Closely allied both in causes and results with Indian disturbances in Minnesota is the Spirit Lake massacre which occurred in northwestern Iowa in 1857. So close to the Minnesota border was the scene of this outrage that many incidents connected with it were enacted upon Minnesota soil and were only too well known to early settlers of the territory. Not only was Springfield (now Jackson, Minnesota) attacked by the same band of marauding Indians on their way north from the Spirit Lake region, but troops stationed at Fort Ridgely were sent in pursuit of the band. Money was also appropriated by the Minnesota territorial legislature for the rescue of the white captives taken during the lake massacres, and Charles E. Flandrau of the Yellow Medicine agency, with the aid of friendly Indians, secured their safe return by the way of Lac qui Parle and St. Paul to friends and relatives in Iowa. Efforts were also made by federal authorities in Minnesota to avenge the massacre, but they met with little success.

Beginning with the most remote causes and concluding with the latest memorial tributes Mr. Teakle has traced in an entertaining manner the complete history of this frontier tragedy. Almost one hundred pages are devoted to the causes and incidents leading up to the massacre. In discussing the more immediate of these the author has taken exception to the commonly accepted theory that Inkpaduta, the leader of the Indian band, was seeking blood revenge for the murder of his brother, Sidominadota, who was killed several years before by Henry Lott, a frontiersman of unenviable reputation. In support of this exception a number of facts have been assembled which seem to justify this new position.

The story of the massacre at the lakes and of the attack on Springfield is followed by accounts of the two relief expeditions dispatched from Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgely as soon as the news of the outrage reached these frontier posts. In succeeding
chapters the author traces the flight of the Indians with their four woman captives across Minnesota to the Big Sioux and James rivers in Dakota. There they were later overtaken by friendly Indians, who succeeded in ransoming two of the captives, the other two having, in the meantime, been brutally murdered. The three concluding chapters are devoted, respectively, to an account of the futile attempts to capture and punish Inkpaduta and his band, to the memorial tributes of Iowa, and to a survey of the changes in the frontiers of both states following the removal of the Indians beyond their borders.

The author has drawn his information from a wide range of original and secondary material, the principal source being the printed narratives of Abigail Gardner, one of the captives. Additional source material on this subject has come to light recently in the Minnesota territorial archives of the governor's office, now in the custody of the Minnesota Historical Society. This includes a report of Charles E. Flandrau, dated June 1, 1857, regarding the ransom of the captives, a canceled draft for $3,500 drawn by Governor Medary on the territorial treasury for expenses incurred in their rescue, and letters and papers concerning the alarm of the settlers in southern Minnesota and the pursuit of Inkpaduta and his band.

Mr. Teakle's volume is neatly printed and attractively bound, and is supplied with copious notes and an adequate index. It is lacking, however, in maps and other illustrative material which would add to the lucidity of the narrative. The absence of a bibliography giving critical evaluations of the authorities consulted is also a source of disappointment.

Ethel B. Virtue.


Unlike the Vermilion and Mesabi ore ranges of northeastern Minnesota, north of Lake Superior, which rise in prominent ridges and hills along certain stretches, with many rock outcrops,
the Cuyuna district has only low hills, covered generally by glacial and modified drift deposits with no exposures of ore-bearing rock formations. The areas known by strong magnetic attraction to have beds of iron under the drift are comprised within a radius of about sixty-five miles, from near the center of Aitkin County, west-southwest across Crow Wing County to the northwest part of Morrison County and the east edge of Todd County.

Preliminary to the special study of the Cuyuna district, made possible within recent years through the operations of exploring and mining companies, a thorough examination of the major structure of the rock outcrops lying west, south, and east of it has been made, the results of which are reported in pages 15 to 94 of the present study. The latter half of the Report is devoted to the Cuyuna district. The first indications of the presence of iron ore in the district were noted during the Northern Pacific Railroad surveys in 1867. It was not until 1890, however, that magnetic surveys were undertaken for the purpose of mapping the area showing the presence of iron. These surveys were conducted by Mr. Cuyler Adams and covered a period of thirteen years. By 1903 Mr. Adams succeeded in locating two lines of maximum magnetic attraction. He at once began drilling into the ore beneath the drift at various points along the southern line and in the following summer exploration work was started.

The history of the rapid development of mining operations in the Cuyuna area is given in pages 96 to 107 of the Report. During the first six years of ore production, from 1911 to 1916, twenty-one mines were opened, all in Crow Wing County, the most eastern being near Cuyuna and Deerwood and the most western at Barrows, four miles southwest of Brainerd. From 181,224 tons of ore shipped in 1911 by the Kennedy mine, the annual production gradually increased to 1,802,979 tons in 1916, the total for the six years being reported as 5,116,358 tons. Several of the northeastern mines have iron ores containing from ten to thirty per cent manganese, which imparts to iron and steel made therefrom greatly increased elasticity and hardness. The first shipments of the manganiferous iron ores were 27,300 tons in 1913. With the beginning of the great war in Europe, the supply of manganese ore previously imported to the United States was no longer obtainable, and as a result the manganiferous ore
mined here from 1914 to the end of 1916 amounted to 369,090 tons, being about a fourteenth part of the whole ore production of the district.

A general discussion of the geology of the Cuyuna area followed by detailed studies of the geology of the principal mines completes the Report. As its title indicates, the work on this region of the state, which was done jointly by the geological surveys of Minnesota and of the United States, is preliminary in character, the final report being necessarily delayed until further development work shall furnish more complete data than are obtainable at present.

WARREN UPHAM.


As is usual in the series to which it belongs, the volume contains the proceedings of the eighth biennial meeting of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, reviews of the "Progress of South Dakota" in 1916 and 1917, including vital and other statistics, and a number of historical papers. Among the latter are several closely connected with Minnesota history. Of especial interest is the abstract of the "Fort Tecumseh and Fort Pierre Journal and Letter Books," for the period from 1830 to 1848, which chronicles the local activities of the American Fur Company at these posts. The abstract was made by Charles E. De Land from the original manuscripts in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society. Annotations for the documents are supplied by Doane Robinson. The probability that Le Sueur penetrated west of the mouth of the Wisconsin River as far as the site of Sioux Falls on the Big Sioux River in 1683 in search of furs is discussed in a second article entitled "The Lesueur Tradition" by Doane Robinson, who was led to a study of the subject by data supplied him in 1883 by Dr. Edward D. Neill, at that time secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. In "Expeditions into Dakota," C. Stanley Stevenson traces the movements of two exploring parties in South Dakota in 1844 and 1845: the expedition under Captain James Allen, which started from Fort
Des Moines and proceeded "up the Des Moines river and to the sources of the Blue Earth river of the St. Peter's; [and] thence to the waters of the Missouri"; and that commanded by Captain E. V. Sumner, which set out from Fort Atkinson to visit the Sioux on the St. Peter's and the half-breeds of the Red River region. The accounts are based on and include extracts from the official reports which are published in the congressional series of the United States public documents. Mr. Stevenson is also the author of an interesting paper entitled "Buffalo East of the Missouri in South Dakota," reviewing the causes which were operative in the disappearance of wild buffalo from the valleys of the James and Sioux rivers, the coteaux of the Missouri, and the Coteau des Prairies; within the latter region is included southwestern Minnesota. Dr. Stephen S. Walker devotes a part of his article on "The Boundaries of South Dakota" to a consideration of the boundary between that state and Minnesota. Two valuable contributions to the literature of Sioux life and customs are: "Naming the Child," an account of the proceedings and ceremonies of the Rosebud Sioux in naming a son born in 1915 to the superintendent of the agency, previously published in the *Mitchell Daily Republican*; and "Sioux Games," Dr. James R. Walker, giving descriptions of twenty-two games with the rules for playing. Two articles deal with the Sioux War of 1862-65: the first, entitled "Ending the Outbreak," is a history of the treaties negotiated with the Sioux through the efforts of Governor Newton Edmunds of Dakota Territory, based on letters and documents found in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* and the *Reports* of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the second contains extracts from "The Doud Diary," a journal kept by George W. Doud of Company F, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which participated in the campaigns against the Sioux in 1862 and 1863. The story of the arrest and killing of Sitting Bull in South Dakota in 1890 and of the connection of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) with the affair is told by Major M. F. Steel in "Buffalo Bill's Bluff." The volume closes with a review by Doane Robinson of the explorations of the Missouri River region by the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804, compiled from the journals kept by various members of the party.
Robinson has had the great advantage of having a personal knowledge of the geography and topography of the country traversed.

Typographical errors such as “forbiding” (p. 343), “desribe” (p. 486), and “absence” (p. 391) occur somewhat frequently throughout the volume; and the employment of the three forms, “Le Sueur,” “LeSueur,” “Lesueur” (pp. 336, 340, 344), for Le Sueur’s name, of the forms “L’Hullier” and “L’Huillier” (pp. 339, 345), instead of the generally accepted L’Huillier for the name of Le Sueur’s post on the Blue Earth River, and of the treaty of “Buswick” for Ryswick (p. 343), furnishes illustrations of careless editing and proofreading. The index is inadequate; the entries under the various divisions of the alphabet are not even arranged in their proper alphabetical order.

F. M. P.

_The Early History of Grand Forks, North Dakota._ By H. V. Arnold. (Larimore, North Dakota, H. V. Arnold, 1918. 154 p.)

Mr. Arnold has for several years been writing and publishing studies on the local history of the Red River district. In a pamphlet, brought out in 1900, he discussed the history of Grand Forks County “with special reference to the first ten years of Grand Forks City.” The present volume supplements the earlier study. To furnish the requisite historical background the author has wisely devoted the first six chapters to accounts of “all expeditions and journeys of parties of whom we have any record, that in fur trading times, either came near or crossed the site of Grand Forks, or passed by it on Red river.” The journal of Captain Alexander Henry supplies a large amount of information upon the establishment of trading posts at Grandes Fourches and other points along the Red River; use has also been made of the journals of the expeditions of Major Long in 1823 and of Captain Pope in 1849. Unfortunately Mr. Arnold has not always had access to the original narratives; he has had to rely largely upon excerpts in various secondary works, so that his quotations are not always entirely correct. A large part of chapter 6 is devoted to accounts of various overland trails and of the beginnings of
steamboat navigation on the Red River. The remaining chapters (7-10) deal with the history of Grand Forks from the date of the erection of the first log cabin in 1868 to 1882.

Since much of the early history of Minnesota is connected with the extension of trade and the inflow of settlers into the Red River district, the book has much of interest for Minnesota readers. It is not, however, free from inaccuracies; for example Jean Nicollet is used for Joseph N. Nicollet (p. 8), and the date August 22 instead of August 17 is given for the beginning of the Sioux outbreak of 1862 (p. 80). Nevertheless the study is distinctly worth while; and it demonstrates some of the possibilities in the field of local history.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK JR.

Letters of Cyrus Foss Chamberlain, a Member of the Lafayette Flying Corps. (Minneapolis, Francis A. and Frances T. Chamberlain, 1918. For private distribution. 118 p. Illustrations)

On June 13, 1917, Cyrus Foss Chamberlain enlisted in the Foreign Legion of the French army as a candidate for the Lafayette Flying Corps. One year later “he fell to his death in combat, having gallantly given fight to a group of enemy fliers, by whom he was hopelessly out-numbered.” His parents have published his letters in order that they might “not only tell the story of the thrilling last year of our son’s life, but that they may reflect and interpret the personality that was Cyrus.” The date of the first letter is March 31, 1917, when Chamberlain first thought of going to France to fight. The succeeding letters, written principally to his mother and father, but occasionally to a friend or another member of the family, describe his experiences in New York and elsewhere, while trying to decide where to enlist, and his life in the training camps and at the front in France. The last fourteen pages contain letters from friends and official communications relating to his death and burial. The letters are very interestingly written and reflect the author’s fine qualities of modesty, straightforwardness, cheerfulness under adverse conditions, and unassuming courage. Historically they are valuable for their vivid portrayal of the entire career from enlistment to
final combat of a *pilote de chasse*. They also furnish interesting glimpses of the activities of several of the well-known members of the Lafayette Escadrille, with whom Chamberlain was thrown into intimate contact.

The compilation may well serve as an example for other parents to follow in thus preserving in printed form the records of their sons' experiences in the World War. The only adverse criticism offered is in regard to the total lack of explanatory notes. For the immediate members and friends of the family for whom the book was intended, these may not have been necessary; but as a record for future generations, even within his own family, a few notes here and there would have cleared up several vague points and made the sequence of Chamberlain's activities better understood.

C. E. Graves.

*Soldiers of the Legion.* Trench etched by Legionnaire Bowe, who is John Bowe of Canby, Minnesota, and Charles L. MacGregor, collaborator. (Chicago, Peterson Linotyping Company, 1918. 281 p. Illustrations)

The reader of this book is likely to feel that he has before him a series of vivid and disconnected notes on the war as the foreign legion saw it rather than a book on the subject. Mr. Bowe and his collaborator do not pretend that the book is in finished literary form. Their aim is apparently to put before the public matters of popular interest connected with the foreign legion, and in this they have succeeded. There is much material at the end of the book which has no particular bearing upon its title—the discussions of the heroism of the French women, of the opposing theories of government represented in the conflict, of the enemy's atrocities in Belgium and France. More germane to the subject and fresher in interest are the earlier chapters, which contain notes on the history of the foreign legion, the training and life of the legionnaire, and his experiences at the front. "I have tried to make you see war as I know it," writes the author, "war with no footballs, portable bath-tubs, victrolas, nor Red Triangle huts." It is grim reading, yet enlivened by humorous incidents and anecdotes, many of which have real historical value. Of especial in-
terest to Minnesotans is the fact that the writer is a native of Canby, and that among the list of Americans whose exploits are recounted appear the names of Cyrus Chamberlain and Eugene Galliard of Minneapolis, and the fighting priest, Paul Perigord of St. Paul Seminary.

E. H.
Mr. Cyril A. Herrick of the University of Minnesota read an interesting paper on "The Family Trail through American History" at the stated meeting of the executive council on December 9. The annual meeting of the society was held on the evening of January 20. After the usual reports were presented, Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school and professor of history in the University of Minnesota, delivered the annual address on "America's Fight for Public Opinion." This was an account of the work of the Committee on Public Information, with which Dr. Ford was connected as chairman of the division of civic and educational cooperation. After the meeting the audience, which numbered about 175, was given an opportunity to make a tour through the entire building.

The following new members, all active, have been enrolled during the quarter ending January 31, 1919: Joseph H. Armstrong, Edwin J. Bishop, Miss Agnes E. Doherty, Benjamin C. Golling, and James M. McConnell of St. Paul; Miss Madge Ytrehus of Cambridge; and Paul Wallin of Roseau. Deaths among the members during the same period were as follows: Caleb D. Dorr of Minneapolis, November 2; Edgar W. Bass of Bar Harbor, Maine, November 6; Constantine J. McConville of St. Paul, November 15; Edward W. Durant of Stillwater, December 9; and Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, New York, January 6.

Governor Burnquist has authorized the society to take over for the present some of the older archives of his office which had been stored in pasteboard boxes in a vault in the sub-basement of the Capitol. A beginning has been made in the work of cleaning, pressing, and classifying this material which is invaluable to the student of Minnesota history.

The newspaper collection of the society has again proved its value to the people of the state. In the forest fires of last October the minutes of the Cloquet Board of Education from January,
1917, to October, 1918, were destroyed, as well as the publisher's file of the Pine Knot, the town's official paper. The society was able, however, to supply at small cost from its file of the Pine Knot photostatic copies of such of the missing records as were published in this paper.

In cooperation with the Minnesota War Records Commission the manuscript division has begun to gather material relating to the World War. During the months of December and January three collections of letters were received. They represent the experiences of a private in the ordnance department, of a divisional Y. M. C. A. secretary who organized a hut system in one of the training camps of France, and of a Y. M. C. A. secretary who was with the American soldiers in the front line trenches at St. Mihiel. It is hoped that there may be added in the near future, before they have a chance to be lost or destroyed, other letters written by men and women of every rank in all branches of service. Housed in the society's new fireproof building, the letters will not only be safely preserved as a memorial, so to speak, of the service of those who wrote them, but they will also in time be available for the use of accredited students and historians of Minnesota's part in the World War. To assemble a really comprehensive and valuable collection, the interest and support of all members and friends of the society will be needed. Such assistance either in the form of donations of letters and diaries in their own possession or of suggestions as to the location of typical and interesting material will be very welcome.

The society has acquired from the Wisconsin Historical Society photostatic copies of nineteen letters, written by Ramsay Crooks, Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Hercules Dousman, and Pierre Chouteau and Company, dealing with the Indian fur trade and allied subjects, and covering the period from 1838 to 1848; also copies of six letters from the Tweedy Papers relating to the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary. The Tweedy Papers were described briefly in the November issue of the Bulletin (page 580).

A children's history hour conducted in the museum on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month during the school year was inaugurated on December 21. An old-fashioned Christ-
mas tree, a primitive fireside with homemade stockings hanging from the mantel, and a display of early-day Christmas gifts, were effective illustrations of a brief talk on "Pioneer Christmas Days in Minnesota." The subjects for the history hour on January 11 and 25 were "Famous Minnesota Pioneers" and "Minnesota's Historical Flags," respectively. At these two meetings the museum game was played after the talk. In this game the children are given conundrums the solutions of which they can find by examining the exhibits and labels in the museum. After ten minutes of searching they reassemble and compare their answers under the direction of an attendant. The history hour of January 25 was attended by 141 children.

Special exhibits illustrating subjects of current interest are constantly being made in the museum from reserve collections and from new accessions. Since September, fourteen such exhibits have been arranged, including those of ancient coins, historical medals, Minnesota seals, and historical flags, one illustrating Catholic history in Minnesota, and the Thanksgiving and Christmas exhibits. Of especial interest is the one still on display which shows the types of material being collected by the Minnesota War Records Commission.

Teachers in the schools of the Twin Cities have been quick to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the museum in its new quarters. From the opening of the school year in September to February 1, twenty-one such classes with a total of four hundred and eighty-five pupils were brought to the Historical Building by their teachers.

Gifts

From the family of the late General William G. Le Duc the society has received a gift of valuable historical material covering the years from 1838 to 1905. The manuscript collection, though small, is fairly representative of the various activities in which General Le Duc was engaged throughout his long and eventful life. Among the account books may be noted that of his St. Paul stationery store for the years 1850 to 1852; two of his Hastings City and Vermillion mills for the years 1857 to 1859;
and one giving the roll of pewholders of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul of 1853. Among the letters are many from persons of note in Minnesota, notably William Windom, Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, and Bishop H. B. Whipple. Consular reports on the agriculture of Norway and northern Italy, and an account of his tea-growing project, illustrate Le Duc's activities as United States commissioner of agriculture from 1877 to 1881. Among the papers of historical interest are notes of an expedition to Lake Traverse in 1844 to capture a party of Indians who killed a trader named Turner; and a description of a Sioux-Chippewa fight which took place in St. Paul in 1853. The museum items include the uniform worn by General Le Duc during the Civil War; foreign and American Christmas cards; an old-fashioned wool barége gown and feminine costume accessories in use many years ago, such as kerchiefs, neck ribbons, feather fans, and sunshades; and examples of textiles, dating between 1820 and 1860, such as chintz, calico, grenadine, piqué, and marquisette.

Members of the Le Duc family have also placed on deposit in the museum a valuable miscellaneous collection, which contains excellent specimens of early American silverware, pewter, glass, and porcelain, old shawls and dresses, and examples of needlework in the form of quilts, embroidered garments, and handmade laces. General Le Duc's dress sword and sword sash and a portrait of the general on the battlefield with Lookout Mountain in the background have been loaned by his grandson, Lieutenant Augustine V. Gardner.

Through the courtesy of Dr. W. W. Folwell the society has received from Mrs. Frances Pond Titus of Boise, Idaho, two small manuscript volumes containing an account by her grandfather, the Reverend Samuel W. Pond, of experiences as a missionary among the Dakota Indians in Minnesota. The narrative covers the period from 1831 to about 1880. A collection of about four hundred letters written to Pond by early missionaries and pioneers and dating from 1833 to 1891 is being photostated for the society's collection.

Mrs. Iva E. Tutt of Minneapolis has presented a manuscript diary kept by John Kinsley Wood of Goodhue County during the
years 1862 to 1865 while he was a member of Company F of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Wood participated in Sibley's campaigns against the Indians in 1862 and 1863 and then went south with his regiment in June, 1864. The diary is a valuable supplement to the records of this company kept by its captain, Horace B. Wilson, which are also in the possession of the society.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. George E. Tuttle of Minneapolis the society has received from Mrs. Lycurgus R. Moyer of Montevideo a file of a manuscript periodical entitled "The Spring Lake Clipper" and consisting of seven numbers dating from January 20 to July 27, 1855. Each number, it appears, was carefully written out by the editor and then read at a meeting of a literary society in Spring Lake, Scott County. The file contains not only the literary efforts of the community in both poetry and prose, but also chronicles of weddings, housewarmings, a stabbing affray in Shakopee, the activities of claim-jumpers, and similar local news. It presents a very interesting contemporary picture of pioneer life in Minnesota.

A valuable contribution to the educational history of Minnesota has been received from the state department of education in the form of a record book of the Minnesota Educational Association. The volume contains the minutes of the annual meetings of the association from 1861 to 1892. The original record does not begin until 1867 and omits the years from 1876 to 1882. Through the efforts, however, of Professor Horace Goodhue of Carleton College, president of the association for the year 1891, the minutes for the missing years were gathered from the local newspapers of the towns where the meetings were held, and were inserted, in typewritten form, in the record for 1891.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Albina V. Wilson the society has received from the estate of the late Major Thomas Perry Wilson of St. Paul a military trunk, a powder flask, and spurs for the museum, and a collection of papers, photographs, and miscellany. Among the papers are a large number of manuscript records kept by Major Wilson during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 in his capacity as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the
Eleventh Louisiana Volunteers of African Descent and of the Forty-ninth United States Colored Infantry, including monthly returns of clothing and camp and garrison equipage received, issued, and transferred; abstracts and vouchers for ordnance and ordnance stores; and special requisitions and lists of articles lost or destroyed. Included among the photographs is one of Major Wilson as commissary sergeant of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Major Wilson became a resident of Minnesota in 1856. He served throughout the Civil War, and after his retirement with the rank of brevet major in 1866, he returned to St. Paul.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. George B. Ware of St. Paul the society has received eleven volumes of manuscript records of missionary societies connected with the St. Paul Presbytery. These volumes contain minutes of meetings, accounts, and reports, dating from 1871 to 1913.

The Minnesota State Library has turned over to the society thirteen volumes of federal census records, consisting of agricultural and special schedules for Minnesota in 1860, 1870, and 1880. These volumes are part of a lot recently distributed among the states by the United States census bureau, and they contain valuable material for students of history and economics.

From Mr. R. C. McGill of St. Paul the society has received a bound volume made up of pamphlets containing addresses by General Lucius F. Hubbard and the tributes offered in his memory at a meeting of the Commandery of the State of Minnesota, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in St. Paul, April 8, 1913, by Henry A. Castle and Archbishop Ireland. The volume is especially noteworthy in that it contains the autographs of General Hubbard, General Judson W. Bishop, Mr. Castle, and Archbishop Ireland.

In accordance with the wish of her husband, the late Harold L. Hoskinson of Minneapolis, former publisher of the Progress, Mrs. Louise A. Hoskinson has presented to the society files of a number of Minneapolis publications, including fourteen volumes of the Saturday Evening Spectator, covering the years from 1879
to 1893; nine volumes of the Progress, from 1893 to 1901; and three volumes of the Real Estate Review: Building and Trade Reporter, from 1884 to 1887. Two volumes of the Saturday Evening Post (Grand Rapids, Michigan), covering the years from 1876 to 1879, are also included in the gift.

The society has received from Major E. C. Clemans, the business manager, a complete file of the Reveille, a paper published weekly from October, 1917, to October, 1918, by the men of the 136th Infantry (formerly the Second Minnesota), at Camp Cody, New Mexico, and at Camp Dix, New Jersey. The issue of September 14, 1918, contains a brief history of the regiment.

Mr. Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis has presented to the society an excellent portrait of Dr. William W. Folwell. The picture was enlarged by an artist in Detroit from a photograph taken in June, 1911.

Mrs. W. T. Donaldson Sr. of St. Paul has presented a portrait of her husband, the late William Taylor Donaldson Sr. Mr. Donaldson came to St. Paul in 1851 and organized the firm known as Pollock, Donaldson, and Ogden, wholesalers of crockery and glassware, with which he was connected until his withdrawal from active business in 1892.

Mr. Frank H. McManigal of St. Paul has deposited with the society an oil painting of Fort Snelling made about 1847 by Captain Seth Eastman, who was commandant at the fort four times during the period from 1840 to 1848.

The society is indebted to Mr. Edward A. Bromley of Minneapolis for a picture of the old Fuller House of St. Paul, which was built in 1856 and which was destroyed by fire in 1869; and also for a Bible which was presented to the Fuller House in 1857 by the Minnesota Bible Society.

An interesting addition to the historical picture collection in the museum is a picture of the Episcopal Church built in Chanhassen, Carver County, in 1856, and moved in 1867 to Eden Prairie, Hennepin County. The photograph was the gift of Mr. John Cummins of Minneapolis, who also donated a picture of the log house built by himself in Eden Prairie in 1854.
One of the most interesting of the recent acquisitions of the society is the desk used by Alexander Ramsey while he was territorial governor of Minnesota. The desk was purchased from him by the Reverend Benjamin F. Crary, who used it during his term of service as president of Hamline University in Red Wing during the years from 1857 to 1859. From him the desk passed to Edward Eggleston, who came to Minnesota in 1857 and who spent nine years here as a minister of the Methodist Conference. On his removal from the state in 1866 he sold the desk, on which he is said to have written the *Mystery of Metropolisville* and the *Hoosier Schoolmaster*, to the Reverend George W. Richardson, who succeeded him as pastor of the First Methodist Church in Winona. The desk remained in the possession of the Richardson family until November, 1918, when it was presented to the society by the Reverend Mr. Richardson's son, David F. Richardson of Sutherlin, Oregon.

Mr. Cornelius Fockens of St. Paul has donated for the museum a pillow slip made in Holland in 1703 from hand-spun and hand-woven linen, and a quilted cap worn by a Dutch woman about the year 1900.

Mrs. George E. Tuttle has donated for the museum collections an embroidered lambrequin of the year 1880, an ivory fan of the year 1850, a memory book containing old-fashioned friendship cards and valentines, an old sampler bookmark, a postal card of the year 1870, and various pictures of historical interest.

Mr. William H. Brink of St. Paul has donated the level which he used in the construction of the St. Paul Union Depot, the new Capitol, and other buildings in St. Paul and Duluth. The level is an important addition to the society's collection of old surveying instruments.
NEWS AND COMMENT

For a number of years the men in charge of state historical activities in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have made a practice of getting together occasionally to discuss matters of common interest and to make plans for co-operation. At one of these meetings held in Chicago on December 7, 1918, it was decided to effect an informal organization under the name of Conference of Directors of State Historical Work in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Milo M. Quaife of Wisconsin was elected chairman and Solon J. Buck of Minnesota, secretary. Arrangements were made for continuing the co-operative work of calendaring material in the archives of the national government. The conference also adopted a resolution expressing approval of the plans of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for reproducing historical records for other institutions and for individual scholars by the photostatic process and urging owners of manuscripts or newspaper files to permit them to be so copied.

An interesting movement in the field of agricultural history is the attempt being made in Montana to utilize the county farm bureaus for the collection of historical material and the marking of sites of significance in connection with the beginnings of agriculture in the state. Plans for this work are outlined in a “Report of the Committee on Agricultural History,” published in a pamphlet issued by the Montana Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics under the title A Program of Work for Montana Farm Bureaus (January 1, 1919). M. L. Wilson, state leader of county agents, Bozeman, is chairman of the committee.

Volume 14 of the Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society (1918. 897 p.) consists mainly of the addresses, memorials, and miscellaneous papers accumulated during the last four years.

The history and work of “The State Tax Commission of Minnesota” form the subject of a chapter of about forty pages

*The Land Grant of 1862 and the Land-Grant Colleges*, by Benjamin F. Andrews, issued as number 13 of the *Bulletins* of the United States Bureau of Education for 1918 (63 p.), treats of the disposition of the grant by the various states, including Minnesota.

Pleasing humor and keen observation are mingled in Meredith Nicholson's *The Valley of Democracy* (New York, 1918. x, 210 p.). The author, himself a native of Indiana, writing from the viewpoint of a sympathetic bystander, gives a cross section of the throbbing life of the Mississippi Valley as contrasted with the conservative East. In the final chapter he pays a tribute to the "gallant company of scholars who have established Middle Western history upon so firm a foundation," and reviews the work of the several state historical societies in the "valley."

Bruce Kinney's *Frontier Missionary Problems; Their Character and Solution* (New York, etc., 1918. 249 p.) is an interesting study of religious affairs in the western states. Of special interest to Minnesota readers is the portion devoted to a consideration of the relationship between the Indians and the whites and of the wrongs perpetrated upon the savages as the frontier of civilization moved westward.

In his autobiography entitled *My Story* (Washington, 1918. 412 p.) General Anson Mills, U. S. A., relates at length the story of General Crook's campaigns of 1875 and 1876 against the Sioux Indians in the territories of Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana (pages 152, 176, 394, 312). General Mills in command of a company of cavalry was in several of the engagements.

A paper on *Les Frangais dans l'ouest en 1671*, read by Benjamin Sulte at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in May, 1918, which will appear in the society's *Transactions*, series 3, volume 12, section 1, has been issued in pamphlet form (Ottawa, 1918. 31 p.). The article is a critical study of the locations and
of the relations one to another of the various Indian tribes of the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi region as they were known to the French in 1671. The material is taken principally from the Relations of Fathers Dablon, Allouez, and Marquette, and from the Mémoire of Nicolas Perrot, who traveled there in the winter of 1670-71. Of especial interest to Minnesota students is the account of the Nadouessi or Sioux, who were known at this time to be dwelling “on the banks and in the vicinity of the great river called the Mississippi.” Pages 13 to 17 are devoted to a description of the ceremonies at Sault de Ste. Marie in June, 1671, when St. Lusson formally took possession of this territory in the name of the French king; and pages 18 to 21 to sketches of the signatories of the procès-verbal. Sulte identifies “le sieur Jolliet” as Adrien Jolliet, differing with Justin Winsor and Dr. Thwaites, who are of the opinion that he was the younger brother Louis, whose name is associated with the discovery of the Mississippi.

An article on “The American Occupation of Iowa, 1833 to 1860,” by Cardinal Goodwin, in the January number of the Iowa Journal of History and Politics will be useful, for purposes of comparison, to students of the early settlement of Minnesota, which took place during this same period.

An “Analysis of the Pacific Railroad Reports,” by Pearl Russell, in the January number of the Washington Historical Quarterly, calls attention to the large amount of valuable material in these government documents for the history of the region from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast. The analysis is fullest for the reports resulting from the surveys of the northern route under the command of the Honorable Isaac I. Stevens, governor of Washington Territory.

The account of the “Ohio State Library Centennial,” in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly for January, contains an appreciative sketch of James W. Taylor, who was the librarian from 1854 to 1856, when he removed to St. Paul. The sketch, which is part of an address by the Honorable Daniel J. Ryan, is accompanied by a picture of Taylor.

“The Indians of the Great Lakes Region and Their Environment” is the title of a suggestive article by A. E. Parkins in the *Geographical Review* for December.

Numedalslaget i Amerika, a society of the natives of Numedal, Norway, issues an annual publication which reviews the work of the society and “contains biographies and historical records of the Numedøls of America.” In its *Aarbok* for 1918 are sketches of Ole O. Enestvedt and the Bergan family of Sacred Heart, of the Holter family of Oak Park, Marshall County, of Charles Nelson of Climax, Polk County, and of the Holm family of Clay County. In a letter to the editor (pages 29–31) Halvor L. Skavlem of Janesville, Wisconsin, calls attention to the historical value of the recently published translations of Ole Rynning’s *Sandfærdig Beretning om Amerika* in the *Minnesota History Bulletin* for November, 1917, and of Ole K. Nattestad’s *Beskrivelse over en Reise til Nordamerica* in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December, 1917.

Articles and notes on the Kensington runestone have appeared from time to time in the issues of *Kvartalskrift*, a quarterly published at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, by the Norske Selskab i Amerika. The most recent of these is “Den Sten paa vort Hjerte,” by an anonymous writer, in the only number which appeared in 1918. In this article the story of the stone is retold and arguments are presented in favor of the genuineness of the inscription upon it.

An important contribution to the collection of Minnesota local history studies is the *Souvenir and History of Rochester, Minnesota*, by Mrs. J. R. Willis of Rochester (second edition, 1918. 63 p.). The first thirty-four pages are devoted to pictures of the principal buildings of the city. In a section entitled “Rochester as It Was,” following a brief sketch of its settlement, are gathered facts and traditions relating to various buildings and sites of historic interest. The last fifteen pages, describing “Rochester as It Is,” contain accounts of the banks, churches, industries, and the various buildings and hospitals connected with the Mayo
Clinic, as well as short biographies of prominent business and professional men.


Everett Lesher began an interesting series of frontier sketches entitled "Congregational Pioneering in Northern Minnesota" in the December number of Congregational Minnesota. The difficulties and problems of the missionaries at work in the logging camps and thinly settled areas near the Canadian boundary are especially noted.

Old settlers of Richfield held a reunion at the Richfield Baptist Church on November 23. Plans were made for the organization of a Richfield historical society.

The Reverend Eben E. Saunders of Fargo, North Dakota, has for several months been contributing to the Fargo Courier-News an interesting series of sketches of North Dakota pioneers entitled "North Dakota Builders" and "Those Pioneers." As many of these men emigrated from Minnesota, some material for Minnesota history is given in connection with the biographical notes. Of equal interest is an earlier series of studies in North Dakota local history by the same writer, which under the title "Historical Letters" was published in the Fargo Forum and Daily Republican, the first letter appearing in the issue of September 5, 1914.

Four Minnesota counties, Pipestone, Nobles, Marshall, and Cook, were honor counties in the Fourth Liberty Loan distribution contest and are entitled to name a ship in the United States navy. Nobles County has selected the name "Nobles," after a St. Paul pioneer, Colonel William H. Nobles, for whom the county also is named. A brief sketch of the career of Colonel Nobles appeared in the January 19 issue of the St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 26 gives an amusing account of the meeting of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature at Madison during the winter of 1838-39. The part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River was at this time a part of Crawford County, Wisconsin, and accordingly was represented at the session.

A brief sketch of Louis Kitzman which appeared in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 22 contains information about the killing of his parents, residents of Renville County, by the Sioux on August 18, 1862, and about his release from captivity. A picture of Mr. Kitzman accompanies the article.

The growth of the Thomas B. Walker art collection from a few engravings and chromos which were hung on the walls of his reception room in 1876 to its present size and importance is described by Harriet S. Flagg in the *Minneapolis Journal* of January 5. The collection has recently been presented to the city of Minneapolis.

The story of the death of Decorah, the Winnebago Chief, at the hands of a Chippewa brave, as told by Jim Doville, an old trapper and a cousin of Decorah, living in Wisconsin, just across the Mississippi from Dakota, Minnesota, together with a brief sketch of Doville's life, is published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of November 24.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 22 gives a brief sketch of Rising Sun, a Turtle Mountain Chippewa, who died near Dunseith, North Dakota, December 10, at the age of 110 years. Rising Sun was at one time an employee of the American Fur Company and made frequent trips to St. Paul through hostile Sioux country.
augurated state-wide movements for the attainment of that end. In the states of Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Illinois, Idaho, and California, the work is an integral part of the activities of the state council of defense or corresponding body. In Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, separate commissions have been established under authority of the state councils of defense, while in Ohio a special commission has been appointed by the governor. In Texas, the state university, and in New York, the state library have taken the initiative in their respective fields. Historical commissions and historical societies in a number of states, including South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and North Dakota, have taken up the work as a natural extension of their normal activities. With but few exceptions the several state agencies have organized the work on a state-wide basis through the appointment of local representatives or committees who cooperate with the state body in building up collections of war history material. Plans and suggestions for a work of this kind have been outlined by a number of the state war records agencies and issued in the form of leaflets and bulletins. Among these may be noted: *California in the War*, by the War History Committee of the California Council of Defense; *Collections and Preservation of the Materials of War History* (*Bulletin of Information Series*, no. 8) and *Shall the Story of Iowa's Part in the War be Preserved? (Iowa and War, January, 1919)*, by the State Historical Society of Iowa; *The Great War Veterans Association of Mississippi* (*Bulletins*, no. 2) by the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History; *The North Carolina Council of Defense: Historical Committee*, by the body of that name; *What are You Doing to Help Ohio Preserve Her War Records?*, by the Historical Commission of Ohio; *Directions for Organizing War History Committees and Collecting Material* (*Bulletins*, no. 1), by the University of Texas; and a series of three bulletins by the Wisconsin War History Commission entitled *Collect Material for Wisconsin's War History Now, Directions for Organizing War History Committees and Collecting Material, and Some Further Suggestions concerning the collection of County War History Material*. An indication of what may be accomplished by war records collecting agencies appears in a re-
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port of the chairman of the Historical Commission of Ohio, which was published in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly for October, 1918.

A Statewide Movement for the Collection and Preservation of Minnesota's War Records is the title of number 1 of a series of Bulletins inaugurated by the Minnesota War Records Commission (December, 1918. 18 p.). It contains a statement of the character and scope of the commission's plans and is intended primarily for the use of the voluntary auxiliary committees which are being organized in the counties throughout the state. Forty-one such organizations, known generally as county war records committees, are now at work under the direction of the commission. An important function of these local committees is the compilation of individual service records of men from their respective counties. To facilitate this work the commission has prepared and distributed a printed form, which is to be filled out in duplicate, one copy for the local and one for the state collection. A marked indication that the work is meeting with general favor is the fact that in a number of cases the committees have received support from local residents, county boards, and city councils, in amounts ranging from one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars.

The Minnesota War Records Commission at a meeting on December 20 approved a plan for the preparation and publication of an adequate memorial history of Minnesota in the World War. The legislature will be asked to enact a law for the establishment of the commission and to provide funds for the prosecution of its work.

The history of the 151st United States Field Artillery, formerly the First Minnesota Field Artillery, to the time when this regiment was fighting along the battline north of the Argonne in France, is sketched in an article which appeared in the Minneapolis Journal, November 3, 1918. Individual portraits of 382 members of the regiment accompany the article.

The board of regents of the University of Minnesota recently created the office of war records clerk and appointed Miss Helen Garrigues to the position. Miss Garrigues' work is to collect
material and compile records relating to the war activities of the university and of its individual students and alumni. She will also assemble and classify material of this character already available in the university archives. From this and other sources a card index containing individual records of all university students and alumni in the service, giving the date of enlistment, branch of service, address, date of discharge, casualties, citations, and like information, will be compiled. These card records will be supplemented by photographs, letters, and other pertinent material. A similar compilation is being made for Minnesota teachers and schoolmen in the service by Mr. W. H. Shepard of Minneapolis, secretary of the Minnesota Educational Association.

The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety has undertaken, through its county and township representatives, to compile information about all Minnesota men who lost their lives in the service, with the object of sending to the nearest relative of each a handsomely engraved memorial certificate, signed by the governor, as a "token of gratitude and sympathy."

One of the permanent results of the war records movement is likely to be an awakening of interest in matters relating to the whole past history of the state and of its several communities. An indication of this appears in a movement, now in progress in Houston County, to organize a county historical association, the first, but not the only, work of which will be to collect and preserve the records of the county's participation in the late war.

A valuable addition to the printed record of Minnesota's part in the World War appears in the first volume of the Thirteenth Biennial Report (373 p.) issued by the state adjutant general for the years 1917 and 1918. The volume contains an extended account of the operation of the selective draft from June, 1917, to September 15, 1918; tabulated statistics of each of the one hundred and twenty-one local, and the five district draft boards; a brief account of the federalization and departure from the state of units of the old National Guard and Naval Militia, together with rosters of the officers and men of these organizations; the history and commissioned personnel of the Home Guard, including the Motor Corps, and of the newly organized National
Guard Infantry regiments; a series of tables showing the brigade strength of the state troops; an account of special services performed by the state military, notably at Tyler and in the fire-swept region of northern Minnesota; general orders issued from the adjutant general's office; and a financial report covering the biennium ending July 31, 1918.

An increasing number of Minnesota newspaper publishers are preparing to issue special editions or separate books descriptive and illustrative of the war services and sacrifices of their several communities. One of the earliest of these résumés of local war activities to appear is a thirty-two-page "Victory Edition" of the Appleton Press, issued December 20. The war services of the people of Appleton and its vicinity are summarized in the form of reports on the activities of various local war organizations; tabulated statistics showing more or less specifically the extent and variety of war services performed in the home community by each family, business firm, and organization; and a large number of portraits and biographical sketches of local men and women in the service. The county war history in book form, however, appears to be the consummation toward which most publishers interested in the matter are working. Such volumes are now in course of preparation in Anoka, Pipestone, Renville, and Watonwan counties under the direction of the publishers of the Anoka Herald, the Pipestone Leader, the Olivia Times, and the St. James Plaindealer, respectively. The Minnesota War Records Commission recently issued a request that copies of all such publications be sent to the Historical Building, St. Paul, for inclusion in the state war records collection.

In compliance with a request recently made by the Minnesota War Records Commission, Minnesota draft boards have begun sending in duplicate copies of the "Chronicles of the Selective Draft"—stories of the human side of the draft as distinguished from summary statistical reports—which have been recorded by local draft officials at the instance of Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder. Among interesting Minnesota "Chronicles" which have thus been added to the state war records collection are those received from the local boards of Blue Earth County, Division No. 10, St. Paul, and Division No. 9, Minneapolis.
Through an arrangement with the Western Press Clipping Exchange of Minneapolis, the Minnesota War Records Commission has been receiving hundreds of newspaper clippings of local war-time interest, including many letters from soldiers, which are taken from newspapers from all parts of the state.

Numerous plans are under discussion for the establishment of state and local memorials in honor of Minnesotans who participated in the World War. Suggestions for a state memorial are being received and considered by a body, known as the Minnesota State Memorial Commission, which was appointed by the governor in December to investigate the subject and make recommendations. Among suggestions which have appeared in the press is one advanced by the University of Minnesota Alumni Association for the creation of a beautiful mall, extending north and south on the campus of the university, with a magnificent memorial hall at the northern end, and a stately tower, or campanile, at the southern end of the bank of the Mississippi. A description and sketch of this proposed memorial mall appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* of January 5. Of a distinctly different type is a proposal made in a communication to the *Minneapolis Tribune*, January 6, and to other papers by the Honorable Gideon S. Ives of St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Historical Society, who urges that the state memorial take the form of a comprehensive history of Minnesota in the World War. Local movements looking toward the erection of county and city memorials are reported in a number of newspapers of the state, including the *St. Paul Dispatch*, November 21; December 13, January 11, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, January 9, 21, 25, the *Minneapolis Journal*, November 18, the *Wendell Tribune*, January 10, the *Thief River Falls Times*, January 16, the *Chisholm Tribune-Herald*, January 20, and the *Le Sueur News*, January 23. In most cases the choice of type of memorial appears to lie between some kind of community building and a monument or other more strictly aesthetic memorial. There appears to be a commendable desire on the part of not a few of those interested to proceed with deliberation, knowing that the results of their choice will be permanent and a constant source, either of pride or of regret, to their communities, according as their decision is made with wisdom and good taste, or otherwise.
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