

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest. By LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, research associate of State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1925. xv, 474 p. Illustrations, maps.)

Here is a comprehensive account of the French Northwest by one who knows more about it than anyone who has ever written on the subject; and this does not exclude Parkman, for many waters of research have flowed over the dam of tradition since that Yankee genius wrote. The book is long overdue, for the misstatements and misinterpretations of the older generation of historians have lingered too long in the minds of students. I have a direct personal interest in the appearance of this volume. Ever since my own work on a similar subject was published, I have feared that credit for certain interpretations that belonged by right to Miss Kellogg had been accredited to me. In my preface I attempted to make acknowledgment to Miss Kellogg for the gracious and unstinted assistance which she had given to me. But who reads a preface, or in reading does not discount the words of appreciation? In this work Miss Kellogg has covered the same ground as I did under her guidance, has treated the subjects more fully, and has proved more completely the novel points of view which she suggested to me.

This book is a publication of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The publication of books of this character is a sin, as is that of MINNESOTA HISTORY and similar magazines, against the principle of publication by such organizations which I have long held as a self-evident truth. Institutions which perform the function of archives should confine themselves to making public their riches in documentary material. This ideal is embodied in the *Illinois Historical Collections*, upon the development of which, it will be remembered, I had some influence. Enough said! Others should conform to the law thus exemplified. Yet every one of my friends, even those I have helped train in righteousness, turn away to worship the golden calf of popular history writing. The public

must be amused and edified, not damned. The universality of the heterodoxy has shaken my own faith in the god of logic. Practical politics may be a better faith. Popular magazines and monographs may bring larger appropriations, and we live by money. Yes! I yield to the greater wisdom of those who court the multitude. Democracy in theory still reigns in America, whatever may be the fact in Europe.

After thus relieving my mind of its philosophical doubts, I return to Miss Kellogg's volume, for which I am thankful, whoever may be its godfather. A few facts first. It contains 474 pages including 30 pages of an excellent index. There are 30 illustrations, many of which are of contemporary maps. The first 267 pages bring the narrative down to 1701, thus leaving 174 pages for the period to 1761, when the British occupied the posts on the Great Lakes. Before the main feast Miss Kellogg serves *hors d'œuvres*. They consist of three chapters on the early French exploration along the seacoast and up the rivers. The restaurants of Paris, where I am writing, have accustomed me to this preliminary to a good meal, but the French *chef's* opening chapters are less substantial than these of a serious historian. I have read the author's justification — somewhat doubtful herself, evidently — of her cookery, but remain unconvinced. These forty-three pages, if reduced to a few paragraphs, would have sharpened our appetites more effectively. Still it is a matter of taste. *De gustibus non disputandum*.

The author's point of view is truly western as it should be. In her preface she writes: "Most of what has been written, however, has centralized in the East, has made the St. Lawrence valley the standpoint of departure. In this volume the attempt has been made to write from the standpoint of the West, to make the Northwest the unit of consideration and to relate first the approach to the West, then its occupation and its economic development, then its external relations with other portions of New France, and lastly its share in the downfall of French power in America." This she has done, and I have allowed her to tell the general contents of her book in her own words that I may utilize my space to draw attention to certain features of particular interest.

In chapters 5 and 6 we have presented for the first time an adequate picture of the changes in relations among the Indian tribes that occurred between the time that Jean Nicolet made his romantic exploration and the return to the region of the first traders after the devastating wars which occupied the years 1635-54. This is a contribution to our knowledge of the first order, and the greatest credit is due to Miss Kellogg for the careful research that has made it possible. The next chapter will be particularly valuable to historians of Minnesota. In it Miss Kellogg enters into a study of the perplexing problem of the Radisson journals. Her final conclusion concerning the first journey of this trader she sums up as follows: "If these facts are true, it makes it exceedingly difficult to arrange from Radisson's narrative any definite itinerary. Such an itinerary has been attempted by several scholars. None of their conclusions seem to us to be satisfactory. It appears to us from his narrative that Radisson spent most of his year in a southern rather than in a northern climate. He seems to have visited Green Bay and to have gone from there south toward the Illinois country. We are not disposed to consider Radisson as the discoverer of the Mississippi River."

As was to be expected Miss Kellogg's treatment of the Fox wars is most excellent. She has long been a master of the subject, but since writing her earlier account, much new material has come under her eyes. I have found great profit in reading chapter 17. It recounts the changes made by the French government in the methods of fur-trading; some were made for the sake of experiment, others because of the exigencies of conditions.

I have indicated that in profundity of scholarship this work surpasses that of Parkman. I wish that I might close with saying that it rivals the brilliance of his literary style. The English is, of course, always adequate for the expression of the author's thought; but I have found, unfortunately, little sparkle. Miss Kellogg has lived, as have so many of us, too long on a university campus, where the congregation of many serious souls creates an atmosphere of solemnity.

CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD

Contributions of the Canadian Jesuits to the Geographical Knowledge of New France, 1632-1675 (A thesis presented to the faculty of the graduate school of Cornell University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy). By NELLIS M. CROUSE. ([Ithaca, New York,] 1924. 175 p. Maps.)

In this study of 175 pages Dr. Crouse has reviewed the history of the Jesuits in the present New York state and the West with considerable care. He also presents one excellent chapter on the exploration of the routes to Hudson Bay. Although prepared primarily for those interested in the early explorations of the Jesuits in the Iroquois region of New York, his study concerns itself chiefly with the Mississippi Valley and Lake Superior. In these fields we feel competent to challenge some of the author's statements.

The introduction, with its account of the cartography of the seventeenth century, is good, though brief. When the author, however, comes to the discussion of the missionaries and their preparation for the work of exploration, he designates them as "doughty heralds" (p. 18) of the gospel—a term hardly commensurate with their aims and ambitions. Also he seems not to know how well equipped they were with instruments for the purpose of taking latitude, at least. A number of astrolabes have been found dating back to the earliest days of Jesuit journeying; and in the eighteenth century we have a definite request to the authorities to furnish astronomical instruments to those going up on the Mississippi River. (*Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 17:9.)

Chapter 3 begins properly with Nicolet's voyage, as the reports we have thereof are all from Jesuit sources. The author does not seem, however, to have understood that his was an official journey, undertaken at the instance of Champlain, and in continuation of the latter's own western explorations. In Dr. Crouse's discussion of Nicolet's routes and interior exploration in Wisconsin he follows Butterfield and the earlier writers, without seeming to be aware that recent study of the Indian geography of Wisconsin in the seventeenth century has altered the factors of the problem.

True he mentions a "later critic" without naming him. His conclusion, however, of Nicolet's discoveries is not in line with recent investigation. In the same connection he makes a serious blunder in speaking of Allouez's journey as occurring two years after his advent to Canada in 1658. This he corrects, however, in his later account of Allouez on Lake Superior.

Furthermore, Dr. Crouse's discussion of the mission locations for St. Francis Xavier is unsatisfactory. If he had made himself familiar with Arthur C. Neville's thorough study of the missions on Green Bay, published in the *Proceedings* of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for 1905, he need not have been so vague. It would also seem that this thesis published in 1924 might have considered the present reviewer's article on Father Ménard in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June, 1921. We might remark on other lapses. The author knew nothing of Jolliet's Colbert map; he spells Wisconsin Indian terms with an *m* — Kewaumee, Kaukauma are to be noted; Allouez did visit Illinois before 1677 — in fact before Marquette's return in 1673; Marquette did not leave Illinois on his final voyage by the St. Joseph-Kankakee route. But why multiply the recital of errors? The general fact remains clear that in dealing with Wisconsin geography and history the author was not familiar with the localities, and depended upon older, now obsolescent authorities.

The chapter on Lake Superior is somewhat better, — the author had the excellent map of 1670 to guide him, — and his discussion of Brulé's possible discovery and of Allouez's voyages is fair and judicious.

The reproduction of rare maps is a very great addition to the monograph. There is no table of contents for these, and no index for the entire volume. The bibliography is voluminous, but open to the objections mentioned above.

The volume is very well conceived, and should be the precursor of many studies of the contributions of the early missionaries to the geography, ethnology, archeology, and primitive conditions of the "upper country" of Canada — that is, the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley.

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG

Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem: Select Documents. By EDITH ABBOTT, dean of the graduate school of social service administration and professor of social economy in the University of Chicago. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1926. xx, 881 p.)

As its title indicates, this volume represents an attempt to illuminate the immigration problem by bringing together documents relating to its historical backgrounds. The book contains 201 selections of varying length, grouped under the following heads: "Causes of Emigration: Emigration Conditions in the United Kingdom and Northern Europe," "Economic Aspects of the Immigration Problem," "Early Problems of Assimilation," "Pauperism and Crime and Other Domestic Immigration Problems," and "Public Opinion and the Immigrant."

The title of the volume and the nature of the selections make it clear that the author is primarily interested in the present-day immigration problem. That she is not unaware of the possibility of making a broader approach is revealed in her preface, where she takes occasion to point out that "immigration has been, throughout our history, one of the great outstanding facts of our national life." Indeed, she goes so far as to say that "It is to this unparalleled migration of the masses from the Old World that we owe in large measure our position as the greatest and richest country in the world." It is not this larger significance of immigration that the author has sought to illustrate, however. She is concerned primarily with the fact that the "immigration problems of today had their counterparts in the problems of yesterday." This is a sound view, and there can be no doubt that current immigration problems need to be studied in the light of the past, but the student of history goes much further. He is interested in American immigration because it is one of the larger factors in American history, because a knowledge of its many historical ramifications should throw light not merely upon the present-day immigration problem but upon American life and institutions generally.

An idea of the value of Dr. Abbott's book may be had by noting that in its first section it contains such materials as De Crèvecoeur's

discussion of what America offered to the poor of Europe, a letter from Welsh immigrants in Pennsylvania in 1800, Morris Birkbeck's views on the opportunities of a farmer in Illinois, Gottfried Duden's account of the attractions of pioneer life in Missouri, newspaper and magazine comments on the early immigration, numerous selections on the backgrounds of Irish immigration, and extracts from various early French and German books on emigration. For Minnesota readers special interest attaches to an extract from Hans Mattson's *Reminiscences: The Story of an Emigrant*, telling of his trip to Sweden in 1868-69, and to extracts from the report of the Minnesota board of immigration for 1871, presenting a picture of what western states were doing to attract immigrants in the early seventies.

The materials in the volume deal with the so-called "old immigration" from Europe and with the period before 1882.

T. C. B.

Old Fort Crawford and the Frontier. By BRUCE E. MAHAN.
(Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1926. xv, 349 p.
Illustrations.)

This book has been long expected and eagerly anticipated; the historians of the Mississippi Valley have looked forward to the publication of this volume to aid them in the solution of the problems concerning the Prairie du Chien frontier. The work now at hand does not disappoint the expectations it had aroused; it is a carefully wrought, thorough study of the famous old fort, built in 1816, removed and rebuilt 1829-34, evacuated in 1849, reoccupied during the Civil War, and finally sold by the government in 1868, the picturesque ruins of which still ornament the modern city of Prairie du Chien.

The first portion of the book, comprising nearly a fourth of the whole, is in the nature of a prologue, although only the first of the five chapters is so designated by the author. This prologue furnishes the setting or background for the period to be discussed, gives the early history of the region, and the causes which brought about the building of Fort Crawford in 1816. It comprises a hasty sketch of the French discovery of the Mississippi, the British

and Spanish period with its Revolutionary incidents, the American occupation of Louisiana, the Sauk and Fox treaty of 1804, the Pike expedition of 1805-06, the struggle for Prairie du Chien in 1814. This long record of nearly a century and a half is very well summarized, although the French period might have received more adequate treatment. The author's familiarity with French is not great, or he would not write "Le Jaun Rivière" for "La Rivière Jaune"; nor Louis de Baude for Buade. He also clings to the single *l* in Jolliet's name, although there is proof that the discoverer himself wrote his name as above. Mr. Mahan does not mention the Fox village of the chief Le Chien noted in the French records before the Des Noyelles expedition of 1734, which he describes in some detail, possibly because it penetrated the present state of Iowa.

The history of this region during the War of 1812, the building of Fort Shelby by the Americans, its capture and rechristening as Fort McKay, and the incidents of the siege and occupation have never before been told so well nor with so fine a sense of proportion. One source, however, Mr. Mahan failed to avail himself of—the American accounts in the St. Louis newspapers of the time, copies of which are in the Draper Manuscripts.

Chapter 6 introduces the author's subject, the building of the first Fort Crawford, and the incidents of the decade of its occupation, from 1816 to 1826. He makes excellent use therein of the diary of Willard Keyes, published in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, to give color and vitality to the years 1818 and 1819. He also gives some hitherto lacking information concerning the commandants of that period, found in the military reports at Washington. There follow most interesting chapters on the "Great Council of 1825" and the "Winnebago Outbreak" of 1827, which take the reader into the heart of the frontier ceremonies and dangers. In the account of the latter event our author unfortunately perpetuates the error of Lockwood and Draper as to the date of the Methode murder. Several contemporary letters in the archives of the bureau of Indian affairs show that this hostile action took place in 1826, and that the Indians imprisoned for the crime were those removed to Fort Snelling in the spring of 1827. The subsequent action of Red Bird, his dramatic sur-

render at Portage, and his punishment and death are excellently epitomized by our author.

In the account of the treaty of 1829 Mr. Mahan relies largely on the narrative of Caleb Atwater, one of the commissioners; he does not appear to know that the journal of Colonel John McNeil, another commissioner, is in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He does not state the extent of the boundaries laid down in that treaty; while in describing the Winnebago treaty of 1832 he twice states (p. 177, 201) that the Indians ceded all their land east of the Mississippi. This was not true; the cession was only of that portion south of the Wisconsin River.

These corrections, however, cover but minor faults in a book whose excellence is manifest, and which will be enjoyed equally by the professional historian and the general reader. The mechanics of the volume are excellent — beautiful paper, fine type, careful printing, delightful and illuminating illustration, an excellent index, and adequate notes. We confess to a preference for notes on the page with the text, but the other is Iowa's way; and the entire Mississippi Valley owes a debt of gratitude to the historical society of that state for its fine studies of the Mississippi forts, Snelling and Crawford.

In chapter fifteen, "Glimpses of Garrison Life," Mr. Mahan has given us some pleasing incidents of the daily and occasional happenings at the frontier posts. Never will the readers visit the military cemetery still existing at Prairie du Chien without a thought for the young officers and their brides who dared the isolation of a western post and there laid down their lives for their country. Joys and sorrows, sunshine and shadows flit through the pages of this book with the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG

The Life of Knute Nelson. By Martin W. Odland. (Minneapolis, 1926. 335 p. Illustrations.)

A detailed analysis of Mr. Odland's study of the life of Knute Nelson, based upon its publication in the form of a series of newspaper articles, was included in the last number of the magazine (*ante*, p. 295). It will therefore be sufficient to note here that in

its final form the work contains twenty chapters, some of which are fuller than the corresponding chapters in the newspaper version, and that an index of names has been added. The book is handsomely printed, though the author has unfortunately retained the journalistic captions which break up each chapter into six or eight divisions for the benefit of newspaper readers.

In a letter to the reviewer Dr. William W. Folwell, president of the Minnesota Historical Society and president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, writes:

I find Odland's *Life of Knute Nelson* an excellent piece of work. It is not a mere glorification of a favorite character, but a well-planned account of the facts of the senator's life with a judicious estimate of his qualities and achievements.

Mr. Odland's clear and forcible English style makes the book good reading and will, I presume, give the work a considerable sale among the large body of Senator Nelson's admirers, among whom I am one.

T. C. B.

The Battle of Birch Coulee: A Wounded Man's Description of a Battle with the Indians (An address given at a meeting of the Sons of Veterans at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in January, 1925). By ROBERT K. BOYD. ([Eau Claire, Wisconsin,] 1925. 23 p.)

The Real Indian: Some Notes on the Real Character of the American Indian of the Northern Frontier. By ROBERT K. BOYD. ([Eau Claire, Wisconsin,] 1926. 16 p.)

Early Conditions of the Chippewa Valley (An address delivered at the County Training School at Eau Claire, Wis., June 8th, 1921). By ROBERT K. BOYD. (N. p., n. d. 11 p.)

It is always more interesting and more valuable from the point of view of sound criticism to judge a man's writings by several products of his pen than to deal with only an isolated effort. In considering these three short pamphlets by Mr. Boyd the reviewer has the further advantage of dealing with one general topic, the Minnesota-Wisconsin frontier in the sixties and seventies, though each contribution makes a particular feature of that frontier stand forth. Most successful of the three, both in vigor and style and in power of narration, is that describing the battle of Birch Coulee between the Sioux Indians and a detachment of Minnesota troops.

The very simplicity of the language carries conviction; and the use of anecdotes chosen not for their blood-curdling details but for a fair representation of facts gives a verisimilitude that is in pleasing contrast to the plethora of "headline" articles that have appeared on this event since the day of its occurrence. With forthrightness and fairmindedness the author establishes his ability to present a true picture; thereupon he discusses the rights and wrongs of the Indians without emotionalism, and the reader is made to feel that he knows whereof he speaks. His point of view is that of a man who has seen scores of his comrades killed and has himself received several disfiguring wounds at the hands of a savage foe, but who yet describes these events dispassionately. He asks the reader to believe that the Indians were goaded into fury through white men's treachery and that under normal conditions the Sioux were men to be respected.

This ability to see the essential qualities in men is, indeed, the outstanding characteristic in all of these pamphlets by Mr. Boyd. In the first he reveals it in dealing with the Sioux; in the second in describing the Chippewa of Wisconsin, with whom he traded and was well acquainted; in the third in writing of the adventure-loving, French-Canadian raftsmen on the Chippewa River in the heyday of the lumber industry there. It may be well to explain, however, that Mr. Boyd is no sentimental romancer, seeing a hero in every Indian or frontiersman. Years of close business dealings and personal contacts with dirty Indians and reckless lumberjacks have brushed the bloom from any rosy ideals he may ever have entertained of the noble savage and the chivalrous riverman.

In the Minnesota Historical Society's copies of two of the booklets listed above the author has added manuscript annotations which are of considerable value. A diagram of the raft used by the rivermen on the Chippewa River and a picture with notes of two batteaux filled with rivermen, both inserted in the last pamphlet, are especially enlightening contributions to the literature describing methods and implements used in the lumbering industry. Besides these notes and other addenda, Mr. Boyd has drawn from memory a manuscript diagram of the camp at Birch Coulee; and he has prepared a small scrapbook of newspaper articles written by himself on the battle and its results. These items are now in the manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society.

G. L. N.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The superintendent resumed his position on October 1, after a leave of absence that began on February 1, when he took up his duties as executive secretary for the endowment campaign of the American Historical Association. His leave of absence from the University of Minnesota has been extended to January 1, 1927, and until then he will divide his time between the work of the society and that of the campaign of the national association. The acting superintendent has returned to his post as assistant superintendent and has also resumed his duties as professor of history at Hamline University after a semester's leave of absence.

At a meeting of the society's executive council, held on October 11, the superintendent spoke on the endowment campaign of the American Historical Association, and Mr. Ralph Budd of St. Paul read the sketch of Olin D. Wheeler which appears in this issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY.

The outstanding recent event in the field of publication by the society is the completion of volume 3 of Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota*, copies of which were distributed to members in October and November. This volume, which brings the story of Minnesota from the end of the Civil War down to the present time, will be reviewed in a later number of the magazine. Chapter 3, on "Progress and Politics, 1870-76," was published in full in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 19. Editorial work has been started on volume 4, which will contain discussions on various important special topics that have not been brought into the main narrative, for example, the conservation movement and the development of education in the state.

Thirty-one additions to the active membership of the society were made during the quarter ending September 30, 1926. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

BLUE EARTH: Willard L. Comstock of Mankato.

BROWN: Le Roy G. Davis of Sleepy Eye.

DAKOTA: Myrtle Bloemers and Evelyn E. Handyside of South St. Paul.

HENNEPIN: Reverend John R. Hargreaves, Dr. Miland A. Knapp, Donald T. Lucas, Lucian C. Miller, Henry C. Olsen, Mrs. Frank C. Todd, and Fendall G. Winston of Minneapolis.

MORRISON: Holger E. Palmer of Lincoln.

OLMSTED: Dr. Robert D. Mussey of Rochester.

RAMSEY: Clovis M. Converse, Dr. Warren M. Dodge, Jr., Clarence D. Hayes, Mary Virginia Nute, Wilfred W. Walker, and Charles Weschcke of St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS: George A. Fay and Maynard W. Turner of Duluth.

WILKIN: Chester A. Gewalt of Breckenridge.

WINONA: Herman F. Gerlicher of Winona.

WRIGHT: Sister M. Rosalie of Waverly.

YELLOW MEDICINE: Lue A. Olds of Granite Falls.

NONRESIDENT: George R. Lyman of Pasadena, California; Colonel William C. Brown of Denver, Colorado; George S. Carson of Iowa City, Iowa; Irving H. Hart of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mrs. Frank W. Knight of Spencer, Iowa; and Hellen D. Asher of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

The Free Public Library of Alexandria and the school libraries of Brewster and New London recently became subscribers to the publications of the society.

The society lost five active members by death during the three months ending September 30: Mrs. Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, July 24; Mrs. William M. Liggett of St. Paul, August 2; Charles H. Bennett of Pipestone, August 23; Wilfred J. Whitefield of Sauk Center, August 31; and S. Percy Crosby of St. Paul, September 22. The death of Jarvis W. Mason of St. Paul on April 4, 1926, has not previously been reported in this magazine.

Steady progress is being made in the society's war records division on the history of Minnesota in the World War. Of the first volume, which is to deal with military activities at home and abroad, ten out of twelve chapters were practically completed by October 1. By the end of the year this volume will undoubtedly be finished and the drafting of the second begun. During the

summer Dr. Wayne Stevens of Dartmouth College devoted one month to the division and drafted a portion of the text. Mr. Clarence B. Winter of Minneapolis, a World War veteran, has also been called on for assistance in the drafting of a chapter.

Work has been completed on a cumulative check list of Minnesota public documents for the period from 1923 to 1925. This will be printed in the near future and should prove a useful compilation, especially for libraries and for public officials.

On September 21 the acting superintendent and the curator of manuscripts spoke at a dinner given in Anoka by the Kiwanis Club of that city. The presiding officer, Mr. Roe Chase, called attention to the growing interest in Anoka County history and made it clear that a definite local history organization will probably be brought about before long in that county. Mr. Blegen spoke on "The Lure of Minnesota History," and drew a number of specific examples from the history of Anoka County. Miss Nute took as her subject "Finding the Sources for Our History" and also gave special attention to the Anoka County region.

At the request of the recreation department of the University of Minnesota summer session, the curator of the museum accompanied a party of 120 students to Fort Snelling and Mendota on July 10. Motor busses were chartered for the trip, which was in the nature of a combined sight-seeing and historical tour. Informal talks were given by Mr. Babcock at Fort Snelling and at the Sibley House. Through the courtesy of officers of the fort, both the Round and the Hexagonal towers were opened for inspection.

In September the curator of manuscripts made a successful trip to St. Cloud and Collegeville in search of historical materials. A particularly valuable item examined in the library of St. John's University was a file of the rare *Berichte der Leopoldinen-Stiftung*, the organ of a Viennese Catholic organization interested in the conversion of the American Indians. In this file are printed letters from such figures in Minnesota's past as Bishop Baraga, Father Pierz, and other missionaries from the thirties, forties,

and fifties. The file has been borrowed for the purpose of making photostatic copies of letters and reports that possess special Minnesota interest. The library of the university also contains files of the *Berichte über die Gessellschaft zur Verbreitung des Glaubens und die Missioner Amerikas*, published at Munich beginning in 1832, and of the *Katholische Kirchenzeitung* and *Wahrheits-Freund*, published respectively at Baltimore and Cincinnati. In the volume of the *Wahrheits-Freund* for 1839 Dr. Nute found a column of information about the newly established diocese of Dubuque, which at that time included St. Peter's. In St. Cloud Dr. Nute examined a partial file of the *St. Cloud Visiter*, the Abolitionist newspaper edited by the militant Jane Gray Swisshelm. The file is in the possession of the *Daily Journal-Press* of St. Cloud.

The society's calendar of American Fur Company Papers, work on which has been under way for more than a year, has been completed and indexed, and copies have been supplied to eight coöperating institutions. Another coöperative enterprise recently brought to a conclusion is the compilation and indexing of abstracts of fur-traders' licences in the Canadian Archives at Ottawa, covering roughly the period from 1765 to 1790 and containing much material for eighteenth-century Minnesota history.

ACCESSIONS

The agent at Washington for the Conference of Historical Agencies of the Upper Mississippi Valley has recently sent the society calendar cards for the letter books of the secretaries of war from 1800 to 1821. Not a few of the letters relate to the founding of Fort Snelling and some deal with the Indians of the Minnesota region.

In the June number of this magazine (*ante*, p. 163) reference is made to the letter books of Gabriel Franchere and John Livingston, agents of the American Fur Company at Sault Ste. Marie from 1834 to 1847. In July the society's curator of manuscripts visited Sault Ste. Marie and secured copies of more than forty of the Franchere letters and calendar cards for or abstracts of many

other letters and documents. As Sault Ste. Marie was the gateway to Lake Superior, the factor of the great fur company at that post naturally had much to tell in his letters of matters that pertain to the region now known as Minnesota. It may be noted that Franchere was almost continuously connected with the history of this region from the time of his trip over the Rainy Lake and Fort William route on his way east from Astoria after its capture in the War of 1812 until his death in St. Paul in 1863 at the home of his stepson, John S. Prince. Dr. Frederick W. Franchere of Lake Crystal, a descendant of the famous fur-trader, has presented a brief manuscript genealogy of the Franchere family and a number of biographical sketches of the trader taken from early newspapers. He has also placed on deposit a silver Astor medal that originally belonged to Gabriel Franchere. The Astor medals, struck for use at Fort Union on the upper Missouri River by the American Fur Company in the early thirties, are extremely rare, for only two or three others are known to be in existence.

A biographical sketch of the Reverend Francis Pirec, or Pierz, a Catholic priest who labored as a missionary among the Minnesota Chippewa Indians from 1835 to 1873, has been presented by the author, Sister Grace McDonald of the Benedictine convent at St. Joseph.

A letter containing a vivid picture of the pioneer village of St. Paul, which was written on June 1, 1851, by Sarah Winslow, shortly after her arrival at that place, has been presented by Mr. George A. Hall of Olympia, Washington. It is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 25.

Additional papers of the late Curtis H. Pettit have been received from his daughter, Mrs. George P. Douglas of Minneapolis, who earlier in the year presented a collection of much interest for the political and business life of Minneapolis (see *ante*, p. 287). These papers relate in the main to the business development of Minneapolis from 1856 to the end of the Civil War.

From the bureau of the census in Washington photostatic copies of certain population schedules for the census of 1860 in Minnesota have recently been obtained in an effort to fill the gaps in the

files of these schedules already in the society's possession. The recent acquisitions complete the schedules for Kandiyohi, Monongalia, Murray, Sibley, and Ramsey counties. For Ramsey County alone the schedule numbers 315 pages.

The society has secured recently from officials at Fort Snelling a list of the archives of the Department of Dakota for the period during and after the Civil War, which were stored at the fort until 1925, when some of them were transferred to the war department in Washington. Many of them remain at the fort, however, and since these papers contain considerable material on the Indian wars in the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho, as well as on many other important events, the finding list now in the possession of the society is of distinct value.

A manuscript containing reminiscences of Arthur R. Moro relating to his experiences as a member of the English colony at Fairmont from 1875 to 1883 has been presented by the author, an Englishman who lives in London. Mr. Moro witnessed the grasshopper plague of 1877, of which he gives a vivid account in his manuscript. He established a coöperative cheese factory in Fairmont and was one of the founders of the first public library. Thus he is able to write of the early history of Fairmont from the points of view both of a business man and of a promoter of its cultural interests.

A trunkful of papers and a number of ledgers of the late Newton H. Winchell, dealing chiefly with archeological and geological matters, have been added to the society's collection of Winchell Papers by his son and two daughters, Professor Alexander N. Winchell of Madison, Wisconsin, Mrs. D. Draper Dayton of Minneapolis, and Mrs. U. S. Grant of Evanston, Illinois.

Recent additions to the society's military collection include gifts of a musket of 1861 and a sabre, from Miss Mabel Marvin of Winona; a fragment of a battle flag carried by the Forty-second Royal Highlanders at the battle of Waterloo, from Mr. Herbert D. Morris of St. Paul; and helmets, bayonets, shell cases, trench knives, and other World War objects, from Mr. Norman D. Shirley of St. Paul.

An excellent specimen of a stone metate on three legs and the muller used with it have been deposited by Mr. J. L. Lundberg of Reads; and two stone arrow and spear points from Norman Township, Pine County, have been given by Mr. H. R. Buck of Askov.

A large collection of political medals and badges, both for state and national campaigns, has been presented by Mrs. Fred C. Stevens of St. Paul.

Numerous gifts that have recently enriched the society's domestic life collection include hair and moss wreaths, a pinking iron, a seam-holder, a carved ivory thimble holder, and other items from Miss Mabel Marvin of Winona; a number of old-fashioned children's dresses and other items, including a brass warming pan presented in the name of Mrs. John Moses, from Miss Beatrice Longfellow of Minneapolis; a fine old grandfather's clock, a "spool" type cradle, and a three-piece walnut bedroom set of the seventies, from Professor Winchell, Mrs. Dayton, and Mrs. Grant, whose gift of manuscripts has previously been noted; a small bisque doll and several other items from Mrs. James T. Morris, now of Washington, D. C.; and a small parlor organ that was brought to Minneapolis in 1866, from Miss Elizabeth Foss of Minneapolis.

A grub hoe, a trough adze, a number of handmade carpenter's tools, and a practically complete set of old shoemaker's tools have been presented to the society by Miss Eva Demerit of Rice through the courtesy of Mr. Nelson Flint of North St. Paul.

Gifts that have been added to the society's picture and portrait collection in the last quarter include photographs of Fathers Buh, Clemens, and Morogna, early Catholic missionaries in Minnesota, from Sister Grace McDonald of the Benedictine convent at St. Joseph; photographs of Cushman K. Davis and Fred C. Stevens from Mrs. Fred C. Stevens of St. Paul; an autographed photograph of Emilio Aguinaldo from Mr. C. Treat Spear of St. Paul; photographic copies of pictures of John Jacob Astor, Joseph La Barge, Grant Marsh, and Captain Gray, from the Great Northern Railway Company; pictures of Isaac P. Wright from Mrs. Henry

Nicolls of St. Paul and of D. W. Gray from Mrs. D. W. Gray of St. Paul; fourteen photographic copies of early St. Paul views, from Mr. Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul; fifteen photographic copies of old pictures showing various fur-trading posts and scenes in the Northwest, from the Great Northern Railway; a print showing justices of the state supreme court from 1850 to 1897, from the attorney-general, the Honorable Clifford Hilton; and an album of postcard views of early Minneapolis made from Bromley-Upton negatives, from Mrs. James T. Morris.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The Minnesota committee for the endowment fund of the American Historical Association is headed by Governor Theodore Christianson, with Mr. Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis as vice chairman and Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. George M. Stephenson, assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota, as executive secretaries. Headquarters have been established in the Historical Building, St. Paul, and steps are being taken to raise in the state the sum of \$20,000 toward the total endowment of \$1,000,000. The program of the American Historical Association has already been presented in this magazine by the executive secretary of the national campaign, Dr. Solon J. Buck. It is hoped that Minnesota will give generous support to this notable project for the promotion "of American history and of history in America." Those interested in this cause are asked to send their contributions to Mr. Blegen, who will receive them on behalf of the state committee and forward them to the national headquarters. It has been announced that contributors of \$1,000 to the fund are to be designated as patrons; of \$5,000 as donors; and of \$10,000 as benefactors; and contributors of \$100 or more are regularly enrolled as life members of the American Historical Association. Governor Christianson declares, "This is a movement to bring history more effectively into the service of the present, and I bespeak for it the hearty support of all those to whom the special appeal is made"; and Dr. William W. Folwell, president of the Minnesota Historical Society and president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, writes, "This is an appeal to intelligence. It is made only to a select few persons, but they will, I hope, make a generous response."

An important discussion of the significance of "Western Radicalism in American Politics," by James A. Woodburn, is the leading article in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September. The paper was read as the annual presidential address of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association last

spring. In the same number of the *Review* are an examination of "The Notion of a Great American Desert East of the Rockies," by Ralph C. Morris; and a translation of "The St. Joseph Baptismal Register," which contains among other interesting items a number of baptismal records bearing the signature of Michel Guignas, the Jesuit priest who, in 1727, was a member of the expedition of La Perrière to the Minnesota country.

An account of the native industries still practiced by the Chipewewa who live around the Mille Lacs trading post is published as a feature article in the magazine section of the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 19. It is based upon information furnished by Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing.

Of the total number of pages in *The True Story of Hiawatha and History of the Six Nation Indians* by A. Leon Hatzan (Toronto, 1925. 298 p.), only a scant sixteen deal with the original Iroquois Hiawatha, the founder of the confederacy of the Six Nations. The book is essentially a brief history of the Iroquois nation, very sympathetically presented. One of Dr. Hatzan's purposes in preparing the volume was to prove a thesis that hardly needs further proof, namely that Longfellow in writing his classic "drew fully upon his extraordinary imagination, weaving into his beautiful story, legend, tradition, myth, and folklore of Sioux, Ojibway, and Iroquois."

A brief study of *The Bison and the Fur Trade*, by R. O. Merri-man has been brought out as number 53 of the *Bulletins* of the departments of history and political and economic science in Queen's University (September, 1926. 19 p.). The pamphlet contains considerable useful information culled for the most part from easily accessible printed materials.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific is the title of a volume of reminiscences by Aaron Lee (Seattle, 1915. 190 p.), a pioneer who first responded to the call of the West in 1855, when he left his Massachusetts home to take up a homestead in Mower County, Minnesota. Later he moved into Iowa, and finally he crossed the western half of the continent to spend his declining years in the state of Washington. The book includes a chapter on pioneer life

in Minnesota and an account of the author's experiences as a member of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War.

The "Memoirs of Capt. Sam. R. Van Sant," which are being published in weekly installments in the *Burlington* [Iowa] *Post*, begin on August 21 with an account of what the author calls "The First Trip by Boat from St. Louis to St. Anthony Falls"—that made by Lieutenant Pike in 1805. Three installments are devoted to the story of this voyage, and then on September 11 the reminiscences proper open. Apparently these are to consist of scattered recollections of steamboating experiences on the Mississippi and of the Civil War.

A trip down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis aboard a barge loaded with lumber in 1866, as recalled by Gustof Larson of Winthrop, is described by Win V. Working in the *Winthrop News* for September 16.

The early days of the railroad between the Twin Cities and Chicago when the fare was twenty-three dollars, the "running time was 25 hours," and "there were no Pullmans with sleeping berths—only day coaches" are recalled in an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 4.

A scholarly study of "The Background of the Beginnings of Swedish Immigration, 1850-1875," by George M. Stephenson, is published in the *American Historical Review* for July. The article is of special value for its analysis of the religious situation in its relation to emigration backgrounds. The author declares that the "confluence of various forms of dissatisfaction with conditions in the Established Church coincides with the beginnings of emigration," and he presents numerous details correlating an important laymen's movement against the formalism of the state church with the spread of the so-called "America fever" throughout Sweden. Though the religious phase of the situation is brought into an unaccustomed prominence, the author does not neglect the economic causes of the emigration.

An enlightening account of the Norwegian *bonde* forms a chapter in a volume entitled *Norway*, by G. Gathorne Hardy (New

York, 1925. 324 p.). The chapter, and indeed the entire volume, will be of value to students interested in the backgrounds of the Norwegian element in the United States.

A photographic reproduction of *Eielsens's Catechism*, which has been brought out by Dr. O. M. Norlie (Minneapolis, 1925. 36 p.), makes available what is believed to be the first book printed in America by a Norwegian. The original, an English version of Luther's *Smaller Catechism*, was published in 1841 at New York, by Elling Eielsen, a famous Norwegian-American lay preacher, who had immigrated to the United States two years earlier. A condensed outline by Dr. Norlie of the main events in Eielsen's career serves as a useful preface to the text.

An excellent study of "The Wisconsin Press and Slavery," by Kate Everest Levi, appears in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for July [June?]. In the same number Dr. Joseph Schafer offers some interesting observations on the art of reviewing books of history, and there is a colorful account of "Early Lumbering on the Chippewa" over the name of Bruno Vinette. The editor explains that Mr. William W. Bartlett of Eau Claire interviewed Vinette, a lumberman who came to the West in 1853. Later Mr. Bartlett "wrote the reminiscences as though the veteran logger had himself written them." The September number of the magazine contains an interesting historical sketch of "Prairie du Chien, the Sentinel of the Old Border," by W. A. Titus. Though the author has drawn upon many interesting sources of information for his account, he seems to have missed the sprightly account given by Peter Pond of his visit to Prairie du Chien in 1773. In the documentary section of the September number are published translations of a number of letters written by the Right Reverend John M. Henni and the Reverend Anthony Urbanek in the period from 1845 to 1852, describing religious and social conditions in Wisconsin, and particularly in Milwaukee, from the point of view of emissaries of the Roman Catholic *Leopoldinen-Stiftung* of Vienna. The documents are drawn from the published *Berichte* of that association and are excellent illustrations of the detailed and valuable information that the *Berichte* contain on the history of the West.

An interesting account of "North Wisconsin in History and Romance," by C. H. Crownhart, is appearing serially in the *Wisconsin Magazine*. The October installment deals principally with the Ojibway Indians.

A valuable study of "The Landfall of Nicolet, 1634," by Arthur C. Neville, appears in the *Green Bay Historical Bulletin* for May-June.

An article entitled "The 'Hutchins' Map of Michigan," by William L. Jenks, is published in the *Michigan History Magazine* for July. A reproduction of the map is included, and the journal of a tour of the Great Lakes in 1762 by Thomas Hutchins, its maker, is also printed.

Lively sketches of pioneer life in the region that borders Minnesota to the west make up a volume entitled *Early Days in Dakota* by Edwin C. Torrey (Minneapolis, 1925). It contains the usual pictures of the Dakota prairies — of blizzards, buffalo hunts, and Indian scares — and it also includes some interesting sketches of men who figured in the history of the region. A chapter of special Minnesota interest tells of a "Dakotan in Nelson's First Fight." It describes the services during the Nelson-Kindred campaign of 1882 — which, by the way, was not Nelson's "first fight" — of Professor A. R. Cornwall, one of Nelson's instructors at Albion Academy in Wisconsin, who had settled on a Dakota homestead.

A new bridge that is being built across the Missouri River at Sanish, North Dakota, will be called the Verendrye Bridge in honor of the explorer, La Vérendrye. Here is an excellent idea for memorials honoring the early western explorers.

An important letter by Louis Riel and Ambroise Lépine to the lieutenant governor of Manitoba, dated January 3, 1873, which is published in the *Canadian Historical Review* for June, presents the Riel version of the first Red River rebellion. The document is translated from the French original by A. H. de Trémaudan. Riel and Lépine state that in 1872 they went from Manitoba to St. Paul, where they resided for some time.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

More than a hundred tales of Minnesota localities, most of which deal with local history, have now appeared in the series of "Gopher Trails" in the *St. Paul Dispatch* (see *ante*, p. 296). Such subjects as the early days of Moorhead (July 5), the history of Lake Pepin (July 31), the development of dairying around Red Lake Falls (August 14), the Rainy Lake gold rush and the later growth of International Falls (August 23), and the stories of Grand Portage and Fond du Lac (September 7 and 18) are dealt with in the articles. By their publication the *Dispatch* has done much to familiarize Minnesotans with the story of the state and to arouse an interest in local history. Especially has the latter object been accomplished through the offering of prizes for the best stories contributed by outsiders. The essay which won the first prize, an account of the history of Point Douglas by Ralph Henry, an instructor at Miami University and formerly a student at Carleton College, is printed in the *Dispatch* for September 20. A tale of a French pioneer's experiences in the Sioux Massacre by Everett S. Mills of Montevideo, printed on September 21, took the second prize. Stories based upon ideas furnished by other contestants have continued to appear in the *Dispatch*.

Large portions of Henry H. Sibley's account of the hunting expeditions on which he accompanied groups of Sioux Indians in 1840 and 1841 are quoted in a feature article entitled "Pioneers Again Take to the Buffalo Trail in Minnesota with General Sibley, Faribault, Nicollet and Fremont," which appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 11. The article contains the statement that "the tale comes from a memoir in General Sibley's own handwriting, never before published." It is printed, however, as part of Sibley's reminiscences in volume 3 of the *Minnesota Historical Collections*.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux was the occasion for a celebration under the auspices of the Captain Richard Somers chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of St. Peter at Traverse des Sioux on July 23. Among the speakers were Mr. Thomas Hughes of Mankato, Mrs.

W. J. Jameson of St. Paul, Judge Henry Moll of St. Peter, and Mr. Thomas J. McDermott of St. Paul. The celebration produced much newspaper comment — stories of the attempt to remove the state capital to St. Peter, of the village of Traverse des Sioux, which never materialized, and of the Sioux War, as well as of the famous treaty of 1851.

An account of "The Beginnings of the Dakota Mission" by Rudolf Hertz is published in the *Word Carrier* of the Santee Normal Training School of Santee, Nebraska, for March-April, 1926. It deals chiefly with the events which brought Dr. Thomas S. Williamson and the Reverend Jedediah Stevens to the Minnesota mission field.

In "A Missionary Enterprise," by M. M. Hoffman, published in the *Palimpsest* for June, is told the story of a visit to Fort Snelling in 1839 of Bishop Mathias Loras and the Abbé Anthon Pelamourgues. Special mention is made of the baptismal records left by Bishop Loras (see *ante*, 5:505).

Seventy-five descendants of Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, the missionaries who came to the upper Mississippi country in 1834, gathered at the home of Mr. A. H. Pond near Bloomington for a family reunion on September 25.

The activities of the land companies that promoted German settlement in the Minnesota Valley were depicted in one episode of an historical pageant presented at New Ulm on July 4 and 5. Among the events enacted were the founding of the town and its siege during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862.

The old Mendota ferry, which "has plied back and forth across the Minnesota, carrying ox teams, soldiers in blue and soldiers in khaki, Indians in blankets and barbaric feathers, voyageurs of the fur companies, wagons of hay, automobiles, motor trucks, sightseers, famous men and women of many lands" during nearly a century is the subject of an article, occasioned by the building of a bridge across the Minnesota at Fort Snelling, by Florence Lehmann in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 1. The author tells of the owners of this link between Fort Snelling and Mendota,

of the ferrymen who have operated it, and of distinguished travelers who have crossed the Minnesota in it.

A recent addition to the collection of relics of pioneer days in the Sibley House at Mendota is an old stage coach originally used in the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is the gift of Mr. C. E. Wales of Minneapolis.

At the annual celebration of the siege of Fort Ridgely, held in Fort Ridgely State Park on August 20 and sponsored by the Fort Ridgely State Park and Historical Association and the Sioux Historic Trail Association, Mr. Ray P. Chase, state auditor, was the speaker. He voiced the opinion that "a state park policy that will preserve historic spots for future generations is the greatest tribute Minnesota may pay its pioneers."

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Birch Coulee was commemorated on September 2 near Morton by an historical pageant and an address by Governor Christianson on the Sioux War and this battle.

The formation of a company of guards at Hutchinson who built a stockade and adequately defended the town when it was attacked during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 is described in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 29.

Reminiscences of the Sioux Outbreak were stimulated by the anniversary celebrations held during the month of August. Some recollections of Mr. Michael Huss of Shakopee, who was a boy in New Ulm when that place was attacked by the Sioux in 1862, are printed in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for August 24 and the reminiscences of another survivor, Mr. John Krueger of New Ulm, appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 18. The experiences of Mrs. Pernilla Ofelt of Minneapolis, who in 1862 lived on a farm near the present site of Grove City, are outlined by P. P. Quist in the *Winthrop News* for September 16. The Sioux War as recalled by a brother and sister, Mr. John Kochendorfer of South Park and Mrs. Rose Keller of St. Paul, who lost their parents and a sister in the massacre, is described in an article in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 15.

As part of the Regimental Organization Day program of the Third United States Infantry at Fort Snelling on September 21, a memorial was unveiled to Major Melville C. Wilkinson, who "was killed Oct. 5, 1898, while leading a detachment of the 3rd Infantry in the last Indian battle in the United States" at Leech Lake.

Mr. William T. Cox tells of the great flocks of passenger pigeons that passed over the Minnesota country in pioneer days in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 25. Especially does he describe the "last great rookery at Wabasha," where hundreds of these now extinct birds are said to have nested in each tree.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The most important recent development in connection with local history work in Minnesota is the establishment of the Aitkin County Historical Society. An organization meeting was held at Aitkin early in September, when a constitution was adopted and officers were elected. Though the organization is reported to be merely a tentative one, it will doubtless develop into a permanent one, for there is an active and growing interest in local history in the county. The second article in the present number of MINNESOTA HISTORY deals with the Aitkin County region and is contributed, it may be noted, by one of those who participated in the organization meeting at Aitkin.

A brief history of the Catholic church at Assumption, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 8, commemorates the sixty-first anniversary of its founding.

A history of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Watson, prepared by E. I. Strom for the church's fiftieth anniversary celebration on June 27 and 28, is published in the *Milan Standard* for July 9.

A unique old Dutch windmill near Minnesota Lake, built by Gottlieb Schostag, a Dutch immigrant who settled in this region, is the subject of an article in the *Western Magazine* for April. It is accompanied by a picture of the windmill.

The story of General Israel Garrard, the founder of Frontenac, and of the large estate which he established on Lake Pepin in pioneer days is reviewed by C. A. Rasmussen in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for September 21.

A statue of George B. Wright, who was responsible for much of the early development of Fergus Falls, was dedicated in that city on July 16.

The centennial of Faribault was celebrated on July 4, 5, and 6, by the presentation of an historical pageant which depicted the advent of Alexander Faribault in 1826, his later building of a trading post, and the subsequent growth of the city. Local and Twin City newspapers gave the celebration much publicity, and some of the accounts include valuable historical material about Faribault.

A year of notable activity for the St. Louis County Historical Society was brought to a close by meetings held at Tower on October 28 and at Duluth on November 1. The Tower meeting, attended by about four hundred people, was one of the most successful local history meetings ever held in the state. The printed program designates the day as "Vermilion Range and Lake History Day," and the subjects of the papers read carry out the promise of this designation. One of the papers, entitled *Gold Rush to the Vermilion and Rainy Lake Districts of Minnesota and Ontario in 1865 and 1894*, by Horace Johnson, has already been published as a pamphlet (Duluth, 1926. 22 p.). Among the other papers on the program were "The Discovery and Development of the Iron Ore Industry," by Elisha J. Morcom; "History and Growth of the Tourist Business on Lake Vermilion," by G. C. Carlson; "History of the Tower-Soudan Schools," by William J. Warner, Jr.; "The Lumbering Industry at Tower," by O. A. Wiseman; "History of the Municipality of Tower," by Herman T. Olson; and "The Value and Importance of Historical Work by County," by Peter Schaefer.

The Duluth meeting was opened with "Historical Reminiscences" by the presiding officer, Mr. William A. McGonagle. The central feature of the program was an address by Dr. Louise

Phelps Kellogg, senior research associate of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, on "Daniel Greysolon Sieur Du Luth." A paper on "Duluth and its Form of Government" was read by Mr. William S. McCormick, city commissioner of Duluth, and the program concluded with stereopticon views of "Early St. Louis County."

A report of the year's activities of the St. Louis County Historical Society, which has been presented by its president, Mr. William E. Culkin, to the Minnesota Historical Society, outlines a year of effective local history work. Three open meetings have been held, many valuable accessions have been made to the society's collections, the membership of the society has been brought to the very respectable total of 152, and excellent progress has been made on the society's unique system of historical book-keeping. Among the numerous accessions may be noted in particular an oil painting of Fort Snelling made in 1861 by the daughter of an officer then stationed at the fort, presented to the society by Mrs. Mary King Erwin.

The blacksmith was a person of first importance in a frontier community, according to Mr. Andrew Olson, the pioneer blacksmith of Winthrop, who established his smithy there in 1881. Some of his reminiscences are published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 22.

The story of St. Mary, a deserted village of Waseca County, is outlined in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 12.

The "Pageant of Minnetonka," produced at Excelsior on July 29, 30, and 31, reviewed the history of the surrounding region from the days of the primitive Indians and the arrival of the first explorers to the end of the World War.

The first bridge across the Mississippi at Minneapolis is the subject of an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 4, the seventy-first anniversary of the opening of the bridge to traffic. The bridge was a suspension structure and toll was charged for every pedestrian and animal crossing it. A picture of the bridge appears on another page of the same issue of the *Journal*.

The development of the North Side district of Minneapolis is the subject of a special section of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for August 8. Joel B. Bassett and the pioneers who built their homes around his in the early fifties are credited with beginning the settlement of the district.

The opening of the Robert Street Bridge in St. Paul is the occasion for the publication in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 1 of an account of the building of the old bridge across the Mississippi at the same point in 1884. The issue also contains an account of various members of the Robert family, for one of whom, Louis, Robert Street is named.

The City of St. Paul: A Civic Handbook is the title of a pamphlet compiled and issued recently by the Ramsey County League of Women Voters (56 p.). It includes concise statements about city elections, officials, the various departments, finances, manufacturing, and history, and a store of miscellaneous information.

The Early Pharmacists of Saint Paul by Herman W. Rietzke is an interesting and attractive pamphlet (St. Paul, 1925. 15 p.). Some of the information about the city's pioneer druggists is drawn from newspaper advertisements, and lists of drug stores are taken from early directories. The wholesale drug business in St. Paul, especially the firm of Noyes Brothers and Cutler, also receives some attention.

Historic sites along the projected Sibley Memorial Highway between St. Paul and Shakopee are described in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for August 1. Since the road will pass through Mendota, an account of its historic past is included; a sketch of Henry H. Sibley follows; and the article closes with comments on some of the landmarks of Shakopee. Of special interest is the story of "Murphy's Folly," a hotel built near Shakopee by Richard Murphy in 1856, when he believed that a railroad would soon pass his property.



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