Reviews of Books

_The Letters of John McLoughlin from Fort Vancouver to the Governor and Committee_, third series, 1844-46 (Hudson's Bay Record Society, _Publications_, vol. 7). Edited by E. E. Rich, M.A. With an introduction by W. Kaye Lamb, Ph.D. (Published by the Champlain Society for the Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1944. lxiii, 341, xi p. Maps.)

Few men in North American history are better known than Dr. John McLoughlin, the so-called Father of Oregon. That he was a resident of the Minnesota country for at least twenty years prior to assuming control of Hudson’s Bay Company affairs in the Oregon country is not generally known, but quite as interesting to Minnesotans. Hence the series of volumes of McLoughlin’s letters, published by the Hudson’s Bay Record Society and now ending with this volume, is of special significance for Minnesota history.

Two powerful personalities decided Oregon’s fate between 1841 and 1846: McLoughlin and his chief, Sir George Simpson. From being excellent friends they became quite antagonistic to each other. Most historians and biographers have been prejudiced in favor of one or the other. These letters and other records of the company reveal how difficult it is to be otherwise. Yet Dr. Lamb has accomplished the seeming impossible—he has not only written an introductory essay which tells simply and effectively the story of the documents, their authors and recipients, and the events into which they fit, but he has also given a most dispassionate account of the strained relations between the two men, now proclaiming one in the right, now the other, and occasionally both. His summation of McLoughlin’s career is noteworthy: “He died on September 3, 1857, within a few weeks of his seventy-third birthday. So closed a career that had spanned a continent, and embraced an entire period in the history of the Pacific Northwest. Legend has tended to exaggerate McLoughlin’s stature, and to make him an incredible paragon of all the virtues. As the letters here presented show, the man himself was less perfect but more interesting—cursed with passions and a stubbornness that made him a difficult and eventually an impossible subordinate; but blessed with a broad humanity, more than a little foresight, and a constructive mind.”
The letters of this volume bring out the "foresight and constructive mind," for they tell the story of his efforts — vain, as it turned out — to interest the company in the possibilities of the falls of the Willamette; of his original idea for an agricultural colony, which, under other leadership, became the Puget Sound Agricultural Company; of his attempts, also vain, to establish the company solidly in California (Simpson could see nothing of value in the site of San Francisco, where McLoughlin had bought land for the company!); and of his wise handling of hordes of American immigrants to Oregon.

One link with Minnesota is Karl Andreas Geyer, mentioned more than once in McLoughlin's letters in 1844 and 1845. This German botanist was earlier in the Minnesota country with Joseph N. Niccollet and Charles Frémont. There is still another Minnesota connection — McLoughlin's own unfortunate son, John, who was born near Rainy Lake, participated in James Dickson's filibustering expedition through Minnesota in 1836, and was murdered in the Alaska country in 1842. It was Simpson's failure to understand the events leading up to young McLoughlin's murder which caused Dr. McLoughlin to fill so many quires of paper with remonstrances, explanations, and angry censure of Sir George. Simpson was primarily the businessman. There was little place for personal sorrow in his scheme of things. McLoughlin, on the other hand, was warmly human, and his half-breed son meant much to him. The two natures, McLoughlin's and Simpson's, were bound to clash when young McLoughlin was not only murdered, but thereafter criticized as a drunkard and as incompetent by a man who did not bother to look far into the facts. The letters of this volume, like those of the preceding one, are written by a despondent, angry parent, and that fact must be understood as one judges the author by his written words.

Grace Lee Nute

_Around the World in St. Paul._ By Alice L. Sickles. (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1945. x, 262 p. Illustrations. $3.00.)

_A Nation of Nations._ By Louis Adamic. (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1945. 399 p. Illustrations. $3.50.)

It was in late April, 1939, that two people, the one "a fervent American . . . possessing a rare degree of practical intelligence along with endless energy and high courage," the other, an immigrant from southeastern Europe, "a tall youngish man . . . a twinkling smile lighting his thought-
ful face,” met for the first time in Minnesota’s capital. Two exciting days of comparing notes revealed a common social philosophy as well as an impassioned determination to contribute further to its realization. *Around the World in St. Paul* and *A Nation of Nations* represent in a sense the flowering of the hopes and plans so eagerly shared in 1939 by Alice L. Sickles and Louis Adamic.

The underlying purpose of the two volumes is to define a perplexing, if old, problem in human relations and to contribute in some measure to its solution. The problem, succinctly stated, is the continuing presence of misunderstanding and misrepresentation, discrimination and prejudice, division and isolation, between peoples of different racial and national origins, in St. Paul, the United States, and the world. The persistence of the problem, in the opinion of the authors, testifies to the inadequacy of traditional solutions. The old, *laissez-faire*, melting-pot approach, that assumed “if all kinds of people are thrown together and left to stew in their own juice, the good qualities of each will permeate the others and a superior blend will emerge,” receives the strong disapprobation of both. In like manner, the conscious and highly tragicomic “Frenzied Americanism” of the First World War years is criticized for its unsound philosophy and its general ineffectiveness.

What can a person do to help to bring about a “reorientation of the American state of mind”? Mrs. Sickles, rightly recognizing that mutual acceptance is an “emotional as well as an intellectual experience,” offers a two-fold prescription: Know the facts. Get acquainted.

*Around the World in St. Paul* is a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the latter admonition. It is a lively and spontaneous and unusual “narrative of experience.” It records in an appealing balance of detail and embracing statement the day-by-day work of the International Institute of St. Paul, whose good fortune it was to have Mrs. Sickles as its executive director. It unveils the inner operations—the planning, organization, and administration—of the colorful and impressive Festival of Nations. It reveals the unexpected joys and values of eating (wives will enjoy, and husbands perhaps profit thereby, the chapter on “Eating Internationally”) and singing and playing together in a truly “intercultural world.” It points the way, as the state’s former governor said, to “one sure means of creating understanding, dispelling fear and prejudice and setting a pattern, not only for our state and nation, but for the future world.”
A Nation of Nations, on the other hand, is a real help in "knowing the facts" about America's varied national and racial groups. It chronicles in a fascinating style, already familiar to the readers of some of Mr. Adamic's earlier volumes, the settlement and achievements of immigrants from Italy, Spain, Mexico, France, Holland, Sweden, Russia, Germany, Yugoslavia, Norway, Greece, Poland, and Ireland. There is, in addition, a chapter on Negro Americans. Minnesotans will find in its pages a wealth of information about the well-known as well as the "Little People" of the immigrant tide who have contributed much to the history of their state and the nation.

Around the World in St. Paul and A Nation of Nations, in a word, are welcome additions to the longer list of more scholarly investigations which, though valuable, have caught "little of the fire curling around their footnotes." It is gratifying to learn, too, that the volumes do not mark the culmination of the effective labors of the pair in the attainment of mutual understanding and good will. A new and challenging opportunity has been opened to Mrs. Sickles as director of metropolitan Detroit's International Institute. Mr. Adamic turns to the completion of a companion volume and the editing of a promising series, "The Peoples of America."

JOHN I. KOLEHMAINEN

Of Broods & Books. By Lee Edmonds Grove. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1945. ix, 85 p. Illustrations. $2.50.)

To eastern publishers and book trade representatives Minnesota is undistinguished as a book-buying state. Moreover, the relative absence of intelligently run and adequately stocked bookstores is a public scandal. With the exception of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Rochester, and possibly an occasional college community, Minnesota cities have little but drugstores, hole-in-the-wall lending libraries, and department store reprint counters on which to depend for books. Even Duluth, the third city of the state, has seldom had an adequate bookstore to supply the needs of its more literate citizens. With such conditions prevalent, it is well to remember the names of those who had the temerity to try to make a living selling good books to the citizens of Minnesota. Lee Grove's Of Broods & Books is a welcome tribute to a veteran Minneapolis bibliophile.

When Edmund D. Brooks opened his shop in 1900 he had little capital beyond intelligence and a love for good literature. But these qualities proved to have durable value and attracted to his shop patrons with both
taste and money. Among his local customers were scholars and book-lovers from the University of Minnesota, like Richard Burton and President George E. Vincent, as well as such famous collectors as Herschel V. Jones, James W. Falconer, and James C. Young. But Brooks also sold to internationally celebrated bookmen like Henry C. Folger, Harry E. Widener, and A. Edward Newton. During his more prosperous years he was as well known at the book auctions of London as on Marquette Avenue or South Tenth Street. And, although Minneapolis is hardly one of the great book centers of the world, Brooks handled manuscripts of Robert Burns, John Keats, James Boswell—not to speak of a genuine first folio of Shakespeare, an item which eventually had to be sent to another dealer because no Minneapolitan would offer the required sixteen thousand dollars but which in pristine condition might sell today for thrice that amount.

Lee Grove’s little book is obviously a labor of love, yet he remains curiously distant from his subject. His own love of fine printing and limited editions has led him to detail meticulously the sixteen Brooks imprints, but not to tell us as much as we should like to know of the personality of the dealer himself or of the shop and its displays. Much attention is given to Arthur Upson, an overrated and lush romantic poet whose delicate health kept him from a teaching position and who served for some time as expert cataloguer in Brook’s store, but little is said of the store as a gathering place for the literati of the community. Thus it happens that whereas Of Brooks & Books might have had a wide appeal as an essay on the book trade in general, it is actually a charming little volume for a limited audience.

In the world of culture and the arts there is always a place for the intelligent dealer in books. Frederick Locker-Lampson once remarked, “It is a good thing to read books and it need not be a bad thing to write them; but it is a pious thing to preserve those that have been some time written.” Among these preservers of the written word Edmund D. Brooks was conspicuous.

JOHN T. FLANAGAN

North Star Country. By Meridel Le Sueur. (New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1945. viii, 327 p. $3.00.)

If you are a poet, you will wonder how it was possible for Miss Le Sueur to have woven so much history into her account; and if you are a
historian, you will wonder how she was able with so few facts (highly selective, by the way) to make so alive the story of the white man's subjugation of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the adjacent country. Her book is really a series of poetic explosions, of emotional and lyric outbursts. One can almost see the author at work, spending months collecting material, from old newspaper files, histories, family letters, diaries, and, at last, bursting forth into song, into laments, into melodious plaints, into the powerful flight of courageous living.

She is at her best in recapturing the mood, the lives, of early trappers and traders and explorers, in catching the exact touch of the early pioneer. She understands the pioneer woman as only few have understood her. The chapter on the Sioux Indians is one of the most moving passages in the book. One can feel the author's identification with the poetry of their life, with their pride, with their stoic acceptance of snow and tornado and the white man's slow insidious encroachment upon their sacred land, with their final and desperate attempt to save themselves, with their heroic "Thus far and no farther shall ye go."

Miss Le Sueur's story of the now famous 1934 truck drivers' strike is one of the better scenes in the book. She captures the slow but steadily rising resentment of the workers against living conditions, against the system which degrades them into becoming claw-sharp animals. She tells of their bitter anger at the most likely symbol of oppression, the police. She depicts vividly the tug and battle of masses of people in a turbulent city, the sudden shout and clash, the after-pause, the taking in of the deep breath, and the realization that something tremendous has transpired.

Appearing in the book is the first free translation of a moving Finnish poem by Unhotetujen Maailmasta. It tells of "pilgrims, simple, sincere and artless children of toil... so many of them. They live outside of the world proper; forgotten and discarded."

One weakness of the book is in the writer's description of the rich; though often, as in the case of Jim Hill, she has magnificent flashes of insight. This is not a fault. It just happens that she doesn't have much sympathy for the strong (they don't need it anyway). Her big heart, her superb artistry, are at the service of the oppressed, of the needy. For those who need a chance, for the shy and sensitive, for the strugglers, she has open arms. She glories when one of the humble suddenly, unexpectedly, arises to make a fight for decent life.
What Miss Le Sueur has done in telling about the North Star country, its state fairs, its peddlers, corn huskers, Paul Bunyans, its buffaloes, Red river carts, its swapping and country stores and "co-ops," is to tell a story in the everyday speech and idiom of the people. The people are always throwing off sparks of poetry. She has collected the sparks and put them together and fired up a powerful flame for the rest of us to see our country by.

Feike Feikema

_Catholics and the Civil War_. By Benjamin J. Blied, Ph.D. (Milwaukee, 1945. 162 p. $2.50.)

This book is made up of a series of essays setting forth the position of Catholics in the many phases of the Civil War. Teachers in secondary schools may find some of the essays helpful in stimulating interest in state history, but the critical reader will hardly be impressed by the volume, which covers very familiar ground and at the same time lacks continuity and clearness. The author quite correctly states in his preface that the essays "are neither exhaustive, nor do they constitute an integrated narrative but as a collection of fragments they may be helpful." A few of the essays or fragments, however, are not closely enough related to the subject to entitle them to inclusion in the series. That on "The Fenian Brotherhood," for example, contains only one mention of the American Civil War. The last essay in the book is a series of eulogies by Catholic prelates and the Catholic press on the occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln. One wonders why this material was included, for no point seems to have been gained by it. Other chapters relate to the stand in the war taken by the Catholic bishops of the North and the South, to Catholic chaplains and nurses in the army hospitals, and to the position of the Catholic newspapers. The essays consist of anecdotes and quotations often loosely held together by a thin thread of similarity of subject matter that is not well integrated.

In several places, involved paragraphs obscure the author's meaning. Some slight inaccuracies occur such as that on page 34 where the author states that Minnesota gave suffrage to the Negro on April 29, 1865. Not all readers will agree with the statement on page 14 that "the forty-eighters usually joined the republican party, whereas the other immigrants who were less interested in political reforms preferred the conservative democratic party."
The book has little interest for Minnesotans. The author might perhaps have brought in Bishop Grace and the St. Paul newspapers as good examples of Catholic opinion in the North, if he aimed at a true cross section of Northern Catholic opinion. The book will be of interest to the general reader and may stimulate further and better treatment of the matters discussed in the essays.

Sister Grace McDonald
Looking forward to the society's centennial year, 1949, is the new cover design which is used for the first time on this issue of Minnesota History. The color scheme will vary with each number.

In a letter of February 15 to Judge Kenneth Brill, the society's president, Governor Thye designated the Minnesota Historical Society as the official agency to prepare plans for a state-wide commemoration in 1949 of the centennial of Minnesota's organization as a territory. The text of the Governor's letter follows:

My Dear Judge Brill:

On March 3, 1849, the Congress of the United States passed the organic act establishing the Territory of Minnesota, the 97th anniversary of which event the Minnesota Historical Society is commemorating on March 4 of this year.

With the establishment of government in 1849 began the growth of farms and towns and cities, the organization of counties, the development of Minnesota's great natural resources, the expansion of industry, the establishment of newspapers, the building of schools and churches, the movement of organized civilization and culture into an Indian wilderness.

1949 will be Minnesota's 100th birthday. It is my belief that that anniversary should be commemorated on a year-long and state-wide basis in a manner commensurate with the importance of the state. We should begin now to make definite plans for such a celebration.

I know of no more appropriate agency to entrust with this task than the Minnesota Historical Society, the official historians of Minnesota. I therefore request that you, as president of the Society, begin now to prepare a plan which the people of the state can adopt as the official program of commemoration of an historic century.

In your planning, I suggest that you draw upon the ideas of all groups that may have an authentic interest in this event, to the end that all groups and all sections in the state may participate in the celebration.

It is to be assumed that any plan prepared at this time will require legislative approval. I request, therefore, that the plan be submitted to my office in ample time for me to present it to the legislature.

Sincerely yours,
Edward J. Thye, Governor

The society's ninety-seventh annual meeting was confined to a business session in the Historical Building at 4:00 p.m. on January 14. The secre-
tary and superintendent presented his annual report, and the treasurer's report was read in his absence by another member of the executive council, Mr. Andrew Newgren. The business meeting was followed, on the evening of January 15, by a dinner meeting of the executive council at the Commodore Hotel, St. Paul. A program consisting largely of committee reports was the feature of the meeting. Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, Judge Clarence Magney of Duluth was elected to the council to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. John M. Armstrong.

The program of a local history conference to be held in the Historical Building, St. Paul, in mid-April calls for three sessions — one devoted to the relationship between the local historical societies and the newly organized Junior Historical Society; a second designed to introduce the society's field agent, Mr. Sackett, and to explain his work and functions; and a third to discuss certain problems of vital importance to local historical societies and their leaders, such as the question of war memorials. The conference will take the place of that held in pre-war years in connection with the state society's annual meeting in January.

After serving for three years with the Army Air Forces, Dr. Larsen returned to the society as its secretary and superintendent on December 1. Dr. Beeson, who served as acting secretary and superintendent during Dr. Larsen's absence, resigned effective December 31. Other staff changes during the final quarter of 1945 include the resignation of the society's librarian, Miss Krausnick, on November 30, since which time Miss Fawcett has been serving as acting librarian. The position of field director, for which the 1945 legislature provided, was filled late in November by the appointment of Mr. Richard Sackett of Minneapolis. Miss Serine Thorsten became accessions assistant, a position left vacant when Mrs. Severe replaced Mrs. Warming as reference assistant (see ante, 26:369). One of the two guards in the society's building (see ante, 26:368), Mrs. Blocker, resigned, and her place was taken by Miss Dorothy Brown.

At a meeting of the society's executive committee on November 26, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved: That the Executive Committee of the Minnesota Historical Society expresses to Dr. Lewis Beeson its appreciation of his devotion to the work of the Society during the years he has served as its Acting Secretary and Superintendent, and wishes for him in his new field happiness and expanding opportunity, and, further, expresses the hope that he will return to visit and counsel with us often."
The society's efforts to give wider publicity to its collections and to attract more visitors to its building stimulated the publication of an editorial, "Unveiling a Public Treasure," in the St. Paul Dispatch for October 11. After announcing that "officials of the society are considering means of acquainting citizens more widely with the distinguished possessions and facilities of the [Historical] building," the writer goes on to say that "Most of all, they want to make the public conscious of its proprietary right to the enjoyment of an institution built and maintained by public taxes." The editorial then calls attention to the fact that "it seems to be difficult for the man in the street, his wife and his child, to realize the right to the free enjoyment of such places" as the Historical Building. "Often there is a kind of timidity, a fear of being entangled in some official procedure, that deters them from entering—ignorance, in short, of what there is to see and learn, and of the way to get there." The suggestion is offered that "It would be a really fine thing if a general program of education in public resources could be undertaken on behalf, not only of children in school, but of their elders. There doubtless are many among the latter who would be grateful for the knowledge, and welcome access to a place to which the whole family could go."

Numerous articles and news items about the society and its activities appeared in Minnesota newspapers during the last three months of 1945. In the St. Paul Dispatch for October 11, for example, "Hawf & Hawf" devoted his entire column to a report of a tour of the Historical Building. The Minnesota Farm Bureau News, in a three-column spread published in November, told its readers that the "Historical Society Invites You to See Wealth of Pioneer Material." The society's activities are outlined in the issue of Finance and Commerce of Minneapolis for November 26. Agnes Taaffe of the Minneapolis Tribune called attention, in her column for November 29, to the society's letterhead showing boundary changes "under four flags." Stories about pioneer Christmas celebrations, based upon manuscript and printed narratives in the society's collections, are to be found in the St. Paul Shopper for December 19, the Minneapolis Times for December 24, the St. Paul Dispatch for December 25, and the Minneapolis Weekly News for December 28.

The society, its collections, and its activities are described under the quoted heading "Today is Tomorrow's Yesterday!" in the Ace, the publication of the St. Paul Athletic Club, for November. "The truth of this quo-
tation is realized after a very few minutes among the thousands of treasures at the Minnesota Historical Society,” reads the subhead. Pictures of the corridors of the Historical Building, of the log cabin in the museum, and of several special displays illustrate the article.

Special evening openings in October, November, and December gave many people who cannot visit the Historical Building during the day an opportunity to see three loan exhibits of more than ordinary interest and scope. The first introduced a display of firearms in the auditorium of the Historical Building. The items on exhibit came from the private collections of Mr. Osborne Klavestad of Minneapolis, Mr. W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, and Mr. E. R. Reiff, Jr., Mr. L. J. Melrose, Mr. Walter Kennedy, and the Misses Anita and Laura Furness of St. Paul. The display continued to October 22. From November 13 to 30 an extensive collection of early American pressed glass assembled by Mrs. Archie D. Walker of Minneapolis was featured, with an evening opening on November 21. An exhibition of paintings illustrative of Minnesota life by Dewey Albinson of Minneapolis opened on the evening of December 11. The entire auditorium was devoted to the thirty-three oil paintings and pastels in this exhibit, which continued until February 1. A number of smaller and less spectacular displays arranged late in 1945 were of interest to special groups and attracted many visitors. During the week of October 27, for example, members of St. Paul Girl Scout troops arranged a “Grandmother Show,” for which cases were made available in the museum. Both American and foreign Christmas seals issued from 1907 to the present were on view from November 21 to 30. They came from the private collections of Mr. Richard R. Sackett of Minneapolis and Miss Elsie Keye of St. Paul. Propaganda leaflets, maps, and aviator’s equipment collected by Sergeant Henry L. Davis of St. Paul while stationed in England from 1943 to 1945 were displayed from December 1 to 30. Newspapers of the Twin Cities gave considerable space and wide publicity to all of these displays.

Among eighteen groups of teachers and students from rural schools visiting the society’s museum in the last quarter of 1945 were five from Goodhue County. The director of visual education in the county made arrangements for the visits with the commissioner of administration, and the state Capitol guide conducted the museum tours on five successive Saturdays in October and November. More than thirteen hundred people visited the museum in class groups during the quarter.
The Minnesota Historical News, a printed clip sheet which the society has been distributing to newspapers since 1921, is now being issued in mimeographed form under the title "Publication and News Releases."

The deaths of the following active members were reported to the society in the quarter ending on December 31: Dr. John M. Armstrong of St. Paul, William R. Everett of Minneapolis, Mrs. Edward J. Kimball of Minneapolis, and Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul.

The study of "The Finnish Pioneers of Minnesota" by John I. Kolehmainen, which appeared in the issue of this magazine for December, 1944, is the subject of a review by Carleton C. Qualey in volume 3 of The United States, 1865-1900: A Survey of Current Literature, published by the Hayes Foundation (Fremont, Ohio, 1945). Miss Heilbron contributes to the same volume a review of Richard B. Eide's North Star Editor: A Brief Sketch of Joseph A. Wheelock. An article by Mrs. Berthel on "The History of the State at War" appears in the October issue of the War Records Collector.

Dr. Beeson attended the annual meetings of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History, which were held in Indianapolis from November 6 to 8. As chairman of the program committee of the latter organization, he made the plans for its sessions. He has been appointed chairman of the membership committee of the Society of American Archivists. Its newly elected president is Dr. Solon J. Buck, formerly superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society and now archivist of the United States.

JUNIOR HISTORIANS

The first prize in the "Junior Historian Organization Contest" conducted by the Minnesota Historical Society for Junior Historical societies in Minnesota schools has been awarded to the Mountain Lake Public Schools. Miss Elsa S. Kettler, sponsor of the group, submitted a list of officers and committees, a plan for meetings, an outline of programs to be presented, a list of activities, and a list of topics for a writing contest. The Waterville High School group, sponsored by Miss Sadie Rosenau, and the Lakeville Public Schools organization, led by Miss Marcella Dawson, receive the second and third prizes, respectively. The prizes range from ten dollars and three books about various phases of Minnesota's history to one dollar and a single book.
The International Falls High School was the first school in the state to organize a chapter of the Junior Historical Society. All the schools of Koochiching County have continued as subscribers to the society's publications.

The importance of the society's Junior Historical Society program (see ante, 26:253) is given recognition by one of the state's leaders in education, Dr. Ella Hawkinson of the Moorhead State Teachers College, in the December Bulletin of the Minnesota Council for the Social Studies. Schools joining the Junior Historical Society of the Minnesota Historical Society, writes Miss Hawkinson, "have become members of a new division of an organization that men had vision to form as early as 1849." Their foresight, she points out, has made the state society a "place for the preservation and use of materials of inestimable value to history." Although the collections assembled in St. Paul are not always available to students in other parts of the state, Miss Hawkinson shows that "local and county museums and even school museums can serve Junior Historians as writers, collectors, or mere members," and she enumerates some of the services that local organizations can offer. In the same issue of the Bulletin, the rules formulated by the state society for a "Junior Historian Writing Contest" are published. Plans for the organization of a Junior Historical Society chapter are outlined in the Bulletin for October.

New Members

Between October 30, 1945, and February 1, 1946, the society's membership roll was increased by the 241 active and institutional members listed in the pages that follow. Of the members added in that period, 36 reside in Hennepin County, 131 in Ramsey County, 58 in other Minnesota counties, and 16 in states outside Minnesota and in the territory of Hawaii. Mr. Ralph Mather, chairman of the membership committee, reports that on February 1 the membership was 1,793, and on March 1 it was 1,868, the greatest in the society's history. Since the "Roll of Members" appeared, the number of newspapers holding memberships has been more than doubled.

Like the list published in the issue of this magazine for December, 1945, the one that follows is arranged by counties and communities for Minnesota; after that are listed other states and countries in which members reside, with their names and places of residence. Under each community, state, or nation, individuals and institutions are listed alpha-
New Members

The following symbols are used to indicate types of membership: (A) for annual, (C) for corresponding, (H) for honorary, (I) for institutional, (L) for life, and (S) for sustaining.

**MINNESOTA MEMBERS**

**ANOKA**
- *Columbia Heights*
  - Columbia Heights Record (I)

**BELTRAMI**
- *Bemidji*
  - Bemidji Daily Pioneer (I)
  - Kelliher Independent (I)

**BIG STONE**
- *Graceville*
  - Holy Rosary Academy (I)

**BLUE EARTH**
- *Mankato*
  - Carney, Harry E., Jr. (A)

**BROWN**
- *Hanska*
  - Hanska Herald (I)

**COTTONWOOD**
- *Jeffers*
  - Jeffers Public School (I)
  - Mountain Lake (I)

**DAKOTA**
- *Hastings*
  - Todd, Irving, Jr. (A)

**DODGE**
- *Kasson*
  - Sattler, Harold (A)
  - School District No. 30 (I)

**DODGE**
- *West Concord*
  - Pirkel, Frank J. (A)

**FARIBAULT**
- *Blue Earth*
  - Etta Ross Memorial Library (I)
  - Johnson, Mrs. Marion D. (A)

**FILLMORE**
- *Preston*
  - Johnson, John A. (A)

**FREEBORN**
- *Albert Lea*
  - Belknap, Paul C. (A)
  - Lambert, Mrs. W. P. (A)
  - Morin, Richard W. (A)
  - Sanders, N. Vere (S)

**HENNEPIN**
- *Excelsior*
  - Herz, Malvin E. (A)

**HENNEPIN**
- *Fort Snelling*
  - Fort Snelling Service Club (I)
  - Round Tower Museum (I)

**HENNEPIN**
- *Minneapolis*
  - Bemis, Judson (S)
  - Bennett, Mrs. Russell M. (L)
  - Brassett, Arnold H. (A)
  - Calvin, Arthur M. (A)
  - Christie, Blanche (A)
  - Comfort, Thomas H. (A)
  - DuBois, Donald J. (A)
  - Feidt, Daniel S. (A)
  - Freudenthal, Rolland E. (A)
  - Gleason, John L. (A)
  - Hammond, Jasper C. (A)
  - Holland, Morton E. (A)
  - Horn, Charles L. (L)
  - Humphrey, Hubert H., Jr. (A)
  - Johnston, W. Edward (A)
  - Jordan, Philip (A)
HISTORICAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Karlins, Arnold (A)
Keller, Ralph W. (A)
McCune, George H. (A)
McGee, Harvey W. (A)
McKown, Lyle S. (A)
Minneapolis News (I)
Morrill, James L. (A)
Nelson, Clara (A)
Peterson, Ernest C. (A)
Prestrud, Earl W. (A)
Rodberg, I. (A)
Sheldrick, Mrs. Jennie N. (A)
Stier, Frederic J. (A)
Turner, Bert A. (A)
Wilcox, Howard L. (A)

St. Louis Park
Peterson, A. C. (A)

Wayzata
Dobson, Paul H. (A)

HOUSTON
Houston

Houston Signal (I)

JACKSON
Okabena
Okabena Consolidated School (I)

KANABECK
Mora

Powers, Frank P. (A)

KITTSION
Karlstad

Karlstad Consolidated Schools (I)

Lake Bronson
Furaas, Carl O. (A)

LE SUEUR
Waterville

Independent School District No. 9 (I)

LYON
Belaton

Almen, A. L. (A)

McLEOD
Browntown

Browntown Bulletin (I)

MARTIN
Sherburn

Sherburn Public Schools (I)

MILLE LACS
Princeton
Independent School District No. 1 (I)

MOWER
Austin
Carnegie Public Library (I)
Rasmussen, Harry E. (A)

OLMSTED
Rochester
Jameson, Florence (A)

OTTER TAIL
Deer Creek
Deer Creek Mirror (I)

PIPESTONE
Pipestone
Dahl, Fred A. (A)
Mutz, Walter (A)
Palmer, Robert L. (A)

RAMSEY
St. Paul
Anderson, Victor E. (A)
Angell, Robert B. (A)
Arnquist, Ruth E. (A)
Ashton, Willard H. (A)
Atkinson, Pierce W. (A)
Baillou, Austin L. (A)
Becker, George E. (A)
Bell, Barbara (A)
Benson, Mary E. (A)
Berkheimer, Fanny (A)
Bethesda Hospital (I)
Boberg, Walfred E. (A)
Brabec, Dan W. (A)
Brown, Beulah (A)
Brown and Bigelow Library (I)
Buckley, Sheridan J. (A)
Budd, John M. (A)
Burchard, H. M. (A)
Burr, Raymond A. (A)
Christmas, George B. (A)
Clark, M. G. (A)
Cless, Howard L. (A)
Commer, Horace L. (A)
Conoryea, Gordon M. (A)
Crooks, Bernard S. (A)
Crosby, Mrs. Alice (A)
1946

NEW MEMBERS

Curry, Mrs. Ezrã B. (A)
Davidson, Sarah A. (A)
Davidson, William F. (A)
Delander, N. Paul (A)
Denney, Mrs. Charles E. (A)
Eldredge, Asa A. (A)
Eldredge, Eugene T. (A)
Ellerbe, Thomas F. (A)
Engstrom, Mrs. Helmer E. (A)
Fedders, William J. (A)
Fellows, Fred P. (A)
Finley, Joseph W. (A)
Finn, Mrs. Louis (A)
Flannagan, Mrs. Harry (A)
Flood, Mrs. Harry E. (A)
Fobes, Robert K. (A)
Fosnes, Walter (A)
Froehlicher, John C. (A)
Gardner, Dr. Walter P. (A)
Geror, Ralph E. (A)
Goebel, Herman C. (A)
Golling, Richard A. (A)
Goodsill, Max H. (A)
Grates, Albert N. (A)
Gruenhagen, Dr. Arnold P. (A)
Hagman, Reuben J. (A)
Harrison, Harry K. (A)
Hauber, W. F. (A)
Henderson, Robert J. (A)
Honebrink, Walter H. (A)
Huse, Harry G. (A)
Jackson, Mrs. John N. (S)
Kendall, Harry T. (A)
Knaff, Henry J. (A)
Kueffner, Walter P. (A)
Lane, S. H. (A)
Law, Reuben W. (A)
Lewis, Glenn F. (A)
Linsmeyer, Mrs. Robert (A)
Lockhart, A. F. (A)
Loring, Charles (A)
Lowe, Ralph S. (A)
McCleary, Robert H. (A)
McDonough, John J. (A)
McMillan, Mrs. Richard (A)
McNeely, Harry G. (A)
Mason, William H., Jr. (A)
Mercer, Lafayette S. (A)
Metcalf, George R. (A)
Meyerding, Charles E. (A)
Meyerding, Eugene V. (A)
Miller, William H. (S)
Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co. (I)
Muellerleile, Alfred G. (A)
Mulally, James H. (A)
Nelson, Mrs. Emil E. (A)
Newman, Adelbert V. (A)
Oehler, Norman (A)
Olson, Mrs. Frances B. (A)
Olson, Olaf J. (A)
Orlemann, George F. (A)
Overmann, Howard A. (A)
Pinkerton, Samuel W. (L)
Randall, Clarence B. (A)
Raymer, Joseph R. (A)
Rice, Katherine L. (A)
Risedorph, William E. (A)
Ritter, Arthur W. (A)
Rudensky, Morris (A)
St. Joseph's Academy Library (I)
St. Paul Association of Commerce (I)
St. Paul Athletic Club (I)
Sanborn, Mrs. Bruce W. (L)
Schmid, Erwin J. (A)
Schneider, Raymond M. (A)
Scott, Dr. Eugene E. (A)
Sheehy, Cyril E. (A)
Shepley, Lewis C. (A)
Shiely, Joseph L. (A)
Smith, Wharton C. (A)
Sohlberg, Dr. O. I. (A)
Stout, Wilfred O., Jr. (A)
Stuart, Russell W. (A)
Terhune, Robert B. (A)
Tingle, Mrs. Woodburn (A)
Tracy, Frank L. (A)
Tracy, George S. (A)
Tyler, Ephraim A. (A)
Van Dyke, Arthur A. (A)
Victor-Winter Agency (I)
Villaume, Julius L. (A)
Wann, Thomas L., Jr. (A)
Washburn, Albert O. (A)
Washburn, Will O., Jr. (A)
Weed, Paul C. (A)
Welty, Charles V. (A)
Weyerhaeuser, Mrs. Frederick (A)
Whitacre, Robert B., Sr. (A)
Wold, Dr. Karl C. (A)
Wood, William R. (A)
Wright, Kenneth M. (A)
York, Dan I. (A)
HISTORICAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

WHITE BEAR LAKE
Buckbee, Mrs. Charles (A)
Ward, Dr. Peter D. (A)
RENVILLE
Olivia
Lauerman, Leo. J. (A)
Sacred Heart
Enestvedt, Odean (A)
RICE
Northfield
Gould, L. M. (A)
Northfield Independent (I)
Rieger, Fred W. (A)
Schilling, W. F. (A)
ROCK
LaVerne
Rock County Star-Herald (I)
ROSEAU
Warroad
Chapin, Earl V. (A)
ST. LOUIS
Chisholm
Chisholm Tribune-Herald (I)
TODD
Long Prairie
Long Prairie Leader (I)
Staples
Staples World (I)
WASECA
Waseca
Waseca Journal (I)
WASHINGTON
Newport
Independent School District No. 68 (I)
St. Paul Park
Burbank, John M. (A)

STILLWATER
Hadrath, R. M. (S)
WATONWAN
St. James
Watonwan County Plaindealer (I)
WINONA
Winona
Galvin, M. J. (A)

NONRESIDENT MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA
McKown, Paul F. (A), San Mateo
ILLINOIS
Sargeant, Willard H. (A), East Dubuque
Van Ness, Mrs. L. R. (A), Evanston
Voss, Barney H. (A), Chicago
MAINE
Gray, Mrs. Carl (A), Thomaston
MARYLAND
Huntley, Floyd E. (A), Ashton
NEBRASKA
Wright, Clyde F. (A), Omaha
NEW YORK
Arrington, J. Earl (A), Hollis
VIRGINIA
Hiden, Mrs. P. W. (A), Newport News
WISCONSIN
Frohlicher, Steve V. (A), Hudson
Marzolf, William H. (A), Hudson
Nederman, Robert B. (A), Hudson
Paige, Newell C. (A), Hudson
Trollen, Martin E. (A), Hudson
Ward, Charles (A), Hudson
HAWAII
Pell, P. S. (A), Honolulu

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Edwin H. Ford, whose study of "Pioneer Journalism in Southern Minnesota" appears as the leading article in this issue, is associate professor of journalism in the University of Minnesota. He is the editor of a volume of Selected Readings in the History of American Journalism (1939), and he has published a Bibliography of Literary Journalism in America (1937). As secretary and superintendent of the society, Dr.
Arthur J. Larsen prepared the report of its activities in 1945 which is published in the present number of *Minnesota History*.

The author of the account of "Pennsylvania German Baptismal Certificates in Minnesota" appearing in the section devoted to "Sources for Northwest History" is the assistant editor of this magazine, Miss Bertha L. Heilbron. The chairman of a Minnesota state committee of the American Dialect Society, Professor Harold B. Allen of the University of Minnesota department of English, contributes to the "Notes and Documents" section some suggestions to be followed in "Hunting for Minnesota Proverbs."

Authors of book reviews appearing in the current number include Dr. Grace Lee Nute, the society’s curator of manuscripts; Dr. John I. Kolehmainen, professor of history in Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, who is now on leave of absence gathering material for a study of New World Finns; Professor John T. Flanagan of the department of English in Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Feike Feikema of Minneapolis, one of Minnesota’s creative writers who has published several novels with Midwestern backgrounds; and Sister Grace McDonald, a member of the history faculty in the College of St. Benedict at St. Joseph.

**Accessions**

Lists of Indians who had accounts with the Hudson’s Bay Company in the Rainy Lake area in the early years of the nineteenth century have been copied for the society by the photostatic process from the originals in the archives of the company in London. Other items copied include some accounts from a ledger of the North West Company for the decade from 1811 to 1821.

The typewritten reminiscences of the late Judge Oscar Hallam of St. Paul, assembled in a manuscript volume of 350 pages under the title "Bloomfield and Number Five: The American Way of Life in a Wisconsin Rural Community in the 70s," are the gift of the author’s daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Hallam Miller of St. Paul. Judge Hallam explains his title as follows: "Bloomfield was our church; Number Five was our public school." His story opens with an account of his parents’ emigration from England in 1848, their journey to America, and their choice of a farm near Dodgeville, Wisconsin, as a home. There Judge Hallam was born in 1865. In the pages that follow, he pictures the Wisconsin community as he knew
it in the 1870's, with its people and its institutions. Sections dealing with home life, farming, industries, towns, churches, schools, professions, and neighbors in the frontier community are included. The Cornish and Welsh settlers in the vicinity, their dialects, names, and customs, are the subjects of some of the most interesting sketches in the collection.

Mrs. Fred Barnes of St. Paul has presented some forty filing boxes of genealogical data assembled by her husband while engaged in research about the Barnes family, from which he was descended. In addition to this family, the collection includes material on the Merriam, Hubbard, and Rich families. Another addition to the genealogical collection is a brief record of the descendants of Gustav Willius, a pioneer banker who settled in St. Paul in the 1850's. The latter item is the gift of Mr. Frederick A. Willius of Rochester.

A collection of the papers of the late Michael Dowling of Olivia, consisting largely of letters and newspaper clippings, is the gift of his daughter, Miss Kathleen Dowling of Minneapolis. They relate for the most part to the unusual career of a man who attained success despite physical handicaps, and to Dowling's participation in Minnesota politics, particularly during the years from 1917 to 1921. Four scrapbooks and four boxes of material comprise the collection.

Letters, newspaper clippings, and articles written or assembled by the late Professor Andrew A. Stomberg of the University of Minnesota are included in a collection of his papers recently presented by his son, Mr. Andrew Stomberg of Minneapolis. Many of the clippings and other items in the collection relate to prominent Scandinavians who settled in Minnesota.

A copy of a master's thesis in which are reviewed the "Histories and Present Programs of Home Schools for Boys in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties" is the gift of the author, Mr. Louis J. Schuldt of St. Paul. This detailed social study, filling two bound volumes (1,023 p.), was submitted in the University of Minnesota in 1942.

Orders for printing handled by the Brown-Blodgett Company of St. Paul from 1930 to 1945 are recorded in two manuscript volumes presented by Mr. Harold Blodgett of St. Paul. They are interesting additions to the society's collection of business records. Accompanying Mr. Blodgett's gift were several books of type specimens and a sample engraver's stone used in offset printing.
An important addition to the society's collection of agricultural implements is a heavy breaking plow used about 1875 in Pipestone County to turn the virgin prairie sod. It is the gift of Representative Hans C. Peterson of Ruthton.

An Edison mimeograph typewriter dating from about 1895, formerly the property of Dr. C. G. Lagergren of St. Paul, is the gift of his daughter, Miss A. C. Lagergren.

Several beautiful patchwork quilts and hand-woven bedspreads have been presented by Mrs. H. O. Powell of Prospect Park, Pennsylvania, who also has given a white petticoat dating from 1850, some nightcaps, and other items of wearing apparel. A blue and white woven coverlet is the gift of Miss Mary E. Palmes of Minneapolis. Additions to the costume collection received from the estate of Mrs. Harriet M. Longley of St. Paul include a flowered chiffon dress of the period of the 1850's, a black Chantilly lace shawl, and other accessories.

A canister shot taken from the battleship "Nightingale" after it was sunk in an attack on New Orleans in 1862 is among recent additions to the military collection. It is the gift of Judge Charles Loring of the Minnesota supreme court, whose father served on the vessel. A drum used until 1920 by the fife and drum corps of a Minneapolis post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been presented by Mr. F. A. Jorgenson of Minneapolis. A flag used by a unit of the Minnesota Home Guard in 1918 has been turned over to the society by the Minnesota adjutant general's office. Machine guns and other items taken from the Japanese in the Pacific in the Second World War have been received from Edward R. T'Kach of St. Paul.

An important addition to the society's war history collection is a volume entitled *Extra 704 West: The Story of a Railway Grand Division* (Stuttgart, Germany, 1945), which was compiled by Captain Maynard E. Parks with the assistance of Major Downing B. Jenks, Captain Lloyd L. La Fontaine, and other members of the unit. In pictures and words, it presents a vivid record of the service in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany of a division that was activated at Fort Snelling in November, 1942, and that made available to the "Military Railway Service an experienced group of Great Northern officials as officers and a goodly number of Great Northern employees as enlisted men." The fact that a large number of Minnesotans served with the unit gives the present volume much interest and value in the society's collection. The authors of the book presented it in a special
ceremony on November 11, and it was accepted on behalf of the society by its president, Judge Kenneth Brill of St. Paul.


An atlas of township patent maps containing the names of early settlers of Fayette, Greene, and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, is one of the valuable features of The Horn Papers, Early Westward Movement on the Monongahela and Upper Ohio, 1765–1795 by W. F. Horn (Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, 1945. 3 vols.). Also of interest to genealogists are the following recently received local histories: Early Rehoboth; Documented Historical Studies of Families and Events in this Plymouth Colony Township by Richard Le B. Bowen (Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1945. 164 p.); Colonial Churches of Tidewater Virginia by George C. Mason (Richmond, 1945. 381 p.); Historical Collections of Sheffield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania by Bruce A. Smith (Warren, Pennsylvania, 1943. 565 p.); Historical Facts on Preble County by Grace C. Runyon (Eaton, Ohio, 1945. 122 p.); and Buck-Eye-Prairie and Three-Rivers-Country Folk by Clyde F. Wright (Omaha, Nebraska, 1945. 46 p.). L. F.
"How Can We Improve Our Historical Societies?" asks Bertha E. Josephson in the title of a suggestive article appearing in the *American Archivist* for July. She might well have asked also, "What is wrong with our historical societies?", for she devotes her opening pages to an enumeration of some of the difficulties under which more than eight hundred American historical societies now labor. The trouble, she believes, "lies in the fact that working in a historical society has always been an undefined job and not a specific profession." It entails more than a knowledge of history, national and local, more than training in library science, to make a successful historical society worker, Miss Josephson asserts. And ill-equipped as are the historian and librarian, she finds that "they are still much better able to cope with the problem than the amateur enthusiast, the misfit, or the esthete," or, worse still, "individuals whose main interest lies in promoting themselves through writing or publicity of various kinds." That historical collections are not always well arranged and in good order is due, in the writer's opinion, to the fact that amateurs have been "allowed to putter around in hit or miss fashion trying out first one method, then another." For the highly technical work needed in our historical societies, training and examination should be required, Miss Josephson insists. She suggests that the "limited number of men and women with sufficient experience and wisdom to instruct newcomers" should get together, "decide upon common purposes and aims," and establish a "clearing-house of methods"; and that our colleges and universities should offer courses in the technical aspects of historical work. Then, in time, "only qualified professional technicians will carry on this work," and "historical societies will become efficient workshops staffed by well-trained men and women who will open these vast treasures for the benefit of all."

"The historian who lays down the facts of the past and stops right there, provides only the laboratory notebook of a science." Thus writes Clarence P. Gould in an essay entitled "History — A Science?" in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December. If it were true that "human society is so complex and unpredictable that no policies or principles can be drawn from history," asserts the writer, the subject would
be merely "worthless antiquarianism." He believes, however, that the "practical value of knowledge lies almost entirely in its predictive quality," since "almost every action we take in the present involves a similar judgment of the past and prediction of the future." Professor Gould asks historians to understand that the "world depends on history as the basis of all its social policies and laws, and it has a right to demand that historians make their science contribute to social welfare."

The American Historical Association has announced the establishment, in December, 1945, of the Albert J. Beveridge memorial fellowship, which will be "awarded annually for the best original manuscript, either completed or in progress, on American history." An award of a thousand dollars will be given to the individual receiving the fellowship; his manuscript will be published at the expense of the Albert J. Beveridge memorial fund; and he will receive a royalty of five per cent on sales after the editorial and manufacturing costs have been met. All requests for information about the fellowship and other correspondence relating to it should be addressed to Arthur P. Whitaker, chairman of the fund, 208 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4.

Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota has been appointed to membership on the advisory board on national parks, historic sites, buildings, and monuments of the National Park Service in the department of the interior. The board, which acts as a consultant group under authority of Congress, is composed of non-salaried members who study problems relating to the preservation of historic sites and the selection and public use of parks.

That "two farm boys from Minnesota: Everett E. Edwards and Arthur G. Peterson" have made important contributions to the progress of the Agricultural History Society is brought out in an article on "The Agricultural History Society's First Quarter Century," which appears in Agricultural History for October. The author, Arthur G. Peterson, presented portions of the narrative as his presidential address before the annual meeting of the society in Washington on June 18, 1945. He records that the society was organized in the same city on February 14, 1919, and that the first issue of its periodical appeared early in 1927.

A number of the publications of the Minnesota Historical Society are listed in a volume devoted to American Diaries: An Annotated
Bibliography of American Diaries Written Prior to the Year 1861, which has been compiled by William Matthews with the assistance of Roy H. Pearce (1945. 383 p.). Although the title would lead one to expect that manuscript diaries are listed, such documents are excluded from the bibliography, which is arranged chronologically. Among the Minnesota diaries published by the society and listed in this volume are the records of Stephen H. Long’s journey of 1817, of the travels of Henry Lewis and Frank B. Mayer, and of the pioneer farmers, William R. Brown and Mitchell Y. Jackson.

In an article on “The History of the State at War,” appearing in the War Records Collector for October, Mary W. Berthel remarks that since the “state at war is the nation at war in miniature,” the state histories of the conflict “may well serve as the basis for the history of the war on the American home front.” Her article is followed in the November number of the Collector by Dr. Thomas D. Murphy’s suggestions for “Collecting Records for Community War History,” and in the December issue by Marvin W. Schlegel’s plans for “Writing the History of World War II.”

Manuscripts, newspapers, periodicals, almanacs, and broadsides assembled by the Collection of Regional History of Cornell University since it was established in 1942 are listed in the First Report of its curator (1945. 56 p.). In his introductory note, Whitney R. Cross reveals that the collection was founded with the aid of a Rockefeller Foundation grant. Although it places emphasis upon the regional history of northern New York, it includes at least one collection, the Edward Eggleston Papers, of importance for Minnesota history.

In a booklet entitled NEA History: The National Education Association, Its Development and Program (Washington, 1945. 160 p.), Mildred S. Fenner traces the story of the organization back to 1857, when schoolteachers from many parts of the United States met in Philadelphia and formed the National Teachers’ Association. From this seed grew the National Education Association of the United States, which was incorporated in 1906. The expansion of its membership and of its activities are treated in a series of chronologically arranged chapters.

“The Log Cabin Myth” — how it came into being and how it has been perpetuated — is the subject of an entertaining article by Stewart
H. Holbrook in the *American Mercury* for November. For the familiar pictures, verbal and graphic, of log cabins at Plymouth and Jamestown, writes Mr. Holbrook, “Americans may thank Historian Alexander Young,” the author of an inaccurate narrative that had much to do with the origin of the myth, “plus the Presidential campaign of 1840, and subsequent artists and orators.” Actually, the writer asserts, the “log cabin’s first appearance in North America was in 1638,” when Swedes who settled on Delaware Bay built houses like those they had known in northern Europe. “It was exactly the thing needed to settle America,” says Mr. Holbrook, and “by the beginning of the Revolution, but not much before, the log cabin typified all American frontier settlements.”

The career of “Georges d’Eschambault, Facteur de la Baie d’Hudson” is sketched by the Abbe d’Eschambault in an article published in two installments in the November and December issues of *Les cloches de St. Boniface*. The trader’s ancestry, his career as an employee of the Hudson’s Bay Company in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and the posts at which he served are among the subjects touched upon. Many contemporary records were used by the author in the preparation of his narrative.

Under the editorship of John Perry Pritchett, who supplies the introduction and annotations, a series of contemporary letters describing “Selkirk’s Return from Assiniboia via the United States to the Canadas, 1817-1818” are published in the “Notes and Documents” section of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December. The route followed by Lord Selkirk and his party took them first from Fort Douglas to Pembina, traveling on horseback; thence they “rode on and on” to the sources of the St. Peter’s or Minnesota. In boats provided by Robert Dickson, the trader, they then floated downstream to the river’s mouth, and followed the Mississippi to St. Louis. Most of the letters deal with the later portion of the journey, which carried the travelers eastward to New York and thence north into Canada. “As far as was known,” writes Mr. Pritchett, when Selkirk covered the southward route through the Red River Valley and down the Minnesota in September, 1817, “it had never been traversed by a European.”

Some of the “primary sources” relating to the “Discovery of the Mississippi” are made available by Jean Delanglez in *Mid-America* for
October, where he quotes pertinent passages from the letters of several French explorers. In the same issue appears the third and final installment of Father Delanglez' biographical study of "Antoine Laumet, alias Cadillac, Commandant at Michilimackinac."

To the long list of works devoted to the story of the upper Mississippi and transportation on its waters, Captain Frank J. Fugina of Winona, a riverman of long experience, has added a volume entitled *Lore and Lure of the Upper Mississippi River* (Winona, 1945. 311 p.). Personal reminiscences, descriptions of river scenery, accounts of wild life in the valley, biographies of rivermen, lists of boats, geographical data, material relating to river improvements and the deepening of the channel, statistical information derived from official reports—all are to be found in this book arranged with little or no attention to subject matter or chronology. The reader may, however, find some information of interest and value. For one concerned with the lumber industry, there are chapters on rafts and rafting; excursion boats are described and listed; the twenty-six locks and dams between the Twin Cities and Alton, Illinois, are not only described but pictured; boats that have operated on the upper river since 1875 are listed; and modern transportation companies involved in river traffic are named. The appearance on the river of "Ocean-going Craft" in the Second World War is noted, and there is a paragraph on Port Cargill at Savage.

The September issue of the *Junior Historical Journal* is a "Buffalo number," in which sketches, articles, and stories about buffaloes and buffalo hunting are reprinted. Among the stories is one by the pioneer Minnesota writer of fiction, William Joseph Snelling. The editors, however, fail to note the sources from which the items are drawn. Although George Catlin is given credit for the picture of a buffalo hunt reproduced on the cover, there is nothing to indicate where illustrations appearing throughout the number were obtained.

That "Wildcats Once Were Allies of 'Bankers'" is the proposition advanced by L. E. Leipold in a feature article appearing in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune for December 30, where he relates that furs, and especially beaver skins, were used as a medium of exchange on the frontier. Traders like Henry H. Sibley, he notes, "carried on many of the functions that are now performed by our banks. They kept accounts,
made loans, cashed drafts, and otherwise performed such financial services as might be demanded."

The acquisition by the Detroit Public Library of an important collection of some eighty volumes relating to the early history of the automobile industry is announced in the November Bulletin of the Detroit Historical Society. The volumes, which were originally assembled by an English collector and later brought to the United States, were presented to the Detroit library by R. L. Polk and Company in commemoration of the firm's seventy-fifth anniversary. The collection, according to the present announcement, "features early automotive material now almost unobtainable, and because of its cosmopolitan character is a distinct addition to an already distinguished local collection," which is described as "probably the outstanding body of material in this field in the world."

The Newcomen Society has added to its list of pamphlets dealing with economic history a stimulating discussion of The Corporation and the Historian by Stanley Pargellis, originally presented as an address before a meeting of the Economic History Association at Princeton, New Jersey, on September 29, 1944 (16 p.). The writer feels that "every historian who writes about American business ought to spend at least six months working in a corporation, talking with its officers, seeing decisions made, sitting in committee meetings and in meetings of the Board of Directors." Dr. Pargellis reports that "some companies have already granted such permission, and have given historians temporary jobs."

The significance of "Records of Little Businesses as Sources of Social and Economic History" is stressed by T. D. Clark in the Bulletin of the Business Historical Society for November. Professor Clark, who is the author of a volume on the country store of the South, demonstrates that the records of small stores "give some indication of community dietary habits," reveal the types of clothing used in a locality, indicate the medicines purchased, and reflect the development of farm implements and vehicles. The possible value to the biographer of "intimate personal letters" to be found among such business papers is suggested.

A history of an industrial concern of more than ordinary interest is an anniversary volume recounting Fifty Years of Schwinn-built Bicycles: The Story of the Bicycle and Its Contributions to Our Way of Life
Chapter headings such as "The Invention and Development of the Bicycle," "The Bicycle and the Age of Mechanization," and "Cycle Racing in the 90's and Today" indicate the varied content of the volume. The illustrations, which not only picture the development of the bicycle as a form of transportation, but show the processes by which it is manufactured, are perhaps the most valuable feature of the book.

In an article on "Finnish Overseas Emigration from Arctic Norway and Russia," appearing in the October number of Agricultural History, John Ilmari Kolehmainen reviews the European backgrounds of a folk movement that brought many Finns to Minnesota and other states of the Northwest. Their "search for tillable land and a rural way of life, religious toleration and freedom," writes Mr. Kolehmainen, took these restless people first to Norway and Russia, but, "as for so many other Europeans," it "ended in America." Readers of this magazine will recall the same author's account of some of the pioneer Finns who settled in Minnesota, published in the issue for December, 1944.

Records of eight "Ojibwa Songs" obtained by John F. Davidson in Ontario north of Lake Huron in the summers of 1936 and 1937 are presented in the Journal of American Folklore for October–December. A "Traders' Song" is the first in the group.

Among "Some Eastern Indian Place Names in California," enumerated by J. A. C. Leland in the California Folklore Quarterly for October, are a number that originated among the natives of Minnesota or that appear on the map of the state. Such California place names as "Mendota" and "Wasioja," as well as "Minnesota" itself, are traced directly to the North Star State; and the common origin of California's "Santee" and of Minnesota's "Isanti," "Izatys," and "Kathio" is discussed at some length.

The University of Arizona has published as number 9 of its General Bulletins some suggestions relating to Opportunities in Arizona Folklore, in the fields both of collecting and recording (Tucson, 1945. 55 p.). Opportunities for the folklorist among the native Indians and the English- and Spanish-speaking populations of the state are touched upon. Many of the suggestions presented, such as those relating to "Regional Costume," could be applied in regions other than Arizona.
The Washington State Historical Society has begun the publication of a *News-Letter* which will "serve as a clearing house for activities of all historical societies and museums in the state." At the same time it will acquaint members of the society with its current activities and carry to them other news items of historical interest. The first issue, published in December, announces that "Washington is entering an era of centennials," and notes some anniversaries that will be commemorated in 1946.

A session of the annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association, held in Albany from October 5 to 7, 1944, was devoted to a "Round Table on the Junior Historians' Program" of the association. The papers and talks presented on that occasion are published in the issue of *New York History* for October, 1945. Included are the remarks of Mary E. Cunningham, who served as chairman, and papers on "The State Education Department and the Junior Program" by Mildred F. McChesney, on "The School System and the Junior Program" by Ward I. Miller, and on "The Local Historian and the Junior Program" by Jesse Merritt. Miss Cunningham points out that "in the small local community the teacher and his pupils find the nearest thing to a laboratory in the social studies they will ever find." There "they can see the institutions of our complex modern society originate, can trace their growth, can chart the laws of their development."

In an article on "Early Michigan Maps: Three Outstanding Peculiarities," which appears in the October-December issue of the *Michigan History Magazine*, Louis C. Karpinski describes some "amazing errors" of early cartographers that continued to appear on maps of the Michigan country for more than a century. They were originally recorded by such map makers as William Delisle and Nicolas Bellin, whose maps are among those reproduced with Mr. Karpinski's article. A general survey of the "Michigan Fur Trade" to 1842 is contributed by Wayne E. Stevens to the same periodical.

"From Log Cabin to Sodhouse" was the subject of an address presented by Professor Edward Everett Dale of the University of Oklahoma before the annual dinner meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society at Springfield on October 5. At an afternoon session, Dean Rexford Newcomb of the University of Illinois presented an illustrated lecture on "Illinois Architecture." New Salem State Park was the scene of a morning session on October 6, when Dr. Edward P. Alexander of
the State Historical Society of Wisconsin spoke on “Getting the Most Out of Local History.”

Joseph Renville, Peter Fidler, Hazen Mooers, Duncan Graham, and John Palmer Bourke are among the fur traders operating in the Minnesota country as well as in Dakota in the early decades of the nineteenth century who are mentioned in some “Notes on the Activities of the Hudson’s Bay Company in North Dakota” in the July issue of *North Dakota History*. The “Notes” consist of extracts from diaries, letters, and reports in the archives of the Hudson’s Bay Company in London. Most extensive are the passages quoted from Bourke’s diary, kept at the Lake Traverse post from 1819 to 1821. An entry of special Minnesota interest, penned on March 14, 1821, tells of a trader who “intends going towards Prairie du Chien to meet the cattle expected from thence. It is the opinion of many,” Bourke continues, “that the Officer commanding at the entrance of the Riviere St Peter will not let him pass.” The reference, of course, is to Fort St. Anthony, later named Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, where Colonel Josiah Snelling was in command in 1821. Among articles in the July number of *North Dakota History* is a review by W. Turrentine Jackson of “Dakota Politics during the Burbank Administration, 1869-1873,” and a tribute by George F. Shafer to Dr. Orin G. Libby, who retired recently from the editorship of the quarterly.

Mr. James Gray of St. Paul was the speaker before the annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin held in Madison on October 3. The author of *Pine Stream and Prairie: Wisconsin and Minnesota in Profile* read an entertaining paper on “Hercules L. Dousman of Wisconsin and Henry H. Sibley of Minnesota,” pointing out that the friendship of these two men exemplifies the traditional good will that has marked the relations of the states in which they lived.

To “strive to show the development of American civilization with special emphasis upon Wisconsin and the Middle West” is the policy recently defined for its museum by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. In order to put the policy into practice, an accessions committee has been named. At weekly meetings, it carefully considers all items offered to the museum as gifts.

Plans for the celebration of Wisconsin’s centennial of statehood, which will be marked in 1948, are announced in the *Wisconsin Maga-
zine of History for December. The centennial observance will be held at the state fair grounds near Milwaukee from August 1 to September 6, 1948. As one feature of the fair the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is planning a “central historical theme exhibit.” Other centennial plans of the society call for a folk play about state history and an exhibit, both of which can be shown in schools and at county fairs throughout Wisconsin; a series of radio dramas dealing with Wisconsin history; the erection of historical markers throughout the state; the publication and distribution of a popular history of Wisconsin; and the appearance of the first of a new series of biographies of prominent figures in the history of the state. A centennial planning committee of twenty members has been named, with Assemblyman Ora R. Rice of Delavan as chairman.

A social study of unusual interest and merit is Lillian Krueger’s “Motherhood on the Wisconsin Frontier,” the first installment of which appears in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for December. Miss Krueger presents her story as “one phase of the Midwest immigration,” showing how the frontier mother’s “courage, initiative, and ingenuity, though tempered by loneliness and fear, contributed in full measure to a region’s birth.” With emphasis upon the 1840’s and 1850’s, the writer pictures what she designates as “an epic of the American way of life.” She describes the cabin in which the frontier woman’s life and interests centered, tells of the backwoods hospitality that so often led to experience in “inn keeping,” gives examples of leadership in “singing, praying, preaching,” and shows how the cabin often became a rural school in which the mother might well serve as teacher. The narrative includes sections on marriage and childbearing, on the problem of domestic help at “fifty cents a week,” on frontier ills and home remedies, and on the selection of given names. For material on the latter subject Miss Krueger turned to the manuscript census schedules, where she found such “enlightening and hilariously entertaining” names as Hepchke Lipke, Elementary Phillip, and Desire Liberty.

The Reverend Edgar L. Killam is the author of a Centennial History of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention published by that organization to commemorate a hundred years of activity (1944. 189 p.). Some information is given about early Baptist churches that existed in Wisconsin before the convention was organized in June, 1844. Among them
is a church in a settlement of Brothertown Indians on Lake Winnebago that had its origin in 1828.

Several of the articles appearing in series 7 of the *La Crosse County Historical Sketches*, published in 1945 (114 p.), are concerned with the social history of southwestern Wisconsin. Mrs. B. A. Spangler tells of "Old-Time Kitchens and Cooking," describing frontier cooking utensils, presenting some early menus, and drawing upon cookbooks of the 1850's for recipes. An account of "Dress in Early La Crosse" from 1843 to 1875 is contributed by Mrs. Arthur E. Hebberd, who illustrates her article with portraits of pioneers in appropriate costumes. Charitable organizations and their work in La Crosse are the subject of two articles—"The Humane Society and Its Successors" by Gysbert van Steenwyk, and "Recollections of Social Welfare Work" by E. S. Hebberd. Reminiscences of "The First 'Kindergarten' in La Crosse" and of the teacher who conducted it, Miss Mary Williams, are supplied by Eugene O. Edwards; and "Old First Ward School Days" are recalled by three early pupils, H. J. Hirshheimer, E. O. Edwards, and Wesley S. Moe. As an appendix, "Teacher and Pupil Lists for First Ward School" are printed. Some of the ways in which conditions have changed "Since the Turn of the Century in La Crosse" are enumerated by Cameron L. Baldwin. Mr. Hirshheimer's article on "La Crosse River History and the Davidsons," which appeared in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March, 1945 (see ante, 26:272), is reprinted in the present series of sketches.

A sketch of "J. N. Nicollet Map Maker" is contributed to the October *Palimpsest* by Ruth A. Gallaher, who calls attention to the fact that the boundaries of Iowa were influenced by the report and map of the French explorer. He "made specific suggestions concerning the division of the upper Mississippi basin into States," writes Miss Gallaher. She defines the explorer's suggested boundaries for the state of Iowa and notes that "north of Iowa there was still enough land for a State."

A long and detailed section of Jacob A. Swisher's historical review of "Mining in Iowa," published in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for October, is devoted to the story of coal mining in the state. Included is a table showing the state's coal production from 1840 to 1942. Other products that receive attention in the present review are lead, cement, clay, gypsum, and limestone. Under the heading "Speculative
Activities," Mr. Swisher describes some unsuccessful attempts to extract gold, silver, and oil from the soil of Iowa.

“If we are looking for one who, because of the nature of his explorations, the completeness of his narrative, and the evidence of his original maps, is above all others entitled to be called the Discoverer of Manitoba, we must agree that he was La Vérendrye.” Thus writes Lawrence J. Burpee in reviewing the story of “The Discovery of Manitoba” in the Canadian Geographical Journal for October. Included in the narrative are accounts of the posts that La Vérendrye built along what is now Minnesota’s northern boundary. Among them was Fort St. Charles, which, Mr. Burpee points out, “stood on that oddly-isolated fragment of Minnesota that was cut off from the rest of the United States when the international boundary was run south of the North West Angle Inlet.”

Another article of special historical interest in the October Journal is C. M. Short’s “Story of Canadian Banking.” The illustrations, which depict a number of early Canadian banks and reproduce some of the currency notes they issued, are noteworthy.

“Peter Rindisbacher, Red River Artist” is the subject of a “symposium by three writers bringing to light new material on one of the earliest artists of the Canadian and American West” which appears in the Beaver for December. Contributing to the symposium are Margaret A. MacLeod, with a sketch of the frontier artist and a review of “His Work at Red River”; Grace Lee Nute, with a brief review of “New Discoveries” relating to Rindisbacher; and Clifford Wilson, with an account of “Pelly’s Picture Books,” an explanation of their origin, and a comparison of the lithographs therein with some of Rindisbacher’s paintings. Mrs. MacLeod quotes from numerous private letters as well as from the letter books of the Hudson’s Bay Company to produce evidence relating to Rindisbacher’s methods of working, the prices for which he sold his pictures as early as 1824, and the way in which “they had travelled to distant parts of Rupert’s Land and to England” by 1826. Miss Nute describes three of the artist’s sketches, now owned by his great-grandnephew, Mr. C. H. Rindisbacher. All are reproduced with the present article. Another narrative in the December Beaver of special interest for the history of the Red River Valley is an account, by W. E. Ingersoll, of “Redcoats at Fort Garry.” It tells of a detachment of British troops that was quartered at the Hudson’s Bay Company post in 1846 and 1847.
The importance and the value of regionalism, particularly in the field of literature, is stressed by Feike Feikema in a short essay appearing under the caption "Great Days" in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 28. Mr. Feikema disagrees with those who "by inference suggest that the sand and the gravel and the prairie of Minnesota lack the lustre, the charm, needed to inspire good writing." In conclusion, he predicts: "Give us just a few more books celebrating our Midwest, our times, and our grandchildren will be sure to envy us . . . for having lived in days that were great."

"Was This an Indian Gift or a Swindle?" asks Clifford D. Simak in the title of a feature article about the Carver grant appearing in the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* for November 11. The explorer's visit to the upper Mississippi in 1766 is recalled and some of the claims that grew out of his supposed grant of land from the Indians are mentioned.

The approximate route followed by Red River ox-cart trains in passing through St. Paul and St. Anthony in the 1850's is traced in a brief article entitled "Oxcart Routes Now 'Ribbons of Steel'," which appears in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 30. The three trails that led westward from the Minnesota communities also are identified. The information presented is based upon township plats of the trails prepared for the Minnesota Historical Society by workers engaged in a WPA project. Reproduced with the article is one of these plats, as well as a picture of some carts.

The study of "The Public Library Movement in Minnesota" inaugurated by Ellsworth Carlstedt with a survey of the period from 1849 to 1900 in the September issue of *Minnesota Libraries* (see ante, 26:386) is continued in the December number by Clara F. Baldwin, who carries the narrative to 1936. General developments in the first third of the present century are stressed by Miss Baldwin, who served as state director of libraries in Minnesota during the period covered by her narrative. She reviews the history of "Traveling Libraries" in the state, tells of the organization of the library division of the state department of education, describes the development and activities of library associations, and touches upon the growth of school libraries.
In the *California Folklore Quarterly* for October, Bessie Mae Stanchfield presents a version of a Revolutionary song, "Old Granny Wales," that she obtained from Mrs. J. P. McDowell of St. Cloud while collecting folk songs in Minnesota. Mrs. McDowell, in turn, learned the seventeen verses of the song from her father, a Freeborn County pioneer. An attempt to trace the origin of another folk song, "Home on the Range," is made by John A. Lomax under the title "Half-Million Dollar Song" in the fall issue of the *Southwest Review*, where he relates that he obtained an early version from J. W. McGilvrey of Thief River Falls.

A Swedish immigrant, Jöns Olsson, is the author of a description of "A Journey to the United States of America in 1881," the first installment of which appears in the *Bulletin* of the American Institute of Swedish Arts, Literature and Science for April–September. The journey recalled began at Malmö in Sweden and had as its objective a community near Granite Falls in Minnesota. In the opening section the writer tells of the ocean voyage and of the trip overland to the Middle West.

"How the Twin Ports Rivalry Started" is explained by C. W. Campbell in an illustrated feature article in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for December 16. The writer contends that two pioneer journalists, Dr. Thomas P. Foster and R. C. Mitchell, "probably were the leading characters in the start and continuance of the competitive spirit which has existed for years between the two cities" of Duluth and Superior. Some excellent illustrations, including one showing the "digging of the Duluth ship canal," appear with the article. In a feature article on the Minnesota iron ranges appearing in the *News-Tribune* for December 2, Leona T. Rienow stresses the fact that an "Error in Map Gave Iron Ranges to U.S.A."

A beautiful recreational area on the North Shore of Lake Superior and its preservation and development by a co-operative organization are described in Joseph R. Kingman's *History of Encampment Forest Association* (1945. 52 p.), issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association. Bits of information about the history of the Encampment River and its valley, some notes on the origin of the name, items about early trails through the forest, and accounts of some of the pioneers who settled in the vicinity are among the features of the narrative. Lists of officers of the association and of its members, which now comprise forty-five families, appear in the book. A number of at-
tractive illustrations add to its interest. A twenty-fifth anniversary also is the occasion for a mimeographed pamphlet about the Beaver Bay Club, another North Shore recreational project (1945. 16 p.). Its history is sketched by Mrs. George P. Case, and the background of the bay on which it is located is reviewed by Mrs. James C. Wyman.

Local Historical Societies

As the Second World War drew to a close many of Minnesota's local historical societies began to display evidences of renewed vitality. Among them was the Stearns County Historical Society. Its museum had been closed and its collections stored since WPA support was withdrawn. Early in 1945, however, officers of the society, under the leadership of the secretary, Mrs. Otto Metzroth, began to plan for the reopening of the museum. An appropriation of three hundred dollars was obtained from the county commissioners, and a curator, Mrs. Leonard Williams, was employed. On May 1 the collections had been arranged in a spacious room on the main floor of the courthouse at St. Cloud, and the museum was once more opened to the public.

Some idea of the extent of the Stearns County collection may be gained from the fact that seven floor cases and nine wall cases are required for the display of small objects, while scores of larger items are arranged throughout the room. Among the latter are a rope bed, a cradle, a Victorian dresser, a child's cutter of the 1840's, a hack, a wood-burning box stove of 1883, and an assortment of household and agricultural implements, such as spinning wheels and ox yokes.

Various phases of frontier and late nineteenth-century domestic life are reflected in perhaps three-fourths of the displays. Whole shelves in the wall cases and even entire table cases are filled with coffee mills, candlesticks, candle molds and snuffers, lamps and lanterns of many varieties, irons, kettles of different types, clocks, table appointments of silver and pewter, beer steins of elaborate design, china, and glassware. As might be expected in a county with a strongly German population, many of these articles originated in central Europe and reached Stearns County in the chests of immigrants from that area. Of German origin also are many of the snuffboxes, pipes, bottles, and canes on display.

Various types of tools familiar to the newcomer on the Midwestern frontier are preserved at St. Cloud. One table case, for example, is filled with tools used by pioneer carpenters in the area. Interesting medical instruments, including some that belonged to an early dentist, are dis-
played. The museum has a number of surveying instruments; and it owns an array of bullet molds, powder horns, and firearms. One display features shoes of wood and leather, as well as bootjacks; another consists of metal and wooden skates. Among the musical instruments in the museum are a melodeon dating from the early decades of the last century, and two primitive phonographs — a Columbia and an Edison — with a group of the cylindrical records played on them. There is a case of archaeological objects typical of those found in Stearns County mounds, and another of Indian beadwork. One exhibit consists of equipment used by the St. Cloud Hook and Ladder Company, a fire-fighting organization of the 1870’s.

Most of the objects on display are accompanied by typed labels, describing and dating them and naming the donors. Card files of donors and of objects in the collection are among the museum’s current records. It also has catalogues of its manuscripts, pictures, and books, though the collecting in these fields seems to have been limited. A valuable reference tool is an index for the Stearns County census of 1860, arranged alphabetically by names.

The Stearns County museum is open to the public on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and on Saturday mornings. Its register indicates that visitors are numerous; an average day brings about fifty people to its quarters, but as many as two hundred have been recorded in a single afternoon. Teachers are encouraged to take their classes to the museum, and St. Cloud history students often go there during class periods. In the latter case they go in groups, accompanied by teachers, who call the roll at the museum. Classes and individuals from all parts of Stearns County, however, have seen the exhibits, according to the register. It is obvious that the museum is a busy place, and there is abundant evidence that it is earning for itself a secure place in the life of the community it serves.

B. L. H.

The advantages to be gained by housing the museum of the Carver County Historical Society in the public school building at Waconia were the subject of comment by the local superintendent of schools, Mr. J. L. Johnson, at a well-attended meeting of the society in Waconia on October 12. Among the speakers on the program was Mr. J. M. Aretz, a pioneer schoolteacher in the county. All officers of the society, including Mr. O. D. Sell, president, were re-elected. Following the business meeting, the moving picture “Minnesota Document” was shown.
A successful year that was marked by the reopening of the museum in Montevideo was reported to the business meeting of the Chippewa County Historical Society held on October 1 in Montevideo. Officers elected for the coming year include Mrs. F. L. Starbeck, president. She succeeds Dr. Anna Amrud, who was named vice-president.

For the first time since the autumn of 1941, members of the Cottonwood County Old Settlers Historical Association assembled for an annual meeting. Mr. D. R. Savage, a pioneer rural schoolteacher and county superintendent of schools, gave a reminiscent talk before the meeting which was held at Windom on October 20. Dr. H. C. Beise was named president of the organization; Mr. Wade Gove is the newly elected vice-president; and Miss Jessie Noble is its secretary.

Some recent additions to the collections of the Fillmore County Historical Society are described in a letter from the president, Mrs. P. L. Wilson, appearing in the *Chatfield News* for November 29. She calls upon the people of the county to participate in the society’s activities and to become members of the organization.

The dedication of a tree in Loring Park to the memory of Edward C. Gale, arranged under the auspices of the Hennepin County Historical Society on June 16, 1945, was the occasion for a tribute to Mr. Gale by Bergmann Richards. The text of his address appears in the October issue of *Hennepin County History*. At a meeting of the society held on October 22 in Minneapolis, Mr. Edmund T. Montgomery spoke on “Minnesota’s Total War,” drawing upon original letters written by his grandfather, Thomas Montgomery.

From time to time the *Two Harbors Chronicle and Times* publishes in its columns articles and other items from the files of the Lake County Historical Society. In its issue for October 25, for example, the paper prints the first installment of Judge William E. Scott’s review of the “Political Development of Lake County.” From the days of British and French rule, the author traces the story of various governmental jurisdictions. The boundaries of Lake County are the subject of the installment published on November 22.

Some pictures taken at the annual “Old Timers’ threshing bee” held under the auspices of the Pioneer Historical Association of Montgomery appear in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 8. The event depicted
took place on October 7 on a farm near Montgomery. A threshing machine of 1910 and an engine dating from 1915 were used.

At the annual business meeting of the Nicollet County Historical Society, held in St. Peter on October 13, Mr. Henry N. Benson was re-elected to the presidency of the organization. Other officers named at the same meeting include Dr. G. Edward Larson, vice-president, Mrs. E. C. Carlton, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. M. E. Stone, curator of the museum. The society’s museum received more than five hundred visitors during the past year, although it is open only one afternoon each week.

A local organization, Stoddard Post No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, is the subject of a historical narrative by Willard G. Crever in the October Bulletin of the Nobles County Historical Society. This short account tells of the founding of the post by Civil War veterans who settled in Worthington, and it includes sketches of some of the members. Among recent additions to the society’s collections described in the same issue of the Bulletin are the attendance records of a district school in Bigelow Township for the years from 1878 to 1885. A report of the society’s annual meeting, held on August 19, also is included.

More than eight thousand visitors who registered were recorded in the museum of the Olmsted County Historical Society at Rochester in the year ending on October 23, 1945, according to the report presented by the president, Mrs. Bunn T. Willson, at the society’s annual meeting held on that day. On a single day in September, 1,062 visitors registered. Mrs. Willson was re-elected to the presidency of the organization at a meeting of the board of directors on November 1. Recent additions to the society’s collections are announced from time to time in the Rochester Post-Bulletin. In the issue for November 19, for example, appears an illustrated story about the recent gift to the society of a hose cart used by volunteer firemen at Mazeppa in the 1880’s.

According to a report presented at the annual meeting of the Pope County Historical Society, which was held at Glenwood on October 13, more than eleven hundred people visited the society’s rooms in the courthouse and saw its displays in 1944. Statistics relating to the society’s collections and information about its records of the Second World War also were offered. The need for an adequate building in which the
society's museum can be housed was discussed. Officers elected for the coming year include the Reverend J. Linneved, president, E. E. Barsness, vice-president, and R. C. Eide, secretary.

A paper about the lives of his parents, who resided in Faribault, was read by Judge Thomas Gallagher of the Minnesota Supreme Court as the feature of the program presented before the annual meeting of the Rice County Historical Society at Faribault on November 6. Among others who spoke briefly was Mr. Carl L. Weicht, a former president of the society. Progress in the restoration of the Alexander Faribault House, which is now owned by the society, was reported by the committee in charge of that project. Election of officers resulted in the naming of Dr. Nuba M. Pletcher as president, Mrs. Howard Bratton as vice-president, and Miss Brigid Coughlin as secretary-treasurer. The text of Judge Gallagher's address appears in the Faribault Daily News for November 7.

A year of profitable activity is reflected in the annual reports of the president and secretary of the St. Louis County Historical Society for the year ending on November 1, 1945. Dr. Richard Bardon, the society's president, spoke before numerous organizations, including the Douglas County Historical Society in Wisconsin, the Arrowhead Librarians Association, Boy Scout groups, and chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The addition of 41 new members, reported by the secretary, Miss Corah L. Colbrath, raised the total membership in the society to 169. Additions to the society's collections, visitors to its museum, which is open every afternoon, special loan exhibits outside the museum, and the publication in a Duluth newspaper of a feature article about the society are described in Miss Colbrath's report. Both reports were presented before a meeting of the society on November 20. The society has prepared and issued in a mimeographed pamphlet a catalogue of the "Eastman Johnson Collection" of Chippewa Indian portraits and local scenes on display in its museum. Appended are a brief sketch of the artist and a note telling how the St. Louis County society acquired thirty-two of his pictures.

Miss Ethel Graves was named president of the Stearns County Historical Society at a meeting of the organization held in St. Cloud on October 1. Mr. William Weber is the newly elected vice-president, and Mrs. Otto Metzroth is secretary. Dr. Lewis Beeson of the state historical
society was the speaker, taking as his subject the local historical society and its work.

The incorporation of the Waseca County Historical Society was announced at a meeting held at Waseca on October 1, when the articles of incorporation were read and discussed.

Members of the Washington County Historical Society assembled in Stillwater on November 17 for the first of the organization's program meetings of the current season. In a talk on Joseph Haskell, who settled near Afton in the summer of 1840, Miss Emma Glaser reviewed the career of one of Minnesota's earliest farmers. Some of Mrs. Haskell's frontier experiences were described in a reminiscent sketch read by Mr. E. L. Roney. Two Washington County pioneers, Mr. Charles Kern of Lake Elmo and Mr. Thomas Cooney of Afton, spoke briefly. The society's museum, which was closed for the winter on October 31, is being renovated, and some new cases and new exhibits are being installed. At the annual business meeting on October 1, Mrs. Mary Bailey of St. Paul Park was re-elected to the presidency, Miss Frances Parker of Newport was named vice-president, and Mrs. George Goggin, secretary.

**Local History Items**

Fifty years of activity by the Women's Literary Club of New Ulm—years during which it made important contributions to the city's cultural life—are outlined in the *New Ulm Review* for October 11. Special attention is given to the club's work in establishing a public library in New Ulm. A detailed history of the Eagle Roller Mill Company, which has been one of the city's leading industries since its founding in 1856, appears in the *Review* for October 25.

Several of the speakers who participated in a program commemorating the eightieth anniversary of the Vasa Children's Home in Burnside Township, Goodhue County, on October 7 dwelt upon the history of the Lutheran institution. Its growth since it was founded in 1865 by Eric Norelius is briefly reviewed in the *Daily Republican Eagle* of Red Wing for October 2.

An anniversary pamphlet recently published by Northrup, King and Company of Minneapolis under the title *60 Years of Seed Experience* (1945. 24 p.) suggests the possibility for an interesting historical study
of wider scope. It opens with a brief sketch of the business established in a tiny building on Hennepin Avenue in Minneapolis in 1884 by Jesse E. Northrup and Charles P. Braslan, two young men who had been trained in the seed business in the East. Among the most valuable features of the booklet are its illustrations, which include pictures of buildings occupied in 1884, 1888, and 1914, as well as the present Minneapolis plant, views of storage and processing plants, of "breeding and trial grounds" where seed is raised, and the like.

"For seventy eight years . . . I have watched Minneapolis grow from a village of ten thousand souls, spread out along the river," writes Maud Conkey Stockwell in Early Minneapolis Memories published for members of her family in October, 1945 (13 p.). Particularly attractive are Mrs. Stockwell's pictures of the frontier community's physical aspects and her glimpses of its social and cultural life. The "Platform . . . that projected over the running water" at the river's edge near the sawmills, and the "first suspension bridge leading to Nicollet Island . . . with ugly wood towers, whose innumerable cables were usually decorated with strands of hay, caught from the huge, bulging loads from the nearby Hay Market" are among the scenes of her childhood long remembered. She recalls gay family excursions by hack to Fort Snelling, thence across the Mississippi on the ferry to the St. Paul side, followed by a "long drive to the Merchants Hotel for an exciting dinner, in what seemed to our unaccustomed eyes, a palatial dining room." There are errors, such as the statement that the great Minneapolis mill explosion occurred in 1871, but they do not offset the value of Mrs. Stockwell's narrative as social history.

The life of a Minneapolis family during three and a half decades of the present century is pictured by Margaret Gillies Torrance in a charming volume of reminiscences, I Like to Remember (Minneapolis, 1944. 366 p.). The book was privately printed in an edition of a hundred copies for members of the author's family. From the day in December, 1909, when she went from Chicago to Minneapolis as the bride of Ell Torrance, Jr., the writer kept a record of events in her daily life. Upon it she has based a narrative in which she tells in minute detail about herself and her family — the houses they lived in, the clothes they wore, the games they played, the amusements they enjoyed, the food they ate, the schools they attended, the trips they made, the automobiles they owned and drove, the clubs they joined, the budgets they planned, the
political tickets they voted, and numerous other matters. How two world wars affected the family circle also comes into the story. Among the many and varied events mentioned is the gift to the Minnesota Historical Society of the important collection of Civil War books and pamphlets assembled by Ell Torrance, Sr. (see ante 13:318–320).

Nora H. Guthrey's "Notes on the History of Medicine in Houston County Prior to 1900," which have been appearing in *Minnesota Medicine* since July, 1945, are continued in the issues for October, November, and December (see ante, 26:397). The three installments noted are devoted entirely to biographical sketches of early physicians who practiced in Houston County.

The story of the founding of Hutchinson in McLeod County is included by R. Gerald McMurtry in a booklet on *Lincoln and the Hutchinson Family Singers* published by Lincoln Memorial University (Harrogate, Tennessee, 1944. 14 p.). The writers tells how the singing brothers planned to

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\begin{align*}
\ldots & \text{ cross the prairie as of old} \\
& \text{The Pilgrims crossed the sea,} \\
& \text{To make the West, as they the East,} \\
& \text{The homestead of the free!}
\end{align*}
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Their westward journey, "giving concerts all the way," until they reached St. Anthony in 1855, the frontier expedition to the McLeod County site suggested by Colonel John H. Stevens, and the drawing up of the "Articles of Agreement" under which the settlement was to be governed are among the incidents described.

The dismantling of the Cussons flour mill at Stewartville, which traces its history back to 1856, is the occasion for the publication of an article about its founding and early development in the *Stewartville Star* for December 20. Much of the historical narrative is drawn from an article by Charles Duncanson that appeared in the *Star* in 1940. With the article is a picture of the mill.

The passing of half a century since the Northwest School and Experiment Station was established at Crookston was marked by an appropriate program on its campus on November 17. Various phases of the school's history were recounted by three speakers — Dean C. H. Bailey of the Minnesota Experiment Station in St. Paul, Dr. A. A. Dowell, a former superintendent of the Crookston school, and Mr. T. M.
McCall, its present superintendent. Some information about the school's history and its influence upon Red River Valley agriculture is included in a report of the celebration appearing in the *Crookston Daily Times* for November 19.

Three articles about different periods in the history of St. Clement's Memorial Episcopal Church of St. Paul occupy more than half the pages of a *Fiftieth Anniversary Book* issued in October, 1945 (29 p.). In the first, Mrs. Harry Oerting tells of the founding of the Emmanuel Mission, which preceded the church by two years, and of the laying of the cornerstone of the present church on April 17, 1895. The consecration of the church and the work of its first minister are described by Mrs. J. H. Albachten; and "The Last Thirty-five Years" are reviewed by Mrs. F. E. Whitman. Among the interesting illustrations in the booklet are pictures of the mission and of the exterior and interior of the church, which was designed by Cass Gilbert.

A "Class History Tour" made by members of the junior class in the Wabasso High School is the subject of a report written by students in the *Wabasso Standard* for October 18. The tour, which was made on October 4, took the high school group to various historic sites in Redwood County. Among the points of interest they saw and described were the ruins of Joseph R. Brown's "castle," the monument commemorating the battle of Wood Lake, and the site of the Upper Sioux Agency.

Some of the "unusual antiques" and other objects assembled by W. F. Schilling of Northfield and displayed in *Schilling's Hobby House* are described and pictured in a booklet intended to serve as a guide to the collection (32 p.). Mr. Schilling includes a brief autobiographical sketch in the booklet, and he tells something about the origin of his "Hobby House," which contains one of the most extensive private collections in Minnesota.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Palestine Lodge, the earliest Masonic organization to be established in Duluth, is the occasion for the publication of a sketch of its history in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for October 14. The founding of the lodge in the boom days of 1870, its decline after the panic of 1873, and its later contributions to the city's development and particularly to relief work in northeastern Minnesota are described in the present article. Three Duluth churches which
marked seventy-fifth anniversaries in 1945 are the subjects of illustrated articles in recent issues of the *News-Tribune*. The issue for November 11 presents an account of the First Lutheran Church; and that for November 18 contains sketches of the First Baptist Church and the Gloria Dei Church, a Swedish Lutheran congregation.

Some of Minnesota’s earliest iron mining operations are recalled by Mr. Briton C. Prout of Virginia in an interview published in the *Mesabi Daily News* of Virginia for November 28. With his father, a miner from Cornwall, Mr. Prout went to Soudan in 1884, shortly after the first of the iron mines was opened on the Vermilion Range.

The little settlement of Bramble in St. Louis County, where a group of Galician immigrants settled in the first decade of the present century, is the subject of an interesting article by Margaret Thorbeck in the *Hibbing Daily Tribune* for October 8. Included are sketches of some of the Galician farmers who took up homesteads in the vicinity. Pictures of the log buildings on a farm at Bramble and of the Russian Orthodox church with its rounded dome which the Galician settlers built appear with the article.

Under the title “St. Louis County Pioneers in Health,” in the *Duluth News-Tribune* for November 25, Marge Dixon traces the progress of the fight against tuberculosis in Minnesota’s largest county. She records that the work began in 1909, when four citizens of Duluth organized the Anti-Tuberculosis League and obtained the services of a visiting nurse. Their work, continued later by a local branch of the Minnesota Public Health Association, has resulted in a sharp decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in the area, the writer reveals.