REVIEWS OF BOOKS


In the preface the author states that this handbook is the second of a series of treatises which will systematically cover a number of the subjects briefly discussed in the Handbook of American Indians (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletins, no. 30). It "is not designed as a formal presentation of American archaeology in which the antiquities are described and discussed country by country, or region by region, in geographical sequence, but rather as a reference manual, the principal purpose of which is to assemble and present the antiquities of the continent in such a manner and order as to make them readily available to the student who shall undertake to present a comprehensive view of the evolution of culture among men."

With this purpose in mind, the first 152 pages are devoted to a discussion of the problems involved in archeological work, questions of tribal migrations, trade relations, cultural areas, the antiquity of man, and similar preliminary considerations. Here too the classification of archeological matter is discussed, and various systems are compared. In chapter 8 Dr. Holmes takes up the evidence which has been adduced to prove the existence of man in America in the preglacial epoch and concludes "that the continent was probably not reached and occupied until the final retreat of the glacial ice from middle North America." Of particular interest to Minnesota readers in this connection is his discussion of the problem of the Little Falls quartzes.

The remainder of the volume deals with two main topics, first, the occurrence and production of the raw materials, and second, the methods of fashioning the material into the finished stone product. "The second volume is to be devoted exclusively to the implements, utensils, and other minor artifacts of stone." Sketches and pictures of aboriginal quarries and workshops, numerous photographs of implements in various stages of manu-
facture, and pictures of life-size groups in the National Museum enable the reader to appreciate the difficulties of production in the Stone Age. Among the substances quarried by the aborigines was catlinite, or red pipestone, which was extensively used in making tobacco pipes and ceremonial articles. This material was obtained principally at the famous quarry near Pipestone in southwestern Minnesota, and the author devotes his twenty-fourth chapter to a discussion of the conditions and methods of working it. A number of pictures add to the interest of the section.

The book is profusely illustrated with pictures which help to give a working knowledge of the subject. It is carefully indexed, equipped with a table of contents and a list of illustrations, and supplied with a bibliography. It is, indeed, what it purports to be, a Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities.

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK JR.

The North West Company (University of California, Publications in History, vol. 7). By GORDON CHARLES DAVIDSON, Ph. D., first lieutenant, Canadian Mounted Rifles. (Berkley, University of California Press, 1918. xi, 349 p. Illustrations.)

Since the great Canadian fur-trading organization known as the Northwest Company was the virtual ruler of the most of Minnesota from the close of the American Revolution until after the War of 1812, and since the company's principal entrepôt for the trade west of the Great Lakes was at Grand Portage, within the present boundaries of the state, a history of that company should be of considerable interest to Minnesota readers. The character of this volume is well set forth in the following extract from a review by Wayne E. Stevens, which appeared in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for December, 1919. Dr. Stevens has made special studies of several phases of the subject of the book and is in a position to speak with authority about it.

So few books of real worth have been written concerning the fur trade of North America that the appearance of a new volume in this field may be regarded as an event, particularly when it deals with so important and little-known a phase of the subject as the history of the North West company. Mr. Davidson's volume is the most pretentious study of the sort which has appeared since the publication of Chittenden's American fur trade of the far west. An examination of the bibliography
reveals that the writer has searched the field with the most painstaking care in an effort to obtain all the material available. He has personally investigated the principal British and Canadian archives and has brought to light considerable manuscript and some printed material which has never before been used. After studying the bibliography, however, one can not but be impressed by the scarcity of information which is available concerning the business operations of the North West Company. There is very little material in the form of accounts and other business papers which throws light upon the history of the concern as an economic enterprise. There is likewise an almost entire absence of correspondence or letter books of the partners of the concern, which if available would be of the utmost value. The various agreements between the partners which formed the basis of the organization of the company at various times have been preserved and likewise copies of the journal kept by the bourgeois. The latter, however, are for the most part concerned with descriptions of the country in the interior and contain all too little information concerning the conduct of the business. In making any critical estimate of Mr. Davidson's work, then, it must be constantly born in mind that he has been greatly handicapped owing to the fact that the records of the North West company itself have not been obtainable. After all is said, one can not but feel satisfied that the volume contains nearly all of the available facts concerning the history of the company, from its origin in the latter part of the eighteenth century down through the turbulent years of strife with rival fur companies and Lord Selkirk and the Red River colony, until its absorption by the Hudson's Bay company in 1821. There is one valuable manuscript, however, which the writer does not mention. It is in the form of a folio of some eighty closely-written pages and is preserved in the Baby collection at the Bibliotheque St. Sulpice, Montreal. This folio contains the minutes of meetings of the North West partners held at Grand Portage and later at Kamanistiquia between the years 1801 and 1806. These minutes, which have never been published, contain a great deal of information relative to the administration of the departments in the interior, the allotment of shares, and negotiations with the Hudson's Bay, Michillimackinac, and American fur companies, while they also throw interesting sidelights upon the life of the interior. In some respects they constitute as valuable a source as any which the author has used.

After due allowance has been made for the scarcity of material, however, Mr. Davidson's treatment of his subject leaves much to be desired. First of all, his method is extremely labored and the reader cannot avoid a feeling that the author has been obsessed with the fear of omitting a single fact regardless of how essential it may be for the purpose of explaining what the North West company was and how it conducted its operations. The outlines of the story are obscured by the mass of detail which, if necessary at all, should have been relegated to the footnotes—although they are already overburdened—or to one of the nineteen appendices.
In conclusion it may be noted that the volume contains several photographic reproductions of manuscript maps made by Peter Pond, on one of which is indicated the place on the St. Peter's (Minnesota) River where he spent the winter of 1773-74, also that the chapter on “The Struggle with the Hudson’s Bay Company” tells the story of the Selkirk settlement in the Red River Valley.

S. J. B.

Portland Prairie in Present Times, Including a Treatise on the Physical Formation of Houston County. (Larimore, North Dakota, H. V. Arnold, 1919. 122, xl p.)

Mr. Arnold is the author, editor, publisher and printer of a series of volumes on the history of small communities, familiar to him, in various parts of the Northwest. His most recent contribution to the field of local history supplements an earlier volume, Old Times on Portland Prairie (1911. 120 p.). The scene of both these narratives is an agricultural community embracing portions of two townships, Winnebago and Wilmington, in the southern part of Houston County, Minnesota, and a small section of northern Iowa. In the earlier volume the author presents the history of this locality to the year 1880; in the later volume, in which that history is continued to the present, he emphasizes an aspect of his subject too often ignored by writers of local history, the economic and social development of the community in question. He repeats at times, in so doing, material published in the first narrative, but this is usually greatly condensed.

The first three chapters of the present volume contain a general account of the development of Portland Prairie into a modern stock-raising and dairying community and of the consequent alterations in the life of the people. The opening chapter describes conditions in the pioneer period, from 1851 to 1865, for the sake of contrasting the “days of straw barns and generally indifferent houses” when the settler depended upon wheat raising for a livelihood with the more prosperous and improved aspect of the prairie farms in present times. A brief chapter on “An Intermediate Stage” treats of the transitional period between 1865 and 1900,
when living conditions were rapidly improving and the radical industrial change was taking place. A community transformed by these altered conditions is pictured in a third chapter on “Present Times.” Today the inhabitants of the region, in marked contrast to those of half a century ago, have all the comforts and conveniences possible for the modern farmer; today the district is a leading butter-producing section of the “Bread and Butter State.” Specific examples of the industrial evolution of the locality, consisting of sketches of “Some of the Prairies Farms,” are presented in chapter 5. Whenever possible, the author begins the history of a farm with the original acquisition of the land from the government; he then proceeds to discuss succeeding owners and their family records and to enumerate improvements on the property. The geography and geology of the region are treated in chapter 4 and in the appendix, respectively.

Mr. Arnold has based his work upon information acquired by long residence in Portland Prairie and by personal acquaintance with its inhabitants. The book is somewhat crudely printed and, since the author is “accustomed to put whole pages in type without using any written copy,” it is not surprising that numerous typographical errors appear. This is a minor matter, however, compared to the service which Mr. Arnold has rendered not only to the community whose history is thus preserved, but to the cause of history in general, for the conditions and transformations which he describes in detail are typical of agricultural communities throughout the Northwest.

Bertha L. Heilbron


This autobiographical sketch, written by Judge Collins after his retirement from the supreme bench in 1904, was found among his papers after his death in 1912 and has just been published by his sons for private circulation. It is a narrative of considerable historical interest, not so much for the few striking experiences related as for its vivid portrayal of frontier life and conditions.
The first chapter covers the author's boyhood days in Massachusetts, where he was born in 1838, and gives an account of a "Minnesota Colony" organized at Springfield in 1852, of which Judge Collins's father was a member. The next chapter tells of the family's trip to Minnesota in the winter and spring of 1854, of pioneer farming on Eden Prairie, and of the activities of a claim association. The father sold his claim in the fall of 1855 and took his family back to Massachusetts, but the Minnesota fever was too strong for him and the following year found him keeping a hotel at a boom town named Lewiston, on the Cannon River, near Northfield. The future jurist took up a claim in Goodhue County, but his "ambition to till the soil was washed out" by a terrific hail storm and cloud-burst and in 1858 he turned to school teaching. The following year he commenced the study of law at Hastings, and he was soon taking a lively interest in politics.

One chapter tells of Collins's experiences as a member of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the campaign against the Sioux in 1862, of guarding the Indian prisoners after the outbreak was over, and of the hanging of the condemned Indians at Mankato, which he witnessed. Another chapter is devoted to his Civil War services, which included commanding the military police of St. Louis for several months in 1864, and campaigning in Missouri, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In May, 1866, Collins began the practice of law at St. Cloud. He tells many interesting incidents of life in this frontier community and of his political career, which started with his election as county attorney in the fall of 1866 and culminated in his appointment to the supreme court of the state in 1887. The famous contest between him and Robert C. Dunn for the Republican nomination for governor is treated only briefly.

To the student of history Judge Collins's autobiography is more valuable than most reminiscent narratives. In preparing it he evidently did not rely wholly on his memory but consulted letters and diaries and in some cases even searched through archives and newspaper files in the endeavor to secure all available information. The book is a distinct contribution to Minnesota history.

Solon J. Buck
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The fifty-odd members and friends of the society who braved the elements on the night of December 8 to attend the open meeting of the executive council were rewarded with hearing a very interesting talk by Colonel George E. Leach on “The 151st United States Field Artillery in the World War.” The annual meeting of the society was held on January 12 and included an open session in the auditorium, which was filled to overflowing with an audience of about 225 people. The annual address, by Dr. Carl Russell Fish, professor of American history at the University of Wisconsin, was a brilliant analysis of “American Democracy.” The museum was open to the public both before and after the meeting, and most of those in attendance took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the exhibits.

The following new members, all active, have been enrolled, during the quarter ending January 31, 1920: Arthur T. Adams, Willoughby M. Babcock Jr., David P. Jones, and Frederick W. Sardeson of Minneapolis; Grover H. Wilsey of St. Paul; Edward C. Congdon of Duluth; John H. Hill of Ironton; Martin C. F. Schumann of Litchfield; Helen Benn Morse of East Grand Forks; J. E. Haycraft of Fairmont; and Royal H. Holbrook of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Deaths during the same period include those of one honorary member, Charles H. Hitchcock of Honolulu, November 5; and of three active members, George Bertram Ware of St. Paul, December 23; the Reverend John Wright of St. Paul, December 24; and Dr. Caryl B. Storrs of Minneapolis, January 18. The death of Samuel A. Green of Boston, an honorary member, which occurred December 5, 1918, has not heretofore been noted in the Bulletin.

The total number of members on the rolls of the society January 1, 1920, was 514, of whom 16 are honorary, 68 corresponding, and 430 active members. The active members are further classified as 293 life, 41 sustaining, and 96 annual. Thirty-seven new members were enrolled during the year, all active. Sixteen mem-

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bers were dropped for non-payment of dues, and fourteen died during the year, making a total loss of thirty. Of these twenty-six belonged to the class of active members, two were corresponding, and two were honorary members. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a net increase of eleven in the active membership and seven in the total membership. The society needs more active members, not for the dues, which on the average do not equal the cost of the publications supplied to the members, but to enable it to keep in touch with a larger number of people and to bring about a more general appreciation of its services to the state and of the greater services which it might render under more favorable circumstances.

The additions to the library in 1919 number 2,474 books and 891 pamphlets, a total of 3,365. This total compares favorably with the acquisitions of recent years, but an analysis of the figures shows that only twenty-nine per cent of these items were acquired by purchase as compared with forty per cent of the accessions so acquired in 1918; the percentages of gifts rose from twenty to thirty-three and of exchanges from fourteen to nineteen. The decline in the number of purchased books and pamphlets reflects, of course, the increased prices, but it reflects also an actual decrease in the amount of money available for purchasing books. The increase in gifts and exchanges is a result of the activity of the librarian in soliciting material, as is also the increase in the number of serials, including magazines but not newspapers, currently received. This rose from 1,461 to 2,040 during the year and practically all the new items come as gifts or exchanges.

The year 1919 was marked by an increase over 1918 of about thirty-five per cent in the number of readers in the main library, and an increase of over seventy per cent in the number of books supplied to readers at the desk. Should the increase continue at this rate it will soon be necessary to employ an additional desk assistant if satisfactory service is to be maintained.

The society has recently prepared two lists of its duplicate books and pamphlets, one of which is offered on priced and the other on unpriced exchange account. These lists will be sent to
any institution having duplicate material on historical or allied subjects that can be sent in exchange for these duplicates.

A special exhibit of some of the oldest and most interesting of the single manuscripts belonging to the society was on display in the manuscript room for the first time in connection with the annual meeting of the society. Among the documents included was a commission issued by Governor William Clark of Missouri in 1816 to "Tar-mah-hah," a Sioux of the Red Wing band, who, when most of his tribe supported the British in the War of 1812, made his way to St. Louis and entered the American service as a scout. In recognition of his services and his loyalty the governor gave him this commission commending him as a chief to the Indians and to the officers and men of the army of the United States. Soiled and worn, mended and mounted and remounted on every kind of paper, even wall paper, the old commission was carried by Tamahaw and exhibited by him with unbounded pride on every possible occasion until the time of his death about 1865. It then passed into the hands of other Indians but finally, in 1884, was secured by Francis Talbot of Wabasha, who sent it to the Minnesota Historical Society. Another item in the exhibit of equal if not greater popular interest was an old account book kept by a fur-trader from 1836 to 1840 in which the articles sold are indicated by various symbols such, for example, as a rectangle for a blanket. Occasionally the trader went so far as to represent his debtors by crude drawings such as the figure of a bird for Gray Eagle and that of a four-footed creature for Red Dog. The science of numbers seems to have been known to him and his figures are carefully and accurately made. Two documents of colonial date in the exhibit were an original letter written by George Washington, August 12, 1754, dealing with events of the French and Indian War, and a commission signed by Patrick Henry in 1777. A Lincoln manuscript, one of the society's most priceless possessions, was also on display. Dated December 6, 1862, it recalls the culminating event of the Sioux massacre when thirty-eight Indians were executed at Mankato. The manuscript is the original order, in Lincoln's own hand, issued to Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, for the execution of these Indians. It gives the name of each Indian in full and his number in the
record and is signed "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States." Special exhibits of interesting documents are always on display on the tables in the manuscript room (209) and all persons interested are invited to come in and see them.

Six history hours for children have been held in the museum during the last three months, with talks by members of the society’s staff as follows: "Pioneer Newspaper Editors," by Dorothy A. Heinemann, November 8; "A Pioneer Thanksgiving," by Bertha L. Heilbron, November 22; "A Hundred Years of Travel," by Mary B. Kimball, December 6; "Christmas in Many Lands," by Ilona B. Schmidt, December 20; "The Indian on the Warpath," by Willoughby M. Babcock Jr., January 10; and "Life in an Indian Village," also by Mr. Babcock, January 24. The attendance at these meetings sometimes runs as high as 185. Seventeen classes with a total of 387 students visited the museum during the same period.

Mr. Babcock, the curator of the museum, spent ten days in December visiting the museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Public Museum for the purpose of studying their methods of handling museum problems.

Gifts

The society has recently received from Mrs. Abigail Gardner Sharp of Arnolds Park, Lake Okoboji, Iowa, an autographed copy of the seventh revised edition of her book, History of the Spirit Lake Massacre and Captivity of Miss Abbie Gardner. The first edition of this book, a copy of which is in the possession of this society, was copyrighted in 1885 and the last edition, just received, in 1918. The autographed inscription reads as follows: "Presented to Minnesota Historical Society by the author in grateful remembrance of the action taken by Minnesota for my release from captivity among the Sioux Indians in 1857."

Mr. Howard S. Abbott of Minneapolis has presented to the society a collection of pamphlets, 443 in number, dealing with the legal and financial affairs of the Union Pacific and several other railroads of the country.
What it cost to live in Minnesota in 1856, as shown by the account book of Benjamin C. Baldwin, recently presented to the society by his daughter, Miss Clara Baldwin of St. Paul, is an interesting study in these days of soaring prices. Mr. Baldwin, a civil engineer, came to Minnesota in December, 1855, settling first at Lake City, where he engaged in land surveying and in preparing and recording legal papers.

To a son of one of the early fur-traders, now a man nearing ninety years of age, the Reverend Clement H. Beaulieu of Le Sueur, the society is indebted for a number of pictures and newspaper clippings and a few manuscripts concerning the old Crow Wing settlement and the Beaulieu family. His father, also Clement H., was born at Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin Territory, in 1810 and for many years was a prominent trader among the Chippewa both in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Unfortunately his papers and journals were practically all destroyed by fire in recent years. A mere fragment of these consisting of three promissory notes, two letters, and one sheet of accounts have been included. The letters were written in 1856 by Julius A. Fay, principal of a private school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to Dr. Charles W. Borup and give reports of the progress of Dr. Borup's son and his nephews, Charles and Clement Beaulieu. The sheet of accounts is rendered to C. H. Beaulieu for the expenses of his sons at this school. The three papers are a most interesting commentary on the efforts made by these early pioneers to give their children the advantages of an eastern education.

A list of Civil War volunteers credited to Little Falls, Morrison County, and certified by Oscar Malmros, adjutant general, August 11, 1864, is an interesting addition to our records of that war. The list was found among the papers of Miss Sadie Fuller, deceased, and was presented to the society by the Transcript Publishing Company of Little Falls, through the courtesy of E. M. La Fond, manager.

Two unique manuscripts relating to Chippewa Indians have recently been received through the courtesy of Dr. Folwell from Mr. Arthur G. Douglass of Minneapolis. One of the papers is a
receipt of nine Chippewa chiefs for flour and pork distributed at Long Lake, May 30, 1874, by Ebenezer Douglass, United States Indian agent; the other is a pictorial roll of Mille Lac Indians of "Man-zo-maunay's band at Sole's payment, October 29, 1873." The receipt also contains the mark of a chief "Monsomannay." This name recalls a spirited controversy which arose in August, 1914, when, in accordance with legislative action, a monument was erected at Fort Ridgely bearing the following inscription: "Erected by the State of Minnesota in Recognition of and to Commemorate the Loyal and Efficient Services Rendered to the State by Chief Mon-zoo-man-nee and the Chippewa Indians During the Sioux Outbreak and the Civil War." Although it was proved at that time there had been an Indian by that name among the Chippewa, just what he had done to deserve such special recognition by the state was not made clear. In the pictorial roll presented each family is represented by a grotesque figure and the members of the family are denoted by straight lines which resemble sticks. No names whatever appear on the roll, but the number of persons thus pictured totals one hundred and eight.

An interesting old panorama depicting the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 in all its horrors has been given to the society by Mr. Burt W. Eaton of Rochester. It was painted by John Stephens of Rochester in 1867, and consists of thirty-one scenes many of which were composed under the direction of persons who had gone through the massacre. The separate canvasses are fastened together so as to make a continuous series. This panorama was exhibited in various parts of the state for a time and then disappeared until Mr. Eaton discovered it in Winona in 1917.

A large pastel portrait of the late Archbishop Ireland has been presented to the society by Mrs. Julius R. Hilgedick of Saint Paul, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. John Cannon. The portrait was made in the early nineties by the Sisters of Saint Agatha's Conservatory and represents the prelate in the prime of life.

An excellent oil painting of James M. Goodhue, editor of the *Minnesota Pioneer*, the first newspaper printed in Minnesota
Territory, has been presented to the society by his daughter, Mrs. Eve Goodhue Tarbox of Saint Paul, through the courtesy of Mrs. A. C. Heath and Miss Amelia Ames.

Two copies of a large photographic reproduction of pictures of 322 "Pioneer Residents of Mantorville," Minnesota, have been presented by Messrs. Samuel A. Lord, George B. Edgerton, and Cordenio A. Severance, of St. Paul but natives of Mantorville. The pictures were collected in connection with the home-coming celebration held there last summer.

From Mrs. Victoria A. Law of Minneapolis the society has received three interesting additions to its collection of pictures of early settlers. These are a photograph of Captain Jedediah Caleff who came to Nininger, Minnesota, from New Brunswick in the early fifties; a crayon portrait of Mrs. Susan Caleff who came to Nininger in 1856; and a pastel portrait of Mrs. Lizzie S. Bowler, the mother of the donor and widow of James M. Bowler.

Mr. Harold Dose of St. Paul has presented framed pastel portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cook. Mr. Cook came to St. Paul in 1855 and was the founder of the St. Paul Omnibus Company.

A photograph of Winona in 1868 and a photographic reproduction of a painting of the river front at Winona in 1870 are gifts of Mr. Orrin F. Smith of Winona.

Major James C. Ferguson of St. Paul has presented several interesting relics which recall the life of the Indians on the plains and the hardships of the soldiers in the remote frontier military posts. A beaded saddle of Sioux workmanship, used at Fort Totten in 1875, beaded knife sheathes of Indian manufacture, and a pair of beaded buckskin trousers, which were made for his father, James B. Ferguson, at Fort Yates by an Indian woman, for use in the campaign of 1877, are among the specimens.

A silver Presidential medal bearing the bust of Franklin Pierce and the date 1853, which was presented to the famous Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-Day, has been deposited with the society by
Mrs. Charles L. Spencer of Saint Paul. Mrs. Spencer has also presented a fine pair of beaded buckskin leggings, two small turtles made of deerskin and beads, and several other interesting Indian articles.

An interesting addition to the collection of specimens in the museum illustrating the religious history of the state, is the shofer or ceremonial horn which was used in the Jewish synagogue at St. Paul in 1856. The instrument is made from a ram’s horn, and it was sounded on the Day of Atonement and the Jewish New Year's Day. It was presented by Mrs. Levi Herz of Paynesville, Minnesota. Mrs. Herz has also loaned for a special exhibit in the museum a collection of antique ceremonial articles connected with the Jewish Passover Eve festival.

Mrs. Albert R. Hall of St. Paul has presented an interesting collection of old china and pressed glass including several pieces of blue Staffordshire ware, also two powder horns which were carried by her grandfather, Joseph Parvin, before 1820.

On behalf of the Danish Red Cross unit of Saint Paul, Mrs. Victor Ingemann has presented to the society the silk Red Cross banner used by the organization. The unit was formed in April, 1918, and demobilized in December of the following year.

Brigadier General Arthur Johnson of Camp Custer, Michigan, has presented to the society the gas mask which was used by him while in France, and also a German gas mask in its tin container, which was picked up on the Argonne battlefield.
NEWS AND COMMENT

The 1919 meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Cleveland, December 29–31, with the recently founded American Agricultural History Society, the American Association of University Professors, the American Political Science Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the National Municipal League holding sessions at the same time and place. Two papers read at the sessions of the American Agricultural History Society should be of interest to students of Minnesota history: “Possibilities of Intensive Research in Agricultural History,” by R. W. Kelsey; and “The Internal Grain Trade of the United States During the Civil War,” by Louis B. Schmidt. The only representative of Minnesota on the historical programs was Norman S. B. Gras, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, who read a paper on “The Present Condition of Economic History.”

The survey of “Historical Activities in the Trans-Mississippi Northwest, 1917–1919,” in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for December, is by John C. Parish of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The careers of twelve men, typical of as many fields of activity in the history of the state, are being dealt with in a series of articles by E. Dudley Parsons which are appearing under the heading “Leaders of Minnesota Progress” in the Sunday issues of the Minneapolis Journal beginning January 18. The life of James Shields, the Irish boy who crossed the sea in 1826 and in the course of half a century became famous as a soldier and statesman on three frontiers, is sketched in the first article; the career of Minnesota’s most notable frontiersman, “Henry Sibley, Trader,” is the subject of the second article.

Clays and Shales of Minnesota, by Frank F. Grout, with contributions by Edgar K. Soper, has been issued by the United States Geological Survey as number 678 of its Bulletins (1919.
The volume "comprises a discussion of the distribution, origin, properties, classification, and adaptability of the clays and shales" of the state, with emphasis upon the possible economic value of the more important deposits.

The "Herman-Morris Folio" containing maps of the Herman, Barrett, Chokio, and Morris Quadrangles in Grant, Stevens, Douglas, and Pope counties, Minnesota, is a recent addition to the *Geologic Atlas of the United States* which is being compiled by the United States Geological Survey.

In an article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 11, Elizabeth McLeod Jones discusses the history of the fur trade in Minnesota and the Northwest. The present popularity of fur garments has caused her to recall the days when furs were seen here only as pelts and "trading posts were scattered throughout this Northwestern territory." Beginning with Groseilliers and Radisson, the first traders to enter the territory of the state, the author traces step by step the growth of this industry, stopping now and then to compare modern with pioneer methods and conditions. The French, British, and American periods are all briefly discussed. The greater part of the narrative, however, is devoted to an account of the American trade since the establishment of Fort Snelling in 1819. Certain interesting phases of that trade such as reckoning values in terms of muskrat skins, the use of a pictorial code by illiterate traders in keeping accounts, and the employment of Red River carts as a means of transportation receive special attention. The careers of early traders furnish material for other substantial portions of the narrative in which, among others, the experiences of Joseph R. Brown, Henry H. Sibley, Joseph Renville, Henry M. Rice, and Pierre Bottineau are sketched. Although not always strictly accurate in her statements, Mrs. Jones has collected her material with much skill. She has not depended merely upon secondary sources but has drawn from original narratives, such as that of Penicaut, and has made extensive use of manuscripts in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, notably of the Sibley Papers. The illustrations accompanying the article include portraits of traders, two views of the Sibley house at Mendota,
and reproductions of pages from traders’ account books and of the traders’ license issued to Sibley in 1835.

The concluding chapter of Captain George B. Merrick’s “Steamboats and Steamboatmen of the Upper Mississippi: Descriptive, Personal and Historical,” is published in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, for December 6 and another chapter, previously omitted, appears in the same paper for December 20. The author has surmounted many obstacles (see *ante*, 3:234) in publishing this work, which “has fixed securely in our recorded history the story of navigation on the upper Mississippi, from its beginning in 1823, down to the present.” “The Old Boats,” a section of the *Post* devoted to “Valuable Contributions to River History, Supplementary to Captain Merrick’s narrative,” includes two articles of Minnesota interest in the issues for November 1 and January 10. The first is an account by Samuel R. Van Sant of the “Second Virginia, Built at Wabasha in 1910”; the second is an obituary by George H. Hazzard, of Captain Oscar F. Knapp, “the last of the early upper St. Croix steamboat captains,” who died in St. Paul on January 1.

The biography and reminiscences of William Cairncross, “dean of boatmen,” are published in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 21, in an article entitled “Old Thrills of Life on River Craft Recalled by Pioneer.” His adventures as a riverman from 1847 to 1856 are described at length. Of special interest to Minnesotans is that portion of the narrative which deals with his experiences after 1861 as a pioneer farmer residing near Henderson, Minnesota.

“Famous Iowa Town Sees ‘Second Opportunity’ in River Traffic Revival” is the title of an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 9, dealing with that period in the history of McGregor, Iowa when the town was the “greatest primary wheat market north of Dubuque” and the trade center to which the farmers of northeastern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota brought their produce. The use of steamboats on the Mississippi River for commercial purposes and the growth of railroad trans-
portation, the two elements which, in turn, caused and destroyed
the prosperity of McGregor, are dealt with at some length.

The "History of the Labor Movement in Minnesota," instal­
ments of which have appeared in the Year Books of the Minne­
sota State Federation of Labor for some years past, is continued
in the 1919 number. One chapter in this issue deals with the
general trend of the movement throughout the state during the
decade beginning in 1885, another is confined in scope to the
city of Duluth. The history and aims of the American Federa­
tion of Labor, which held its annual convention in St. Paul in
1918, are dealt with in a third chapter. Accounts of the war
activities and the reconstruction program of the national organi­
zation appear in other parts of the volume. A valuable addition
to the present number is a "Directory of Trade and Labor
Unions" in Minnesota.

The semicentennial of an important incident in the state's
history, Dr. William W. Folwell's formal induction into the
presidency of the University of Minnesota, is commemorated in
an article in the Minneapolis Tribune for December 21. A
description of the university as its first president found it upon
his arrival in Minnesota is followed by an account of his work
in building up the institution and in creating a student body for
it by establishing a system of free secondary schools. The
article is illustrated with portraits of Dr. Folwell and a picture
of the "Old Main."

Mr. Theodore C. Blegen's contribution to the history of Nor­
wegian immigration in the December and January numbers of
the North Star consists of the story of "Two Norse Argonauts:
Ole and Ansten Nattestad," who came to America in 1837,
located finally in Wisconsin, and were influential in promoting
immigration. The article concludes with an analysis of Ole
Nattestad's Description of a Journey to North America, which
was published at Drammen, Norway, in 1839.

A journal of proceedings with the Indians kept by Major
Robert Rogers from September 21, 1766, to July 26, 1767, while
he was commandant at Michillimackinac, is published in part 2
of volume 28 of the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society (1919). It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of fur-trading activities and Indian affairs in the whole region of the upper Great Lakes and upper Mississippi Valley during the years covered. Students of Minnesota history will be especially interested in accounts of conflicts between the Sioux and the Chippewa. The document is edited, with an introduction, by William L. Clements.

An article by the Reverend John Rothensteiner entitled “The Northeastern Part of the Diocese of St. Louis under Bishop Rosati,” is published in two instalments in the October and January issues of the *Illinois Catholic Historical Review*. Organized in 1826, the St. Louis diocese, according to the author, “comprised all of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa and the Indian territories beyond the Missouri line” to which was added the “spiritual care” and, in 1834, the actual territory of northern Illinois. The present article is especially concerned with this later district, extended, however, in its “geographical limits so as to include the adjoining counties of Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin.” This territory “in the early days of Bishop Rosati, really formed ... one single, distinct missionary field, separated from other parts of the diocese by miles and miles of pathless wilderness.” The major part of the account is devoted to a discussion of “how the Catholic religion was carried from St. Louis” to the three frontier settlements of Galena, Prairie du Chien, and Dubuque. The article, which is based almost entirely upon the papers of Bishop Rosati and his subordinates, contains many documents in full. One of these of special interest is a letter from the Reverend Samuel Mazzuchelli, “missionary of the Northwest Territory,” dated at Prairie du Chien, September 29, 1832, in which the writer discusses the state of religion and missionary activity among both Indians and whites at Green Bay, around Lake Superior, and in the upper Mississippi country.

The taking of the fourteenth census of the United States has aroused interest in the first Minnesota census taken in 1849, the original returns of which are in the manuscript collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. The methods used by enu-
merators in taking this census are described and extracts from the returns are included in articles appearing in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for January 14 and the *St. Paul Daily News* for January 18.

Articles about the first Thanksgiving day in Minnesota are published in the *St. Paul Daily News* and the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 23. The *News* article reproduces in full a letter in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society, which was written December 3, 1850, by a group of clergymen, including the Reverend Edward D. Neill, to Governor Ramsey and requested him to proclaim Thursday, December 26, a day of worship and thanksgiving. It also quotes extensively from the resulting proclamation taken from the original "Executive Journal" in the society's collection of state archives. The article in the *Journal* presents Governor Ramsey's proclamation of December 6, 1850, in full, followed by a brief account of the way in which the day was celebrated. Extracts from a prophetic sermon delivered by Dr. Neill in St. Paul on that day are included in the account.

An *Authentic List of the Victims of the Indian Massacre and War 1862 to 1865*, by Marion P. Satterlee (Minneapolis, 1919. 8 p.) is the "latest revision of the list filed with the State Historical Society" in 1916 (see ante, 2: 399). The present list has been not only verified and augmented, but it has been greatly improved by rearrangement. The total of "Citizens and Citizen-Soldiers killed or died" is placed at 411 and the total of "Enlisted Soldiers killed by Indians," at 77. Mr. Satterlee has also compiled a list of the Indians who participated in the massacre (10 p.). This includes the names of 38 "Dakota Indians Hanged at Mankato, Dec. 26, 1862"; of 177 "Imprisoned at Rock Island, Ill., in 1863"; and of 30 "Killed in the Outbreak of 1862."

The Minnesota department of the United Spanish War Veterans has recently published a *Roster* (1919. 194 p.), which contains a general "History of the Department of Minnesota, U. S. W. V.," by Hugo V. Koch, and special histories of the individual camps. The book is illustrated with portraits of officers of the organization.
The issues of the *Western Magazine* for December and January contain sketches of the careers of "Knute Nelson, Twelfth Governor of Minnesota and U. S. Senator" and of "David Mars-ton Clough, Thirteenth Governor of Minnesota," in the section entitled "State Builders of the West."

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Augsburg Seminary, a Minneapolis theological college, was celebrated by the faculty, alumni, and students of the school on November 28, 29, and 30. The history of the institution is well outlined in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 23. The narrative includes sketches of the life and work of the founders of the school and of the more prominent members of the faculty and alumni. The influence of the school upon the development of the educational system of Minneapolis is also pointed out. Portraits of the founders and promoters of the growth of the college accompany the article.

The semicentennial of Our Savior's Norwegian Lutheran Church of Minneapolis was celebrated during the week of December 7. An article appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for that date in which the history of the church is sketched.

Sixty surviving members of the Minneapolis Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association attended the fifty-second annual meeting of that organization on January 24. Such events as the "organization of the St. Anthony hook and ladder company in 1857" and the first "general alarm fire" in 1860 were recalled by the pioneer guardians of the city's safety.

The tardy redemption of a one dollar bill of the "wild cat" type of currency issued in 1864 by the Minneapolis Bank, is the occasion for an interesting article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 9 dealing with the financial history of the city during the fifty-five years of the note's circulation. A portion of the narrative sketches the history of the Minneapolis Bank, which was founded by Jacob K. Sidle and Peter Wolford in 1857 and from which the First and Security National Bank of the present is a lineal descendant. Biographical notes on early officials, stockholders and directors of the bank are included in the account.
Pictures of the old bank note, which is being preserved by the First and Security National Bank as a "souvenir of pioneer banking days in Minneapolis," and of the building occupied by the "old First National bank, the successor of the Minneapolis bank," are reproduced with the article.

Pioneer banking days in Minneapolis were again recalled when the chief clerk of the First and Security National Bank discovered the ledger of the Sidle and Wolford Company in a basement vault. The book, in which entries were first made in April, 1861, is described in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 30. It contains the "entire records of the old bank, including individual accounts"; it reveals "an itemized expense account of early Minneapolis men"; and it discloses the comparatively small scale on which business was transacted at the time. The description is accompanied by a photograph of the page of the ledger containing the expense account of the bank for the year 1861.

"When the 'Phone was Young in Minneapolis" is the title of an interesting article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 11. The growth of the present telephone system is "so closely related with the whole city's advancement that the men who helped build the early lines have compiled a history of the work." Herein the inconveniences cheerfully tolerated by telephone subscribers in the years following 1877, when the first instrument was installed by Richard H. Hankinson, are dwelt upon. Of greater value is the portion of the narrative dealing with the organization of the Northwestern Telephone Company in 1878 and with the personnel of the first officers of the company, of the first general staff, and of the first ten subscribers. The later experiences of some of the individuals "who installed the switchboards, built the lines, and kept the system going" as members of that first staff are also discussed. Portraits of Mr. Hankinson and some of his coworkers and a picture of the old Minneapolis City Hall, where the city's first telephone exchange was located, illustrate the article.

Extracts from a paper recently prepared by Mrs. Sophie Krueger of Minneapolis describing personal incidents in the early
days of the city's transportation system are published in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 7. Herein the humble origin of what has become an established institution is discussed and the discomfort endured by passengers on the horse cars of 1879 is contrasted with the ease enjoyed by travelers on the comparatively luxurious electric cars of the present.

Some information about the use of school buildings in Minneapolis for singing schools and other community affairs half a century ago, derived from the records of the school board, is contained in an interview with Dr. Charles M. Jordan, superintendent emeritus of the Minneapolis schools, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 7. Dr. Jordan considers the community singing which has been so popular recently to be merely "a revival of an old custom."

The days when the sport of horse racing was in its prime are recalled in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 23, entitled "Minneapolis Horsemen Get Out Earmuffs for Ice Sport but Sigh for Old Track Days." The article is illustrated with a portrait of Colonel William S. King and a photograph showing a crowd watching a race at one of his fairs.

The history of the bronze figure representing the Angel Gabriel which was brought to St. Anthony in 1857 by James M. Winslow and mounted on the flagstaff of his hotel, the Winslow House, and which is now on the flagstaff of the Minneapolis Exposition Building is sketched in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 7.

The services conducted by the Christ Lutheran Church of St. Paul on December 7 commemorated two important events in its history, the incorporation of the congregation fifty years ago and the dedication of the present church building four years ago.

Articles on the early history of St. Paul are appearing from time to time in the magazine section accompanying the Sunday issue of the *St. Paul Daily News*. That for December 7 contains an account of the beginnings of real estate advertising in Minnesota under the title "Col. Hewitt, Pioneer St. Paul Booster." The reminiscent narratives of "St. Paul Before This," contributed
weekly by Benjamin Backnumber, also appear in the magazine section. The story of the "Ups and Downs of the St. Paul Globe" is the subject of the number for November 30. The one for December 7 entitled "That Indian 'Battle' in Our Streets," includes a history of the old Pioneer Building, where the three Sioux who were attacked by eighteen Chippewa on April 9, 1853, took refuge. The Reverend Edward D. Neill's lifelong activities in promoting the welfare of Minnesota; the career of Louis E. Fisher, a pioneer St. Paul editor; and the belligerent character of Aaron Goodrich, "Minnesota's First Chief Justice," are discussed in the numbers of this series for December 21, 28, and January 4, respectively.

The history of a representative St. Paul wholesale concern is outlined in 65 Years of Service (St. Paul, 1919. 34 p.), a pamphlet published by Foley Brothers' Grocery Company for the purpose of presenting to their employees a brief sketch of the organization from its beginning. The narrative opens with a sketch of the city of St. Paul as it appeared in 1855, the year in which the firm was founded as the "unpretentious general merchandise establishment of Temple and Beaupre." The changes since that time in the scope of the stock handled by the concern, in the methods used in reaching its trade and delivering its goods, and in the location and size of its buildings, as set forth in the pamphlet, are typical of the industrial development of the city as a whole. Changes in the personnel of members and employees of the firm are also noted in the narrative. The pamphlet is attractively illustrated with portraits of the men who are responsible for the present prosperity of the business and with reproductions of pages from the early accounts of the concern.

Some of the successive changes on the staff of the St. Paul Pioneer Press during the past forty years are noted and a few outstanding personalities and careers are sketched in an article reminiscent of the early days of that paper written by John Talman, newspaper librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, and published in the St. Paul Dispatch and St. Paul Pioneer Press American for January. The author is loud in his praises
of Frank Moore, for many years "foreman of the Pioneer Press newsroom."

The origin of the names of St. Paul streets, parks, playgrounds, and other public places is discussed in an article in the St. Paul Daily News for December 14.

*When Blue Earth County Was Young,* by George W. Allyn, published as a reprint from the Madison Lake Times (1919, 40 p.), is a reminiscent narrative of the personal experiences of the author and his associates in the northeastern portion of that county. The account opens in 1855 when the author and his parents with four other families settled in the Plum Valley near the border line between Blue Earth and Waseca counties. This little group of pioneers was the nucleus of the town of Madison Lake. Their experiences, surroundings, means of communication, the conditions of their life, and their relations with the Indians before and during the Sioux massacre, are subjects dealt with at length. Considerable information about the economic development of the region is included in the account. Emphasis is placed upon the growth of the industry in which the author was engaged, the cordwood business; and perhaps the most valuable portion of the volume deals with the effect of the coming of the railroads upon this industry (pp. 10-14).

The purchase of the *Mankato Review* by the *Mankato Free Press* is the occasion for the publication of a history of the newspapers of Mankato in the weekly issue of the former paper for November 11, of the latter for November 14, and the daily issues of both for November 8. The predominating subject of the article is the career of John C. Wise Sr., who, in 1858, founded the *Mankato Record*, one of the two papers which were later merged to form the *Free Press*, and, in 1869, established the *Review*. In the *Free Press* the article is accompanied by portraits of Mr. Wise and his sons, who were associated with him and who continued the publication of the *Review* to the present; in the *Review* the illustrations consist of portraits of Mr. Wise and of some of the proprietors and editors of the *Free Press*. 
"The Kensington Rune Stone, Is It the Oldest Native Document of American History?" by Hjalmar R. Holand, in the December number of the Wisconsin Magazine of History, is a presentation of the case for the authenticity of the inscription on the stone by its foremost advocate. The principal contribution of the article is contained in Mr. Holand's interpretation of the expression "day's journey," as used in the inscription, to mean a "recognized unit of distance," based on the usual rate of progress of a sailing vessel along the shore, that is, about eighty miles.

Other articles in the December number of the Wisconsin Magazine of History are: "A Forgotten Trail," by James H. McManus, in which an attempt is made to trace the route of a party which included the Reverend Alfred Brunson and some English miners on an overland trip from Prairie du Chien to Lake Superior in 1842; "Portage, the Break in a Historic Waterway," by W. A. Titus ("Historic Spots in Wisconsin" series), which is accompanied by two pictures of Fort Winnebago; and chapter 4 of "The Story of Wisconsin, 1634-1848," by Louise P. Kellogg, which deals with "Territorial Foundations and Developments." An excellent picture of Mayzhuckegeshig, a Chippewa chief who died at Beaulieu, Minnesota, August 29, 1919, forms the frontispiece of this issue, and a sketch of his career is presented in the section devoted to a "Survey of Historical Activities" (p. 263).

"The Nonpartisan League in North Dakota; The Story of America's Most Remarkable Farmers' Political Movement," is the title of an article by Rasmus B. Saby of Cornell University in the North Star for January. The author attempts to give an objective treatment of this highly controversial subject.

An historical anniversary of marked interest will be celebrated in western Canada on May 2 by the Hudson's Bay Company. On this date two hundred and fifty years ago, Charles II issued a charter founding the company and granting to it an enormous tract of land. This great organization continues to thrive despite its age; it is still a powerful factor in the commercial life of Canada and many of its early forts and trading posts are now
prosperous municipalities. Four of these, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, and Edmonton, have been chosen as the principal cities for the celebration of next May.

A hitherto unpublished document written about 1763 by an unknown author and entitled "Memoire sur la partie occidentale du Canada, depuis Michillimakinac jusqu'au fleuve du Mississipi," appears in the January and February numbers of Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, published by La Société des Études Historiques at Beauceville, Quebec. The document consists of descriptions of the two canoe routes most frequently used by French traders in making the trip from Mackinac and the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River—that by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and that by way of the Chicago and Illinois rivers.

The Annual Report of the Thunder Bay Historical Society for 1919 (Fort William, Ontario. 29 p.) contains a paper on "The Founding of Fort William Mission and the Jesuit Missionaries," by Eugenie Robin, and an interesting study of "The Ojibway Indian," by P. H. Godsell. It is interesting to note that this is the tenth report published by this society, which has its home on the northern shore of Lake Superior only a short distance from the international boundary.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

Through an arrangement with the Soldiers' Bonus Board, already noted, the Minnesota War Records Commission has received over eighty thousand service records of Minnesota soldiers, sailors, and marines. Similar records, on special forms, have been secured directly from large numbers of Y. M. C. A. secretaries, Red Cross nurses, and other army welfare workers. In many cases these summary records are accompanied by illustrative and documentary material which adds greatly to their value as personal records.

A number of important additions have been made to the state collection of reports and narratives, in manuscript form, covering the activities of leading state and local war agencies. Among
these may be noted a complete set of concise statements relating to the personnel and activities of the state and county branches of the food administration; the final report of the federal fuel administrator for Minnesota; reports on the war activities of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; an account of the recruiting of engineers in St. Paul; and a "Record of the War and Civil Service of the Members of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the Revolution," compiled by Harry T. Drake of St. Paul.

Although the official records of most branches of federal agencies and national organizations engaged in war work in Minnesota have either been sent to Washington or retained by the local branches under orders from national headquarters, the Minnesota War Records Commission has been successful in acquiring custody of files of official correspondence and papers of a number of important war agencies. The director of the United States Employment Service in Minnesota has turned over to the commission for safe-keeping the original files of the branch offices of the service at Bemidji, St. Cloud, Mankato, and Albert Lea. These records consist of applications for employment, vocational cards, employers' requisitions, official orders, daily reports, and correspondence. From the department of home economics of the state agricultural college, which was closely associated with the food administration and other agencies in the campaign for food conservation, the commission has received complete files of official correspondence, reports, and records of experiments. The correspondence conducted in connection with the state management of the United War Work Campaign, and the 1918 official file of the Minnesota branch of the Y. M. C. A. War Council are other notable acquisitions. Newly acquired records of strictly local agencies include the correspondence and papers of the Americanization Committee, an auxiliary of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, and a roster and records of the recruiting, in Minneapolis, of the famous "Roosevelt regiment."

The commission has received from individuals a number of noteworthy collections of printed, manuscript, and graphic
material which bears upon the various war activities in which the several donors participated. Such collections have been contributed by Sergeant Richard S. Stone, Minneapolis, who was engaged in army personnel work at Camp Grant; Hugo V. Koch, St. Paul, former director of the United States Employment Service in Minnesota; Donald R. Cotton, St. Paul, regional advisor for the United States War Industries Board and leader in various local war activities; Lieutenant James P. Dudley, St. Paul, former commanding officer of Company G, 350th Infantry, 88th Division, which saw service in France; George W. McCree, St. Paul, civilian aide, in the recruiting of railway engineers, to the adjutant general of the United States Army; and Mrs. Edward Feldhauser, St. Paul, regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and chairman of the woman's division of the Patriotic League of St. Paul.

County committees of the war records commission are working along the lines of up-to-date and detailed suggestions contained in the commission's Bulletin, no. 3 (mimeographed) which was issued in January under the title County War History Prospectus and Guide to the Collection of Material (27 p.). This bulletin contains a tentative outline for a county war history, general and specific instructions for the collection and preservation of material, a series of model questionnaires for gathering data, and definite suggestions about organizing and financing county war records committees. Though intended primarily as a guide to the collection of material, the bulletin may also be of use to such county committees or other agencies as are preparing county war histories for publication.

A detailed report of the work of the Rice County War Records Committee shows that organization to have been unusually successful in the building up of a county collection of service records, photographs, draft records, reports of war organizations, and other material for a county war history. Recent appropriations for the work of similar county committees include five thousand dollars granted to the Ramsey County committee by the city of St. Paul and two hundred dollars set aside for the Kandiyohi County committee by the county board. The Kandiyohi and
Le Sueur committees, among others already noted, plan to publish county war histories in book form.

Minnesota had the honor of entertaining the first national convention of the American Legion, which was held at Minneapolis, November 10, 11, and 12, 1919. An "unofficial summary" of Committee Reports and Resolutions adopted on that occasion has been issued in handbook form (67 p.) for immediate use pending the publication of an official report of the proceedings. To those interested in the history of state and national participation in the World War, it is encouraging to note that the national body of the Legion, like its Minnesota branch, has adopted as one of its fundamental aims the perpetuation of legionaries' memories of life in the service. In fulfillment of this aim, the national headquarters of the Legion has since evolved a plan of state organization including state historians, who, it is planned, in addition to the usual duties of such officers, will serve as connecting links between the organization and the state historical societies or commissions engaged in the collection of material relating to state and local war history.


In a pamphlet entitled A Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Italy During Wartime (25 p.), Paul J. Thompson of Minneapolis gives an
interesting account of his own experiences and impressions during a year's active service as an army welfare worker overseas. In the latter part of his stay in Italy, Mr. Thompson was placed in charge of the work of arranging entertainments for the Italian soldiers in hospitals, barracks, and aviation camps in and near Rome. The account of this and of other aspects of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Italy, though published primarily for distribution among the author's friends, is of general interest especially as a contribution to the history of Minnesota's participation in the war. Since that history, particularly as it concerns activities carried on outside the state, will be for the most part a record of the services of individuals, other Minnesotans who were in active war service would do well to follow Mr. Thompson's example, at least to the extent of making their experiences a matter of permanent record.

"Logging with the A. E. F." is the subject of an article which begins in the December number of The North Woods, monthly bulletin of the Minnesota Forestry Association and the Minnesota Forest Service. The author of the article, Shirley C. Brayton, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, who served with the Twentieth Engineers, here gives a very interesting and informing account of that portion of the operations of the regiment which centered at the village of Chatinois in Loraine. Of Minnesota men in the companies stationed there, special mention is made of "Sergeant Hugh Martin, an old time Minnesota lumber jack from Grand Rapids." The article will conclude in the February number.

Though not primarily a war record, the Report of the president of the University of Minnesota for the year 1918–19 (Bulletins, vol. 22, no. 52) contains much information about the ways in which the university as an institution participated in and was effected by the war-time activities and conditions of the period covered. In the announcements of faculty resignations and leaves of absence, some indication is given of the individual services of men who left the university to engage in war work.

Contributions of men to the winning of the war made by one of Minnesota's military schools are recorded in a pamphlet
entitled, *War Service Record of Shattuck Men* (31 p.), compiled by Harry E. Whitney, an instructor at the Shattuck School, Faribault. The record comprises rosters and brief statements of service of Shattuck men who lost their lives in the service, those who suffered casualties, those who were decorated or cited in orders, all those who were in the service, those engaged in government or army welfare work, those participating in civilian war activities at home, and those whose positions or services were for one reason or another distinguished. The main roster of service men is arranged according to the classes to which the men belonged when at Shattuck. It is interesting to note that of the 616 Shattuck men with the colors, 336 were commissioned officers.

The *Montevideo News* has published a county war history entitled *With the Colors from Chippewa County, 1917, 1918, 1919* (208 p.). The volume is comparable in most respects to the war histories of Goodhue, Waseca, and Watonwan counties which were reviewed in the November number of the *Bulletin*. It differs somewhat on the pictorial side in its variations of the conventional group picture with respect to setting and pose and in its relatively large number of photographic illustrations in which activities and conditions, rather than persons, are the prominent features.

The October number of the *Quarterly Journal* of the University of North Dakota is devoted to a series of articles by competent local authorities on the subject of North Dakota's contribution to the winning of the war. Under such titles as "North Dakota's Contribution of Men," "The Work of the Welfare Organizations," "The Work of the Red Cross," and "Secondary War Activities," are summed up all of the more important of that state's war services. The January number of the same periodical contains a "Service List of the University of North Dakota" giving the names and details of service of members of the university faculty, alumni, former students, undergraduates, members of the Students' Army Training Corps, and students of the university high school. The main roster is preceded by photo-
graphs and biographical sketches of the university men who lost their lives in the service.

The North Dakota branch of the American Legion in January commenced the publication, at Bismarck, of an official organ known as *The Legionaire* which appears on the first and fifteenth of every month.

Recent pamphlets and bulletins issued by agencies in other states similar to the Minnesota War Records Commission are: *The Collection and Preservation of County War Records*, by the war records section of the Illinois State Historical Library (10 p.); *Michigan War Records*, by the Michigan Historical Commission as number 10 of its *Bulletins* (30 p.); and *Pennsylvania's Participation in the World War*, by the Pennsylvania War History Commission (22 p.). Tentative outlines for state or county war histories appear in all and are the principal features of the Michigan and Pennsylvania bulletins. In Virginia the state war records agency issues a monthly periodical in newspaper form under the title, *War History Commission News Letter*. 