

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Old Fort Snelling, 1819-1858.* By MARCUS L. HANSEN. (Iowa City, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1918. xi, 270 p.)<sup>1</sup>

The history of Minnesota, from the beginning of American occupation to its organization as a territory in 1848 and, to a less extent, during the territorial period which closed in 1858, centers very largely around Fort Snelling. Any adequate account of the fort, therefore, must be a contribution to the history of the region in all its varied phases. It should be more than that, however; it should also add to our knowledge of the history of the frontier, of that process by which one region after another has been occupied by the expanding forces of the American nation and transformed from a wilderness to settled communities. Mr. Hansen's book possesses these qualifications. It was his purpose to write of Fort Snelling as an institution, as "a type of the many remote military stations which were scattered throughout the West"; and in this he has been successful. At the same time he has recounted in an entertaining manner many of the incidents and events that make up the content of Minnesota history.

The first three chapters outline the story of the region and the post from the French explorations to the attempted sale of the reservation in 1858. The remainder of the book, ten chapters, consists of essays on various phases of the history of the fort and of developments connected with it either directly or indirectly. The careers of the more important commanding officers are sketched, the fort itself and the surrounding region are described, and the routine of garrison life is vividly portrayed. The large part which the Indians played in the early history of the region comes out in chapters dealing with the work of the Indian agent, feuds between Chippewa and Sioux, the fur trade, missionary activities, and, finally, treaties for the cession of land. Another chapter is devoted to the visits of various distinguished people—explorers, writers, and tourists. The book concludes fit-

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted by permission, from the *American Historical Review*, 24:139 (October, 1918).

tingly with an account of the beginnings of civilian settlement in the region and the relations between settlers and soldiers. This topical arrangement results in a rather static treatment of the subject—the reader does not get an adequate impression of the development of the region as a whole during the period; but it helps, on the other hand, to bring out the character of the fort as an institution.

The author has consulted a large amount of material both manuscript and printed, and has used it, in general, with discrimination. Although marred by occasional grammatical slips, such as a singular verb with a plural noun and a pronoun without an antecedent, the style is spirited; and the book should have an appeal to the lay reader. The scholar, too, if he have patience to track the footnotes to their lair at the end of the book, will find much to assist him in further and more intensive research.

The book is attractively printed and bound, is indexed, and contains two illustrations. Its interest and usefulness might have been increased by reproductions of some of the contemporary maps of the reservation and the surrounding region and especially by the inclusion of a critical bibliography of the material consulted.

SOLON J. BUCK

*Final Report of the International Joint Commission on the Lake of the Woods Reference.* (Washington and Ottawa, 1917. 261 p. Illustrations)

Under provisions of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, January 11, 1909, the questions considered in this report were submitted on June 27, 1912, to an international joint commission by the governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The report, dated June 12, 1917, treats of international regulation of the water level, by dams and other means, "in order to secure the most advantageous use of the waters of the Lake of the Woods and of the waters flowing into and from the lake on each side of the boundary for domestic and sanitary purposes, for navigation and transportation purposes, for fishing purposes, and for power and irrigation purposes, and also in order to secure the most advantageous use of the shores and harbors of the lake and of the waters flowing into and from the

lake." Accompanying this *Final Report* of the commission are the report of their consulting engineers, in three volumes, with an atlas consisting of forty-one maps, and a second report of about thirteen hundred pages, embodying testimony at public hearings of "the interested parties who desired to be heard upon the question of the use and control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods and its main tributary, Rainy River and Rainy Lake; and upon the question of the value of riparian lands which might be affected by the establishment of any proposed level for the Lake of the Woods." The *Report* itself is illustrated with fifty-four page plates, comprising sixty-nine views from photographs. It closes with a bibliography and a useful index. Minnesota readers will be the more interested in it because former Congressman James A. Tawney of Winona was one of the American members of the commission. To Lawrence J. Burpee, secretary to the commission for Canada, is due much of the credit for the historical sketch of the Lake of the Woods district.

The third part of the *Report* is a supplement, devoted to a description of the geography and history of the region, with details of the early exploration, the fur trade, the settlement by farmers, the development of its other large industries, such as lumbering, mining, and fisheries, its attractiveness to tourists and sportsmen, and the great value of the waterpower which is available on the Rainy and Winnipeg rivers. To Jacques de Noyon, a French Canadian *voyageur*, belongs the honor of being the first white man who is known to have traversed a part of the northern boundary of Minnesota. About the year 1687 he set out from Lake Superior by the canoe route of the Kaministiquia River with a party of Assiniboine Indians, in the hope of coming to the Sea of the West. He passed through Rainy Lake, called the Lake of the Crees, and wintered on a river flowing from it, the Takamaniouen, called Ouchichiq by the Crees, evidently the Koochiching or Rainy River, from which one of the newer counties of Minnesota is named. The following spring he descended the Rainy River to the Lake of the Woods, described the portages at the falls and rapids, and noted the differing character of the country on the left and right adjoining this lake. More than forty years later, in 1732, Veréndrye and his sons with a party

of soldiers and *voyageurs* built a trading post, named Fort St. Charles, on the south side of the narrow western bay or inlet of the lake, later known as the Northwest Angle, and thus set up the first habitation of white men on its shores.

From this date the Lake of the Woods region has an interesting history of Indian wars, boundary difficulties, white settlement, railroad construction, and industrial development at International Falls and Fort Frances on the Rainy River. Recently the falls of the Winnipeg River have been utilized to supply the electric power for the streetcar systems and industrial plants of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and other neighboring towns of Manitoba.

WARREN UPHAM

*Norsk Lutherske Menigheter i Amerika, 1843-1916.* Compiled by REV. OLAF M. NORLIE and others. In two volumes. (Minneapolis, Augsburg Publishing House, 1918. 1087, 1126 p. Portraits, plates, text figures, statistical charts)

The Reverend O. M. Norlie and a number of assistants have brought together in this work an enormous amount of statistical material on the Norwegian Lutheran churches in America, and have presented it in usable form. After two introductory chapters on conditions in Norway "from which we came" and the establishment in the New World, the first volume takes up the organization of churches by states in chronological order, beginning with Illinois, where the first church was started in La Salle County in 1836. Within the state, the treatment is by county, according to date of establishment. Thirty-nine states are thus discussed in the work, as well as the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia. The four hundred pages devoted to a survey of the churches in Minnesota are of special interest to the people of this state. An analysis of the churches in Canada occupies nearly a hundred pages of the second volume.

Detailed information about each church is given on the following subjects: its name and location, the synod to which it belongs, the date of organization, the number of members, the names of its ministers with their dates of service, its affiliated societies and the money raised by each, the church property and its cost, the publications, and the salary paid to the minister. In some cases

a photographic reproduction of the present church building accompanies the sketch. The consolidation or separation of parishes is indicated by means of text charts. The heavy black lines used in many of these diagrams mar, however, the general appearance of the pages. Special county diagrams are used in many cases, also, to show the relationship of the parishes. A map giving the location of the churches and the synods to which they belong prefaces the discussion of the churches of each state. The reader is able by this means to determine the density of the Norwegian population in the various localities. It is to be regretted that an explanation of the symbols used does not appear on the first map, an omission which compels the user to work them out from the context.

Pages 492 to 678 of the second volume are devoted to elaborate statistical tables of parish reports, arranged chronologically by state, county, and place, which furnish a large amount of material for the study of the development of Norwegian communities. A short discussion of synodal problems and biographical sketches of prominent laymen conclude the work. The index is very elaborate, with sections arranged chronologically, geographically by state, and alphabetically, together with a list of the ministers of all the churches. On the whole the work must be considered a valuable contribution of material for the study of the Norwegian element in America.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK JR.

## MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The delay in the appearance of this number of the BULLETIN has been due to circumstances beyond the control of the editor, principally to the ravages of the influenza.

The stated meeting of the executive council on October 14 was followed by an open session in the auditorium, at which a memorial address in honor of William G. Le Duc was presented by the Honorable Gideon S. Ives, president of the society. A paper entitled "The Preservation of Minnesota's War Records" was read by Mr. Franklin F. Holbrook, the society's field agent.

The following new members, all active, have been enrolled during the quarter ending October 31, 1918: Benjamin F. Beardsley and Frederick G. Leslie of St. Paul; Gisle Bothne of Minneapolis; and Harry McConnell of Walloon Lake, Michigan. The society has lost two members by death during the same period: Charles S. Hulbert of Santa Monica, California, and Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul.

The society has recently purchased a photostat by means of which it will be possible to secure for its library and manuscript department photographic copies of rare books, newspapers, or manuscript material, the originals of which are not obtainable. By this means, also, students engaged in research work in other institutions may be supplied with photographic copies of material in the possession of the society at a comparatively low cost.

The task of installing the museum collections was begun the first of September under the direction of the new curator, Miss Ruth O. Roberts, formerly assistant in the museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The material is being arranged into exhibits of educational value, and especial effort is being made to build up those departments that are incomplete. Records and indexes are being prepared which will render the collections available for study.

Miss Ilona B. Schmidt of the University of Chicago Library has been appointed head cataloguer on the staff of the society in place of Miss Marjorie Wildes; Miss Elsa R. Nordin of the New York State Library School, 1917-18, succeeds Miss Ada Nelson as catalogue assistant; and Mr. Willoughby Babcock Jr. of the University of Minnesota and Harvard University succeeds Miss Jeannette Saunders as editorial assistant.

#### GIFTS

Through the courtesy of Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing, the society has been able to photostat a journal of an overland trip made by her father, Benjamin Densmore, in the fall of 1857 from St. Paul to Ottertail Lake by way of Little Falls and Long Prairie. The journal will be of especial interest to the student of early travel in the unsettled region of Minnesota. Mr. Densmore was a surveyor, and had charge of a part of the survey of the first railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, and also of one of the first roads out of Chicago. The survey chains and stakes which he used in surveying Faribault and Northfield, together with maps and plats of townships and other early surveys, have been presented to the society by his family.

Several valuable manuscripts, dated 1858 and 1859, relating to the extension of the electric telegraph to St. Anthony and Minneapolis, and to the opening of the Mississippi to navigation as far as St. Anthony Falls, have been added to the Kimball Papers by Mr. Edward J. Kimball of Minneapolis.

An interesting addition to the society's collection of Minnesota miscellany is a copy of a letter written by Alfred Sully from Fort Ridgely, May 28, 1855, donated by Mr. Henry McConnell of Walloon Lake, Michigan. Sully describes the general dissatisfaction of the Sioux bands and gives incidents of hostile movements, picturing at the same time the hardships of the life of a soldier on the frontier.

Mrs. E. C. Dougan of St. Paul has contributed three unique broadsides of the early sixties, two relating to the movements of the Sioux in the outbreak of 1862 and the third announcing the occupation of Savannah by General Sherman, December 26,

1864; also two letters to Henry H. Sibley: one written by Gideon H. Pond, Presbyterian missionary to the Sioux at Oak Grove, dated October 13, 1856; the other from Gabriel Franchère, the well-known explorer and fur merchant, dated February 18, 1856.

The society has received through the courtesy of Lieutenant Wayne E. Stevens a file of the *Weekly Bulletin* issued at the Thirty-fourth Division Headquarters, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, from November 12, 1917, to August 17, 1918. The *Bulletin* supplies in outline a good deal of information as to the military routine and social and recreational work of a military training camp. It is of especial interest to Minnesotans because of the fact that the First, Second, and Third regiments of the Minnesota National Guard were in training at Camp Cody.

Mrs. L. R. Moyer of Montevideo has presented a collection of periodicals and pamphlets belonging to her late husband, who was for many years a member of the society. The bulk of the material is on botanical subjects; the remainder deals chiefly with civic problems.

The society has received from Mrs. A. R. Starkey of St. Paul a collection of books and maps belonging to her late husband. The greater part of the collection relates to Minnesota.

The Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, has turned over to the society a collection of between five and six hundred numbers of *Proceedings* of encampments of the various departments throughout the United States.

The Orchestral Association of Minneapolis, through the courtesy of Mr. Carlo Fischer and Mr. Edmund A. Stein, has donated a set of programs of the concerts which have been given in the Twin Cities by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. These comprise complete files of the program notes of the four seasons of symphony concerts in St. Paul, and of the Beethoven symphony, the popular (Sunday afternoon), and children's concerts in Minneapolis; and a nearly complete file of the fifteen seasons of the Minneapolis symphony concerts. These carefully compiled programs are valuable source material for the history of music in Minnesota.



Mr. B. F. Beardsley, who was secretary of the old St. Paul Chamber of Commerce from 1901 to 1904, has presented a large collection of newspaper clippings gathered for the most part from local publications during his incumbency of this office. The clippings, which fill eleven large pamphlet boxes, cover every conceivable subject that would be of interest to such an organization.

Mrs. Charles A. Wheaton of St. Paul has presented portraits of her husband and of her father, Dr. Jacob H. Stewart. Dr. Stewart came to St. Paul in 1855, and was prominent not only in his profession but in public affairs. From 1857 to 1863 he served as surgeon general of Minnesota. He was state senator in the legislative session of 1859-60, was four times elected mayor of St. Paul, in 1864, 1869, 1871, and 1873, and served one term (1877-79) as representative in Congress. Dr. Charles A. Wheaton came to Minnesota in 1861, and from 1877 practised medicine in St. Paul. From 1888 to 1902 he was professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota.

The portrait of John W. Cunningham has been added to the society's collection by his daughter, Miss Nellie Cunningham of St. Paul. Mr. Cunningham came to St. Paul in 1863; he was city editor of *St. Paul Daily Press* until 1866, and in 1868, associated with Harlan P. Hall and David Ramaley, he began the publication of the *St. Paul Dispatch*.

An addition to the historical picture collection is an early color print of Lake Como, given by Mrs. Albert Schuneman of St. Paul.

The Honorable Darwin S. Hall of Olivia has donated an extensive collection of Indian specimens secured during his term of service as commissioner of the White Earth Indian Reservation. Most of the material is Chippewa, though there are a few Sioux and Winnebago specimens. The collection contains splendid examples of beadwork, war clubs, and pipes, as well as many other objects illustrative of the life and habits of the Indians, and an interesting assortment of photographs of the chief characters among the Chippewa. A collection of badges and buttons of historical interest is also the gift of Mr. Hall.

The original Zouave uniform worn in 1861 by Lieutenant Francis A. Brownell, when he was a member of the famous regiment of Zouaves, the Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry, has been donated to the museum by his stepdaughter, Mrs. Edgar B. Barton of St. Paul. Brownell avenged the death of the colonel of the regiment, Elmer E. Ellsworth, by killing his murderer, James W. Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, Alexandria, from which Ellsworth had removed a Confederate flag.

John Bowe of Canby, who was the first man in Minnesota to enlist in the World War, has presented a number of articles which he brought from the trenches in France. Among them are a German helmet, a German canteen, a French helmet, a French soldier's poncho, and a "horizon blue" fatigue cap. A photograph of Mr. Bowe accompanied the collection.

Mrs. Alice Jerome of St. Paul has presented the sword used by her husband, Lieutenant Peter Jerome of Company E, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and a remnant of a Confederate regimental flag captured at the siege of Vicksburg.

The small number of specimens in the museum relating to the American Revolution has been increased by the gift of a powder flask and a sword handle from Mr. Eric K. Leen of Montevideo.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

In order that the records of Minnesota's participation in the World War may be collected and preserved as a permanent memorial to the war services of Minnesota soldiers and civilians, and as sources of information for the future historian of the state, the Commission of Public Safety has created a body called the Minnesota War Records Commission. Governor Burnquist has appointed the following as members of the commission: Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, chairman; Mrs. Marie Brick, librarian of the St. Cloud Public Library; the Reverend William Busch, professor of history in St. Paul Seminary; Charles W. Henke, publicity director of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety; Dr. John D. Hicks, professor of history in Hamline University; Herschel V. Jones, publisher of the *Minneapolis Journal*; the Honorable Gideon S. Ives, president of the Minnesota Historical Society; Walter F. Rhinow, adjutant general; Dr. Lester B. Shippee, professor of American history in the University of Minnesota; Dr. Eugene W. Bohannon, president of the Duluth State Normal School; Willis M. West of Grand Rapids, formerly professor of history in the University of Minnesota; and Gustaf Lindquist, the governor's secretary. The Commission of Public Safety also appropriated one thousand dollars toward defraying the expenses of the undertaking.

The new commission met on October 29 in the office of the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society to organize and to formulate plans. The course of action decided upon embodies the following main features: first, that the commission collect and preserve all available records (using that term in its broadest sense) which relate to Minnesota's participation in the war and to the course of life in Minnesota during the war; second, that county representatives be secured throughout the state for the purpose of assisting the commission in this work, and that the building-up of county or local collections be encouraged; and, third, that the material collected by or for the commission be

deposited, as it accumulates, in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society. Franklin F. Holbrook, field agent of the historical society, was appointed director of the work of the commission.

The papers of John Hubbard Tweedy, who was the delegate from Wisconsin Territory in Congress from September, 1847, to the admission of the state in June, 1848, have recently been acquired by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The territory included the part of Minnesota between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, and the contest over the location of the boundary in this region is one of the important episodes of early Minnesota history. An account of the Tweedy Papers in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September states that "possibly the most interesting of the delegacy letters are those relating to the northwest boundary of the incoming state. The enabling act had named the present St. Croix boundary, but the second Constitutional Convention expressed a preference for a line along Run [*Rum*] River, and Tweedy was charged to present this request to Congress. The acceptance of this line would have made St. Paul and Minneapolis a part of Wisconsin. Letters pro and con from the inhabitants of the district, and from pioneers of Prairie du Chien are among the papers. The Antis had the most influence on Congress, and the St. Croix line was made the boundary." It should be noted that only the parts of St. Paul and Minneapolis on the east side of the Mississippi would have been included in Wisconsin had the proposed boundary been accepted.

Mrs. Frances F. C. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is asking that friends of President Cleveland who may have "published addresses or other critical comment of historical value concerning his policies or character, or letters to or from him, or personal recollections of incidents connected with his life," communicate with Mr. William Gorham Rice, 135 Washington Avenue, Albany, or New York State Capitol, Albany. All such material sent will be acknowledged, and returned if desired. Mr. Rice, who was a secretary to Governor Cleveland at Albany, and closely associated with him after 1882, expects to commence a biography of him during the coming year. The Cleveland col-

lection will be deposited ultimately in the New York State Library at Albany.

The *Proceedings* of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for 1916-17 (volume 9, part 2, pp. 207-320) contains an account of the annual meeting of the association held in Chicago, April 26-28, 1917, by Beverley W. Bond Jr., minutes of business transacted, the report of the secretary-treasurer, and six of the papers read at the sessions. Of special interest to students of the history of the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region is the paper by Wayne E. Stevens entitled "Fur Trading Companies in the Northwest, 1760-1816." Two of the other papers are "Pageantry Possibilities," by Bernard Sobel, and "Possibilities in State Historical Celebrations," by Harlow Lindley.

One of the most important chapters in the history of railway transportation in Minnesota is ably treated by Dr. Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota in a paper entitled "The First Railroad between the Mississippi and Lake Superior," appearing in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for September. Beginning his study with a brief review of the measures taken by the territorial government of Minnesota to secure adequate rail communication with eastern markets and with a survey of the conditions which made the construction of a road from the Mississippi to Lake Superior increasingly urgent during the Civil War period, Dr. Shippee proceeds to a discussion of the obstacles which were encountered in obtaining the land grants, both state and federal, which would ensure the securing of the necessary capital. "Opposition within the state took the form of local jealousy and strife for precedence," notably between the neighboring communities, St. Paul and Minneapolis and St. Anthony; "far more vigorous and menacing was the hostility of the Wisconsin roads which had no desire to see a considerable portion of their traffic diverted from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior over the rails of a road which must enter into competition with their hitherto uncontested monopoly." The history of the negotiations which continued throughout the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-64), resulting in the authorization of a grant of federal lands "to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of [a] railroad from the city

of St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior," and of the subsequent struggle in the Minnesota Legislature, which ended in the passage of a bill conferring the congressional grant on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, is full of interest. Much of the information was drawn from the papers of William P. Murray of St. Paul, who spent some time in Washington in the interests of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of Ignatius Donnelly, who was representative in Congress from Minnesota from 1863 to 1869. Both these collections are in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In an article entitled "Social Work at Camp Dodge," published in the October number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Dr. Fred E. Haynes of the State University of Iowa describes in detail "social work as it has developed in military training camps in the United States." The activities of the various organizations in charge of the social, educational, and recreational work at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa, during the spring and summer of 1918, when the Eighty-eighth Division of the National Army, composed of men from Iowa, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, were in training, form the basis of the study. The same article, in abridged form, is also issued as the October number of *Iowa and War*.

Edwin O. Wood's *Historic Mackinac: The Historical, Picturesque, and Legendary Features of the Mackinac Country* (New York, 1918. 697, 773 p.) is an attempt to bring together for the benefit of the casual reader rather than the historical student a vast amount of material about a region of rare interest. The first volume is a narrative history of old Mackinac during three centuries of French, English, and American occupation. The second volume is devoted to extracts from the writings of Henry R. Schoolcraft, Thomas L. McKenney, Harriet Martineau, and other travelers, assembled without critical comment. The volumes are attractive in appearance and are enriched by numerous maps and illustrations. The second volume contains an extensive and valuable bibliography (pp. 681-740), and an adequate index.

A recent contribution in the field of economics is Ivan L. Pollock's *History of Economic Legislation in Iowa*, published by

the State Historical Society of Iowa in its *Iowa Economic History Series* (1918. x, 386 p.). Defining economic legislation as including those measures which are enacted through economic, as distinct from ethical, social, or political, considerations, Mr. Pollock reviews the historical development of this class of legislation in a typical middle-western state, and shows the increasing tendency of state governments "to extend their activities into fields" which formerly were "left to unregulated individual initiative."

The historian as well as the ethnologist and the musician will find much valuable material in Frances Densmore's *Teton Sioux Music* (Washington, 1918. 561 p.), issued as number 61 of the *Bulletins* of the Bureau of American Ethnology. A companion volume to numbers 45 and 53 of the same series, it continues among the Sioux the analytical study of Indian music which the writer commenced among the Chippewa. The present volume contains tabulated analyses of six hundred songs, including the Chippewa songs previously published. Most of the others were recorded among the Indians belonging to the Teton division of the Sioux on the Standing Rock Reservation in North and South Dakota; a few were recorded among the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux at Sisseton, South Dakota. Included in the descriptive analyses there is considerable information in regard to the legends, ceremonies, and customs of these tribes.

Sections seven and eight of the second volume of *Danske i Amerika*, a work dealing with the history of Danish immigration to America, have been recently issued (Minneapolis, C. Rasmussen Company, 1918. Pp. 385-512). They contain chapters on the Danish settlements in Douglas, Morrison, Lincoln, Lyon, and Pipestone counties.

Clarence R. Aurner has issued Book Two of his graded school series, *Iowa Stories* (Iowa City, 1918. 174 p.). The governmental and economic progress of the state from the time of its organization is simply and clearly discussed. Numerous illustrations and outline maps add to the attractiveness of the book.

The *Western Architect* for September contains an article on "Architecture in the Twin Cities of Minnesota," by Robert Craik McLean. One section is devoted to favorable comment and de-

scription of the Minnesota Historical Building. Two full-page plates giving exterior and interior views, together with a smaller photograph of the State Capitol and the Historical Building, accompany the article.

The *Western Magazine* for August contains as number eight of its series of "State Builders of the West" a sketch of "Cushman K. Davis, Seventh Governor of Minnesota." In the July number M. J. Cort, known throughout the Northwest as the organizer of the coöperative creamery movement, began an interesting contribution to the economic history of the state under the title, "Developing the Creamery Industry."

The September *Bulletin* of the Affiliated Engineering Societies of Minnesota (St. Paul) contains the first installment of a valuable and exhaustive bibliography on the "Improvement of the Upper Mississippi River," prepared by Miss Winifred Gregory of the St. Paul Public Library.

*Soløringen* is the title of a Norwegian bimonthly magazine, the first number of which appeared in August. It is published in the interests of the Solørslag under the editorship of Marius Hagen of Minneapolis and Madison.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, and the Sauk County Historical Society on September 2 conducted an historical pilgrimage to Portage, Wisconsin, the site of old Fort Winnebago, established in 1828 on the Fox-Wisconsin portage. It was over this portage that Perrot, Le Sueur, Carver, and other early explorers made their way into the region that is now known as Minnesota, and over the same route Duluth and Hennepin journeyed eastward in 1680 after visiting the upper Mississippi. A souvenir folder, which was published for the occasion, contains a short historical sketch of the portage and a photographic facsimile of an oil painting of the fort as it appeared in 1834.

The Fort Ridgely State Park and Historical Association commemorated the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Sioux outbreak of 1862 by appropriate exercises at the park grounds on August 22.



The Illinois Society of the Twin Cities held its annual picnic at Minnehaha Park on August 10. The society is composed of former residents of Illinois.

Attention should be called to a misstatement which was made on page 288 of the November, 1917, number of the BULLETIN to the effect that Hans Christian Heg was the founder of the *Nordlyset*, the first Norwegian paper published in America. The *Nordlyset* was established by three men: James D. Reymert, who became its editor, and Even Heg, father of Hans, and Søren Bache, who financed the undertaking.

Mr. Jacob C. Walters of Minneapolis, who was a merchant at Bushnell, Illinois, during the Civil War, is the author of three timely articles. Two of them, appearing in the *Minneapolis Journal* for July 21 and in the *Twin City Commercial Bulletin* for August 27, respectively, contain valuable data on the war-time merchandise prices of 1861-65 as compared with those of 1918, the former taken from original invoices in his possession. The third paper, in the *Bushnell Record* of May 17, treats of the methods of raising troops during the Civil War both by enlistment and by draft; some of the defects and weaknesses of the draft legislation of 1863, which the framers of the act of 1917 so carefully avoided, are pointed out.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of September 29 contains an interesting sketch by Charles M. Flandrau entitled "Some Glimpses behind Scenes at St. Paul Benefit Fetes of Other War Days." After describing various social functions of territorial days, the writer gives an account of the Sanitary Fair held in the winter of 1864-65 as a means "of raising money with which to supply various comforts to the soldiers of the Northern army."

An extended account of the first massacres of the Sioux outbreak of 1862 in the township of Acton, Meeker County, is included in an article entitled "Awards to Minnesota for Indian Depredations Recall Early Massacres" in the August 11 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal*. In the same article is also given the story of the murder of John Cook and his wife of Audubon Township, Becker County, in April, 1872, by Chippewa Indians.

The *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, in its issue of September 7, began the publication of a series of sketches by Mrs. Jeannette Robert Lamprey on the early history of St. Paul. The writer touches upon a number of interesting social and political events of a bygone day, and shows the gradual change from a frontier community to a large modern city.

The *Rochester Daily Post and Record* for August 22 publishes an interesting paper by Charles C. Willson on the probable cause and origin of the Rochester cyclone of 1883. The paper was read before a gathering of Rochester business men on the thirty-fifth anniversary of the disaster. By a curious coincidence the town of Tyler, Lincoln County, was practically destroyed by a tornado during the delivery of the address.



Copyright of **Minnesota History** is the property of the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, or email articles, however, for individual use.

To request permission for educational or commercial use, [contact us](#).