

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in North America (1610-1791). With an Introduction by REUBEN GOLD THWAITES. Selected and edited by EDNA KENTON. (New York, Albert and Charles Boni, 1925. liv, 527 p.).

Publishers' announcements during the past few months have revealed, among others, two interesting trends. There has been evident a movement to popularize the knowledge which hitherto has been regarded as the possession of some of the more specialized fields of history, philosophy, and science. On the other hand, one may assume from the announcements that there is a growing interest among the reading public in tales of discovery and adventure, both past and present. Perhaps these tendencies help to explain the recent appearance of popular one-volume editions of Hakluyt's *Voyages* and the *Travels of Marco Polo*, and now we have Miss Edna Kenton's single-volume edition of the *Jesuit Relations*, which renders accessible to the general reader a body of material that hitherto, for all practical purposes, has been available only to the special student. Moreover, as a collection of tales of adventure, the *Jesuit Relations* will easily challenge comparison with the two other works mentioned above.

To be more explicit, Miss Kenton's volume is an abridgment of the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* edited by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites a number of years ago and published in seventy-three volumes, of which, however, there were only 750 sets. The size of the work and the fact that the edition was limited tended to confine its use largely to students of history. The Relations, it should perhaps be explained, are the reports of Jesuit missionaries in North America, which were rendered either to the superior at Quebec or to the provincial of the order in France. The allied documents referred to in the title consist of personal letters, memoirs, journals, and official records of various sorts, which throw additional light upon the activities of members of

the order. The documents contained in Miss Kenton's edition range from the founding of the first mission in Acadia in 1611 to the surrender of the Jesuit estates in Canada in 1789. Not only has the editor made a selection from the documents contained in the Thwaites edition, but in most instances it has been considered advisable to reprint only selected portions of such documents. Wherever necessary to secure continuity, however, brief synopses take the place of missing passages, and an occasional explanatory footnote helps to guide the reader.

It seems almost hopeless within the limits of a brief review to attempt to convey an adequate idea of the wonderfully rich and varied material contained within the pages of this volume. We have here the story of the gradual extension of Jesuit influence and French political authority into the wilderness of North America. The Relations abound in vivid descriptions of the new lands and their flora and fauna, and of the manners and customs of the Indians in their primitive state. They contain what is probably one of the best accounts in existence of the first contact between Europeans and the Indians of North America. The volume is also a treasure house of original tales of adventure and personal heroism, some of which are already famous. The observations and narratives of the Jesuit fathers were by no means confined to religious matters. Their reports contain reflections concerning the benefits to be derived from colonization in the New World, descriptions of conditions in New France, and complaints concerning the behavior of the *coureurs de bois* and French soldiers in their relations with the Indians. At the same time, a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to God and the church pervades all their writings.

Many of the documents contained in part 4 will be of particular interest to residents of Minnesota and others whose homes are in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley. This portion of the volume is entitled "The Expansion Westward of New France, and the Jesuit Missions (1659-1763)," and contains the narratives of persons whose names are famous in the history of the Northwest. There is the relation of Father Allouez, telling of his journey to Lake Superior, while that of Father Dablon contains a vivid description of the ceremony at

Sault Ste. Marie by which St. Luson took possession of the region of the upper lakes in the name of the king of France. Probably the most important documents are the journals of Father Marquette, which are published in full. In the first of these journals we have Marquette's own account of the discovery of the Mississippi, in company with Jolliet. Part 4 also contains a wealth of information concerning the Indians of the Northwest.

But after all, it is the human interest of the record which constitutes its chief fascination. One turns from a reading of the *Jesuit Relations* with a profound respect for the Jesuit priests as men as well as missionaries. The story of their heroism and patience has often been told, but their shrewdness and tact have not been so fully appreciated. Father Jean de Brébeuf's directions for the guidance of the missionaries to the Hurons might serve as a useful guide in a more sophisticated society. Thus he says: "To conciliate the Savages, you must be careful never to make them wait for you in embarking." The following passage might well be included in a modern manuel of etiquette: "You must bear with their imperfections without saying a word, yes, even without seeming to notice them. Even if it be necessary to criticise anything, it must be done modestly, and with words and signs which evince love and not aversion. In short, you must try to be, and to appear, always cheerful." The Jesuits prepared for their journeys into new and unknown regions in the scientific spirit of the modern explorer. Thus Marquette, describing his preparations for the journey to the Mississippi, writes:

And because We were going to seek Unknown countries, we took every precaution in our power, so that, if our Undertaking were hazardous, it should not be foolhardy. To that end, we obtained all the Information that we could from the savages who had frequented those regions; and we even traced out from their reports a Map of the whole of that New country; on it we indicated the rivers which we were to navigate, the names of the peoples and of the places through which we were to pass, the Course of the great River, and the direction we were to follow when we reached it.

The final paragraph of the same journal reveals the devotion and gentleness of spirit with which the Jesuits sought to carry salva-

tion to the Indians, and incidentally affords a glimpse of the philosophy which underlay all of their missionary enterprises:

Had this voyage resulted in the salvation of even one soul, I would consider all my troubles well rewarded, and I have reason to presume that such is the case. For, when I was returning, we passed through the Illinois of Peouarea, and during three days I preached the faith in all their Cabins; after which, while we were embarking, a dying child was brought to me at The water's edge, and I baptized it shortly before it died, through an admirable act of providence for the salvation of that Innocent soul.

The volume is beautifully printed and among the illustrations are several unusually lifelike reproductions of portraits of the Jesuit fathers. This is certainly a volume for which the book-lover will want to make room on his shelves, although it will perhaps be difficult for him to decide whether it shall find its place among his works of history, of travel and adventure, or of religion and philosophy. It partakes of the character of all.

WAYNE E. STEVENS

A History of American Immigration, 1820-1924. By GEORGE M. STEPHENSON, PH.D., assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota. (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1926. vi, 316 p.)

The act of 1924, limiting future immigration from each country to a certain quota based upon the number of foreign-born individuals from that country resident in the United States in 1890, marks the end of a period of unrestricted hospitality to the foreigner seeking a home in our domain. In the future the date may seem as significant to the history of immigration as the date of the official disappearance of the frontier in 1890 seems in the history of the frontier. The frontier still exists in restricted portions of our country and its spiritual and economic inheritance will long remain. Immigration also still exists in restricted numbers and its cultural and economic inheritance will always remain. But both movements — sister movements in a sense, and inherent in the history of every new and growing country — have passed their "wide open" days, one naturally several de-

cedes before the other. Their passing is merely another indication that the country has grown up and come of age.

Dr. Stephenson's book comes, therefore, at a time when the author can survey the period of unrestricted immigration as a period completed, and when it is natural and convenient to take stock of what has happened. While thus opportune in one sense, the book suffers greatly in another, for it is premature. It was written long before the field of scholarship had prepared the way for a final summary. The author may object that his book should not be judged as a final summary, but even if intended only as a temporary survey of the field, it still is hampered by the lack of preliminary research. In several phases of his subject he bases his survey upon previous monographs and upon intensive studies of his own. These are the best chapters. The paucity of reliable secondary material in other phases is reflected in the comparative thinness of some chapters.

Another difficulty in the way of final treatment arises from the recent nature of much of the material. Approximately one-half of the volume deals with the "new" immigration, the recent immigration legislation, the reactions and fortunes of the immigrants during the war, and the Chinese and Japanese exclusion acts. Pioneering the way through the mass of recent literature on these subjects, much of it prejudiced and partisan, is no enviable task. Historical perspective is especially difficult, for all the questions are of a controversial nature. As to the desirability of the "new" immigrants, the wisdom of the drastic restriction law of 1924, and the final results of the Japanese Exclusion Act, Dr. Stephenson does not commit himself. He merely says "the facts are not yet in," and "the future will determine." He seems to be free from all prejudice himself, a characteristic which increases the value of these portions of his work.

A third difficulty results from the attempt to compress a history of American immigration into a volume of less than three hundred pages. Whether author or publisher was responsible for this limitation, it was an impossible task. It results in a book too tight for comfortable reading and too restricted to do the subject justice. More freedom of space would have enriched the book by allowing increased freedom of style and a greater wealth

of illustrative detail. A subject of the scope and importance of this one deserved not less than five or six hundred pages.

The author may be responsible for none of these limitations. Certainly, in spite of them, he has produced a book that is solid and competent, one that, in some respects, challenges admiration.

Part I is devoted to the European background, the author reminding his readers that "a study of nineteenth-century Europe is as important for the student of American immigration as is a knowledge of seventeenth-century Europe for the study of American colonial history." Separate chapters are devoted to the United Kingdom, the Scandinavians, the Germans, the Dutch, the Italians, the Jews, and the Slavs. The limitations of space are clearly revealed by the fact that all this is disposed of in ninety-four pages. A number of the chapters make compact and valuable essays, however. Northwestern readers will be most interested in the first three chapters, and these are the most elaborate also in treatment. The Slavs, most numerous of the "new" immigrants and coming from the rich and varied background of southeastern Europe, hardly get a fair introduction in the bare eight pages allotted to them. Here is a case where the lack of trustworthy secondary material shows itself.

In part 2 the author combines a history of the rôle of the immigrant in politics and a history of measures for the regulation of immigration and the protection of the immigrant. In his review of Know-Nothing activity and the political period from 1840 to 1860 he writes two of his best chapters. The relation between the preëemption and homestead acts and immigration is made vivid. The change in the East from antagonism toward the immigrant to friendliness when his support was needed against the rising issue of slavery — East and West uniting to form the North — is also seen clearly. The changing allegiance of the German element from the Democratic to the Republican parties, in time to become the decisive influence in the election of Lincoln, is well brought out and its importance is emphasized. Here the author is at home, and the reader follows his lead implicitly. This is hardly true for the political influence of the immigrant through the longer period from 1860 to 1914, which is dealt with in one short chapter. The treatment is more superficial, the author

admitting that "the time has not yet arrived for a trustworthy and impartial account." Again in "The Years of Neutrality" and "The War and After" he achieves several difficult and admirable chapters. It is difficult to overpraise his impartiality, though it may be too complete to be true to reality in some respects. The reader, however, left to draw his own conclusions, will be better able to arrive at sound ones after reading the volume.

A final part 3 consists of interesting and adequate summaries of the Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Relatively few footnotes are used, reliance doubtless being placed in the twenty-page bibliography, which includes the more valuable source and secondary works, grouped under headings corresponding roughly to the chapter headings in the text. No attempt is made to indicate manuscript material or the more elusive source works in print; evidently this is deemed unnecessary within the limits of the present treatment. The index is thorough.

The author has omitted an analysis of the cultural contributions of various immigrant stocks, reserving this for a future volume. This omission is partly responsible for a certain monotonous tone in the present volume. If the two phases could have been combined the study would have gained in color and balance. The difficulties inherent are obvious, however, and the author is perhaps the best judge of them. The reader must be content to wait for the next volume, the background of which is touched upon in the following paragraph of the introduction to the present book:

The people of European countries are sprung from stocks which for generations and even centuries have contributed to their development. The peasant tills the soil which gave sustenance to his grandfather, and the artisan walks the village streets which were familiar to his forbears. He is born into a society hoary with age, and with customs and traditions dating centuries back. Millions of Americans now living, on the other hand, have been uprooted from an older environment and transplanted into a country where traditions are in the making, where society is fluid, where races and ideas are fused, where distances are vast, where the language is strange,—everything different beyond imagination.

When Dr. Stephenson begins to enlarge on these thoughts and in such language, his readers will be ready to follow. But they will hope, also, that when that time comes he will not limit himself to 281 pages.

OLIVER W. HOLMES

On New Shores. By KONRAD BERCOVICI. (New York and London, The Century Company, 1925. vii, 302 p. Illustrations.)

With the exception of the first chapter, which is more general in treatment, Mr. Bercovici's book partakes of the nature of a travelogue, or possibly a better characterization would be to say that the reader can imagine himself in a "movie" theater pleasantly entertained by eighteen reels portraying the daily life and activity and the picturesque and prominent characters in certain immigrant communities, with comments interspersed here and there to tell him what he is looking at.

In the Danish community at Askov, Minnesota, the reader is introduced to Ludwig Mosbaek, the founder of the settlement, who relates the beginnings of this interesting coöperative colony, which is said to be practically another little Denmark. In Wisconsin, Moquah, the youngest Czecho-Slovak colony in the United States, is singled out as a fair example of what the Czechs have done all over the country since they first began to come here. In North Dakota the author was especially interested in the German-Russians, the descendants of Germans who a century and a half ago migrated from Germany into Russia. He found these immigrants and their children excellent farmers, possessed of considerable money, but avaricious, unprogressive, and as alien in America as they were in Russia. At Embarrass, Minnesota, Mr. Bercovici expected to find a community of very dangerous Finns; but close inspection revealed that these foreigners are splendid workers, orderly, and not followers of the red flag.

There are many interesting and just observations on the Poles, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, Dutch, Germans, Jews, Lithuanians, Japanese, Chinese, and Spaniards, but to residents of Minnesota and of the Northwest it is of special interest to learn what the

widely traveled author thinks of the Swedes and Norwegians. He chimes in with the other writers on immigration and sings their praises. He only confirms statements that have come to be the common stock of immigration "authorities" by asserting that they are Americans long before they become naturalized (which, by the way, may be said of thousands of other immigrants) and that they understand American ways and customs almost before leaving their native lands. Probably it is the part of prudence for the reviewer to refrain from passing judgment on the accuracy of Mr. Bercovici's comparisons and contrasts relative to the Norwegians and Swedes. It may be pointed out, however, that it is customary for Norwegian leaders to spur on their countrymen in America to greater things by lauding the initiative, solidarity, and splendid achievements of the Swedish-Americans, while Swedish churchmen and propagandists impress upon their brethren the superior qualities of the Norwegians. Under these circumstances it would appear that the time is ripe for the Norwegians and Swedes to take the first step in hearty coöperation by organizing a mutual admiration society open to members of both nationalities.

The student of history will find a number of historical facts strewn throughout the pages of Mr. Bercovici's book, but these are more or less incidental. The book will find greatest favor with the reader who wishes to spend a pleasant and entertaining evening with many interesting types of people who have embarked on new adventures on new shores. Without glossing over the faults of the newcomers, Mr. Bercovici's book may dispel prejudices and raise doubts about the wisdom and justice of certain legislative enactments that will greatly change the character of immigration.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

Sault Ste. Marie and Its Great Waterway. By OTTO FOWLE.
(New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1925. xxi,
458 p. Illustrations, map.)

This posthumous volume by an old resident of Sault Ste. Marie, though relating particularly to the region about the *sault*, may

be read very profitably by students of early Minnesota history. Prior to territorial days, indeed, the history of the region now called Minnesota cannot be separated from that of the narrow entrance into Lake Superior from the lower lakes. Over the portage around the rapids passed most of the men and pieces of merchandise that entered the country west of Lake Superior. Sault Ste. Marie, therefore, might have been termed with propriety the gateway to the Northwest.

The first half of the book relates to early French, English, and American colonial explorers; as more authentic data may be found on these subjects, this portion of the book serves merely to focus the attention of the Minnesota reader on the fact that the upper Mississippi was reached in most instances via the Sault de Ste. Marie. The author's acquaintance with one of Minnesota's chief explorers, Jonathan Carver, cannot be doubted, since he frequently refers to him familiarly as John Carver, a liberty Minnesota historians thus far have been loath to take with the Connecticut Yankee.

A short account of the chief companies engaged in the fur trade includes a valuable description of the construction and use of the birch-bark canoe. Then follows a curious departure into the history of the Astoria expeditions. In fact, the author's lack of scientific historical training is evidenced by his failure to realize that portions of his book have only indirect bearing on the main topic and consequently should be relegated to footnotes or appendixes.

On page 269 the first reference is made to a body of manuscript business papers on which much of the remainder of the volume is based. These are, apparently, the archives of the Sault Ste. Marie office of the American Fur Company which recently were acquired by the United States in the purchase of an old warehouse at the Sault. The letter books of Gabriel Franchere and of John Livingston (Mr. Fowle invariably adds an *e* to the latter name) seem to have been called upon more extensively than other papers. Of the majority of these letters — which are addressed to Ramsay Crooks, president of the American Fur Company — the originals have been preserved by the New York Historical Society; but the collection contains copies of letters to other employees of the

company the originals of which are not known to be in existence. Hence these letter-book copies are very valuable.

From these manuscripts the life at Sault Ste. Marie from 1816 till 1847 is reconstructed, and its connection with life along the west end of Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi becomes apparent at once. The story is here given of the fur trade of the whole Northwest; of relations with the Indians; of mines, fisheries, and transportation on Lake Superior; of the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company; of missionaries among the Indians; of exploring expeditions; of the construction of a canal at the Sault; and of the minutiae of everyday life and business. Extensive extracts are quoted from these letters and in the main the author seems to have read the manuscripts accurately. One is amused, however, to find St. Paul's well-known citizen, Dr. Charles W. Borup, mentioned indiscriminately as "Mr. Bowrap" and "Mr. Bomp"; and to discover that the name of the prominent New York businessman, George Ehninger, who was appointed receiver for the American Fur Company after its bankruptcy in 1842, is almost invariably mistakenly read "Enringer." Other minor inaccuracies might be mentioned but on the whole a straightforward, accurate narrative is given.

A number of worthwhile plates and a map add to the beauty and usefulness of the book. One short chapter disposes of the history of the years after 1846, and one may infer that death overtook the author at that point in his labor of love. A very curious index is appended. Why should one find in a volume dealing with the history of Sault Ste. Marie references like "Abraham, plains of, origins of name," or "Appalachian Mountains, uplift of," or "Columbus, Christopher"?

G. L. N.

Elmer E. Ellsworth and the Zouaves of '61. By CHARLES A. INGRAHAM. (Chicago, Chicago Historical Society, 1925. xi, 167 p. Illustrations.)

"This work is the result of a conviction that there exists generally a misapprehension concerning the character and public services of Ellsworth, and that the truth as to his superlative ability and worth is in danger of being lost in the sea of later

happenings." Thus the author in the preface to this work indicates that he has a mission to perform, and the reader is forewarned.

Ellsworth's public career covered a period of less than four years, from the fall of 1857 to the end of May, 1861, during which time he was almost wholly engaged in the drilling of local militia companies. If it is true that army drill masters are born, not made, young Ellsworth should certainly be named as the shining example, for, despite his complete lack of practical experience in the handling of men he was able on the basis of his study of the standard works on military drill and tactics to take charge of company after company of cadets and bring them to a high degree of efficiency. His crowning achievement was his training of the United States Zouave Cadets to a point where the company could drill upon the parade ground of West Point itself and win praise from Major William J. Hardee and General Winfield Scott for their execution of the movements in the standard military manuals as well as those in Ellsworth's *Zouave Manual*.

As Mr. Ingraham points out, Ellsworth's signal service to the United States was the arousing of the people of the North to an interest in military affairs at a time when trained men were sadly needed, and his death just at the beginning of hostilities opened the eyes of the nation to the fact that blood must flow before Union troops should march through the streets of the Confederate capital. The war was not to be a holiday march through Virginia. Blood had been spilled in the streets of Baltimore during the rioting connected with the passage of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry through the city, but deaths due to mob violence by southern sympathizers could not make the same impression upon the popular mind as the death of Ellsworth during the course of a military operation in enemy country while performing a spectacular act. Ellsworth was only the first of hundreds of field and line officers who were to lose their lives during the four years of bitter struggle and it is probable that his death at almost any time during 1863 or 1864 when fighting such as that of Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, or the Wilderness was going on would only have brought a death notice in the casualty

lists and some newspaper eulogies instead of a public funeral from the White House.

In reading the book one is moved to inquire why the author added the two words "of '61" to his title, for two-thirds of the work is devoted to a study of Ellsworth's relations with the United States Zouave Cadets of Chicago, an organization which disbanded in October, 1860, and barely twenty pages to his Zouave regiment of 1861. Probably, however, the answer would be that the Zouave idea inaugurated by Ellsworth bore fruit during 1861. Mr. Ingraham is thoroughly imbued with the patriotic spirit which gripped the country in the days about which he writes, and one familiar with the newspaper and magazine style of the Civil War period might almost believe himself reading a volume written at that time.

A useful service has been performed in the printing of numerous letters and documents, particularly the letters from the correspondence with Miss Carrie M. Spafford, Ellsworth's *fiancée*, and a part of the Ellsworth Diary. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Ingraham does not follow strictly the canons of historical writing in the matter of quotations, for he casually leaves out sections which he does not see fit to use and neglects to indicate such omissions. For example, in quoting the resolutions for the organization of the Chicago Zouaves (p. 25) he takes decided liberties with the phraseology and finally omits an entire section without indication, as shown by a comparison of his version with the printed circular. Even more striking is his handling of the Ellsworth Diary, a manuscript copy of which is owned by the Minnesota Historical Society. Although the document as printed in Mr. Ingraham's volume is introduced by the phrase, "The diary follows," more than fifty entries have been omitted without any indication of the fact. The author apparently used only a partial transcript of the diary, copied from a newspaper, despite the fact that he was aware of the existence of the manuscript copy. Why he did not make more use of the additional material therein contained is not clear, for it includes further information relative to Ellsworth's hardships and ill health.

Taken as a whole, the book is a very readable literary account of the brief career of this promising young military man, but it

cannot be considered a significant contribution to the historical literature of the Civil War period.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK

Israel, Elihu and Cadwallader Washburn: A Chapter in American Biography. Compiled by GAILLARD HUNT. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1925. vi, 397 p.)

A reviewer of a recent biographical work said that while we have no dictionary of national biography as yet, its place is in some degree taken by the steadily increasing number of lives of public men. *Israel, Elihu and Cadwallader Washburn* is one of this number.

The Minnesotan and the student of Minnesota history is filled with disappointment that the original purpose of the compiler was not carried out. This purpose was, to quote from the "Addendum," "to include in this volume sketches of the seven sons of Israel Washburn. The material for the lives of Algernon Sidney Washburn, Charles Ames Washburn and Samuel Benjamin Washburn was actually in hand while the sketch of William Drew Washburn had been finished." The work was put aside on account of the World War and, when taken up after it, the manuscript on William Drew had disappeared, so sketches of but three of Israel's seven sons appear. The significance of William D. Washburn's life for the Northwest is recognized, and the hope is held out that if another edition of the book be prepared it will contain something about the four men omitted.

About all the Minnesota material found in the work comes in the brief chapter on Cadwallader Colden Washburn's interest in the Minneapolis flour mills. Here, in a scant four pages, something is said about his association with the Minneapolis Water Power Company, his first flour mill, the formation of Washburn, Crosby and Company, the fire of 1878, and the contest with the insurance companies over the settlement.

The accounts of the careers of the three brothers, Israel, Elihu, and Cadwallader, are interesting even if a bit stereotyped. Some little additional light upon a few minor incidents is afforded, but no real additions to knowledge of the general period are made:

the value of the work consists in having in one place an adequate account of the life, principally the public life, of each of these men, and in the printing of some letters which heretofore have not been available.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

The Twin Cities as a Metropolitan Market: A Regional Study of the Economic Development of Minneapolis and St. Paul (The University of Minnesota, *Studies in the Social Sciences*, no. 18). By MILDRED LUCILE HARTSOUGH, PH.D. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota, 1925. viii, 228 p. Maps.)

As the title indicates, this is a monograph developing in terms of one area the concept of metropolitan economy first presented by Professor N. S. B. Gras in his *Evolution of the English Corn Market*, and more recently in his *Introduction to Economic History*. Dr. Hartsough began this study five years ago and has been working upon it ever since under Professor Gras's inspiring leadership. It is indeed an excellent study, and nothing that could have been done would have served better to demonstrate the value of the concept. The reviewer has been in fairly close touch with the study from the beginning. He read it first as a master's thesis, and then later as a doctor's thesis. In her earlier reports upon the study, the author was inclined to make the metropolitan concept too nearly all-inclusive. There are vast spheres of economic life in a metropolitan area which have only slight contact with the metropolitan center of the area. There is even a large volume of trade with the outside world and adjoining areas which does not pass through the metropolitan center. In its present form, the study recognizes fully these circumstances, and yet does make a clear case for the dominant position of the metropolitan center within the area.

The reviewer would give a somewhat different position than the writer to the metropolitan area in world economy. The author goes so far as to say that world economy is "problematical" and "in any case a development of the future." It seems to the re-

viewer that we are surely now living in a world economy, that this is one of the primary conditions of the present economic order, and that each decade sees further development in this direction. In general, the next lower order within the world economy is not, however, as the author so well points out, the nation, but the metropolitan area. The concept of national economy is valid only as a politico-economic concept. The concept of world economy is invalid only as a politico-economic concept.

Also metropolitan areas are themselves of different orders. The metropolitan area of New York City includes within itself a large number of metropolitan areas of a next lower order — of which the Twin Cities is one. The Twin City area in turn includes a number of subsidiary areas. There is probably about as much reason for setting up New York as of an order above the Twin Cities, as of setting the Twin Cities above Fargo, or Miles City, or Duluth-Superior. In due time some city on the Pacific coast may have a metropolitan center comparable to that of New York on the Atlantic coast. Neither will be a national market.

The least developed part of Dr. Hartsough's study is chapter 9, devoted to the task of showing the interrelations between the center and the economic activity within the area. As a further contribution to the metropolitan concept, it would be much worth while to work out these relations in detail, taking the individual city or village, home, farm, factory, retail store, bank, and the like, as a unit and seeing exactly to what extent its activities relate to and are dependent upon the Twin Cities. Dr. Hartsough's study is, after all, much more of an historical study than an analysis of the area itself as it now exists. Viewed from this latter standpoint, it is particularly sketchy in its analysis of the interrelations between the agriculture of the area and the Twin Cities. The discussion with respect to wheat, butter, livestock and potatoes is exceedingly brief, and even contains a misstatement or two. The economic position of the Twin Cities is still so largely based upon the agriculture of the area that it would seem highly desirable to develop this part of the analysis with much thoroughness.

JOHN D. BLACK

One of Our First Families and a Few Other Minnesota Essays.
By A. J. RUSSELL. (Minneapolis, Leonard H. Wells, 1925.
119 p.)

I have recently been occupied for the first time in an otherwise wasted life, in a search for information, and information is, I find, generally imbedded in volumes weighing in actual tonnage anything from fifty pounds up. The natural habitats of these mammoths are those libraries where History lies sleeping but by no means dead, and where the museum whisper, the museum tiptoe, and the sneeze only occasioned by ancient paper learnedly disintegrating, are to be acquired.

Very much in contrast to these tomes which have to be wheeled in on a wagonette by a very strong boy, is the book which is the subject of this sketch. Instead of requiring two arms and a table to hold it up, it scarcely taxes two fingers, is about as long as your hand, and of a frivolous canary color. Nevertheless it bears the stamp and seal of the Minnesota Historical Society and very pleasantly testifies that learning and avoirdupois are not inevitably associated in books.

One of Our First Families is a collection of short essays. In between the charming little dedication in French—in which I could read much between the lines—and a formidable two-page Latin *envoi* which I couldn't read at all (and, as my acquaintances are mostly college graduates, I haven't yet been able to find anybody who could) there is some history, some philosophizing, and much agreeable anecdote agreeably told.

The first article, and the one which gives its name to the book, is the true story of a certain frontiersman, Philander Prescott by name, and his Dakota wife. Every incident is in a way classic—the very essence of that amazing period when a Stone Age people mingled with and outwardly put on some of the characteristics of the more sophisticated race with which, to its everlasting misfortune, fate brought it into contact.

Over a hundred years ago Prescott, like many another young adventurer of his time, ran away from a staid and respectable home “down East” to seek the glamorous uncertainties of life in the new Northwest. He was sutler's clerk first at Detroit, then

at Fort Snelling, and afterwards free trader, Indian farmer, and interpreter. His conversion at a southern camp meeting and his subsequent return to Minnesota to marry the Indian girl he had bought and deserted are peculiarly "indigenous," the term Mr. Russell appropriately applies to the whole episode. Prescott's heroic death at the hands of his wife's people forms the touching and dramatic climax.

The whole thing could have been done at greater length. Who will write the final story of the Minnesota Valley, of the Red River of the North, or of the upper Missouri? It must be an artist with knowledge, patience, and the power to compose the numberless details of a vanished way of life into one of those significant and simple pictures which are the milestones of native literature.

Among the essays in Mr. Russell's small book are an interesting account of the inventor — if one may use that term — of the steel and cement sky scraper, who was a resident of Minneapolis; a sympathetic tribute to Edmund Brooks, the late eminent book collector of that city; and an account of Mr. Russell's own quaint tampering with the slot machines of second-hand book stores. There are various other themes and all are embellished with a wealth of allusion and apt quotation.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Russell will publish many more such volumes and that they will be like this one both so worth reading and so easy to hold!

GRACE FLANDRAU

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The sessions of the fifth state historical convention under the auspices of the society will be held on June 17 at Mankato, with the following main features: a series of local historical exhibits arranged in store windows, a morning program with papers on the history of Mankato and the surrounding region, a picnic luncheon in Sibley park followed by a conference on the progress of historical work in Minnesota, an automobile ride to near-by places of historic interest, participation with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the marking of the site of old Fort L'Huillier, and an evening program of addresses and papers. On June 16 the annual "historic tour" will be held, starting from St. Paul at 9:00 A.M. Stops will be made at Northfield for luncheon and at Faribault for dinner and an evening program, and in both places the newly organized Rice County Historical Society will have general charge of the meetings.

The acting superintendent of the society and Dr. George M. Stephenson, assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota, are serving as secretaries for the committee in charge of the endowment campaign in Minnesota for the American Historical Association. The possibilities outlined by Dr. Solon J. Buck in the address printed in the present number of this magazine should be of great interest to members of the society, for the promotion of historical work along such lines cannot fail to advance historical interests in each state. It is believed that not a few Minnesota people will contribute to the endowment of the national association and that many will take advantage of the opportunity to become life members of the American Historical Association through payment of the sum of one hundred dollars.

The most notable development in connection with the promotion of historical work and interest throughout the state during the winter was the local history essay contest for high school students sponsored jointly by the society and the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. The subjects open to the contestants were, "The Story of My Grandparents in Minnesota," "The Be-

ginnings of My Community," and "An Old Settler's Story of Pioneer Life in Minnesota." The local unit of the contest was the county; the winners in the county contests were entered in district contests; and the final stage was the state contest. Participation was widespread and it is estimated that several thousand essays were written. Many of the winning essays in the counties and districts were published in local newspapers, and in a number of communities additional prizes were set up by local organizations.

A committee of judges consisting of Dr. Samuel B. Harding, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, Dr. Clarence W. Rife, associate professor of history in Hamline University, and Mrs. Solon J. Buck of Minneapolis selected the state winners, awarding first prize to Fern Johnson of Milaca, second to Frances E. Heggstrom of Red Wing, and third to Catherine L. Rask of Blooming Prairie. Honorable mention was given the essays of Saima Anderson of Gilbert, Mildred L. Olson of Mahanomen, and Immanuel Peterson of Hutchinson. Miss Johnson's essay tells about her grandfather, Nels Christiansen, who came from Iowa to Tyler, Minnesota, in 1888, and presents a vivid and faithful picture of the pioneer conditions that were encountered. The essay by Miss Heggstrom deals interestingly with the beginnings of a farming community in Goodhue County, some ten miles from Red Wing. Miss Rask's essay gives a vivid account of the coming of her grandparents from Norway to America in 1856 and of their pioneer experiences in the West. The state and district prize winning essays are printed in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Journal* beginning on March 28.

One original diary has already been received by the society as a result of the contest. One newspaper editor was inspired to begin the preparation of a comprehensive history of his community. That the contest stimulated the interest of many local women's clubs is evidenced by plans to make the study of Minnesota the central feature of a considerable number of club programs next year. In submitting the award of the judges, Dr. Harding wrote, "It is to be hoped that similar contests will be held in the future, not merely because of the wide interest in the history of the State which they arouse, but also because of the

interesting historical information which they bring forth and record for those who come after us."

Forty-two additions to the active membership of the society were made during the quarter ending March 31, 1926. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

AITKIN: Mrs. Robert L. Abrahamson of Hill City.

BELTRAMI: Reverend Lars J. Jerdee of Bemidji.

CHIPPEWA: Dr. Ludvig R. Lima of Montevideo.

CARLTON: Hugo Schlenk of Cloquet.

DODGE: J. G. Lee of Hayfield.

HENNEPIN: Captain Stuart G. Wilder of Fort Snelling; Anne M. Allee, Mrs. Edward W. Backus, De Witte N. Barber, Mrs. Robert L. Brooks, Mrs. Laurel L. Buckle, Mrs. Avery F. Crouse, Harold P. Howard, John R. Howard, Alfred E. Koenig, Mrs. Edward E. Mitchell, Donald W. Snell, Hudson D. Walker, Mrs. E. M. Walrath, and Mrs. Sue H. Wilson of Minneapolis.

ITASCA: C. E. Ekman of Bigfork.

MARTIN: Clayton A. Porter of Fairmont.

MILLE LACS: Elvero L. McMillan of Princeton.

OLMSTED: Julius J. Reiter of Rochester.

RAMSEY: Otto E. Albrecht, Percy E. Barber, Mrs. George G. Benz, Mrs. Blair Flandrau, Kenneth L. Holmes, Charles O. Jenks, Paul F. Keating, Charles S. Kelly, Michael Lambrecht, Grant S. Macartney, and Mrs. Charles G. Rank, all of St. Paul.

RICE: Fred M. Chaffee of Faribault.

ST. LOUIS: Arthur P. Barnes and Robert M. White of Duluth.

TODD: Weaver Saterbak of Long Prairie.

NONRESIDENT: Moses Bloom of South Omaha, Nebraska; C. E. Castle of Havana, North Dakota; and Lawrence K. Fox of Pierre, South Dakota.

Six institutions became subscribers to the society's publications during the last quarter: the public libraries of Olivia and Pipestone; the school libraries of Kerkhoven, Maple Lake, and Silver Lake; and the post library at Fort Snelling.

The society lost eleven active members by death during the quarter ending March 31, 1926: Howard Bratton of Faribault,

January 2; Hamilton L. Whithed of Minneapolis, January 11; Arthur A. Miller of Crookston, January 26; Emil Geist of St. Paul, February 4; Albert M. Marshall of Duluth, February 12; Mrs. Cassius M. Ferguson of Minneapolis, February 15; George H. Elwell of Minneapolis, February 23; Levi Longfellow of Minneapolis, February 26; Mrs. George C. Squires of St. Paul, March 2; Frank H. Peterson of Minneapolis, March 11; and Leon E. Lum of Duluth, March 18. The deaths of John H. Hill of Ironton on July 20, 1924, F. W. Kimball of Waltham on September 2, 1924, and Richard A. Costello of Graceville, on April 4, 1925, have not previously been reported in this magazine.

A brief article entitled "Visualizing Minnesota Pioneer Life," by Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the society's museum, appears in the March number of *Library Notes and News*. The article tells about the log cabin recently installed in the museum.

The third volume of Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota* is expected from the press about the middle of the summer.

As usual, various members of the society's staff have taken advantage of opportunities during the quarter to discuss publicly the work of the society or to speak on historical subjects. Thus the superintendent visited Rochester on January 25 and spoke before a gathering of citizens interested in the formation of an Olmsted County historical society. The acting superintendent addressed the students of Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, on the society and its work; the Lions' Club of Minneapolis on "The Historical Backgrounds of Minneapolis"; the department of applied education of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs at the winter meeting of that organization on February 4 on "The Challenge of Minnesota History"; the Men's Club of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church of St. Paul on "Interpreting Minnesota"; and a group of Hamline University students on Francis Parkman. The curator of manuscripts gave addresses to the Prospect Park Study Club of Minneapolis and the Meridian Club of St. Paul dealing particularly with the Minnesota fur trade and illustrating her talks with materials from the society's manuscript collection. The curator of the museum addressed the Ash-

lar Club of St. Paul on "The Beginnings of St. Paul," and the Ramsey County Historical Society and the Riverview Commercial Club at a joint meeting on March 2 on "Glimpses of Early St. Paul." The same illustrated talk was given to the Christ Lutheran Church Brotherhood of St. Paul and, in shorter form, to a group of children at the St. Anthony Park branch of the St. Paul Public Library.

The new log cabin exhibit in the society's museum has been the center of interest for recent visitors and seems particularly to have stimulated visits by teachers and classes, for 41 classes with 1,125 teachers and students came to the museum during the first three months of 1926.

Mr. Arthur T. Adams of Minneapolis has been appointed chairman of a committee of the society to make a state-wide survey of historic sites, markers, and monuments in Minnesota. The plan is to organize a staff of voluntary workers with each county represented and to compile an accurate record showing first what has been done, and second what the possibilities are for further work in the general field of the marking of sites and the erecting of monuments.

Mr. John Talman, the society's newspaper librarian, has presented his resignation from that position, effective on August 1. After a vacation trip in the East, Mr. Talman will take up his residence in Portland, Oregon, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herbert R. Dewart. He brings to a close a period of almost eighteen years of service on the society's staff, a period in which the newspaper collection has grown greatly in extent and in usefulness to the society and the state. Mr. Talman has a thorough acquaintance with the Minnesota press not only as a result of long years of work in handling the files collected and owned by the society but also through a long practical experience as a newspaper man before he joined the society's staff. He settled in St. Paul forty-seven years ago and advanced from one position to another until in 1899 he became the managing editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. His extensive experience, his activity as a writer for the press, and his position as the custodian of the great

collection of newspapers in the possession of the society have combined to make him in a sense the Nestor among Minnesota journalists. Mr. Talman is the author of *Minnesota in Panorama: An Historical Poem, The Pure Life; In Memoriam Dr. Jay Owens*, and many poems that have appeared in magazines and newspapers. He has also written extensively for the newspapers on local and state history; under the pseudonym of "Benjamin Backnumber" he contributed a lengthy series of historical articles about Minnesota to the *St. Paul Daily News*. Readers of this magazine will recall an article entitled "The Preservation of Newspapers" by Mr. Talman, which appeared in the August, 1917, issue.

ACCESSIONS

The manuscript diary kept by John Rollins on a trip from Maine to Minnesota in 1848 has been received by the society from Mrs. Hattie L. Rollins of Minneapolis. Rollins left Lincoln, Maine, on November 6, 1848, and the diary records his trip by way of the Great Lakes to Milwaukee and thence overland to Galena, and northward by land to La Crosse, Wabasha Prairie, Red Wing, Mendota, St. Paul, St. Anthony, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, Fort Marcy, and Crow Wing. While in Minnesota Rollins located three land warrants. He returned East, but he soon came back to settle in St. Anthony as one of the earliest residents of that village. He engaged in lumbering and built the first steamboat that navigated the Mississippi above the Falls of St. Anthony. The society learned of the diary as the result of an essay written by Miss Katherine Nelson of Brainerd telling of her great-grandfather, John Rollins. This paper, which was entered in the local history essay contest conducted by the society and the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, was among those turned over to the historical society after the conclusion of the contest.

Transcripts of English translations of various French letters and reports in the archives at Paris of the *Association pour la propagation de la foi* made for the Reverend Edward Hickey of Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit, have been borrowed by the society for copying. The papers relate to the dioceses of Dubuque, Milwau-

kee, and St. Paul for the period from 1838 to 1880, and those of the Dubuque diocese are particularly interesting for they tell of the pioneer work in the late thirties and early forties of Ravoux, Belcourt, and others. A priest who visited Ravoux at the mouth of the St. Peter's in September, 1843, commenting on the deficiency of the missionary's equipment and upon the lack of respect felt by the Indians for those who perform manual labor, writes, "Man of the Great Spirit, lately said a savage, how is it that you work? Why have you not a Frenchman [*a voyageur*] at your service?" Among the letters from the diocese of Milwaukee is one by F. Bonduel dated November 15, 1847, describing a recent visit to Minnesota. After spending a few days at the "mission of St. Pierre" Bonduel traveled "in a wagon" to Stillwater. In his letter he writes, "Arriving there as a stranger, all the inhabitants burst out laughing to see me in such an equipage. Imagine for a minute one of our fish-carts of Ostend with two wheels, and it will give you an idea of the diligence that brought me to Stillwater. I set out laughing in my turn, and taking a bell I went over the village, visiting all the families, and in less than an hour I assembled in a room lent me by a good Protestant, about 50 persons to whom I gave instruction in English before going to bed." Thereafter he tells the singular story of Charles Gaspar Bruce, half-breed son of a member of the Northwest Company, whom he visited near Stillwater. This man was born on the east shore of Red Lake and moved to the banks of the St. Croix in 1838. "His mother [*a Chippewa woman*] never let him go to England, where his father left him a great fortune." Wishing to be baptized and legally married he and his wife traveled by canoe to Montreal. "The Grand Vicar of the Bishop of Montreal announced this event from the pulpit. All the city came to see him at the Bishop's. . . . As he was very tawny, the name of Gaspar was given him, name of one of the wise men of the East given by tradition to that prince, because of his tawny complexion and the distance of the country wherefrom he came to adore the King of the Jews."

An old Mexican land deed in manuscript form — one part written in the native Indian language and the other in Spanish — has been presented by Mrs. John W. Willis of St. Paul. The

Indian portion of the deed bears the date 1590, the Spanish, 1614. The document is probably the oldest manuscript in the society's possession.

The original diary of William L. Larned for the period from June 29, 1864, to January 31, 1866, has been borrowed for copying from Horatio H. Larned of Lansing, Michigan, a son of the author. The diary is the personal record of an Anoka man who, with his wife, joined the 1864 Fisk expedition to the gold country. As a result of Indian attacks the expedition was forced to find refuge at the Dakota military post of Fort Rice, then thronged with Indian fighters from Minnesota, Iowa, and other states. Larned and his wife remained at Fort Rice from 1864 to 1866, and the diary mirrors the life at this western post during the Indian wars. An amusing sidelight upon the life of the soldiers and upon the shrewdness of the Larneds is afforded in the diarist's account of how he and his wife became the pie-makers of the fort. His wife opened up the trade shortly after reaching the fort, but soon found that "the call exceeds the supply," and forthwith her husband was installed "as chief at the moulding board." Larned notes in one entry, "With the rolling pin in hand I am making a great muss, and have turned off some 40 pies a day." When the First United States Infantry arrived at Fort Rice on October 17, 1864, the pie-maker recorded that his wife and he "went into the pie trust which with a lot of tin plates brought in some \$40 in money and a house full of hungry soldiers"; and three days later he writes, "The pie trade today has been rushing us and though we made more than any other day but a small number of those waiting were able to get any." And on October 24 he "chopped down a cottonwood tree and cut a log from the butt for a rolling pin." On the twenty-ninth he sums up the situation thus: "Our cash sales of pies, etc. for the week is \$170. If we were to publish a price current it would read after the following style, Pies, Supply limited, quality common to fair, no spices, but little shortening. Demand good, sales brisk, price 30 c."

Mr. Robert K. Boyd of Eau Claire has added to his previous contributions to the society on the subject of the Sioux Massacre

of 1862 a large diagram, sketched by himself, of the camp at Birch Coulee during the battle at that point. The value of the drawing is enhanced by the fact that Mr. Boyd was a participant in the battle.

A considerable collection of the papers of Alexis Bailly, a prominent fur-trader who operated at the mouth of the St. Peter's River and along the Mississippi from about 1820 to 1850 was obtained some years ago by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and from that society photostatic copies were secured in 1923 for the Minnesota Historical Society (see *ante*, 5:61). About a year ago another group of his papers was discovered in the possession of Charles C. Hirschy of Wabasha, who owns the former Bailly house in that city. These papers are now on temporary deposit with the manuscript division of the society, where they are being calendared and, in some instances, copied. They consist of approximately two hundred letters and other unbound papers and of twenty-five account books. The general period covered by the documents is that from 1823 to 1850. Much may be learned from them about the fur trade and the fur-traders during these years, as well as about the Indians and the garrison at Fort Snelling.

More than three hundred essays on Minnesota local history have been received by the society as a result of the recent contest sponsored by the society and the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

A detailed statement of the views of Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, the well-known Minnesota missionary, on the backgrounds of the Sioux Outbreak has been borrowed by the society for copying from Mr. John Pease of St. Paul. It was among a mass of papers of the famous Wisconsin senator, James R. Doolittle, which are now in the possession of Mr. Pease, a grandson of Doolittle. Doolittle was the chairman of a federal commission of inquiry into the Sioux Outbreak and the Williamson paper was secured by him in connection with the investigation undertaken by that commission. It is expected that the entire collection of Doolittle papers in Mr. Pease's hands will be turned

over to the society for examination and that it will later be presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Among recent additions to the society's picture collection are a large oil painting of the late Alpheus B. Stickney of St. Paul, presented by Mrs. Stickney, of Anacortes, Washington; and a collection of 132 portraits of Freeborn County pioneers, given by Mr. Vegger Gulbrandson of Albert Lea.

A great mirror in a heavily carved walnut frame which was once a part of the furnishings of Lot Moffet's "castle" in old St. Paul has been deposited with the society by Mrs. Eugene A. Hendrickson of Minneapolis.

Two gaily painted parfleches, a beaded buckskin game bag, a pair of moccasins of the plains type, three large pipestone pipes, and a tobacco pouch are included in a group of Indian articles presented to the society by Mrs. A. G. Brisbine of Lincoln, Nebraska, through her daughter, Mrs. S. Mills Hayes. A collection of painted sticks, found in a Chippewa grave, has been given by Mr. Webster Myers of Kelly Lake. A Bontoc Igorot head basket, two native spears, a copper cooking bowl, and a number of other articles have been added by Miss Pearl Clark, of St. Paul, to the Bontoc collection previously presented by her.

Recent additions to the society's "domestic life" collection include a gold snuff box added to the Dr. Alfred Wharton collection by Mrs. John W. Willis of St. Paul; an exquisitely carved Chinese ivory card case and a gold toothpick case, also presented by Mrs. Willis; two interesting pieces of old china, given by Mrs. Nellie Wright of Excelsior; and a gentleman's neck scarf of the Civil War period, presented by Mrs. George E. Tuttle of Minneapolis.

NEWS AND COMMENT

“It is futile to talk of literary values or motives in the presentation of the results of a bit of scientific investigation,” writes Homer C. Hockett in an article entitled “The Literary Motive in the Writing of History,” published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for March. “We do not ask it in chemistry, nor in politics, why then in history?” Mr. Hockett believes that the “effect of a general exhortation to literary effort in historical writing may very well be lessened attention to scholarship,” and he asserts that American historians “are not ready to pay that price.” He recognizes certain fundamentals of good writing, however: “command of good grammar; discrimination in the choice of words in order to express nice shades of meaning; ability to perceive the interrelationships of data; and aptness in organizing matter according to the requirements of these interrelationships.” Given these fundamentals, he believes that there is little occasion for worry about the literary style of the writer of history. One session of the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in May was devoted to a general discussion of Mr. Hockett’s views on the conflict between the literary and scientific motives in the writing of history.

The Conference of Historical Societies has brought out a *Handbook of American Historical Societies* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1926. 81 p.). This useful little volume was compiled by a committee consisting of Joseph Schafer, George N. Fuller, and Solon J. Buck. The data are arranged by states with a brief summary of information about each historical society. The Minnesota section is unfortunately not up to date, for at least five county historical societies have been formed since the organization of the St. Louis County Historical Society, which is the only local historical society listed for the state.

Three Minnesota speakers were announced on the program for the nineteenth annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Springfield, Illinois, from May 6 to 8:

Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, of Carleton College, on "Illinois to Oregon in 1852"; Dr. August C. Krey, of the University of Minnesota, on "The Teaching of History and the Social Studies as a Field of Research"; and Dr. Solon J. Buck on the "American Historical Association Endowment." The topic announced for the presidential address by Professor James A. Woodburn was "Western Radicalism in American Politics."

In an article entitled "Local History in Public Libraries" by Grace M. Malcolm, published in the *Library Journal* for February 1, a report is given of a questionnaire sent to thirty American cities ranging in population from one to two hundred thousand, the results of which should be of much value to libraries in Minnesota that are interested in handling local history material. In view of the increasing interest in this field a careful survey of the situation in the Minnesota public libraries might prove of considerable practical value.

A thoughtful study of the "Influences of Frontier Life on American Christianity," by John M. Thomas, is published in the *Proceedings* of the New Jersey Historical Society for January.

An important contribution to American history is made by Paul D. Evans in his volume on *The Holland Land Company*, which has been brought out by the Buffalo Historical Society as volume 28 in its *Publications* (Buffalo, 1924. 469 p.).

A record of transactions with the Indians at Big Stone Lake in 1861 and the early spring of 1862 is contained in an old account book of J. and C. M. Daily, Pratt, and Company, which is owned by Mr. H. A. Languth of Minneapolis and described in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 3. Judging from the amount of ammunition received by the Indians during this period in exchange for furs, the writer of the article surmises that they were preparing for the outbreak of 1862.

An important study entitled "The Persistence of the Westward Movement," by John C. Parish, appears in the *Yale Review* for April. Mr. Parish deals with the westward movement in a broad sense and devotes special attention to its persistence in the period

since the disappearance of the frontier. Another interesting contribution to western history in the same magazine is a series of "Letters from a Michigan Log Cabin, 1830-1834," by Elizabeth M. Chandler.

A study of "The Movement to the Far West during the Decade of the Sixties," by Dan E. Clark, is printed in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for April.

Dr. O. M. Norlie has written a *Supplement* to his *History of the Norwegian People in America* giving numerous additions of material, a list of about 150 corrections of errors in the original volume, a detailed table of contents, and a comprehensive index. The *Supplement* is paged continuously with the main volume (Minneapolis, 1926. 515-602 p.).

The second general meeting of the Norwegian-American Historical Association was held in St. Paul on February 3 and was attended by nearly a hundred members from all parts of the Northwest.

The *Year-Book* of the Swedish Historical Society of America for 1924-25 (St. Paul, 1925. 159 p.) contains a valuable article on "Swedish Pioneers in Kansas," by Theodore W. Anderson, and an informing and interesting paper on "The First Settlements in the Kandiyohi Region and Their Fate in the Indian Outbreak," by Victor E. Lawson. These are followed by a documentary section of great value for students of Minnesota history. Mr. E. B. Gustafson contributes translations, under the heading "The Swedes in Minnesota," of several important newspaper articles which appeared originally in Swedish in the *Minnesota Stats Tidning* in the seventies. The editor of that paper, Hans Mattson, attempted to gather up comprehensive historical reports on the various Swedish settlements in the state of Minnesota. Mr. Gustafson has translated two of these, one an "Historical Account of the Swedish Settlement Marine in Washington County, Minnesota," by Robert Gronberger, which first appeared in the *Tidning* for February 6, 1879; the other an account of "Vasa, Goodhue County, Minnesota. The First Settlers," by

Carl Roos, from the same paper for February 1, 1877. In the *Year-Book* both the Swedish original and Mr. Gustafson's translation are printed.

Mr. J. A. Jackson of St. Paul contributes to the *Year-Book* two letters written in 1858 and 1861 by his father, the Reverend Andrew Jackson. They are printed both in Swedish and in English translation, under the title "A Pioneer Pastor's Impressions." One of the letters was written from "Columbia, Green Lake Post Office, Minnesota, North America" on June 29, 1861. In it the pioneer minister discusses the economic situation of the Swedish immigrants and his own work among them. He writes: Many erroneous ideas about America are prevalent among you in the old home. Some think that if they could only come to America they could live as lords and become well off, in fact wealthy in a few years; but these people deceive themselves, for here one must work and toil for everything that one gets. Others, on the other hand, slander this country unreasonably because they have heard of one or two who have been unsuccessful here and therefore conclude that trouble and misery will be everybody's fate;—this is also incorrect. . . . The Swedes in this locality are not well off, but this is not to be wondered at, for when they came here a few years ago this place was an absolute wilderness; and you realize that it takes time to break new land, to fence it, and to make it into fertile fields. Furthermore, it takes time to build houses for ourselves and for the cattle, and therefore it is not strange that as yet we have here rather poor houses, and that matters are not yet as we would wish them; but every year brings new improvements, so that some already have quite comfortable homes.

The *Year-Book* also contains English translations of two letters written by two Swedish immigrants in the Far West in 1862.

A Swedish-American building, which is to serve as a permanent museum to house exhibits illustrative of Swedish contributions to American life, is to be erected for the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

An article entitled "Scandinavian Immigrants in Recent Fiction," by Isaac Anderson, in the *American-Scandinavian Review* for April, discusses four novels: Bojer's *The Emigrants*, Martha Ostenso's *Wild Geese*, and Professor O. E. Rölvaag's

I De Dage (In Those Days) and *Riket Grundlæggeres* (The Founding of the Realm).

The State Historical Society of Iowa has brought out as volume 4 in its *Applied History* series a study of *County Government and Administration in Iowa*, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh (Iowa City, 1925. 716 p.). The volume brings together a series of valuable monographs by different writers on the various county offices and official activities, with particular reference to Iowa, and will undoubtedly serve a useful purpose both from the historical and the practical points of view.

It is announced that the State Historical Society of Iowa will soon publish a volume on "Old Fort Crawford and the Frontier," by Bruce E. Mahan.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has started an index of "all important local subjects presented in the Missouri press," based upon "both old and recent files." It is announced that fifty thousand subjects have already been indexed.

Mr. Lawrence K. Fox has succeeded Mr. Doane Robinson, who resigned on February 1, as superintendent of the State Historical Society of South Dakota.

An account of "A Missionary Journey on the North Dakota Prairies in 1886," by J. H. Blegen, which appears in the weekly issues of *Folkebladet* of Minneapolis from April 7 to 28, gives a vivid picture of frontier conditions in North Dakota.

Dr. Reginald G. Trotter, whose book on Canadian federation was reviewed in the last number of this magazine, has brought out an extremely valuable outline and bibliography entitled *Canadian History; A Syllabus and Guide to Reading* (New York, 1926. 162 p.). The entire field is divided into twenty-one topics, for each of which a brief outline is given followed by detailed references.

An article entitled "The Identification of the Site Near Port Dover of the Wintering Place of Dollier de Casson and Bréhant de Galinée, 1669-1670," by James H. Coyne, appears in *Proceed-*

ings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1925. This site was marked in 1924 by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the marker bearing this inscription: "Here, 1669-1670, wintered Dollier and Galinée with seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans known to have ascended the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie. The earthen mounds are the remains of their hut, which was at once residence, chapel and fort."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

"Little Bits of History" is the title of a series of articles, published in the *Minneapolis Labor Review*, in which Mr. E. Dudley Parsons succeeds in reflecting some of the high lights of Minnesota history. The series begins on February 19 with an account of "The First Scandinavians in Minnesota" which is based upon the Kensington rune stone. This is followed by two brief sketches of the French in Minnesota—one on Radisson and Groseilliers and the other on the "French on the Waterways of Minnesota"—published on February 26 and March 5; one article on the British period, devoted to "Jonathan Carver's Journey," which is printed in the issue for March 12; and an account of the expeditions of Pike and Long entitled "The Americans Arrive" in the *Review* for March 26.

It is announced by Mrs. Thomas R. Evans of Le Sueur, chairman of the historical committee of the Sibley House, that the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution intend to make a survey of high schools, normal schools, and colleges in the state to determine the extent to which these schools are teaching local and state history.

An example of the slavery problem which resulted from Minnesota's popularity as a summer resort for Southerners in the days before the Civil War is presented in an article by Orlin Folwick in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 14. It tells of Colonel Christmas, a visitor at Lake Harriet during the summer of 1860, and his slave Eliza Winston, who was freed by a decision of Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh. The little building in which

the judge had his office and in which he gave this decision is still standing in Minneapolis. A picture of it and a portrait of Judge Vanderburgh appear with the article.

In celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University of Minnesota and the fifty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the reorganization bill, which finally opened the school to students, Charter Day exercises were held on the university campus on February 18. Dr. Folwell, the first president of the university, joined in the celebration. The Charter Day address was delivered by President Lotus D. Coffman.

The life of the woman undergraduate at the University of Minnesota in the seventies, as recalled by Mrs. M. J. C. Wilkin, a member of the class of 1877, is described in an article by Helen Gage in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 24.

The seventy-second anniversary of the founding of Hamline University at Red Wing in 1854 was commemorated by a Founder's Day celebration at the St. Paul university on March 3. Among those who aided in securing a charter for the pioneer college was William Pitt Murray, whose daughter, Mrs. Alexander A. Milne of St. Paul, presented her recollections of the early days of the school as part of the Founder's Day exercises. Mr. A. J. Meacham and Mrs. W. C. Rice of Minneapolis, who attended Hamline during the years preceding the Civil War at Red Wing, were present at the celebration. Their recollections of life in the frontier school are the subject of an article by Edward R. Sammis in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 7.

The *Alumni Record of Hamline University*, edited by Henry L. Osborne (St. Paul, 1924. 164 p.), contains biographical entries for 1,377 graduates of that college, from the class of 1859, which had two members, to the class of 1924, which numbered seventy-one.

That frontier colleges were obliged to provide for the physical as well as the intellectual wants of their students is revealed in an interesting article about St. John's University at Collegeville, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 28. According to this

account the college authorities found it so difficult to secure flour in sufficient quantities that in 1868 they had a mill erected on the campus. Here, with the exception of one year, enough flour to meet the college needs was manufactured until 1882.

The first Carleton College dormitory, known among the students as "Pancake Hall," is recalled by Dr. James J. Dow of Canton, Missouri, an early Carleton graduate, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 21. According to this account an effort is being made to preserve the dilapidated structure, which in its better days housed some of Carleton's first students.

"Minneapolis Once 'Foot' of River Traffic" is the subject of an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 31 that is based upon Captain Fred A. Bill's history of "Navigation Above the Falls of St. Anthony" recently published in the *Burlington [Iowa] Post* (see *ante*, 6: 216, 310).

Dr. Hartsough's study of the *Twin Cities as a Metropolitan Market*, which is reviewed by Professor Black in this number of the magazine, contains chapters on the metropolitan concept, the establishment and early growth of the Twin Cities, the industrial growth of the Twin Cities to 1880, their development as a metropolitan center since 1880, the history of transportation and rates in the Twin City area, the financial development of the Twin Cities, chain banking in the Northwest, the influence of crises in the development of the Twin Cities (1857, 1873, 1884, 1893, 1903-04, 1920-21), and finally the extent and character of the metropolitan area centering in Minneapolis and St. Paul. There are three maps, including one showing the entire area that the author considers tributary to the Twin Cities. Though many kinds of source material were used in the preparation of the study, newspapers appear to have been particularly important.

In the course of the article on "The Significance of the Twin Cities for Minnesota History," published in the last number of the magazine, some of the limitations of the metropolitan center of the Northwest are pointed out — among other things its lack of museums of natural history. In a letter to the editor calling attention to the natural history objects owned by the St. Paul

Institute, Dr. Arthur Sweeney of St. Paul writes, "The collections are small, but interesting, and have a very large educational influence upon the community."

An interest in the details of the history of Fort Snelling, in the soldiers who brought their families to the frontier post, in the many regiments that served there, in the soldiers—many of them unknown—who are buried in its cemetery, has been aroused by the drawing of plans for a new chapel for the fort. The decorations for this building will commemorate the outstanding events in the history of the post, and among its memorials will be one to the Reverend Ezekiel G. Gear, who served as chaplain from 1837 to 1860.

Members of the old Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Minnesota volunteer regiments who served in the Spanish-American War held their first general reunion in Minneapolis on April 28.

One of the charitable organizations of Minneapolis women is the subject of a recently published pamphlet entitled *History of the Minneapolis Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, Inc.* (23 p.). Its activities in providing new garments for the needy poor of the city from 1892 to the present are here outlined. The illustrations include portraits of the first officers and some of the charter members.

In an address before the Fifth District Federation of Women's Clubs in Minneapolis on February 27, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter described the changes in club work among women during the past thirty-six years.

The rescue of a white boy, Ross Tanner, by an Indian squaw at the Redwood Agency during the Sioux Massacre is the subject of a feature article by Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 7. According to this account Tanner was taken north into Manitoba by the Sioux after the massacre, escaped when he was about ten years old and lived for a time with a Cree band, entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and is still living the life of an Indian in Canada.

Howard Bratton, 1873-1926 is the title of a pamphlet made up of obituary notices of the founder and publisher of the *Faribault Daily News* and reprinted from the issues of that paper for January 4, 5, and 6.

The career of Mr. William Mahle, who after emigrating from Germany in 1857 settled in St. Paul and began to build ox carts and wagons for the use of the pioneers, is outlined in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 17.

That the spelling of Minnesota was determined by Arthur W. Machen, the clerk who engrossed the bill for the creation of the territory, is the theory presented by the writer of an article in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 11. Machen is supposed to have added a second *n* to the name.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Attention was called in the last number of MINNESOTA HISTORY to the recent organization of local historical societies in Cook and Lake counties. Two additional societies have been established since February 1, making a total of four during the winter. The Olmsted County Historical Society was organized on February 5. A constitution based upon the draft constitution published some years ago in the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN was adopted and the following officers were elected: president, Mr. Burt W. Eaton of Rochester; vice president, Mrs. J. E. Benedict of Stewartville; secretary, Miss Margaret E. Hickman of Rochester; and treasurer, Mr. L. J. Fiegel, also of Rochester. Miss Anna E. Rice of Oronoco, Mr. George W. Granger, and Mr. Henry O. Christensen of Rochester were elected directors.

The Rice County Historical Society was organized at Faribault on March 19, when thirty-five people met, adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers: president, Dr. Francis L. Palmer, Seabury Divinity School, Faribault; vice president, Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, professor of history at Carleton College, Northfield; recording secretary, Charles N. Sayles of Faribault; treasurer, Walter M. Nutting of Faribault; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Bierman of Northfield; and directors, Mrs.

Charles Batchelder, Miss Laura Nutting, and Judge M. M. Shields.

It is not unlikely that yet another local historical society will soon be organized, for a definite movement toward one has been started in Aitkin County.

In Beltrami County a movement is under way to have the portion of the Red Lake Indian Reservation which forms a peninsula between the upper and lower lakes set aside as a national park.

Evidence that "The First House in Hastings" was a log cabin erected by Joseph R. Brown and used as a trading post is presented by John R. Case in the *Hastings Gazette* for January 1. The writer gathered his information by questioning pioneers, including Mary Mooers, a daughter of the trader, Hazen Mooers, and Joseph McCoy, a brother of Brown's second wife.

Under the title "Old Norway Lake Reminiscences," articles signed "Pioneer Kid" have been appearing in the *Willmar Tribune* since July, 1925. Most of the sketches seem to be based upon personal recollections or upon interviews with pioneers. For example, the story of the "Hardanger Heroine" of the Sioux War, Guri Endresen Rosseland, published on March 3, is based on her own account of her experiences during the massacre. The articles for January 13 and February 3 and 17 deal with the blizzards of 1872 and 1873; and on March 24 the author's early impressions of Willmar are recorded.

To mark the site of old Fort Fairmont a boulder to which a bronze tablet is attached was unveiled on the grounds of the Martin County Courthouse in Fairmont on May 9. Among the speakers was Judge Lorin Cray of Mankato, who served at Fort Fairmont as a member of Company D, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. The inscription on the tablet reads: "This Boulder Marks the Site of Fort Fairmount Built during the Sioux Indian Uprising, 1862, by Co. A 25th Wisconsin Volunteers, under Major Jeremiah M. Rusk, and is Dedicated to the Pioneers Who Faced the Dangers of Frontier Life to Establish Homes in Martin County. Placed by Fairmont Chapter, Daughters of the

American Revolution, 1926." Some interesting information about the troops stationed at Fort Fairmont from 1862 to 1864, secured from the war department by Mrs. Amy Brown of Fairmont, is printed in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for April 21.

A "Fiftieth Anniversary Section" published by the *Northfield News* as a supplement to its issue of January 1 contains some interesting articles about that paper, which had its origin as the *Dundas News* in 1876. The leading article is a history of the *News* by Carl L. Weicht, in which much space is devoted to the career of Joel P. Heatwole, its publisher from 1884 to 1910. "Some Interesting Recollections by a Former Editor" are contributed by W. F. Shilling, and William W. Pye describes some of the "Picturesque Personalities" connected with the story of the paper. The wood cuts used during the early years of the *News* are the subject of a sketch with which a series of these illustrations appear; another brief article traces the changes in the paper's "mechanical equipment." Articles on Northfield's colleges are included — an account of St. Olaf by Professor I. F. Grose; and "Some Reminiscences" of Carleton, illustrated by an early view of its campus, by Dr. Herbert C. Wilson.

The days when Read's Landing was booming and river traffic thrived were recalled by members of the Read's Landing Association on February 20, when they held their annual meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Morgan of Minneapolis.

An interesting collection of brief articles, chiefly reminiscences, concerning an old Minnesota community is presented in Robert Watson's *Notes on the Early Settlement of Cottage Grove and Vicinity, Washington Co., Minn.* (Northfield, 1924. 36 p.). Mr. Watson came to Minnesota in 1850 and he tells in interesting fashion of the trip up the Mississippi from Galena on the "Nominnee," captained by Orrin Smith. "A great many kinds of people were aboard, lumbermen, hunters, sight-seers, health-seekers, settlers intending to make new homes, and so forth. They were a jolly, jubilant lot for the most part, and oh, so hungry!" Many curious questions were asked Captain Smith, according to Mr. Watson: "I heard one man ask him: 'Are there any Odd Fellows in that country?' 'Oh yes,' said the cheery captain, 'lots

of them, all waiting for the girls to come out so they can be made even.'” In addition to Mr. Watson’s account the pamphlet contains a sketch of Joseph Haskell by Mrs. Helen Pray; a brief reminiscent article by John Watson, who also came to Minnesota in 1850; a sketch of Joseph Warren Furber by Dr. W. W. Furber; and several other interesting items about the Furber family, including a pleasant account of the family weddings by Minnie H. Watson.

In the first article of the present number of MINNESOTA HISTORY, attention is called to the value of advertisements for history and numerous illustrations are drawn from early St. Paul and St. Anthony newspapers. The writer of a feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 24 also has been impressed with the value of such material, though to prove his point he uses but one advertisement — a huge lithographed map published by Mr. Budd Reeve in 1878 when he was attempting to sell a piece of property in Minneapolis at the foot of Nicollet Avenue. In an interview Mr. Reeve tells how the land in question finally was acquired by James J. Hill. The map, which is reproduced with the article, contains the names of scores of Minneapolis pioneers and locates many of the city’s early industries.

Some account of the part played by Minnehaha Falls as a “publicity factor” in the history of Minneapolis is given by Lucile R. Collins in an article entitled “Will Minnehaha Falls Come Back?” in the *Gopher-M* for March. The ancient glory of the famous waterfall as celebrated by Longfellow is departed, for, alas, it is dry. The Minneapolis board of park commissioners has now worked out plans for pumping one thousand gallons of well water per minute over the falls, and Miss Collins therefore answers her title in the affirmative.

In the seventies Minneapolis had a fire department that would “compare favorably with any department east or west” and that could cope successfully with a problem such as that presented by the mill explosion of 1878, according to an article by Edward R. Sammis in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 24. The author outlines the history of fire protection in pioneer Minneapolis, and describes especially the services of the volunteer department which

served the city from 1869 to 1879. The account is based mainly upon the diary of Mr. Winn M. Brackett of Farmington, the last chief of the volunteers.

Steamboating on the Mississippi was the chief subject of discussion at a joint meeting of the Ramsey County Historical Society and the Riverview Commercial Club in St. Paul on March 2. Mayor Arthur E. Nelson of St. Paul spoke on the past, present, and future of steamboating; Captain Fred A. Bill outlined the history of steamboat traffic on the rivers of the Middle West; Mr. J. H. Masek presented a sketch of the late Colonel James H. Davidson of St. Paul; and Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Glimpses of Old St. Paul." Captain Bill's paper is published in the *Burlington* [Iowa] *Post* for March 6.



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