Some New Books in Review


That afternoon of August 11, 1840, when Letitia Hargrave left the good ship "Prince Rupert" stuck fast in the mud and landed at York Factory, the country that is now Minnesota was partly Wisconsin and partly Iowa. Red River ox carts went over the "plains of Ioway" to St. Peter's. Few white men other than traders and missionaries were to be found between Fort Garry and Mendota; young Edmund Brissett, mailing a letter from Pig's Eye, had given a name to a local habitation; the number of cabins in what is now St. Paul (nine last season) had increased remarkably; and Father Galtier, scandalized at Pig's Eye, dreamed of the chapel he would build perhaps next year.

On that day, Letitia, recently married to James Hargrave, a chief trader for the Hudson's Bay Company, stepped into a world still dominated by the pageant of the fur trade and the traditions of "hyperborean nabobs," as the awe-struck Irving called them ("a pusillanimous, heartless Set of Men," the less admiring Nicholas Garry later concluded); of days when aggressive figures swung confidently over the long trails and the waterways, harnessing an empire for the Company of Adventurers; of men realistic, often ruthless, seldom without a touch of bravado. The crest of the traffic had been shorn perhaps, but much of the atmosphere, the "feel" of those earlier periods survived at York.

The first thing Letitia did in the new land was turn her back to everyone and cry herself sick. "After which," she wrote her mother composedly, "I began to look about me and feel less disconsolate." It was characteristic of her ability to meet a situation with strength and good sense. For twelve years, happy in her family, impatiently awaiting promotion for her husband, she managed the household at York. Sharp-tongued, keenly observant, she characterized succinctly, often bluntly, those she met, from the great Sir George Simpson ("Of all the men who ever aggravated a Christian the Governor is the most weariful") to a
maid ("a very fat discontented old dame") or an acquaintance's small son ("a Horrid looking affair").

She had a lively awareness of events transpiring in the service: the bitter quarrels between Sir George and Dr. John McLoughlin, the travels of Thomas Simpson and his tragic fate on the Iowa plains, the expeditions of Sir John Franklin and Dr. John Rae, who visited her at York, the disturbances at Red River, where the settlers felt that the policies of the company were often restrictive.

Some things she had difficulty in reconciling. There was Betsy, respected even by Hargrave, yet to Letitia she was a "squaw" who "has had 4 or else 5 husbands," and who had "lived as a squaw with a Mr. Randall." And there was the way some officers treated their subordinates ("the gentlemen here are too apt to thrash ... their men"). And there was the loneliness of this vast territory pressing upon her. She didn't complain to Hargrave. "I am pleased with York," she writes, but "only so from never thinking." Hargrave might like the country, therefore Letitia would. And though her husband's promotion came too late for the happiness she had envisioned, she never faltered, but found courage to face this future too, chin up.

Whether these remarkable letters, seventy-two in number, add anything new to what is already known about the fur trade must be left to the experts. Surely, however, no one can read them without feeling an enrichment of his knowledge of human nature. Here is a document of courage, loyalty, and devotion.

Mrs. MacLeod and the Champlain Society have prepared an excellent volume. Without Mrs. MacLeod's informative introduction and footnotes, the reader might well bog down in the complexities of the fur trade connections. The index seems adequate, though "A. Ross," whose Red River Settlement is cited frequently, is missing. Unalert proofreading mars several pages. I'm still looking for the item referred to as "introduction, p. 000." But these are the minorest of minor flaws in an otherwise absorbing volume.

HERBERT KRAUSE


Fresh approaches to old ways of thought, illuminated by a disciplined imagination and controlled by careful, critical scholarship, only now and
then break through the clouds of tradition to point the way toward new goals and objectives. And it is seldom that an author can make two distinguished contributions to his field of study, each of which results in enlargement of vision. The late Ralph H. Brown, professor of geography at the University of Minnesota, indicated his promise as an original scholar in 1943, when the American Geographical Society published his *Mirror for Americans*. For many years Brown had played with the idea of interpreting the Colonial Eastern seaboard in the light of the knowledge of the times. He felt this was justified both geographically and historically, if only because people act and react to what they know to be true or what they believe to be true. Therefore, he produced a handsome volume that was a perfect mirroring of eighteenth-century life.

This first book, however, covered only the Eastern seaboard and did not extend across the rugged Alleghanies into the Ohio country and beyond. Brown's second volume, carrying a title of which he was not too fond, really is a continuation of the first, although the rapid geographic expansion of the United States after the Revolution prevented him from including as much detail as in *Mirror for Americans*. But essentially the point of view which underlies the *Historical Geography of the United States* is the same as that for the earlier study. That is, "in this book the picture of the environment is, so far as possible, related in time with the events which are recorded." The author said further that the natural setting — land surface, vegetation, soils, climate — must be interpreted not as it is known today, but "as it was known or understood during the period under consideration."

The time bracket for the *Historical Geography of the United States* begins with the period of colonization and concludes with the decade of the 1870's; the extent of country investigated runs from coast to coast and from the pine-girded upper Midwest to the palmetto-dotted shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Professor Brown recognized the simply tremendous spread of this time and space canvas upon which he sought to draw in and interpret the main cultural and physiographic features of a growing nation that was speeding across North America with the rapidity of a forest fire. He was well aware of two things: first, not all could be included in a single volume, and second, what was selected must be both significant and typical and must be bolstered with notes and citations that were generally available and not scarce and inaccessible to the average student. To help solve this second problem, he quoted
liberally in the text from a vast literature of rare journals, travel accounts, and personal reminiscences, but listed in his chapter notes only those easily accessible sources that he thought the average student could locate with little difficulty. That is why, for example, Brown cited Theodore C. Blegen's *Building Minnesota* and did not include William W. Folwell's *A History of Minnesota*, the first volume of which is out of print. He was well aware that professional historians might chide him for such omissions, but, reasonably enough, he pointed out that his brief bibliographical listings were no more than suggestive and said that “they may be considered quite inadequate by the thorough student of history.”

Yet, when one examines carefully the entire volume, replete with discussions of the industries and commerce of the sea, of travel and trade in the Ohio country, of the fur trade, mining industries, and forest exploration of the upper Great Lakes country, of routes, migration, and settlement of the Great Plains, of activities in the Oregon country, the great basin, and California, one is tremendously impressed not only by the large number of meaningful topics investigated, but also by the thoroughness with which the task was accomplished. This does not imply, for example, that Brown's discussion of wheat and its economic implications in the Northwest is a complete story. But it does mean that, in the few pages given to wheat, every fact is correct. The volume as a whole is a most excellent introduction — as Brown intended — to the relationship between geography and history.

Professor Brown ardently wished his volume to be a sweeping survey, but a survey that was specific and hard packed and not loose and diffuse; he hoped it would fill a contemporary need in that it would correlate more closely historical activities with the lay of the land and the running of many rivers. He believed that geography without people is indeed a dead thing. With these thoughts in mind, he produced, his book, a volume which this reviewer believes is as much a landmark and will do as much to revise the relationship between history and geography as did Ellen C. Semple's *American History and Its Geographical Conditions* when it was published in 1903.

*Philip D. Jordan*
In 1847 the Wisconsin territorial legislature chartered the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road Company to build a railroad from Milwaukee to the village of Waukesha, twenty miles away. A century later, the Milwaukee railroad, with nearly eleven thousand miles of operating track, served and helped bind together several economic empires. In the upper Midwest a network of Milwaukee rails, reaching from Duluth to Kansas City and from Chicago to Sioux Falls, provided transportation arteries for a great food-producing region. This green country, with its rippling grainfields and herds of cattle and swine, was linked with the forested slopes of the Pacific at Puget Sound. Over this road of steel, rich harvests passed to the markets of the world.

The principal problem in building such a vast transportation system, and the theme which unifies this book, was the search for capital. Settlement could not progress in a wilderness threaded only by Indian trails. Transportation links with Eastern markets were a vital necessity, but plank roads, canals, and railroads required more capital than was available in a frontier community. The solution was a combination of outside capital and bootstrap aid.

A parallel problem was that of directing the flow of capital to meet western needs. Three sets of men seem to have guided the destiny of the Milwaukee. First, there was the daring visionary who persuaded other men to follow his dream of a railroad that would make Milwaukee a rival of Chicago. He was succeeded by practical, conservative men whose caution enabled the railroad to avoid many perils. Finally, management passed into the hands of the operating experts, the career men of the railroad world.

Many of the technical problems faced by the Milwaukee were common to railroads, but occasional prairie blizzards, earthquakes, and mountain rock slides sometimes posed special difficulties. In the use of roller bearings and of electrification in the mountains, the Milwaukee was a pioneer.

Although the book as a whole should appeal to railroad fans, there is little in it that would be of direct interest to Minnesota readers. Footnotes are lacking, but the author seems to have consulted some of the Milwaukee railroad papers, court cases, and records of the Interstate
Commerce Commission, as well as a variety of secondary material. A corporate history and a key to the various companies connected with the Milwaukee system are contained in appendixes. The tone of the book is defensive in character, but perhaps it provides a needed antidote to the slashing and prejudiced attacks of the past.

RODNEY C. LOEHR

*Colonel Dick Thompson: The Persistent Whig* (Indiana Historical Collections, vol. 30). By CHARLES ROLL. (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Bureau, 1948. xv, 315 p. Illustrations. $2.50.)

The biography of Richard W. Thompson resembles a political history of Mid-America in the nineteenth century. There are many parallels between his life and that of Lincoln. Both were born in 1809, and both moved west and grew up with their adopted states, beginning as store clerks, studying law, and entering into state and national politics. The political conservatism of Thompson was evidenced by his early Whig efforts to support Harrison and Clay, in his preference for the Know-Nothing party because it was less radical than the Republican, in his support of the Constitutional Union party in 1860, and in his desire for a revival of the Whig party even after he had cast his lot with the Republicans in the post-Civil War era. He was a prime representative of the old school of politics, especially in the long and detailed speeches which gave him a national reputation as an orator.

Colonel Thompson's political offices included service in both houses of the Indiana legislature, in the House of Representatives of the twenty-seventh and thirtieth Congresses, and as secretary of the navy under President Hayes. It was in the latter position that he caused considerable controversy by accepting the chairmanship of the American committee of the Panama Canal Company that had been organized in France. His death came in the last year of the century which his life so well represented.

Mr. Roll has written a well-documented account of "this gentleman of the old school" who "saw all the presidents of the United States from Jefferson to McKinley." The availability of family papers has made it possible for the author to quote frequently from Thompson's orations and writings, but these are often so formal that the reader does not feel intimately acquainted with "Colonel Dick." Although Mr. Roll occasionally expresses an opinion on the wisdom of his subject's actions, espe-
cially when he criticizes the colonel’s connection with the canal company, he does not give much attention to other attacks on Thompson. The index is unusually complete, but there is no bibliography. A list of the sources used may, however, be gathered from the footnotes.

GEORGE B. ENGBERG

Sketches of Iowa and Wisconsin. By JOHN PLUMBE, JR. Reprinted from the edition of 1839, with an introduction by WILLIAM J. PETERSEN. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1948. xvii, 103 p. Portrait, map. $4.00.)

“The most fastidious farmer from the delta of the Nile, could scarcely be supposed to desire a finer agricultural country.” So wrote John Plumbe, Jr., in 1839, looking about him with enormous relish from his infant home town, Dubuque. His prose was florid, his eye had the fixed partiality of a convert (he had been born in Wales), and he had a gospel to preach: Come to Iowa!

And Plumbe was right. Iowa was destined to stand on a par with the Nile delta as a synonym for soil productivity. Allusions to its “inexhaustible” mineral wealth, in copper and coal as well as lead, and to the crystal clearness of its rivers, are passed over by the reader with a sigh. Progress has either disproved or spoiled some blessings. But again and again—a fifth, a tenth, a twentieth time—the glory of its potential farm lands is described. Now the newspapers are quoted, now Albert Lea’s Notes, now the report of delegates sent by an emigration society, or the pronouncements of some Congressman of that Van Buren era. Or the author lets his own ready pen take flight.

It is too bad that the national parks idea was not yet formulated in 1839. It is even a little odd that Plumbe, who already was crusading singlehanded for a transcontinental railroad, did not invent the idea himself. One township out of the territory’s hundreds, if it had been preserved intact—grove-girt prairie carpeted with wildflowers, not a wilderness, but a countryside gracious and even classic in aspect—would now be a relic of enormous value. In lieu of such a park, however, here in these Sketches is the Iowa landscape as the Indians left it.

For a climax, the reader is taken on a voyage to Fort Snelling and the awesome Falls of St. Anthony. At the latter spot Plumbe suggests that a hotel might well be built, a sylvan retreat for the businessman jaded with city cares.
The original edition of Plumbe's *Sketches* was the first sizeable book to deal with Iowa; Wisconsin is scarcely mentioned. It also was the first book on the subject, little or big, to be published west of the Mississippi River (on a hand press in St. Louis). Only twenty-one copies are now known to exist. The affectionate, and forgiving, faithfulness of this reprint, line for line, page for page, eschewing notes and index, makes it perhaps less of a treasure for the busy scholar than for the patriotic Iowan; but the State Historical Society of Iowa has done a pious good deed in making it available to all.

Glanville Smith

*Minnesota Before Statehood: Topics and Reading References in Minnesota History to 1858.* (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1948. ix, 25 p.)

For the Minnesota citizen whose interest in the early history of his state has been stimulated by the observance of the Territorial Centennial, the Minnesota Historical Society provides this "list of easily available books and articles" on the period before statehood. J. M. Nolte, director of the Centennial, contributes a preface, and Robert M. Brown in the introduction briefly describes and evaluates the general works in the field.

The references are arranged topically and deal with social, cultural, and economic development as well as political and military aspects. A dozen or so books are given for each topic, including general histories, special studies, popular accounts, and books for younger readers. The articles are more numerous and are drawn from *Minnesota History*, the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*, and the *Minnesota Historical Collections*. These items will vary considerably in appeal to the general reader. There are some annotations, but one wishes that in a layman's bibliography it had been possible to indicate more fully the more readable and attractive references. The attempt was made to include only those books and articles likely to be found in public and school libraries throughout the state. No doubt the great majority of the items are generally available, although there are certainly some libraries which do not have all the special works listed.

The booklet is well printed on good quality paper, and has a sturdy paper cover. A few errors have been noted. Grace Lee Nute's work on Radisson and Groseilliers appeared in 1943, not 1936. The author of
“The Rock Island Railroad Excursion of 1854” in volume 15 of *Minnesota History* is William J. Petersen, not Kenneth W. Porter. A few slips have escaped the proofreader.

This excellent guide will have a wide usefulness. The interested reader will have no difficulty in locating a wealth of material even where library facilities are modest. Teachers, librarians, and historical societies will welcome it as a valuable aid.

HAROLD T. HAGG

*A Church Is Planted: The Story of the Lutheran Minnesota Conference, 1851–1876.* By EMEROW JOHNSON. (Minneapolis, Lutheran Minnesota Conference, 1948. xxiii, 386 p. Illustrations. $2.50.)

It is a happy coincidence that Mr. Johnson’s book has appeared at a time when Minnesota is concentrating upon the study of its past. He has made a worthwhile contribution to our history, and, by introducing almost every phase of his study with a sketch of the general background, he has emphasized the fact that the coming of the Swedish immigrants and the early church work among them are an integral part of the Minnesota scene. By the use of illustrations and the incorporation into the text of not a little source material, he has enhanced the interest and vividness of the picture.

The book is a study of the beginnings of Lutheran congregations among the Swedish immigrants, the union of these local groups into the Lutheran Minnesota Conference, and the growth of this organization within the brief span of eighteen years into a body of a hundred congregations with eighteen thousand members. Even more impressive is the account of the founding of institutions, the establishment of synodical ties, the development of definite policies, and the attainment of confessional clarity, as the young church coped with all the unaccustomed problems of a free church in a new environment. These achievements were all the more remarkable, the author brings out, because the leaders themselves were men of meager preparation who in many cases began their work as lay preachers and learned “order and churchliness” in the school of experience.

These men were generally of the pietistical läsare type, and—probably without the intention of the writer—the reader might get the impression that all true piety among Swedish Lutherans was confined to this group, and that the statement, “It was common for the clergy
... to flout the rules of decency and to hinder the work of those who were morally upright,” is an adequate description of the state church of Sweden, to which the emigrant church is after all much indebted. Occasionally the reviewer is inclined to take exception to some general assumption which is not further substantiated. There is, for example, nothing in this story of robust, youthful vigor to suggest any extraordinary “tumult of soul and mind” resulting from emigration. On the whole, however, the author allows the facts to speak for themselves, but it would seem that by better organization he might have achieved a more effective synthesis.

Karen Larsen
"The history of the United States has never been written. The ambitious volumes on the library shelves . . . are, in reality, histories of public affairs, accounts of the national government, or pretentious generalizations about social movements. They are not histories of the United States, for that history cannot be written until the histories of its separate regions have been studied, evaluated, and integrated." Thus writes William B. Hesseltine in a paper on "The Value of Regional History" published in the spring issue of the Arkansas Historical Quarterly. He points out that "in the study of local history the student can get down to the bedrock of historical processes," and shows how the "regional historian is privileged to examine the foundation stones of American society and to know the fundamental processes of American democracy."

An entire session of the forty-first annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, held in Rock Island from April 22 to 24, was devoted to the findings of the Minnesota Historical Society's Forest Products History Foundation. Presiding at the session, which was held under the special auspices of the Economic History Association, was Dr. Rodney C. Loehr, director of the foundation. "Significant Phases of Forest Products History" were discussed by present and former members of his staff. Miss Lucile Kane took as her subject "The Timber Lands of the Timber Barons: Protection by the Federal Government," drawing upon recent research in the National Archives; Arthur R. Reynolds spoke on "Rafting Down the Chippewa: The Daniel Shaw Lumber Company as a Type Study"; George B. Engberg answered the question "Who Were the Lumberjacks?" by analyzing "The Labor Supply in the Lakes States Region"; and Paul F. Sharp read a paper on "The Tree Farm Movement: Its Origin and Development." Another member of the Minnesota Historical Society's staff, Dr. Philip D. Jordan, contributed to a session on "Immigration" a paper on "Health in a Scandinavian State." Of Minnesota interest also were papers by George H. Mayer on "Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota: A Practical Reformer" and by W. E. Hollon on "Zebulon Montgomery Pike's Mississippi Voyage, 1805-1806." An address on "The Cultural Adjustment of
the Swedish Immigrant,” presented by Conrad Bergendoff before the luncheon session of April 22, gave special recognition to the Swedish Pioneer Centennial.

The April issue of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* is devoted to a report of a Conference on American History called by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and held in Philadelphia on January 22 and 23. Its purpose was the consideration of the question, “Do We Need a ‘New History’ of American Political Democracy?” Among the papers published in full in the present report are Henry F. Pringle’s consideration of “The Problems of Writing Twentieth Century American Political History,” Louis M. Hacker’s discussion of “Politics and Economics in History,” and a plea made by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., for “The Need for Cultural Comprehension of Political Behavior.”

The advantages open to the historian who makes use of certain techniques developed for use in the business world are suggested by Murray G. Lawson in an article on “The Machine Age in Historical Research,” which appears in the *American Archivist* for April. The writer describes the “marginally punched card system called Keysort” and an “automatic punch card sorting and tabulating system,” both of which he believes can solve certain problems for the scholar.

The result of a fascinating investigation undertaken “on the assumption that a knowledge of the history of the word could cast light upon the phenomenon of the frontier” is presented by Fulmer Mood in *Agricultural History* for April. Under the title “Notes on the History of the Word Frontier,” he traces its appearance in English and American dictionaries published from 1623 to 1945, as well as in certain types of literature. The varying and expanding shades of meaning that the word has acquired through the centuries, Professor Mood summarizes in his concluding statement: “Thus, decade by decade, this derivative from the Latin goes marching onward from frontier to frontier!”

In the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* for April, Barnes F. Lathrop explains how to glean “History from the Census Returns.” That the manuscript census schedules have some distinct advantages for the investigator is brought out by the writer, who notes that they have “unrivalled inclusiveness,” may serve as a “universal directory of persons,” and are invaluable as “sources for statistical and semi-statistical
A former superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, Dr. Solon J. Buck, resigned as archivist of the United States in May in order to accept a position as chief of the division of manuscripts and incumbent of the chair of American history in the Library of Congress. Succeeding Dr. Buck as archivist is Dr. Wayne C. Grover. Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, who received his doctor's degree in history from the University of Minnesota in 1941, has been named assistant archivist.

The museums of Minneapolis and St. Paul will be hosts for the Midwest Museums Conference on October 14, 15, and 16, when the organization will hold its fall meeting in Minneapolis. Most of the sessions will be held on the university campus, in the auditorium of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History. Tours of various museums in the Twin Cities, including the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul and the Hennepin County Historical Society in Minneapolis, are among the plans for the meeting. It has been suggested that representatives of local historical societies throughout Minnesota be invited to attend the sessions.

The *Winnipeg Free Press*, in its issues for May 19 and 25, publishes two articles by Chris Vickers on "Manitoba: The Evolution of a Name." The writer has combed for his first article narratives of explorers and travelers who employed the name in varying forms during the "Years of French Discovery." The "Vagaries of Map-Makers" who located Manitoba Lake on their charts are recorded in the second contribution. Mr. Vickers reveals that the first appearance of the name in its modern form occurs on Arrowsmith's map of 1796.

Minnesota's iron ranges, especially the Mesabi, receive their share of attention in Clarence B. Randall's article on "The Iron We Need," published in the June *Atlantic*. "Let's relax and not worry about iron ore," writes Mr. Randall. "There will be Lake Superior iron ore for a long, long time," this expert, who is vice-president of the Inland Steel Company, predicts. While he is concerned chiefly with the future, Mr. Randall does not overlook the past, for he touches upon the boundary negotiations that gave the Lake Superior states their iron deposits and
he retells the story of the earliest iron discovery in the region. Since 1844, "when a wobbly compass became the old Jackson Mine" in Michigan, he records, "about 2.5 billion tons of iron ore have come down the lakes from the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota for the manufacture of everything from plows to Pullmans, battleships to bobby pins."

In the April Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, an important series of "Picture Books of Fur Trade History" is announced by Carl P. Russell, under whose supervision the volumes are being prepared. Dr. Russell, who is superintendent of Yosemite National Park, is conducting the research and providing the necessary factual information for the work; the illustrations, in the form of pen and ink drawings, are being prepared by William Macy and James Mulcahy. In the first volume, which will consist of a hundred and twenty plates with descriptive text and annotations, the equipment of the trader and trapper will be pictured. There will appear accurate drawings of firearms, knives, trade goods, pipes, canoes, traps, ornaments, and the thousand and one items that figured in the everyday life of the trader. Reproduced with the present article are four plates picturing the trapper's equipment, beaver traps, knives, and keelboats. A fifth, showing a fur press, appears on the cover of the Bulletin. The volumes will relate largely to the western fur trade of the Missouri River and Rocky Mountain regions. As they are now planned, the second will picture "significant events and typical procedures" of the trade from 1804 to 1843, and the third will portray important people and places. To the same issue of the Bulletin, John Francis McDermott contributes a review of "Museums in Early Saint Louis." He records that "The first person to make a collection was William Clark, who began his on the famous expedition made with Lewis." Visitors were welcome to view Clark's collection, which was in effect a private museum.

From diaries, letters, reminiscent narratives, and similar sources, Edward Everett Dale draws the material for an article on "Wood and Water: Twin Problems of the Prairie Plains," which appears in Nebraska History for June. "Primarily it was the lack of timber for fuel, buildings, and fences, and of water for domestic use and livestock which halted the pioneer settlers at the edge of the prairie," writes Professor Dale. He points out, however, that after the Civil War the "increasing scarcity of agricultural land which could be purchased at what was considered a
reasonable price and the eager desire for homes caused some of the more hardy souls to venture out into a land where most of what they had learned of pioneering in the past was of no value and where new methods must be devised to solve new problems."

What is perhaps the only "Mississippi Valley Panorama" still in existence is the subject of an illustrated article by Wolfgang Born in the July number of Antiques. The panorama, which is owned by the anthropological museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, was painted by I. J. Egan for Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson. It was described in this magazine by a member of the museum's staff, J. Alden Mason, as early as 1942 (see ante, 23:349-354). The four views from the panorama which accompany Professor Born's account constitute his chief contribution to the story of this century-old movie. They depict scenes on the lower Mississippi which, the writer points out, in the original "blend into one another, almost as in a Chinese scroll."

Courses in "Folklore and American Studies" presented in the University of Minnesota are described by Professor Tremaine McDowell in American Heritage for April. "Folk tales concerning the lumbering exploits of the folk hero, Paul Bunyan, in different regions are used to illustrate both the resemblance and the difference between New England, the Midwest, and the Far West," writes Mr. McDowell. His article includes a useful list of recordings of folk music, arranged by regions. The writer explains how the university course in American studies provides training for folklorists and local historians.

"As early as 1860," writes Kate M. Archibald in the magazine section of the Christian Science Monitor for April 17, Paul Bunyan "had become a legendary hero but it was not until about 25 years ago that the stories began to appear in print." The author retells some of the "Tall Tales of Paul Bunyan" gleaned from the list of some seventy-five printed works dealing with the "giant boss of the woods." The original stories, Miss Archibald believes, "originated with lumberjacks in the logging camps of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota." She fails, however, to produce evidence that the tales were told in the Northwest in the 1860's.

Two recent volumes in the Peoples of America Series (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company) are Americans from Hungary by Emil Lengyel (319 p.) and Americans from Japan by Bradford Smith (xxi,
Neither volume contains much of Minnesota or Midwest interest, though the latter does give some attention to Japanese resettlement projects in the Middle West during the years of World War II.

Under the title "Down North in 1892," the Beaver presents in its June issue the second installment of an article about Elizabeth Taylor's trip to the Arctic more than half a century ago (see ante, p. 167). The narrative, which has been contributed by Grace Lee Nute, is based upon the traveler's diaries, photographs, and other records.

**News from the States**

An appeal "For a Farm Museum" for Minnesota is made in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of June 6 by Alfred D. Stedman, who points out that the Centennial of 1949 affords "just the right occasion" for making the project a reality. "What history will live again for us all if such a museum is established," the writer exclaims. He notes that the idea for it has long been generating among Centennial planners, farm leaders, and scholars; that there is a pattern to follow at Cooperstown, New York, where a Farmers' Museum is flourishing; and that there are several notable existing collections in Minnesota that might serve as nucleuses for the new museum. Through its vivid displays, writes Mr. Stedman, it would become possible for the visitor to "live again the common acts of plowing, sowing, reaping, spinning, killing, plucking, skinning, cooking, and eating with the tools and utensils of early days, and follow through the evolution of farming from cradle to combine." He believes that "farming here is just old enough and just young enough to put this project through—it has age to lend mystery to the beginnings; it is not so old that all the quaint tools, utensils and weapons, or the diaries and records making the past live have been lost or destroyed; it has the vigorous youth to use knowledge of the past as a foundation for future progress." With so many points in its favor, a farm museum in the heart of America's greatest food-producing area "should become a treasure house and information center, not for this state and region alone but for the nation," Mr. Stedman concludes.

In the *Minnesota Archaeologist* for January, Dr. Wesley R. Hiller makes "A Comparison of Minnesota and Wisconsin Catlinites," listing similarities and differences between them. He points out that freshly quarried pipestone from western Minnesota is usually a "fresh blood-red,
frequently shading into pink or pale yellow," while that from Wisconsin is a darker "maroon red." Dr. Hiller contributes to the same issue a description of the method used by the Hidatsa in "Soft Tanning of Hides," which is illustrated by a series of nine remarkable plates by Fred N. Wilson. The curator of the Minnesota Historical Society’s museum, Mr. G. Hubert Smith, is the author of another contribution appearing in the number—a tribute to the late Gilbert L. Wilson, who was known among archaeologists for his "Studies of the Hidatsa." Mr. Smith is represented also in the April issue of the Archaeologist, where his description of "An Ornament-Mold from Minnesota" appears. The leading article in the number is a study of "Cultural Affinity in the Minnesota-Manitoba Region" by Chris Vickers. Another feature of the issue is a statement about the Minnesota Territorial Centennial by Richard R. Sackett.

The appointment of Lyle K. Linch of the National Park Service as custodian of the Pipestone National Monument was announced early in April. According to the Pipestone County Star of April 5, Mr. Linch is the first full-time custodian to take charge of this important Minnesota historic site since it was set aside as a national monument in 1937. In addition to administering and protecting the site, it is expected that the new custodian will undertake research on the area looking toward its further development.

The 1948 edition of Minnesota State Parks (51 p.) is an attractive booklet issued by the division of state parks of the Minnesota department of conservation. It contains descriptive accounts, including notes on the historic backgrounds, of all state parks, memorials, recreational reserves, waysides, monuments, and "designated park areas to be acquired" in Minnesota. Included also is a pictorial map showing the location of each site or area.

The possibility that the Nerstrand Woods in Rice County may soon be acquired by the state for preservation as a natural botanical garden is stressed by Newell H. Barnard in an article entitled "Here Comes a State Park," published in the magazine section of the St. Paul Pioneer Press for May 16. The writer reviews some of the background of the area, suggesting that "multiple ownership of the woods has been a major factor in keeping it intact." This "hardwood timber tract . . . on the borderline of the northern and southern floral zones" is the last
existing remnant of the once vast Big Woods area of southern Minnesota.

"Checking the names Minnesota pioneers chose for the settlements they built" is designated as "rather an interesting pastime" by the writer of an editorial, "What's in a Name?" published in the St. Paul Dispatch for June 4. Surnames and given names and names that reflect nationality backgrounds of settlers dot the map of Minnesota, the writer points out. He might have added, however, that as long ago as 1920 the Minnesota Historical Society published Warren Upham's volume on Minnesota Geographic Names, and that its secretary is now a member of the Minnesota Geographic Board, which is engaged in a more detailed study.

To one chapter of his American Dreams: A Study of American Utopias (Providence, 1947. 134 p.), Vernon Louis Parrington, Jr., gives the title "The Politician Considers Utopia." The politician in question is Minnesota's Ignatius Donnelly, who, writes Mr. Parrington, was a "utopian only for reasons of expediency." The author is concerned primarily with Donnelly's "two utopian novels"—Caesar's Column and The Golden Bottle—which are summarized in the present work. They are characterized as "shrewdly written political documents" showing more of Donnelly's "talent for expediency than any literary skill."

That "Minnesota's first official Arbor Day was celebrated in 1876" is brought out by Elizabeth Bachmann in an article on "Early Arbor Days" appearing in the Conservation Volunteer for March-April. More than a decade earlier, in 1862, however, a farmer at Richfield was planting trees, according to Miss Bachmann. From early Minnesota newspapers in various parts of southern Minnesota she quotes reports of tree planting in pioneer days. The writer calls attention to the fact that the first Minnesota Arbor Day was marked in the centennial year of the nation, and she appropriately suggests that the state may well follow the example then set by planting "trees on its barren lands in commemoration of its territorial centennial in 1949."

The initial article in the "American Arts Number" of the American Society Legion of Honor Magazine, published in the summer of 1948, is devoted to the career of "Cass Gilbert: Master Builder." The winning in 1893 of the "competition for a new state Capitol from a number of first-rate, well established designers" is presented as a turning point in the architect's career. "Twenty years' apprenticeship to his craft ended with
the success of the white marble Italian Renaissance Capitol” in St. Paul, where Gilbert had been living and working for more than a decade. The Minnesota Capitol, asserts this account, not only gave its architect a nation-wide reputation, but it “influenced all similar building for a quarter of a century.”

In its Bulletin for May 1, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts announces the acquisition of two important additions to its collection of landscapes of regional and historical interest, as well as of artistic importance. They are oil paintings by Henry Lewis, one picturing the gorge of the St. Croix River with the steamboat “Cora” rounding a bend, and the other showing Cheever’s Mill on the same stream. Both canvases are reproduced in the Bulletin, which includes a descriptive note about the pictures. Although the artist dated the pictures 1847, it is believed that they were based upon sketches made by Lewis while traveling in the upper Mississippi country in that year. Mention is made of an oil sketch of 1848 by Lewis in the collection of the Minnesota Historical Society which closely resembles the Cheever’s Mill view.

Panorama music, early American songs, and songs of the Hutchin­sons, Bakers, and other family singing groups were included in a pro­gram given before the Montparnasse Club of St. Paul on May 24. The performers were members of the active section of the Schubert Club who had participated in two programs of Minnesota music given earlier in collaboration with the Minnesota Historical Society (see ante, p. 98). Mrs. A. E. Ahrens, who arranged the program, gave a brief talk about the Minnesota Territorial Centennial and explained some of the music performed.

With an anonymous “History of Medicine in Scott and Carver Coun­ties,” the first installment of which was published in April, Minnesota Medicine continues the “History of Medicine in Minnesota” which has been appearing in its pages for a number of years. According to the present account, Dr. Frederic N. Ripley, who went to Shakopee as a trader in 1852, was the first physician in the area. The brief general sur­vey of medicine in these Minnesota Valley counties is concluded in the May number of Minnesota Medicine. There also appear the first of the biographical sketches of medical men which supplement the narrative.

A bronze plaque, commemorating the exploits of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, was un-
veiled in the Capitol on April 29 as a feature of the fiftieth annual meet-
ing of veterans of the regiment. More than eighty members of the
original group assembled in St. Paul for the occasion. During the meet-
ing they presented to the Minnesota Historical Society the flag carried
by the regiment while serving overseas in the Philippines.

Tentative plans have been announced for the fall meeting of the
Upper Midwest History Conference. It will be held on the campus of
the University of Minnesota, probably on the evening of November 5,
and the program will be arranged by the Forest Products History Foun-
dation of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Entries from a diary kept by a pioneer woman during a journey by
covered wagon through southern Minnesota in 1879 are published in the
Chatfield News for May 6. The writer, a Mrs. Craine, was a member of
a party traveling from Winona County to Lyon County, Iowa. Two of
her daughters now reside in Chatfield, and one of them, Mrs. Altie
Crowson, made the journey described as a child of eight. Upon arriving
at her destination, Mrs. Craine found awaiting her a “mud mansion not
complete, cold as Jehu.” This was “what the men call home,” she re-
marked, “but I don’t.”

Logs from the forest of Minnesota play an important role in the
history of “The Lumber Industry in Eastern Iowa” as recorded by Lyda
Belthuis in the Iowa Journal of History and Politics for April. The
author recognizes the importance of the Mississippi River as the con-
necting link between the two areas; she tells of rafts on Lake Pepin, the
boom works at West Newton, and the operations of the Mississippi River
Logging Company.

The fifth article from the pen of Professor Robert Taft dealing with
the “Pictorial Record of the Old West” appears in the Kansas Historical
Quarterly for May. It deals with Frederic Remington in Kansas and it is
illustrated with sketches made by the artist while he was living on a
Butler County ranch in 1883.

A little-known spot on the east shore of Lake Superior is the subject
of the leading article in the spring issue of Inland Seas. Its author, Grace
Lee Nute, recounts the varied history of “Peninsula, the Pic River
Region, and Modern Marathon,” which since the seventeenth century
have been known successively to explorers, voyageurs, traders, mis-
sionaries, travelers, boatmen, and railroad builders. For her narrative, Miss Nute has drawn upon the records left by men like Alexander Henry, Gabriel Franchere, Bishop Provencher, Dr. John J. Bigsby, Donald McIntosh, Father Francis Pierz, Louis Agassiz, and many others. From their remarks about Michipicoten, or the Pic, as the post was commonly called, the writer derives a vivid picture of the life and activity that has centered in this small section of Ontario through the centuries.

“Stories of a legendary Swede . . . remembered and retold across and prairies and in the small towns of Nebraska” have been compiled and recorded by Paul R. Beath for publication in a little volume entitled *Febold Feboldson: Tall Tales from the Great Plains* (Lincoln, 1948. 124 p.). “It seems obvious that Febold was patterned after the giant logger,” Paul Bunyan, writes Mr. Beath in an attempt to trace the origin of his tales. Such titles as “The Winter of the Purple Snow” lend support to his argument. But Febold, as Mr. Beath points out, “could never have become a lumber hero because there are so few trees on the Great Plains. Instead, he wrestled with regional adversities which beset the early settlers—tornadoes, hostile Indians, drouths, extreme heat and cold, unsavory politicians and floods.”

To mark the twentieth anniversary of its chartering as a division of the Farmers Education and Cooperative Union of America, the North Dakota Farmers Union has published Harold V. Knight’s review of its history from 1907 to 1947. Under the title *Grass Roots: The Story of the North Dakota Farmers Union* (Jamestown, 1947. 183 p.), Mr. Knight describes the conditions which brought about the origin of the Union, tells of its early years, shows how it was influenced by the depression of the 1930’s, and pictures its progress during the Second World War.

The Minnesota frontier is the scene of many of the incidents recalled in the early chapters of Philip F. Wells’s reminiscences of “Ninety-six Years among the Indians of the Northwest,” which have been recorded by Thomas E. Odell for publication in *North Dakota History*. Figuring in the opening installment, which appears in the April issue, are Duncan Graham, the narrator’s grandfather, James Wells, his father, and Alexander Faribault, his uncle—all prominent Minnesota traders.

The founding of Ole Bull’s Pennsylvania colony, Oleana, is the subject of “‘New Norway’—a Contemporary Account,” which Norman
B. Wilkinson contributes to the April number of *Pennsylvania History*. Quoted at length from a newspaper of 1852 is a report prepared by a journalist who accompanied the distinguished violinist and his party on their first visit to the newly established colony. The writer tells how sites for various community projects were selected, how a name was chosen, and how the musician “went to a room by himself, with his violin, to compose some music suitable to the occasion.” This he played after addressing the settlers. “We know of no other community which was born to the strains of an enchanted instrument in the hands of a world-famed violinist,” writes Mr. Wilkinson.

An experiment in dairying inaugurated by Fred Rietbrock among the farmers of Marathon County, near Athens, Wisconsin, in 1905, is described as “A Pioneer Adventure in Agricultural Extension” by D. O. Thompson and W. H. Glover in the April number of *Agricultural History*. Upon graduating from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Mr. Thompson was hired by Rietbrock as a professional “dairyman to visit the farms within 4 miles of the village [of Athens] to make milk production and fat-test records and offer assistance on other farm problems.” When he began work in July, 1905, Professor T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota “commented that this was the first instance of a community organization of agricultural instruction,” the authors of the present article record. Their narrative is concerned with the progress of the venture during the three years of Mr. Thompson’s residence at Athens, which, the writers reveal, “did become a dairy center.”

The Wisconsin state centennial celebration was inaugurated at Madison on May 29 with a parade lasting three hours, folk dances, band concerts in the city parks, and a pageant. Among the state’s summer plans was a great Centennial Exposition at the State Fair grounds at West Allis from August 7 to 29. Prominently featured in a building of its own was the display of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, presenting a “colorful summary of Wisconsin history.” The “Centennial Address” with which governor Oscar Rennebohm officially opened the centennial celebration on January 5 is printed in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June.

A handsome catalogue has been issued for the *Wisconsin Centennial Exhibition* on view in the Library of Congress from May 29 to August
An address presented by Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin on the occasion of the opening of the display appears under the title “Vision of Wisconsin Pioneers and the State It Built.” Listed and described in the catalogue are more than three hundred documents, books, lithographs, portraits, photographs, and other items that record the founding and growth of the Badger State.

The junior historian program of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has met with phenomenal success. Since the program was launched in the autumn of 1947, no fewer than 751 chapters have been organized with 14,480 members. The juniors have their own magazine, Badger History, in which are printed articles prepared by chapter members.

Illustrated with appropriate outline drawings and pictorial maps, a booklet of Sketches of Wisconsin History by Ruby Gerling has been issued in a “Centennial Edition” (1948. 32 p.). Very briefly it outlines the record of the century-old state from Nicolet’s visit of 1634 to the industrial and agricultural leadership of recent decades.

Folk tales, songs, legends, and actual episodes in the history of the Badger State are exploited by Robert E. Gard in a volume entitled Wisconsin Is My Doorstep: A Dramatist’s Yarn Book of Wisconsin Lore (New York, 1948. 194 p.). Figuring in the tales are lumberjacks and raftsmen of the St. Croix Valley, cheese makers of the south, horse thieves, and other frontier characters.

A detailed “History of the Ladies Literary League” of Barnesville, prepared by Sophia Marth and read before the organization’s fiftieth anniversary meeting on May 1, is published in the Barnesville Record-Review for May 13. Social gatherings and literary programs sponsored by this women’s club are described, and officers elected from year to year are listed.

The history of a Minneapolis business firm, the Bureau of Engraving, is reviewed in a booklet issued to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary. It traces the story of the concern back to 1898, when Edwin F. Bauer, a youthful artist from Buffalo, New York, opened a studio in Minneapolis. A short time later, when he and a partner, Robert M. Schmerler, decided to promote in Minneapolis the new halftone engraving process, the di-
rection which the firm was to take was established. The story of its progress under the leadership of these men and John C. Buckbee is briefly outlined in the present booklet, which tells also of the correspondence school of design established in 1914 in connection with the Bureau of Engraving. Several pages of appropriate pictures illustrate both the story and the work of the concern.

To mark its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church of Minneapolis issued an *Anniversary Album* (1948). Largely in pictures, the story of the congregation organized on March 12, 1923, is recorded in this unpaged booklet. Included also are brief accounts of the founding and early development of the church, sketches of its pastors, and descriptions of the buildings in which services have been held.

Hallock, the "Minnesota Town that Sportsmen Built," is the subject of an illustrated feature article by Earl Chapin appearing in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 25. To the Red River Valley in 1879, the writer relates, went Charles Hallock, "editor of a popular sporting magazine, noted conservationist, author and naturalist," and there on the site of the town that bears his name he built a palatial hotel for sportsmen. With the article appear a picture of the hotel and a portrait of Hallock.

A three-day celebration at Little Falls on June 18, 19, and 20 commemorated a "century of growth" since James Green staked a claim on the Mississippi within the limits of the present city in 1848. The commemorative program reached a climax in a Centennial parade, with floats depicting important events in the city's history, on the final day of the celebration. To mark the Centennial in more permanent form, the *Little Falls Daily Transcript* issued a "Centennial Supplement" of six sections with its edition of June 12. In it are printed scores of articles recalling important events in the city's history and dozens of advertisements reflecting its industrial growth. Accounts of Pike's exploring expedition of 1805–06, of Hole-in-the-Day's exploits, of Green's claim and mill of 1848, of Fort Ripley and the later Camp Ripley, of schools and churches, of the local library, of newspapers, of railroads in the locality, of Frederick Ayer's mission school at Belle Prairie, and similar topics are included.
The opening chapters of Ernest V. Sutton's autobiography, *A Life Worth Living* (Pasadena, 1948. 350 p.) shed new light on the history of the National Colony at Worthington, for the author's family left Ohio in 1872 to pioneer in this prairie settlement. Since Ernest Sutton was ten years old when his family migrated westward to the new railroad colony, his recollections of the journey and of life there are vivid. Many details of the trip by rail, in a primitive day coach packed with thirty-two future colonists, are recalled by the writer, who pictures the changing scene as the train moved across Wisconsin and Minnesota. He devotes a chapter to life in Worthington, where his father owned a flour mill, a grain elevator, a store, and a cooper shop. The casual manner in which this frontier businessman conducted his affairs and did his banking is described, as are boyhood hunting expeditions, a visit to the Pipestone quarry, encounters with Indians, and similar experiences. The tragedy that ended the settlers' dreams of prosperity when the grasshoppers destroyed their crops is the subject of the final Minnesota chapter, which the writer calls "Shattered Dreams."

The early history of Askov, a Danish community in Pine County, is exploited in a series of sketches published by the local Danish Ladies' Aid society under the title *From Partridge to Askov* (100 p.). It consists of reminiscent narratives contributed by pioneers and biographical accounts from which can be gleaned the story of this community, which was originally called Partridge. Then in 1906, the narrators reveal, the Danish Folk Society of Tyler sent representatives to Pine County to buy up land and establish a colony. The Askov settlement, with its Hans Christian Andersen School and other typically Danish institutions, resulted from the venture. Typical of the contributions in the booklet are "Askov as I First Saw It" by Mrs. Wilhelm Holm, "The Sawmill" by Martin Sorensen, "The Church in Askov" by Sigurd Stovring, "Life Forty Years Ago" by Niels Miller, "Looking Back" by A. M. Simonsen, and "The Danish Brotherhood" by H. R. Buck.

The accomplishments of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Kelsey in directing dramatic productions at St. Olaf College, Northfield, since 1920 are reviewed by Newell H. Barnard in a feature article published in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 2. Stressed is the fact that in 1922 Mrs. Kelsey coached a two-hour presentation of Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, which was broadcast over the college radio sta-
Mr. Barnard believes that the production was the "first radio play ever to go on the air."

In an illustrated feature article published in the magazine section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 11, Cleora Clark Wheeler explains "How Summit Avenue Got Its Boulevards." Through the efforts of an organization known as the Summit Avenue Boulevard and Park Association, organized in the early 1880's, Miss Wheeler records, St. Paul's chief residential street was widened, and the stretch from Lexington Avenue to the river was given its tree-studded center boulevard. To such civic leaders as C. C. Andrews and Rush B. Wheeler, the writer gives credit for making possible this beautiful street.

For the opening of its new shopping center in St. Cloud on March 9, the firm of Gamble-Skogmo, Inc., issued a booklet entitled *A Century of St. Cloud Memories, 1848–1948*. This appropriate Centennial publication contains sixteen illustrated sketches of events that typify the origin and growth of St. Cloud. Among them are the naming of the city, the arrival of the railroad, the beginnings of St. Germain Street, the opening of the first granite quarry, and the cyclone of 1886.

A special edition of the *Sebeka Review*, exploiting various aspects of community history, was issued on June 25 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Sebeka as a village. Featured is a review of the history of dairying and agricultural extension work in Wadena County, contributed by Miles Rowe, the county agent. Early churches, the first mayor, the first school, and pioneer business establishments are the subjects of brief sketches.

About five thousand people attended a homecoming celebration at Madelia and witnessed a pageant depicting the history of the community on June 5. The text of the pageant, in seventeen episodes, was written by George S. Hage; it is printed in the *Madelia Times-Messenger* for June 11. In the same paper for June 4, Mr. Hage explains how he assembled his material in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society and in his local community, where he interviewed many early residents. Numerous other items of historical interest in the latter issue include an explanation by Judge Julius E. Haycraft of the origin of the community's name; a historical sketch of Fort Slocum by Margaret McCarthy; some reminiscences of a pioneer teacher, Ada Williams Mullen; and an account of the Madelia Cycle Club of 1895 by George Wilson.
The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March presents the first of a series of articles about local historical societies in the state. The initial sketch deals with the history of "The La Crosse County Historical Society, 1925–1947"; it was prepared by Albert H. Sanford, a vice-president of the state society. To the June number of the quarterly, Mrs. Vivien G. Dube contributes an account of "The Douglas County Historical Society and Museum." The author is curator of the organization’s museum. Both La Crosse and Douglas counties border on Minnesota, and the work of these local societies is of more than ordinary interest to citizens of Wisconsin’s neighbor to the west.

About two hundred people attended a meeting of the Finnish-American Historical Society at Alango on June 13. Among the speakers who honored the pioneer settlers of the area were Mr. Alex Kyyhkonen of Duluth and Mr. Gust Gustafson of Cook. A list of pioneers who attended the meeting appears in *Range Facts* of Virginia for June 24.

The Aitkin County Historical Society was organized at Aitkin on May 8, when Mrs. Iliff Shisler was named president. With the assistance of Mr. Richard R. Sackett of the state society’s Centennial staff, a constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted. Other officers elected include Mrs. Gordon Bushnell, vice-president, and Mrs. Lilah Steece, secretary.

Officers of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, including W. D. Willard, president, and E. Raymond Hughes, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected at a meeting held in Mankato on April 27. Among the speakers were Richard R. Sackett of the Minnesota Territorial Centennial staff and Jack Theissen, curator of the local society’s museum. The latter reported that more than four thousand visitors had seen the museum in 1947.

Members of the Chippewa County Historical Society gathered in Montevideo on May 3 to hear Mrs. L. N. Pierce speak on the Indian treaties of 1851 and to witness a style show arranged by the local Professional and Business Women’s Club. Dr. Anna Amrud, president of the society, announced plans for its participation in the Centennial celebration of 1949. During the spring months, the society sponsored an
essay contest which was open to pupils in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades of the county schools.

The Cook County Historical Society sponsored an exhibit and program of international interest at Grand Marais on May 21. Objects of pioneer significance, as well as articles from foreign lands, were placed on display.

Speaking before a meeting of the Dakota County Historical and Archaeological Society, in South St. Paul on April 13, Mr. Lewis Larson, Jr., explained the methods employed by archaeologists in studying prehistoric man through excavations.

Early in May, officers of the Fillmore County Historical Society moved its collections into its new museum building in Preston. As soon as the renovating of the structure has been completed, the exhibits will be arranged and the museum opened to the public, according to an announcement in the Preston Republican of May 6.

The work of the "Junior Historians of Minnesota" was discussed by Dean Horace T. Morse of the University of Minnesota general college before a meeting of the Hennepin County Historical Society in Minneapolis on April 27. Comments on the Junior Historian movement from the student's point of view were added by Leslie Burch and Louis Morgal, both pupils in Roosevelt High School of Minneapolis. The society's annual picnic was held on June 26 at Savage. The program was marked by a talk by Roy H. Benham on Dan Patch, the famous race horse. A feature of the April number of the society's quarterly, Hennepin County History, is an article by Nellie B. Wright on the early settlement of Linwood on Lake Minnetonka.

At its organization meeting, held in Caledonia on May 1, the Houston County Historical Society adopted a constitution and enrolled sixty-three charter members. Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, superintendent of the state historical society, who is a native of Houston County, discussed the work of the local organization. Other speakers on the program were Miss Frances Lapham of La Crosse and Mr. Richard R. Sackett of the Centennial staff. Mr. P. W. Steffen of Caledonia was elected president of the local society, Mr. Alvin Vick of Spring Grove is its vice-president, and Miss Gladys Lapham of Hokah is secretary.
The need for a local historical society in Itasca County is stressed in the column entitled "Up in This Neck of the Woods" in the Grand Rapids Herald-Review for June 3. "The Minnesota Historical Society has selected Mr. C. C. Baker of Grand Rapids as the county centennial chairman," the column reports. It adds that "His work can be best discharged through the formation of a local society, an organization which will endure for years, decades and generations ahead," and calls on all intelligent people to "join in both a very timely and an everlasting effort." The organization thus suggested became a reality on June 28, when more than forty people from various parts of the county assembled at Grand Rapids and founded the Itasca County Historical Society. Mr. Baker was named president; other officers include Mr. M. J. Baker, vice-president, Mrs. Daniel Costello, secretary, and Mr. Charles King, treasurer.

A room in the courthouse at Lakefield has been assigned to the Jackson County Historical Society for use as a museum. The society's board of directors held its first meeting in the new quarters on June 21. The society's president, Mr. A. E. F. Glaser, spoke at Rost on June 20, when a marker was dedicated on the site of a sod house of 1870. There, the inscription reveals, the earliest Lutheran services in the vicinity were held.

The newly organized Lac qui Parle County Historical Society held meetings at Madison on March 18, when officers were elected, and on May 14, when a program was presented. At the latter meeting, the president, Mrs. N. W. Mongrain, announced that more than a hundred and thirty members had enrolled in the society. Mr. J. H. Chalmers spoke on the early history of Lac qui Parle village and Mr. Melvin S. Wroolie described plans for the Centennial observance of 1949.

A meeting held at Ivanhoe on June 10 resulted in the organization of the Lincoln County Historical Society. Mr. Wilhelm Holm of Tyler was named president of the new organization, Mr. Floyd Peterson of Lake Benton is vice-president, and Mrs. Claude Zehetner of Ivanhoe is secretary. The society will plan the county's participation in the Territorial Centennial celebration next year.

Officers of the McLeod County Historical Society entertained thirty-five members of the Minneapolis Daughters of American Colonists who went to Hutchinson on May 20. The visitors viewed the exhibits in the
society's museum and saw places of historic interest in the McLeod County community.

Pupils enrolled in the history classes in the St. Peter high school visited the museum of the Nicollet County Historical Society on April 27. The president of the organization, the Honorable Henry N. Benson, was present to speak to the students about the history of the locality.

That the Olmsted County Historical Society is considering the possibility of preparing and publishing a new history of Olmsted County, is announced in its Quarterly News Bulletin for April. A committee, of which Mrs. Nora Guthrey is chairman, has been appointed to consider the matter and formulate plans for the work. The historical programs which the society broadcast over station KROC of Rochester were completed on May 10 (see ante, p. 180). Included in the series were sketches of Viola, High Forest, Pleasant Grove, Oronoco, and other townships. The programs aroused considerable interest in county history, according to a comment in the Bulletin.

Mr. Fred B. Snyder was the speaker at the annual meeting of the St. Anthony Park Area Historical Association, which was held on April 25. He took as his subject “My Recollections of Early Days in St. Anthony and Minneapolis.”

A paper on the career of Solomon P. Stewart, first mayor of Northfield, was the feature of a program presented before the spring meeting of the Rice County Historical Society, held in Northfield on May 10. The sketch, which was prepared by Stewart’s son, Mr. Carl L. Stewart of Los Angeles, was read by Mrs. Elizabeth Kelsey. It is printed in full in the Faribault Daily News of May 11. Mr. N. N. Rönning read some sketches of pioneer life in Webster from a recently published booklet on that community, and Mr. Guerdon Allen reported on the progress of the work of restoring the Alexander Faribault house.

Mr. G. Hubert Smith, curator of the Minnesota Historical Society’s museum, was the speaker at a meeting of the Sibley County Historical Society in Henderson on June 29. He took as his subject the Territorial Centennial and described plans for its celebration.

About three hundred people attended a meeting of the Stearns County Historical Society at Cold Spring on May 2, when members and friends of the society were guests of the Cold Spring Men’s Chorus. This
group of singers delighted the audience with German songs familiar in the locality since frontier days. Included on the program also were a talk by Mr. Alphonse Fuchs about Indian artifacts found in Stearns County, a review of the Indian history of the locality by the Reverend Victor Ronellenfitsch, and a documentary film picturing threshing methods from pioneer days to the present. The latter was displayed by Mr. Joseph Kuebelbeck. Presiding was Mr. Glanville Smith, president of the society and director of the chorus. On May 19, Mr. Smith spoke on the Minnesota Territorial Centennial before a district meeting of librarians in St. Cloud.

The museum of the Washington County Historical Society at Stillwater was opened for the summer season on June 26. A talk by Mrs. Helen J. Sommers of Hudson was followed by a tea. Those who attended were given an opportunity to see the newly decorated rooms in the museum.

The Wright County Historical Society, which plans to forward the county's participation in the Territorial Centennial in 1949, was organized at a meeting held at Cokato on May 26. Officers elected to lead the new organization include R. M. Peterson, president, and A. M. Loberg, secretary.

The Swedish Pioneer Centennial

The Swedish Pioneer Centennial was marked in Minnesota on June 25, 26, and 27, when a party of prominent Swedish visitors, led by Prince Bertil, came to the Twin Cities. A feature of the ceremonies was the unveiling of a monument "In Memory of the First Swedish Settler in Minnesota, Jacob Fahlstrom, Fur Trader, Mail Carrier, Missionary." Kellogg Boulevard near Robert Street in St. Paul, where the memorial is located, on June 26 was the scene of a program honoring this Minnesota pioneer. On the following day, Svenskanras Dag was celebrated at the State Fair grounds in St. Paul, with religious services, addresses by Governor Youngdahl, Prince Bertil, and others, and a program of folk dances and songs. Speaking before a group on the campus of the University of Minnesota on June 26, Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the graduate school called attention to the fact that there are "many bridges between this centennial and our own Minnesota Territorial centennial of 1949."
A wealth of material about Swedish settlement and settlers in the Midwest and in America generally was published in connection with the Swedish Pioneer Centennial. Locally, one of the most significant contributions appeared in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 27, which featured an article by Professor George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota on “Swedish Influences on American Life.” In the same issue the story of pioneer Swedish settlement in Minnesota was outlined by Jean James, and some extracts were quoted from the diary of Andrew Peterson, a Waconia pioneer of 1855.


Articles on Swedish settlement in Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota are included in the “Pioneer Centennial Number” of the *American Swedish Monthly*, issued in June. Conrad Bergendoff traces “The Beginnings of the Swedish Immigration into Illinois 100 Years Ago”; Joseph Alexis tells of “Pioneers in Nebraska”; Judge Eskil Carlson and Oval Quist report on “Early Swedes in Iowa”; and Roy Swanson surveys the story of Swedish “Frontiermen of Minnesota,” giving emphasis to Jacob Falstrom, the pioneer Swede of the area. A second article of special Minnesota interest is contributed by Irma Morrison, who tells how the “North Star State Celebrates” *Svenskarnas Dag* year after year, with fifty-six Twin City organizations participating. Of general interest for students of Midwest immigration and agricultural history is an article by Everett E. Edwards entitled “Their Road Led West,” in which he analyzes the process by which “Swedish pioneers became American farmers.” Numerous illustrations add greatly to the interest and value of the entire issue.

Twenty-one primitive paintings by Olaf Krans, vividly depicting frontier life in the Swedish Bishop Hill colony of Illinois, were featured in a Swedish Pioneer Centennial exhibition which opened at the Chicago Historical Society on May 2. The work of this self-taught pioneer
artist is described and some of his pictures are reproduced in the *American Swedish Monthly* for June. Another Chicago display, on view from May 26 to June 9 at the Museum of Sciences and Industry, was entitled "How They Came Here." It illustrated the modes of transportation used by Swedish pioneers who went into the Middle West during the frontier era.

**CENTENNIAL NEWS**

Adapted especially for rural schools and junior club groups is the second pageant script issued by the Minnesota Territorial Centennial committee—*Minnesota’s Birthday Parade* (1948. 15 p.). Like the first, "*Minnesota, Hail to Thee!*", the pageant was written by Harold Searls, pageant director on the Centennial staff. The new pageant consists of seven scenes, one or more of which can be used effectively in cases where short pageants are desired, according to Mr. Searls. The same writer has prepared a pageant depicting the Stillwater Convention of 1848, for production at Stillwater on August 26. For the dedication at Lake Julia on August 22 of Beltrami State Park and a monument commemorating the travels of the Italian explorer of 1823, Adah Williams Searls has written a pageant re-enacting the career of Giacomo C. Beltrami.

A copy of the official Centennial calendar was presented to President Truman on June 4 in Chicago, where he was attending the Swedish Pioneer Centennial celebration. The state seal is pictured in maroon and gold on the cover of the calendar, and six oil paintings depicting scenes and events of significance in territorial history are reproduced in color on the sheets that follow.

The Territorial Centennial office is supplying readers of Minnesota newspapers with both information and entertainment in a series of fifty-two biographical cartoons entitled "Makers of Minnesota." They depict graphically, in a few vivid sketches, outstanding and dramatic events in the lives of men and women whose leadership shaped the history of the commonwealth. The first cartoon, picturing the career of Governor Ramsey, appeared in nearly ninety Minnesota newspapers during the week of June 27.

"One of the crying shames of the day is the fact that Minnesota school children are not taught the history of their own state," reads an editorial in the *Hopkins Review* for April 1. The editor suggests that
the Centennial observance of 1949 can well be made the "means of high-lighting this situation, to the point where something may be done about it in the future." The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 28, in an editorial entitled "Know Your Minnesota," points out that something is being done to improve the situation, since as part of the Centennial program, the school curriculum is being revised to include "more history from the local community up to the state." The writer adds, however, that "Knowing more about Minnesota is a good idea for all residents of the state, regardless of age—and, what's more, the study is really a rewarding one in the fascinating interest it holds."

During the three months of April, May, and June, members of the Centennial staff gave talks and addresses before no fewer than seventy Minnesota organizations and groups. They are taking the message of the Centennial into every section of the state and are explaining its objectives to young and old. Mr. Richard R. Sackett, deputy director of the Centennial, for example, gave talks on its program before a district meeting of the Minnesota Library Association at Moorhead on May 15, a state convention of the P.E.O. in Northfield on June 24, and many similar gatherings.

Mr. Lawrence W. Nelson is now serving as director of publicity and information for the Minnesota Territorial Centennial.

Dean Julius M. Nolte, who is directing both the Minnesota Territorial Centennial celebration and the work of the extension division in the University of Minnesota, contributes to the June number of the division's *Interpreter* an article summarizing plans for the Centennial celebration of 1949.

Neil J. Botz is the author of a review of "Minnesota Territorial History" the first installment of which appears in the *Melrose Beacon* for June 10. How Congress passed the bill creating the territory is recalled in this issue. The *Beacon* is publishing the narrative to call attention to the Centennial of 1949.

In its issue for June 10, the *Stillwater Post-Messenger* began publication of a "Centennial News Corner." Under this heading the paper is publishing news items and stories about the Stillwater Convention of 1848. The Centennial of that event, which served as a prelude to the
organization of Minnesota Territory, was marked in the St. Croix Valley city on August 25 and 26.

News of the Minnesota Historical Society

The society's executive council, meeting on July 22, elected Dr. Harold Dean Cater of Washington, D.C., to succeed Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, who resigned as secretary and superintendent of the society on June 30. Dr. Cater was graduated from Syracuse University in 1933; he received his doctor's degree in history from Columbia University in 1946; and he has since been historian in the historical division of the war department special staff in Washington. His published works include a *Modern Study Guide for American History* (1941), *Henry Adams and His Friends* (1947), and articles and book reviews in such periodicals as the *American Historical Review* and the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Dr. Cater took up his new work as director of the society's activities on August 1. During the interval between Dr. Qualey's departure and Dr. Cater's arrival, Mr. Russell Barnes, the society's librarian, served as acting superintendent.

Plans for the society's summer tour and convention, at Stillwater on August 26, have been announced in *News for Members*. The occasion is the one-hundredth anniversary of the Stillwater Convention. Joining in its commemoration will be the Washington County Historical Society and the Minnesota State Bar Association. A report on the program will appear in the December issue of this magazine.

A sample of the type of entertaining reading that will make up Mary W. Berthel's forthcoming volume, *Horns of Thunder: James M. Goodhue, Frontier Editor*, is to be found in the section of "Territorial Daguerreotypes" in this issue of *Minnesota History*. Illustrating the narrative are three little sketches by Robert O. Sweeny, one of Goodhue's contemporaries in frontier St. Paul who recorded his impressions pictorially. Among the illustrations in Mrs. Berthel's book, which the society will publish early in the fall, will be twenty-three of Sweeny's pictures.

The society's librarian, Mr. Russell Barnes, was elected president of the Minnesota chapter of the Special Libraries Association in April. He attended the association's national convention in Washington from June 7 to 11, and he then went to Atlantic City for the annual meeting of
the American Library Association. On the same trip he investigated library and archival methods employed by the Virginia State Library at Richmond, the Maryland Hall of Records at Annapolis, the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and other libraries in Washington and New York.

Miss Lucile Kane, who was associate editor on the staff of the society's Forest Products History Foundation, has been appointed curator of manuscripts on the society's staff. She took up her new duties on July 1. Her appointment followed the resignation of Mrs. Alice Bray, librarian in the manuscript division, who left the society to become head of the catalogue department in the St. Thomas College library in St. Paul.

The *Bemidji Daily Pioneer*, in its issue for July 7, calls attention to Harold T. Hagg's article on "The Beltrami County Logging Frontier," published in the June issue of this magazine. The editor points with pride to the fact that much of Mr. Hagg's information was drawn from files of the *Pioneer*. He quotes some passages from the article and suggests that the entire account is available in the newspaper's library. The leading article in the June number, Roy Swanson's contribution to Swedish-American folklore, is reviewed in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 27. With the article is an illustration from the original volume of Ola Värmlänning tales.

Members and friends of the Minnesota Historical Society were given their first opportunity to view Francis Lee Jaques' oil painting of the "Picture Rock of Crooked Lake" at a tea in the Historical Building on May 10. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jaques were among the seventy-five guests who heard a brief program of talks. Mr. Bergmann Richards of Minneapolis, president of the society, presided; Dr. Grace Lee Nute reviewed the history of the Crooked Lake area; and Mr. Frank B. Hubachek of Chicago described canoe trips to the rock from his cabin on Basswood Lake. Mr. Jaques' canvas was reproduced in color in the June issue of this magazine. This handsome print and the article by Grace Lee Nute which accompanies it are now available in an attractive pamphlet (8 p.). Copies may be purchased from the society for twenty-five cents each.

The *New Ulm Review* of June 24 reports that two local residents, Mr. August Hummel and Mr. Adolph G. Meile, "are making as many personal solicitations as possible for memberships in the Minnesota His-
torical Society." The two men were making this commendable effort on behalf of the state society because they believe that membership in the organization constitutes the "first step toward active participation in the 1949 Centennial for New Ulmers." It is gratifying to be able to report that as a result of this personal membership campaign, forty-one new members joined the society before August 1.

Winners of the 1948 Junior Historian essay contest have been announced by the society's school committee, of which Dean Horace Morse of the University of Minnesota general college is chairman. In the senior high school division, Betty Lou Thieges and Rose Glatzel, both of St. Benedict's High School, St. Joseph, won the first and third prizes, respectively; the second prize went to Donald Utzman of Harding High School, St. Paul. Shirley Daynard of Greenway Junior High School at Coleraine was awarded first prize in the junior high school division.

The trial that followed the Sioux Massacre of 1862 is the subject of more than half of the fifty-four letters of Minnesota interest selected from the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection in the Library of Congress and recently copied for the society by the photostatic process. It will be recalled that this important group of Lincoln Papers was opened to the public and made available to scholars on July 27, 1947. Among them were found hitherto unknown appeals for clemency for the Indians, sent to President Lincoln by Minnesotans who had explored the causes behind the outbreak and found incentives to rebellion in the "rapacious robberies of Agents, Traders and Government Officials," as well as numerous protests against pardoning the "lurking savage" who with tomahawk, knife, and gun terrorized the Minnesota frontier. Photostatic copies of these letters may now be examined at the society, which has acquired copies of letters sent to Lincoln between 1859 and 1865 by Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Alexander Ramsey, Ignatius Donnelly, Stephen Miller, Stephen R. Riggs, Cyrus Aldrich, Thomas S. Williamson, and other prominent Minnesotans. Aside from the Sioux War, the letters relate to the campaign of 1860 and to federal appointments.

Life in St. Paul and in some of the smaller communities of southern Minnesota from 1855 to 1866, as well as traveling conditions in the Northwest in the same era, are vividly pictured in a manuscript narrative entitled "Saint Paul Forty Years Ago," which has been copied for the society from a photostat in the American Jewish Archives of Cin-
The author, Mrs. Joseph Ullmann, settled in St. Paul in 1855, and she wrote her reminiscences in 1896. The original manuscript, which consists of nine chapters and fills 162 pages, is owned by her grandson, Mr. Joseph Ullmann of New York. It opens with an account of a voyage by steamboat from St. Louis to St. Paul in 1855, and continues with detailed descriptions of the crude city at the head of navigation, the trials involved in finding a home in the frontier town, the conditions under which the writer kept house, the social functions she attended, the progress of her husband's fur business, trips to near-by towns, and similar matters.

Photostatic copies of a group of materials of Minnesota interest in the Collection of Regional History of Cornell University have been made for the society. Included is a letter written from St. Paul in June, 1866, by Bronson C. Howard, who describes the upper Mississippi country as unsurpassed in its "quiet and uninterrupted beauty." There is also a reminiscent narrative by Mrs. Sarah Jones, who emigrated to Dodge Center from Madison County, New York, in 1881. She found the Minnesota landscape "so level I felt I . . . could not breathe," and in less than a year, her account records, she went on into Dakota. Copied too were some forty letters received from 1884 to 1889 by Paige Bartholomew of St. Paul, all relating to real-estate transactions and building operations there.

A useful chart, listing land offices in Minnesota, their locations, and their opening and closing dates, has been copied for the society from the original in the natural resources division of the National Archives.

Much useful unpublished material is made available in two volumes of typewritten records recently presented to the society by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution. Some Hennepin County wills and early marriage records of Blue Earth County are included in a volume of "Miscellaneous Genealogical Records" (192 p.). The second volume contains "Records of the First Baptist Church of Lebanon, Madison County, New York, the First Congregational Church of Lebanon, and the Second Congregational Church of Hamilton, Madison County, New York" (244 p.).

Number 5 of the Publications of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois (Chicago, 1947. 439 p.) is a recent gift of
the same organization's Minnesota chapter. It consists of a lineage book giving lines of direct descent and authorities. Another lineage book, volume 28 of the series published by the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, has been received from the Minnesota chapter of the society. Recent gifts of the Captain John Holmes chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are Harold A. Sonn's *History of Colonel Joseph Beavers of Hunterdon County, New Jersey* (Short Hills, New Jersey, 1948. 153 p.) and volume 1 of *Indiana Land Entries, Cincinnati District, 1801-1840*, compiled by Margaret R. Waters (Indianapolis, 1948. 241 p.).

Recent additions to the society's local history collection include a *History of Cumberland County, Kentucky* by J. W. Wells (Louisville, 1947. 480 p.); a *History of Henry County, Kentucky* by Maude J. Drane (1948. 247 p.); volumes 3 and 4 of *South Carolina Historical Records* by Pauline Young (Abbeville, South Carolina, 1948. 57 p.); and volume 11 of the *Calendar of New Jersey Wills*, covering the years 1806 to 1809. Volumes 25 and 26 of the *American Genealogical Index*, in which surnames from McKeen to Mowrey are indexed, also have been added.

Biographical sketches and some letters of the late Dr. Andrew Boss of the University of Minnesota are included in the *Boss-Lamont Family Record* compiled by Spencer B. Cleland (St. Paul, 1948. 57 p.) which was added to the society's genealogical collection during the spring quarter. Information about Minnesotans is included also in two other recent acquisitions, the *Chisholm-Sinclair Genealogy* by Aldis E. Hibner (Glenside, Pennsylvania, 1948. 28 p.) and *Our Young Family in America* by Edward H. Young (Durham, North Carolina, 1947. 315 p.). Other genealogies added during the spring include *Ten Generations of the Barnes Family in Bristol, Connecticut* by Fuller F. Barnes (Worcester, Massachusetts, 1946. 280 p.); *The American Ancestors and Descendants of Willard William and Cora Dunham Boyd, 1620-1928* by Cora D. Boyd (St. Louis, 1928. 447 p.); *The Ancestry of Thomas Chalmers Brainerd* by Donald L. Jacobus (Montreal, 1948. 352 p.); *Our Burnley Ancestors and Allied Families* by Emma Dicken (New York, 1946. 261 p.); *The Delos* by Frank S. Delo (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1946. 31 p.); *Estep Genealogy and History* by Russel A. Estep (Redwood City, California, 1947. 52 p.); *The John and Ann Ewbank Family* by Richard L. Ewbank (Indianapolis, 1947. 104 p.); *A Fleming Family* by William A. and Wallace B. Fleming (Charleston, West Vir-

L.M.F.

A partial file of the Philatelic Newsletter: A Monthly Journal for Stamp Collectors, which was published in Minneapolis by Harry S. Swenson from February, 1895, to September, 1897, has been presented by his widow, who resides in Wayzata. The gift consists of all issues of volume 1 and two numbers of volume 2 of this rare Minnesota periodical. According to the publisher's son, Swenson wrote most of the articles appearing in the Newsletter, using varying pseudonyms. A series of articles on "Philatelic Journalism in Minnesota," appearing from March to July, 1895, reveals that fifteen periodicals for stamp collectors, most of which did not continue beyond a few issues, were published in the state at various times between 1874 and 1895. Through Mrs. Swenson's courtesy, the society has copied her husband's "Reminiscences of a Stamp Collector" (11 p.), a manuscript in which he traces the backgrounds of his philatelic interests.

Pictures and objects preserved by members of the family of Joel E. Whitney, a pioneer St. Paul daguerreotypist and photographer, have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Samuel J. Joy of North St. Paul. The gift includes a portrait of Whitney's father, painted by F. J. Wallis, a St. Paul artist of the 1870's; a charming view of Fort Snelling in the 1870's, painted by Mrs. Whitney; and a grandfather clock made in
Maine in 1825 and taken west by the Whitneys when they went to Minnesota.

A set of tools used by John Poferl of St. Paul in making cigars in the 1880's are an unusual addition to the society's museum collections. They are the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Marie Dux of St. Paul. Poferl, who was engaged in railroading, made cigars as a hobby.

**WHO'S WHO IN THIS ISSUE**

The contemporary picture of Minnesota Territory printed in this issue under the title "James M. Goodhue's Minnesota" has been edited by Mary W. Berthel, associate editor of publications on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. It is hoped that the present contribution will serve as an introduction to Mrs. Berthel's forthcoming book on Goodhue, *Horns of Thunder*, which will appear this fall under the society's imprint. She is the author of numerous reviews and articles published in this magazine.

Dr. Rodney C. Loehr is director of the society's Forest Products History Foundation and associate professor of history in the University of Minnesota. His articles on economic history, pertaining particularly to Minnesota and the Northwest, have appeared in this and other historical journals; and he edited for the society's *Narratives and Documents* series a volume of *Minnesota Farmers' Diaries* (1939). His present study of a pioneer banker of Minnesota's territorial era is based upon the extensive Jason C. Easton Papers in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. In addition to his article, he contributes a book review to this issue of *Minnesota History*.

Mr. F. Paul Prucha, whose essay on "The Settler and the Army in Frontier Minnesota" appears in the current issue, is a graduate student in history in Harvard University. Like his article on Fort Ripley, published in this magazine for September, 1947, the present study is based in large measure upon Mr. Prucha's master's thesis, which deals with "The Army Post on the Minnesota Frontier, 1819-1882." It was prepared at the University of Minnesota, which conferred upon the writer a master's degree in history in March, 1947.

A Midwest novelist of note, Mr. Herbert Krause, heads the list of writers who contribute book reviews to the present issue of *Minnesota History*. Mr. Krause resides in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he is a member of the department of English in Augustana College. He is the
author of *The Thresher* (1946) and *Wind Without Rain* (1939) and he is at present engaged in writing a novel with a background of Red River Valley history. Other authors who are represented by book reviews in this number include Mr. George B. Engberg, a member of the history faculty in the University of Cincinnati and a research fellow on the staff of the Forest Products History Foundation; Dr. Harold T. Hagg, professor of history in the Bemidji State Teachers College; Dr. Philip D. Jordan, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, who is the author of a recently published volume on *The National Road*, of a forthcoming study of public health in Minnesota, and other works; Professor Karen Larsen of the department of history in St. Olaf College, Northfield, whose biography of *Laur. Larsen, Pioneer College President* was published in 1936; and Mr. Glanville Smith of Cold Spring, who has contributed essays and articles to such periodicals as the *Atlantic* and the *National Geographic*, and who gives evidence of his interest in his local backgrounds by serving as president of the Stearns County Historical Society.