

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The well-known historian, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, in a recent letter to the editor expresses cordial appreciation of MINNESOTA HISTORY and adds, "The annual volumes of MINNESOTA HISTORY will be more and more valuable as time goes on; and every effort should be made to induce local libraries, collectors, and individuals to use the magazine as it comes along and also to preserve the files for future generations." One of the difficulties in connection with preserving back numbers of a magazine is the fact that they so easily become scattered. The best plan is to have the numbers for each volume bound, so that it will be possible to place the magazine on one's library shelves in convenient book form. For inclusion in each volume of MINNESOTA HISTORY an index and special preliminary pages are regularly printed with a view to facilitating the binding and permanent use of the magazine. The society will be glad to send bound copies of MINNESOTA HISTORY at a cost of fifty cents a volume to anyone who will turn in the separate numbers comprising the volumes desired. Missing numbers in any volume will be supplied by the society at fifty cents each so long as they are available.

The society would be glad to receive from its members a few extra copies of the *Twenty-first Biennial Report*, which surveys activities for the years 1919 and 1920. Its supply has been exhausted and it is therefore unable at present to meet demands for copies from libraries and other institutions that desire to have complete files of the society's publications.

Twenty-two additions to the active membership of the society have been made during the quarter ending September 30, 1927. The names of the new members, grouped by counties, follow:

HENNEPIN: Dr. Hilding Berglund, Mrs. Charles M. Case, Frank E. Clark, Victor E. Forrest, Eugene J. Gluek, George B. Lane, Cavour S. Langdon, Rev. Wilhelm Pettersen, Dr. Kenneth A. Phelps, George E. Stilson, Roy W. Swanson, and Glen M. Waters, all of Minneapolis.

OTTER TAIL: Mrs. William L. Patterson of Fergus Falls.

POPE: Rev. M. Casper Johnshoy of Starbuck.

RAMSEY: Charles O. Russell, Dr. Herman R. Russell, and Mrs. Ernest J. Stiefel, all of St. Paul.

RICE: Carl L. Weicht of Northfield.

ST. LOUIS: Walter B. Congdon and P. H. Nelson of Duluth.

STEARNS: Mrs. Harry P. Lufkin of St. Cloud.

STEVENS: George F. Darling of Morris.

The Goodhue County Historical Society became an annual institutional member during the quarter.

The society lost five active members by death during the three months ending September 30: Captain Edgar C. Bowen of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, July 4; Judge Willard L. Comstock of Mankato, July 20; Herbert H. Davis of Marshfield, Oregon, July 18; David P. Jones of Minneapolis, August 3; and Leon C. Warner of Minneapolis, September 28. The deaths of James W. Longley, a corresponding member, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on March 12, 1922; and of two honorary members, James Ford Rhodes of Boston, on January 22, 1927, and the Reverend William C. Winslow, also of Boston, on February 2, have not previously been reported in the magazine.

The Public Library of White Bear Lake has recently become a subscriber to the society's publications.

During the summer the society published a cumulated *Check List of Minnesota Public Documents Issued from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1925*, compiled by Gertrude Krausnick and Jacob Hodnefield (39 p.). "The publication of check lists of current Minnesota documents," it is explained in the preface, "was started in 1923. It was obvious that such lists would be useful to librarians and others who are assembling Minnesota materials and to present and future students of Minnesota's history and government; and it was believed that the compilation and publication of the lists would aid the Minnesota Historical Society in its efforts to assemble and preserve an absolutely complete collection of publications of the state, including its various departments, institutions, and affiliated organizations. The lists were published monthly during

the biennium 1923/25 and quickly demonstrated their value. It soon became apparent, however, that as a permanent record the information would be much more valuable in cumulated form, and so the present cumulation was undertaken. It includes everything listed in the twenty-four monthly issues and also some items that were discovered too late for inclusion therein. Beginning with the fiscal year 1925/26, the lists have been issued quarterly instead of monthly, and it is probable that future cumulations will cover four-year periods." Copies of the recently issued cumulation will be sent to members on request.

A list of the members of the society and of schools and libraries that subscribe to its publications is being brought out as number 3 of the society's series of *Handbooks*. The names of active members resident in Minnesota have been arranged by counties.

Professor Krey's article on "Monte Cassino, Metten, and Minnesota," which appeared in the last number of this magazine, is being reprinted in pamphlet form by St. John's University at Collegeville.

During the half year from April 1 to September 30, members of the staff gave a total of twenty-eight talks on Minnesota history and allied subjects before clubs and gatherings of various sorts.

The society, as has become customary, had an exhibit in the state building at the state fair early in September. The special features this year were a trapper's cabin of the fur-trade days, with appropriate setting and furnishings, and a demonstration of the process of cleaning, pressing, and arranging a collection of old manuscripts.

A special exhibit illustrating the development of transportation in Minnesota was recently installed in the society's museum. It consists of models secured from the Great Northern Railway of Red River carts, dog and pony travois, and the "William Crooks," Minnesota's first locomotive, in addition to numerous pictures.

During the summer Dr. Nute, the society's curator of manuscripts, took advantage of a vacation trip East to visit Quebec, New York City, and Washington to examine certain collections of manuscripts containing material of Minnesota interest. In Quebec

she was given access to the archdiocesan archives in the palace of the archbishop and found numerous letters written by Monsignor Provencher, the priest in charge of the Catholic missionary work in the Red River Valley for many years after 1818, and she arranged to have transcripts made of some seventy letters for the society's collection. In New York she obtained photostatic copies of certain letters from Minnesota missionaries printed in the *Oberlin Evangelist*, a file of which is in the possession of the New York Historical Society. Though the Minnesota Historical Society also possesses a file it is unfortunately incomplete. In Washington Dr. Nute searched for missionary data in the archives of the bureau of Indian affairs and found considerable valuable material not only on missionary work but also on other phases of Minnesota history in the thirties and forties. Photostatic copies of the documents of special value will be obtained.

The number of visitors to the society's museum during the week of the state fair totaled 2,173, surpassing the fair-week attendance of all previous years since 1920.

Mr. Babcock, curator of the society's museum, was the guest of the Milwaukee Public Museum on an archeological expedition conducted during the week of July 5. The party, under the direction of Mr. W. C. McKern, charted a group of sixty-two effigy and conical mounds near Minnesota Junction, Wisconsin, and excavated a few representative ones. The expedition was undertaken in the furtherance of a project to survey a belt of Wisconsin territory for culture areas. Evidence of the use of the effigy mounds for burial purposes was found; but very few artifacts came to light. The absence of artifacts occasioned no disappointment, but was in itself regarded as an interesting revelation of the burial customs of the people who built the huge animal and bird mounds comprising the group.

Mr. Babcock conducted the annual tour of students attending the summer session of the University of Minnesota to Fort Snelling and Mendota on July 16. Stops were made at the old Round Tower at the fort and at the Sibley House in Mendota.

Miss Margaret D. Murray, a graduate of Hamline University, has been appointed reference assistant in the society's library to

fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Elizabeth Ewing. Miss Murray took up her duties on September 1.

At a stated meeting of the executive council on October 10, Mr. Edward C. Gale of Minneapolis was elected a member of the council and Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul first vice president of the society to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Edward B. Young of St. Paul. Professor Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota gave a talk on "American Interests in the Caribbean" and the following memorial sketch of the late Judge Lorin Cray, prepared by Mr. Thomas Hughes of Mankato, was presented.

#### LORIN CRAY

Lorin Cray was a son of Delevan and Charlotte (Chappel) Cray, who were natives of Vermont and of Scotch ancestry. The parents, soon after their marriage, located in the town of Mooers, Clinton County, New York, where the subject of this memoir was born on October 19, 1844. The family removed to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, in 1849, and thence in October, 1859, to a farm in Pleasant Mound Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

At the age of seventeen years, on August 17, 1862, young Cray enlisted in Company D, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and he served in the Sioux and Civil wars with this regiment. At the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, he was severely wounded in the shoulder on December 15, 1864. On August 24, 1865, at the close of the war, he was honorably discharged and he then returned to his home in Blue Earth County.

He received a good academic education, and in 1872 he became a law student in the office of Judge M. J. Severance and Judge D. A. Dickinson at Mankato, and three years later he was admitted to the bar. He first practised his profession at Lake Crystal, but in 1887 he removed to Mankato. He was attorney for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad for twenty-three years and for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for ten years. He was elected judge of the sixth judicial district of Minnesota and entered upon the discharge of his duties on January 1, 1900. He was reëlected for a second term, but in May, 1908, he resigned the judgeship in order to devote his whole time to the fast-growing business of the Mankato National Citizens Bank, of which he had been made president two years before. This position he held until his death, which occurred on March 3, 1927.

Judge Cray was not only an able lawyer, a learned jurist, and an efficient, successful business man and banker, but also an active leader of men. He served for a time as president of the Mankato

board of education, president of the Blue Earth County Territorial Pioneers' Association, president of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society, and president of the congregation and chairman of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Mankato. He was an active and enthusiastic promoter of Bethany College, of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, of the Social Science Club, and of every institution and movement for the uplift and betterment of the community in which he lived.

He was twice married — first, in 1869, to Sarah Trimble, who died in January, 1890, and second, on September 6, 1892, to Lulu Murphy, a daughter of Captain A. J. Murphy of Lake Crystal. Mrs. Cray passed away on August 1, 1927.

Judge Lorin Cray has been for about a half century a prominent figure and an active, vital force in business, civic, social, and religious life. His loss will long be felt and his large place in the community will be hard to fill.

#### ACCESSIONS

Several libraries and historical societies have recently coöperated in a plan to secure photographic copies of manuscript maps in the French archives, through the agency of Professor Louis Karpinski of the University of Michigan. As one of the subscribers to the project the society has recently received the entire set of almost seven hundred sheets. Some two hundred of these maps relate to the period of the American Revolution and depict the forts and topography of the regions in which the French military officials were interested as allies of the colonists. Others relate to the French régime in Canada, along the lower Mississippi, in the Illinois country, and about the Great Lakes; and many of these are of special interest for Minnesota history. They show the "recent discoveries" of La Vérendrye, Le Sueur, Jolliet, and other French explorers; the sites of Jesuit missions; the locations of Indian tribes; the area of conflict between the English and the French around Hudson Bay; and details of the geographic knowledge that Europeans had in the period of French control concerning the Minnesota region. One of the maps shows a French post at the outlet of Lake Vermilion; another seems to indicate a Jesuit mission near the site of Duluth; several mention the big rock at

Mille Lacs; and many reveal the sites of the French forts on the boundary waters and about Lake Pepin. One of the maps, dating apparently from about 1680, shows the Falls of St. Anthony without name.

Among the transcripts recently received from the archives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is a report of Samuel W. Pond, dated at Traverse des Sioux on September 12, 1849, which tells in general of the status of the missions of the board among the Sioux and in particular of the influence of the American Fur Company in thwarting the purposes of the missionaries.

A transcript of an interesting diary, kept by Mitchell Young Jackson during a trip from Indiana to Minnesota in 1854 and containing descriptions of and comments upon St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Stillwater, has been presented by his grandson, Mr. R. A. Jackson of Minneapolis. The writer of the diary eventually settled in the St. Croix Valley and kept a long series of diaries which, it is hoped, will ultimately be made available in the society's collections.

A collection of manuscripts and printed miscellany and pictures, largely of Winona interest, has been received from Mr. Charles Crapser of Minneapolis. The letters, some of which were written or signed by Alexander Ramsey, James A. Tawney, Knute Nelson, Tams Bixby, and other political leaders, apparently were assembled by a collector of autographs, but they contain important material for the student of political history. He will also welcome the political posters, broadsides, and ballots, while the theater and concert programs and pictures will be of value to the student of social life.

Recent gifts of museum objects illustrative of domestic life include costumes from Miss Eva Smith of St. Paul; a long-handled frying pan, a whale oil lamp, a collapsible bootjack, a brown crockery bottle, and an accordion from Mr. Max Distel of Le Sueur; a folding skein reel or swift from the Home for Children and Aged Women of Minneapolis, through its superintendent; and a

large walnut wardrobe of the period of the seventies from the heirs of the late Mrs. N. H. Winchell of Minneapolis.

To the society's military collection have been added a Civil War officer's uniform, received from Mrs. Margaret Calladine of Minneapolis; an officer's uniform coat, a captain's shoulder straps, a hat cord, and collar ornaments of the Civil War period, presented by Mr. Louie E. Banwart of Anoka; a Civil War sabre and military sash, from Mrs. R. B. Moore of Minneapolis; and the World War service flag of Synnove Lodge No. 5 of the Daughters of Norway, presented by the lodge through Mrs. Jacob Warwick of St. Paul.

A mariner's compass used in the early American trade with China has been given to the society by Mrs. James F. Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio.

A grooved stone ax that was found near Lamberton in 1902 has been added to the society's archeological collection by the Reverend Elmer H. Johnson of Billings, Montana.

A *voyageur's* ax that was dredged up from Lake Vermilion some ten years ago has been presented to the society by Mr. C. N. Ironside of Duluth. That good steel went into such tools is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Ironside has used the ax on several recent camping trips.

A skin of the rare Mexican bird of paradise, a kind used in ceremonial Indian regalia, has been presented by Mr. David W. Morison of St. Paul.

A large framed group picture of the Hennepin County Medical Society of 1899 has been presented by Dr. Peter M. Holl of Minneapolis.

The library has recently acquired a printed *Guide to the Lands of the First Division of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Branch Line* (St. Paul, 1870. 23 p.) It contains a number of interesting maps, and these, with the accompanying text, supply a valuable source of information on the railroad's work in promoting settlement. The lands advertised totaled five hundred thousand acres between St. Paul and Watab.



## NEWS AND COMMENT

*The Pageant of America: A Pictorial History of the United States*, now being published in fifteen volumes by the Yale University Press under the editorship of Dr. Ralph H. Gabriel, well deserves the subtitle given it, for each volume is made up of a series of well-selected pictures of wide range, with judicious introductory and explanatory matter. Some idea of the general plan may be gained from the titles of the seven volumes published up to the present: *Adventures in the Wilderness* (vol. 1), *Toilers of Land and Sea* (vol. 3), *The Epic of Industry* (vol. 5), *Builders of the Republic* (vol. 8), *The American Spirit in Letters* (vol. 11), *The American Spirit in Art* (vol. 12), and *The American Spirit in Architecture* (vol. 13). In the volume entitled *Toilers of Land and Sea*, by Dr. Gabriel, there is much pictorial and explanatory material about the farmers of the Middle West, the progress of agricultural science, farm machinery at different periods, and the "agrarian crusade," though comparatively few of the pictures are of direct Minnesota interest. A number of interesting Minnesota views are included in the volume on *The American Spirit in Architecture*, by Talbot F. Hamlin. Among these are one of old Fort Snelling and a reproduction of J. D. Larpenteur's pen sketch of an early log house in St. Paul. An old-time Minnesota "dam and logway" is among the pictures in Malcolm Keir's *The Epic of Industry*. A remarkable colored map showing the distribution of the American Indians in the French period appears in *Adventurers in the Wilderness*, by Clark Wissler, Constance L. Skinner, and William Wood. A section dealing with the "Indians of the Plains" has views of Sioux Indians; an interesting picture of a buffalo pound; a reproduction of Seth Eastman's picture of Indians playing a game of lacrosse, the original of which is in the Corcoran Gallery; an imaginative picture of Radisson and Groseilliers' "farthest west" in 1659; and a reproduction of a picture of "Dulhut at Little Portage" in 1679, from a mural painting by C. C. Rosenkranz. A map illustrating the expansion of New France in America in the seventeenth and

eighteenth centuries shows a number of Minnesota forts, but omits Fort Beauharnois and the short-lived Fort L'Huillier.

The scope of a volume entitled *The Green Rising* by W. B. Bizzell (New York, 1926. 269 p.) is indicated by its subtitle: "An Historical Survey of Agrarianism, with Special Reference to the Organized Efforts of the Farmers of the United States to Improve Their Economic and Social Status." Agrarianism, according to the author, means an organized effort by farmers to secure a redistribution of land or "the establishment by law of conditions more favorable to the use and occupation of land." Mr. Bizzell deals with American agrarianism against a wide background, for he sketches the agrarian revolutions in the past and analyzes agrarian tendencies in Europe and Mexico before dealing with the American movement. After tracing the genesis of agrarianism in the United States and the influence of land policies and the tariff upon the movement, the author sketches the history of agrarian parties, and at the end of the volume he summarizes the results of agrarianism. The sweep of the book is broad and the details are few. Perhaps its chief value lies in the approach that it makes to a subject often seen from restricted local points of view.

Many interesting items relating to the Northwest are brought together in an article on "The Western Sea in the Jesuit Relations," by C. S. Kingston, published in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* for June. Passages from two Jesuit letters written by Father Nau in 1734 and 1735 tell of Father Aulneau, the priest who accompanied the La Vérendrye expedition and who was among the Frenchmen massacred on an island in the Lake of the Woods in 1736. One of them contains an interesting explanation of why the French search for the western sea failed. "The western sea would have been discovered long ago if people had wished it," wrote Father Nau in 1735. "Monsieur the Count de Maurepas is right when he says that the officials in Canada are not looking for the western sea but for the sea of beaver."

A book of considerable value for western American history is Baron Marc de Villiers' *La découverte du Missouri et l'histoire du*

*Fort d'Orléans (1673-1728)* (Paris, 1925. 138 p.). In the first part, which deals with the discovery of the Missouri, the author gives some attention to Le Sueur and Pénicault, who passed the mouth of the Missouri on their journey northward to the Minnesota country in 1700.

The Sieur de la Vérendrye is called the "Columbus of the Old Northwest" in a survey of his explorations and those of his sons, by Frank B. Harper, published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 31. The author credits the La Vérendryes with the discovery of the "Red River of the North, the Assiniboine and Mouse rivers and the Upper Missouri — that is to say, the great plains country of northwestern Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota, northern South Dakota and eastern Montana."

In connection with the "Fair of the Iron Horse," held near Baltimore for three weeks during October to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a pageant picturing the story of the development of transportation in America was presented. In the pageant appeared the "William Crooks," the first Minnesota engine, which "steamed past in quaint simplicity, and in old-fashioned yellow."

Dr. George M. Stephenson, assistant professor of history in the University of Minnesota, who recently was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for a year's study abroad, left in September for Sweden, where he will make a study of historical materials relating to the Swedish emigration to the United States. During the summer Dr. Stephenson published a volume entitled *The Founding of the Augustana Synod, 1850-1860* (Rock Island, Illinois, 160 p.), a review of which will appear in a later number of this magazine.

The second volume of the Norwegian-American Historical Association's *Studies and Records* (Northfield, Minnesota, 1927. 137 p.) contains articles on "Four Immigrant Shiploads of 1836 and 1837" by Henry J. Cadbury, on "The Norwegian Pioneer in the Field of American Scholarship" by Laurence M. Larson, and on "Norwegian Language and Literature in American Universities" by George T. Flom; an interesting series of "Norwegian Emigrant Songs" translated and edited by Martin B.

Ruud; an "America Letter" throwing light on "Immigration as Viewed by a Norwegian-American Farmer in 1869," translated and edited by Jacob Hodnefield; and a review by George M. Stephenson of J. Magnus Rohne's *Norwegian American Lutheranism up to 1872*, an important volume brought out in 1926.

An interesting contribution to Norwegian-American history is made in a volume on the history of the Coon Prairie settlement in Wisconsin by Hjalmar R. Holand. The book is entitled *Coon Prairie: En historisk beretning om den norske evangeliske lutherske menighet paa Coon Prairie. Skrevet i anledning av dens 75-aarsfest i 1927* (Minneapolis, 1927. 236 p.). Among the documents included in the volume is an interesting "America letter" written in 1847.

An account of "A Missionary Journey on the Dakota Prairies in 1886," by J. H. Blegen, which appears in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for April, is translated by Theodore C. Blegen from a contemporary report published in Norwegian in *Folkebladet* (Minneapolis) in 1886. The author, a professor at Augsburg Seminary in Minneapolis, made a journey to the Mouse River region with a view to organizing Lutheran congregations among the Norwegian settlers. "Perhaps the chief interest of the account is in its picture of general conditions in northwestern Dakota in the middle eighties, when railroads and pioneers were conquering the last frontier."

A series of letters which tell the story of the military service and death of Lieutenant Lyman S. Kidder in 1867 while attempting to carry dispatches to General Custer are published with a connecting narrative by Lawrence K. Fox, state historian of South Dakota, in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for July 10. A sketch of Kidder's father, Judge Jefferson Kidder, a pioneer who was prominently connected with the early history of Minnesota and later of South Dakota, also is printed.

"The Sibley Trail in North Dakota" is the title of an interesting study by Dana Wright, the first two chapters of which appear in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for April and July. The

author has surveyed the route of the Sibley expedition of 1863 and attempts to follow it in great detail in these articles. Accompanying the second chapter are two maps showing the Sibley trail in Ransom and Sargent counties. Extracts from the contemporary journals of Colonel William R. Marshall, Oscar Garrett Wall, and Enoch Eastman are published as supplements to Mr. Wright's narrative.

The "Reminiscences of a Railroad Builder" by L. R. Shields, published in the April *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, are of considerable Minnesota interest, for the author, a brother of Senator James Shields, came to the "Shields settlement" near Faribault in 1871 and the next year set out for Dakota, proceeding westward from Brainerd to Fort Rice by wagon train. Most of the reminiscences deal with Indian matters and railroad building in the Dakota region. In the July number of the same magazine J. A. Gilfillan's account of "A Trip through the Red River Valley in 1864" is reprinted from volume 2 of the *North Dakota Historical Collections*. It is followed by a brief sketch of the career of Gilfillan, the noted Episcopal missionary among the Minnesota Indians after the Civil War.

A new bridge across the Missouri River at Sanish, North Dakota, was dedicated on August 5 and named in honor of La Vérendrye, the explorer.

In an article on "Manuel Lisa, One of the Earliest Traders on the Missouri River," by Charles A. Gianini, published in the *New Mexico Historical Review* for October, a statement about the value of the Spanish trader's services during the War of 1812 "by Joseph Renville, the British guide and interpreter with the Sioux during the war" is quoted: "Manuel Lisa was the American Agent and he set the Tetons against the Santees because the latter supported the English. . . . He got one of our men (Tamaha, the one-eyed Sioux) to spy on his own people and let him know all that was being done."

*The Story of Sault Ste. Marie and Chippewa County* by Stanley Newton (Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 1923. 199 p.) devotes a

chapter each to the "Soo" in the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The volume is sketchy and journalistic in style.

A charming illustrated article on "Glory-of-the-Morning: a Winnebago Chieftess," by Louise Phelps Kellogg, is published in the *Wisconsin Magazine* for August. In the same magazine is a suggestive editorial entitled "The Growth of the State Idea," in which occurs the following statement: "Self-consciousness of the states is something to be encouraged, for it has its roots in intimate knowledge and appreciation of the things, the places, the events, the movements, the people, the needs which are a part of our everyday lives." State consciousness is seen as the "only abiding characteristic which saves the commonwealths from being mere provinces instead of living and separate entities in the great union of the forty-eight commonwealths."

#### GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

The program for the Mid-west Museums Conference in St. Paul and Minneapolis on November 18 and 19 includes many items of great interest for museum workers. For the opening session, in the auditorium of the Historical Building in St. Paul, a round-table discussion is planned on the subject of the recently published *Manual for Small Museums* by Lawrence V. Coleman, to be led by Mr. Ralph N. Buckstaff of the public museum of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Mr. Lawrence K. Fox of the State Historical Society of South Dakota. Papers for the afternoon session are scheduled on "The Wisconsin Demonstration Museum" by Mr. Buckstaff; "Coöperation with Commercial Concerns" by Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock of the Minnesota Historical Society; "Museums and Newspapers" by Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson of the Associated Press, St. Paul; and "Installing the Three Oaks, Michigan, Museum" by Mr. George R. Fox, its director. After these papers a motion picture of "Reptile Life" is to be presented by Mrs. Grace Wylie of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences. The evening program, also at the Historical Building, is to consist of an illustrated address on "Evidences of Prehistoric Man in Europe: a Recent Survey," by Dr. Albert E. Jenks, pro-

fessor of anthropology in the University of Minnesota. The main events on the program of the second day are an address, at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, on "The Art Institute and Its New Wing" by Mr. Russell Plimpton, its director; a discussion of "The Handling of a Picture Collection"; and visits to the Walker Art Gallery and the Zoölogical Museum of the University of Minnesota.

An entertaining and informing sketch of Joseph Renshaw Brown, by Martin W. Odland, is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 3. After reviewing the many-sided career of Brown, Mr. Odland offers the following observation: "It was in politics that he showed his real genius. It made no difference what public proceedings Brown took part in, before they were over he had played the leading role."

A study of the career of *Monsignor Louis E. Caillet* has been brought out recently in pamphlet form by the Very Reverend Humphrey Moynihan of St. Paul Seminary (24 p.). Father Caillet came to St. Paul in 1854 from Lyons, where he had been a seminary student. He "received his initiation into the simple ways of missionary life," writes Father Moynihan, "when he saw Bishop Cretin sweeping his own room, making his bed, chopping wood, working in the garden, and busy with many other occupations strangely out of keeping with those of an episcopal palace in France." The pamphlet tells the story of Father Caillet's long services as parish priest of St. Mary's in St. Paul, as vicar-general, and as rector of St. Paul Seminary.

One feature of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Colonists on September 21 was the dedication at Lucy Wilder Morris Park in Minneapolis of trees in honor of the services to the state of three prominent educators, William Watts Folwell, Cyrus Northrop, and Maria Sanford. Brief dedicatory talks were made on Dr. Folwell by Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society; on Dr. Northrop by the Honorable W. I. Nolan, lieutenant governor of the state; and on Professor Sanford by Mr. E. B. Pierce, field secretary of the University of Minnesota. At a session held earlier

in the day an illustrated talk on "Minnesota Pioneer Life" was given by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The story of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is reviewed on the eve of the opening of its twenty-fifth season in two Minneapolis papers, the *Journal* and the *Tribune*, for August 14. The extensive travels of the orchestra are dwelt upon in the *Journal*, and numerous details of its organization and evolution from the time of its first concert on November 5, 1903, are described in the *Tribune*. In the twenty-fifth anniversary concert, presented in Minneapolis on November 4 and in St. Paul on November 7, the orchestra reproduced, with the exception of two numbers, the program of the first concert. An artistic printed program, issued for the anniversary, includes the two programs, a brief history of the orchestra, and the names of the first and present members of the orchestra and of the orchestral association.

A friendly character sketch of Cyrus Northrop comprises one chapter in Dr. Charles F. Thwing's *Guides, Philosophers and Friends* (New York, 1927. 476 p.).

*Robert Bruce Langdon and His Descendants*, by Caroline Langdon Brooks (Minneapolis, 1926. 25 p.), outlines the career of an important business pioneer of the Northwest. Langdon arrived in Minnesota in the late fifties and became a noted railroad builder and construction engineer. He was also interested in politics and for twelve years, beginning in 1872, served in the state Senate. A sketch of his "Other Activities" shows that the interests of this pioneer business man reached out to an astonishing number of Minnesota enterprises.

Discussing "Types of Farmers' Attitudes" in *Social Forces* for June, Mr. Earle C. Zimmerman, on the basis of a study made with Dr. John D. Black of 345 Minnesota farmers selected at random, declares that (1) the majority reason from particular phenomena to general principles, (2) the majority reason from simple analogy, (3) the greater number think that correlation means causation, (4) they reason from universals which are generally accepted but not proved, and (5) their customary method



of interpreting economic and social forces is essentially vitalistic and personal. Mr. Zimmerman and Dr. Black have published a detailed report of their investigation in a pamphlet entitled *The Marketing Attitudes of Minnesota Farmers*, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota as *Technical Bulletin* no. 45 (December, 1926. 54 p.). The Minnesota communities studied were Askov, Cambridge, New York Mills, Ada, Moorhead, Faribault, Sleepy Eye, and Luverne. Brief but compact summaries of the characteristics of these communities add much to the usefulness of the pamphlet. The study should be of special value for those interested in the history of coöperation in the state and in the story of the Nonpartisan League.

*A Study of Dairy Farm Organization in Southeastern Minnesota* by George A. Pond has been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota as *Technical Bulletin* no. 4 (St. Paul, 1926. 108 p.). The study was based upon a group of representative dairy farms in Steele County, near Owatonna. A careful description of the region and an account of the "Settlement and Agricultural Development of Steele County" furnish the reader with a general background for the more technical analyses that follow.

The scattered references to Minnesota in a volume entitled *Prohibition in the United States*, by D. Leigh Colvin (New York, 1926. 678 p.), suggest the interest and importance that a history of the temperance and the prohibition movements in Minnesota would have.

"William Cairncross on Shore" is the title of an autobiography that has been edited by Captain Fred A. Bill and has been appearing serially in the *Lake City Graphic-Republican* since September 6. The Cairncross family settled near Henderson in 1861, and the author gives a vivid picture of conditions in the Minnesota Valley just before the Sioux Outbreak.

It has been announced that a history of Traverse des Sioux is being written by Mr. Thomas Hughes of Mankato and is soon to be published by the Herald Publishing Company of St. Peter. Much of the material for this work has been gathered by Colonel

W. C. Brown, a native of Traverse des Sioux, in the government archives at Washington.

The picturesque wedding of Nancy McClure and David Fari-bault at the treaty of Traverse des Sioux on July 11, 1851, is recalled in the *Minneapolis Journal* of July 12, in an article which tells how the bride, now Mrs. Charles Huggins of Flandreau, South Dakota, visited the treaty ground on the seventy-sixth anniversary of her wedding.

A new amphitheater on the site of Fort Ridgely was dedicated and the sixty-fifth anniversary of the siege of the fort was commemorated on August 22, when the Fort Ridgely State Park and Historical Association held its annual meeting. Among the speakers were Mr. Arthur E. Nelson, former mayor of St. Paul, and Congressman August H. Andresen of Red Wing.

Governor Christianson, Congressman O. J. Qvale, and Senator Victor Lawson were among the speakers at the dedication of the Monson Lake Memorial Park on August 21. The park commemorates the thirteen pioneers living around Monson and West lakes in Swift and Kandiyohi counties who were killed by the Indians during the Sioux War.

Little Crow and the Sioux War as recalled by Mr. George F. Whitcomb of Minneapolis, a pioneer who settled in Minnesota in 1856, are described in the *Minneapolis Journal* for August 30.

#### COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Goodhue County Historical Society arranged and successfully carried through an appropriate celebration at Frontenac on September 17 of the two-hundredth anniversary of the building of Fort Beauharnois on the shores of Lake Pepin. The central feature of the program was the unveiling of a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "Near this spot Fort Beauharnois was erected by the French in September, 1727. Here also stood the Mission of St. Michael the Archangel—the first Christian chapel in the present boundaries of Minnesota." The Very Reverend Humphrey Moynihan of St. Paul Seminary and Dr. John T. Fulton of the State Training School for Boys at Red Wing

were the principal speakers at the celebration, and both of them told of the little group of Frenchmen who established the Lake Pepin post in 1727. The printed program of the celebration contained "an artist's conception of Fort Beauharnois," by Fletcher Sultzer of St. Louis, and a list of "Points of Interest" in the vicinity of Frontenac, with notes explaining their historical associations. That the celebration aroused considerable interest in the story of the French régime in Minnesota is evidenced not only by the fact that more than seven hundred people were present but also by the generous newspaper publicity that it occasioned. Special mention should be made of a sketch of the history of the "last French fort on the upper river" by C. A. Rasmussen, in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for July 5.

A very successful summer meeting was held by the St. Louis County Historical Society at Biwabik on July 28. The sessions were held in the auditorium of the local park pavilion with at least five hundred persons present. Papers were presented on the "History of Biwabik," by F. S. Colvin; "The Coming of the Railroad to Biwabik," by Horace Johnson; the "History of the Biwabik Schools," by B. M. Seeley; the "History of St. Louis County Agriculture," by Harold Aase; "Farm Development," by W. F. Haenke; and "Hospitals in the Biwabik Country," by Dr. C. W. Bray. Thus the meeting was used as a means of exploiting intensively the history of this one community and may be regarded as another illustration of the effective way in which the St. Louis County Historical Society, under the leadership of its president, the Honorable William E. Culkin, is reaching out to all parts of the area which it serves.

The activities of the organization during the past year have been summarized in a report, dated November 7, a copy of which has been presented by Mr. Culkin to the Minnesota Historical Society. This reveals that during 1927 the St. Louis County society held two program meetings; that valuable books, manuscripts, and museum objects were acquired; and that considerable progress was made in cataloging pictures and arranging the library of about six hundred volumes. Special mention is made of a collection of books by St. Louis County authors and of a group of "Indian language books." The society now has

175 members, 25 new members having been added during the year.

The newly organized Otter Tail County Historical Society arranged an historical exhibit for a local fair held at Perham in August and a larger exhibit, with a special demonstration of spinning, for the county fair held at Fergus Falls from September 14 to 17. In preparing for these exhibits the society solicited from the public "early spinning wheels, guns, cradles, yokes, mowing and reaping machines, old justice court dockets and other early records." A meeting of the society was held at the county fair grounds on September 16, at which several short talks on various phases of the county's history were given. In its annual report, dated October 16, a copy of which has been filed with the Minnesota Historical Society, the Otter Tail County organization states that it now has twenty-six members and that it "has permission to put cases for display of articles in an assembly room in the courthouse and to keep its records in another room."

About two hundred people attended the summer meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, held at Cannon City on July 18. Dr. F. F. Kramer presented a sketch of the early history of Cannon City, and Miss Grace McKinstry reviewed Edward Eggleston's *Mystery of Metropolisville*, which has its setting in the Cannon City of the late fifties. A paper giving a cross section of early Cannon City life, based for the most part upon the unpublished federal census schedules for 1860 and 1870 and prepared by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen of the Minnesota Historical Society, was read by Mrs. H. C. Theopold. Miss McKinstry's paper appears in the *Northfield News* for August 5.

The annual meeting of the society was held at Faribault on October 24. The report of the secretary, Mr. H. L. Buck of Faribault, telling of the year's activities, was presented at this meeting and later a copy was filed with the Minnesota Historical Society. From this survey it is apparent that the Rice County society has had a very successful year. It now has 106 active members, of whom 67 are charter members; and 34 territorial pioneers have been elected to honorary membership. Four well-attended meetings have been held during the year. An interesting

project of the society for the coming winter is a high school essay contest, intended to stimulate interest in Rice County history. The president of the society, Dr. C. A. Duniway, who was unanimously reelected at the October meeting, has offered twenty dollars in cash prizes for the best essays submitted. The society has adopted an aggressive policy with reference to the collection of historical materials, for a special committee is studying the problem of getting the reminiscences of old settlers of Rice County recorded and preserved. In accordance with a provision in the society's constitution, it has recently become an institutional member of the Minnesota Historical Society.

It is clear that the foundations for successful local historical activity in Rice County have been well laid. In an address at the October meeting, as reported in the *Northfield News* for October 28, Dr. Duniway spoke of the day when the historical records assembled by the society "may be properly housed in fireproof vaults in the court house or in a suitable building given for that purpose by some public-spirited citizen of the county." At the same meeting Mr. Einar O. Hammer, managing editor of the *Faribault Daily News*, read a paper on the history of the first hotel in Faribault, the Nutting House, based in part upon the register of this hotel for 1855 and 1856, a document now in the possession of Walter M. Nutting, a grandson of the proprietor. Another paper presented at the meeting was that by Dr. Francis L. Palmer of Seabury Divinity School on the American Indians, and he also exhibited a collection of Indian objects found by himself "near Cannon Lake and along the Cannon and Straight rivers." Miss Stella Cole of Faribault told of the plans that have been worked out by the society's special committee for collecting the reminiscences of pioneers.

An interesting addition to the manuscript sources in the possession of the Rice County society is a volume containing the minutes of the Northfield Lyceum, which held its first meeting in the schoolhouse of that city on October 1, 1856. An account based upon this record is published in the *Northfield News* for August 5. Some of the subjects of the lyceum's debates are given: "that woman is entitled to all the rights, social and political, to which man is entitled"; "that dancing is a proper amusement of young

people"; "that the cause of temperance is not promoted otherwise than by moral suasion." The lyceum undertook the erection of a building in Northfield that was used as a library and reading room and as a meeting place.

#### LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

An interview with Mr. Elijah S. Rogers, a pioneer resident of Anoka, is reported by Florence Lehmann in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 10. He tells of the overland journey from Maine in 1854, when his family settled in Anoka, and of relations with Chippewa Indians who lived in the vicinity.

"How Starving Captives Found Anoka" is the title of an article by Florence Lehmann in the *Minneapolis Journal* of September 25 which tells of Hennepin's journey past the mouth of the Rum River in 1680; of Carver's alleged visit to the same place in 1766; of the building of a trading post on the site of Anoka in 1844; and, finally, of the founding of the town and its subsequent growth. Announcement is made in the article of the plan of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Colonists to erect at the mouth of the Rum River a tablet in memory of Hennepin.

In "A Few Reminiscences," published in the *Sauk Rapids Sentinel* of August 18, Mr. W. H. Fletcher tells the story of the mill at the mouth of Sauk River, which was built by Colonel S. L. Hays in 1859. He also recalls some interesting local happenings — for example, the wedding of the colored cook in the Hays home and a young Negro employed by the Reverend David Lowry. "Everyone was eager to be present," according to the writer, "as, besides the disparity in the ages of the contracting parties, they were the only representatives of their race and color living in this part of the country."

The First Norwegian Baptist Church of Artichoke, in Big Stone County, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on July 31. A history of the church is published in the *Ortonville Independent* for August 4.

A history of the United Brethren Church of Beauford appears in the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton for August 5.

Interesting bits of Carver County and Chaska history are revealed in a special home-coming edition of the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska, issued on July 14. It includes a general sketch of Carver County history; the story of the founding of Chaska in 1851 by Thomas A. Holmes as a town-site speculation; an account of the first meeting of the district court at Chaska on July 16, 1856; a description of the flood of 1881, when the rise of the Minnesota River transformed the town into a "typical Venice"; and a short statement about the Catholic mission established at Chaska in 1842 by Father Ravoux. In addition there are numerous reminiscences and sketches of old settlers, including Joseph Ess, Frederick E. Du Toit, Mrs. Linus J. Lee, and Judge L. L. Baxter.

*Fifty Years of Bethlehem Lutheran Congregation, Ulen, Minnesota, 1876-1926*, by G. Kluxdal and O. E. Reiersgord (85 p.), is an interesting local church history.

The history of the old Catherine Fee House at Mendota is reviewed by Florence Lehmann in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 11. A picture of the house appears with the article. On July 14 the same author has an article in the *Journal* comparing two other Mendota homes of pioneer days, the Sibley House and the Faribault House.

To celebrate a century of white settlement in Dakota County, home-coming festivities were held at Farmington on July 18. The most important feature of the celebration was the historic pageant in six episodes depicting the founding of Fort Snelling, the beginnings of settlement at Mendota, early days at Hastings, the arrival of a steamboat bringing the news of Minnesota's admission to the Union, and other scenes in the history and progress of the county. A special edition of the *Dakota County Tribune* of Farmington, issued in honor of the celebration on July 15, contains numerous articles of historical interest, including sketches of the early history of Farmington, Mendota, Rosemount, Lakeville, Hampton, Castle Rock, Randolph, Hastings, and Nininger.

Portions of an "Autobiography of An Early Settler," Andrew Langum, who left Norway in 1853 and settled in Fillmore County, are published in the *Preston Times* for July 21 and 28.

A history of the schools of Fillmore County from 1854 to the present appears in the *Tri-County Record* of Rushford for September 1. For the earlier years the narrative is based upon an account compiled by William Willford in 1904. A picture of the little log building that served as the county's first schoolhouse appears with the article.

Some reminiscences of a pioneer physician, Dr. E. P. Case, who began to practice at Waterville in 1876, appear in the *Le Sueur Center Leader* of July 28. "One thing that shocks me now almost as much as it did then," writes the doctor after looking over his old ledger, "was the fact that I had 68 cases of diphtheria on my hands that winter inside of 60 days."

The picturesque early history of Hutchinson is exploited in a series of articles in the *Hutchinson Leader* beginning on August 5. The first article describes the founding of the town by the musical Hutchinson brothers; the second, published on August 12, tells how the money for the first mill was raised by the brothers on a concert tour. Three articles appearing on August 19 and 26 and September 2 deal with the Sioux War in the vicinity of Hutchinson.

Another group of articles about the Hutchinson region, prepared by Win V. Working, has been appearing in the *Hutchinson Press*. In the issues of August 11 and 18 he tells of some of the pioneer Danish settlers of McLeod County; "When Wheat Was King Here in Nineties" is the title of the sketch published on September 15; and stories of early McLeod County churches appear on September 22.

"With a list of its inhabitants on record in the archives of the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., but with no knowledge or recollection of its existence to be found in the memory of even the oldest pioneers, the case of Connwell City, Murray County, possesses all the elements of a real mystery," according to an article in the *Fulda Free Press* for August 25. A list of the inhabitants of the city, as it appears in the census enumeration of October, 1857, is published with the article. The origin of this list is the "real mystery," for Connwell City never developed



beyond the stage of a town site project. It was planned by William Pitt Murray and was to be located on Lake Shetek, but the Sioux War and other factors prevented its development. Nevertheless, in the census of 1857 it is credited with many more inhabitants than are listed for the entire county in the census of 1860, and none of the names that appear on the first list are to be found on the second.

A list of the men who have filled the various county offices in Otter Tail County from 1868 to the present is published in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for July 9.

A trip from Fergus Falls to Battle Lake by railroad in 1882, when "passengers rode in freight cars with wooden benches for seats," is described in an interview with Captain James E. Colehour of Battle Lake, published in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* of July 14. Captain Colehour also pictures pioneer conditions in Fergus Falls and Battle Lake.

*Minneskrift 1874-1927* is the title of a congregational history issued by the Central Swede Grove Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County (Minneapolis, 1927. 147 p.). The volume, which is written in Swedish, opens with a brief account of the geographical backgrounds of Central Swede Grove and then tells of its settlement and pioneer life. An unusually interesting chapter follows on the agriculture and industry of the community. The story of the church is then taken up and is followed by numerous biographical sketches. Many illustrations, including an excellent one of a covered wagon, enhance the value of the book.

Incidents in the early history of Renville County are described by Win V. Working in articles that appear from time to time in the *Morton Enterprise*. These include an account of the "war" between Beaver Falls and Olivia in 1894 for the county seat of Renville County, July 7; an interview with Judge Elba C. Fuller of Morton, August 4; a description of some of the experiences of Robert Henton in the Sioux War, August 18; and stories of the descendants of Fred Blume, a German immigrant of the fifties, who now live in the vicinity of Morton, September 15.

Members of the Valley Grove congregation near Nerstrand celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of their church on July 31. A history of the congregation, prepared for this celebration by O. H. Stenbakken, is summarized in the *Northfield News* of August 5.

A series of local history sketches in the *Montgomery Messenger* includes several articles about Shieldsville, the town established by James Shields. These appear in the issues of August 5 and 12, and September 16 and 23.

*Minnesota's Last Frontier*, by J. W. Durham (48 p.), is a compact account of the history of Roseau County, Minnesota, made up of articles originally published in the *Roseau Times-Region*. The author bases much of his story upon reminiscences, for he established himself in the county in 1887, after a preliminary trip to the region a year earlier. An interesting portion of the pamphlet is devoted to a picture of social conditions in the community, and one section tells of an Indian scare of 1891 that the author states "came near depopulating the country" though it was without foundation.

A two-day celebration held at Henderson on August 20 and 21 marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town by Joseph R. Brown in 1852. A feature of the celebration was the unveiling of a monument on August 21 to John Other Day, a Sioux Indian who saved the lives of many white settlers during the outbreak of 1862.

An historic pageant presented in a miniature village erected for the occasion was a feature of the celebration that marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New Richland on September 15 and 16. Further evidence of the interest in the historic past of the community aroused by the anniversary is to be found in the "historical museum" of pioneer objects, which was visited by more than a thousand people; and in the "Golden Jubilee Edition" of the *New Richland Star*, issued on September 9. The paper contains a number of articles on local history — for example, a sketch of the history of New Richland, based upon early newspapers and a business directory; an account of the actions of

the village council, drawn from its proceedings; and histories of the schools and churches of the community.

The history of Stillwater was reviewed on August 2, 3, and 4 in a pageant given at that place. In an old stagecoach, once used between St. Paul and Stillwater, fourteen early residents of Stillwater, arrayed in old-fashioned costumes, were brought to the pageant.

A sketch of the career of Dr. Arthur Steen, who has served the community around Cottage Grove for fifty-three years, appears in the *Washington County Post* of Stillwater for September 8. With a saddle horse carrying specially constructed saddle bags that held medicine bottles, Dr. Steen was able to make calls far from his office.

A parade composed of floats picturing scenes in the historical and industrial development of Winona was the opening event of a four-day celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city, which took place from July 1 to 4.

"Men Who Have Helped Make Minnesota" is the title of a series of sketches of people who have been prominent in the history of the region around Granite Falls, published in the *Granite Falls News*. Among those whose careers are outlined are Ole O. Ellefson, July 1; John J. Mooney, July 15; Colonel Barney Kelehan, July 22; Siver Olson, August 5; William J. Rice, August 19; and the Reverend Ole Logensgaard, September 16. Many of the sketches contain interesting stories of immigrant journeys from the Scandinavian countries and Ireland, or of westward emigration from the East.

In commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Osseo by Pierre Bottineau and three other trappers, a celebration was held at that place on August 28.

What is said to be the "oldest Episcopal chapel now standing in Minnesota," Trinity Chapel erected at Excelsior in 1864, is the subject of an article, accompanied by a picture of the chapel, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 11.

The career of Captain George V. Hopkins, who has been a "Tonka Skipper for 50 Years," is described in an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for September 11. His present boat, the "Victor," is said to be the sole survivor of the ninety or more steamboats that have operated on Lake Minnetonka.

Reminiscences of the Twin Cities in the late fifties and early sixties and of adventures with the Sibley expedition of 1863 by a pioneer resident of Minneapolis, Mr. Burke O'Brien, now of Pierre, South Dakota, appear with his portrait in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 16.

A history of the parish of Notre Dame de Lourdes of Minneapolis, founded by a group of French-Canadians fifty years ago, appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for July 3. On July 10 special services were held to mark the golden anniversary of the church.

The growth of Minneapolis is graphically illustrated in a map, published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 1, which shows the various additions to the area of the city since 1855.

Early days on Nicollet Island are recalled by Mrs. Margaret Calladine of Minneapolis in an interview in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 3. Mrs. Calladine came to Minneapolis as a bride in 1866, and in the following year established a home on the island.

Mr. Edmund T. Montgomery has brought out in an edition of ninety-five copies *A Half Dozen Wood Cuts of Minneapolis* (Minneapolis, 1926), "printed from the original blocks in a hand press on hand made paper." The views are of the Third Avenue bridge, the Federal Reserve bank, Lake of the Isles, Lowry Hill, the river plats in winter, and the towering "Grain Castles on the Mississippi" — the flour mills.

Local church archives have furnished much of the historical material incorporated in the *Golden Jubilee of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1875-1925* (Minneapolis, 1925. 32 p.). Pictures of all the pastors who have served the congregation add to the interest of the pamphlet.

The Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul has issued a book entitled *Seventy-fifth Anniversary: Proceedings* (St. Paul, 1927. 109 p.), containing numerous addresses given on the occasion of the anniversary celebration. A valuable "Historical Sketch" is supplied by Mr. Walter H. Vinson, and Mr. T. D. Simonton has written a series of "Character Sketches of Pastors" who have served the congregation. An interesting letter written in 1902 by Mrs. Catherine C. Riheldaffer, the widow of the Reverend John G. Riheldaffer, the first pastor, supplies many details about the establishment of the church in 1852.

The career of Captain Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, a pioneer riverman, is outlined by Florence Lehmann in the *Minneapolis Journal* for September 1.



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