REVIEWS OF BOOKS


Mr. Adams' latest work in the field of American history is an excursion into a type of writing quite different from anything he has done before. Since producing the brilliant and scholarly New England trilogy he has written in a much more popular vein the interpretive Adams Family and the Epic of America. The March of Democracy, which will be completed by the publication of a second volume, is to be a strictly factual account of the entire period of American history.

Written with the great literary ability of all Mr. Adams' work, it will provide a brief, precise treatment of the subject with as little interpretation or intrusion of the author's interests, opinions, or tendenz as possible. It may be regarded as a preparation for the reading of the Epic of America or the Beards' Rise of American Civilization. Although its format is not of a textbook variety and its literary style is above that of most textbooks, the book as a whole must rank with the more recent college textbooks, such as Morison and Commager's Growth of the American Republic. In his preface Mr. Adams says: "It is impossible either to interpret for ourselves or properly to appraise the interpretation of others unless we have a clear understanding of the course of events in the past. Generalizing and philosophizing are delightful and fascinating tasks, but likely to be of little worth without a more prosaic basis of correct factual knowledge." As a textbook then, done up in handsome and expensive dress and designed for a public no longer in the classroom, the book should be regarded.

Mr. Adams' project is primarily informative, impartial, a summary of the most recent scholarship, and is written with a facile pen and a style as clear and as sparkling as one always expects in the author's writing. Since he frankly asserts his desire to avoid philosophizing and generalization, one may regret but cannot censure the lack of subtlety, delicate irony, and flashes of brilliant writing and interpretation found in his earlier work. One may, to be sure, question
whether those for whom this new type of book is intended will be the ones who will buy it or read it, and one may sorrow with those who have hoped that Mr. Adams might soon return to the rôle he filled so happily in the New England trilogy.

The first volume of the *March of Democracy* has as its subtitle the *Rise of the Union* and covers the period from the discovery of America to the Civil War. Very little space is given to the pre-revolutionary period and nearly three-fourths of the book deals with the years after 1789. Some little attention is paid to the social and economic factors in the period, but the author sticks closely to the strictly narrative form and apparently feels that there may have been too much emphasis on things economic in the modern treatment of American history.

One of the outstanding features of the book and its great claim to distinction among others of its kind is the large number of extremely interesting illustrations. Copies of cartoons, engravings, contemporary maps, portraits, and photographs appear in great profusion and are a real delight. A picture on page 383 of Webster addressing the Senate in the famous seventh of March speech may interest citizens of Minnesota, for it includes the figures of General Sibley and other statesmen well-known in Minnesota.

The format of the book is excellent and it is a pleasure to handle and to read it, for binding, paper, type, and index leave nothing to be desired. There are the unavoidable typographical errors which no one seems to be able to escape, such as “normally obtuse” (p. 306) when “morally obtuse” must have been intended. There are a few errors in statement also which might have been avoided easily. No one could consider Amos Kendall an “old and tried friend” of Andrew Jackson’s in 1829, whatever he may have been later, nor is it quite correct to follow a list of Boston historians which includes the names of Prescott, Motley, and Parkman with the statement: “It is odd, however, how little they were concerned for the most part with American history outside their own provincial section.” But it is futile searching for minor errors in a book so full of accuracy of statement. Mr. Adams has succeeded well in his purpose of telling “as accurately and impartially as possible the story of the rise of our nation,” and yet we may be forgiven the desire that he may soon return to fields which will require the exercise of all his powers of scholarship and of writing.

*Alice Felt Tyler*
This work, one of the volumes of the Carnegie Institution of Washington describing manuscripts of American interest in foreign archives, appears after some fifteen other depositories have been outlined in similar Guides that relate to materials in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. The author makes apologies and explanations for the late appearance of his guide to the important material in Paris depositories. Some benefits may be derived, however, from its tardy publication. In the meantime the Calendar of Manuscripts in Paris Archives and Libraries Relating to the History of the Mississippi Valley to 1803 (see ante, 9: 144), which is a by-product, though a predecessor, of the Guide, has been published, with the exception of the index volume. The two works supplement each other in some respects, though dealing with the same materials. Mr. Leland's guide, for example, is arranged according to the filing system of the French libraries; the calendar is published chronologically regardless of depositories. The latter contains almost no references to the years before 1684, whereas the Guide has considerable data for the sixteenth century. Again, the Calendar digests only the material of value for the history of the Mississippi Valley, whereas the scope of Mr. Leland's work is a little more than continent-wide, including to some extent South America and the West Indies.

In a cursory examination the following items were noted in the Guide that are not found in the Calendar: Father Joseph Poncet's letter of July 28, 1647, from Ste. Marie des Hurons to Father Claude Martin; Bernou's letters of April 24 and June 5, 1685, to Eusèbe Renaudot, relative to Radisson, who is referred to as a scoundrel and, seemingly, a Huguenot; Le Sueur's journal of 1700; a document of March 20, 1727, telling of the arrest of Radisson; a letter, apparently of the year 1683, by "Fr. Louis Henn[ne]pin, pauvre esclave des barbares," to Abbé Renaudot, recalling that Renaudot was the first to be informed of Hennepin's discovery and complaining of Abbé Bernou's conduct towards him; an autograph letter signed by P. E. Radisson dated January 2, 1678, at Grenada and telling of his voyage to Brest; a memoir of Radisson's and
notes in the same handwriting (Bernou's) on New France, stating among other facts that "La Nouvelle france est un pays d'une si grande estendue, si beau, si fertile et si bien scitue qu'il semble que Dieu l'aït reservé pour la France"—a statement that recalls at once Radisson's narrative of his inland voyages; a series of sketch maps, seemingly of the seventeenth century, including the Lake of the Sioux, Lake Superior, the Lake of the Illinois, part of the Mississippi, Lake Assiniboine, and Lake Christino; a letter of March 16, 1698, from Renaudot to Louis P. Pontchartrain stating: "Car vous n'ignorez pas que si le Prince d'Orange a un titre pour ce pays là, il est fondé sur l'épître dedicatoire du livre du P. Hennepin, qui est un séraphique forfante s'il en fut jamais"; Father Paul Ragueneau's letter of November 7, 1664, to Jean Baptiste Colbert mentioning that Groseilliers was in New England at the time; a letter written in 1818 by Constantine S. Rafinesque to the Baron Georges Cuvier, in which there is a reference to Major Stephen H. Long’s expedition; twelve letters by William H. Keating to Adolphe Brongniart, written between 1821 and 1826, relative to scientific books, specimens, and methods; and a letter to Brongniart by Isaac Hays, dated 1823, telling of Major Long’s expedition of that year. Other volumes of the Guide are in preparation.

G. L. N.


The Irish Catholic Colonization Association of the United States was organized in an attempt to meet the Irish problem in eastern cities. Driven out of their native land by famine, the Irish arrived on the Atlantic seaboard without the means to establish themselves there or to proceed farther. Various efforts to help groups of them to move westward had no appreciable effect except to point the way to similar undertakings on a larger scale. The writer of this book tells how, in 1879, certain Irish Catholic prelates of the Middle West, impelled by the desire to better the wretched conditions of their countrymen, as well as to colonize their own dioceses with the
faithful, helped to organize the above-named association. She de-
scribes at length the organizing and advertising of the concern, the
purchasing of two large tracts of land in Minnesota and Nebraska,
and the transplanting of colonists onto western farms. When the
organization was on a firm basis, with the shares paying dividends,
she says, the clergy turned the enterprise over to the laity, with the
result that in 1891 it was voted to call in the shares and disband.
In her concluding chapters she enlarges upon the development of the
Nebraska colonies and touches upon the history of the Nobles County,
Minnesota, colony established by the association, as well as that of
other Irish colonies in that state and in Arkansas.

It is a matter of regret that material on so recent a movement is so
scarce. Most of the writer's information was secured from Catholic
newspapers, she having been obliged to visit four widely separated
institutions to obtain the files of the five newspapers that chronicle
the progress of the association. Periodicals, pamphlets, some inter-
views with surviving colonists, and scrapbooks constitute her other
sources. From these she has evolved a clear, well-organized account
of the movement.

The study treats of an interesting phase in the history of the immi-
grant in the United States. These particular groups, through the
agency of their church, their countrymen, and railroad companies,
were given an opportunity to start life anew on the western plains.
One would like to know more about the colonists themselves than is
told here. Transplanted to prairie farms at the heyday of land
speculation there, did they adjust themselves to their new life, and
did they withstand the agricultural depression that so soon followed?
The date of the disbanding of the association suggests an economic
cause for this action, rather than a decline of interest. The account
is written largely from the point of view of the founders and is
derived principally from their own printed records. The author
accounts for this attitude by her prefatory statement that the study
is presented as a phase in the career of Bishop John L. Spalding of
Peoria, Illinois, who was from start to finish the leading spirit in the
enterprise. It serves almost equally well as a tribute to Archbishop
John Ireland of Minnesota who, together with Dillon O'Brien of
St. Paul, had planted small colonies in that state and who, when the
larger project was inaugurated, spared no efforts to make it a success.

Alice E. Smith
Gopher Tales: Stories from the History of Minnesota. By Antoinette E. Ford. (Chicago, Lyons & Carnahan, 1932. vi, 192 p. Illustrations. $0.60.)

Work and Play with Gopher Tales. By Antoinette E. Ford. (Chicago, Lyons & Carnahan, 1932. 32 p. $0.15.)


These two books and the accompanying study outlines are designed to meet public school requirements in elementary Minnesota history for fourth-grade pupils.

In her Gopher Tales, Miss Ford, author of My Minnesota, has aimed at simplicity in the telling. So successfully has she simplified wording and sentence construction that most of her brief Tales can be understood and enjoyed by even younger children than those for whom the book is primarily intended. The large type and short sentences make easy reading, and the lively and effective illustrations in color by Gertrude S. Kinder are well adapted to arouse interest. Children will find Gopher Tales a book for home enjoyment as well as for school study.

The accompanying pamphlet, Work and Play with Gopher Tales, is made up of exercises which follow the book text closely and help young readers to understand and to remember the gist of each chapter. The suggestions for play based upon the Tales ought to be of especial value to the teacher or parent who uses the book for younger children.

More than three times the length of Gopher Tales, Adventures in Minnesota History is less simplified and more comprehensive. Mr. Mayo goes into greater detail than is possible in a work of the length and type of Miss Ford's. He correlates the events of Minnesota history more closely with the history of the United States and Canada. Both writers treat Radisson's supposed wanderings in what is now Minnesota as established fact, but Miss Ford contents herself with characterizing that adventurer as a Frenchman who "came from Canada to get furs," while Mr. Mayo sketches Radisson's earlier
life and attempts to follow the routes of his two western journeys. Miss Ford devotes several pages to the Sioux treaties of 1851, but her only mention of the outbreak of 1862 is a brief paragraph in a chapter dealing with Henry H. Sibley and how Minnesota became a territory and a state. Mr. Mayo, on the other hand, describes the treaty-making, the resulting situation, and the Sioux War in detail.

While both *Gopher Tales* and *Adventures in Minnesota History* are designed for fourth-grade use, Mr. Mayo has evidently planned his book for somewhat older pupils as well. It is intended, he says, "as a basis for interest in and understanding of history in and above the Fourth Grade." In the preface he tells us that he tested his material in the classroom for three years before publishing the book. The volume is fully illustrated, principally from photographs.

*Study Directions and Comprehension Tests* is a "pupil's guide book" to the *Adventures*. It is composed of study outlines, tests, and outline maps of explorers' routes, the beginnings of cities, and the like. The maps should be especially valuable to the young student.

It is almost inevitable that in such condensed and simplified accounts there should be minor inaccuracies, and that through the omission of many events, facts, and details, some erroneous impressions should be left on the minds of young readers. Miss Ford's *Tales* might be criticized for such omissions. In Mr. Mayo's work attention must be called to one error of commission.

On page 230 of the *Adventures*, is a plat of a township, divided into sections. In numbering the sections, Mr. Mayo has commenced at the northwest corner of the township and numbered to the right or east across the upper tier to number 6, then he has begun again at the left or western end of the second tier with number 7. This is the method of section numbering used in Canada. In representing a Minnesota township, he should have begun at the northeast corner and numbered first to the left or west, back along the second tier from west to east, then the third tier from east to west again, and so on to thirty-six. Another change that may be suggested for future editions of the *Adventures* is in the title to the portrait of Governor Sibley on page 154, which might better read "First Governor of the State of Minnesota," instead of "First Governor of Minnesota."

The use of such well-planned and entertainingly written books as these *Tales* and *Adventures*, and of the study outlines that go with them, in the grade schools of Minnesota must assuredly arouse chil-
Children's interest in the history of their own state. For some of the pupils, this may be the only systematic instruction in Minnesota history they will ever receive. For others the volumes will serve as an introduction to more detailed study and reading later on.

Ethel C. Brill

*House of Vanished Splendor*. By William McNally. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1932. 313 p. $2.50.)

Minnesota, rich in possibilities for the novelist, but rather generally neglected in the field of fictional literature, has recently received fresh attention through the publication of William McNally's *House of Vanished Splendor*. That this novel is of more than local interest is evidenced by the fact that it not only has been a "best seller" in the bookshops of the state but has enjoyed the same distinction in many other places where significant writing is recognized and appreciated.

Mr. McNally, of course, is well informed in his Minnesota backgrounds. He was formerly an editorial writer for the *Minneapolis Tribune* and has made special studies in the history of this state. It is only natural that he should experience the impulse to gather some of his materials into a novel. This he has done with force and dramatic skill.

His story is typical of what has happened again and again in the development of Minnesota. He tells of the coming of a pioneer to the state; how this man, rising to his opportunities, builds a considerable fortune; and how this fortune later is dissipated by his descendants, who, lacking his steadfast qualities, gradually deteriorate spiritually, morally, and physically. The characterizations are vividly drawn, descriptive passages are illuminating, the narrative has cumulative power leading to a logical conclusion, and the result is engrossing reading.

Students of Minnesota history no doubt will believe that they can identify the principal characters as personages prominent in the affairs of the state when it was evolving from a rough frontier region to its present condition, but whether or not their identifications conform with what the author had in mind no one but Mr. McNally can say. At any rate, he has made a most worth-while contribution—the outstanding contribution since *Main Street* to the novels dealing with Minnesota.

Merle Potter
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the society will be held on January 16. Outstanding features of the day's sessions will be the thirteenth annual local history conference, the annual address, and the triennial election of the executive council.

A regular meeting of the executive council was held in the superintendent's office on October 10, with the president of the society, Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the University of Minnesota, presiding. The reports of the treasurer and the superintendent were presented, important recent donations were announced, and Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, the curator of the museum, gave a talk on "Highways and History" which is published in the present number of the magazine.

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

CROW WING: Emma K. Johnson of Crosby.
ISANTI: Dr. D. E. McBroom of Cambridge.
ST. LOUIS: Dorothy A. Paul of Duluth.
SWIFT: Ward S. Clarke of Benson.
YELLOW MEDICINE: Charles O. Knutson of Canby.
NONRESIDENT: H. O. Bernbrock of Waterloo, Iowa; the Reverend Sidney B. Nelson of Chicago; and Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft of Watertown, South Dakota.

The Chatfield Historical Society and the Dodge County Historical Society have become annual institutional members of the society; and the Faribault High School has become a subscriber to the society's current publications.

The society lost four active members by death during the three months ending September 30: James B. Beals of St. Paul, July 9;

The society’s summer tour and convention, held from July 14 to 16, are described by Mr. N. N. Rönning in an article entitled “When the Past Becomes Alive,” which appears in the August issue of The Friend, a Minneapolis magazine of which Mr. Rönning is the editor.

The society’s exhibit in the State Departments Building at the state fair in September centered about a huge map showing the progress of historical marking along the state’s trunk highways. This map was flanked by miniature exhibits illustrating the treaty of Traverse des Sioux and the discovery of Lake Itasca. A costume exhibit depicting a “Quilting Bee in the Sixties” was displayed by the society in the Woman’s Building. Both exhibits attracted the attention of thousands of visitors.

A new tier of book stacks on floor C of the library has recently been installed and has done much to relieve the problem of space occasioned by the steady expansion of the library in recent years.

Mr. Donald E. Van Koughnet, the society’s research and general assistant, attended the first annual meeting of the Dodge County Historical Society at Kasson on August 22 and discussed a “A Working Program for a County Historical Society.” Among other speakers at the same meeting was Mr. George R. Martin of Minneapolis, a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society and a former resident of Dodge County.

The superintendent spoke before the Cosmopolitan Club of Minneapolis on September 29, taking as his subject “Minnesota Development as Viewed by Contemporary Observers.” The curator of the museum presented an “Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History” before the St. Paul Exchange Club on August 3; and spoke to the Brown Study Club on September 27 and to the St. Paul Knife and Fork Club on September 30 on “Early Minnesota.”

An account of the “Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association” is contributed by Mr. Blegen to
the September number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. The meeting in question was held at Lincoln, Nebraska, from April 28 to 30.

Recent users of the society's manuscript and library materials have included Professor Paul C. Phillips of Missoula, Montana, investigating the fur trade, and Professor James Barnes of Philadelphia, studying the financial problems of the West in the eighties and nineties.

The society's staff accepted the Governor's economy proposal in the matter of a payless vacation as applied to the fiscal year ending June 30. Under this plan in its final form state employees who received salaries of one hundred dollars or more a month gave up a half month's salary. Those paid less than one hundred dollars a month relinquished one week's salary.

Two members of the staff, both of whom have given faithful service to the society, have recently resigned. Miss Clara M. Penfield, cataloguer, tendered her resignation effective September 1, owing to long-continued illness; and her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Leone Ingram, until recently cataloguer of the public schools of Hibbing. Mrs. Elizabeth Ross resigned as catalogue typist on October 1 to give her time to home duties, and her position has been filled by the appointment of Miss Louise Hedberg, who has served the society at various times in the past as a special assistant.

The curator of manuscripts took advantage of a vacation trip in the East during the summer to pay a visit to Ottawa in search of historical material. At the Public Archives of Canada she discovered not a few items of special Minnesota interest, including a number of important drawings and sketches. She took occasion also to investigate the repair and binding shop conducted by the archives; and on her return journey she visited the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The preparation of an inventory of the personal collections of manuscripts belonging to the society is nearing completion under the supervision of the curator of manuscripts.
Four letters written to Lord and Lady Selkirk in 1818 and 1819 by Bishop Joseph O. Plessis and other Catholic missionaries in the Red River settlements have been copied for the society by the photostatic process from the originals in the possession of Sir Charles Hope-Dunbar of St. Mary's Isle, Scotland. Transcripts of fourteen letters to and from Bishop Plessis and Father Joseph N. Provencher have been made for the society from the originals in the diocese of Quebec.

Copies of thirty-four items from the papers of George Johnston, the originals of which are in the Carnegie Public Library at Sault Ste. Marie, have been made for the society from photostats in the possession of the Marquette County Historical Society. They include Johnston's reminiscences of his life as a fur-trader and an Indian agent, in which he gives accounts of the running of the Sioux-Chippewa boundary line and of the negotiation of the treaty of Fond du Lac in 1826. The other items in the collection are letters from Johnston's brother-in-law, Henry R. Schoolcraft, who appears to have obtained from the trader much information about the language and legends of the Chippewa.

A copy of the "Memoirs of Henry Poehler," who came to Minnesota in 1853 and had an interesting and varied career as a pioneer merchant at Henderson, as the leader of a party that transported government stores to Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, in 1867, as a member of a firm known as the Pacific Elevator Company, and as a member of the state and national legislatures, has been presented by Mr. William A. Marin of Minneapolis, whose wife is a niece of Poehler.

Photostatic copies of the population schedules for Brown and Cottonwood counties in the special Minnesota census of 1857 have been added recently to the manuscript census records in the possession of the society. That for Brown County was obtained from the census bureau at Washington; that for Cottonwood County is the gift of the Reverend H. O. Hendrickson of Humboldt, Iowa.

Two letters written by Governor Alexander Ramsey in 1862 to Simon Stevens, concerning the disposition of a battery of rifled can-
non presented by General Henry S. Sanford to the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, have been received from Mr. Edwin H. Frost of Yonkers, New York.

Three Civil War letters written by A. P. Davies of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry have been presented by Mrs. J. A. Davies of St. Paul. In one of them, dated January 30, 1865, Davies wrote to his wife: "The prospects of Peace seem to grow brighter every day & we all hope we have fought our last battle in this war. The Rebs cant hold out much longer for the want of ground to fight on. They come in here and give themselves up every day."

A picture of what is said to be the oldest house in St. Paul, now located at 181 Ramsey Street; and a copy of a statement about its history dictated by Mrs. Mary Irvine Fuller to Mrs. Abbe Fuller Abbe, who at one time owned the house, have been added to the Fuller Papers by Miss Abby Abbe Fuller of St. Paul.

Mr. F. E. Daigneau of Austin has compiled and presented a genealogy of his family.

Some material about Dutch settlement in Minnesota at Friesland and Groningen and in Chippewa County is included in a lengthy and detailed autobiography of Mr. Theodore F. Kock of Berkeley, California, a copy of which has been made for the society by his son, Mr. Theodore W. Kock of St. Paul. The writer, a native of Holland, was engaged in exporting cattle from that country to the United States from 1884 to 1886; and thereafter he was interested in real estate enterprises in various parts of the country.

A notebook containing information about scholarships of the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault and about students who received them during the years from 1892 to 1912; a diocesan ledger for the years from 1893 to 1899; and some fifty photographs and letters, mainly of bishops in the United States, have been added by the Reverend Francis L. Palmer of Faribault to the archives of the Minnesota diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the custody of the society (see ante, 11:319).

A letter written in 1926 by General Eli L. Huggins, who in 1851 as a boy of nine was present at the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, and an article entitled "Story of Medicine Lodge Known as Juneaux's
Post" by Samuel O'Connell have been presented by General William C. Brown of Denver. In 1875 and 1876 O'Connell was the bookkeeper at the post that he describes, which was situated at the mouth of Frenchman's Creek on the Milk River in Montana. Of special interest is his account of the Indians and Red River half-breeds who lived around the post. The writer states that in a single year eight thousand buffalo robes, a thousand bales of pemmican, and some smaller pelts were collected in trade from these people.

A group of some thirty letters and documents dating from 1895 to 1932 have been added by Mr. Henry B. Wenzell of Stillwater to the society's collection of Wenzell Papers (see ante, 12:428). They include letters from St. Paul lawyers and judges pertaining to his position as supreme court reporter, together with some correspondence touching life insurance.

Blueprint copies of papers concerning the Mountain Iron and the Missabe Mountain mines have been presented by the author, Mr. Hansen Evesmith of Fargo, who was formerly an assistant to Cassius C. Merritt and treasurer of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway and affiliated mining corporations.

Copies of the addresses that were made at a meeting of the Saturday Lunch Club of Minneapolis on May 16, 1931, in tribute to Professor Willis M. West, the well-known historian, who was head of the history department of the University of Minnesota for twenty years, have been presented by Mr. S. Albert Stockwell of Minneapolis. The speakers included Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, Mrs. Arthur Brin, Professor Albert W. Rankin, Professor Norman Wilde, and Mr. Benjamin Drake.

An historical sketch of the Bethlehem Lutheran congregation at Hills, by J. N. Jacobson of that place, is the gift of the author. The paper was read on July 3 at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the congregation.

A master's thesis on "Elling Eielsen, Pioneer Lay Preacher and First Norwegian Lutheran Pastor in America," submitted by Clarence J. Carlsen in 1932 at the University of Minnesota, has been received from the university's history department. A number of term papers prepared by students at the university for a course in
Minnesota history have been presented by the writers; these include "Food Production and Preparation in Minnesota Territory," by Evadene A. Burris; "The Hazelwood Republic," by Dorothy J. Nickells; and "Minnesota's First Literary Magazine," by Dorothy Paul. Miss Paul discusses the Frontier Monthly, which was published at Hastings from April to June, 1859.

A bound volume of miscellaneous newspapers for the years 1898 and 1899, many of which were published at Manila and all of which contain information about the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, is the gift of General Charles McC. Reeve of Minnetonka Beach. He has presented also a few uncirculated coins struck by the United States in 1903 and 1904 for use in the Philippine Islands, and the uniform that he wore when serving as colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota in the battle of Manila.

A number of Evangelical Lutheran church periodicals and reports have been added to the society's growing collection of records of this denomination by the Reverend George Fritschel of Dubuque, Iowa.

An eye-testing instrument and forty-eight pairs of spectacles of types used in the seventies have been presented by Dr. Charles E. Fawcett of Stewartville.

An iron safe used by George W. Armstrong when acting as the last territorial and first state treasurer of Minnesota is the gift of his son, Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Paul.

A handsome brass ewer, probably of Persian workmanship, bought near Bethlehem about 1890, has been presented by Mrs. James T. Morris of Minneapolis.

Miss Ann Zeilsdorf and Miss Julia Shepard of St. Paul have added to the society's military collection nurse's uniforms that they wore while serving in France during the World War.

Several dresses worn in the late nineties, from Miss Genevieve Loring of St. Paul are among recent additions to the society's costume collection. Articles recently added to the domestic life collection include a small ironstone platter, from Mrs. A. Calof of St. Paul; a wooden inkstand, from Mrs. John W. Willis of St. Paul; an old-fashioned flatiron of the type used in the seventies, from Miss
Anna T. Reimer of St. Paul; a quilt top made by Mrs. Rebecca Fleener and presented by her daughter, Mrs. Maud Goutermont of Dodge Center; and a parasol dating from 1825, from Mrs. Nettie L. Dugas of St. Paul.

Gifts of pictures received recently by the society include a view of the Sioux War stockade at Vernon Center, from Mrs. S. H. Grannis of St. Cloud; a photograph of Judge Hascal R. Brill of St. Paul and a group picture of the Ramsey County district judges from 1875 to 1928, from Mrs. Charles Bechhoefer of St. Paul; and portraits of Judge John McLean and of Israel and George W. Garrard, from Mrs. George W. Garrard of Frontenac.
NEWS AND COMMENT

"Local Historical Societies" are discussed by four contributors, each representing a different point of view, in the Canadian Historical Review for September. "The Importance of Local History in the Writing of General History" is the subject of the first paper, which is by a Canadian archivist, D. C. Harvey; "The Problems and Opportunities of Canadian Historical Societies" are set forth by Louis Blake Duff; the activities of "English Local Historical Societies" are described by F. M. Powicke; and "Local Historical Societies in the United States" are discussed by Dixon Ryan Fox. Professor Fox devotes a large part of his article to an account of state historical societies, but he admits that "there are some who would say that state history is scarcely local, reserving that term for that of smaller subdivisions, the county and the town." He concludes by listing some of the "bibliographical guides to local history in the United States."

"The local Historical Society, guided by a group of citizens, preserves the records of the community's past for the benefit of the present. It has a great responsibility. It is the Community Memory," writes Dr. Carl E. Guthe in an article on "The Historical Society as the Community's Memory," published in the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society's Museum Echoes for October. The writer points out that an active historical society must gather and preserve written records and objects of historic interest, and that if it "is to be of service it must analyze the lessons which its records teach, and formulate practical methods of enabling the present living community to understand and appreciate these lessons which its memory has learned."

How the Rochester Museum of Arts and Science coöperates with the public schools of the city through an extension division in "Teaching History by Museum Methods" is explained by Arthur C. Parker in New York History for July. "The museum has made a survey of the needs of schools and teachers. It has studied the things that pupils like and which attract and hold their attention." It furnishes for class-room use costumes and objects illustrative of
the history of a given country or period, in order to make that history live for the pupils.

A recent undertaking of the Indiana Historical Society is the organization of a high school section, which is intended to "bring to teachers of history the suggestions and the results growing out of the work of the state and local historical societies," and to "enlist teachers and pupils in the activities of historical societies." The September issue of the society's publication, the *Indiana History Bulletin*, is a "High School Number" and is devoted to problems arising from the teaching of local history in the high schools. Among the subjects discussed briefly in the issue are "Indiana History in the High School" by Paul Seehausen, "The Place of the Local History Club in Our High Schools" by Mrs. Sadie B. Hatcher, and "The Museum as an Aid in Teaching History" by L. Talbert Buck.

That the Simon Fraser who was in charge at Grand Portage in 1797 "passed from the scene as Simon Fraser the explorer came into it" is revealed by W. S. Wallace in an article on "Namesakes in the Fur-trade," which appears in the *Canadian Historical Review* for September. The writer discloses the interesting fact that the fur trade can boast three Alexander Mackenzies, three Alexander Henrys, four Roderick McKenzies, three John McLeods, and numerous John McDonalds or John McDonells. These are only a few of the confusing "pitfalls with which the history of the fur-trade was beset" and which Mr. Wallace enumerates in his interesting article.

The archivist of the province of Quebec, Mr. Pierre-Georges Roy, states in the introduction to his *Rapport* for 1930–31 that "the list of [voyageur] engagements for the West, begun last year by M. E.-Z. Massicotte, is continued in this *Rapport*. We hope to finish it next year. This list has been a revelation to hundreds of genealogists. . . . Our ancestors had a taste for adventure, for far journeys. They left for the West intending to return at the end of a year, or of two or three years, but many lost their lives in those wildernesses and how many more ended by settling there! M. Massicotte's list has attracted the attention of several historical societies in the United States, and we have had to answer many requests for information concerning these western engagements." A
calendar of engagements for the years from 1670 to 1745, published in an earlier Rapport, is reviewed ante, 12:306; the present calendar covers the period from 1746 to 1752. For the first four years there are only occasional engagements for the Minnesota country. With 1750 Grand Portage begins to be named, and in 1751 and 1752 engagements for that post become numerous. This is evidence, it would seem, that the Grand Portage route came to be the general means of entry into the interior in 1750. "Fond du Lac Supérieur" is also mentioned for the first time in 1750. In that year, also, the name of Paul de la Margue, sieur de Marin, begins to be mentioned frequently as the person to whom men for the post on Lake Pepin engaged themselves.

G. L. N.

Extracts from letters written by a fur-trader, Litle Wiley, operating in the region west of Mackinac during the years following the War of 1812 are quoted in an article by John Lienhard in the St. Paul Pioneer Press for July 24. Some of the letters are owned by Mr. Richard Sackett of Minneapolis, a descendant of Wiley.

Mr. Edgar M. Ledyard’s list of "American Posts," which began publication in the Utah Historical Quarterly for April, 1928, is continued in the issue of that magazine for July (see ante, p. 107). The present installment begins with Fort McPherson and closes with Fort Pitt. Among the posts of interest for the Minnesota region that are included are the Fond du Lac post of the Northwest Company; Fort Perrot, which, according to Mr. Ledyard, was "also called Fort Bon Secours"; and "Pike’s Stockade" near Little Falls.

In a biography of Franklin Pierce, Young Hickory of the Granite Hills (Philadelphia, 1931. 615 p.) that is a minute examination of national politics in the fifties, Roy F. Nichols has included a chapter on "The Territorial Problem." Here Minnesota appears as one of the harassed president’s chief worries in 1855. The problems of that territory, writes Mr. Nichols, "were not so much those of frontier instability as the more sophisticated questions of the relations of railroads to the public lands and party politics." Then ensues a description of the struggle between Pierce’s appointee, Governor Willis A. Gorman, and Henry M. Rice, who headed one group of Minnesota’s divided Democracy. Rice, whose land speculation at Superior, Wisconsin, allied him closely to such national Democrats
as Douglas, Hunter, and Breckenridge, was a powerful opponent of a president whose honesty forbade him to wink at the railroad plans of such men of his own party, yet who had to depend on them for administration policies. To determine the correctness of Rice's charge that Gorman was unsuitable for his position, and probably hoping that the evidence would show that he was not, Pierce sent a secret agent, J. Ross Browne, to Minnesota to study the situation. Browne's report of Gorman's competency and integrity infuriated Rice and led to a heated interview between Rice, Douglas, and the president. As a result, Pierce's private secretary, Sidney Webster, was sent to Minnesota to investigate further. When he returned to Washington six weeks later, Gorman was not removed and the "Superior" group were not on friendly terms with the president. The incident is of interest primarily as showing Pierce's innate honesty; it also calls attention to the land speculation in the Minnesota area in which many prominent Southerners were involved.

G. L. N.

Philip G. Auchampaugh is the author of a study of J. Glancy Jones and the Nomination of James Buchanan which has been published as number 1 of a series of pamphlets known as Topics from American History (8 p.).

Jane Grey Swisshelm is described as a "woman who cared not a whit what proprieties she offended with her lively pen, and rather enjoyed shocking the timorous" in an article on "Reform Periodicals and Female Reformers, 1830-1860," which is contributed by Bertha-Monica Stearns to the American Historical Review for July. The writer describes Mrs. Swisshelm's journalistic activities from 1848 to 1857 in Pittsburgh, where she edited a "racy paper" known as the Saturday Visiter. Her attitudes on slavery, temperance, woman suffrage, and other problems of the middle century, as set forth in this periodical, are described by Miss Stearns. She notes that in 1857 Mrs. Swisshelm removed to Minnesota, where she "established a St. Cloud Visiter and continued until 1863 to discuss fearlessly the questions of the day."

"The Influence of the Foreign-born of the Northwest in the Election of 1860" is appraised by Donnal V. Smith in an article in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for September. The
writer points out that most of the Europeans who went to the Northwest in the late fifties were home-seekers and that many of them were refugees with "definite political notions unwelcome in the old country." They wanted to be assured of "personal liberty and universal manhood suffrage," and the states of the Northwest, anxious to attract immigrants, "enfranchised the foreign-born shortly after their declaration to become citizens, the interval ranging from four months in Minnesota to thirty in Michigan." That the vote of these enfranchised foreigners played a large part in the Republican victory of 1860 is demonstrated by Mr. Smith.

A brief review of "The Evolution of Poles in America" is contributed by Dr. A. Nawench-Marawski to the June issue of *Poland America*. In an article entitled "On Teaching the Polish Language in America," which appears in the August issue of the same magazine, Dr. Marie Krol points out that the University of Minnesota is the "only state university" that offers extension courses in Polish.

"Population Changes in the West North Central States, 1900–1930" are analyzed by Wilson Cape in an article published in the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* for July. Among the topics discussed and set forth in tabular form are size and density of population, racial composition, nativity, sex composition, age, urbanization, occupations, education, and marital condition. The states included in the study are Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.


The account of "The Voyage of the *Virginia*" which William J. Petersen contributes to the August issue of the *Palimpsest* supplements his earlier article on "The 'Virginia,' the 'Clermont' of the
Upper Mississippi," published ante, 9:347–362. In the second article the writer stresses Beltrami's description of the upper Mississippi country, and this portion of the narrative is illustrated by a map locating the points mentioned by the Italian explorer.

"A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets by Douglas C. McMurtrie on Typography and on the History of Printing," compiled by Martha E. Heartman, appears in the American Book Collector for June and July. Many works dealing with the beginnings of printing in the Middle West are included.

Historical material is skillfully blended with fiction in a new novel by Mrs. Maud Hart Lovelace entitled The Charming Sally (New York, 1932). The story revolves around a troupe of British actors who produced plays in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution. As in Early Candlelight, the author proves herself a careful student of the period and localities with which she deals.

A "general survey of the westward movement of the cultivation of oats" by Harrison J. Thornton is published under the title "Oats in History" in the Iowa Journal of History and Politics for July.

"The Northern Overland Route to Montana" from Minnesota is the subject of an article by W. M. Underhill in the Washington Historical Quarterly for July. Considerable attention is given to the Fisk expeditions, the first of which, in 1862, made the northern route in that year "the most important means of emigration to Montana from the East." A few expeditions of the later sixties are briefly mentioned — one organized at Faribault in the spring of 1866, another piloted by Thomas Holmes in the same year, and the Davy expedition of 1867. The narrative is based for the most part on government documents, Montana newspapers, and secondary sources. It may be of interest to note that the Alvord memorial commission of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association is planning to publish a volume of diaries and other original materials relating to the Fisk expeditions.

The Illinois State Historical Society is to be congratulated on the attractive format in which the issue of its Journal for April-July appears. Among the articles in the number are two of special in-
terest to Minnesotans: a study of “The Buchanan-Douglas Feud” by Philip G. Auchampaugh of the Duluth State Teachers College, and an account of “Galena, Looking Back” by Alice L. Snyder, a pioneer resident of the Illinois city. The latter writer gives an entertaining picture of life in the mining town that was for many years a gateway to the upper Northwest. In her account of steamboat traffic at Galena she mentions the “Virginia” as the “first steamboat to ascend the Fever River . . . in 1822, on her way to Forts Crawford and Snelling.” It should be pointed out that the “Virginia” made its epoch-making trip in 1823, and that it merely stopped at the mouth of the Fever River on its way north.

Life at the mission station and trading post of La Pointe in the late thirties and early forties is vividly pictured by Florantha T. Sproat, the wife of Granville Sproat, a teacher in the local mission, in a series of letters, the first of which appear in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for September. The letters were written to members of Mrs. Sproat’s family at Middleborough, Massachusetts, and are of an intimate nature. “I am my own servant,” she wrote to her mother on September 20, 1838. “I scour my own knives, candlesticks and tin pans, which is no small job. I make my own butter.” In a later letter she describes the dog trains of the north as the “most laughable curiosities I have witnessed since I have been in the country. To see two or three half-sized dogs, sometimes in tandem, sometimes abreast, conveying at full speed, two or three full-sized grown people must look laughable to anyone. I can think of nothing else but Cinderella’s pumpkin coach and mice.” Other letters will follow in future issues of the magazine.

The relation of history and geography is brought out in interesting fashion by Glenn T. Trewartha in a valuable study of “The Prairie du Chien Terrace: Geography of a Confluence Site,” which appears in the June issue of the Annals of the Association of American Geographers. With considerable detail the author pictures conditions in Prairie du Chien at the various stages of its history as “an Indian village, a frontier fur-trading community for nearly a century and a half, a military post under three flags, a bustling river and railroad town of commercial fame,” and he points out that “each of these successive tenures profited by the river location and the confluence site.” He then goes on to show that the same conditions
that caused the town's prosperity are "now acting to circumscribe its services and handicap its prosperity," and that with the increase of railroads and the decline of steamboating the location "ceased to be strategic." The article is profusely illustrated with views and maps.

The Wisconsin committee on land use and forestry has issued a report on *Forest Land Use in Wisconsin* (Madison, 1932. 156 p.) which includes much material on the development of lumbering and allied industries in that state. For example, there is a section devoted to the "Decline of the Lumber Industry," and another dealing with the "Growth of the Pulp and Paper Industry." A chapter on the "Use of Land for Agriculture," which stresses the "historical development of agricultural use," is contributed by Professor George S. Wehrwein of the University of Wisconsin.

Professor F. I. Herriott adds a number of chapters on "The Origins of the Indian Massacre between the Okobojis, March 8, 1857," in the *Annals of Iowa* for July, to the account of the Spirit Lake massacre begun in the April issue (see ante, p. 335). In the present installment the writer deals particularly with the causes of the uprising of 1857.

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, head of the newspaper department in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, has gleaned from the files of the *Faribault Republican* for 1875 and 1876 and edited for publication in the July issue of the *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* a series of interesting letters from Minnesotans who participated in "The Black Hills Gold Rush." In a brief introduction, Mr. Larsen outlines the story of the gold rush and provides a setting for the letters, which were written to the editor of the *Republican*. Their publication seems to have done much to increase popular interest in the Black Hills among the residents of Rice County. Several of the letters are from Dr. Joseph G. Bemis, the first mayor of Custer City.

The history, geography, and government of one of Minnesota's neighboring states are presented for pupils in the upper grades in a textbook entitled *South Dakota: Its Past, Present, and Future*, by Ralph V. Hunkins and John C. Lindsey (New York, 1932. 312 p.). Two of the seven units into which the book is divided deal
with the history of the state. Indians, explorers, and traders are covered in one; in the other such subjects as settlement, the Indian wars, the Black Hills gold rush, and the struggle for statehood are taken up.

_A History of the Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic_ by Alice B. Muller has been published as volume 16, part 1, of the _South Dakota Historical Collections_ (1932. 500 p.). Among the miscellaneous items that are scattered through its pages are an historical sketch of the department, accounts of its various encampments, brief biographical statements about prominent members, and a list of posts.

Brief notes on "Colorado Cities—Their Founding and the Origin of Their Names" are contributed by LeRoy R. Hafen to the _Colorado Magazine_ for September.

A useful compendium of historical and economic facts, which has some items of Minnesota interest, is a two-volume _Dictionnaire général de biographie, histoire, littérature, agriculture, commerce, industrie, et des arts, sciences, moeurs, coutumes, institutions politiques et religieuses du Canada_, by Le R. P. L. Le Jeune (Ottawa, 1931). Among the names included for treatment are John Jacob Astor, Charles-Jean Baptiste Chaboillez, Julien Dubuque, Du Lhut, Jean Baptiste Faribault, Gabriel Franchere, John C. Frémont, Groseilliers, Father Hennepin, the two Alexander Henrys, Sir William Johnson, Louis Jolliet, Paul Kane, Father Albert Lacombe, Lahontan, La Jémerais, La Perrière, La Salle, La Tourrette, La Vérendrye, Le Sueur, William McGillivray, Dr. John McLoughlin, the three Marins (Charles-Paul, Paul, and Joseph), Jean Nicolet, Jacques de Noyon, Pierre Pepin, Nicolas Perrot, Radisson, Robert Rogers, and David Thompson. Most of the sketches are brief; and the bibliographical references following each item are few and do not always call attention to the most authoritative material. For instance, the compiler seems totally unaware of Dr. Louise P. Kellogg's _The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest_, though it is by all odds the best reference for many of the explorers of New France. Gordon Davidson's _The North West Company_ does not appear to be on Father Le Jeune's shelves. Indeed, he seems hardly aware of the great interest in New France and in Canadian and western history that has developed in the United States and that
has produced works vastly superior to many of the volumes he cites. Nor should the charge be directed alone to Father Le Jeune. Generally speaking, French-Canadian authors do not know the work of American historians in Canadian history.

Some curious mistakes occur, such as the statement under "Sioux" that in the uprising of that tribe in 1862 Colonel Charles Flandrau dispersed the Indians. Actually, Colonel Flandrau played a minor rôle as compared with men like Sibley and Sully. The date of the completion of Fort William is given as 1801, though that was rather the year of its commencement. John Jacob Astor’s death occurred in 1848, not in 1846. But the most astounding remark occurs in the sketch of Father Hennepin. The friar is credited with finding the source of the Mississippi! Romancer though he was, Hennepin never went so far as to claim that the "Lake of the Issati"—which is Mille Lacs, and not Leech Lake, as identified by Father Le Jeune—was the source of the Mississippi. The compiler even states that official recognition of Hennepin’s service as discoverer of the source of the Mississippi has been accorded by Minnesota in recent years. The treatment of Hennepin is more detailed than that of most other historic personages, and some of the author’s references and facts in this connection are worthy of notice. He gives authority for the date 1705 as that of Hennepin’s death in Utrecht.

 Especially valuable in these two volumes are the illustrations and maps. E.-Z. Massicotte’s charming series of French-Canadian life is reproduced to the number of a dozen. A map, in volume 2, page 371, which shows Pembina, St. Francis Xavier, and Wabassimong—all places where Indian missions were established between the years 1818 and 1830—and another that appears opposite it are unusually interesting; both serve as illustrations of the mission stations of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in Canada and the northwestern United States. They also show the close relation between fur-trading posts and mission stations.

G. L. N.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

Two outstanding figures in the history of Minnesota—James J. Hill and Archbishop John Ireland—are the subjects of sketches in volume 9 of the Dictionary of American Biography (New York, 1932) edited by Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned
Societies. The life of the Empire Builder is reviewed by William J. Cunningham; Richard J. Purcell is the author of the account of the pioneer Catholic prelate's varied career. In this volume also are sketches of three Norwegian-American churchmen whose careers were connected for longer or shorter periods of time with Minnesota—Elling Hove, Gjermund Hoyme, and Kristofer N. Janson. The first two accounts are by J. Magnus Rohne, the third is by George T. Flom. Dr. Solon J. Buck contributes sketches of James K. Hosmer, author and librarian, and of Governor Lucius F. Hubbard; Belle Rankin is the author of a biography of Margaret Evans Huntington, pioneer educator of Carleton College. Other sketches of interest to Minnesotans are those of Bayard T. Holmes, surgeon, by James M. Phalen; Cyril G. Hopkins, agricultural chemist, by Ernest E. De Turk; Jackson Sheldon, Presbyterian missionary, by Robert J. Diven; Jesse James, outlaw, by W. J. Ghent; and Dr. Douglass Houghton, geologist, by George P. Merrill. The subject of the latter account, it will be remembered, was the physician who accompanied Schoolcraft when he discovered Lake Itasca in 1832. Mr. Merrill mentions the Schoolcraft expedition of 1831, but says nothing of the northern Minnesota exploration of 1832. Nor does he allude to Dr. Houghton's unpublished manuscript diary of the Lake Itasca expedition.

"The peculiar character of the Twin City district is the type of 'twinning' found there, that of two almost complete cities separated, not merely politically but geographically, and yet in close contact with each other along one common zone," the Midway district, writes Richard Hartshorne in an article on "The Twin City District: A Unique Form of Urban Landscape," which appears in the Geographical Review for July. That the type of contact of St. Paul and Minneapolis is unique is demonstrated by a comparison of these cities with other "twin cities" in the United States. The historical backgrounds of the cities, especially during the period of settlement, are responsible for the origins of their unusual position, according to Mr. Hartshorne, but he goes on to point out that their "present development must be studied in relation to the structure of the all-important city-building factor of the region—the railroads." The growth of two centers in place of one has depended upon the "development of two complete rail centers for the common region."
Such double development took place because "St. Paul was situated at the head of main river navigation, at the junction of minor navigable branches, on the outside of a great bend, and at a site most convenient for gaining access to the river; Minneapolis-St. Anthony was situated at the most convenient river crossing and at the source of water power from the falls."

"An attempt to analyze quantitatively the changes in the country newspapers of the state of Minnesota" is made by Irene Barnes Taeuber in an article entitled "Changes in the Content and Presentation of Reading Material in Minnesota Weekly Newspapers 1860-1929," which appears in the Journalism Quarterly for September. The study is based upon a measurement of samples of weekly newspapers in the collection of the Minnesota Historical Society—four papers for 1860, six for 1870, fourteen for 1880, nineteen for 1890, twenty-nine for 1900 and 1910, thirty for 1920, and twenty-nine for 1929. The author found that "approximately 50 per cent of the space in the average paper in all the years studied consisted of advertisements," and that "from 1880 through 1910 approximately 40 per cent of the reading content of the average newspaper was given to magazine material, but after 1910 there was a consistent decrease to approximately 25 per cent in 1929."

Beaver Bay and Two Harbors were the scenes for the 1932 sessions of the North Shore Historical Assembly, the fourth annual joint meeting of the historical societies of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties. At an afternoon session held at Beaver Bay Mrs. Florence C. Slater presented a paper on "Beaver Bay, the First County Seat of Lake County," and a marker erected on the site of an old Chippewa cemetery was dedicated by Mr. Narcisse Weesh-koob of Grand Marais. Among the speakers at the evening session, which was held in the courthouse at Two Harbors, were Mr. Thomas Owens, who gave an illustrated talk on the "Arrowhead Pioneers and Associates in the Steel Industry," and Senator Charles E. Adams, who presented a paper on "The North Shore of Lake Superior between Minnesota Point and Mokomani-sibi, Knife River."

That the Kensington rune stone "may be the earliest tangible relic of Christianity in the New World . . . and that Catholic men would thus have walked in Minnesota, in the present Archdiocese of
St. Paul, 160 years before Columbus landed on San Salvador" is the conclusion reached by John LaFarge after reading Hjalmar J. Holand's volume on the Kensington rune stone. He contributes an article on "The Medieval Church in Minnesota" to the Catholic review, America, for July 9.

Installments of Mr. Irving H. Hart's "Early History of Sandy Lake," which began publication in the McGregor Pilot Review on June 9 (see ante, p. 339), continue to appear in that paper. The narrative includes chapters on the Chippewa conquest of the Sandy Lake region, with accounts of the Sioux-Chippewa battles at Sandy Lake and Crow Wing; on the coming of the white man, with special attention to Perrault's trading activities; on the "Great Fur Companies at Sandy Lake," particularly the Northwest and American Fur companies; and on "Later Chippewa Sioux Warfare." In connection with the latter subject, "The Story of the Battle of Kaposia" as told by Beengwa is reprinted from Minnesota History for December, 1928.

The Sioux-Chippewa battle at Shakopee in 1858 is described by Mr. E. J. Pond, who witnessed the conflict, in the Southern Minnesotan for October. The "Romance of Minnesota River Steamboat Days" is the subject of another article in this issue.

"August, 1862" is the title under which Dr. William J. Mayo publishes an account of the Sioux War and its influence on the career of his father, Dr. William W. Mayo, in the Proceedings of the staff meetings of the Mayo Clinic for August 3. The writer describes the services of Dr. Mayo during the siege of New Ulm, and he tells of the experiences of Mrs. Mayo, who remained in Le Sueur during the outbreak. Dr. Mayo relates that after the condemned Sioux were executed at Mankato in December, 1862, his father obtained the body of Cut Nose, one of the leaders in the uprising. The pioneer physician "cleaned and articulated the skeleton, which is today one of the prized possessions of The Mayo Clinic, and on these bones William and Charles Mayo as small boys were taught osteology."

Nearly seven thousand people are estimated to have attended a celebration held on August 21 at Fort Ridgely State Park in commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the battle of Fort
Among the speakers were Mr. Thomas J. McDermott of St. Paul, who described the careers of some prominent Minnesota pioneers; Judge Thomas Hughes of Mankato, who told of the part played in the Sioux Outbreak by the Indian agent, Thomas J. Galbraith; and Mr. E. Dudley Parsons of Minneapolis, who outlined the services of Colonel Timothy Sheehan.

The intimate family life of John W. North, a member of the Minnesota constitutional convention of 1857, a founder of the University of Minnesota, and the man for whom Northfield was named, is pictured in a series of articles by his daughter, Emma North Messer, published under the title “Memories of a Frontier Childhood” in the *Overland Monthly* of San Francisco for August, September, and October, 1924. These articles, in the first of which Mrs. Messer presents her recollections of life on the Minnesota frontier, have only recently come to the attention of the editor of *Minnesota History*. The writer tells of her father’s participation in the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860, and of North’s appointment in the next year as surveyor-general of the new territory of Nevada. She pictures the home at Northfield that this appointment forced the family to leave, and describes the long and complicated journey to the new home in the Far West. Later installments of the narrative deal with life in frontier Nevada.

The “Legislative History” of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is continued in that organization’s *Year Book* for 1932 (see *ante*, 12:446).

*Red Wing Seminary: Fifty Years of Service* is the title of a booklet edited by Arthur Rholl and issued by a Norwegian Lutheran school to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, which was celebrated from September 15 to 17, 1929 (*Red Wing*, 1930. 148 p.). Many of the addresses presented at this celebration are published in the little volume; perhaps that of widest general interest is an account of the “Founding of Red Wing Seminary” by N. N. Rönning. A “Register of Graduates” of the school is included in the book.

The completion of half a century of cultural activity is being celebrated by the Schubert Club, a St. Paul musical organization, during the present winter. The history of the club is briefly reviewed by its president, Mrs. Charles A. Guyer, in the *Northwest*
Musical Herald for September. She lists the artists who have appeared before it and describes its various activities, particularly in the field of musical education.

The story of Minnesota’s state flag, which was created in connection with the state’s preparation for an exhibit at the Chicago world’s fair of 1893, is reviewed by Pearle M. Lindsley in the August issue of Minneapolis. The writer relates that more than two hundred designs were submitted in a competition, and that the pattern created by Mrs. Amelia H. Center of Minneapolis was chosen.

A banquet at the Lafayette Hotel on Lake Minnetonka that marked Minnesota’s part in the ceremonies connected with the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883 is the subject of an article by E. L. Roney in the magazine section of the St. Paul Daily News for June 26. Some of the distinguished visitors among the six hundred guests, including President Chester A. Arthur and Henry Villard, president of the railroad, are listed. The account seems to be based on an interview with Mr. George N. Hillman of St. Paul, who attended the banquet and went west with Villard as his stenographer.

The closing days of the Civil War and the long months of waiting for a muster out that followed for Union soldiers stationed in the South are vividly pictured in a series of letters written by William A. Smith of Company M, First Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, which are published in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal from August 23 to September 1. Smith, who resided at Cleveland in Le Sueur County, enlisted on February 18, 1865; the first of his letters, which are written to his wife, is dated at Fort Snelling on February 27. His regiment was shortly ordered to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where it remained throughout the war and for some months thereafter. There, on April 6, he wrote: “I believe the war is about to close. We got the news the same day at noon that Richmond was taken. We had a good time in Chattanooga that same day. We fired 26 salutes in our battery. . . . The big guns bel­lowed that evening for five minutes, so that we could not hear or see for smoke.” The last letter in the series is dated August 24; Smith was mustered out on September 27. The collection is owned
by Mrs. J. F. Traub of Henning, who is said to have found them "on the highway between Otter Tail and Perham about three years ago." She plans, according to the Journal, to turn them over to the Otter Tail County Historical Society.

That Minnesota won a "reputation in the early days as a health resort" is brought out in an article prepared by the Minnesota Public Health Association to promote the sale of 1932 Christmas Seals in the state. According to this account, "with the 26th annual Christmas Seal sale . . . pioneers are recalling how the dread disease of tuberculosis indirectly benefited the state. . . . Distinguished soldiers, statesmen, editors, and physicians came to the upper Mississippi for their health, remaining to leave an imperishable impress on our history."

An interesting little note about the visit to the Minnesota country of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton is printed in the September issue of Topics in 10 Point, a trade magazine issued by the Lund Press of Minneapolis. It reads in part:

On the morning of the 26th of June, 1838, the steamer Burlington arrived, for the third time since the opening of navigation, at the mouth of the Minnesota with about 150 soldiers for Fort Snelling and a few tourists.

Among these was a venerable woman who was the daughter of one of the most distinguished men in New York. During the winter of 1780 she was with her father, who was General Philip Schuyler, at Washington's headquarters, Morristown, N. J., and there she charmed, and at the age of 22, married Washington's favorite aide and military secretary, the then young Alexander Hamilton.

She came west in 1838 to visit her son, who was engaged in mining explorations in Wisconsin.

A sketch of the late Maximilian Ernst Robert Toltz, a St. Paul engineer who gained national prominence, has been published by the American Society of Civil Engineers as number 236 of its Memoirs (1932. 4 p.).

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The little county of Manomin, composed of eighteen sections of land and now constituting Fridley Township in Anoka County, is described by Merle Potter as "Major Fridley's Kingdom" in a feature article published in the magazine section of the Minneapolis
Journal for September 4. The writer tells particularly of the threats of secession that came from the county in December, 1860, and he quotes extensively the "latest news from the north" received by "pony express" and published in the Falls Evening News of St. Anthony. The activities of Major Abram M. Fridley as Indian agent at Long Prairie and as "king" of Manomin County from 1857 to 1870 are described in some detail.

The "History of the Building of Anoka County's Court House in the Seventies" is set forth by Irving A. Caswell in the Anoka County Union for July 6. He tells of the arrangements for the erection of the courthouse that were made in 1877, of the appointment of a building board, of negotiations with architects, and of the completion of the structure in 1878.

A brief history of Foley, with some information about Benton County, appears in the Foley Independent for August 24. The history of the Independent, which was established in 1899 by DeLacey Wood, is the subject of another article in this issue.

An Indian collection of about fourteen hundred objects assembled by Mr. Frank O. Swain of Lake Crystal has been purchased by the Blue Earth County Historical Society, according to an announcement in the Mankato Free Press for July 9. The society has recently opened to the public its museum in Sibley State Park near Mankato.

The manuscript population schedules of the federal census in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society have been employed in an unusual way by Mr. Fred Johnson of New Ulm. With a list of names of persons living in Brown County in 1860 as they appear in the census of that year as a guide, Mr. Johnson has succeeded in obtaining from members or descendants of the families of these individuals more than five thousand portraits of Brown County pioneers.

A history of the Evangelical Emmanuel Lutheran Church of Hamburg, which was established by German settlers in Carver County in 1857, appears in the Norwood Times for August 19. Members of the congregation celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the church on August 21.
A parade in which the "Story of Barnesville" was reviewed was the feature of a celebration held to mark the community's sixtieth anniversary on September 5. A special "Jubilee Edition" of the Barnesville Record-Review, issued on September 1, includes a survey of the history of the town, historical sketches of some local churches, reminiscences of early settlers, an account of the influence of the railroad on the development of the community, and a history of the local schools.

"In 1857, Nininger and Hastings were Rivals" is the title under which Mr. Dudley S. Brainard's article on Nininger, which appeared in the June issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY, is reprinted in the Hastings Gazette for July 29. This issue of the Gazette is an anniversary number, calling attention to the passing of seventy-five years since the paper was established in Hastings by Columbus Stebbins as the Independent. The interesting heading used on the first issue of the Independent and some of the articles and editorials published therein are reprinted in the Gazette. The paper had an ambitious program in 1857, for it described itself as "a family journal devoted to territorial interests, politics, education, news, commerce, literature, poetry, agriculture and amusement."

In the first number of volume 76 of the Mantorville Express, published on August 25, the claim is made that "there are only two papers in Minnesota today that were established prior to the establishment of the Express"—the St. Paul Pioneer Press and the Winona Republican-Herald. Some information about the founding of the Express and a list of its publishers during seventy-five years are included in the "Diamond Anniversary" issue.

An addition to the growing number of local historical societies in Minnesota is the Chatfield Historical Society, which was organized on August 19. The following officers were elected: Mr. G. A. Haven, president; Mrs. G. R. Thompson, first vice president; Mr. L. M. Thurber, second vice president; Mrs. P. H. Laivell, secretary; Miss Ruth Shimer, treasurer. The constitution adopted by the new society is printed in the Chatfield News for September 1.

Members of the congregation of the Root River Church of the Brethren at Prairie Queen in Fillmore County celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the founding of their church on July 17. Talks
dealing with the history of the church during various periods from 1856 to 1932 were given by David Ogg, Harvey Fishbaugh, Amy Owen, and John W. Broadwater. A history of the church published in the *Preston Republican* for July 14 reveals the interesting fact that it was established by a group of Dunkards of German ancestry who emigrated from Maryland in 1855.

Installments of a detailed "History of Methodism in Freeborn County" by an anonymous writer have been appearing in the *Alden Advance* since August 25. Credit is given to the Reverend Sylvester N. Phelps for "preaching the first Gospel sermon within the borders of what is now Freeborn County." This event took place on August 31, 1856, at the home of Rufus K. Crum in Moscow Township. The organization of churches in communities throughout the county is described, the writer using the minutes of the local Methodist conference as his source of information.

A memorial marker unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at Freeborn on July 31 bears the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Wilbur Fisk, soldier, farmer, preacher. Called as pastor of the Congregational Church at Freeborn, Minn., May 16, 1875. Ordained and installed, June 13, 1876. Retired from the active ministry Sept. 12, 1909." A sketch of Fisk appears in the *Evening Tribune* of Albert Lea for August 1.

The first page of the initial number of the *Red Wing Republican*, which was issued on September 4, 1857, is reproduced in facsimile in a "Diamond Jubilee Edition" of the paper published on September 7. A leading article in the issue relates "The Story of the Founding of the Republican" by Lucius F. Hubbard and makes the claim that the paper "is today the oldest paper in the state continuing under its original name." Sketches of the "Editors of the Republic" reveal the fact that they included such prominent Minnesotans as Colonel William Colvill and Tams Bixby. Among other articles in the edition are a brief history of Red Wing and an account of the dairy industry in Goodhue County.

"The First Roads in Vasa Township" was the subject of a talk presented by Mr. E. C. Pearson at a joint meeting of the Goodhue County Historical Society and the Vasa Community Club held at Vasa on July 15.
A private museum on the farm of Mr. William J. Langen near Hokah is described in the *Caledonia Journal* for September 14. Mr. Langen has built a log cabin to house his collection of antiques, many of which illustrate pioneer life in his community.

The Isanti County old settlers, 4-H clubs, and rural schools sponsored an historical pageant presented at Cambridge on August 29 and 30. The performance was divided into episodes, three of which dealt with “Indian Days,” “Pioneer Days,” and “Social Life in Pioneer Days.” Scenes depicting the arrival of Father Hennepin, the organization of the county, the early logging industry, the first school, and the bucket brigade were included.

A feature of the sixth annual observance of the Monson Lake Memorial Association, which was held at Sunburg on August 21, was an historic tour from Willmar to Monson Lake. Along the route of the tour forty-six sites were indicated by numerical standards; the significance of the spots marked was explained on a key sheet issued to all who made the tour. For example, number 4 was on the “boundary line between Monongalia and original Kandiyohi counties—1858 to 1870”; number 33 called attention to a view of “the ‘Isle of Refuge’ where forty-two refugees found safety three days and nights before making their flight after the massacre”; and number 45 marked “Vikör church, organized in 1871” and the churchyard containing the “state monument erected over the grave of Guri Endreson, the heroine of Kandiyohi History.” The program at Sunburg, which commemorated the part played in the Sioux War by the pioneer settlers of Monson Lake, included addresses by the Reverend J. A. O. Stub of Minneapolis, Dr. Alfred Bergin of Lindsborg, Kansas, and Senator Henrik Shipstead. A visit to some historic spots in the vicinity of Monson Lake was made under the direction of the Honorable Victor E. Lawson of Willmar.

The history of St. Wenceslaus Parish of New Prague, which celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on September 28, is presented in some detail by Win V. Working in the *New Prague Times* for September 22. Much information about the Bohemian settlers who established New Prague is woven into this story of their church.

Some reminiscences recorded in 1915 by the late O. C. Gregg, who settled in Lynd Township, Lyon County, in 1870, are published in
the *Minneota Mascot* for September 2. The writer is described as a "pioneer in improved agricultural methods, and . . . a leader throughout the Northwest in the launching of farmers' institutes." He tells of the conditions under which the pioneers lived, and he gives a vivid picture of a blizzard in which he was caught in 1872. He relates that with other settlers he sought shelter in a little hotel in Lower Lynd, and that every now and then during the three days that the storm lasted "the door would be pushed open and some other one who had been caught in the storm would come into the room very much as I conceive one does who is thrown upon the shore of the ocean by the surf."

An unusual historical celebration was the "Martin County Diamond Jubilee," which opened on June 26 and reached its climax in a pageant presented at Fairmont on July 2, 3, and 4. The earlier days of the celebration were devoted to local historical programs in the various townships and villages of the county. For example, meetings held at Tenhassen and Lake Belt on the opening day of the jubilee, were marked by reminiscent talks by Mr. Arthur M. Nelson and Mr. E. R. Flygare and by the presentation of church and school histories. Another feature of the celebration was a parade at Fairmont on July 4 in which many of the floats pictured phases of pioneer life. Among those that received prizes or honorable mention were replicas of a log cabin, a sod shanty, old Fort Fairmont, and a pioneer blacksmith shop. Many of the papers and talks presented in connection with local meetings are published in the issues of the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* from June 25 to July 5. A list of 521 pioneers who have lived in Martin County for fifty years or more, with the dates of their arrival and their places of residence, and a page of portraits of "Early Day Leaders of Martin County" appear in the *Sentinel* for June 25.

A successful meeting of the Martin County Historical Society was held at Tenhassen on August 28. Judge Julius E. Haycraft spoke on the county boundaries; Mr. Arthur M. Nelson reviewed the early history of Tenhassen, illustrating his talk with a map of the township on which the original and present owners of the land were indicated; and the Reverend E. H. T. Walther described the immigration of the eighties that gave to Tenhassen the characteristics of a German settlement.
The issue of the *Mille Lacs County Times* of Milaca for September 15 is a "Diamond Jubilee Edition" published to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the county. Two sections of the paper are devoted largely to historical articles and pictures. In addition to a history of the county, there are sketches of the Milaca school district, of the villages of Princeton and Milaca, of Milaca Township, and of the Mille Lacs Indian reservation. Much attention is given to the lumber industry, which was of prime importance in the early development of the county. Pictures of a planing mill and a sawmill at Milaca, of the Milaca dam, and of a logging crew at work illustrate this subject.

The history of the Austin Congregational Church, which celebrated its seventy-fifty anniversary on July 8, 9, and 10, is reviewed in some detail by Mrs. J. N. Nicholsen in the *Austin Daily Herald* for July 13. The account is accompanied by some interesting early views of the church and of Austin. The fifteen charter members of the congregation are named in a brief note about the church by Nina Bascomb Reilly, which appears in the *Herald* for July 5.

A sketch of the history of the Ada Congregational Church, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on September 23, appears in the *Norman County Index* for September 29. The church was founded in 1882 by the Reverend John A. Wells.

A "Golden Jubilee Homecoming" commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city was celebrated at Fergus Falls on June 28 and 29. Parades with floats of historic interest, a reunion of former students and teachers of the local schools, and addresses were features of the celebration. Among the speakers who chose subjects relating to the history of the community were Mr. N. F. Field, who outlined the history of Fergus Falls; Mr. Elmer E. Adams, who spoke on the "County's Development"; and Judge C. L. Hilton of the Minnesota Supreme Court, who presented his recollections of the Fergus Falls school, which he attended from 1879 to 1884. Judge Hilton's address appears in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for June 28, and Mr. Field's talk is published in instalments in the same paper from June 29 to July 5. The issue of the *Journal* for June 28 is a "Golden Jubilee" edition. It includes articles on the locating and naming of the town site of Fergus Falls by Joe Whitford in the winter of 1856–57; on the founding of the village;
on the history of the *Journal*, which was founded in 1873 by A. J. Underwood; and on the first school in the village. In addition a number of reminiscent accounts appear. The illustrations, which show many early scenes, buildings, and settlers of Fergus Falls, are worthy of special note. A *Souvenir Program* issued in connection with the celebration includes a short history of Fergus Falls (28 p.).

Judge Julius E. Haycraft of Fairmont told of the work of the Martin County Historical Society before a well-attended meeting at Glenwood on July 24, when plans were made for the organization of a Pope County historical society (see ante, p. 120).

Sketches of many of the pioneers who settled the township of Swede's Forest in Redwood County in the late sixties are included in an account of the "Early History of Swedes Forest" by Helge O. Knutson and Andrew A. Davidson, published in the *Belview Independent* for September 9. As a background for the narrative, some incidents connected with the exploration and history of Redwood County and the upper Minnesota Valley are related, and a short account of the Sioux War is presented. Schools, churches, local industries, and pioneer living conditions are among the subjects that draw the attention of the authors. The article is reprinted in the *Sacred Heart News* for September 15 and 22.

Renville County history is given much space in an illustrated booklet (56 p.) published by the *Olivia Times* with its issue for September 29 as a "Sixtieth Anniversary Edition." Pioneer life in the county, the battle of Birch Cooley and the Sioux War, church organization, the county's part in the World War, and the career of Henry H. Sibley are among the subjects of articles published therein. Brief histories of a number of Renville County cities and villages, including Olivia, Buffalo Lake, Franklin, Morton, Bird Island, Fairfax, North Redwood, Danube, Renville, Sacred Heart, Hector, and Redwood Falls are included. There is also a short account of the history of the *Times*, which was founded in 1872 by Darwin S. Hall.

An historic pageant, a parade, and displays of pioneer objects in store windows were features of a fiftieth anniversary celebration staged at Fairfax on July 3 and 4. The pageant included scenes showing La Framboise's trading post, the activities of the early missionaries, and the coming of the railroad. A number of interesting
historical articles appear in a “Golden Jubilee Edition” of the Fairfax Standard, issued on June 30 to call attention to the celebration. Among them are a “History of Fairfax” by Mrs. E. F. Sell and Mrs. Jake Palmer, an account of “How the Site of Fairfax Was Chosen” by Mrs. G. A. Judd, a history of the local churches, a review of the activities of the local women’s clubs, and an editorial on the history of the Standard.

At a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society held at Cotton on October 1, Mr. Arthur Lampe of Eveleth presented a paper on “The Development of Rural Education in St. Louis County,” Mr. John Peterson of Cotton told about “Experiences of the First Settlers of the Cotton District,” Mr. W. A. Newman of Duluth spoke on “The Value of County Historical Records and Studies,” and Mr. W. T. Jenkins of Cotton read a paper on “Homesteading in the Cotton Region.”

Changes that have taken place in the postal service at Belle Plaine since the first post office was established there in 1854 with Edward Berry as postmaster are described by Win V. Working in the Belle Plaine Herald for July 28 in one of the series of local history articles that he prepares for that paper. Among other sketches in the same series recently published are three in which Mr. J. E. Townsend, publisher of the Herald, presents his recollections of early steamboating on the Minnesota River at Belle Plaine. These articles appear in the issues for September 15, 22, and 29.

Much information about pioneer schools and education in Wabasha County is contained in a census record for 1860 recently discovered in the courthouse at Wabasha. The volume is the subject of an article in the Wabasha County Herald-Standard for September 15.

Members of the congregation of the Lake City Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding from August 26 to 28. In the Wabasha County Leader of August 26, Miss Jennie Baker of Lake City reviews the history of the church and describes the work of the Reverend Chauncey Hobart in organizing the first Methodist group in the community.

A brief history of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Omro Township, Yellow Medicine County, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on September 4, appears in the Clarkfield Advocate for September 1.