REVIEWS OF BOOKS


The bibliographer's task is generally a thankless one. If it is done only passably well, no matter how conscientiously or with how great labor, it is likely to draw caustic comment from those who are steeped in the materials. If it is done excellently, it may be praised in a few scientific publications of limited circulation and spoken of with some warmth at meetings of librarians and of experts in the subject matter. But no great prizes have been established for the work of bibliographers, and no monuments are erected to do them honor; nor are cities, or even their streets, named after them.

Scholars, and those who benefit from the works of scholarship, in other places as well as in Minnesota, might well give a meed of praise to the Minnesota Historical Society's expert staff for the excellent bibliographical work that it is constantly producing. Much evidence of this work is found quarterly in MINNESOTA HISTORY and in the Check List of current Minnesota documents. More recently the society has initiated a new series of works, of which the first was a Guide to the Personal Papers in the Manuscript Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, 1935, compiled by Grace Lee Nute and Gertrude Ackermann, and reviewed in these pages, ante, 16: 197-199. And now in the same Special Bulletins series comes Esther Jerabek's Bibliography of Minnesota Territorial Documents.

In this work are listed all the known official publications of the territorial period, up to and including the debates and proceedings and journals of the two constitutional conventions, and the publications of that legislative body which met ostensibly as the first legislature of the state of Minnesota for several months in 1857-58, before statehood was achieved.

In the bibliography as a whole, legislative bills and memorials are naturally the most numerous, comprising 1,082 of 1,229 entries. Other legislative documents, mainly journals, rule books, and reports,
are second in number, thirty-nine in all; and session laws and various special compilations of laws account for fourteen more items.

In this early emphasis on legislation, Minnesota is not unique. Pioneer societies are naturally given to legislating extensively, and mainly through special enactments. Administration comes later. Hence it follows that administrative reports and publications are relatively few in this bibliography—seventy-six in number, over a period of nearly ten years. Among the twenty-five emanating from the governor's office are a number of duplications, some of which are due to publication in several languages. Reports by the adjutant general, auditor, commissioner of public buildings, state librarian, prison superintendent, superintendent of common schools, surveyor general, treasurer, and university board of regents make up most of the remaining fifty-one administrative publications of the period. Anyone interested in the increased emphasis on administration today might well compare this meager grist with the entries in a single quarterly number of the Check List in any recent year.

Obviously, the number of items published is no test of the importance of the materials in any category. Though few in number, the administrative reports and documents listed in this bibliography are of the greatest importance for the social, economic, and administrative history of the Territory of Minnesota.

The arrangement of materials is mainly by groups, alphabetically arranged from adjutant general to university board of regents, with the long list of legislative bills and memorials put last for convenience. Each published document is cited in full, and where two or more have been bound together there is an adequate cross reference for each item. An elaborate index guides the user quickly to the materials on any subject, or referring to any place, or emanating from any person. No pains have been spared in the effort to make the bibliography accurate, complete, and usable. The paper stock used, the printing, and the binding are all excellent. A touch of interest has been added, also, through the inclusion of six half-tone reproductions of the first pages of certain important bills and the title pages of other documents.

In short, the task of compiling this bibliography was one that was well worth the doing, and it has been done exceedingly well.

WILLIAM ANDERSON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS
The British Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest. By Louise Phelps Kellogg, senior research associate of State Historical Society of Wisconsin. (Madison, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1935. xvii, 361 p. Illustrations, maps. $2.50.)

The historian becomes the artist when he has learned to express the universal through the particular. It seems to this reviewer that Dr. Kellogg in this volume has surpassed even her own previous excellence in this respect. In her skilled hands the objective of Wisconsin history, formed of multitudinous lenses, becomes a clear glass through which is brought into sharp focus a large part of the Canadian and American scene of the years from 1760 to 1815.

Dr. Kellogg concentrates her gaze on two events, the American Revolution and the War of 1812, relating nearly all policies, events, conditions, and personages to those two wars or to the diplomacy attending them. Perhaps this is over-simplification. Perhaps the fur trade should stand out more in relief instead of falling within the shadow of two wars. Perhaps individuals should step forth from those shadows and tell part of Wisconsin's history through the force of their vivid personalities. Nevertheless, Dr. Kellogg's method has the virtue of being a way for telling the extremely complicated course of Wisconsin history in such fashion that the reader has a clear picture in mind when the last page has been read.

Two individuals do receive separate treatment, Jonathan Carver and Robert Rogers. The narrative of their strange yet colorful connection with the history of the upper Mississippi Valley is told with an authoritative accent that makes it the simplest and at the same time the most complete account yet offered by their many students and biographers. Little new is added to the known events in the lives of two others, Robert Dickson and Charles de Langlade, but their extremely important roles in the history of the Northwest are stressed as in no previous account.

Two localities also receive individual treatment, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. Michilimackinac figures prominently in certain parts of the story. The numerous trading posts of the Northwest, on the other hand, are scarcely mentioned as such, and the reader is referred to monographs for the mechanics and personnel of the fur trade. This omission of the incident and detail of the fur trade—a deliberate sacrifice of the historian's love of detail to the artist's stern
demand for unity and form — is all the more remarkable in the light of the author's own summing up of the British period.

Thus the British régime of sixty-five years was an interlude in the process, called by an earlier historian of Wisconsin, "the Americanization of a French settlement." The British traders came and went, took their toll of Wisconsin's fur and enriched themselves at the Indians' expense. They built numbers of trading posts on the lakes and rivers of Wisconsin, but these were transitory. They developed no institutions, assumed no governmental functions, built up no new settlements. The British régime was a wilderness régime, perpetuated solely in the interests of the fur trade. Not until its close could civilization come to Wisconsin.

The story of mining on Lake Superior in the British period is told in interesting detail. So is the record of the British struggle, throughout the entire period under consideration, for the creation of a neutral Indian state that would include Wisconsin and much of the Northwest. "Finally, in 1814," Dr. Kellogg writes, "the treaty at Ghent broke the monopoly of the British traders, and their control over Wisconsin Indians. It forever laid at rest the plan for a neutral Indian state, which would have condemned Wisconsin to remain a wilderness reserved for Indians and fur bearing animals exploited by traders for their own profit."

The reviewer would like to call to Dr. Kellogg's attention Count Paolo Andreani's full name (see page 226) and additional facts about him and his visits to America that Mr. G. Hubert Smith of Minneapolis has unearthed. She would also like to correct one slight misconception in the author's mind in writing of "northern" canoes. The term more properly is "north" canoes, and they were smaller, not larger than Montreal canoes. The abstracts of fur-traders' licenses mentioned on page 102 were made from the originals in Ottawa, not in Quebec, and were the result of a piece of co-operative research conducted by Dr. Wayne Stevens for several western historical agencies.

Greater attention on the part of the publishers to the cardinal rules of bookmaking would have been more appropriate for a volume that in substance, if not in physical form, is so satisfying. They seem to be unaware of the great strides that have been made in the art of bookmaking during the past twenty years. Thus the best modern practice calls for the placing of half titles, copyright notices, and similar matter high on the page, not in or below the center; skillful printers use many devices in the selection and arrangement of type to
make attractive, rather than commonplace, a title page, a table of contents, or a list of illustrations. One outstanding sin against the recognized practices of the skilled bookmaker is the fact that the forms are printed and folded against the grain of the paper. In addition, the illustrations are badly placed, in most cases being centered or lined up with the bottom, instead of the top, of the page opposite; in one case an illustration faces the short half page at the end of a chapter (p. 60); and facing pages vary in length as much as a half inch.

Grace Lee Nute

Minneapolis Historical Society
St. Paul


The soundness of the late Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis regarding the part played by the frontier in American life is proved to no slight extent through its almost complete acceptance by all classes of thinkers. Here, in Mr. Edwards' list of commentators on the Turner idea, are not only historians, but politicians, statesmen, philosophers, economists, religious leaders, geographers, professors of literature, foreign and domestic authors, journalists, and a host of others. Now and again a dissenting voice is detected, especially that of Mr. Benjamin F. Wright, Jr., but such writers have only had the effect of exciting many others to come to the support of the thesis.

The author's plan has been to list the commentators alphabetically. For every work cited he gives full bibliographical information and calls attention to chapters having special bearing on the topic of the frontier. He comments, sometimes at length, on the author's peculiar contribution to the subject; and, finally, he lists the outstanding reviews of the work that may be consulted.

In general it may be said that Mr. Edwards' comments are terse, pointed, and impersonal. There are many quotations, especially such as give the author's attitude in brief compass. The work can be used
both for its own presentation of facts and opinions and as a guide to
the literature of the whole subject.

G. L. N.

Ideas in Motion. By DIXON RYAN FOX. (New York and London,
$1.25.)

It has recently been well said that "of all things perceptible to him
[the historian] there is not one which he might not conceivably use as
evidence on some question, if he came to it with the right question in
mind," but that, until then, it is "merely perceived fact, historically
dumb." ¹ Contemporary historiography is marked by the enlarge­
ment of the scope of this historical inquisitiveness, and by the insistence
within each department that the answers must make some kind of in­
telligible pattern, if they are to be worth repeating at all. Dr. Fox's
stimulating essays are concerned with one particular aspect of this
development, the inclusion in history of "social" history and the
formulation of hypotheses that shall serve to organize the facts of
social history.

The essay which cuts deepest is the third one, entitled "A Syn­
thetic Principle in American Social History," and it might perhaps
with advantage have been placed first. Dr. Fox postulates the in­
adequacy of either political history or of political history flanked by
other specialized histories, among which social history is included as a
specialization in a miscellany of curiosities; and he asks for general
history and general history with a co-ordinating principle. To this
end he proposes, as a working hypothesis, the study of social history
as a process of differentiation of function, modified by a march of
civilization through space as well as time, from Europe to America,
from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific, and by the cultural influ­
ence of what are commonly regarded as disturbances to the march of
civilization — the march of armies — modifications which he deals
with in the essays on "Civilization in Transit" and "Culture in
Knapsacks." To this hypothesis, so modified, he adds in the essay
on "Refuse Ideas and Their Disposal" a subsidiary thesis that the
rejected hypotheses of the learned become the superstitions of the un­

¹ R. G. Collingwood, The Historical Imagination: An Inaugural Lec­
lettered, and that here also there is a space element as well as a time element to be taken into account.

Dr. Fox has been a leader in the writing of social history, and these "illustrations," as he calls them, "of certain approaches to American history which apparently have been neglected" are very suggestive and will be very useful, for social history has still far to travel. Dr. Fox himself points out that it is apt, without necessarily resigning in theory its ideal of general history, to limit itself in practice to the exploration of material neglected by other named varieties of history; and in this there is a double danger, for exploration may became mere exploitation and may result in the practice of that vice of our contemporary academic system, the writing of books for ulterior motives; or, if social history escapes this degradation, it may still suffer from the fact that the study of that which has hitherto been left out may not in itself be a logical basis of organization. But there is also a graver difficulty. If the synthetic principle, which Dr. Fox so rightly insists upon and does so much to provide, is still so often to seek, and if much of the social history which is still written is little better than the work of the lab. boy who dusts things and mixes them up differently, it is largely because the social historian is not regularly required to have that technical knowledge now expected in his elders. If the hitherto neglected facts will not make an intelligible pattern, if they will not, in truth, become history, until the right question is put to them, that right question will not be formulated until the social historian knows as much about cabinetmaking, or ironmongery, or stock-raising as the constitutional historian is expected to know about diplomacy. When he does, he can write a history of barbed wire as exciting and as neat as the satisfactory explanation of the development of a diplomatic crisis or the fall of a cabinet.

H. HALE BELLOT

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
LONDON, ENGLAND

Pratt, the Red Man's Moses. By Elaine Goodale Eastman.
(Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1935. 285 p. Illustrations. $3.00.)

This book is at once the vivid biography of General Richard Henry Pratt (1840–1924), who was the founder of the Carlisle Indian School in 1879, and the able and sympathetic setting forth of his
theories and experiments in the education and assimilation of the American Indian. The book is timely, in that Pratt's conviction—
that the Indian was fit to be and ought speedily to be assimilated—is widely at variance with that of the present administration of Indian affairs. And the blunt, positive, and outspoken character of the general makes his story lively reading.

As is natural and proper, Mrs. Eastman has much to say of the Sioux, and the work of various missionaries and schools and projects in the Northwest. She tells us in some detail of the motives and achievements of the first Sioux homesteaders, and the reverberations of the Minnesota massacre and other historical events of that section are heard and felt in her book. The author is well qualified for her work, having had to do with Indians since 1883, having married one and mothered another, and having also taught in Carlisle. Her former books on Indian subjects are well known. She has not only told her story well, but has added notes, a book list, and an index.

The biography of General Pratt and the authoritative account of his educational undertakings is one more noteworthy title on the list of the University of Oklahoma Press. Oklahoma was the proving ground of Pratt's theories, and the place where most of the Indians subjected to them have been congregated. It is therefore proper and desirable that an Oklahoma press should publish Pratt's biography. Though Pratt was perhaps overconfident in his faith in immediate assimilation of the Indian, he has many pregnant things to say of the various systems tried out in the past. And the devotion of those who followed him proves that his ideas were of great merit. This is a scholarly, competent, and very readable book. Everyone interested in the West, in the Indian problem, or in the United States army should consult it.

STANLEY VESTAL

University of Oklahoma
Norman

Local Government and Finance in Minnesota. By William Anderson, professor of political science, University of Minnesota. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1935. xii, 355 p. $3.00.)

There are many contributions to political science and the practice of government which are of lasting value. A few of these are deep
in historical structure, carrying a theme through the ages and noting changing phases in the several periods of time. Others are of a general theoretical type useful in interpreting principles without connotating a practical application. And, most important of all are the very rare, daring, and scholarly treatises which relate historical antecedents to the present and apply the repercussions of broad theory and practice to a particular area. Of all types, the latter is the most useful and difficult of attainment. Only a true and mature scholar who combines a deep understanding of the time factor with an instinctive sense of reality and present movement can hope for results.

This book by Professor Anderson is in the last category. It is of great value to Minnesota because it relates itself to this area. But more than this, and in combining the elements of lasting value, it brings forth in bold relief a statement of theories that are of general concern in all regions and in all nations where local governments are changing because of combinations of economic and social forces which are more or less alike in their effect. Here we see our foremost authority on units of government restating his theories and demonstrating a status quo and a rationalization for the future.

At the outset, in part 1, are the statements of the structure and legal status of local governments, of governmental organization and personnel. This section is followed by a discussion of the complicated subject of local government finance, with the known insufficiencies of local units to attend alone to their own needs and the resulting necessity for reliance upon the state and, to an increasing degree, the nation for grants. Surely the problems of expenditures and expenditure control, of debts and of aids, are terrific in their importance and startling in their complications when viewed along with the historical structures of local, state, and federal relationships which have been more or less compartmentalized under our constitutional theories and administrative practices. Out of this mass of difficulties, Professor Anderson sees a picture which is approaching clarity in his hopeful eyes, but which is still confusing to legislators and other officials and to the citizenry alike.

The third part, beginning with a statement covering the range of local services, concerns functions of government with separate chapters relating to education, health and welfare activities, police, courts and law enforcement, highways, roads, and streets. Here also is an
analysis of the Twin City metropolitan area, and a concluding summary upon the outlook for local government.

Professor Anderson makes no plea for or against further expansion of local government; nor does he view local government as a problem alone for the local area. The important concern for individuals who must live in what are called local areas and for civilization itself is an assurance of the adequacy of those services which are essential to life and happiness. We already have authority for usefulness through government and for the application of services which are necessary and proper. But there is need for understanding, for effectiveness, and for an administration which will bring to the people in contemporary society the conveniences of life which can best be attained through government. This will probably call for a rearrangement of governmental structure with recognition of the direct responsibilities of the state. New services may be established in local governments; others will tend to be drawn away and given to the state. According to Professor Anderson:

This centralizing tendency is perhaps in part inevitable, but much of it is undoubtedly due to the ineffectiveness of the local units and to their inability to support the standard of service required by the people. Local public officials who fail to see this, and who insist upon retaining weak and inefficient local units in the face of state centralization, may find the ground cut out from under them.

Here is a practical consideration which is neither defended nor denounced.

But local self-government must be preserved. To this end, there should be a reconstruction of the local government system.

With enlarged local areas, more integrated and responsible forms of local organization, and better-trained staffs of full-time, paid local servants, a new type of local self-government is coming into existence. Political resistance, stronger in the rural areas than in the cities, is causing some delay, but the main outlines of the new system are already visible. With competence restored to the local units through enlargement, reorganization, and improved personnel, the rush of functions up to state and national capitals will be checked, and the enlarged local units, because of their increased ability and effectiveness, will not require constant supervision from the center. The price to be paid for the restoration of local self-government is the improvement of the system of local rule. The price is not a large one, but both the legislature and the local voters need to make up their minds to pay it.
The whole volume breathes a philosophy and points the way; and it analyzes the particular situations and also builds the facts which help toward understanding. If the words and pictures of Professor Anderson can be absorbed and practiced by the few persons in government who may happen to rise to the plane of statesmanship, there is every reason for faith in the future.

Morris B. Lambie

Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts


For once an account of the folk songs of French Canada has been written by a master of the subject in such fashion that all can understand it. The astute reader will not be misled by the brevity of the booklet nor by the simplicity of its language. It represents research of some twenty years by a person especially qualified to pick up in out-of-the-way spots in the province of Quebec the vestiges of its folk songs.

He comes to the conclusion that nineteen out of twenty Quebec songs were introduced into Canada by the immigrants of the seventeenth century. The entire body of songs, he concludes, may be divided into three categories—the genuine folk songs of old France, those introduced since 1680 and composed or transmitted mostly by way of writing, and the songs composed by French-Canadians.

The first group, the author decides, were not of the troubadour tradition, for troubadour songs were written on parchment for the use of the nobility. Moreover, the composition of troubadour songs ended with the fourteenth century, whereas the folk songs of Quebec are, in many instances, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and never were written. Rather, these folk songs, sung by habitants in Quebec and by voyageurs and some others in the United States, were of the jongleur tradition. They were composed by Loire River bards, and were consequently genuine French products unaffected by Latin influences.
The introductory remarks are worth very careful study, for they upset many current theories relative to folk songs, especially the origin and spread of French songs. Nearly two-thirds of the booklet is devoted to airs, words, and translations of typical songs. Here appear several of the Minnesota canoemen’s songs—"A la claire fontaine," "Le retour du soldat," "La rose blanche," and "Qui n'a pas d'amour"—all known to have been used in fur-trade days by men paddling birch-bark canoes.

On the last two pages appears an excellent bibliography of French-Canadian folk songs.

G. L. N.
Miss Bertha L. Heilbron ("Making a Motion Picture in 1848") is the assistant editor of this magazine. In 1932 she edited for the Minnesota Historical Society a volume of the diary and sketches of Frank B. Mayer, which appeared under the title *With Pen and Pencil on the Frontier in 1851*. Dr. George M. Stephenson ("The John Lind Papers") has written a half dozen books, including *John Lind of Minnesota*, *the Religious Aspects of Swedish Immigration*, and *a History of American Immigration*, and he is well known to readers of this magazine both as a reviewer and as a contributor of articles. Mr. Hjalmar R. Høland ("Concerning the Kensington Rune Stone") lives at Ephraim, Wisconsin. His book on *The Kensington Stone* was published in 1932. Dr. Charles M. Gates served as acting curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society in 1934—35; more recently he has held a position in the National Park Service; and next year he will be an instructor of history in the University of Washington. Readers will recall his article on "The Lac qui Parle Indian Mission" in the June, 1935, issue of the present magazine. Most of the writers of book reviews in this issue are well known to readers of *MINNESOTA HISTORY*. Dr. William Anderson is professor of political science in the University of Minnesota. Professor Morris B. Lambie, who reviews Mr. Anderson's latest book, was for many years the executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities. He left both that position and his professorship in political science at the University of Minnesota in 1935 to accept a position on the faculty of Harvard University. Professor H. Hale Bellot holds the chair of American history in the University of London. His inaugural lecture, delivered in 1931, was a searching analysis of *The Study of American History*. "Stanley Vestal" is the pen name of Professor Walter S. Campbell of the University of Oklahoma. Among his many books may be mentioned *Kit Carson, the Happy Warrior of the Old West* (1928) and *Sitting Bull* (1932). Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society, spent the year 1934—35 in England and
France as a fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

A WPA project of rather large proportions recently completed under the supervision of the society is the indexing of the names of Minnesotans listed in the rosters published in the first volume of *Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars* (St. Paul, 1890). The index includes in a single alphabetical file the names of Minnesotans who served the nation and the state during the conflicts of the early sixties, with references to pages in the printed volume where their service records can be found. The completed list reveals that more than twenty-four thousand individual Minnesotans saw active service during the Civil and Indian wars. The figure given by Dr. Folwell in the second volume of his *History of Minnesota* is slightly under twenty-two thousand.

The course of the old Red River trails is being traced for the society by a WPA worker who is an expert draftsman. He has completed nearly seventy plats, on a scale of two inches to the mile, of townships crossed by the trails. His work will make available an accurate map of these interesting early trails, over which passed an extensive and profitable trade between the Canadian Red River settlements and St. Paul.

Three miniature models, showing the Sandy Lake fur-trading post in summer, the Leech Lake post in winter, and the burning of the steamboat “Galena,” have been completed by WPA artists and are now on display in the society’s museum. The exhibits are arranged in specially constructed cases built by WPA assistants. Another miniature group, showing the Sioux Indian village of Kaposia, also is ready for exhibition. Groups depicting a Chippewa Indian village and the race of the steamboats “Itasca” and “Grey Eagle” on the Mississippi are being prepared. Another larger model showing Fort Snelling as it appeared about 1850 is nearing completion.

Tentative plans have been made for a one-day summer historical tour and convention under the society’s auspices to be held late in June. The plan is to visit Stillwater, Marine, and Taylor’s Falls and to stress the history of the St. Croix Valley. Detailed announcements will be sent later to members of the society.
Twenty-six additions were made to the active membership of the society during the first three months of 1936. They include one life member, Leo E. Owens of St. Paul; one sustaining member, Harold E. Wade of Fairmont; and the following annual members: George P. Case of Minneapolis; James J. Craig of Minneapolis; Karl F. Dreher of St. Paul; Albert H. Enersen of Marshall; Willard C. Fuller of St. Paul; Laura Furness of St. Paul; William J. Garvey of St. Paul; A. B. Gislason of New Ulm; Dr. Oscar J. Johnson of St. Peter; Theodore A. Kenning of Minneapolis; Petra Kollin of Echo; Othmar F. Landkamer of Minneapolis; Emil Leicht of Winona; Paul J. Lovick of Minneapolis; Davis Merwin of Minneapolis; Henry Z. Mitchell of Bemidji; Frederick E. Murphy of Minneapolis; Charles N. Pace of St. Paul; L. E. Potter of Springfield; Florence Schwieger of Sleepy Eye; Edward R. Sheire of Fairfax; Lloyd M. Short of Minneapolis; John E. Woolsey of Minneapolis; and Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich of Minneapolis.

The General Henry Hastings Sibley chapter of St. Paul of the Daughters of the American Revolution has become an institutional member of the society.

The society lost five members by death during the past three months: Edward W. Davies of Pipestone, January 30; Elbert A. Young of St. Paul, February 1; Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, February 2; William H. Lightner of St. Paul, March 11; and John Talman of Gold Beach, Oregon, March 27.

In memory of Mrs. J. T. Morris, a former member of the executive council of the society, the Old Trails chapter of Minneapolis of the Daughters of the American Revolution has launched a project for the purchase of books relating to American colonial history to be added to the society’s library.

The society’s executive council held its regular spring meeting on April 13 in the office of the superintendent, with the president, Mr. Edward C. Gale, presiding. The program included a paper on the newly acquired collection of John Lind Papers, by Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota; a discussion by Dr. Nute of the film method of reproducing manuscripts and a demonstration of the society’s equipment in this field by Mr. Robert Beveridge;
and a talk by Mr. Ira C. Oehler on the possibilities in manuscript collecting that have been disclosed through the activities of the recently organized manuscript committee. Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was elected to membership in the executive council.

Several excellent additions to the society's library have been made in recent months as a consequence of the generosity of Colonel Haydn S. Cole of St. Paul, who presented a number of copies of his privately printed *Haydn Samuel Cole and His Ancestry* with the understanding that the society might use them in facilitating exchanges with other libraries throughout the country. As this beautifully edited and printed book was issued in a very limited edition, these exchange copies have proved of high value to the society.

The list of books included in the "Minnesota Book Shelf, 1934–1935," presented by Miss Fawcett before a meeting of the Minnesota Library Association on October 10, 1935, was published in the issue of *Library Notes and News* for October-December.

Mr. Blegen addressed a group of former residents of Goodhue County, meeting in Minneapolis, on January 27, taking as his subject "Preserving Minnesota's Past," and he spoke on "Little Discoveries in a Great Past" at Hamline University on March 30. Miss Nute presented a talk on "Local Records and Their Preservation" before the League of Women Voters of St. Paul on January 16; she described her experiences as a Guggenheim fellow abroad over radio station WTCN on January 23, for the American Association of University Women of Minneapolis on January 27, and before the Brotherhood of Faith Lutheran Church of St. Paul on February 13; she spoke on "Pioneer Women" at a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society at Stillwater on January 29; she presented surveys of the explorations of Radisson and Groseilliers at the Cosmopolitan and the Business and Professional Women's clubs of St. Paul on March 4 and 26; and she explained the nature of "County Historical Work" at a meeting of the Pope County Historical Society at Glenwood on March 5. Among the subjects of talks and addresses given recently by Mr. Babcock were "Hunting History in Minnesota," before a girls' club of the St. Paul Y.W.C.A. on January 21, "The Need for the Study of
Archaeology in the State” before the Minnesota Archaeological Society meeting in Minneapolis on February 12, “The Fascination of Minnesota History” at St. Paul Central High School on March 13, and an “Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History” before a meeting of the Douglas County Historical Society in Alexandria on March 18. Mr. Larsen spoke on the “Development of Transportation in Minnesota” before the St. Mark’s Study Club of St. Paul on January 10, and he described the work of the historical society in the preservation of materials relating to the Scandinavian elements to a group of Norwegian Lutheran ministers in Minneapolis on January 20.

Mr. Fred W. Johnson, president of the Brown County Historical Society, is the author of an interesting article in the Brown County Journal of New Ulm for January 3, discussing Judge Haycraft’s discovery of a “Typewritten Letter of 1846” as reported in the December issue of the present magazine.

Accessions

Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, Sherman Hall, Bishop Baraga, and William H. Brockway are among the writers of some eighty letters relating to Indian missions in the Minnesota country during the period from 1846 to 1855, photostatic copies of which have been made for the society from the originals in the Indian office at Washington. The Winnebago school at Long Prairie is the subject of some of the letters. Another item copied is a joint report on the fur trade of the region between the Great Lakes and the Missouri River, drawn up by Ramsay Crooks and Robert Stuart for John Jacob Astor in January, 1818. Recent calendar cards received for materials preserved in the archives of the Indian office call attention to material on the careers of a number of interesting Minnesota frontier characters, including John Tanner, captive among the Indians; Alvan Coe, a missionary; Joseph Snelling, the son of the well-known commandant for whom Fort Snelling is named; Bela Chapman and Benjamin F. Baker, fur traders; and Samuel C. Stambaugh, a sutler at Fort Snelling. The newly acquired cards cover the letter books kept by the superintendent of the Indian trade from 1807 to 1817, and the letters received by the Michigan superintendency from 1828 to 1835.
Miss Laura Furness of St. Paul has added to the papers of her grandfather, Governor Alexander Ramsey, several hundred bills and receipts that reflect his services as clerk of the Pennsylvania house in 1841 and as chairman of the Whig state committee in the same state in 1848, and his personal expenditures from 1843 to 1845.

Commissions of George W. Armstrong as commissary general and treasurer of Minnesota Territory in 1856 and 1857 are among sixteen items of family papers that have been presented by his son, Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Paul. Eight items from the papers of Pennock Pusey, covering the period from 1856 to 1869 and including receipts for partial payment of shares in the St. Paul Bridge Company, also are the gift of Dr. Armstrong.

A total of twenty-two letters, written between 1857 and 1861 from Minnesota by Chandler B. Adams and published over his pseudonym of “Beta” in the Massachusetts Ploughman, have now been located in the file of that paper in the Boston Public Library (see ante, p. 97). Copies of the entire series have been made for the society. A number of other newspaper files for the years from 1854 to 1861 in this and the Congregational and Massachusetts State libraries in Boston have been examined in a search for items of Minnesota interest. As a result articles have been located, and in some instances copied, relating to such subjects as the railroad excursion of 1854, early denominational colleges, the climate, and a Mormon colony near Otter Tail Lake.

Material on real-estate holdings in St. Paul from 1855 to 1929 is to be found in the papers of William F. Mason and members of his family, which have been received from the First Trust Company of St. Paul. Deeds, mortgages, leases, tax receipts, and account books make up the bulk of the collection. It includes also the diaries kept by Mason’s daughter, Rachel C. Mason, in 1899 and from 1922 to 1930.

Fifty-six letters written from Minnesota between 1865 and 1873 by Leonard W. Dibble, who had lived earlier at Danbury, Connecticut, have been presented by Mrs. Elaine G. Eastman of Northampton, Massachusetts. Many southern Minnesota communities are described by the writer, who traveled extensively in that section of the state. He was engaged at various times as an insurance agent,
a worker in a sorghum mill at Swan Lake, deputy sheriff at Le Sueur, and a cattle trader in the Red River Valley.

Two volumes of parish records and miscellaneous papers of the Church of the Holy Cross at Dundas for the period from 1865 to 1886 have been added to the archives of the Minnesota diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church through the courtesy of Dr. Francis L. Palmer of St. Paul. A record of baptisms, marriages, and burials performed by the Reverend Charles C. Rollett from 1917 to 1929 at Fergus Falls, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other places in Minnesota, and sixteen autographs of Episcopal bishops are other recent additions to these archives.

Two letters written by Ignatius Donnelly in 1874 in reference to his candidacy for the United States Senate are among some forty items that have been added to the papers of Luther C. Baxter by his daughter, Miss Bertha Baxter of Minneapolis (see ante, 14:100). Most of the other materials comprising the gift relate to Baxter's command of Minnesota units in the Civil War.

A volume of minutes of meetings from 1870 to 1902 of the Second Congregational Society of Minneapolis, which conducted the business of the Second Congregational Church, has been presented by the Park Avenue Congregational Church. During the first year covered by these records the organization was known as the Vine Street Society. A volume of minutes of meetings of the board of trustees of the Second Congregational Society and a list of members are included in the gift.

A series of small diaries, kept by William Cross in Martin County from 1881 to 1916, is the gift of his daughter, Miss Ada Cross of Fairmont. The diaries are of special value for the entries relating to agriculture and farming operations, but they contain information also about social life and climatic conditions.

A diary kept at Winona from 1889 to 1892 and an autobiographical sketch by James H. Bell are among eight items of family papers that have been photographed for the society through the courtesy of his son, Mr. James H. Bell of St. Paul.

Eight notebooks kept by the Reverend Ole Nilsen, Norwegian Lutheran pastor, between 1898 and 1933 have been added by his
daughter, Miss Frida Nilsen, to the series of similar volumes previously presented (see ante, 16:471). The gift also includes some items of correspondence from fellow pastors and a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Bydgelagens Fællesråad, the central council of the Norwegian-American lag.

Of primary importance and value for the study of the progressive movement in Minnesota from 1907 to 1912 are the papers of James Manahan, which have been presented by his daughter, Miss Kathryn Manahan of St. Paul. A large group of letters in this collection relates to the activities of the Minnesota committee of the Progressive party in the campaign of 1912. In that year Manahan, a prominent St. Paul lawyer and third-party leader, was elected Congressman at large from Minnesota on the progressive Republican ticket. Among Manahan's correspondents were Moses E. Clapp, Lynn Haines, William S. Pattee, and Pierce Butler. The collection, which fills seven filing boxes, includes, in addition to letters relating to Minnesota and national politics, the texts of some of Manahan's speeches, several scrapbooks of clippings relating to his career, a few legal papers, and personal papers for the period from 1884 to 1902.

A letter written by August L. Larpenteur on September 10, 1913, when he was ninety-one years of age, in which he refers to the seventieth anniversary of his arrival in St. Paul on September 15, has been presented by the librarian of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, to whom it was addressed.

Biographical sketches of twenty-one deceased members of the Hennepin County Bar Association have been presented by that organization. The lawyers represented are Clyde F. Bort, Albert C. Cobb, Fred B. Dodge, Charles B. Elliott, James Fleming, Arja D. Evans, Charles D. Gould, Charles H. Halpern, Edward F. Hilton, Alice C. Kercher, Thomas B. Kilbride, Axel Newdahl, Frank M. Nye, Ezra J. Grover, Ray E. Plankerton, Dan E. Richter, Chelsea J. Rockwood, Thomas D. Schall, John Van Derlip, Clyde R. White, and Margaret A. Young.

The Diaries and Sketches in America, 1762–1780 of a lieutenant-general in the British royal engineers, Archibald Robertson, are contained in a beautifully printed and handsomely bound volume recently
received from the New York Public Library, which published the book in 1930 (300 p.). The fact that the diary covers the period of the American Revolution adds to its significance as a historical document. More than sixty plates, most of which reproduce Robertson’s paintings and sketches of American scenes and cities, are included in the volume.

The Constitution of the Kandiyohi Town Site Company is the title of an unusual pamphlet presented by Mrs. John H. Law of Sauk Center. The company was organized in 1856 for the “purpose of establishing several town sites” in the region now known as Kandiyohi County. One of the organizers was Mrs. Law’s grandfather, Edwin Whitefield, who, with a number of other town-site promoters, explored the Kandiyohi lakes region during the summer of 1856. With the pamphlet, Mrs. Law presented a certificate, made out in favor of C. Hoag, for “one Share in the Towns of Kandi & Yohi.”

Eight rare pamphlets, several of which are of Northwest interest, have been received from Mrs. Lindsay Denison of Great Neck, New York. A review of the Industries of St. Paul, published in 1886, stresses the city’s importance as a metropolitan center and includes sections on transportation, newspapers, winter carnivals, and the state fair (168 p.). Brief accounts of summer resorts in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin are to be found in a Tourists’ Guide to the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the Golden Northwest issued in 1879 by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway (141 p.). The same railroad is responsible for the publication in 1883 of an illustrated Reconnaissance of the Golden Northwest (103 p.). Included are items on the Mississippi and cities on its banks, Minnesota lakes and rivers, climate, the milling industry, and several southern Minnesota communities. Another booklet in the collection deals with the trade and industries of Duluth in 1886.

A recent addition to the society’s collection of books about American travel is a volume entitled the American Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson; Being the History of What They Saw and Did in the United States, Canada and Cuba (New York, 1872), which is made up of pictures by an English cartoonist, “Toby.” American customs are frequently satirized by the artist, whose itinerary included
New York, West Point, the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Utica, Niagara Falls, Quebec, Lake Champlain, and Boston.

A silver ring bearing the name of Little Crow, which is said to have been presented to the Sioux chief while he was on an official visit to Washington, is the gift of Mrs. Leavitt Corning of St. Paul. Mrs. Ann D. Lloyd of Gazelle, California, has presented a string of shell wampum used by an Indian in the seventies to pay toll on a ferry running between La Crosse and La Crescent.

Among the costumes and accessories recently added to the society's collection are a gown of green and white plaid silk worn about 1850, shawls of black silk and of flowered barege, and dresses and lingerie dating from the early years of the present century, presented by Mrs. L. P. Ordway of St. Paul; and a shawl of camel's hair, from Mrs. Martha A. Bronson of Merrifield. Mrs. Charles Bechhoefer of St. Paul has presented two parasols dating from the nineties.

An old razor, hand-forged from a file, has been presented by Mr. James K. Ogden of Minneapolis. A collection of carpenter's tools used by the grandfather of the donor is the gift of Mr. G. F. Varner of St. Paul. He has also presented a portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ayer, the wife of a well-known Minnesota missionary.

An interesting addition to the society's picture collection is an album containing more than seventy photographs depicting the activities of the Nushka Club during the ice carnivals of the late eighties in St. Paul—the gift of Mr. J. B. Hewitt of St. Paul, in the name of Wade H. Yardley. Other groups of pictures received recently include photographs of members of Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American War, presented by members of the company; fourteen photographs showing characters and scenes in a pageant staged at Glencoe for the state historical convention of 1935, from Mr. Orlando Simons of Glencoe; and a number of pictures of steamboats, presented by Mr. Roland G. Eckley of St. Paul.
NEWS AND COMMENT

There appears always to be room in the field of American history for the publication of original documents, for source records, well edited, naturally have a permanent interest and value. A notable recent publication of special significance for early American history is a two-volume compilation of *Royal Instructions to British Colonial Governors, 1670-1776*, collated and edited by Professor Leonard W. Labaree and issued for the American Historical Association (New York, 1935). British colonial policy as set forth in instructions of the crown to royal governors during a period of more than a century ranges over such important subjects as currency, commerce, industry, agriculture, land, group settlements, Indian affairs, justice, forts and frontier defense, and even the "peltry trade." A good index, in which one occasionally notes a western name such as "Missilimakinac," serves as an excellent topical guide to the entire compilation.

A "Historical Statement" about the national archives is presented in the opening pages of the *First Annual Report* of the national archivist of the United States (1936. 60 p.). A detailed description of the National Archives Building and some excellent views of the structure are other interesting features of the pamphlet.

"A Brief Sketch of the Mandan Indians" by Kenneth Crawford is the leading article in the March issue of the *Minnesota Archaeologist*. The writer deals for the most part with the excavation of Mandan village sites in North Dakota.

A short biography of Jonathan Carver, explorer, trader, and the author of a well-known book of travel about the upper Mississippi Valley during the British period, appears in a genealogical work compiled by Clifford N. Carver and published under the title *The Carver Family of New England: Robert Carver of Marshfield and His Descendants* (1935. 204 p.).

The issue for March 23 of *Lincoln Lore*, a weekly publication of the Lincoln National Life Foundation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the authorship of Elizabeth
Keckley's *Behind the Scenes* (see ante, p. 107). Most of the evidence here presented is based upon an "undated clipping from a Minneapolis paper presumably about the year 1905," in which is presented the story of an interview with Mrs. Keckley "when she was eighty years old" as reported by Smith D. Fry, a newspaper correspondent. "She relates how two newspaper men in New York interviewed her in 1868 and had her tell the story of her White House days," which was later published in the volume under discussion. Additional evidence is presented to indicate that one Hamilton Busbey "had been the ghost writer, that he obtained the story from Elizabeth Keckley, had gone over the letters quoted in the book, and had compiled it, and had published it in her name." Through an examination of files of Minneapolis papers in the collection of the Minnesota Historical Society, the newspaper item cited in *Lincoln Lore* has been located in the *Register* for July 6, 1901.

Mrs. Grace Flandrau is one of fifty authors who interpret canvases by Stanley Arthurs reproduced in a handsome volume recently published under the title *The American Historical Scene* (Philadelphia, 1935). The painting for which Mrs. Flandrau furnishes a compact and valuable explanatory text is the artist's depiction of the "Occupation of Little Rock" by the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry under Colonel C. C. Andrews. The original of this canvas, which is reproduced in color, hangs in the Minnesota Capitol.

The relations of James J. Hill and Donald A. Smith, who became Lord Strathcona, receive considerable attention in John Murray Gibbon's recent work entitled *Steel of Empire: The Romantic History of the Canadian Pacific, the Northwest Passage of Today* (Indianapolis, 1935. 423 p.). In a chapter entitled "Railways and Exploration" some attention is given to the trade between the Red River settlements and St. Paul and to the beginnings of steamboat transportation on the Red River. The oft-told story of the "Anson Northrup" as repeated here is accompanied by some interesting quotations from contemporary sources. Even in the quoted matter, however, the name of this well-known boat is misspelled "Anson Northrup." Canadian annexation and the Riel rebellion of 1870 are discussed in a chapter on the "Red River Expedition." Hill figures first in a chapter on "Government Construction." "The larger volume of
immigration came into Manitoba by way of St. Paul,” writes Mr. Gibbon, “and here Donald Smith found a useful ally in James J. Hill, whose business involved frequent visits to the growing town of Winnipeg.” The story of the development of two transcontinental railroads under the leadership of these men is unfolded by the author, who seems to accord chance a considerable role in the railway development of the Northwest. Early in 1877, he relates, Smith introduced Hill to George Stephen in Montreal, “and in September, Stephen visited St. Paul with R. B. Angus. . . . The story goes that these two were on a trip to Chicago, and having some time on their hands tossed a coin as to whether they should go to St. Paul or St. Louis. St. Paul won the toss, with the result that an understanding was reached which ultimately resulted in the foundation of two notable railways, the Great Northern in the United States and the Canadian Pacific as a privately owned and operated railway in Canada.” Such stories have an interesting flavor, but students will question the assumption that northwestern railway history would have been much different even if St. Paul had not won the alleged toss.

Some of Jay Cooke’s Minnesota business connections are touched upon by James E. Pollard in his recent volume entitled The Journal of Jay Cooke or the Gibraltar Records, 1865–1905 (Columbus, Ohio, 1935. 359 p.). In June of 1868 Cooke left his summer home at Gibraltar “to see the property which had been bought for him in Minnesota and to judge for himself the prospects of the region around Duluth,” writes Mr. Pollard. “Cooke was so impressed that he took over the financing of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad” and “proceeded to market its securities in this country and in Europe. . . . He also invested in more real estate in Minnesota, especially in Duluth, and in connection with the Lake Superior and Mississippi he and his partners organized the Western Land Association to promote the sale of land at Duluth and other town sites along the right of way.”

Many topics of interest to students of the history of Minnesota and the Northwest are included in the List of Doctoral Dissertations Now in Progress at the Chief American Universities issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in December, 1935. A number of these topics, however, appeared in earlier numbers of the List and were mentioned in previous issues of this magazine (see ante, 16:222).

A chapter entitled "Minnesota Foundations (1857-1919)" is included in a doctoral dissertation by Sister Mary Regina Baska, which has been published under the title "The Benedictine Congregation of Saint Scholastica: Its Foundation and Development (1852-1930)" by the Catholic University of America as volume 20 of its Studies in American Church History (1935. 154 p.). The Minnesota chapter is made up of sections dealing with the community of Benedictine nuns that was established at St. Cloud in 1857 and that later was removed to St. Joseph, with a group of "nuns who left Minnesota in 1863 to begin a foundation in Kansas," and with similar groups at Duluth and Crookston. The work of the Benedictine sisters in establishing and conducting schools and hospitals is stressed in this study, which is based largely upon archival and other manuscript sources and upon rare printed sources.
A valuable historical survey of *American Conservation in Picture and in Story* has been compiled and edited by Ovid Butler and published by the American Forestry Association (Washington, 1935, 144 p.). Of special interest are chapters on the “Story of Lumbering,” on the “Dawn of Conservation,” on national and state forests, on the “War against Forest Fires,” on national and state parks, on the conservation of game and fish, on the growth of education in forestry, and on “Indian Forests.” In a chapter on the “Growth of State Forestry,” reference is made to the organization in 1876 of the “Minnesota State Forestry Association—the first State forestry association in the country” (p. 58). Itasca State Park is listed among the earliest state parks established in the entire country. A beautiful view of Lake Itasca appears as an illustration (p. 77). Some attention is given to the Red Lake Indian Forest, and a sawmill on the reservation is described as “one of two which the Indians themselves have operated” (p. 105). A list of “Selected Reading References” appears in the volume, but unfortunately it lacks an index.

The student of the medical history of the northwestern states will find several articles of special interest in the *Journal Lancet* for February 1. In a general account of the “Development of Medicine in the Northwest” are noted the beginnings of medical practice at St. Paul and St. Anthony in the fifties, the foundations of medical education in Minnesota, and the organization of medicine in South and North Dakota. Dr. Julian F. DuBois contributes a review of the “History of Medical Licensure in Minnesota,” tracing his story back to a law passed by the territorial legislature of 1851. Brief biographical sketches of Dr. Thomas R. Potts, Dr. Joseph G. Millsbaugh, and Dr. Samuel B. McGlumphy, first presidents of the medical associations of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, appear in the issue. “Early State Requirements of the North Dakota State Board of Medical Examiners” are explained by Dr. G. M. Williamson, and Lawrence K. Fox is the author of an outline of the “Development of Legal Requirements for the Practice of Medicine in South Dakota.” A short “History of the Medical Association of Montana” is contributed by Dr. E. D. Hitchcock.

The years that John McLoughlin spent as a trader in the Canadian border region and northern Minnesota are briefly sketched as a back-
ground for his Pacific coast experiences in a biography recently published by Robert C. Johnson (Portland, Oregon, 1935). The title of the volume, *John McLoughlin: Patriarch of the Northwest*, reflects the emphasis that is placed upon the trader's place in the history of Oregon.

*Illinois Census Returns* for 1810, 1818, and 1820, recently published as volumes 24 and 26 of the *Illinois Historical Collections*, list the settlers in Illinois as found in the 1818 territorial and the 1820 state census schedules. These volumes, which have been carefully edited by Margaret Cross Norton with notes indicating all discrepancies between the names as written in the two censuses, as well as in the 1820 federal census, have an obvious value to the student of local history; they also might well contribute to general studies of settlement and population movements in the United States. The extant portion of the schedules for 1810—presumably those for Randolph County alone—and the schedules for 1818, which comprise the first of the two volumes, are preceded by an introduction giving a history of census taking in Illinois. In the schedules for 1818 and 1820 symbols preceding the names indicate whether or not they appear also in the other censuses. Each name has been numbered, to facilitate reference from the indexes, which add immeasurably to the usefulness of the volumes.

M. W. B.

Views of St. Paul, Red Wing, and Winona, reproduced from colored lithographs appearing in Andreas' *Atlas* of 1874, are among sixteen early prints of "Midwestern American Cities," copies of which appear in the *Bulletin* of the Chicago Historical Society for March. The reproductions accompany a brief note on two collections of prints of midwestern interest—one in the possession of the society, and the other owned by Mr. Charles B. Pike of Chicago. The pictures reproduced include two views of Chicago and one of Galena by Edwin Whitefield, an artist who is well-known in Minnesota for his paintings and drawings of local scenes of the fifties.

A volume of the *Civil War Letters of Colonel Hans Christian Heg*, edited by Theodore C. Blegen, has recently been brought out by the Norwegian-American Historical Association (Northfield, Minnesota, 1936. 260 p.). The book presents more than two hundred hitherto unpublished letters written by Colonel Heg, the leader of the
Fifteenth Wisconsin, the "Scandinavian regiment" of the Northwest, to his wife and children. The letters cover the period from January 16, 1862, to September 18, 1863, and carry the story of the regiment from its organization at Madison to the day before the battle of Chickamauga, in which Heg was killed. Island No. 10, Iuka, Perryville, and Murfreesboro figure largely in the narrative that the letters comprise. In an introductory essay Mr. Blegen sketches the career of Heg, which included a Norwegian boyhood, transatlantic migration, frontier experiences in Wisconsin, an overland trek to the gold fields of California, the ups and downs of a miner, a return to the Middle West, an upward climb in Wisconsin local and state politics, and finally the organization and leadership of a regiment of immigrant soldiers. One of the companies in Colonel Heg's regiment, it may be noted, was made up to a considerable extent of Minnesota men and was under the captaincy of Mons Grinager of Freeborn County.

The March issue of the Palimpsest is devoted to articles about Iowa in the two years from 1836 to 1838, when it, like the present area of Minnesota, was a part of Wisconsin Territory. Attention is called to the centennial of the creation of Wisconsin Territory in the opening article, which is contributed by J. A. Swisher; Ruth A. Gallaher discusses "Government in Iowa" during these years of its attachment to Wisconsin; and many phases of frontier life are touched upon by William J. Petersen in an article entitled "The Times in Review."

"In February, 1785, nineteen . . . hardy adventurers, each of whom had spent at least one winter in the pays d'en haut, formed themselves into a dining club, to which they gave the name of the industrious and persevering little animal who had been chiefly responsible for their fortunes — the beaver." Thus is described the origin of the Beaver Club, an organization of fur traders at Montreal, which is the subject of an interesting article by Clifford P. Wilson in the Beaver for March. Of the original members, writes Mr. Wilson, eight "were French speaking; three, all Frobishers, were Englishmen; two, Alexander Henry and Peter Pond, were from the States; and the other six were Scots." Names famous in the early history of Minnesota and the upper Northwest are mentioned in connection
with this story of the Beaver Club, which continued to hold meetings, marked by much feasting and drinking, until March, 1827. In the same issue of the Beaver, Mr. Fulmer Mood reproduces two broadsides on which are listed the names of "Shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company in 1673 and 1675." The earlier broadside was found in the British Museum by Mr. Mood, and the later one was discovered in the Public Record Office by Grace Lee Nute of the Minnesota Historical Society. Readers of this magazine will recall Mr. Mood's article on the "London Background of the Radisson Problem," published in the issue for December, 1935.

"Of outstanding importance in connection with the interpretation of our pre Confederation status" are the documents relating to the Hudson's Bay Company and Radisson and Groseilliers published by Miss Nute in the December issues of the Beaver and Minnesota History, according to J. T. Huggard, who discusses the legal aspects of these contributions under the title "Ante Confederation Conventions in Ruperts Land" in the March issue of the Manitoba Bar News. Mention is made also of Fulmer Mood's study of the "Radisson Problem" in the Minnesota publication.

A massive Bibliography of Canadiana: Being Items in the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, Relating to the Early History and Development of Canada has been issued under the editorship of Frances M. Staton and Marie Tremaine by the Toronto Public Library (1934. 828 p.). The 4,646 items listed, explains Miss Tremaine, "were chosen from the Reference collection of the Library to form a chronological record of the history of Canada from its discovery four hundred years ago until the Confederation of the provinces in 1867." Books included have been "selected and arranged regardless of place or date of publication to set forth the social, political and economic activities in our country from year to year in the terms of the times." A large number of items of Minnesota and Northwest interest are included in the list.

General Minnesota Items

During the summer of 1935 the centennial of the founding of the Lac qui Parle mission was appropriately celebrated by the Minnesota Historical Society and the people of the state (see ante, 16:231).
The event focused attention upon the story of the Protestant missions in Minnesota. The year 1936 marks the one-hundredth anniversaries of several additional events connected with mission history. In 1836 a *Sioux Spelling Book*, the first book printed in the Dakota language, was published; schools for Indian and mixed-blood children were opened by missionaries at Lake Harriet, in what is now the city of Minneapolis; and two missionaries from Switzerland, David Gavin and Samuel Dentan, arrived to minister to a band of Sioux living near the present site of Winona. The centennial of the discovery of the red pipestone quarries in southwestern Minnesota by George Catlin, the well-known artist of Indian scenes and portraits, should be celebrated during the summer of 1936. Lake Itasca, which was discovered in 1832 by Henry R. Schoolcraft — an event that was marked by a centennial celebration four years ago — will again be a center of centennial interest during the coming summer. In 1836 Joseph N. Nicollet, a French scientist and explorer, visited the headwaters of the Mississippi, where he spent several days tracing the "infant" stream to its "utmost source" and determining latitude and longitude. The information that he gathered he later incorporated in a report to the United States government and in a map which, according to Dr. Folwell, "determined all the subsequent cartography of an immense region." The portion of Minnesota that is located east of the Mississippi River experienced a change in civil administration in 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This section, which previously had been included in Michigan Territory, became part of Crawford County, Wisconsin. It may be noted incidentally that elaborate plans are being made in Wisconsin for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Wisconsin Territory. During 1936 will occur a bicentennial of Minnesota interest. In 1736, on an island in the Lake of the Woods, Indians murdered Jean Baptiste la Vérendrye, Father Aulneau, and nineteen voyageurs. They were members of a party of French trading explorers who had been occupying Fort St. Charles, on what is now the Northwest Angle of the lake, for about four years under the leadership of Jean Baptiste’s father, the Sieur de la Vérendrye.

The *Letters of Eliab Parker Mackintire of Boston, Written between 1845 & 1863, to Reverend William Salter of Burlington, Iowa*, which were originally published with an introduction and notes by
Philip D. Jordan in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library (see ante, 16: 111), have been issued as a separate (1936. 168 p.). Among the letters for 1862 are three that Mackintire wrote to his son-in-law, a Congregational missionary, during a summer visit to Minnesota. They are dated at St. Paul, Little Falls, and Anoka, and they include the writer's impressions not only of these places, but also of St. Cloud, Fort Ripley, and Crow Wing. The latter settlement he declared was "as perfect a specimen of Indian barbarism as one would wish to see." Mackintire found St. Paul "to be more of a place than I had supposed," and he predicted that "Better buildings, more business, and the location at the head of navigation must make it a great town." He was much interested by a "large train of half-breeds, with twenty to thirty-one ox carts . . . loaded with all sorts of goods" that he observed on a road near St. Cloud "bound to the Red River and Pembina." "The whole trade of this rich country must find its outlet at St. Cloud," he writes, "and that being just below the Sauk rapids on the Mississippi and the head of navigation above St. Anthony, is bound to be a great place."

A wealth of material of Minnesota and Northwest interest is to be found in volume 18 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies (New York, 1936). Sketches of two prominent explorers of the upper Northwest, Henry de Tonty of the French period and David Thompson of the British and American periods, are contributed by Louise Phelps Kellogg and T. C. Elliott. The career of Lawrence Taliaferro, Indian agent at Fort Snelling for twenty years after its establishment, is reviewed by Grace Lee Nute. Jane Grey Swisshelm, the well-known feminist and abolitionist, a volume of whose letters was published by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1934, is the subject of a sketch by Bertha-Monica Stearns. John O. Evjen contributes biographies of several outstanding figures in Norwegian-American life whose careers were at some point identified with Minnesota — Peer O. Strömme, journalist and author; Hans G. Stub, clergyman in Minneapolis and teacher at Robbinsdale; Georg Sverdrup, president of Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis; and Erik H. Tou, missionary. President Zachary Taylor's early military service at Fort Snelling is mentioned in the detailed review of his career by Wendell H. Stephenson. An account of another military
leader, Alfred H. Terry, who was in command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul and Fort Snelling, during much of the period from 1866 to 1886, is contributed by Robert Bruce. The notable service of James Wickes Taylor as American consul at Winnipeg from 1870 to 1893 is given recognition by Francis P. Weisenburger. Ernest L. Bogart is the author of a sketch of one of the leading figures in the railroad history of Minnesota, Alpheus B. Stickney of St. Paul; and E. Wilder Spaulding reviews the career of Charlemagne Tower, who helped to develop the iron resources of the Vermilion Range. Lester B. Shippee contributes biographies of two political leaders who represented Minnesota in Congress—Charles A. Towne of Duluth and James A. Tawney of Winona. Contributions to the history of education in Minnesota are to be found in C. A. Duniway's sketch of James W. Strong, president of Carleton College from 1870 to 1903, and in C. A. Browne's account of Roscoe W. Thatcher, a leader in agricultural education in the University of Minnesota from 1913 to 1921. Henry D. Thoreau's health-seeking journey to Minnesota, which formed the subject of an interesting article by John T. Flanagan in the March, 1935, issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY, is briefly noted in a biography by Raymond W. Adams and Henry Seidel Canby; and mention is made of services on Minnesota newspapers of Mortimer N. Thompson and Burt L. Taylor in reviews of their careers by Franklin J. Meine and Franklin P. Adams.

The glacial geology of a large portion of Minnesota is the subject of a study by William S. Cooper which has been published by the University of Minnesota Press under the title The History of the Upper Mississippi River in the Late Wisconsin and Postglacial Time (1935. 116 p.). The book is number 26 of the Bulletins of the Minnesota Geological Survey.

"It was not until the University's twenty-second year, in 1891, that, February 28, twelve girls founded the first women's society, the University Y.W.C.A.," according to an account of "Women's Organizations at Minnesota" which appears in the Minnesota Alumni Weekly for January 4. Most of the article is concerned with the work of this pioneer organization and with the story of the building of Shevlin Hall on the campus of the University of Minnesota.
The issue for 1936 of the *Red River Aggie*, the annual publication of the senior class of the Northwest School of Agriculture at Crookston, is a historical number commemorating the “fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Northwest Experiment Station and the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the school.” A general “History of the Northwest School” is contributed by A. A. Dowell, the superintendent; T. M. McCall, R. S. Dunham, R. J. Christgau, and A. M. Pilkey supply reviews of the progress of horticulture, agronomy, animal husbandry, and poultry raising in the Red River Valley during forty years; and H. A. Phlughoefi is the author of an account of “4-H Club Work in Northwestern Minnesota.”

The issue of the *Companion*, a publication of the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, for March 19 is a “Sixtieth Anniversary Number” issued in commemoration of its continuous publication since it was established as the *Gopher* in 1876. In a “Biographical Sketch of The Companion,” J. L. Smith reveals that its story is closely identified with that of the teaching of printing and typesetting in the Faribault school. The writer relates that the paper began publication under the direction of George Wing, a teacher who in 1875 “purchased a small, second-hand job press and a limited quantity of back number type.” A facsimile of the sheet produced with this equipment appears on the cover of the *Companion*. Another feature of the issue is a list of the “Personnel of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, 1863–1936,” with the names of teachers and students.

Brief historical sketches of Goodwill Industries at Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul appear in a recent volume entitled *The Goodwill Industries: A Manual* (Boston, 1935. 217 p.). According to a historical review of the movement included in the work, it was organized in 1905, and the Minnesota branches were established between 1918 and 1924.

The fact that “Minnesota was one of the pioneers in establishing state-owned natural areas for recreational use by the general public” is revealed by Harold W. Lathrop in an article on “Minnesota State Parks” which appears in the *Minnesota Conservationist* for February. It includes a survey of state park administration and notes on a few individual parks. A map on which state parks are located accompanies the article. Sketches of additional parks and
monuments, most of which commemorate events or mark sites connected with the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, appear in the March issue of the *Conservationist*.

A contribution to the history of sports in Minnesota is a pamphlet entitled *The Golden Gophers*, in which records of all University of Minnesota "football teams from the beginning of football on the campus through the 1935 season" are presented (63 p.). The pamphlet was compiled under the editorship of William S. Gibson and was published by the General Alumni Association of the university. More than half of the space in the booklet is given to the "undefeated football teams of 1933, 1934 and 1935."

That Minnesota's possibilities as a playground were appreciated by some easterners seventy years ago is pointed out in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 1, which quotes extensively from letters written by Charles C. Coffin in 1869 for publication in the *Boston Journal*. Photostatic copies of these letters have been acquired recently by the Detroit Lakes Civic and Commerce Association.

The "History of Skiing" at Red Wing and in the Northwest is briefly outlined in the *Red Wing Daily Eagle* for January 30. The organization of the Aurora Club by skiing experts at Red Wing in January, 1886; of similar clubs at Ishpeming, Michigan, Ashland, Wisconsin, St. Paul, Hibbing, Duluth, and Minneapolis during the next two decades; and of a national ski association in 1904 are noted. Some interesting comments on early tournaments and on the manufacturing of skis are included. The occasion for the publication of the article was the holding of a national ski tournament at Red Wing on February 1 and 2. Interest in the same event led to the inclusion of several articles on skiing history in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for January 29. According to one of these accounts, the origin of the sport at Red Wing may be traced to the settlement there in 1883 of a "quartet of Norwegian skiers — Mickel and Torjus Hemmestevdt, Paul Honningstad and Dr. Bengdt Hjermstad." Other early experts whose exploits are described are R. L. Grondahl, Dr. A. E. Johnson, and Even O. Fladvad. A number of interesting pictures of early ski clubs appear in this issue.

The influence of the local scene upon "Artists from Minnesota" is emphasized by Erle Loran in an interesting article which appears
in the *American Magazine of Art* for January. He describes the work of Adolf Dehn, Arnold and Lucile Blanch, Wanda Gag, and others who have found success away from their native haunts; and he tells of another group, including Dewey Albinson and Cameron Booth — artists who have remained at home to produce pictures that Mr. Loran aptly describes as "regional documents." The work of the two latter artists in depicting Indian life at Grand Portage and at Leech Lake is given special attention.

About two hundred and fifty people attended the annual meeting of the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul, which was held in the Historical Building, St. Paul, on January 12. Among the papers presented were an account of the father and son, Jean Baptiste and Alexander Faribault, who founded the Minnesota community that bears their name, by Julius A. Coller II of Shakopee; a review of the career of Bishop John Shanley by Sister Helen Angela of Washington; and a history of a Catholic newspaper formerly published at St. Paul, the *Northwestern Chronicle*, by Mrs. H. J. O'Brien of St. Paul. Under the title "The Faribaults in Minnesota," Mr. Coller's paper appears in full in the *Shakopee Argus-Tribune* for January 23.

A brief survey of early Congregational churches in Minnesota is included in a pamphlet on the *American Missionary Association and the Churches of the Midwest before 1861* by George L. Cady (11 p.). The material here presented, which is drawn from the annual reports and yearbooks of the association, deals for the most part with the Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis, which was established in 1858.

* A *History of St. Wendelin's Parish* of Luxemburg, Minnesota, by the Reverend Frederick Wiechmann was issued on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the church in August, 1935 (42 p.). The fiftieth anniversary in July, 1935, of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church of Warren was commemorated by the publication of a pamphlet containing the anniversary program and a brief history of the church (24 p.). Accounts of the founding of churches that celebrated anniversaries during the first three months of the year appeared in the local newspapers. The First Presbyterian Church of Anoka, which celebrated its eightieth anniversary on January 26 and 27, was founded by Charles S. Le Duc, a clergyman prominent in the history of both
the town and the state. The eightieth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Princeton was marked from March 20 to 23 by the presentation of a pageant depicting the history of the church, beginning with the work of Alfred Brunson, early missionary in the upper Mississippi Valley. An eightieth anniversary was also commemorated by the First Baptist Church of Anoka from April 1 to 3; a seventy-fifth anniversary by the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester on February 28; a sixty-fifth anniversary by the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Duluth on January 15; and a sixtieth anniversary by the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church from March 31 to April 2. S. P. L.

A table giving the "Mean annual precipitation" in inches at many points in Minnesota during periods ranging from less than twenty years to nearly a century is included in a volume of *Studies of Relations of Rainfall and Run-off in the United States* by W. G. Hoyt and others, which has been published by the United States Geological Survey as *Water Supply Paper 772* (p. 68). In *Paper 771* of the same series, Clarence S. Jarvis and others discuss *Floods in the United States*. Of Minnesota interest are statistics relating to flood conditions on the Red Lake River at Crookston (p. 234), the Mississippi at Elk River (p. 236), and the Minnesota at Montevideo and Mankato (p. 243-246).

*A Brief History of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Minnesota, 1896–1935* has been compiled by Frances W. Janney and Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury and issued by the society (28 p.). Among the activities of the society described are the erection of tablets commemorating the Minnesota achievements of two explorers, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike and Henry R. Schoolcraft, and of the pioneer governor, Alexander Ramsey, and the presentation of books to the Minnesota Historical Society. In the account of the erection of the Schoolcraft marker at Lake Itasca the date of the discovery of the source of the Mississippi is erroneously given as 1825, though an accompanying illustration reveals that the marker itself bears the correct date, 1832.

Biographical sketches of the children of Joseph and Margaret Earhart, which appear in a genealogical work on the *Earhart, Boyd and Allied Families* compiled by Lida B. Earhart, reveal that several
members of this family settled in Minnesota (New York, 1935. 260 p.). Duluth, St. Cloud, and Minneapolis are the places at which they have resided.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

To the inventories of local historical records preserved by the historical societies of Rice, St. Louis, Blue Earth, and Pipestone counties, published in earlier issues of this magazine (see ante, 16:241, 359, 489, 17:119), may be added the following list of manuscripts preserved by the Cottonwood County Historical Society:

Reminiscent articles by E. E. Gillam; obituaries and sketches of old settlers and business men; a history of Storden Township by A. H. Anderson; minutes of the first meeting, on December 3, 1882, of the congregation of the Windom Lutheran Church; a book containing records of the road overseer and of land taxes for 1881 in Springfield Township; and the records of the Cottonwood County Old Settlers Association for the years from 1901 to 1920.

A recent addition to the list of county historical societies is that in Chippewa County, which was organized at Montevideo on February 12. At a meeting held on that date the following officers were elected: the Reverend T. H. Hazard, president; Mrs. A. N. Kohr, vice president; Mrs. L. N. Pierce, corresponding secretary; Magnus Johnson, recording secretary; and Mrs. M. E. Chamberlin, treasurer. Plans for the establishment of a historical museum in Chippewa County were made by officers of the society at a meeting held on March 27.

Miss Ella Hawkinson was named president of the Clay County Historical Society at its annual meeting, which was held at Moorhead on March 14. Other officers elected include Carl A. Johnson, vice president; Mrs. S. E. Rice, secretary; and H. C. Nordlie, treasurer. Plans for the establishment of a historical museum were made at the meeting. The museum will be housed in one of the buildings of the Moorhead State Teachers College, according to an announcement in the Moorhead Daily News for March 28.

The Reverend T. J. Buckton of Osakis spoke on the Indian backgrounds of Douglas County at a well-attended meeting of the Douglas County Historical Society held at Alexandria on January 15. Collections of Indian objects assembled by Mr. R. S. Thornton, Mr. E. A. Christenson, and Mrs. R. Morse were displayed. At a meeting
of the society held on March 18, Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, presented an illustrated review of the history of the state.

Plans for the establishment at Rochester of an Olmsted County historical museum are announced in the *Rochester Post-Bulletin* for March 30. The county historical society will co-operate with local women's clubs in collecting material for the museum, which will be located in the basement of the Rochester library.

One of the most active of the local historical societies in the state is that in Pope County, which is sponsoring a WPA project involving five workers. They are examining records in the courthouse at Glenwood and assembling material on the history of the county by means of questionnaires (see ante, p. 122). Some of the bits of information unearthed by these workers appear from time to time in the *Glenwood Herald*, for example, in the issue for February 13. In order to offer suggestions for the work of the Pope County society, Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the state historical society, visited Glenwood on March 5. At that time she gave a public address, discussing the activities of the state society and the value of the records preserved by that organization and by local societies. The Pope County society and the history of the region were discussed by the president of the organization, the Reverend M. C. Johnshoy of Starbuck, before the Glenwood Parent-Teacher Association on March 16.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Rice County Historical Society was commemorated at a meeting held at Faribault on March 9. An appropriate feature of the program was the presentation of a paper entitled "A Ten Year Review of the Activities of the Rice County Historical Society" by Mrs. H. C. Theopold, curator of the society's museum. A paper on "Dr. James Lloyd Breck and the Founding of the Episcopal Church Schools in Faribault" was read by Dr. F. F. Kramer. Both papers are published in full in the *Faribault Daily News* for March 10. At a business session held in connection with the meeting, Mr. Theodore Estabrook of Faribault was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Herbert L. Buck, and Mr. Carl Weicht of Northfield was named a director of the society. An impressive list of gifts received by the society in 1935, including museum objects, pictures, manuscripts, and books, appears in the *News* for
March 11. The completion of a decade of activity by the society is the occasion for some interesting editorial comment in the *Northfield News* for March 13. "The happiest circumstances of such a society," reads the editorial, "are more or less intangible dividends which accrue from the investment of time and energy in the direction of local historical research. The collection of museum articles, the actual preparation of interesting chapters in the county's history, and the coming together of representative citizens with a common interest in mind are all important, to be sure. But, in a larger sense, a great purpose is also met by such activity in the rich background which it gives for a more thoughtful citizenship on the part of men and women who are the successors and the heirs of those who have made their contribution to the life of the community."

The *Duluth Free Press* is publishing in installments papers read at recent meetings of the North Shore Historical Assembly and the St. Louis County Historical Society (see *ante*, p. 123). A review of "Portages and Old Trails in and Adjacent to Jay Cooke State Park" by John Fritzen appears in issues published between January 10 and February 21; the first installment of R. E. Carey's history of the "Vermilion Road and Indian Trail from Minnesota Point to Vermilion Lake" appears on February 28.

The Stearns County Historical Society, which held its first meeting in November (see *ante*, p. 123), was organized on a permanent basis at a meeting held in St. Cloud on March 27. The following officers were elected: D. S. Brainard, president; the Reverend Walter Reger, vice president; Miss Gertrude Gove, secretary; and Alvah Eastman, treasurer.

The activities of pioneer women, with special reference to Washington County, were described in talks by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mrs. Robert Harrigan of Stillwater before a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society at Stillwater on January 29.

Plans for the establishment of a local historical museum are under way at Canby, where an old store building that was erected on the original townsite has been offered to the city for historical purposes. The idea for such a museum was suggested in a letter from the Reverend C. Haugen, which was published in the *Canby News* for January
31. The removal of the building to the city park, and the assembling there of heirlooms and objects illustrative of the early history of the community is being considered. In the News for February 14 the announcement is made that "in the very near future a local historical society will be formed for the express purpose of furthering the interests of a memorial museum." Such a society for Yellow Medicine County was planned at a meeting held on March 13, and a committee, of which Mrs. A. D. Allen is chairman, was named to study the problem of organization.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

The history of Anoka during the past twenty-five years was the subject of a paper presented by Mrs. S. H. DeLong at a meeting of the Philolectian Society on January 29. The narrative is published in the Anoka Union for February 5.

An agricultural paper issued in 1878 as the "official organ of the LeRoy [Le Ray] Library Association, a group formed in the township in the interest of agriculture," is described in the Marshall Daily Messenger for February 7. "One of the projects advocated in the first issue was the cooperative purchase of scientific books on farming for use among the members." A copy of this early Blue Earth County paper, which is written by hand, was discovered by Mr. Murray Smart among the materials left by his father-in-law, the late Captain Ira B. Reynold of Crystal Lake.

Most of a "Brief History of Blue Earth County" which appears in the Blue Earth County Enterprise of Mapleton for February 7 is devoted to the period between 1852 and 1860. The sketch was prepared by Mrs. Thomas Hamp for presentation before the local Women's Study Club.

An abandoned Catholic cemetery at Mankato is described in the Mankato Free Press for February 2 by Frank Franciscus, who quotes inscriptions on some of the stones and markers and traces the stories of some of the individuals who are buried there. The story of the Hotel Heinrich and of the Himmelman family, which operated it until recently, is related in the Free Press for March 9. The floods of 1881 and 1908, as recalled by some of the older residents of Mankato, are described in the issue for March 24.
In the admirable series of sketches of "Brown County History" which Mr. Fred W. Johnson has been publishing in the Brown County Journal of New Ulm have been included recently an account of the "Notorious Jaques Family" of horse thieves which was operating in Brown County in 1857, January 3; descriptions of some "Blizzards of Early Days," particularly those of 1866, 1873, 1881, 1909, and 1917, February 28 and March 6; a report on "Chief 'Sleepy Eyes' and His Monument," March 13 and 27; and the first installments of a review of the Inkpaduta Indian massacre of 1857, March 20 and 27.

"Ten or twelve children, mostly Indians, responded to roll call" in the first school at Moose Lake, which "was held in the waiting room of the railroad depot" in 1872, according to a historical sketch of the local schools in the Star Gazette of Moose Lake for March 19. The names of pupils who attended classes in a rough board building that was used as a schoolhouse in 1875 are recalled by a pioneer, Louis Skog. Buildings erected in 1882, 1912, and 1919 are described.

The early rivalry of Montevideo and Chippewa City and the efforts of the two communities to obtain the county seat of Chippewa County and the post office for the vicinity in 1870 are described by J. J. Stennes in the Montevideo News for January 10. Among the pioneer politicians who figure in the narrative are George W. Frink, Cornelius J. Nelson, V. J. Mathews, Eli Pettijohn, and Edward Alcorn.

That the post office at Ulen was originally known as Oneland is revealed by Eliza Evenson in "An Historical Retrospect" of the Clay County village which appears in the Ulen Union for February 20. The incorporation of the village and the establishment of the Union in 1896 are described in the article, which is accompanied by photographic views of the main street in 1893 and 1910.

A little log church built near Bagley in 1896 and said to be the "first church" in Clearwater County is the subject of a brief article in the Farmers Independent of Bagley for March 19. The members of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation who worshipped in this primitive structure are named in the article, which is accompanied by a picture of the church.
The founding of the railroad village of Hayfield in 1885, the arrival of the first train, the opening of stores and other business projects in the new community, the establishment of churches and schools, and the building of a co-operative creamery are described by George Gilbertson in a "Historical Sketch of Hayfield Village" which appears in installments in the *Hayfield Herald* from January 9 to February 13.

Some events in the early history of Herman, as recalled by a pioneer of 1878, Mr. M. B. Sheppard, are recorded by C. H. Phinney in the *Grant County Herald* of Elbow Lake for January 23. Some pioneer merchants are named, early residences and business houses are located, and the first school is described.

The centennial of the founding of the Lake Harriet mission school in the present city of Minneapolis is commemorated in an account of its history in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 5. The activities of the Pond brothers and of Jedediah Stevens as missionaries to the Sioux who lived on the site of Minneapolis are described. A facsimile of the rules of the school, from the original in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, is reproduced with the article.

*The Story of Minneapolis Rotary, 1910–1935* is the title of a little volume published by the Rotary Club of Minneapolis to mark its twenty-fifth anniversary (1935. 121 p.). The story of the founding of the club, which was the eighth of its kind in the United States, is followed by a year-by-year record of its achievements. Lists of members, past and present, appear at the end of the volume.

A club composed of the mothers of children who attended the Grand Rapids kindergarten in 1908 was the nucleus of a parent-teacher association organized at Grand Rapids in 1913, Mrs. Daniel Costello revealed in reviewing the history of the latter organization at a meeting held early in March. An outline of her talk appears in the *Itasca County Independent* for March 13.

Life at Willmar in the eighties is described by the late Lewis Johnson, a local pioneer, in an autobiography published under the title "One Man's Journey" in the *Willmar Daily Tribune* from February 6 to 21. Much attention is given to the story of the organization of a Swedish Lutheran congregation at Willmar, a development in which the writer took an active part.
During the late winter and early spring the Marshall Daily Messenger conducted an "Old-Timer Reunion," in which early residents presented their recollections of pioneer days in letters sent to the newspaper for publication. Various types of frontier experiences are described in the letters, the first of which appear in the Messenger for March 2. It is interesting to note that responses were received from twenty-four states in all sections of the country. A similar group of letters by former residents of Nobles County is published in the Worthington Globe for January 30. Many sidelights on pioneer life may be gleaned from these letters, and the newspapers represented are to be commended for encouraging the writing of such communications.

The history of the Bohemian Reading and Educational Society, organized by the Bohemian settlers of McLeod County in 1876, is reviewed in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the organization in the Silver Lake Leader for January 11. "Since its organization the Society has met once a month for sixty years and for more than fifty years, its meetings have been held at Bohemian Hall," reads an account in the Leader. A picture of this hall and an account of its construction and use by Bohemian organizations also appear in the issue.

"The First Fifty Years of Hassan Valley Lodge No. 109," Independent Order of Odd Fellows, established at Hutchinson in 1886, are reviewed in an article by Clarence Johnson, S. S. Beach, and Alfred Mills in the Hutchinson Leader for February 7. The charter members and early officers of the lodge are named and its philanthropic work during half a century is described.

Some of the experiences of Dr. H. P. Johnson, who has been practicing medicine at Fairmont since 1899, are set forth in an article which appears with his portrait in the Fairmont Daily Sentinel for February 25. He is described as the last of three pioneer physicians who served the people of Fairmont. The others are Dr. W. J. Richardson and Dr. F. N. Hunt.

The sixtieth anniversary of the incorporation of Austin as a city is commemorated in the Austin Daily Herald for February 28, which includes a detailed review of the early history of the community. An interesting picture of the main street of Austin in 1866 accompanies
the article. In the *Herald* for March 2 is an account of the begin­
ing of mail service at Austin in 1898 with a picture of the four men in uniform who served as the city's first mail carriers.

In an interesting reminiscent letter published in the *Murray County Herald* of Slayton for March 19, Mr. Burt I. Weld recalls that his father paid "one-half barrel of cane syrup or molasses" for a course of twenty-four organ lessons given to the writer and his sister by a talented neighbor in the eighties. The syrup was made at a neighbor­hood sorghum mill, and Mr. Weld tells of the process employed in its manufacture.

Information about eight "'ghost' cities" in Nicollet County, located by Mr. Oscar Schmiedel in connection with a WPA project, is presented in the *St. Peter Herald* for February 7. Records of these boom towns of the fifties which failed to develop have been found in plat books among the archives of the county register of deeds. Plats have been discovered for Swan City, Eureka, Dakota City, Washington, Red Stone City, Union City, "McQueston's addition to Le Hillier City," and Waheoka.

Recollections of log drives in the vicinity of Fergus Falls and on the Red River are supplied in an interview with Mr. E. H. Pelton of St. Cloud, which appears in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for March 20. At one time "Mr. Pelton and his four brothers had a contract ... to cut and drive ten million feet of pine to Winnipeg. . . . The price paid was $5 per thousand feet for cutting and putting the logs into the river and $3.50 for driving them to Winnipeg. The long drive occupied about 100 days," Mr. Pelton recalls. Other items of historical interest in recent issues of the *Journal* include an account, by R. A. Darling, of his experiences with Fred Russel in 1872, when they sold lightning rods in western Minnesota, in the issue for January 20; and a sketch of the early schools of Fergus Falls, published in the number for February 28.

The suggestion that one of the original log houses still standing in Tumuli Township, Otter Tail County, be restored and maintained as a museum in "lasting memory" of the pioneer settlers of the com­munity is made by Mr. E. L. Kvernstoien in a letter published in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for March 7. Several old buildings that might serve such a purpose are noted by Mr. Swend Larson in the
Journal for March 19. This correspondent suggests further that something should be done toward the preservation of a neglected pioneer cemetery in the township.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Askov Creamery Association was celebrated by members and their friends at a meeting held on February 4. The history of the organization was reviewed in a play, written by the Reverend J. Knudsen and based on the early minutes of the association. The anniversary was marked also by the publication of a pamphlet entitled *A Brief Historical Outline of the Askov Community* (16 p.). Information for this booklet was compiled by Mr. Ludvig Mosboek, one of the early settlers in the community. The beginning of Danish settlement in 1906 at Partridge under the auspices of the Danish Folk Society is described in detail, for out of this movement grew the co-operative community that in 1908 took the name of Askov. Mr. Mosboek tells of the organization by the Danish settlers in 1907 of a *Landboforening* or farmers' union, and he quotes extensively from its minutes, which, in the early years, were recorded in Danish. The Askov Co-Operative Association, which developed from the union in 1913, has sponsored many co-operative projects in addition to the creamery, including the sale of feed, flour, coal, and produce.

The record of a pioneer superintendent of schools who "made 84 visits to schools, traveling 1223 miles on horseback, 276 miles with team and on foot 117 miles" is contained in a letter published in the *Glenwood Herald* for March 5. It was written on January 5, 1879, by the head of the Pope County schools, Henry G. Rising, to the board of county commissioners. The writer relates that during his term of office eleven new schoolhouses had been built in the county.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Macalester College in St. Paul was commemorated by a two-day celebration on March 8 and 9. The Twin City newspapers contained accounts of the celebration and of the historical backgrounds of the college, which was founded by the Reverend Edward D. Neill, early Minnesota clergyman and educator.

"The part that the Community Chest has played in the welfare program of St. Paul" is surveyed in a pamphlet entitled *After Fifteen Years*, issued by this money-raising organization in May, 1935.
That the "Chest movement in its nation wide manifestation is largely a post-war development" is brought out in connection with the discussion of the organization of the St. Paul chest in 1920. Future writers on the history of social welfare work in Minnesota will find in this pamphlet valuable lists of welfare agencies supported by the chest.

The issue of the Morton Enterprise for February 27 is a "Golden Anniversary Edition," commemorating the passing of fifty years since the paper was established by O. E. Hogue. Among the articles of special interest for local history in the issue are a brief review of the history of the Enterprise, a history of the Morton schools prepared by a group of students and teachers, an account of the local woman's club from its organization in 1920, a short sketch of the story of Morton by G. M. Kumro, and some information about Sherman Township by O. W. Newton. Early Lutheran, Catholic, and Methodist church organizations in the county are described, and an account of an Episcopal mission established in 1860 is contributed by the Reverend J. G. Larsen.

The Northfield Lyceum, organized in 1856, was the subject of a radio talk presented over station WCAL at Northfield by Carl L. Weicht on March 11. The text of the talk appears in the Northfield News for March 13. It contains a wealth of information about this pioneer cultural organization, which had for its purpose the establishment of a "reading room, circulating library, and debating society." Within a year the lyceum had erected its own building, a one-story structure which is pictured in the News. Many of the early programs and meetings are described by Mr. Weicht, who bases his narrative largely upon the manuscript minutes of the lyceum. The volume, which was found among the papers of the late Owen Meade, is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles A. Bierman of Northfield.

The lumbering and mining activities that led to the founding of Eveleth are recalled in a "Condensed History of the City" compiled by Mrs. G. A. Perham for presentation at a meeting of the Eveleth Woman's Club on February 17 and published in installments in the Eveleth News from March 5 to 26. Early elections and the establishment of schools and churches are among other subjects touched upon.
Living conditions at Eveleth in the early nineties are recalled by Dr. C. W. More, who located there in 1894 "as physician for the mine and railroad employees," in a reminiscent article published in the January issue of *Minnesota Medicine*.

The story of a road that originally connected communities on the south bank of the Minnesota River with the Chaska ferry is reviewed in the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska for January 23. Although the road is in Scott County, until recently it was maintained by the municipality of Chaska. In 1896 the ferry was replaced by a bridge.

A historical review of the Centennial Society of Elk River, presented at a recent meeting of the club by Mrs. C. M. Babcock, appears in installments in the *Sherburne County Star News* of Elk River from February 6 to 20. This interesting contribution to the social history of the community is based upon the minutes of the club, which date from January 18, 1876.

The passing of the "three-quarter century mark" by the *Owatonna Journal-Chronicle* is the occasion for the publication of a review of its history in the "Tabloid" section accompanying the issue for January 10. Early editors of the *Journal*, the pioneer news sheet of Steele County, the establishment of the *Chronicle* by E. K. Whiting and Herbert F. Luers in 1897, and the consolidation of the two papers in 1905 are among the subjects discussed.

The Staples Commercial Club has appointed a committee, with Mr. B. C. Barrett as chairman, to interview old settlers and collect letters, newspapers, pictures, and other items relating to the history of the community. The club has in view the compilation of a history of Staples to be published in commemoration of its golden anniversary in 1940.

The drug store of Thomas Gibbs and Son, which has been catering to the people of Lake City since 1860, is the subject of an interesting communication in the *Wabasha County Leader* for March 12. The anonymous writer tells of the English "Chemist & Druggist," Thomas Gibbs, who founded the firm, and who brought to the frontier community and "placed upon his shelves, a complete stock of all the known and used medical drugs" of the period; and he relates that a
similar stock still is to be found on the same shelves “in the long rows and tiers of those glass containers typical of that early era.” The stock of toys that appeared at Gibbs each year for the Christmas trade also receives some attention.

The founding of the Winona Y.M.C.A. in March, 1886, is described in an article in the Winona Republican-Herald for March 21, which calls attention to the fiftieth anniversary of the organization. Steps leading to the organization, its incorporation in 1894, buildings that it has occupied, individuals and committees that have directed its activities, and other matters relating to its history are set forth in this article.

In the “Foreword” of a Condensed History of Wright County, 1851–1935 (Delano, Minnesota, 1935. 228 p.), the compilers, C. A. French and Frank B. Lamson, declare that it has been their intention not “to give in detail the events which have occurred since its [the county’s] organization, but rather to cover the high lights of its tragical stories and other episodes which have played an important part in the lives of its people.” The result is a series of short narratives, each under a separate heading, thrown together in haphazard fashion. The opening section, which bears the general heading “Location and Early History,” includes brief accounts of such unrelated subjects as “First Officers” of the county, the “Wright County War,” the “Cost of Court House,” “Summer Resorts,” and the individual townships and villages located in the county. It is followed by sections devoted to “Cosmopolitan Population,” “Wright County Newspapers” and editors, incidents in the political history of the region, “Patriotic Service” of residents of the county in the Civil, Spanish-American, and World wars, “Tragedies,” “Industries,” “Churches, Schools and Philanthropy,” and “Fraternities.” By a quirk of arrangement the killing of muskrats is classed as a “Patriotic Service,” and a page of “Wise Cracks” concludes the section designated as “Tragedies.” The last seventy-five pages of the book are devoted to brief biographical sketches of pioneers. The book is not history, but historical and biographical miscellany.