting are a license granted to Louis Dufault in 1821, permitting him to trade with the Indians at Fond du Lac; a letter from Robert Stuart of the American Fur Company to Hazen Mooers, dated August 4, 1826; and an agreement, in French, between Gabriel Franchère of the American Fur Company and a *voyageur* of Montreal, which is an example of the terms under which many Canadians engaged to enter the fur trade in the Northwest.

A number of items of Minnesota interest were discovered by the society's curator of manuscripts, in the manuscript collection of the Missouri Historical Society, which she examined in April. Among the documents which were copied for the Minnesota Historical Society are the following: a portion of a letter in the Forsyth Papers under date of June 3, 1817, which refers to Robert Dickson's influence in the Northwest; a letter from William Laidlaw to J. P. Cabanne, December 25, 1831, regarding the competition between Alexis Bailly and Joseph Rolette on the James River; a letter from Kenneth McKenzie to Pierre Chouteau, November 16, 1831, respecting the prospective settle-

ment of Red River colonists on the Missouri; and a letter from Benjamin O'Fallon to William Clark about an appointment to the Indian agency at the mouth of St. Peter's River, November 29, 1817.

Two commissions of Charles Cavalier, one as territorial librarian in 1849 and the other as collector of customs for the district of Minnesota and inspector of revenue at Pembina in 1850, have been received from Miss Lulah Cavalier through the courtesy of Mr. Melvin R. Gilmore of the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

At the invitation of the society Miss Amanda Fairbanks of South St. Paul has written and presented a short sketch of a visit paid by her to Minnesota in 1851. Miss Fairbanks went to Washington, Iowa, from her native state of New York in 1849 and remained there for fifteen years as a teacher. In the summer of 1851 she visited St. Paul, coming by steamboat from Muscatine.

A small collection of papers of Truman M. Smith, including a letter book for the period from 1856 to 1864, has been deposited with the society by the Sibley House Association. Mr. Smith was a prominent banker and business man in St. Paul for many years, and the documents throw light on early financial conditions in Minnesota.

The reminiscences of Mrs. Angelica Gooselaw of St. Vincent, as written down for her by Mr. August J. Lindvall of St. Paul, constitute a valuable addition to the society's source material on the settlements along the Red River, with which region Mrs. Gooselaw has been familiar during her long life of more than ninety years.

The original journal kept by Dr. William D. Dibb on the Fisk expeditions across the western plains in 1862, 1863, and 1864, has been loaned to the society by Mrs. Jeremiah Fitzgerald of St. Paul, a daughter of Dr. Dibb. Photostatic copies have been made for the society's collections and at the same time for the State Historical Society of North Dakota. In 1919, shortly after the publication of a newspaper article based upon the Dibb

Journal, the society secured a typewritten copy of the diaries. See *ante*, 3:96. This copy contains a lengthy description of a lost gold mine, so rich that it was referred to as a veritable "mountain of gold," and this portion of the diary has received considerable publicity. A comparison of the typewritten copy furnished the society four years ago and the original diary disclosed the surprising fact that the entire dramatic story of the gold mountain is a recent interpolation, for no mention of it occurs in the original journal. In the copy the gold story is skillfully interwoven with the diarist's entries for September 1 and 2, 1864. It should be added that an interesting bit of extraneous matter included in the original volume is the record of committee and council meetings of the Catholic Church of St. Anthony from June 18, 1860, to January 7, 1861.

According to a distinguished American historian the rise of sport in the United States in the period after the Civil War is of great historical significance. The frontier, which had been a safety valve for American society, disappeared, and sport provided a new outlet for surplus energy. A document presented by Mr. Arthur G. Douglass of Minneapolis throws light on one phase of the rise of sport in Minnesota. This paper, which bears the date June 7, 1877, contains the articles of agreement by which the Minneapolis Base Ball Association came into being, the signatures of the subscribers, and a record of the number of shares taken and the amount paid by each.

Several interesting additions have recently been made to the society's World War collection. Twelve letters and cards written in 1918 by William McFarland, a Minnesota engineer at Fort Worth, Texas, have been presented by Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells of Minneapolis. Mr. Benjamin Paust of Minneapolis is the donor of a group of fifty papers relating mainly to the Liberty Loan campaigns as carried on in the Minneapolis district. A collection of typed records of the America First Association, covering the period from October, 1917, to May, 1918, has been received from Mr. Herbert C. Hotaling of St. Paul.

Additional records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Minnesota, comprising sermons, speeches, a history of Shattuck

School at Faribault, and a valuable scrapbook of letters and papers of prominent clergymen of the Northwest, have been received through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel S. Tanner of Minneapolis (see *ante*, 4:167). The records were in the possession of the Reverend George C. Tanner until his death in February, 1923.

Mr. Swen Bernard of St. Paul has added to his papers already in the custody of the society a manuscript account of the religious training and childhood experiences in their native land of many of the Swedish immigrants to Minnesota. Considerable attention is given to the status of the separatists in Sweden about fifty years ago and to the Swedish Baptists in Minnesota.

A copy of an interesting letter written in 1870 by an early settler of Fergus Falls has been received from Mr. William J. Hamilton of Gary, Indiana. The author was Peter G. Johnson, who was one of a group of six young men from Orebrö, Sweden, who took claims in Otter Tail County in 1869. "I dont like to tell you any exaggerated stories about the future of this place," wrote Johnson, "But I will say as much. It is very possibelt that Main Street will pass close by my Door we have to be very grateful against the giver."

Mention should be made of several accessions of interest to investigators of family records. Manuscript genealogies of the Merrill, Lewis, Hopkins, Crawford, Staples, and Henry families have been purchased from the Reverend Charles N. Sinnett of Fertile. Miss Caroline J. Tucker of Minneapolis has presented a three-page genealogy of the Jones family. At the request of Mr. John K. West of Detroit, who has assisted the society in securing data on the Fairbanks family of Minnesota, Mrs. Julia Spears of Detroit has written and presented a sketch of this well-known pioneer family.

The interest and value of the society's Indian collection have been increased considerably by a number of recent gifts. Mr. Martin Reed of Walker has presented a wooden figure about twenty inches high representing the Virgin and Child, carved by Shoshone Indians. A piece of Pueblo coil-ware pottery, an Indian moccasin last of stone, and several other articles collected

by the late Mrs. Anna K. West of Minneapolis have been received from Mrs. Edward S. Pattee of Minneapolis. The Messrs. James B. and Walter Hewitt of St. Paul are the donors of a beaded buckskin tobacco pouch, beaded knife sheathes, two Indian scalp locks attached to beaded disks of red cloth, a model of an Eskimo *kayak* of skin, and other interesting objects. In the extensive Indian and South Sea Islands collection deposited with the society by Dr. Joel H. Greene of St. Paul are a chief's war bonnet ornamented with buffalo horns, a pipe tomahawk, beaded moccasins of the plains type, and a heavy war club. A very large beaded ceremonial bag and an inlaid pipe of Chippewa make are the gifts of Mrs. Erasmus C. Lindley of New York.

A small framed engraving of Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Paul, who served as a surgeon with Minnesota regiments during the Civil War, and a framed enlargement of a photograph of his brother, Edward Murphy, a pioneer of St. Anthony, are the gifts of the Misses Adelaide and Harriet Armstrong of St. Paul.

Several additions have been made recently to the society's collection of objects illustrating the history of domestic life. Through the courtesy of Miss Mabel Gardner of Hastings, a number of dresses, hats, shawls, toys, and other items have been received from Mrs. James A. Lovejoy of Minneapolis. Miss Ella A. Whitney, acting for the estate of the late Dr. Cyrus Northrop, has deposited an old-fashioned straight-back rocking-chair, several interesting old dresses and articles of children's clothing, and numerous other items.

A collection of fractional currency notes issued by German municipalities which originally was loaned to the society for exhibition has been donated by Mr. Alfred E. Mallon of Minneapolis.

From the Library of Congress the society has purchased a photostatic copy of a letter of Minnesota interest in the *Courrier des Etat-Unis* of New York for January 12, 1847. Monsieur Lamare-Picquot, a French traveler who visited Minnesota in 1846, wrote for that paper a letter describing the country and its inhabitants. Comments on Chief Little Crow and his family add to the interest of the letter.

A rare circular relating to a famous public printing contest in the territory of Minnesota in 1851 has been received from the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland. The leaflet is dated St. Paul, January 30, 1851, and bears the signatures of nine prominent Whig members of the legislative assembly.

A printed circular issued in 1858 by the Minneapolis Mill Company, of which W. D. Washburn was the agent, has been received through the courtesy of Mr. Harold G. Rugg, assistant librarian of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. This pamphlet describes not only the potentialities of the mill but also the salubrious climate and rosy prospects of Minnesota. From the Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis has been received a manuscript of six pages in which the history of the company is sketched.

Eight photostatic sheets of the *Bad Lands Cow Boy* for certain issues of 1884 and 1885 have been received as a gift from the Roosevelt Memorial Association of New York. This newspaper is interesting chiefly because it was published at Medora, Dakota Territory, near the ranch of Theodore Roosevelt. A notice signed by Roosevelt of a meeting of the stockmen of the Little Missouri appears in the issue of December 18, 1884.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Lewis F. Crawford of Bismarck, North Dakota, a complete file of the *Good Roads Magazine*, a monthly publication of the North Dakota State Good Roads Association from April, 1921, to November, 1922, has been added to the society's library. Considerable historical material of interest both for Minnesota and North Dakota is included in the numbers of the magazine.

NEWS AND COMMENT

"I do not know of anything that is more fascinating than the game of discovering historical materials," writes Benjamin F. Shambaugh in an article on "Our Relation to History," which appears in the *Proceedings* of the fourth annual conference on Indiana history published by the Indiana Historical Commission as number 17 of its *Bulletins* (February, 1923. 126 p.). "When one starts on such a quest he does not know exactly what he will find, but nearly always he discovers some rich materials—a diary, a bundle of letters, a file of old newspapers, or an historical relic." Dr. Shambaugh points out the fourfold obligation resting upon historical societies: to discover the materials of history, to collect and preserve them, to submit them to critical study, and finally to publish the results. In the same volume a plan for the study of local history in the public schools of Indiana is presented.

A suggestive article on "Coöperation between State Universities and State Historical Societies," by Joseph Schafer, appears in the *Tennessee Historical Magazine* for July, 1921, which was issued in May, 1923. Dr. Schafer's paper was read at the 1922 meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Iowa City, Iowa.

The presidential address delivered by Dr. Solon J. Buck at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Oklahoma City on March 29 is published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June under the title, "The Progress and Possibilities of Mississippi Valley History." After pointing out that just as history enables people to orient themselves in the present, so a knowledge of the progress of historical work in the past is necessary for an understanding of the present situation and tendencies in the field, Dr. Buck sketches the development of historical activities in the Mississippi Valley during the last twelve years with special reference to the increased use of certain classes of material for social history, such as detailed election statistics, census data and schedules, county

archives, land records, and family papers. The three greatest needs for the immediate future are more extensive publication of source material, greater coöperation among the workers and agencies in the field, and the wider extension of interest in and knowledge of history among the people. Dr. Buck suggests a plan for the coöperative publication of source material relating to general phases of Mississippi Valley history, and he urges the various institutions to study and adapt to their purposes the best ideas successfully developed by each other. If history is to perform its proper functions in a democracy, it must be carried to the people, and that, in Dr. Buck's opinion, is particularly true of state and local history. This can be done in part through the giving of greater attention to the attractiveness of the publications of historical agencies and their wider distribution to interested people and to libraries and schools where they will be used. The rapid increase in membership of most of the state historical societies in recent years is helping to solve this problem, as is also the increased use of historical libraries. Other methods of reaching the public are the supplying of historical news and material to the newspapers, the holding of meetings or state historical conventions in different sections of the state in successive years, and even radio broadcasting of history talks. The stimulation of the teaching of state and local history in the schools by supplying books and syllabuses is also suggested. Dr. Buck predicts that interest in and appreciation of Mississippi Valley history will increase greatly in the near future, partly because the citizenry of the valley is becoming more stable than it has been in the past — a situation which promises more adequate contributions and appropriations of funds for historical activities. The address concludes with an appeal to members for greater support of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association so that, through an increased membership and an enlarged endowment fund, it may increase its opportunities for service.

In the same number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* there is a suggestive note on "Historical Material in Washington of Value to the State," by Newton D. Mereness, in which attention is called to papers in the archives of the adjutant general, the Indian office, the department of state, the general

land office and the office of the secretary of the interior, the post-office department, and other government offices. From the examples given it is evident that these government records contain a wealth of material on the history of the upper Mississippi Valley, including Minnesota.

In an article on "The Public Library and Local History," in *New York Libraries* for November, 1922, Dr. Augustus H. Shearer explains how a library, by collecting and making available local history materials, can greatly increase its usefulness to the community.

A pamphlet on "Arrowheads and Such," by Paul L. Keil, who writes under the pseudonym of "Pauke," is designed primarily for young collectors of Indian stone implements (New York, 1919. 32 p.). Mr. Keil describes the processes of manufacture, the uses, and the places where such relics are likely to be found. It is to be regretted, however, that the author so definitely encourages the relic-hunters in the unsystematic pilaging of Indian sites which, if properly excavated and studied, might prove of importance.

A "vocational training school" where Winnebago children were taught, in addition to the "three r's," gardening, agriculture, carding, spinning, weaving, and sewing calls to mind a modern government Indian school. Nevertheless, this describes an institution conducted by the Reverend David Lowry and his wife on the Yellow River near McGregor, Iowa, as early as 1840. The history of the school is briefly outlined in the *Minneapolis Journal* of April 15 in an article which includes quotations descriptive of the school from letters written by a granddaughter of the Lowrys.

The visit to St. Paul of Major James McLaughlin, veteran Indian agent and United States Indian inspector, is noted and an outline of his career is presented in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of April 15. The necessity of identifying the Santee Sioux of South Dakota who are to receive annuities accumulated since the Sioux Massacre of 1862 brought Major McLaughlin west to the scene of his former activities. His estimates of the characters of such famous chiefs as Sitting Bull, Gall, and Joseph are set forth at

length in a feature article by Luman U. Spehr in the *Pioneer Press* of April 22. The illustrations include portraits of these Indians and of Major McLaughlin. Some of his reminiscences appear also in the *St. Paul Daily News* of April 22.

Extracts from the diary of William W. Gilbert of Minneapolis, who in 1853 traveled in a covered wagon from Milwaukee to California in search of gold, make up the bulk of an illustrated feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 27. A brief account of Mr. Gilbert's experiences also appears in the *Journal* for April 22.

An extensive exhibit illustrating the part played by Swedish-Americans in the history of the United States has been assembled for an international exposition at Gothenburg, Sweden, from May 8 to September 30, according to a report in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 20. Acting under the authority of legislative resolutions approved on April 10 the governor of Minnesota has appointed nine delegates to the exposition.

An historical sketch of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America occasioned by the annual meeting in St. Paul of that organization is contributed by Mr. Jacob Hodnefield to the *St. Paul Dispatch* for June 3. The writer devotes considerable attention to the background of the three synods which in 1917 united to form the consolidated body.

It is announced in the *American-Scandinavian Review* for June that Mr. Gunnar J. Malmin, a graduate of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, has been awarded a fellowship by the American-Scandinavian Foundation under the terms of which he is to make an inventory of Scandinavian archival materials relating to "Scandinavian-American relations." Particular attention will be given to the subject of Scandinavian emigration. The work is to be done under the supervision of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The 1922 *Aarbok* of the Smaalens Lag (64 p.), edited by Waldemar Ager, contains an interesting paper entitled "When We Came to America," by the Reverend J. A. Bergh, in which is described the journey in 1860 of a Norwegian family to the United States, the final destination being Red Wing.

A valuable book has appeared on *Christian Keyser Preus, 1852-1921*, edited by O. A. Tingelstad and O. M. Norlie (Minneapolis, 1922. 406 p.). The first part of the volume contains nine chapters dealing with various phases of the life of Dr. Preus, who is best known for his work as president of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, from 1902 until his death in 1921. Chapters on the Preus family by O. M. Norlie and O. E. Brandt, and on the "Professor and President at Luther College," by O. A. Tingelstad, are included. The latter part of the book contains a bibliography of the writings of Dr. Preus and extensive selections from these writings. The volume is a distinct contribution to the history of the Norwegian element in the United States, and is of special interest to Minnesotans because it deals with the father of the present governor of the state.

The Wisconsin Magazine, a new monthly publication which made its appearance in March, apparently will devote considerable attention to historical matters. The first number contains an article on "Nelson Dewey, First Governor of Wisconsin, 1848-1852"; a sketch of "Old-time Taverns in Baraboo Region," by H. E. Cole; an account of "Captain Marryat in Wisconsin," by Milo C. Richter; and a brief study of "Wisconsin Indian Earthworks," by Charles E. Brown. The slogan of the magazine is "Know your own state."

A careful analysis of the social traits of Yankees makes up the third installment of the series on "The Yankee and the Teuton in Wisconsin," by Joseph Schafer, in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June.

Teaching Wyoming History by Counties is the title of a bulletin by Grace R. Hebard issued by the department of education of the state of Wyoming (1922. 38 p.). Numerous suggestions with references to sources of information are made for the study of each county in Wyoming.

The eleventh *Biennial Report* of the State Historical Society of Missouri, for 1921 and 1922, testifies to the aggressive work being done by that institution to develop "state historical consciousness" in Missouri. An increase of eighty-five per cent in membership, the publication of five volumes of the primary sources for the history of the state, and the enlargement of the

society's quarterly magazine are among the achievements which are set forth in the report. It is announced that the society's policy is to exploit "the MEN and WOMEN greatness of Missouri"; not only to advertise its natural resources but to make known the fact that Missouri has produced many national figures; "to firmly establish Missouri's rightful place in the Nation's history"; and to "make her known as the Pathfinder and Founder of the States of the West, the Southwest and Northwest, as well as the Poultry Queen of the Nation."

The story of the building up of the vast bibliographical business of the H. W. Wilson Company of New York, which began with a little bookshop at the University of Minnesota in 1889, is told in a pamphlet issued by the Wilson concern under the title *A Quarter Century of Cumulative Bibliography; Retrospect and Prospect* (1923. 44 p.).

The experiences of the little group of Selkirk settlers who wintered in 1812 near the present site of Pembina, North Dakota, are described briefly in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 8 and in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 13. The narrative, which is marred by a number of errors, is based upon an account of the settlement in a manuscript history of Pembina County, by Mrs. W. W. Felson of Cavalier, North Dakota.

An article about "unwelcome Sioux visitors" to old Fort Garry in 1842, 1863, and 1864, based upon the recollections of a "pioneer woman of Winnipeg who was an actual eye-witness of all the visits described," appears in the *Manitoba Free Press* of Winnipeg for May 5. The Sioux who arrived at Fort Garry in the two latter years came, of course, to seek refuge after their defeat in the great Minnesota outbreak of 1862. One effect of the Sioux War in the Red River Settlement is disclosed by the following comment: "All communication with the outside world . . . through the States was closed and no mails came through for two or three months."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

"Seventy-five years ago—a Chippewa-haunted wilderness. Today—a complex civilization with a future which, stirring or dismayed or both, is altogether unknowable. To understand

America, it is merely necessary to understand Minnesota. But to understand Minnesota you must be an historian, an ethnologist, a poet, a cynic, and a graduate prophet all in one." Thus writes Mr. Sinclair Lewis in an article on "Minnesota: The Norse State" which is published in the *Nation* for May 30 in a series entitled "These United States." Mr. Lewis has fashioned a mosaic of many colors. If the separate pieces seem to be selected at random, nevertheless the reader soon discerns the outlines of an intricate design which bears a resemblance to Minnesota.

In an article on the "Geology of the Name Minnesota," which is printed in the *Pan-American Geologist* for May, Dr. Frederick W. Sardeson asserts that "the true natural mouth of Minnesota River appears geologically to be at the west end of Pike Island." He states that the name of the river comes "from two words, *mini*, meaning water, and *sota*, meaning simply 'invisible,'" and concludes that "the somewhat exceptional and remarkable condition of a large island in the Mississippi River, lying in front of, and concealing from canoe voyagers the mouth of a large tributary, the Minnesota River, appears to be the natural feature that the Dakotah tribes described by the name 'mini-sota.'" The article has been reprinted as a pamphlet of nine pages.

Urging the writing down of recollections by pioneers, Mr. Lawrence Hodgson, "Larry Ho," writes in the *Minneapolis Daily News* of June 8: "Some day they will be invaluable to the historian" and will form the basis of a "picture of the struggle, the heroism, the endurance, the conquering spirit of the founders of Minnesota's greatness."

The death of Senator Knute Nelson on April 28 occasioned numerous articles reviewing his long public career or dealing with particular phases of his political experiences. An excellent article on "Incidents in Nelson's Life," by Elmer E. Adams, in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for April 30, throws light on many episodes of interest in the senator's career. An article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 6 by Charles D. Cheney is in part based on that by Mr. Adams. Nelson's own account of his early experiences in Minnesota as told to an Alexandria news-

paper editor is quoted in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for April 29. In the *St. Paul Daily News* for May 6 is a review by J. A. Peterson of two interesting political contests in which Nelson participated, the congressional struggle of 1882, and the senatorial election of 1895.

A number of interesting events occurred in Minnesota one hundred years ago and thus the present year affords an opportunity for the people of the state to celebrate centenaries. One of these, the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first steamboat at Fort St. Anthony, now Fort Snelling, in May, 1823, is commemorated in feature articles published by a number of Twin City newspapers. Jay W. Ludden, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 6, describes the "Virginia," the little vessel which accomplished this feat, and presents a brief résumé of the subsequent growth and decline of steamboat traffic on the Mississippi River. The details of the journey northward and the difficulties encountered by the "Virginia" in crossing the rapids at Rock Island are emphasized in the article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 6. *The Minneapolis Journal* for May 13 prints a narrative from the reminiscences of Captain Stephen B. Hanks (see *ante*, 4:292) which includes stories of the days when rivermen "believed in taking chances" to win a race or to weather a storm. Each of these articles contains a detailed account of the conclusion of Captain Fred A. Bill concerning the date of the arrival of the "Virginia," which is that it landed at Fort St. Anthony on May 10, 1823. He summarizes the results of his investigations on this subject in a communication to the *Journal* published on May 20. Of greater interest, however, is another contribution by Captain Bill, published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, for April 14 — an article containing a copy of the "enrollment of the Virginia," which was secured from the United States Bureau of Navigation. This official enrollment embodies a minute description of the pioneer vessel on the upper Mississippi. In a "List of the First Steamboats Built and Documented on Western Rivers" received by Captain Bill from the same governmental source and published in the *Post* for May 12, the "Virginia" is the fifty-first and last name.

At the annual meeting of the state society of the Daughters of American Colonists held in Minneapolis on May 23, a paper was read by Dr. Warren Upham on "Early French Explorers of Northern Minnesota, 1660-1743."

The paper on the Minnesota explorations of Long and Beltrami which was presented by Mr. Theodore Christianson at the State Historical Convention in Redwood Falls on June 22 is published in the *Dawson Sentinel* of June 28 under the title, "Long Expedition Camped at Lac qui Parle Lake One Hundred Years Ago." A much briefer account of the 1823 explorations in Minnesota appears in the *Western Magazine* for June. This article, which bears the title "The Long Centenary," is illustrated with an excellent picture of Major Stephen H. Long.

An article on slavery at Fort Snelling by Jay W. Ludden, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 15, deals largely with the residence at the post of Dred Scott and with the famous case which resulted therefrom. The author also cites a few other instances of slavery at the fort. A portrait of Dred Scott appears with the article.

An account by August L. Lindvall of the pioneer woman, Mrs. Angelica Z. Gooselaw, whose reminiscences are noted in this number of the BULLETIN, is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 27.

According to an article which appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 2 and the *St. Paul Dispatch* for May 4, the abortive treaty negotiated by Governor Ramsey with the Chippewa at Pembina in 1851 is not mentioned in most histories of Minnesota and North Dakota. The newspaper writer bases an account of this treaty upon "an old pamphlet just discovered in Fargo, hidden away in an unhonored niche in a library belonging to a fraternal organization." This rare "find" turns out to be an 1856 edition of the well-known J. Wesley Bond's *Minnesota and Its Resources; To Which Is Appended Camp-fire Sketches, or Notes of a Trip from St. Paul to Pembina*. The too zealous reporter was doubtless unaware of the fact that the Minnesota Historical Society possesses no less than three copies of Bond's

book, and that Dr. Folwell made use of this work and other sources in writing the account of the Chippewa treaty of 1851 which appears in volume 1 of his *History of Minnesota*.

The state's sixty-fifth birthday was celebrated by the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association at its annual meeting at the Old Capitol, St. Paul, on May 11. To mark the anniversary the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 6 includes a brief review of some of the more spectacular events of territorial history and an account — in part based upon imagination — of the activities of the two conventions which drew up the Minnesota constitution.

A wild ride over the trackless prairies of Dakota Territory undertaken in 1866 by Samuel J. Brown of Browns Valley to carry the news of danger of an Indian attack is compared to Paul Revere's ride in an illustrated feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 15. Mr. Brown's own account of his adventure, which appeared in pamphlet form many years ago, makes up the greater part of the narrative.

The most substantial bit of river history published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, during the past three months is a serial entitled "Going to Winnipeg on a Steamboat: Incidents from the Diary of a Freight Clerk on the 'Dakota,' Down Red River of the North 51 Years Ago," by Captain Fred A. Bill. A short general history of boating on the Red River from 1819 to the time when the railroad put an end to this form of transportation is followed by the author's personal recollections of the Red River, the Red Lake River, and the towns along their banks from Breckenridge to Winnipeg in 1872. The narrative appears in weekly installments from April 28 to June 9.

The series of articles on the trunk highways of Minnesota by W. H. Brill, in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, is continued from April 1 to June 24 with detailed accounts — embodying interesting historical data about place names — of highways 6 to 14 inclusive.

In an illustrated feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 29 Mr. H. M. Hiatt of Anoka is credited with proving that the Ojibway Indian known as "Wrinkled Meat" was only

eighty-eight years of age when he died in 1922, although equally reliable evidence in support of the same assertion was produced by Mr. Ransom J. Powell a short time after the Indian's death (see *ante*, 4:293). Both men contend that "Wrinkled Meat" was born about the year of the "great stars winter" in 1833.

"Steel Age Magic Adds Untold Millions to Minnesota's Buried Treasure" is the title of an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 13 about the experiments in concentrating the low-grade ores of the Minnesota iron ranges at Babbitt, one of the new range towns, and at the University of Minnesota. The article called forth a communication, published in the *Journal* of May 27, from C. H. Beaulieu of Le Sueur, in which the pioneer recalls the days when furs were the great source of wealth in northern Minnesota. A brief account of the part played by Mr. Leonidas J. Merritt of Duluth in the discovery and development of Minnesota's iron resources appears, with his portrait, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for April 13.

A biography of Dr. Cyrus Northrop is being written by Professor Oscar Firkins of the University of Minnesota.

Conditions at the University of Minnesota during the years from 1871 to 1877 are described in an interesting series of reminiscent articles entitled "In the Olden Days," appearing in the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* for April 17 and 24, and May 1, 22, and 29. The author, Mr. A. M. Welles, was graduated in the class of 1877.

Interest in the presentation of historic pageants has been revived this year, with the result that a number have been produced during the early summer in Minnesota and neighboring states. At Montevideo on June 14 and 15 and at Browns Valley on June 23 pageants depicting the history of the upper Minnesota Valley and southwestern Minnesota were presented. In connection with the annual meeting of the Tenth District Federation of Women's Clubs at Princeton the story of Mille Lacs County was portrayed on June 21. On June 23 a "pageant of progress parade" representing the growth of Minneapolis and the advance of its economic life passed over Lake Street from the Mississippi

River to Lake Calhoun. Pageants in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the upper Mississippi by Marquette and Jolliet were presented at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and at Montrose, Iowa, on June 17 and 27 respectively. Each of the latter festivals included a review of the events of 1673. A group of "voyagers impersonating the party of Joliet and Marquette" journeyed down the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin River and was received both at Burlington and at Montrose as part of the Iowa ceremonies.

Among the narratives of personal experiences of pioneers recently published in local newspapers are the following: a sketch of the life of Judge William L. Kelly of St. Paul, in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 8; a record of Mr. J. H. Carbin's forty years in the United States postal service in St. Paul, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for May 17; recollections of sixty-seven years in Minnesota by Mrs. Louis St. George of Mendota, in the *Pioneer Press* for April 1; an autobiography of "Budd" Reeve of Buxton, North Dakota, a pioneer who followed the frontier from Indiana to Minnesota and finally to North Dakota, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 22; and an outline of the career of Mrs. Alice Vrooman Wood, a pioneer business woman of Minneapolis, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for May 13.

A history of *Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection*, a review of which appears elsewhere in this number of the BULLETIN, was issued by the Minnesota War Records Commission in April. In accordance with the provisions of law and with rules adopted by the commission, a free copy of this book is being sent to every school, college, and public library in the state upon receipt of a written request accompanied by ten cents in stamps to cover postage. Two hundred copies have been turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society for exchange with institutions outside the state. To individuals or to institutions not otherwise supplied, the book is available for purchase at two dollars a copy—approximately the cost of printing and binding. Requests and orders should be addressed to the Minnesota War Records Commission, Historical Building, St. Paul.

A useful résumé of Minnesota's part in the Spanish-American War, based in the main upon information contained in Mr. Holbrook's volume, is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 8. The article commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the war on April 21, 1898, an anniversary which also has been celebrated by various groups of veterans, including members of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who gave a dinner at the Traffic Club in Minneapolis on April 28 to mark the passing of twenty-five years since the enrollment of the regiment; and St. Paul service men of 1898, who met at the Old Capitol on April 23 to recall their entrance into the war.

Having completed its work on the period of the Spanish War, the Minnesota War Records Commission has returned to its original and major task, the preparation of a history of the state's part in the World War. A series of eight volumes is projected, the first of which, a history of the 151st United States Field Artillery, by Lieutenant Governor Louis L. Collins, is now being prepared for the press. This history of the "Gopher Gunners" will be published in the spring and other volumes of the series will follow from time to time as they are finished. At the present rate of progress, however, which is determined in large measure by the amount of the legislative appropriations, it will take several years to complete the work.

The diary of Colonel George E. Leach of the 151st United States Field Artillery continues in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* from April 1 to June 10, the date of the final installment. The entire diary, which has since appeared in book form, will be the subject of a review in the next number of the BULLETIN.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

In the last number of the BULLETIN attention was called to a new law authorizing official support of local historical work in St. Louis County. Acting under this authority, the county commissioners on May 8 set aside the sum of sixteen hundred dollars for the use of the St. Louis County Historical Society during

the current year. The appropriation makes it possible for the society to maintain a staff, consisting of the president serving part time and a clerk, and to purchase needed filing cases and record books. Its office is in the courthouse at Duluth.

A successful meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society was held on May 31, when more than one hundred persons listened to papers on "The Doughboy in the War," by Spencer J. Searls; "Jay Cooke Park," by F. Rodney Paine, its supervisor; "Personal Pioneer Reminiscences," by the Reverend Jeremiah Kimball; and "History of the Range Press in St. Louis County," by Peter Schaefer. Photographs illustrating early life in St. Louis County and the county's participation in the World War were exhibited with a stereopticon. The traveling exhibit sent out by the Minnesota Historical Society, which was displayed at the meeting, attracted considerable attention.

Two figures in Minnesota history have recently been honored by Duluth and St. Paul chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A memorial tablet erected by the Greysolon Dulhut and the Daughters of Liberty chapters in honor of the explorer Du Luth was unveiled at Fond du Lac on June 14. Addresses were made by Judge William A. Cant of Duluth and Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge of Minneapolis. A bronze tablet placed by the Nathan Hale chapter of St. Paul in honor of Josias R. King was unveiled at the St. Paul Union Depot on June 6. The tablet bears the following inscription, "Josias R. King of St. Paul was the first man in the United States to volunteer and the first Minnesotan to enlist in the Civil War. Company A, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, was tendered by Gov. Alexander Ramsey immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861, and accepted by President Lincoln before his formal call for troops was issued, thus giving to the state the honor of being first to come to the front in defense of the Union. Near this spot stood Pioneer Guard Hall where the enlistment took place."

The first installment of a "History of Lac qui Parle and Chippewa Counties," written by M. C. Chamberlain and published in the *Montevideo Commercial* beginning on December 27,

1895, is reprinted in the *Montevideo Daily American* for June 9. For the most part the history consists merely of biographies of early settlers and of brief accounts of events which are noted because they happen to have been the first of their kind in a community. Chapters of the narrative continue to appear in the *American* each day to June 25.

On June 19 the Dodge County Old Settlers' Association held its forty-seventh annual meeting at Hayfield, and members of the similar organization in Kandiyohi County gathered for their twenty-sixth annual meeting at Kandiyohi Beach on Big Kandiyohi Lake. A reunion of pioneers and general home-coming celebration at Virginia on June 16 commemorated the "disastrous forest fire which swept the village off the map" thirty years ago. At the annual picnic of the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association on June 1, addresses were delivered by Dr. William W. Folwell, Mayor George E. Leach, and the Reverend Charles Fox Davis.

An article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 17, describing conditions in Brainerd about fifty years ago, is based on a new book about the history of Brainerd by Ingolf Dillan (1923. 144 p.), a review of which will appear in a later number of the BULLETIN.

Memories of General Isreal Garrard and of the vast estate and luxurious home and hunting lodge which he established on the shores of Lake Pepin near Frontenac in the middle of the last century are revived in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 20. Among the illustrations is a portrait of General Garrard. Another famous establishment, the stone house built for Joseph R. Brown near Sacred Heart, is featured in an article on Brown in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 17.

Anniversary celebrations were conducted by a number of Minnesota churches during the past three months. Three churches at Worthington, the Union Congregational, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Indian Lake Baptist, and one in St. Paul, the First Swedish Baptist, commemorated fiftieth anniversaries during the month of May. *A Memorial Sketch of the First Swedish Baptist Church, St. Paul, Minnesota, Fifty Years*

1873-1923 (115 p.) has been issued in connection with the latter event. This compact and informing little volume was prepared under the supervision of an "historical committee" of eight members of the congregation. On June 10 the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The week of April 22 was a festival week at St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Minneapolis to mark the passing of fifty-four years since its founding. On June 10 the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. A pamphlet issued in commemoration of the latter event contains a brief history of the church and pictures of its various pastors and buildings (16 p.). The Reverend Carl J. Petri celebrated on May 13 the thirty-fifth anniversary of his arrival in Minneapolis as pastor of the Augustana Lutheran Church. A biographical sketch of Dr. Petri appears with his portrait in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of May 13.

Plans for a new chapel at Fort Snelling to be erected by the soldiers "from sandstone taken from the piers of the abandoned government bridge near the fort" are described in articles in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 2 and 6. Pictures of the present and proposed chapels appear with the latter article, which includes a brief account of the first Protestant church in Minnesota, organized at the fort in 1835.

The fortunes of the old Pence Opera House, Minneapolis' first real theater, are recounted in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 6. Its transformations from a first-class "opera house" into a burlesque theater and, finally, into the home of the Union City Mission are noted, and some of the famous actors who performed there during its prosperous years in the late sixties and the seventies are mentioned.

With a banquet such as it knew in the days of its glory the old Nicollet House, a pioneer hotel of Minneapolis, was closed on the evening of April 19. Dressed in the "pompous swallow tailed coats and four quart hats, the splendidly flowered vests and gay cravats of 1860," the "old timers" of Minneapolis said farewell to the hostelry only a few hours before the wreckers

started to demolish it to make way for a modern hotel. Announcements and accounts of the banquet and reminiscences of the Nicollet House appear in the issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 8, 15, and 20. The razing of the old Merchant's Hotel of St. Paul occasions an article sketching its history in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for June 8.

The collapse of the Brackett Building in Minneapolis on May 5, 1886, is recalled in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of May 6. With a brief account of the catastrophe is published a copy of a drawing of the wreck which appeared in a contemporary issue of *Leslie's Weekly*.

A concise history of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company in commemoration of its fortieth anniversary is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for April 29.

An account of St. Paul's first balloon ascension—in 1857—and of William Markoe's early interest in aerial navigation is printed in the *St. Paul Daily News* for June 10.

Pictures of members of the St. Paul Guard of 1878 and a brief account of this organization, which is described as the "nucleus from which the present militia system" of the state developed, appear in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 24.

A booklet entitled *The New Century Club, 1887-1922*, by Lily A. Long (14 p.), describes the activities of a women's literary club of St. Paul through a period of thirty-five years.



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