Some New Books in Review


To those who have read Mr. Hacker's previous publications, the interpretations of American history in his latest volume will be familiar. In his general introduction the author acknowledges that his text "leans heavily on other writings by myself," and one recognizes the consistency with which he has maintained his views. This volume, however, is far more than a restatement of views expressed in previous books, for it includes a formidable collection of illustrative documents. It is, in fact, an important contribution to the literature and material available for the study of American history.

The huge volume is organized chronologically and is divided into eleven parts, each with five or six sections. Nine of the eleven sections are organized identically under the headings: "Introduction," "The American Mind," "The American Scene," "American Problems," and "The United States and the World." The documents are interlarded with extensive sections of text. The book is therefore neither purely a textbook nor a documentary source book, but a combination of the two, satisfying the full requirements of neither type. The greatest usefulness of the book will probably be as a reference work for collateral reading in general courses in American history.

There is a clear and characteristically provocative frame of reference in the text and in the selection of documents. This set of viewpoints may be described as a consistent emphasis upon the economic factors in American civilization, especially the predominant influence of business enterprise. It is characteristic of Mr. Hacker that the opening paragraphs of his general introduction present criticisms of the frontier theory of Frederick Jackson Turner. The author goes on to emphasize the importance of "freedom" in American civilization, especially in the sense of freedom from restraint and of equality of opportunity. The strength of the American middle class and the development of American democratic institutions and ideas in its image are major themes. This preoccupation with certain viewpoints constitutes para-
doxically the chief strength as well as the greatest weakness of the volume. That is to say, Mr. Hacker’s points of emphasis have not been those of other editors, and his volume includes materials not published in other source books. On the other hand, the volume does not represent all of American history. It represents Mr. Hacker’s views on *The Shaping of the American Tradition*, with illustrative documents.

For Minnesota readers the volume has special interest in that there is included a section on settlement in the Northwest with a selection (p. 735) from a pamphlet entitled *Minnesota, the Empire State of the New Northwest* (St. Paul, 1878). There are two selections, with biographical introduction, from the writings of Ignatius Donnelly (p. 834, 868), and similarly from Thorstein Veblen’s writings (p. 914).

The book is published in readable type and in double columns. There are a table of contents and an index of authors and titles of documents, but there is no index for the text. There are no illustrations of any kind.

**Carlton C. Qualey**

*Indians before Columbus; Twenty Thousand Years of North American History Revealed by Archeology.* By PAUL S. MARTIN, GEORGE I. QUMBY, and DONALD COLLIER. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1947. xxiii, 582 p. Illustrations. $6.00.)

*Indians before Columbus* is intended for the general reader and student rather than for the specialist, and it should prove particularly useful to them. It summarizes the results of innumerable reports of field work and special studies, and one suspects that it will be very useful to the specialists also. The recent phenomenal growth of knowledge of the details of American antiquity is indicated by the fact that, although only the most significant sources are cited, the bibliography runs to more than four hundred titles.

In summarizing the archaeological evidence for North America north of Mexico, perhaps the most important part of the book, the authors trace basic trends in the development of the cultures of the various areas, beginning with the earliest remains yet known. The areas of higher specialization treated are the Southwest, eastern North America, the Pacific slope, and the Far North, each with its own subdivisions, but it was necessary to omit other vast areas “for lack of space or poverty of data.” Such a review of physical remains excavated over vast distances,
under all conceivable conditions of preservation, representing an almost infinite number of variations, and covering so long a period of time, is not an easy assignment, but it is accomplished in workmanlike fashion.

Preceding the review of the results of recent field work are brief but useful sections dealing with the nature of archaeology, the present status of knowledge of the origin of the American Indian, common fallacies about the Indian, the various kinds of materials encountered in work on North American sites, and the highly important topic of aboriginal trade and commerce.

In view of the authors' opening assertion that archaeology "reconstructs human history from the earliest times to the present," dealing also with man's rise from earlier forms, it seems incongruous to add that "it is concerned with the beginnings of cultures and also with cultures and civilizations that are extinct." The true relationship of native American history and what is sometimes called "prehistory" is not revealed in such unqualified statements. In the present volume the long histories of American peoples usually stop short of the period of white contact and documentary record. In that respect the authors have not varied from the pattern of previous and far less adequate books. What is more, they can hardly be blamed for so limiting their subject. A summary of existing knowledge of the whole of American Indian history is now almost impossible. To some people, however, it seems unfortunate that archaeologists have devoted ninety-nine per cent of their time to the most ancient remains, to the neglect of those of the more recent period, especially the era since white contact.

An important feature of *Indians before Columbus* is a chronological chart of ancient cultural variations for North America. There, as in discussions of the variations themselves, the authors have not hesitated to make "conjectures" about many unsolved problems. In studying this chart, one cannot but be struck by the hiatus that appears to exist between knowledge of the more remote past and that of the full historic period — by the apparent break in continuity of the subject matter. One is constantly reminded that even such a detailed and useful volume as this can be no more than an account of the first part of a twenty-thousand year history.

In view of the use of only the best evidence in *Indians before Columbus* — largely the results of careful, thorough-going excavation — one questionable statement should perhaps be noted. In recalling the subject of Norse voyages to Greenland and Vinland, the authors state that ex-
exploring parties of Norsemen reached the upper Great Lakes and Hudson Bay areas. Their statement apparently is based upon another, to the effect that several Norse axes and "one or two runic inscriptions" have been excavated in those areas (p. 15). There is as yet but one runic text for any area outside Greenland, and the stone upon which it appears was not excavated under controlled conditions. Indeed, it is the very loss of practically all archaeological context that has thrown doubt upon the Kensington stone, and that loss continues to embarrass the efforts of runologists in attempting the solution of the problem of the authenticity of the inscription.

G. Hubert Smith

A Trip from New York to the Falls of St. Anthony in 1845. By Nathaniel Fish Moore. Edited by Stanley Pargellis and Ruth Lapham Butler. (Chicago, published for the Newberry Library by the University of Chicago Press, 1946. xviii, 102 p. Illustrations. $2.75.)

Of the thousands who, during the mid-nineteenth century, made the "Fashionable Tour" to the Falls of St. Anthony, few were more cultured and none more erudite than Nathaniel Fish Moore, president of Columbia College in New York. On the last day of July, 1845, he escaped from the irksome duties of his office and set out on the familiar route — via Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and Galena. Six weeks later he was home again, with a diary of the trip that has now been published in an attractive, adequately edited volume.

The trip was made primarily for relaxation, and Moore's comments add little to our knowledge of the region he traversed. The reader surmises that he was often rather bored and seldom genuinely interested in what he saw. As a personage of importance, he naturally gravitated toward the key men along the way; and he showed an inclination to record what they told him rather than exert himself to independent investigation.

Rougher types of humanity disgusted him. At one point he speaks of "two young men whose names I have never thought it worth while to learn." At Stillwater he admired the magnificent bodies of the lumbermen, but their rich profanity led him to conclude that they were "as decidedly brutes as their oxen or their horses." The Indians he saw roused no romantic notions; their houses at Kaposia he dismissed as
"wretched hovels," and he thought their painted nakedness was hideous.

The diary is rather disappointing in regard to Minnesota, where Moore spent only a week, and much of that on shipboard. But he had a lively interest in everything connected with life on the Mississippi—the packets and barges, the officers and crew members, the price of food and fuel, the constant danger of snags and sandbars; and such details as these make his diary a welcome addition to the saga of the "Fashionable Tour."

WILLIAM RANDEL

Corn Country. By Homer Croy. (New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1947. vi, 325 p. $3.50.)

Every state in the Union raises corn, but Homer Croy's pathetic book has more "corn" in it than is grown in the entire nation.

Perhaps its major fault—the volume possesses few virtues—is Mr. Croy's essential ignorance of the so-called corn belt. Unfortunately, the author possesses no appreciation of the historic processes that, through the years, blended their many forces to produce an economy based upon a western staple crop. This lack of background, absolutely essential if one is to interpret a culture, cripples Mr. Croy so seriously as to make his book incomplete and unreliable.

Blundering ahead without adequate knowledge, Mr. Croy commits his second grievous error. He treats the corn country flippantly. His heavy effort at humor unsuccessfully attempts to gloss over his lack of information. Fortunately, he admits this when he says: "And so, instead of getting facts from books, I'll tell the things I saw around me. I'll be a reporter instead of a historian." Yet, again and again, the author uses historical evidence. Had he been content merely to record his personal observations, his book would have had the merit of a travel account. Mr. Croy could not have "seen" Susan O. Hail journeying from Missouri to California in 1852. As a matter of fact, the chapter in which he tells of her trip—like others—has little to do with the corn country. Neither has the pitifully brief chapter on Hiram Scott, who went up the Missouri River to trade in furs in 1823; and neither has the story of Hugh Glass, another fur trader, who set out for the Yellowstone.

Corn Country is heavily padded with such incidents. On the other hand, it lacks material that is essential to an understanding of the region. Any student of immigration would cringe at Mr. Croy's casual brush-
off of those hordes of foreigners who helped mould the states in the corn region — Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota. The serious reader looks in vain for a discussion of the development of farm machinery (although it is mentioned casually) that revolutionized agricultural method. The famous hog-and-corn partnership is ignored, except for a chapter on hog-calling. Third-party movements are not discussed. The changes in farming economy after the Civil War are slighted, and no worthwhile mention is made of the impact of the First World War upon the corn states.

Even when Mr. Croy does discuss a subject, his treatment is so superficial as to make clear again his unfitness to discuss the corn country. "Traits and Characteristics of the People of the Midwest" — a four-and-a-half-page chapter — is so thin, so childish, and so lacking in research that this reviewer wonders why an editor would permit it to be printed. The rich imagery of Midwestern speech is "covered" in Chapter 37 — and in one-and-one-quarter pages or thirty lines! The index not only is incomplete, but also is flippant. For example: "Greeley, Horace, tells the truth about New Yorkers; better not turn to it if you're a New Yorker"; or, "Mound Builders, 8; you'll wonder how they ever got into a corn book." This reviewer wonders how a distinguished American publisher ever let such a book escape into print.

PHILIP D. JORDAN


A unique pioneering family in Minnesota annals was the Hutchinson tribe. Through two decades of concert tours the family had established a distinguished reputation as popular entertainers when they turned to founding the town of Hutchinson in the 1850's. The new project did not cause much joy among the wives, according to the interpretation of this biographer, who writes: "Into this frontier setting stepped Fanny, with a dainty foot beneath the edge of her rustling skirt, her ear-bobs quivering with indignation and distaste." This sketch is suggested apparently by an entry in her husband's journal — "good country for men and dogs, but hard on women and horses" — a terse description of the frontier.

Mrs. Brink has used quantities of family records to follow the lives of the thirteen children. Many of the details give homely touches of their
encounters with Harriet Martineau, Charles Dickens, Daniel Webster, and all the great of the nineteenth century, even noting the poor condition of the White House piano when they sang for Lincoln. They were enthusiastic about the popular causes and fads of their day, but no social historian will care to wade through the accounts of every skating party or picnic the band enjoyed. Besides the appalling review of petty incidents, there are frequent philosophical conclusions by the author, like that on p. 24: "In the early 1800's the ideals were positive ... a century later they were negative. . . . Perhaps the world is ready for another upsurge of the positive."

No one but a relative or a loving biographer cares whether Asa's self-criticism was caused by eating oysters, or if Abby's failure to produce children was due to too rough roads and too little sleep on tours in her early girlhood. In reliving the lives of her subjects, the author has lost all sense of balance, and it is difficult to understand for what group this book was published.

Evadene Burris Swanson
The Historical Scene

Readers of this magazine will find several familiar names among the contributors to the Chicago Sun’s “Book Week” section for May 4. This “special Midwest issue,” edited by Stanley Pargellis, “offers a readable survey of the most significant books ever published about the Midwest . . . written by people specially fitted to undertake the job.” The “Novels of the Midlands” are surveyed by John T. Flanagan of the University of Illinois, whose articles and reviews appear frequently in Minnesota History; William J. Petersen of the State Historical Society of Iowa outlines the literature of the “Vital Arteries for the Heart of America,” its lakes and rivers; R. C. Overton of Northwestern University lists the books that record the history of “Rails Uniting a Nation”; M. M. Quaife of the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library deals with the narratives of explorers and travelers under the title “What Early Tourists Found Here”; and R. Carlyle Buley of Indiana University tells of “Hennepin’s Heirs” in the field of descriptive literature. Represented also are members of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. Its newly appointed superintendent, Carlton C. Qualey, surveys the recorded literature of immigration to the Midwest in an article entitled “Migrants to Our Frontiers.” The director of the society’s Forest Products History Foundation, Rodney C. Loehr, reviews the available biographies of “Tycoons of the Prairies,” and some histories of industrial concerns. “The Ten Best Books about Minnesota” are listed by Mary W. Berthel, associate editor on the society’s staff. Similar lists for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, and Missouri are included in this informative and useful section of the Sun.

“An Appraisal of Historical Writings on the Great Plains Region Since 1920,” prepared by Harold E. Briggs for presentation before the annual meetings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in the spring of 1946, is published in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for June. He gives consideration to a vast literature relating to the region between the rich agricultural prairies and the Rockies. The publications are grouped under many categories—bibliographies, works issued by historical societies, textbooks, works relating to cattle and sheep ranching, books on various phases of transportation, studies of Indian
That the *Aboriginal Port Folio* published in parts by James Otto Lewis in 1835 "is now the rarest of art publications about the western Indians" is the conclusion reached by John Francis McDermott in a study of this frontier artist appearing in the May number of *Antiques*. His article, which bears the title "Indian Portraits: The First Published Collection," emphasizes the fact that Lewis' *Port Folio* was a pioneer work. The author goes much farther, however, presenting more information about the artist and his career than is perhaps available in any other place. He reveals that Lewis was closely associated with Lewis Cass, that he accompanied the exploring governor when he went to Fond du Lac with Thomas L. McKenney to conclude a treaty with the Indians in 1826, and that he was responsible for many of the illustrations in the latter's *Tour to the Lakes*. The well-known and oft-reproduced view of the American Fur Company's post at Fond du Lac is based upon one of Lewis' sketches, Mr. McDermott points out. A record of the artist's first contact with the red men of the upper Northwest, at Prairie du Chien during the treaty negotiations of 1825, is to be found in his *Port Folio*, which includes a view of the treaty grounds, as well as numerous portraits sketched on that occasion. Although it is incomplete, the Minnesota Historical Society's copy of this rare work contains twenty portraits and views dated at Prairie du Chien.

Evidence that the missionary played an important role in promoting settlement in territorial Minnesota is to be found in Father Francis Pierz's description of "The Indians of North America," the opening installment of which appears in the April issue of the *Social Justice Review*. The booklet, which was published in German at St. Louis in 1855 under the title *Die Indianer in Nord-America, ihre Lebensweise, Sitten, Gebräuche u.s.w.*, has been translated for publication in the *Review* by Father Eugene Hagedorn. In his preface, Father Pierz refers in the following terms to a supplement on Minnesota appended to his narrative: "My description of Minnesota will give knowledge to the new arrivals from Germany as also to those German colonists, who have already settled in the Southern States and who, perhaps, living in disagreeable circumstances and unhealthful surroundings, welcome information regarding this newest, most beautiful and most fertile state of the Union." He "most urgently" advised newcomers to settle on the "good land" of the
territory, for there, he assured his readers, "with little trouble and at small expense, they may obtain in a short time, fertile farms and comfortable new homes to their perfect satisfaction." Chapters on Indian population, the distribution of the red men, their culture, and their customs are printed in the first and succeeding installments. A section on "The Language of the North American Indians," published in the May Review, deals largely with the speech of the Chippewa, the tribe that Pierz knew best.

"When pictures talk plainly, they need no graces of language to establish full communication of idea to the beholder. They are themselves stories, full, complete, final." These remarks by Joseph G. E. Hopkins are from an article on "Plain Talk in Pictures," in the April Quarterly of the New-York Historical Society. His concern is chiefly for the "tradition of picture-journalism in the United States which antedated photography" — a tradition which today furnishes the historian with important materials for reconstructing the past.

With the "wave of rediscovery that is everywhere revealing to us the America of our forefathers, a fresh interest in the art of Charles Wimar has appeared." Thus writes Perry T. Rathbone in the introduction to a catalogue prepared for an exhibition of all Wimar's work that could be found arranged in the City Art Museum of St. Louis from October 13 to November 18, 1946. The catalogue, which bears the title Charles Wimar, 1828–1862, Painter of the Indian Frontier, includes a detailed review of the artist's career by Mr. Rathbone (77 p.). The biographer points out that Wimar first became interested in the Indians as a subject for his brush during the course of a trip to the Falls of St. Anthony in 1849. In the summer of that year, he accompanied his teacher, Leon Pomarede, to the upper Mississippi, where the elder artist was assembling material for a moving panorama of the great river.

In his recent work on Critics & Crusaders: A Century of American Protest (New York, 1947. 472 p.), Charles A. Madison devotes a chapter to the career of "Thorstein Veblen, Iconoclastic Economist." As "one of twelve children of a Norwegian immigrant," writes Mr. Madison, Veblen was "reared in a Minnesota Norwegian settlement which clung to its native tongue and custom" — circumstances that influenced profoundly the economist's mode of thought, as well as his entire life and career. Mention is made of Veblen's undergraduate years at Carleton
College, where "he read widely, pondered deeply, and made his mark on the campus as a critic of conventional conceits and defender of liberal ideas." Another Minnesota crusader who is mentioned briefly by Mr. Madison is Ignatius Donnelly.

*The Wilderness Road* by Robert L. Kincaid is the first volume in the new *American Trails Series*, which is being published under the editorship of Jay Monaghan (Indianapolis, 1947). Announced for future inclusion in the series are Philip Jordan's study of *The National Road* and Mr. Monaghan's history of *The Overland Trail*.

John Gunther touches briefly upon a few items that relate to Minnesota's history in Chapter 20 of his *Inside U.S.A.* (New York, 1947). Following a chapter devoted to "Stassen: Young Man Going Somewhere," Mr. Gunther gives a few pages to "More about Minnesota." There he tells something about the fabulous city of Duluth, the "second busiest American port," the "greatest iron ore city in the world," the "air-conditioned city" about which revolves the legend of Proctor Knott. There he suggests, somewhat vaguely, how the Mesabi Range became part of the United States as the result of a map-maker's mistake; and he recalls that Hibbing was "bodily picked up and physically moved, house by house," in the wake of a growing open-pit mine. In view of the limited space given to Minnesota, perhaps undue emphasis is placed upon the "Main Street" that Sinclair Lewis knew. Mr. Gunther concludes with a "Minnesota Medley," in which he reveals that the state "gave birth to the modern bus industry," boasts of the "biggest calendar printing business in the world," and has "10,000 lakes, including Itasca."

A Minnesota novelist, F. Scott Fitzgerald, is one of a limited group selected for inclusion in a volume entitled *The Lives of Eighteen from Princeton* (1946. 356 p.). The editor of the volume is Willard Thorp; the publisher is the Princeton University Press. Fitzgerald is described as "The Poet of Borrowed Time" by Arthur Mizener, who contributes to the series the sketch of the novelist's career. Although the writer deals largely with Fitzgerald's writings, he gives some attention to the St. Paul childhood which gave direction to his early work.

Some items of Minnesota interest recently added to the Cornell University Collection of Regional History are listed in the *Second Report* of the curator, covering the years 1945-46 (51 p.). The papers of Paige Bartholomew include letters relating to investments in St. Paul, where
he resided for a time in the 1880's and 1890's; and a description of Minnesota and Dakota Territory is to be found in a reminiscent narrative by Sarah Jones.

The history of public health in Minnesota was the subject of an address presented before the American Association of the History of Medicine in Cleveland on May 26. The speaker was Dr. Philip D. Jordan, professor of history in the University of Minnesota and research associate on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The *Journal of American Folklore* publishes annually a list of folklore projects which are in progress. Included are books, monographs, special studies, library research, and field collecting. Anyone engaged in such a project is requested to send information about his current activities to Herbert Halpert, 60 West Winter Street, Delaware, Ohio, who is compiling a list for the American Folklore Society.

American folklore was one of the principal themes for discussion in an Institute in American Studies held at the University of Minnesota from July 7 to 12. Sessions were devoted to such topics as "How to Collect Folk Materials," folk music in various localities, "How to Collect Proverbs," and "Folk Design." The faculty for the institute included several contributors to this magazine. Among them are Professors Harold Allen and Philip D. Jordan of the University of Minnesota and Miss Bessie Stanchfield of Los Angeles.

"It has been said that every immigrant is a carrier of cultural traditions," writes Albin Widen in the "foreword" to a detailed study of "Scandinavian Folklore and Immigrant Ballads," which occupies much of the space in the January-March *Bulletin* of the American Institute of Swedish Arts, Literature and Science. Much of the material, Dr. Widen reveals, was assembled in the course of a "sociological survey of the Swedish-Americans . . . conducted since 1935." He finds that in the field of folklore, the Norwegians and the Danes have done far more than the Swedes, and he expressed the hope that the present article "will stimulate our readers' interest in collecting material of this kind." The earliest of the ballads on which Dr. Widen comments refers to the Swedish settlement in Delaware. He cites and often quotes from songs of farewell, from ballads recording the debate between those who favored and those who opposed emigration from the homeland, from songs telling of the hazards of the ocean voyage, from nostalgic songs of home-
sickness, and the like. The ballad of "Oleana," as translated by Theodore C. Blegen, is printed in its entirety. Given also are some examples of "old folk songs with traditions from medieval times" that were brought to America by Scandinavian pioneers. Three of these were written down by an "old Swede who lived in Minnesota," and, writes Dr. Widen, "they may be used as samples of folk songs that were popular in the first Swedish settlements."

The legends that have sprung up about the figure of Jonathan Chapman, the pioneer who planted apple trees all along the frontier of settlement, are retold in delightful fashion by Meridel Le Sueur in Little Brother of the Wilderness: The Story of Johnny Appleseed (New York, 1947. 68 p.). The little book, which is intended for children, is illustrated with charming color and black and white drawings by Berry Alden.

"A Ballad of the New Madrid Earthquake," found in a hymn book in the Duke University library, is reprinted with explanatory comments by Arthur P. Hudson in the Journal of American Folklore for April–June. The anonymous author of the ballad, writes Mr. Hudson, was without doubt "one of the pioneers of literature in the Mississippi Valley." He points out that the verses, which appeared under the title "A Call to the People of Louisiana," probably were addressed to the scattered residents of the valley from the gulf to the Minnesota country, for the earthquake occurred in 1811 when the region west of the Mississippi was still known as Lousiana.

The importance of pemmican in the diet of fur traders and voyageurs is emphasized by Colonel Edward N. Wentworth of Armour's Livestock Bureau in Chicago in an article on "Meat in the Diet of Westward Explorers and Emigrants" published in Mid-America for April. "Pemmican was an important item of trade . . . especially in the Northwest," he points out, and he notes that "after the fur companies began to supply their trappers and voyageurs with it, it became the most important food item in prairie commerce." The writer defines the early struggle of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies in the Red River country as a "Pemmican War," centering about an attempt to gain control of the buffalo herds in the Red River Valley.

The authors of two recent works on Canada give consideration to the story of the Riel rebellions that racked the Red River country in 1869–70
and again in 1885. In his little book on *The French-Canadian Outlook* (New York, 1946. 192 p.), Mason Wade looks upon the uprisings as one phase of a "Conflict of Nationalisms." "A noisy and tactless frontier movement that alienated the little community at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers upon which it impinged" is the way Arthur R. M. Lower characterizes the rebellions in his *Colony to Nation: A History of Canada* (Toronto, 1946. 600 p.). Briefly mentioned by Professor Lower are the trade in furs that attracted the Red River half-breeds and their cart trains to St. Paul, the influence of that trade upon Red River steamboating, and the annexation movement that at one point involved the Minnesota legislature. Another point at which Professor Lower's history touches upon Minnesota and its history is in a section entitled "Red River Cross Roads," where he tells briefly the story of the Selkirk colony.

Mrs. Frances Ann Hopkins is described as the "Voyageurs' Artist" by Grace Lee Nute in an article on the artist's career and her work appearing in the *Beaver* for June. "Obviously voyageurs and birch bark canoes appealed powerfully to her, if one may judge by her numerous sketches, water colours, and oils of them," writes Miss Nute. She came to know the Canadian voyageurs while traveling on western waters with her husband, Edward M. Hopkins, who was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. Miss Nute believes that several of Mrs. Hopkins' pictures "come from the so-called Red River Expedition under Col. G. J. Wolseley in 1870," which touched on Minnesota's northern border. Many of this frontier artist's paintings and sketches are preserved in the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa, according to Miss Nute. Several are reproduced with the present article.

The Hudson's Bay Company has published an attractive *Souvenir* booklet, which is intended to explain and serve as a guide to the historical exhibit in its Winnipeg store (40 p.). This very specialized museum, according to the "Foreword," is "devoted mainly to illustrating, by means of objects, the history of the Canadian frontier west of Hudson Bay, from 1670 to the present." Since its opening in 1922, "it has grown steadily, until it now contains the finest private collection of historical material in Canada." The catalogue is divided into four sections, reflecting the early history of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Eskimo inhabitants of the Hudson Bay country, the Indians of Canada, and the fur traders of the North. An elaborate array of pictures and documents,
showing for the most part objects displayed in the Winnipeg museum, illustrates the *Souvenir*. Minnesotans will find of special interest the section on the fur traders, since it includes pictures of a Red River cart, a carriole, a voyageurs' canoe, a York boat, a fur press, and other articles that were used in the trade both south and north of the international border.

The Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Frances, as it appeared at the turn of the century, is described in some detail in the *Daily Journal of International Falls* for April 10, which announces that a miniature model of the post is to be displayed in connection with a forthcoming meeting of the local Women's Institute. The model was constructed under the supervision of Mrs. J. W. Walker of the institute's historical committee, who lived in the company's house at the fort for three years following 1901. Her brother, Ben Baker, was then manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the international border. With the article appears a photograph of the model, showing three log buildings and a lookout tower.

The Provincial Library of Manitoba and the Manitoba Historical Society are co-operating in the publication of a mimeographed booklet entitled *Manitoba History*, which appears at irregular intervals. The second number, issued in April, is composed largely of extracts from documents that reflect phases of Manitoba's story. One letter of December 28, 1870, describes conditions at Fort Garry at a time when the new province was being organized politically and judicially.

To the June number of the *Canadian Geographical Journal*, Walter Abell contributes "An Introduction to Canadian Architecture" in which he surveys the entire sweep of his subject from the Port Royal *Habitation* of the early seventeenth-century French explorers to the modern grain elevators at Fort William. Pictured with the article are typical examples of French-Canadian, Gothic, Georgian, Greek Revival, Romanesque, and other styles of architecture to be found in Canada.

**News from the States**

The acquisition by the Huntington Library of the North Papers—the "correspondence of Judge and Mrs. John Wesley North and family, from 1849 to 1904"—is announced in the *Huntington Library Quarterly*.
for May. The collection, as there described by Haydée Noya, is of prime importance to students of Minnesota history, for it includes no fewer than 495 pieces for the years that North spent in the territory and the state. There, according to this description, are letters and documents relating to North’s law practice and business interests in old St. Anthony from 1849 to 1856; to his service in the territorial legislature of 1850, where he “introduced and activated the passing of a bill founding the University of Minnesota”; to the founding of Northfield in 1856; to his participation in the Republican constitutional convention of 1857; and to a journey to Chicago in 1860, where, as a delegate from Minnesota to the Republican national convention, he helped to nominate Lincoln. A quotation from a letter that North wrote on June 3, 1860, perhaps gives a hint of the value and interest of his papers. “After the Convention,” he writes, “being on the committee to notify Mr. Lincoln of his nomination, I went to Springfield to see the next President.” Evidently North was confident that his candidate would be successful. A year later, North migrated farther westward, settling first in Nevada and later in California. The rest of his papers relate to those states and to Tennessee. The collection was obtained, with the aid of the Friends of the Huntington Library, from North’s only surviving daughter, Mrs. Mary North Shepard.

The career of “George Barnard Sargent, Western Promoter,” who from 1851 to 1853 served as surveyor general of the Iowa-Wisconsin district of the federal land office with headquarters at Dubuque, is reviewed by Earle D. Ross in the April number of the Iowa Journal of History and Politics. Since the district included Minnesota Territory, it is not surprising to read that “The high point in Sargent’s two years of service was the survey of the Iowa-Minnesota boundary.” Later, Mr. Ross points out, Sargent became interested in Minnesota lands and in the building of railroads in the state; in fact, he “had a premature ambition for the northwestern empire-building later achieved by James J. Hill.” In 1869 his interests centered at Duluth. To Jay Cooke, Sargent expressed the “firm conviction that the terminus of your road on Lake Superior will attain a larger growth in five years than any city in the states [of Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa] in twenty.” The panic of the early 1870’s saw, of course, the collapse of both men’s dreams for the infant city at the head of the lakes. With Mr. Ross’s article is reprinted Sargent’s Lecture on the “West,” delivered in Boston in Febru-
ary, 1858. Therein he predicted that on the upper Mississippi, "at the mouth of the St. Croix, Europe and Asia will meet and shake hands in the genial months of summer"; and that eventually "at this point, must center the trade of twenty American States yet unborn, and the British trade of the Red River settlements, and of Hudson's Bay."

That Mr. Lee C. Bradford of Nashwauk has discovered "what he believes to be the site of an old French trading post" on Crane Lake near the international boundary is announced in the Minnesota Archaeologist for April. Mr. Bradford reports that near Handeburg's resort he found a "line of piled stone" which might have "served as a basal bracing for the upright logs" of a stockade, and what appeared to be the remains of a fireplace. He presents evidence to show that La Vérendrye had a post in this vicinity. In the same number of the Archaeologist, Lloyd A. Wilford describes an extensive archaeological collection assembled by the late Edwin M. Winslow of Brownsville in the vicinity of that village, and presented to the University of Minnesota by his widow after his death. Drawings made by John Kammerer of many objects in the collection accompany the descriptive note.

The second section of G. Hubert Smith's article on "The Indian Prelude to Minnesota History" appears in the April number of Golfer and Sportsman (see ante, p. 181). Much of the present installment deals with the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 and its effect on the Indians of Minnesota.

With a study of the national government in Minnesota, the University of Minnesota is beginning a comprehensive review of intergovernmental relations in the state, to be conducted over a period of five years. Professor William Anderson of the department of political science is the director of the project; his assistant is Dr. Edward W. Weidner. The opening project will undertake to explain in detail the relationship between the federal and state governments in Minnesota.

A little-known Minnesota industry is discussed by Samuel Eddy and Charlotte Dawley in an article on "Clams and Clammers" appearing in the Conservation Volunteer for March-April. The authors reveal that "Back in the gay nineties, pearl buttons, pearl-handled knives and revolvers became fashionable and the demand for clam shells caused a great industry of clamming to develop in the Mississippi valley," with factories at Bayport, Lake City, Wabasha, and other river towns. De-
scribed in some detail are the clammer's rig and the way in which it is operated.

More than forty members of the Folk Arts Foundation of America went to Northfield on May 17 to attend the "Syttende Mai" festivities held at St. Olaf College. A program of folk dancing was followed by a typically Norwegian dinner served by the women of St. John's Lutheran Church. A display of needlework and other handcrafts, typical of the work of Minnesota's Norwegian settlers, was arranged in the art building of the college. The foundation is co-operating with the University of Minnesota school of journalism in the preparation of a series of weekly radio broadcasts entitled "Folklore Makes History." Since June 18, a program has been given each Wednesday over the university radio station, KUOM, at 2:15 P.M. Dr. Philip D. Jordan, research associate on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society and professor of history in the university, opens each program with a brief introductory talk.

A brief chapter on Gustavus Adolphus College is included in volume 32 of the Yearbook of the Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America for 1946, which appears under the title My Church (132 p.). The account of the Minnesota college is contributed by Edgar M. Carlson.

Additional installments of Dr. John Walker Powell's "Minnesota Reminiscences" appear in the Minnesota Alumnus for March and April (see ante, p. 76). In the first he recalls some "Early Faculty Members," such as Harry Pratt Judson, Henry F. Nachtrieb, and E. Bird Johnson; and tells of the "first campus telephone," the founding of the university band, and the beginnings of military drill. Some of the social features of "Early Campus Life" are described in the later article.

Miss Ruth Thompson continues to contribute to the Monday issues of the Minneapolis Tribune interesting, brief sketches of people, places, and events that figured in the building of Minneapolis and the Northwest. Pierre Bottineau, the frontier guide who was known as the "Kit Carson of the Northwest," is the subject of her article for April 7; on April 14 she tells about Captain John Tapper, who ran a ferry between Nicollet Island and the west bank of the Mississippi in early Minneapolis; the Red River cart trains of the 1840's are described in her article for May 19; and she reviews the story of the Pipestone Quarry and its discovery in the issue for June 2.
"How Memorial Day First Came to Minnesota" is explained in an article in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for May 30. There credit is given to Captain Charles A. Stees of St. Paul for helping to make May 30 a legal holiday in Minnesota.

A Minneapolis and St. Paul weekly paper of the 1870's, the *Citizen*, is the source from which a detailed account of "Kodiak and Afognak Life, 1868–1870" is reprinted in *Western Folklore* for April. The author, Lieutenant Eli L. Huggins, was with the United States troops sent to Alaska in 1868, a year after its purchase from Russia. In 1874–75, while serving as professor of military science and instructor in French in the University of Minnesota, he wrote a series of articles on "Men and Things in Alaska" for the *Citizen*. From them are drawn the interesting passages about life in Alaska that appear in *Western Folklore*.

How Paul Bunyan's blue ox, Babe, "with his tail up high and a rolling eye," went on a rampage and "made a beeline for Illini," is described in a poem, printed with an introduction by Philip D. Jordan, in *Hoosier Folklore* for June. Dr. Jordan finds the Illinois reference significant, for, he writes, "it clearly demonstrates how the Bunyan tales are constantly expanding geographically." The narrative in verse, which reports an episode that began "up in Duluth at ninety below," was obtained by Dr. Jordan from a student in his folklore course in the University of Minnesota.

If a "writer of fiction has mastered his source material, possesses insight into human motives, and has the ability to tell a good story, he can make a lasting contribution to the history of his region," observes Luella M. Wright in an article on "Fiction as History" published in the April *Palimpsest*. From the writings of Iowa authors and of authors who have used an Iowa setting—Hamlin Garland, Herbert Quick, Margaret Wilson, Ruth Suckow, and others—she draws the examples that give validity to her statement. "When Iowans in another century or two wish to recapture the story of Iowa's past," says Miss Wright, "they will be deeply grateful to . . . novelists and short story writers who have drawn upon Iowa history, Iowa landscapes, and Iowa people for their materials and their characters."

The *News Bulletin* of the University of Iowa for May is devoted to the history of the institution, compiled and published in commemoration of its centennial. From the founding of the school by the first state legis-
lature less than sixty days after Iowa’s admission to the Union to the present era, the story of this great Midwestern university is reviewed in words and in pictures. Dominating the narrative, as it “has dominated the scene in Iowa City” since 1842, is the old stone capitol built to house the territorial government of Iowa. With a dinner, a radio program, and a play, the university marked its one-hundredth birthday on February 25, its actual founding date. The program of a more extensive celebration, centering about a “Centennial Commencement” on June 7, is printed in the present Bulletin.

Under the title *White Men Follow After*, Hattie P. Elston presents in book form a “collection of stories about the Okoboji-Spirit lake region” of Iowa, written for and originally published in newspapers of the vicinity (Iowa City, 1946. 128 p.). Several of the sketches in this collection relate to the Spirit Lake Indian massacre of 1857 and its leader, Inkpaduta, who terrorized communities in Minnesota and South Dakota as well as in Iowa.

The first of four articles on “Colonial Saint Louis” by Charles E. Peterson appears in the April Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society. In it, Mr. Peterson deals with the Creole village, its founding and settlement, the village Commons, and the Common Fields. His study suggests the interesting possibilities involved in the reconstruction of frontier Midwest town sites, their architecture, and the environment and life of the pioneer.

From diaries, travel accounts, records of explorers, reminiscences of pioneers, folk songs and ballads, works of fiction, tales told by Indians, and many other sources are drawn the items printed in Montana Margins: A State Anthology (New Haven, 1946. 527 p.). The editor, Joseph Kinsey Howard, has arranged the extracts under more than a score of headings, including “The Land,” “Industry,” “Social Life,” “Travel and Transport,” “Men,” and “Animals.” The Indians and their relations with the white men are relegated to a section entitled “War”; the importance of the Missouri in the story of the state is brought out in passages relating to “The River.”

A course in “Sources of Local History for Amateur Historians” was offered by the Rochester, New York, Museum of Arts and Sciences from January 8 through April 23. It was conducted as an adult education program and was intended to interest those who enrolled in local history
and to teach them how to find, evaluate, and write historical data. Lectures on historical methods and on various topics related to the field of local history were presented by historians and librarians connected with Rochester and New York state institutions.

What has been accomplished by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in *Conserving Pennsylvania's Historical Heritage* is reviewed in a booklet recently published by the commission (Harrisburg, 1947. 64 p.). More than half the space is devoted to "Historic Properties" scattered throughout Pennsylvania that are administered and maintained under the commission's supervision. Both the text and the pictures in this section suggest the possibilities for restoration of old houses and industrial plants that exist in any state or area. Historical markers, the State Museum, public records, publications, and archaeology are among other subjects touched upon in the pamphlet.

The initial number of a monthly bulletin entitled *Wi-ihoki* was issued by the South Dakota Historical Society in mimeographed form in April. It contains notes on historical activity in the state, on additions to the society's museum collection, and the like. Accompanying the May number is an outline map— the first of a series "designed to show the evolution of Dakota Territory, the counties that composed it as a territory and finally the evolution of the counties of the state."

To serve as a guide for and to assist individuals and organizations "in planning and carrying out county and local Centennial celebrations" in Minnesota's neighbor to the east, the Wisconsin State Centennial Committee has published a *Planning Manual* (16 p.). The Wisconsin celebration will commemorate the hundredth birthday of the admission of the thirtieth state in the Union on May 29, 1848. The Manual suggests "Steps in Planning and Carrying on a Centennial Program," methods of "Organization and Administration" appropriate for county and community committees, a list of local events that might be commemorated, "Types of Activities," such as pageants, parades, and exhibits, that might be arranged to mark the event, and "Media to be Used in the Promotion and Execution of Centennial Celebrations."

A centennial history that gives special emphasis to the industrial and commercial development of a Wisconsin community is J. E. Leberman's *One Hundred Years of Sheboygan, 1846–1946*. Maps that graphically depict the growth of the city from 1846 to 1945 and a wealth of remark-
able illustrations are features of the publication. Among the latter are drawings picturing the community in 1857 and 1858.

With a chapter on "What the Voyageurs Found," Ernest Swift opens his History of Wisconsin Deer, which has been issued by the Wisconsin conservation department as number 323 of its Publications (Madison, 1946. 96 p.). Upon the records and letters of explorers and pioneers, Mr. Swift bases his picture of the wild life and forest environment of a northern frontier that in most respects was closely akin to that of Minnesota. The legal aspects of his subject are discussed in a chapter entitled "A Century of Deer," in which he surveys the Wisconsin laws passed for the protection of deer.

A chronological "Review of Early Highway History" serves as an opening chapter and provides the background material for A History of Wisconsin Highway Development, 1835-1945, published as a joint project of the State Highway Commission and the public roads administration of the Federal Works Agency (Madison, 1947. 272 p.). It covers the period to 1911, when the State Highway Commission was created. Its many activities and accomplishments in the development of Wisconsin's roads, and particularly its trunk highway system, are outlined in the ten chapters that follow. A chapter on bridges includes information on a number of interstate spans that connect Wisconsin and Minnesota. A large number of excellent illustrations and maps add greatly to the interest and value of the narrative.

History in the Community

Under the title "Memories from the Fireplace," T. G. J. Pease describes Anoka's early fire-fighting equipment in the Anoka County Union for May 30. Mr. Pease recalls that in the 1870's the community had a "hook and ladder affair, that was fitted with fibre buckets along the sides. When there was a fire, "lines formed and passed the buckets in a never ending stream." As they were emptied, the buckets "were started back to the water supply on a reverse line." With Mr. Pease's article is a picture of this primitive piece of equipment, as well as of a horse-drawn ladder truck and a hose wagon used in later decades.

A Hastings pioneer of 1866, Mr. C. P. Jurisch, is the author of a reminiscent narrative published in the Hastings Gazette for June 6. He presents a detailed picture of the river town as he knew it in his youth,
locating early stores, hotels, and industrial plants, and recalling their roles in the early life of the community.

The famed Red Wing Potteries can trace their origin back to 1876, when John Rich organized a concern known as the Red Wing Stoneware Company, according to Sara Schouweiler, who reviews the history of the Minnesota potteries in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 13. The writer believes that clay of excellent quality, discovered in pockets at Goodhue, were used even earlier in making pipes, tiles, crocks, and jars; and she notes that these clay pits “have been the source of raw materials for this industry . . . all through the years.” The author describes the contributions made by such men as Gottlieb Hehr, who in 1883 “made the first moulds” used at Red Wing; C. L. McGrew, who “did hand turning for the trade as late as 1917”; E. G. Shatola, who worked as a glazer in the Red Wing plant during much of his life; E. S. Hoyt, who became manager of the potteries in 1891 and continued his connection with it until 1941; and Charles Murphy, the designer of many of the firm’s modern lines.

That the Gluek Brewing Company is the “oldest business” in Minneapolis today is brought out by Catherine Burke in an article about the pioneer firm and its founders in the *Minneapolis News* for May 29. Ninety years have passed, Miss Burke relates, since a German immigrant named Gottlieb Gluek built his brewery on the banks of the Mississippi in old St. Anthony. Later he was joined in the business by his sons, and the business is still controlled by members of the Gluek family. Among the picturesque features of the industry noted by the writer are the facts that “the Glueks kept the beer in caves on the north end of Nicollet Island” in the days before refrigeration, and that they used “great, strong, gray dappled horses” to draw the wagons in which their casks of beer were hauled about town.

*A Brief History of Trinity First Lutheran Church* of Minneapolis, which was founded on August 27, 1856, was published to commemorate its ninetieth anniversary in 1946 (34 p.). It reveals that the organization of the church was “incidental” to a trip made by the Reverend Ferdinand Sievers “to investigate the possibilities of continuing mission work among the Chippewa Indians” near Crow Wing. The first decade of church work is reviewed in the opening section; later chapters carry the story down to the year 1946.
"An Immigrant's Memories" of a Minnesota settlement at South Fork, near Houston, are recorded by Mrs. T. S. V. Wroolie in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June. As a child, the author of the present narrative left Norway with her parents in 1861; the family went first to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and later crossed the Mississippi and found a home in southeastern Minnesota. Features of Mrs. Wroolie's recollections are her accounts of the immigrant voyage and of the immigrant house at La Crosse, which was known as "Castle Garden." Her narrative appeared originally in the *La Crosse County Historical Sketches* for 1945, from which it is reprinted in the state historical society's quarterly.

The first installment of some notes on "Gooseberry Falls State Park: Its History and Natural History" is contributed by Grace Lee Nute, research associate on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, to the *Conservation Volunteer* for May–June. She reports that the Gooseberry River, or Revire des Grossiêres, appeared on French maps as early as 1670, and she quotes some of the explorers and travelers who subsequently saw and described the stream. Logging operations and logging railroads in the area are among other subjects touched upon.

The "History of Fairmont Rotary Club," from its organization in the spring of 1922 to the present, is reviewed in some detail in a booklet issued to commemorate its silver anniversary (1947. 25 p.). The club's contributions to community life and the work of its various presidents are among the subjects covered.

Two communities on the south shore of Mille Lacs Lake—Isle and Wahkon—are the subjects of historical sketches in the issue of the *Mille Lacs Messenger* of Isle for May 1. The account of Isle is based in large part upon the recollections of Mr. Otto Haggberg, a pioneer of 1891 who settled on the site before the village was founded. The industrial beginnings of the community in the 1890's and early 1900's are outlined, with the accounts of logging operations in the area, of sawmill operations, of granite quarrying, and of transportation by rail and water. Mention is made also of the resort business that grew up in later decades. The sketch of Wahkon reveals that it was originally settled in 1885, that it was first known as Lawrence, and that it developed as a logging town.

Thirty-one "Historical Sites in Morrison County" are listed in the *Upsala News-Tribune* for May 8 by Val E. Kasparek, who names and
locates each site and presents a brief statement about its significance. Included are such places as Fort Ripley, Hole-in-the-Day's grave, Pike's fort, and the Little Falls dam.

A brief chronology, listing events in the history of the First Methodist Church of Rochester from 1857 to 1947, is included in a booklet issued to commemorate its ninetieth anniversary. The event was marked by a series of programs presented from May 18 to May 25.

The Twin City street car lines can trace their history back to July 15, 1872, when the first horse cars began to operate in St. Paul, according to an article by Will Reeves in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 27. The "total length of the line was two miles, and six cars were operated by 14 men and 30 horses," writes Mr. Reeves. He reports that the earliest horse cars appeared on the streets of Minneapolis on September 2, 1875. The article includes some information about the cable cars that were later operated in St. Paul, as well as the electrified lines that eventually served both cities. To the magazine section of the *Pioneer Press* for June 29, Sara Schouweiler contributes an illustrated article entitled "The Wooden Indian, A Vanishing Race!" In it she describes some of the cigar store figures preserved in the collections of Minnesota collectors of antiques.

That a firm of St. Paul architects, Reed and Stem, led a boom in Midwest building and eventually designed large-scale structures from the Atlantic to the Pacific is brought out in an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 13. The writer, Gordon Richmond, stresses the fact in 1903 the firm received the contract for designing the Grand Central Terminal in New York and opened an office there for the purpose of conducting that project. Charles A. Reed and Allen H. Stem, partners in the concern, designed many other railroad stations, including those at Bismarck, Helena, Seattle, and Tacoma, and they were responsible for such Minnesota structures as the St. Paul Auditorium and the medical school buildings of the University of Minnesota, according to this account.

A pioneer center of social work in St. Paul, the Neighborhood House, marked its fiftieth anniversary by holding open houses on May 7 and 8. Among the speakers for the occasion was the Reverend Frederick M. Eliot of Boston, a former pastor of Unity Church in St. Paul who actively promoted the work of the Neighborhood House. A brief sketch
of the center, which notes that it was established in 1897 through the efforts of Rabbi I. L. Rypins, Mrs. Sophie Wirth, and others, appears with pictures of its recent activities in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 4.

The ninetieth anniversary of Mount Zion Hebrew Congregation of St. Paul, the earliest Jewish church organization in Minnesota, was celebrated by its members on April 12. The program and some brief notes on its history appear in a booklet issued for the occasion. The narrative tells how "Reform Judaism was planted at the head of the great Mississippi" in 1857, and reviews the progress of the group. Listed are the pioneers who signed the original articles of incorporation, the presidents of the congregation, and its rabbis.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of Faribault's incorporation as a city is the occasion for the publication, in the *Faribault Daily News* for April 2, of a brief outline of its political history. The steps leading to its incorporation on April 2, 1872, are described; the city's first officers are named; and the mayors who have served as civic leaders for three-quarters of a century are listed.

A Minnesota industry that is closely associated with the history of Shakopee is the subject of an anniversary pamphlet entitled *The Story of Jacob Ries Bottling Works, Inc., Seventy-five Years of Progress* (1947. 16 p.). It tells briefly of the career of Ries, who in 1872 established the firm still known by his name; of the finding of the "Rock Spring" from which the concern's sparkling water is derived; and of the growth of the Minnesota Valley village in which he settled in 1857.

The beginnings of five Duluth churches of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States are recalled in an illustrated article entitled "A Century of Christian Worship," which is contributed by Clarence N. Anderson to the magazine section of the *Duluth News-Tribune* for April 27. The article commemorates the centennial of the synod, which was organized at Chicago on April 25, 1847. Its influence was felt in Duluth for the first time in 1890, when St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded, according to the present account.

The Sioux War stockade and fort at Madelia, which was named Fort Cox in honor of Captain E. St. Julien Cox, is the subject of a short article by Frank Franciscus in the *Mankato Free Press* for April 23. The
octagonal tower and other buildings of the fort with the surrounding stockade are described by the writer and pictured in an accompanying drawing.

LOCAL SOCIETIES AT WORK

Plans for a veterans and pioneers' memorial building, which will house the museum of the Carver County Historical Society, were made at a mass meeting held in Waconia on May 8. The city of Waconia, where the building will be erected, has donated a site for the structure. Funds for the building are being solicited throughout Carver County. At a meeting of the local society held at Waconia on June 19, Mr. Charles Mayer of Young America was named to serve as its secretary, succeeding Mr. James Faber, who resigned.

The museum of the Chippewa Region Historical Society at Cass Lake, which was described in some detail in the June number of this magazine (*ante*, p. 193), failed to open in June as scheduled because of the sudden death of its curator, Mr. F. T. Gustafson.

The museum of the Chippewa County Historical Society in the Windom Building at Montevideo has been open to the public from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. on Wednesdays since May 14. A special opening was held on Sunday, June 29. In charge of the museum is Mrs. J. W. Schultz of Montevideo. Plans for the Minnesota territorial centennial were described by Mr. Richard R. Sackett of the state historical society before a meeting of the Chippewa County society held in Montevideo on April 24.

Plans for Minnesota's territorial centennial celebration were explained by Mr. Richard R. Sackett, field director for the Minnesota Historical Society, before a meeting of the Cottonwood County Old Settlers Historical Association at Windom on June 20. Newly elected officers of the organization include Mr. O. J. Finstad of Windom, president, Mr. Milo Smith of Heron Lake and Dr. W. A. Piper of Mountain Lake, vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank Sykora of Jeffers, secretary, and Mr. George Grant of Windom, treasurer.

The fact that the Crow Wing County Historical Society's "Museum Offers Historical Exhibits" of interest to tourists is brought out in the
 fandom
planning to obtain microfilm copies of local newspapers for the years from 1859 to 1912, and is building up a fund for that purpose. Toward it, the Rochester chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently contributed thirty-four dollars. This gift and another received from the Rural Olmsted County Civilian Defense Council to aid in assembling local service records of the Second World War are announced in the June Bulletin. Featured in the issue is a report on plans for the territorial centennial celebration in 1949 under the supervision of the Minnesota Historical Society.

A sample ballot of 1880, recently acquired by the Otter Tail County Historical Society, is reproduced in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal for April 1 in connection with an article telling “How People Voted Sixty Years Ago.” Although the ballot is headed “Democratic Ticket,” the names of both Republican and Democratic candidates for state and county offices appear on it, according to this account.

Past accomplishments and future plans of the Pope County Historical Society are reviewed in an interview with its president, Mr. B. K. Savre, published in the Glenwood Herald for April 24. He reports that the society has been promised more space for its museum and that it is “laying plans for the establishment of a real museum in the court house building” at Glenwood. For the work of the society in 1947, the county board has appropriated the sum of $1,200.00.

Extracts from a diary kept by Daniel Hunt, a pioneer who settled in the St. Anthony Park district of St. Paul in the 1850’s, were read by the Reverend Arthur H. Gilmore before a meeting of the St. Anthony Park Area Historical Association on May 4. Between 1854 and 1859, Hunt made several trips into the Red River Valley, and these were described in Mr. Gilmore’s talk.

At a meeting of the Renville County Historical Society at Olivia on May 21, plans were made for the reopening of its museum. The possibility of placing the society’s collections on display at Bird Island, where the county fair grounds are located, was suggested. An effort is being made to combine the society with the local old settlers’ association, according to the Olivia Times-Journal of May 22.

A paper on “Union Lake Pioneers” was read by Miss Eileen Schrader, a student in St. Olaf College, before a meeting of the Rice County His-
torical Society at Northfield on May 27. The speaker told the story of the Albers and Schrader families in the frontier settlement of Rice County.

A marker erected by the Roseau County Historical Society on the site of an abandoned Indian village near Ross was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on June 7. In connection with the event, the society and the Ross Parent-Teacher Association held a joint picnic. The principal speakers for the occasion were the Honorable Mike Holm, Minnesota secretary of state, and Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University Farm. The society held its annual meeting on June 19 at Roseau. Mr. A. H. Fikkan was elected president, succeeding Mr. Louis Enstrom. Other officers of the organization are Mr. Emil Olson, vice-president, Mr. C. B. Dahlquist, treasurer, and Mr. J. Snustad, secretary.

Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota gave the principal address on May 25 at the opening for the 1947 summer season of the Washington County Historical Society's museum at Stillwater. He took as his subject "Seeing the Past through the Eyes of Contemporaries," reading extracts from travel narratives, diaries, and other writings of explorers and pioneers in the Minnesota country. On June 21, about seventy members of the Washington County society participated in a historical tour to Osceola, Wisconsin, and sites of special interest in its vicinity. Mr. E. L. Roney of Stillwater arranged the trip, and Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Bloom of Osceola entertained the visitors. The society is making an effort to have returned to its original site near Newport the "Red Rock" that was long an object of veneration by Minnesota Indians. In 1940 the rock was removed to the Methodist camp ground at Medicine Lake, according to the Minneapolis Star of June 18. The territorial centennial of 1949 should be the occasion for the rock's return to Washington County, say the leaders of the local historical society.

For Minnesota Historical Society Users

After being connected with the Minnesota Historical Society for nearly two decades, Major Arthur J. Larsen resigned as its secretary and superintendent on July 15 in order to accept a commission in the regular army as a major in the Army Air Forces. Major Larsen became associated with the society in September, 1928, as head of its newspaper division. He held that position until August 1, 1939, when
he succeeded Dr. Theodore C. Blegen as secretary and superintendent. He was on leave of absence from September, 1942, when he entered the Army Air Forces with the rank of first lieutenant, until November, 1945, when he was discharged with the rank of major. During Major Larsen's absence, Dr. Lewis Beeson served as secretary and superintendent of the society.

To the society's series of *Narratives and Documents*, Major Larsen contributed a volume entitled *Crusader and Feminist: Letters of Jane Grey Swisshelm* (1934), and he published numerous articles in this and other magazines. His most recent contribution to the quarterly is an explanation of "How the Junior Historians Work," in the issue for June, 1947. Under Major Larsen's editorship, the format of *Minnesota History* was completely redesigned, the present colorful cover design was adopted, and the note sections were reorganized. He promoted a series of *Minnesota Centennial Publications*, two numbers in which were published in 1946— *Minnesota under Four Flags* and *Minnesota, The North Star State in Pictures*. The latter appeared under the joint imprint of the society and the Itasca Press of St. Paul. Another book published by the society while Major Larsen was superintendent is Dr. Grace Lee Nute's *The Voyageur's Highway* (1941).

Major Larsen organized a Junior Historical Society in Minnesota, and he began the publication of a periodical, the *Gopher Historian*, devoted to its activities and interests. In November, 1946, he established a monthly, *News for Members*, designed especially to carry current news about the society and its accomplishments to its members. Between 1939, when Major Larsen took over the superintendency, and July of the present year, the membership of the society increased from 1,560 to 1,971.

Upon leaving the society, Major Larsen went to Washington, D. C., where he has been assigned to the office of the air historian, at the headquarters of the Army Air Forces in the Pentagon Building. There he will continue the work in which he was engaged during the final months of the Second World War, by participating in the writing and editing of the history of the Air Corps in the conflict.

The society has been very fortunate in obtaining as Major Larsen's successor a professional historian of wide experience—Dr. Carlton C. Qualey. Much of his training and background are identified with Minnesota, for he was born at Spring Grove, attended grade and high
school there, was graduated from St. Olaf College in Northfield in 1929, and received his master's degree in American history from the University of Minnesota in 1930. Eight years later Columbia University in New York City conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy. His thesis, a study of *Norwegian Settlement in the United States*, was published by the Norwegian-American Historical Association (Northfield, 1938). He contributed an article on "Pioneer Norwegian Settlement in Minnesota" to this magazine in 1931 (ante, 12: 247-280), and numerous book reviews from his pen have appeared in these pages. A survey of "Newer Interpretations of American History to 1860," in a volume on the *Study and Teaching of American History* edited by Richard E. Thursfield for the National Council for the Social Studies (1946), is among Dr. Qualey's more recent writings in the field of American history. He has taught in both Columbia University and Swarthmore College, and in 1946 he was named professor of American history in Carleton College, Northfield. He will retain his professorship there, in addition to serving as secretary and superintendent of the society. Dr. Qualey also has taken over the editorship of the society's publications.

A special staff to prepare and carry out an appropriate commemoration of the Minnesota territorial centennial in 1949, for which the Minnesota legislature provided funds (see ante, p. 196), has now been named. Appointed to direct the centennial is Dean Julius M. Nolte of the general extension division in the University of Minnesota, who will devote a third of his time to the forthcoming celebration. Dean Nolte, who has been connected with the university since 1935, is well known throughout the state, particularly for his work over a six-year period as director of the university's Center for Continuation Study. Working with Dean Nolte in organizing the centennial is Mr. Richard R. Sackett, deputy director, who has been granted a leave of absence from his position as field director of the Minnesota Historical Society in order to serve in that capacity. Other members of the centennial staff are Mr. Peter S. Popovich, administrative assistant; Mr. Robert N. Brown, research assistant; and Miss Dayis Johnson, secretary-receptionist. To carry the message of the centennial into schools throughout the state, and to organize essay contests, prepare educational programs, and promote the work of the Junior Historians in relation to the anniversary, Miss Margaret G. O'Farrell and Miss Dorothy Foss have been added
to the staff. Centennial headquarters have been opened on the first floor of the Historical Building in St. Paul.

The Minnesota State Archives Commission, which was established by the 1947 legislature with the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society as its executive secretary (see ante, p. 198), has inaugurated its program, working from headquarters in the Historical Building. As its first major project, the commission will microfilm warrants accumulated in the state auditor's office since Minnesota became a state in 1858. With the exception of items that may have special historical value, the original warrants will be destroyed after microfilming, and the historical society will preserve the film copies. Such originals as are considered worth keeping, as well as all original warrants for the territorial period, will be deposited with the society for permanent preservation. To determine which state records are now inactive, which should be microfilmed, which may be destroyed, and which should be preserved in their original form, a survey is now under way. Thus a long-range archival program for Minnesota is in preparation.

Before a joint meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota Archaeological Society, held in the auditorium of the Historical Building on the evening of June 3, Dr. Konstantin Reichardt, professor of linguistics and comparative philology in the University of Minnesota, discussed the Kensington rune stone. After devoting much time to a study of the stone, particularly its linguistic aspects, Dr. Reichardt was ready to announce that "until its validity is definitely disproved, there still is a chance that the stone may prove an important historical discovery." He expressed the belief that the student should concentrate on the philological aspects of the inscription itself, since the central problem in relation to the stone is that of the authenticity of the runic inscription. Knowledge of runes and their use, he pointed out, has advanced greatly since the Kensington stone was discovered in central Minnesota in 1898; and he believes that as research advances it may still be possible to prove that the exceptional characters used in the inscription are authentic. It will be necessary, however, according to Dr. Reichardt, to determine the exact dialect used by the carver of the inscription, and to prove that he was familiar with all the unusual characters found on the stone. Such an undertaking, he believes, may involve many years of further research.
Two concerts of "Yesterday’s Music in Minnesota and the Northwest" have been arranged under the joint auspices of the society and the Schubert Club of St. Paul for presentation in the auditorium of the Historical Building at 3:00 P.M. on October 15 and November 12. The music to be performed will be drawn largely from the society’s collection; the talent will be supplied by the active section of the Schubert Club. Professor Philip D. Jordan of the University of Minnesota history department and the society’s staff will give an introductory talk for the first program, which will include some of the songs of the Hutchinson family, some of the instrumental music that Antonin Dvorak wrote while living in the Middle West, and other numbers. Among the selections on the second program will be voyageur songs, emigrant songs, Minnesota folk songs, and some of the music of Minnesota composers; it will be introduced by Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the university graduate school. The programs have been planned by a committee consisting of Mrs. Harold Henly and Mrs. Albert E. Ahrens of the Schubert Club and Miss Bertha L. Heilbron of the society’s staff. Members of both organizations, as well as the general public, are invited to attend the concerts.

A centennial art exhibit that will serve as a review of the entire history of Minnesota art from the earliest pictorial records to the present is being planned by a special committee, of which Mr. Harry Grier of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and Mr. Norman Geske of the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis are co-chairmen. Other institutions represented on the committee include the St. Paul Gallery, the University of Minnesota Gallery, and the Minnesota Historical Society; and it is expected that an extension committee composed of people residing outside the Twin Cities will be named later. The committee’s plans now call for displays of early and modern painting, an architectural exhibit, a sculpture exhibit, displays of folk and domestic arts, and costume exhibits. Ways and means are being considered for showing some of the material in remote parts of the state in traveling exhibits, on slides, and by other means.

The society’s regular schedule of hours was resumed on September 2, with the museum, the library, and the newspaper and manuscript divisions remaining open from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Mondays through Saturdays. In addition, the museum is open from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Sundays.
The article on "The Study of Family History in a Minnesota College" which Sister Mary Virginia contributed to the issue of this magazine for December, 1946, has been reprinted in the April–May number of American Heritage.

The Minnesota Historical Society's file of the New Ulm Pionier is featured in a news story by Don O'Grady appearing in the magazine section of the St. Paul Pioneer Press for June 1. Under the title "1862 Revolt Ended Pioneer Journal," the writer tells how the publication of the paper was abruptly terminated when its plant was burned by the Sioux in the uprising of 1862. Mention is made of the society's complete file, covering the period from January 1, 1858, to August 16, 1862, as well as of its manuscript records relating to the paper's history.

The Reminiscences of George M. Smith and His Connection with the Railroads of the Northwest is the title of a rare pamphlet recently presented by Smith's daughter, Mrs. Harry S. Burnham of Schenectady, New York. The narrative was written by his widow, Mrs. Fannie B. Smith, and published in 1935 for the museum of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway in St. Paul. It contains a record of Smith's service with that railroad and with the Chicago and Northwestern road. Included is his own account of "The First Visit to the Head of the Lakes of Jay Cooke" in 1867.

Photostatic copies of sixty-two letters and other items in the Edward Eggleston Papers have been made for the society from the originals in the Collection of Regional History of Cornell University. Most of the letters date from the decade, from 1856 to 1866, that the author of the Hoosier School-master spent in Minnesota, at St. Paul, Traverse des Sioux, Red Wing, Winona, and other frontier settlements. They contain important material on the early history of the Methodist church in Minnesota, with which Eggleston was connected as a circuit rider and minister, on the beginnings of Hamline University at Red Wing, and on Eggleston's formative years as a writer of fiction and a contributor to such magazines as Harper's.

A manuscript volume containing the schedules of the Minnesota state census of 1875 for St. Louis, Steele, Stevens, and Swift counties has been turned over to the society by the secretary of state. Since it completes the records of the 1875 census, this volume, discovered when
the vault in the secretary of state's office was being rearranged, is an important addition to the society's collection of census schedules.

Chiefly of genealogical interest are the papers of Mrs. Emily S. Kimball of Minneapolis, recently presented by Miss Vera P. L. Stebbins of that city. The Young family is prominently represented in the family records, since Mrs. Kimball was a daughter of Winthrop Young, a St. Anthony pioneer of 1857 who became a Minneapolis banker. A few Civil War letters received by Young from a correspondent in Washington are included in the collection.

A collection of papers of the Equity Cooperative Exchange, consisting of four filing boxes of correspondence and other manuscripts and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, is the gift of Mr. Benjamin Drake of Minneapolis, who served as attorney for this agrarian selling agency. From these materials may be reconstructed the history, from 1912 to 1922, of a farmers' organization that attempted to control grain sales in order to obtain higher prices. Its headquarters were in Fargo, and its membership was drawn from Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. Much of the correspondence in the collection relates to a controversy between the Exchange and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, which had a monopoly of local grain sales until the Exchange opened a branch office in Minneapolis in 1912. Included in the collection are official transcripts of hearings before a legislative investigation resulting from the controversy in 1913, and the official report of an investigation conducted before the Federal Trade Commission from September 5 to 14, 1922. With the collection is a copy of a doctoral dissertation on "Farmer Movements Since 1902," submitted at the University of Wisconsin in 1940 by Theodore Saloutos. It will be recalled that Dr. Saloutos contributed an article on "The National Producers' Alliance" to the March, 1947, issue of this magazine. Another significant item in Mr. Drake's gift consists of five scrapbooks of clippings relating to the presidential campaign of 1912.

A folder of letters dating from 1930 to 1942 and fifteen scrapbooks kept by the late Franklin F. Ellsworth of Minneapolis from 1904 to 1934 have been received through the courtesy of Mr. E. L. Dills of Minneapolis. Thirteen of the scrapbooks relate to Ellsworth's career as an attorney, author, and representative in Congress from 1915 to 1921.
Letters from President Roosevelt, James A. Farley, Cordell Hull, and other national figures are included in the correspondence.

The annual reports, minutes of meetings, and other records of the St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the years from 1925 to 1944 have been added to earlier files in the custody of the society by the regent, Mrs. Royal A. Stone of St. Paul.

A collection of letters written by former students and members of the faculty of Wilson High School of St. Paul while serving with the armed forces in the Second World War is the gift of the school. The letters, which date from 1942 to 1945, are bound in four volumes.

Three typewritten volumes of materials gathered by the genealogical records committee of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution have been presented to the society. One volume contains a copy of the unpublished early records of two churches of Voluntown, Connecticut; another has various Bible and family records; and the third includes copies of some Minnesota records, as well as genealogical data. In it are some early Minnesota Valley marriage records and gravestone inscriptions from cemeteries at Medford, Wolcott, and Clinton Falls in Steele County.

The first volume of Abstracts of the Wills and Administration of Estates of Washington County, Ohio, 1788-1850 compiled by Genevieve M. Potts (Columbus, 1946. 69 p.) has been received by the society as a gift from Monument chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of Mrs. Hugh V. Mercer. Among other recent additions to the local history collection are Forks of Elkhorn Church by Ermina J. Darnell (Louisville, Kentucky, 1946. 322 p.); History of Kensington, New Hampshire, 1663-1945 by Roland D. Sawyer (Farmington, Maine, 1946. 404 p.); Burlington: A Provincial Capitol by George De Cou (Philadelphia, 1945. 246 p.); History of Lowell and Adams Township by Norris F. Schneider (Lowell, Ohio, 1946. 28 p.); The Early English Settlers of South Carolina by A. S. Salley (Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, 1947. 19 p.); and Historic Madison, the Story of Jackson and Madison County, Tennessee by Emma I. Williams (Jackson, Tennessee, 1946. 553 p.).

Sketches of some pioneer Minnesota families appear in the newly received Bogue Genealogy by Flora B. Deming (Rutland, Vermont, 1944. 322 p.). Other genealogies recently added to the society's collec-

L.M.F.

**Readers' Comments**

A bit of new evidence concerning the date and possible origin of the Paul Bunyan tales is provided by Miss Mary L. Grant of Englewood, New Jersey, in the following extract from a recent letter. Like the editorial reprinted in this section for March from the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* (ante, p. 92), Miss Grant's letter grew out of a reading of Dr. Jordan's "Toward a New Folklore" in the December number of this magazine. She writes:

I grew up in a Minnesota town on the Mississippi's banks which was strictly a lumbering town. My father was in the planing mill and building contracting business. We were but a short way from the booms where the rafts were made from the logs that came down the Mississippi and the Chippewa rivers, and the steamers pushing their rafts were a daily sight, during the season, past our city. All of my friends came
from families associated in one way or another with lumber, and yet I never heard of Paul until about 1920.

All this I realize was several hundred miles from the logging camps in the north woods, the supposed habitat of Paul and his blue ox. But it made a close connection between the tree in the camp and the lumber in the mill. Gossip and folklore run on a more slender thread than that.

When the last trees of the Minnesota and Wisconsin woods had been cut down, most of those lumber companies moved to the North Pacific states. Many of their experienced workers of the logging camps went with them. But they must have taken on many green local men and perhaps forms also.

Might it not be that the men from the Middle West filled the heads of the green helpers with "tall tales" of their former camps? These tales accepted and repeated soon spread and were given a Middle West locale, though originating in the Far West.

This may be farfetched, but to me it seems quite possible. It may have been suggested by others but I have not heard of it. I never have offered it before but you gave me my chance and I couldn't resist.

**WHO'S WHO IN THIS ISSUE**

The author of the leading article in this number, Mr. F. Paul Prucha, received his master's degree in history from the University of Minnesota in March, 1947. Much of the material for his article on Fort Ripley was drawn from his thesis, which deals with "The Army Post on the Minnesota Frontier, 1819-1882." Before enlisting in the Army Air Forces in December, 1942, Mr. Prucha wrote an article on "Minnesota's Attitude toward the Southern Case for Secession" for publication in *Minnesota History* (see ante, 24: 307-317). He was discharged from the army in March, 1946, after attaining the rank of first lieutenant. During the past summer Mr. Prucha taught history in the State Teachers College at Peru, Nebraska, and he is now enrolled in the graduate school of Harvard University.

Dr. Richard Bardon, a Duluth physician, and Dr. Grace Lee Nute, a research associate on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, prepared for publication herein the concluding installment of George Nelson's reminiscences of "A Winter in the St. Croix Valley, 1802-03." They edited also the two earlier sections of the Nelson narrative which appeared in the March and June issues of this magazine.

Dr. Philip D. Jordan, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, is familiar to readers of this magazine, for he is a frequent contributor of articles and reviews. As a research associate, he is direct-
ing the preparation of a "History of Public Health in Minnesota" for
the Minnesota Historical Society. He generously placed at the disposal
of the editors of this magazine the results of an experiment in family
history conducted in his university class in Minnesota history in 1946–47.
With his own introductory remarks, four of the essays prepared by his
students are printed in the section devoted to "Minnesota History and
the Schools" under the general title of "A Minnesota Melting Pot."

With a review in this issue, Dr. Carlton C. Qualey makes his first
contribution to Minnesota History since his appointment as superin­
tendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. Other writers represented
in the book review section are Dr. Jordan; Dr. William Randel, associ­
ate professor of English in Florida State University at Tallahassee; Mr.
G. Hubert Smith, curator of the society's museum, who is now on
leave of absence to participate in a research and writing project of the
Illinois State Museum; and Dr. Evadene Burris Swanson, lecturer in
American history at Roosevelt College in Chicago.