(Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1949. xv, 432 p. Illustrations. $7.50.)

The first commercial sawmill on Minnesota soil was built in 1839 at Marine on the St. Croix by men from Marine, Illinois, a town, incidentally, which had been settled by State-of-Mainers. For the next seventy years the making of lumber was to be one of Minnesota’s great industries, with men from Maine continuing in the leading role of operators, though the Pillsburys came from New Hampshire, the Lairds and Nortons (apparently) from Pennsylvania, and Frederick Weyerhaeuser was born in Germany.

Stillwater, named for a Penobscot town, became the first great lumber town, and the firm of Hersey, Staples and Company was long the bellwether of the St. Croix outfits. As early as 1851 a “co-op” boom company was organized along the lines of the famous Penobscot boom, and this grew into a nine-mile stretch of sorting and gathering pockets along the St. Croix. Logs bearing more than two thousand different brands were to go through this boom during its existence.

In a little time, mills were erected at Minneapolis and Winona, later at Duluth and other northern towns; and logging camps appeared in the tall pines on the tributaries of the Mississippi. The Maine technique of driving by head dams was adopted, along with the Canadian batteau, the perfect craft for river work, and the Maine cant dog as improved by Joseph Peavey. But tactics for the acquiring of cheap timber had to be changed. The situation in Minnesota was seemingly inspired by the devil himself to guarantee chicanery, and the logging operators were equal to the situation. No matter what modifications were made by law, no matter what astringencies were invented to put actual settlers on the land, the timber was usually cut by professional lumbermen. Men dead a score of years, men who never existed at all, and uncounted “settlers” who never saw the claims registered in their names — one and all they “filed” on homesteads and pre-emptions in order that the hungry saws might not want for cheap timber.
For half a century Minnesota was first a maker of lumber. It was a gaudy and busy fifty years, jam packed with skulduggery, with a drama which at least this reviewer thinks was the greatest in any American industry. It was followed, quite naturally, by the doldrums consequent to a lack of raw material, though Minnesota survived the transition wonderfully well, thanks in no small part to the many Scandinavians who proved to be as good on farms as they had been in the woods.

Miss Larson tackled this immense subject as her thesis for a doctorate. She persevered for many years, and in this book she has piled fact upon fact, covering every conceivable part of the industry from standing timber to the marketing of lumber. By the very geography of things, she was forced also to consider logging along the Chippewa in Wisconsin. This she did in great detail, including an excellent account of the Beef Slough war and other events which served to bring Frederick Weyerhaeuser onto the scene in a dominating role.

I disagree heartily with Miss Larson's assumption concerning the common lumberjack, when she writes that "most of the woodsmen are said to have been as sober and steady-going men as one could find in any occupation." The very occupation of logging was flatly against any such condition of affairs. Incidentally, Miss Larson lists Hiram Sibley among the big timber owners and calls him a New Yorker; but Sibley is one of the most eminent native sons of North Adams, Massachusetts. I regret that the author pays so little attention to Minnesota's greatest curse of all, far greater than that of prehensile timber operators—that of forest fire. If the state had never had a forest fire, instead of one of the worst fire records in the nation, it is safe to say that Minnesota's economy in the mid-twentieth century would still be founded in no small part on timber. Cutting timber destroys nothing; repeated fires destroy everything, for the source of reproduction, the seeds in the forest floor, then go up in smoke.

Nevertheless this study should stand high in the factual literature of lumber, and Minnesota should be grateful for such a sound and detailed volume, including many grand old-time photographs, about its once-great industry.

Stewart H. Holbrook

This brief sketch, published on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the opening of Macalester College, is apparently intended as a filial tribute to the school’s founder. The author disavows the aim of supplying a summary of Neill’s varied activities and devotes most of his space to an appreciation of Neill’s contributions to education in Minnesota.

Neill is not an important figure, but he is so perfect a child of his generation that a systematic and discriminating analysis of his career would furnish an excellent case study of the role of the learned classes during the moral and intellectual drought after the Civil War.

As Solon J. Buck pointed out in the Dictionary of American Biography, Neill “was rather the promoter than the successful administrator, with more versatility than tenacity of purpose” in his educational activities. So, too, with his whole career. He was forever promoting Neill, and education was but one medium in which he worked. He turned from one scheme to the next with that assured optimism so characteristic of the jobbers of the Grant era. Official appointments and the patronage of the robber barons came his way with a regularity that leaves us fascinated. Who was this man and what was his claim on the Republican party that he could secure a place in the White House secretariat under Lincoln and Johnson and then move easily, when the radicals took over, to a succession of patronage jobs including a consular sinecure?

Although Professor Dupre has limited the scope of his story to Neill’s educational work, he unfortunately fails to put it into perspective as a succession of skirmishes (and defeats) in the prime intellectual battles of American higher education in the nineteenth century. The contest and competition in Minnesota between the state university and the sectarian colleges in the post-Folwell period needs further clarification. Why do some colleges flourish and others languish? Why does Macalester abandon its independence and associate itself with the Presbyterian synod? These questions are germane to the study at hand and one wishes they were answered.

So far as he can be said to have held an educational philosophy, Neill was an uncompromising reactionary who fought on every front against
the liberation of intellectual enterprise from bondage. His religious, political, social, and educational values are consistently obscurantist. That is to say that faith in human intellect as a creative and dynamic force is absent from his schemes. He looks backward to rigid categories of Yankee theology and polity, and dodges the intellectual revolution of his time. If, as Professor Dupre says, Neill in his last years, from 1884 to 1893, "was becoming increasingly irascible and difficult," perhaps it was because the anti-intellectual creed of the Gilded Age was meeting with more and more resistance.

The reviewer has noted minor errors on a few points with which he happens to be familiar. Since the source of the Neill Papers is not given, it may be recorded here that they are owned by the Minnesota Historical Society and are described in the Minnesota History Bulletin for August, 1916.

Thomas LeDuc

One Hundred Years of Public Services for Children in Minnesota. By Gioh-fang Dju Ma. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1948. xv, 331 p. $5.00.)

This comprehensive study is a welcome and important addition to the books on the history and development of Minnesota as a territory and state in the past hundred years. Social work for children, like many other fields of service, had to grope in the dark and feel its way, pushed along by necessities that arose and increased with the growth of the population and the changes that came as the frontier state was transformed into an agricultural and industrial commonwealth.

The narrative, which is divided into three parts and thirteen chapters, moves along from the earliest period of settlement to the 1940's. Mrs. Ma records that at first there were no special services for children as a group, for under the general Poor Law, child care was considered a purely local problem. Gradually, as the need became apparent, the state took on more and more of the responsibility for dependent and handicapped children. The founding of schools for the deaf and blind and for the mentally handicapped is described, and the development after 1883 of centralized supervision for such institutions by state boards is recounted. The writer shows also how foster home care gradually supplanted institutional care, as private child-placing agencies developed as part of an increasing voluntary leadership in social welfare. In many
ways this was a period of transition; contacts were made with other states and a healthy interchange of ideas became evident.

That Minnesota has pioneered in many branches of children's service becomes evident to any reader of this volume. Some of this leadership, Mrs. Ma demonstrates, can be traced to the work of the Child Welfare Commission of 1916-17, which recommended forty-three legislative measures and obtained the passage of thirty-five. The state, too, according to the writer, made substantial contributions by establishing an outstanding hospital for crippled children and by organizing juvenile courts.

In this volume a vast amount of hitherto unorganized data has been skillfully drawn together and presented as a chronological narrative. The writer not only analyzes the many types of services for children, but she shows how the emphasis changed as time went on. Helpful summaries, fifteen statistical tables, and a nine-page bibliography add to the value of the study. The lack of an index, however, detracts from its usefulness as a reference work.

Social workers and social agencies in Minnesota and elsewhere should find this book of primary importance. To the historian, also, this record of services for children during Minnesota's first century is of more than ordinary interest and value, for, to quote the "Foreword," it draws into a comprehensive whole the story of "various aspects of the Minnesota program as that state has broken new paths."

ROBERT ROSENTHAL, M.D.


Some twenty years ago Maud Hart Lovelace published a novel about the early days at Fort Snelling which she called Early Candlelight—a book which was well received and widely read. Recently the University of Minnesota Press has reissued Mrs. Lovelace's novel as part of its contribution to the Centennial celebration of Minnesota Territory. It would be difficult to find a more appropriate book to reprint.

One can say without undue derogation that Early Candlelight is not a great novel. The narrative is loosely episodic and most of the characters are stereotypes. Moreover, many a reader will object to the excessively feminine realism of the book, to the endless details about cookery and costume, to the rather tedious enumeration of fabrics, gowns, and
uniforms, particularly when similar documentation is not provided for modes of travel, hunting, diplomacy, and warfare. But the almost nostalgic love which Mrs. Lovelace has for her scene and its people more than compensates even for the romantic halo she provides.

The romance of the Yankee Jasper Page (not too unlike Henry H. Sibley in some respects) and Dee DuGay runs along stormily to the proper conclusion. The hero’s voyageurs and the heroine’s half-breed brothers provide color and vivacity. Figures like Major Taliaferro, the Pond brothers, Father Galtier, Pig’s Eye Parrant, and Joseph Renville appear briefly. We learn something of the long dull winters which produced constraint and jealousy at Fort Snelling, and much of the picnics, theatricals, balls, and tea parties which the officers’ ladies devised to break the monotony. Best of all, perhaps, are the descriptions of river craft from bateaux to steamboats, of the huts of settlers and squatters which clustered in the shadows of the fort’s walls, and of the Minnesota landscape as it was in the territorial days when man had done little to desecrate its pristine beauty.

To Dee DuGay the best part of the long winter day was the early candlelight hours because they symbolized quiet and dignity and peace. To many a reader Mrs. Lovelace’s picture of “early candlelight” Minnesota will seem very attractive, and possibly all the more charming because it is now so remote.

JOHN T. FLANAGAN

It Happened Here: Stories of Wisconsin. By MARGARET G. HENDERSON, ETHEL DEWEY SPEERSCHNEIDER, and HELEN L. FERSLEV. With illustrations by LORAINE DURY. (Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1949. 266 p. $2.00.)

Writing for juveniles takes a very special skill. No longer are history books for children “watered-down” versions of books originally prepared for an adult appreciation. Today the author of both fiction and nonfiction on the younger level is a craftsman in a very specialized literary field. And today, as never before, writers of juveniles are turning more and more to the American scene and to decided emphasis upon the local and regional. Within the past decade, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Maud Hart Lovelace, and Esther Forbes, to mention only a few, have utilized local color as background for astonishingly fine interpretations of Colonial America, the frontier, and pioneer life. Their stories not
only are excellent history, but also specimens of the best in literary style. Indeed, American children may have learned more from the Wilder series and the Betsy-Tacy stories than from schoolroom texts.

Until rather recently, writing for children has been left almost entirely to successful professionals. Yet state historical societies, during the same period, have also been paying much more attention to younger audiences. The organization of junior historical groups in several states testify to this. It seems only natural, then, that a state society eventually should encourage the writing and publication of a book of local history for children. *It Happened Here*, a collection of stories of Wisconsin, is another attempt to reach a school-age audience. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin certainly is to be congratulated upon the attractive idea, for it is truly an innovation.

Beginning with tales of French and English life in the new country that was America, the volume carries the unfolding of Wisconsin along, step by step, through economic, social, and political changes, until the last unit deals with the contemporary scene. One section, entitled “Folklore Tells History,” spins yarns of the Jackknife Judge, of Red Bird, and of Paul Bunyan. A list of proverbs is included, but little attention is paid to ballads. Other briefer accounts tell of John Jacob Astor, John Lawe, and Dr. William Beaumont. Stephen M. Babcock, who did so much to develop a test to determine the amount of butterfat in milk, is not forgotten. Frank Lloyd Wright and Robert M. La Follette are interpreted with sympathy and understanding. In short, the coverage of subject matter is entirely adequate. *It Happened Here* should, from this point of view, be an important teaching aid to both instructor and pupil.

On the other hand, the volume is written in a humdrum, uninteresting manner that does much to detract from the vitality and charm of the subject matter. Even the recounting of folk tales lacks zest. Now and again, the vocabulary is unsuitable for youngsters. It is an unusual child who knows what an “ostensorium” is. Conversation is apt to be stilted. And, unfortunately, characterization is dull rather than sharp. The people who made Wisconsin simply do not live within these pages.

These criticisms, of course, are faults in writing and not defects in historical knowledge. But lively prose contributes much to understanding. This is true on both adult and juvenile levels. The book would have been immensely improved had it been edited by a professional writer of juveniles.

PHILIP D. JORDAN

As part of the celebration of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the French-Indian settlement of Cahokia, opposite the present city of St. Louis, the St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation has published this volume. Eight chapters cover the history of the founding of the Mission of the Holy Family to the Tamorua Indians in 1699, and Cahokia life as shown in legal records, in the business papers of Charles Gratiot for 1778-79, in the accounts and letters about affairs at Fort Bowman in 1778-80, in the parish burial records for the decade from 1784 to 1794, and in the correspondence of Dom Urban Guillet of Monks Mound with the Bishop of Quebec from 1809 to 1812. Except for the first chapter, "Cahokia and Its People," which is a sketch of the first century of the settlement's history, the chapters are largely made up of illustrative documents, preceded by introductory and summary surveys of the points they illustrate. All are very plentifully annotated.

Old Cahokia is a real contribution to our scanty list of published materials dealing with the French in the middle Mississippi Valley. Only one who has worked in the confusion of similar eighteenth-century French records, can, I think, fully appreciate the real struggle and the unending hours of labor which have gone into the translating and editing of these documents. And knowing, one hesitates long before offering criticism of details, but the criticism is bound to come.

The French often did not know how to spell, and did not sign their names the same way twice, but the translator and editor really should adopt one standard way of spelling each name and stay by it. In this volume there are altogether too many variations to list. Therese, even the same Therese, comes out some places as Theresse, some as Therese, some as Thereze. And what has been done with accent marks shouldn't happen even to the French! On page 135, note 117, Xavier Lapencee appears with no accent marks; on page 138, note 124, he acquires an acute accent over the second "e" in the last name; while across on the next page, in note 129, the same "e" shows up with a circumflex. Nu-
numerous broken letters and wrong fonts leave one irritated with the proofreader who should have caught them.

NATALIA M. BELTING


For the beginner in the field, and even for the more advanced student and teacher, this book should prove a useful reference work. The author in his preface accurately describes the work: "While making no pretense of original scholarship except in isolated instances, I have attempted to present a synthesis of the thousands of pages of writings—in texts, monographs and learned journals—inspired by Professor Turner's original essays." Professor Billington, of the department of history in Northwestern University, has assembled a vast quantity of material, and he also provides a seventy-seven page, double-column bibliographical essay. There are eighty-nine well-drawn maps that add greatly to the usefulness of the volume, and it is well indexed.

After an introductory chapter on the Turner hypothesis, the volume is divided into three sections: "The Colonial Frontier," with eight chapters, "The Trans-Appalachian Frontier," with ten chapters, and "The Trans-Mississippi Frontier," with eighteen chapters. The first section carries the story from the European background of exploration and colonization to the American Revolution; the second deals with the West and sectionalism from 1763 to 1850; and the third goes back to trace the approach of the Spanish before giving an account of the American frontier in the trans-Mississippi region. The final chapter in the third section is a thoughtful essay on the influence of the frontier in American history.

The author intentionally has followed in general the outline of Turner's course on the frontier in American history as given at Harvard University, with material brought up to date but departing in no significant way from the original organization. This was probably a convenient solution to what must have been a difficult problem of organization, but it is also a limitation, for it prevents originality of approach to a much-worked field. The author includes a great deal of material, usually covered in standard textbooks and college courses
in American history, which is generally relevant but not strictly necessary. In view of the fact that the principal use of the volume will probably be in colleges and universities, it might have been possible to assume in the reader some knowledge of American history.

There is deft intermingling of the general and particular, and the author and his collaborator have sought to correct misinterpretations, such as that on Texas. The chapter on that state, as well as those on Oregon and California, were prepared by Professor Hedges of Brown University. In a book of such wide scope, the emphasis is perhaps inevitably upon general developments, with incidental description of the colorful and human on the frontier. It is not "grass roots" history, but it is what the author set out to prepare—a synthesis of what historians have written about the frontier. Within the self-imposed limitations, the author and his collaborator have packed into these pages a vast amount of information. For it the student of the history of the West will be grateful indeed.

Carlton C. Qualey

Female Persuasion: Six Strong-Minded Women. By Margaret Farrand Thorp. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1949. x, 253 p. Illustrations. $3.75.)

Female Persuasion is a collection of biographical essays about six strong-minded women who played their parts in American history during the stirring years before the outbreak of the Civil War. It is difficult to determine the basis for Mrs. Thorp's selection of the six, for she gives no indication of her criteria. Although she does not say so, it is obvious that the six individuals considered are neither the only strong-minded women of the period, nor are they necessarily the strongest-minded of their sex. It is necessary, therefore, to accept this little book as a series of sketches of a group of women whom Mrs. Thorp has found to be interesting, and whom history has recorded as having played a more spectacular part than most of their sisters in shaping the American destiny.

The six are Catharine E. Beecher, Jane Grey Swisshelm, Amelia Bloomer, Sara J. C. Lippincott (much better known by her pen name "Grace Greenwood"), Louisa S. McCord, and Lydia Maria Child. All six have common characteristics. They were writers in an age when woman's sphere was severely limited by custom and training; they were crusaders for the same cause—improvement of the feminine lot in
social, political, and economic America; and most of them participated in one form or another in the great emotional crisis which led up to the Civil War.

Two of the six were identified with that part of the American West which includes Minnesota. Amelia Bloomer—whose name is perpetuated in a semipopular feminine garment—was first known in the late 1840's as editor of a temperance periodical called The Lily. She became a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1855, from which vantage point she continued to raise a voice on the side of woman's rights.

Jane Grey Swisshelm, a genuine Minnesotan, possessed a fierce Calvinist conscience, a fiery tongue, and a persuasive pen. She first entered on her personal crusades against slavery and for woman's rights in the middle 1840's in Pittsburgh. When domestic difficulties led her to separate from her husband in 1857, she took her daughter and moved to St. Cloud, Minnesota. Forced to support herself and her child, she grasped the opportunity to enter the field of journalism, for she had published a newspaper previously in Pittsburgh. The St. Cloud Visitor brought her a living; it also brought her fame; and it led her actively into the rising slavery conflict and into Minnesota politics. Mrs. Swisshelm left Minnesota in 1863, after a brief half dozen years. But she made an indelible mark on Minnesota life. After a three-year period in Washington, where she generally succeeded in turning things upside down, Mrs. Swisshelm returned to Pennsylvania and settled down to a quiet existence. It was during this period that she wrote her vigorous autobiography, Half a Century.

ARTHUR J. LARSEN


Two facts should be kept in mind by the critical reader of this volume: first, the book is an official publication of the National Grange; second, its author, a member of the order for over fifty years, was master of the Massachusetts State Grange for four years, high priest in the Assembly of Demeter for thirty-four years, and managing editor of the National Grange Monthly for thirty-five years. Thus, the volume
was produced by loving hands, and it is easy to come away from it with the impression that nearly all the advances in American agriculture since the days of the Civil War were due to the efforts of the Patrons. In fairness to the author, however, it should be noted that he has not been blind to the mistakes made by the Grange or to criticisms of the order.

The book is in no sense an integrated, well-organized history, nor was it intended to be such. Rather, in the words of the subheading on the dust jacket, it is "a reference compilation for quick use." It is the opinion of Mr. Gardner that "people want their facts quickly these days — easily located also — and such an objective is sought in the somewhat unusual arrangement of this book." To attain his objective, the author has divided the book into five main sections, dealing with "Grange Beginnings and Growth," "The Grange in Legislation," "The Grange, A Family Institution," "The Grange and the Community," and "Progress of the Years." On practically every page he has used subheadings in bold type to help the reader absorb the material as painlessly as possible. And a vast amount of material is presented; here, in fact, is everything that could conceivably have any bearing on or connection with the Grange — a veritable smörgåsbord of data. Not only is there a discussion of the history of the Granger movement — the only one covering the whole life of the order — but there also are treatments of such matters as Grange ritualism, deaths in office, radio broadcasting, Grange days at fairs, the Grange in Alaska, and the lives of prominent Patrons. The book contains an index, a number of illustrations (mainly portraits of leading Patrons), and an appendix. In the latter are several items of particular interest to members of the Grange — a list of the dates, locations, masters, and numbers of seventh degree initiates of the National Grange; a table of membership statistics; the names of the officers of the National Grange from 1867 to 1947; the names of the officers of the Assembly of Demeter and the dates of their terms of office; the names of the masters of all the state Granges, together with their dates of tenure; a copy of the "Declaration of Purposes" of the National Grange; and the preamble to the constitution of the National Grange.

Minnesota people, places, and events occupy considerable space in the book. Receiving most attention, of course, is Oliver H. Kelley, who settled in the state in the summer of 1849 and who later became the prime mover behind the organization of the Grange. Tribute is paid also to Kelley's second wife, Temperance, and to his wife's niece, Miss
Caroline Hall, who served for many years as Kelley's secretary. The story of the purchase and restoration of the old Kelley homestead near Elk River by the National Grange is told at some length. T. A. Thompson, Minnesota state master and national lecturer from 1873 to 1875, is given credit for suggesting the idea of Pomona Granges; and the Minnesota Monthly, started by Daniel A. Robertson at St. Paul in January, 1869, is recognized as the first attempt by the Patrons to establish a periodical. Mention is made of the organization of the North Star Grange No. 1 at St. Paul in the autumn of 1868, and of the first state Grange in the country, the Minnesota State Grange, organized in February, 1869. The fourth national master was a Minnesotan, Samuel E. Adams. His term of office was from 1877 to 1879. Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, master of the Minnesota State Grange from 1895 to 1912, had the distinction of being one of only four women in Grange history to attain a state mastership. As late as 1944 Grange activity was commemorated by the launching of the Liberty Ship "Oliver Kelley."

While this volume will disappoint those who seek a critical analysis of the role of the National Grange in the development of the nation's economy, it has much to commend it. It is a useful handbook, full of information, most of which is based on sound sources. Readers, rural and urban alike, can find here a comprehensive picture of one of the great American farm organizations, a group with over eight hundred thousand members in 1948. The work has been carefully done and the printing is attractive and readable. As Past Master Taber has said, the book "should be in every Grange and public library, as well as those of all agricultural colleges and high schools." It will be a welcome addition to the libraries of many private citizens as well.

MERRILL E. JARCHOW

The Catholic Church and the Knights of Labor (The Catholic University of America, Studies in American Church History, vol. 38).
By HENRY J. BROWNE. (Washington, D.C., The Catholic University of America Press, 1949. xvi, 415 p. Illustrations, map. Cloth, $4.50; paper, $4.00.)

The Catholic and other churches in the nineteenth century were given a good deal of exercise by the American "joiner" urge and by the mushrooming of societies. The Catholic church, in fulfilling its mission of providing moral guidance for its members, became concerned because
some organizations presented actual or possible moral problems: oaths pledging members to obey unknown and perhaps irresponsible superiors, and secret rituals containing religious concepts of doubtful parentage. The Knights of Labor, in addition to its early oath and its ritual, also was a labor organization in a day when the name of the "Molly Maguires" stirred the dread of criminal disorders. The members of the Catholic hierarchy differed widely on the problem.

This study, a doctoral dissertation, deals chiefly with the period from 1879 to 1891. Nearly half of the text is devoted to the critical years 1886 and 1887. The author has utilized extensively the resources of diocesan archives; and he has used with care the Powderly Papers. His product is a clear account in which no enthusiasm appears to carry him beyond his evidence. Furthermore, Father Browne succeeds in placing his story against the background of its larger significance. One could wish perhaps that he had marked the background a bit more boldly; but the stuff of it is there anyway. Through these pages the reader sees the slowly dawning consciousness of some churchmen that here was something more than an organization with "secret work."

Readers in the upper Midwest will be disappointed with the fragmentary snapshots of Bishop John Ireland's role in the events. The author must not be belabored unduly. With dismay one sees this researcher run time upon time into dead ends in diocesan archives. There is need for the most diligent, concerted, continuous effort, persistent through many years, to repair the losses of the past by re-gathering whatever materials still are extant. Anyone who possesses such records cannot escape an obligation to place them—all of them—in public or private institutional archives.

Robert P. Fogerty

The Army Air Forces in World War II. Volume 2: Europe: Torch to Pointblank, August 1942 to December 1943. Prepared under the editorship of Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1949. xxi, 897 p. Illustrations. $6.00.)

The present study continues at the high level of the preceding volume (see above, 29:345). Two improvements have been noted. The joint authors have been credited with the portions constituting their responsibility, and some use has been made of captured German documents.
which were received too late for a thorough application, but which no
doubt will be drawn upon heavily for future volumes. The result even
of a limited use of German documents is to scale down the rather ex-
travagant claims as to German losses.

Beginning with the preparations for the North African expedition,
the story carries through the fighting in the region, the Sicilian invasion
and the landing on the Italian mainland, and operations in the Medi­
terranean area in 1943. Several pages are devoted to the interesting labora­
tory experiment at Pantelleria, where an island surrendered to air power.
Another notable section describes the critical days at Salerno when a
combination of naval and air power blunted an exceedingly serious
enemy attack. In the repulse of the German attack our air power con­
tributed the following: "Whole towns were flattened, roads and railroads
obliterated, and troop and motor transport concentrations severely dam­
aged or wiped out." The desperate air attack on the oil refineries at
Ploesti is recounted, and convoy and antisubmarine patrols described.

The authors then turn to an account of the combined bomber offen­
sive from England, which was designed to knock out a great industrial
nation through the use of air power. This offensive involved the daylight
strategic bombing of certain industrial plants considered to be impas­
sable bottlenecks in the German economy. Although the results were
not as gratifying as had been hoped for, consider the experience of Hülös,
a center of synthetic rubber production, which was subjected to a sur­
prise raid on June 22, 1943: "For days the community was in disorder,
panic had seized the German workers, and the foreign workers had
gotten out of hand." There is much of great significance here for an
atomic world.

The editors have had a double audience to please. The historian, of
course, wants to know what happened. The military planner must be
able to draw upon the lessons of the war; he must know the complex
web of staff organization, training, equipment, logistics, planning, target
selection, and so on that led to a certain action, and in addition he
needs to know the enemy reaction and the results. Both audiences will
be rewarded in their perusal of the present volume.

RODNEY C. LOEHR
The Historical Scene

Crammed with practical suggestions for the beginner who plans on Writing Local History Articles is the most recent of the Bulletins published by the American Association for State and Local History (vol. 2, no. 2—May, 1949). The author is Marvin W. Schlegel, a member of the history faculty in the State Teachers College at Farmville, Virginia. Previous historical training is not needed by the aspiring writer of local history, in Mr. Schlegel’s opinion; far more important are the ability to write “correct, intelligible English,” and what is described as “common sense.” The latter, says the writer, “includes a healthy skepticism which accepts no statement on faith, sound judgment to winnow the truth from error, enough understanding to discover the relations between events.” Mr. Schlegel suggests that “In writing history you merely apply the same tests you do in everyday life.” Much of the bulletin is given over to a discussion of the sources of information on which the writer of local history may rely. Suggested also are types of subjects, note-taking methods, and ideas about organizing, writing, and editing for publication.

A session of the American Association of Museums, meeting in Chicago on May 19, was devoted to discussions of the problems involved in administering “The Small Historical Museum.” Presenting “new viewpoints” on the subject were Carl E. Guthe, who discussed “Organization and Objectives for the Small Historical Museum”; Arthur C. Parker, who dealt with problems of “Financing Museums of History”; and Ned J. Burns, who made concrete suggestions about the “Maintenance and Operation of Historic Houses.”

Published in the Autograph Collectors’ Journal for April, are the addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the National Society of Autograph Collectors held in Princeton, New Jersey, on April 11 and 12. It opens with a delightful essay by David C. Mearns, director of the reference division in the Library of Congress, who suggests some of the “Morsels of History” to be gleaned from manuscripts in the hands both of collectors and libraries. Some ways in which “collectors, dealers, historians, archivists, historical societies, and libraries can help one another”
are suggested in the brief discussions on "Cooperation" that follow. Speaking "For the Historical Societies" is Earl W. Newton, director of the Vermont Historical Society. He stresses the importance of placing significant historical documents and manuscripts in "logical" depositories, where they will be most readily available to scholars and others engaged in historical research.

Among the Selected Papers of Robert C. Binkley, edited with a biographical sketch by Max H. Fisch, is the essay on "History for a Democracy" which appeared first in the issue of this magazine for March, 1937. In this memorial volume, the address presented before the Minnesota Historical Society's annual meeting of 1937 is grouped with six other papers on "The Economy of Scholarship."

Old Fort Snelling is one of the American landmarks pictured in a booklet on Preserving America's Heritage (24 p.), which has been published by the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings. This organization, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C., is made up of representatives of national, regional, state, and local organizations, and of individuals, who have "joined together to further the preservation and interpretation for the public benefit, of sites and buildings significant in American history and culture." Since it was founded in 1947, the council has worked out a well-defined program, which includes the completion of the inventory of historic sites and buildings inaugurated by WPA workers. The group also is promoting the establishment of a "National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States." To further that purpose, a bill (H.R. 5170) has been introduced in Congress, and on June 22 it was favorably reported by the House committee on public lands.

According to W. E. Hollon, who retells the story of "Zebulon Montgomery Pike's Mississippi Voyage, 1805-1806," in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for June, "Pike knew of Lake Itasca's existence, but he believed that Lake Leech was the more important of the two bodies of water." Leech Lake was, of course, the most remote point reached by Pike in his northward course, and Professor Hollon expresses the belief that it "was considered the main source of the Mississippi by the traders and trappers of the Minnesota region in 1806." The writer, however, seems to lose sight of the fact that the chief attraction in the upper Mississippi country in the winter of 1805-06 was the Leech Lake post of the North
West Company—an objective that Pike reached under most distressing circumstances.

Pertinent excerpts from ten "Newly Discovered Letters Concerning William Beaumont, Alexis St. Martin, and the American Fur Company" are published with an informing introduction by Henry D. Janowitz in the Bulletin of the History of Medicine for November-December, 1948. All the correspondence is extracted from the American Fur Company Papers in the possession of the New-York Historical Society—a collection long familiar to those interested in Northwest history. The Beaumont letters, apparently, were "discovered" by medical historians only after the American Historical Association in 1945 published the Calendar of these important records of the fur trade. Two decades earlier card calendars were made for ten American historical institutions. Incidentally, the lead in this project was taken by the Minnesota Historical Society, and the work was supervised by Dr. Grace Lee Nute, then its curator of manuscripts. Involved in the correspondence printed in the Bulletin are such important figures in the Minnesota and Northwest fur trade as Ramsay Crooks, Hercules L. Dousman, William Morrison, and Clement Beaulieu.

"Life in the Early West" during the fur trade era of the Red River settlement is graphically described by Margaret Arnett MacLeod in the first of the published Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba in 1947-48 (Series III, number 4). Travel and transportation, domestic conditions, life in a frontier convent, the speech and special dialect of the Red River settler, and a pioneer wedding are among the subjects touched upon. Much of Mrs. MacLeod's narrative relates to the 1840's and 1850's. Of special interest also is Dr. Ross Mitchell's paper on "Early Doctors of Red River and Manitoba." An examination of the archives for the area, the writer reveals, discloses the fact that after 1821 "the little settlement on the Red River seems never to have been without a medical man." Much earlier, however, Hudson's Bay Company ships counted surgeons among their passengers, and some of them remained in the country, serving both as factors in the trade and as professional men. That many a pioneer from south of the border benefited from their presence can hardly be doubted.

To the spring number of the Art Quarterly, John Francis McDermott contributes the most comprehensive review thus far published of the
career of "Peter Rindisbacher: Frontier Reporter." Not only does Mr. McDermott draw together information published earlier in *Minnesota History*, the *Beaver*, and other sources, but he presents many new bits of information about the life and work of this important artist of the frontier. In addition, those interested can now turn to Mr. McDermott's article for the most complete available list of Rindisbacher's pictures. But the writer still does not feel that his list is final, for he points out that "Rindisbacher in thirteen short years painted more pictures than we are able to count today." Mr. McDermott not only expresses the hope that many more will be discovered, but that "some museum interested in frontier art will put on a Rindisbacher show which will adequately demonstrate his special and peculiar talent as a reporter of the frontier."

The United States National Museum announces in its *Report* for the year ending June 30, 1948, that it has completed the "cataloging of the George Catlin collection, which was accessioned in 1879." This is welcome news to those interested in the history of the American West, for, reads the *Report*, the "most important and the best-known portion of this collection consists of 450 original oil paintings by George Catlin" and it "comprises the world's most extensive collection of paintings of North American Indians by a single artist before the middle of the nineteenth century." Also catalogued were a large number of Catlin's lithographs and engravings. The museum is making a special study of the ethnological specimens collected in Minnesota and other parts of the West by this exploring artist.

The story of John Banvard and his Mississippi panorama is retold briefly by Marjorie Rea in the *Ford Times* for May. Under the title "Three Miles of Canvas," the author recounts some of Banvard's adventures while producing what he described as the "largest picture in the world," as well as while traveling with it in the years that followed its premiere in 1847.

A little-known figure in the story of Mississippi River panoramas is the subject of John Francis McDermott's article on "Leon Pomarede, 'Our Parisian Knight of the Easel,'" published in the winter, 1949, *Bulletin* of the City Art Museum of St. Louis. Contemporary newspaper reports discovered by the writer show that Pomarede was "sketching in oil colors, the beautiful picturesque country" about the Falls of St. Anthony in the summer of 1848. A year later, in the fall of 1849,
the St. Louis artist opened his show, which consisted of views along the river from the falls southward to the mouth of the Ohio. The entertainment came to an abrupt end when the panorama was destroyed by fire at Newark in November, 1850, according to Mr. McDermott.

In an interesting article on "Maple Sugar," published in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for April, Marius Barbeau includes numerous items about the colorful history of this wilderness industry among both Indians and pioneers of the northern United States and Canada. The writer points out, for example, that in 1870 the Chippewa and the Winnebago of the Great Lakes area were the largest producers of maple sugar. The numerous illustrations that accompany the narrative include views of sugar camps, white and Indian, and pictures of the tools and implements used in the industry. Among the illustrations is Seth Eastman's well-known view of a Chippewa sugar camp, though it is not identified as the work of this pioneer artist of the Minnesota scene.

"Some portions of our common history that make us as peoples so much alike in spirit and in outlook" are stressed by a prominent Canadian historian, Fred Landon, in an essay on "Our Joint Historical Heritage" appearing in *Michigan History* for March. Mr. Landon read the paper before the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Historical Society of Michigan at Port Huron on September 25, 1948.

The Hudson's Bay Company "has Winnipeg's background in its pocket," writes Margaret Arnett MacLeod in an article on "Winnipeg and the HBC" published in the *Beaver* for June. Although it is occasioned by the Manitoba city's seventy-fifth anniversary, the story harks back to 1767 and William Tomison, "probably the first Company man to see the site of Winnipeg," and to 1815, when in a small trading house "in the vicinity of today's Robert Street, the Hudson's Bay Company began business on Winnipeg's site." In some detail, the writer clearly traces the record of the company's forts and trading houses on the Red River up to 1873. With the incorporation of Winnipeg in that year, writes Mrs. MacLeod, "the doom of Fort Garry was sealed. . . . Down came the bastions, four of the warehouses were moved to the Company's nearby mill, and the southeast half of the fort was demolished so that Main street could run straight to the new iron bridge over the Assiniboine." The Winnipeg jubilee receives attention also in W. J. Healy's descriptive review of "Early Days in Winnipeg."
special interest to Minnesotans are this writer’s comments about transportation lines that connected the new Manitoba capital with its neighbors to the south. In 1870, he relates, “there was only a once-a-week mail service, by horse in summer and by dog-train in winter, between Winnipeg and St. Cloud, Minnesota, where the railway from St. Paul ended. A telegraph line was constructed the next year to the frontier post of Pembina, and Winnipeg was then in daily touch with the outside world.” A few years more, and James J. Hill’s sternwheelers on the Red River were replacing the “picturesque cross-country freighting by caravans of ox-drawn Red River carts.” Not to be overlooked was a “covered wagon with a stove in it, from Moorhead in Minnesota, with ‘California fruit and other delicacies’” which arrived in January, 1874. Finally, there was the “first railway train operated in Manitoba.” It “made the run from Emerson to St. Boniface in December 1878 over the line constructed by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company” operated by Hill and two Canadian associates. St. Boniface on the east bank of the Red River was connected with Winnipeg by a steam ferry.

In the June number of the *Beaver* also appears the second and concluding installment of Harold C. Knox’s article on “Consul Taylor of Winnipeg” (see above, p. 150). It is evident that this one-time Minnesotan still is well remembered in Winnipeg, for, writes Mr. Knox, “to this day a bunch of wild prairie anemones is placed beneath his picture at the Winnipeg city hall on the anniversary of his death.”

Minnesota’s border lake country, stretching westward from Lake Superior, is described by Wallace W. Atwood in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for July as “one of the most attractive of the more accessible wilderness areas in the continent; a paradise for canoe men and fishermen; a delightful retreat from all who would like a change from the crowded industrialized or conventionalized urban centres.” Under the title “A Geologist Looks at the Quetico-Superior Area,” the author presents the conclusions reached after a two-day survey of the region from the air. His comments provide an excellent background for the dramatic history of this wilderness playground.

John A. Zellers, vice-president of Remington Rand Inc., is the author of a booklet published by the American branch of the Newcomen Society of England dealing with *The Typewriter: A Short History, on Its 75th Anniversary* (1948. 20 p.). Although Mr. Zellers credits C. L.
Sholes and two associates in Milwaukee with the invention of the “first practical typewriter” in 1866, his essay gives emphasis to the year 1873, when the firm of E. Remington and Sons began to manufacture the machine. Sholes’ project and its promotion by James Densmore are the subject of Richard N. Current’s detailed account of “The Original Typewriter Enterprise, 1867–1873,” in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for June.

Two Minnesota items are included in a descriptive list of County Scrip Issued in the United States compiled by John A. Muscalus and based upon his private collection (Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, 1948. 21 p.). Both were issued in the nineteenth century and both call upon the treasurer of Ramsey County to pay the bearer a specified sum on demand. One is pictured on the cover of the booklet.

A recent addition to the Peoples of America Series is Gerald W. Johnson’s study of Our English Heritage (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1949). The author treats his subject in two sections, dealing with the people themselves and the institutions they imported. His book does little more, however, than provide a background for those interested in the English element in America. The reader might well put the volume down with the impression that no American of English descent ever penetrated beyond the Allegheny Mountains.

The Lutheran Augustana Synod during A Century of Life and Growth is the subject of a recent Centennial volume (Rock Island, Illinois, 1948. 158 p.). Linked closely with the record of Swedish settlement in the states of the upper Northwest is the story of this church organization. Figuring frequently in the narrative are the names of such pioneer Minnesota churchmen as Eric Norelius and Erland Carlsson. Quoting Fredrika Bremer, a chapter on Swedish settlement in the North Star State bears the title “A Glorious Country.” A section on “Higher Education” devotes a generous share of attention to Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter and its predecessor, St. Ansgar’s Academy.

In the April number of American Heritage, Philip D. Jordan illustrates the “Use of Folklore in History Teaching.” By tracking down the historical allusions in a doggerel on the “Death and Burial of the Nebraska Bill,” the writer demonstrates, members of a class in American history gained an excellent understanding of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill,
and enjoyed the experience. According to Dr. Jordan, “Folklore, properly interpreted and used, can be an invaluable aid in the teaching of history.”

Professor Harold C. Deutsch of the department of history in the University of Minnesota was the speaker at the spring meeting of the Upper Midwest History Conference, which was held at Hamline University, St. Paul, on April 23. He took as his subject “The Historian and World War II.” Before the fall meeting, at the University of Minnesota on October 28, Professor Huntley Dupre of Macalester College will present a paper on Edward Duffield Neill.

News from the States

The Territorial Centennial edition of The Farmer, issued on April 2, features an interpretation by Theodore C. Blegen of “Minnesota — One Hundred Years.” The Centennial “means much more than parades, celebrations, and beauty queens,” according to Dean Blegen. It “means thinking about the past, present, and future of Minnesota. It means gathering up the records of Minnesota life, preserving them, and studying their meaning. And it means ways of making our past serve our people today.” The writer reviews the story of Minnesota, calling attention to three eras—the age of the explorer and the fur trader, the age of the pioneer, and the modern “coming of age after years of growth and change.” Following Dean Blegen’s general historical survey are articles on many special phases of state history, especially as they relate to agriculture. Bob Hodgson surveys “100 Years of Farming” in the state; William H. Kircher describes the progress made in the course of a century in the use of “Power for Farming”; changes in “Seeding and Reaping” and in “Breaking the Good Earth” are reviewed; the relation of transportation and, especially of railroads, to agriculture is brought out; how the automobile has affected farm life is revealed; Harold B. Swanson tells of the “Triumph of the Plant Breeders” who have done much to increase crop output; “Wildlife through the Century” is surveyed by Bill Cox; William T. Foley tells of the men who “Built Quality Herds and Flocks”; Berry H. Akers outlines “The Co-op Story”; progress in “Weed and Insect Control” is reported; Clara M. Sutter tells the story of poultry raising; Harry N. Owen reviews the development of “Northern Fruits”; and many phases of domestic life, such as
changes in food habits, styles, and kitchen equipment, are reviewed. Marketing, too, is considered, with a survey of "100 Years of Markets" by Gilbert Gusler. The entire number is elaborately illustrated and attractively arranged.

Distinguished scholars and public men from many parts of the nation were in St. Paul from April 25 to 28 to participate in the celebration commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of Macalester College. Among those who addressed convocation and dinner audiences during the four-day event were Mr. J. Russell Wiggins of the Washington Post, Dr. Kirk Bryan of Harvard University, Dean S. E. Leland of Northwestern University, Dr. Edward Teller of the University of Chicago, Mr. Charles W. Ferguson of the Readers' Digest, Dean L. H. Ridenour of the University of Illinois, and Dean George R. Collins of New York University. A feature of the celebration was a colorful pageant, "Touch the Familiar Sod," presented in the St. Paul Auditorium on the evenings of April 27 and 28. Honored especially throughout the celebration was Edward Duffield Neill, founder of the college. His career, from his arrival in St. Paul in April, 1849, to his death in 1893, is the subject of an article in the Minneapolis Tribune for April 3.

The history of the College of St. Benedict at St. Joseph was exploited in a day-long program arranged at the school on May 2. A special convocation program featured an address on "Life at St. Benedict's in the Past" by Sister Grace McDonald, as well as a style show illustrating changes in women's dress since the 1870's. Both lay and ecclesiastical attire were included, with faculty members modeling the types of Benedictine habits worn since the first members of the order arrived in America. The college archives, which include documents and objects reflecting the work of the Benedictine sisters in Stearns County, were open to visitors throughout the day.

What the St. Paul Pioneer Press of June 1 describes as an "inspiring chapter in the history of the state" is published in the Centennial editions of the Minneapolis Spokesman and the St. Paul Recorder, issued on May 27. Both papers stress the contributions of the Negroes to the development of Minnesota and the Northwest. Of special interest is Mamie Ruth Butler's concise and readable historical account, in which she tells of Negroes like Dred Scott and George Bonga, who figured in Minnesota history before the Civil War, and describes the first organized
migration, which in 1863 brought three hundred former slaves into the state under the leadership of Robert T. Hickman. The writer tells also of the obstacles these newcomers encountered and the discouragement they experienced. In these Centennial issues also appears the first of a series of informative articles, by Sister Helen Angela Hurley, on Catholic contributions to Negro history in Minnesota. Among the subjects covered in these weekly narratives, which continue through July 8, are Archbishop John Ireland’s contributions to the welfare of the Negroes, the founding and later history of St. Peter Claver Church in St. Paul, the work of Fred L. McGhee as a Negro lawyer and Catholic layman, and the career of Father Stephen Theobald, a Negro priest in St. Paul.

Since the first volume of *Minnesota Reports* “contains a record of the cases heard and decided by the territorial supreme court” it is in reality a “mirror of a part of the legal life of Minnesota territory from March 3, 1849, to May 11, 1858.” Thus writes Judge Gustavus Loevinger in an article on territorial courts and lawyers published in the feature section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 1. Under the title “$10 Cow in Territory’s Highest Court,” he summarizes the financial lawsuits, business squabbles, arguments involving public utilities, gambling cases, criminal actions, and the like to be found among the eighty-three cases reported in the territorial volume. Involved in these cases were such prominent figures as William Nobles, Charles K. Smith, Peter Gideon, Henry H. Sibley, and Pierre Chouteau, Jr. “Practically every form of lawsuit in the St. Paul business world of today can be found in the territorial legal annals,” according to Judge Loevinger. He comments, too, upon the large number of professional lawyers who found their way to the new territory. “It is no cause for regret that so many of the territorial pioneers were trained in the law,” he writes. “From them has come an imposing list of leaders not only in jurisprudence, but in legislation, in journalism, in commerce, in industry, and in statesmanship.”

Of Centennial interest is a booklet, issued by the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, in which are reprinted some informing items from the *North Western Reporter* of June 8. To illustrate the fact that “A Young Lawyer was the First Territorial Governor of Minnesota,” pictures are presented showing Alexander Ramsey as he looked in 1844, before his appointment as governor, and the painted tin lawyer’s shingle
that identified his office in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Included also are a statement about the significance of the Centennial, a description of the territorial seal, and some information about the supreme court of the territory.

That people living in Duluth once were known as "Fisheaters because its only land connection with the world was provided by a precarious stagecoach line to St. Paul" is brought out by H. L. Menchen in an article on "Some Opprobrious Nicknames" appearing in American Speech for February. He notes, too, that citizens of "Sauk Center, Minn., the birthplace of Sinclair Lewis, are Main Streeters." Mr. Menchen includes more Minnesota toponyms in an annotated list accompanying a discussion of "What the People of American Towns Call Themselves" in the October-December, 1948, issue of the same magazine. There, for example, one learns that citizens of New Ulm prefer to be known as "New Ulmers."

"The History Behind Our Iron Ranges" is outlined briefly by G. M. Schwartz in a Centennial feature article appearing in the Conservation Volunteer for May-June. Figuring in his narrative are names like David Dale Owen, J. G. Norwood, George R. Stuntz, and the Merritt brothers. The writer is concerned chiefly with the discovery of the ore deposits on the Vermilion, the Mesabi, and the Cuyuna ranges. A contribution in the same issue to Minnesota's recent conservation history is J. H. Allison's review of "County Forestry in Minnesota and Wisconsin." It deals largely with cut-over lands and laws relating to their administration.

The "Wilderness Women" who accompanied their husbands to the Minnesota frontier and "made it a place fit to live in" are the subject of a feature article by Virginia Brainard in the Minneapolis Tribune for April 3. Much of the material there presented is drawn from records of "petticoat pioneers" compiled by Dr. Grace Lee Nute of the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. From diaries, fur trade records, letters, and other manuscripts, she has gleaned stories of women like Mrs. Lawrence Taliaferro, Mrs. Josiah Snelling, and Mrs. Henry M. Rice—women of culture who graced frontier Minnesota homes. Their portraits, the originals of which are owned by the historical society, are reproduced with the article.
Some famous paintings by French masters of the nineteenth century, formerly in the collection of James J. Hill, have been acquired by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts through the bequest of his daughter, the late Mrs. Erasmus C. Lindley of New York. With an announcement of the gift in the institute’s Bulletin for June 4, interesting bits of information about the Hill collection are given. There, for example, is quoted Paul Bourget’s comment, published in 1895, in which he remarks particularly upon seeing Delacroix “Coast of Morocco” in the Hill mansion. “What ground this canvas covered between the painter’s studio and the gallery of a millionaire on the Western Frontier!” exclaims Bourget. This canvas, which the French novelist and critic had been seeking “in hundreds of public and private museums” before finding it in St. Paul, is among the pictures now added to the institute’s collection of French masterpieces.

Vanguards of Minnesota is the title of a booklet issued by the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers to commemorate the Territorial Centennial (1949. 53 p.). Mrs. Anna R. Elm, secretary of the organization, who compiled the pamphlet, presents therein sketches and portraits of some “actual territorial pioneers” who still are living. Included also is a list of the society’s members. The organization held its fifty-third annual meeting on May 11.

The May number of the Palimpsest is devoted to the story of “Rural Free Delivery in Iowa.” William J. Petersen sketches the “Backgrounds of RFD” in the opening section, which tells briefly of the beginnings of mail service and transportation facilities. The first Iowa experiment with rural free delivery, at Morning Sun in 1896, is described by Mary C. Ludwig.

A community Centennial history of unusual interest and significance is Ottumwa: One Hundred Years a City, prepared by James C. Taylor, Jr., and published by the local chamber of commerce (1948. 77 p.). There are the usual sections on Indians, early settlement, governmental beginnings, railroad building, and industrial foundations. What gives the book its distinctive flavor is the wealth of pictorial material, particularly as it relates to the social and cultural growth of this Iowa city.

Dr. Douglass Houghton is the subject of one of the sketches of “Medical Men in Public Life” contributed by Dr. James H. Dempster.
to the April Bulletin of the Detroit Historical Society. It will be recalled that Houghton was a member of the expedition under Henry R. Schoolcraft that discovered Lake Itasca in 1832. An interesting portrait of the Detroit physician and exploring scientist accompanies the article. Houghton figures prominently also in J. Robert Van Pelt’s article on “Boston and Keweenaw: An Etching in Cooper,” published in the April number of the American Scientist. The writer’s theme is the exploration for and discovery of the copper deposits of upper Michigan and their development by eastern capitalists.

A score of “Pictorial Billheads” depicting St. Louis buildings of the past century are reproduced in the April Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society. An introductory statement points out that the “details of people, carriages and other vehicles” pictured on these documents “tell us much about daily life in an earlier time.” The writer looks upon letterheads and billheads as a “new source of information about this city which has too long been overlooked.”

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has announced that its priceless collection of Draper Manuscripts is now available on microfilm. This unique set of records was assembled by Lyman C. Draper, the society’s first superintendent, who bequeathed it to that institution upon his death in 1891. Since the manuscripts touch upon many phases of western history, their administration involved a great drain upon the society’s resources for reference services, and the papers themselves were beginning to show signs of wear. The society therefore decided to copy the entire collection on microfilm, make it available to scholars and libraries at cost, and withdraw the originals from use. An attractive folder describing the Draper Manuscripts, reviewing their history, and listing the prices of microfilm copies of series within the collection has been published by the society, which will send a copy to anyone interested.

The Wisconsin Region: A Bibliography of Theses in the Social Sciences and Humanities is the title of a useful mimeographed pamphlet (50 p.) prepared under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin Committee on the Study of American Civilization. In the preface, Miss Alice E. Smith of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, who is director of research for the committee, points out that the present bibliography “grew out of a need for information on what studies have been
made in the field of the social sciences and the humanities dealing with the Wisconsin area." Many of the studies listed relate to areas beyond Wisconsin's borders, and some were prepared in the University of Minnesota. Some "Suggested Research Subjects Based on Manuscript and Archival Records at the State Historical Society" of Wisconsin have been listed by Miss Smith in a recent Bulletin of the Research Council of the Graduate Division of the Social Sciences in the University of Wisconsin. The topics here suggested, eighty-five in number, all are based upon unexploited manuscript and archival resources.

A detailed report on Black Hawk's Route through Wisconsin by William Thomas Hagan has been issued in the form of a multigraphed booklet by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (1949. 35 p.). The writer reviews the "Events Leading to the Black Hawk War" of 1832, explains the "Problems Involved in Locating the Trail," and gives the "Location of the Trail through Wisconsin." With the report, which was prepared by authority of the Wisconsin legislature of 1945, is a map based upon information compiled by the author.

Among the houses of historic interest that are easily accessible to Minnesotans and travelers in the upper Mississippi Valley is the Nelson Dewey home at Cassville, Wisconsin. This restored residence of Wisconsin's first state governor, located in a state park that bears his name, was opened to the public on June 25. Through the efforts of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, many items of furniture from the original Dewey home have been returned to their Cassville setting. The house is described and its history is reviewed by Raymond S. Sivesind in an article on "Historic Sites in Our State Park Program" in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for June.

**History in the Community**

The First Fifty Years: Bethlehem Lutheran Church is the title of a pamphlet published to commemorate an important anniversary of a pioneer Grand Marais congregation (1949. 25 p.). Much of the booklet is given over to a review of the role played by this church and its members in community affairs during half a century.

The question "What Is Sibley House?" is answered by Mary Nonnweiler in a Centennial feature article in the Ace, the publication of the
Minneapolis Athletic Club, for June. The writer, who is chairman of the historical committee of the Sibley House Association, tells not only about the house, but of Henry H. Sibley’s life at Mendota, and of the neighboring Faribault and Fee houses.

Installments of R. S. Thornton’s “History of Douglas County,” which began publication in the Park Region Echo of Alexandria for March 22 (see above, p. 161), continue to appear in that paper. Township histories are outlined in the sections appearing from April 12 to May 10; some reminiscences of Mrs. Fannie Van Dyke, an Alexandria pioneer, are printed on May 17; and Knute Nelson’s role in the history of the county is recalled in the installment for June 2.

An elaborate Centennial edition of the Evening Tribune of Albert Lea, issued on June 1, and a three-day celebration in that city from June 3 to 5 constituted Freeborn County’s contribution to the Centennial celebration. Parades, pageants, band concerts, old-time music, church services, races, and similar events were featured during the celebration. More enduring is the contribution made by the Tribune, which, in picturing Freeborn County’s role in state history, produced an outstanding edition. There are reminiscent narratives of pioneers, like James A. Brady; sketches of frontier builders, like George Ruble, Frank Hall, and Frederick Fink; explanations of the origins of many of the county’s geographic names; accounts of milling, including the use of windmills in the area; stories of the county’s newspapers from the 1850’s to the present; records of railroads, like the Illinois Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, which have served to promote the development of southern Minnesota; and histories of various industries that have grown in the region. One feature story tells of “Hollandale—Garden Spot of the World,” which traces its beginning back only to 1919; another describes log cabins in the county. The illustrations add greatly to the interest of the edition.

Many topics of local historical interest are touched upon in Mrs. Minerva Hixon’s “History of Isanti County,” which has been appearing serially in the Isanti News since May 12. Her review includes accounts of promoters and pioneers, May 26; of the collapse of the local land boom, June 2; of Spencer Brooks and his pioneer school, June 16; of the founding of North Branch and Oxford, June 23; and of the settlement of Isanti Township, June 30.
To the *Deer River News* of April 14, Mrs. Richard Metcalf contributes an article entitled "Historical Sketches of Early Days in Area." Much of the information for her narrative, which traces the beginnings of the Deer River region as a logging and lumbering frontier in the 1870's, has been drawn from early issues of the *News*, now in its fifty-first year of continuous publication.

Reminiscient narratives by Mrs. Loretta C. Woodcock, who traveled from New York to Kandiyohi County in 1856, and by Mr. P. O. Johnson, Kandiyohi County's only living territorial pioneer, who went there in 1858 at the age of three, are among the items of local historical interest to be found in the Centennial edition of the *Willmar Daily Tribune*, published on June 17. There also are to be found stories of Guri Endreson, Sioux War heroine; of Jacob Falstrom, the first Swede to settle in Minnesota; and of the attempt to remove the state capitol to Kandiyohi in 1869.

The Rainy Lake gold rush is the subject of the sketch appearing under the heading "Down the Years with the Pioneers," in the *Daily Journal* of International Falls for June 4. At the peak of the gold boom in 1894-95, according to this account, Rainy Lake City, which later became a ghost town, was made up of rough frame buildings and tents. A bank robbery in the same community in 1894 is recalled in the "Pioneers" column for June 18. There, also, are described some of the early stern-wheelers operated on the border lakes by the Northern Navigation Company.

With a group of articles entitled "Minnesota Becomes a State," published in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* from April 4 to 26, Judge Julius E. Haycraft concludes his Centennial series in that paper (see above, p. 162). The role played by Stephen A. Douglas in preparing Minnesota for statehood and the defining of state boundaries are covered in the issue for April 4; the constitutional conventions of 1857 are recalled on April 11; the first state election is the subject of the installment for April 20; and the final section, published on April 26, tells how the state constitution was approved.

"While I was doing research work on a novel at the Minnesota Historical Society," writes Herbert Krause in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for April 23, "I found the answer to the question often asked: 'Did
James Fergus, the Little Falls millwright and townsite platter, ever visit the city which bears his name?" The society, Mr. Krause reports, has a microfilm copy of a little notebook kept by Fergus in the fall of 1858 which proves without doubt that "good businessman that he undoubtedly was," he not only visited the "townsite on the Otter Tail," but spent a few days there in the course of a trip from Little Falls to the Red River. Pertinent extracts from Fergus' notebook are quoted by the writer. The Fergus article is one of three which Mr. Krause contributes to the Journal. In all he exploits regional history while commemorating the Centennial. One of his narratives, published in the issue for April 16, tells how the territorial counties of "Wahnata and Mahkata Antedated Otter Tail Co.," giving emphasis particularly to the vast extent of these early political units. What Mr. Krause believes is the "earliest 'snapshot' of an Otter Tail county landscape"—a view based upon David Dale Owen's description of 1848—is the subject of an article appearing in the Journal for May 7. With the narrative, which includes colorful quotations from Owen's Report, appears the view of the Otter Tail Valley which illustrates the geologist's volume.

With its issue for April 1, the Thirteen Towns of Fosston began its sixty-fifth year of continuous publication. According to a historical sketch of the paper, included in the issue, it was established by Albert Kaiser and Arthur Foss shortly after the Polk County region was opened to settlement. Foss continued to publish the sheet until his death in 1934.

By publishing a Sunday edition of 420 pages and 13 sections on April 24, the St. Paul Pioneer Press marked both its own and the Minnesota Territorial Centennial. In hundreds of feature stories and shorter articles the varied phases of Minnesota life are touched upon. The organization is such, however, that articles on agriculture are to be found in half a dozen sections; the story of James M. Goodhue, who published the first issue of the Pioneer in April, 1849, is repeated several times; and many other subjects appear again and again. To locate and bring together items on any given subject, the reader would need an index. Mention can be made here of only a few of the longer articles in the issue. Sister Helen Angela Hurley reviews the record of "The Sisters of St. Joseph in Territorial Days"; Grace Lee Nute outlines the story of exploration, the fur trade, and the beginnings of settlement; Roy J. Dunlap tells that "Ancient Cabins Still Dot Valleys" as reminders of pioneer life in the Hous-
ton County area; Mary W. Berthel presents some excerpts from her Centennial volume on Goodhue, *Horns of Thunder*; and John H. Harvey tells how the "Pioneer Started 100 Years Ago" as the result of Goodhue's initiative. Mr. Harvey, who is a member of the *Pioneer Press* staff, is the author also of six articles about the paper's early editors, published daily from April 25 to 30.

The First Forty-four Years of Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church are recalled by Deane Edwards in a little pamphlet about a St. Paul congregation that marked its seventy-fifth anniversary on April 19, 1949 (19 p.). Mr. Edwards, who is a son of the first pastor of the Dayton Avenue church, presented this "personal narrative" as an anniversary address. In it he tells of the founding of the church in April, 1874, lists the charter members, surveys its early growth, and describes its various activities.

A chronology of Red Lake history from 1700 to 1942 is only one of the useful items to be found in a mimeographed booklet issued in connection with a celebration held on the Red Lake Reservation on May 20. The occasion was the centennial of conservation work by the United States Department of the Interior; it was marked by programs and festivities at Red Lake, Redby, and Ponemah. Included in the commemorative booklet, which was compiled under the direction of the superintendent of the reservation, Mr. Peru Farver, are historical sketches tracing the development of "tribal administration," of the Red Lake Indian Hospital, of the public schools on the reservation, of Catholic and Episcopal missions and churches, of the local sawmills, and of the Red Lake Fisheries Association.

A new state parkway which goes past the ruins of Major Joseph R. Brown's house and other Renville County historic spots is described by O. O. Enestvedt as "a pioneer's dream come true" in the Centennial edition of the *Sacred Heart News* for June 9. The edition also contains an article by Andrew A. Davidson entitled "Renville County a Century Ago," in which is reviewed the story of the exploration and settlement of the region. Advertisements in the Centennial edition are illustrated with pictures and sketches of historic interest.

A short history of Severance Township in Sibley County, telling of its organization in 1870 and the founding of its first school with John Lind, later governor of Minnesota, as teacher, appears in the *Gibbon*
Some reminiscences of Charles Anderson, a Gibbon pioneer of the 1870's, are published in the same paper for April 21 and 28.

Sauk Centre was not quite teen-aged when Joseph Simonton founded the *Sauk Centre Herald* in 1867, according to the paper's eighty-second anniversary edition of May 19. A short review of the city's development published therein states that it was founded in 1856 by the Sauk Centre Townsite Company, but that it did not actually get under way until 1857, when the Sauk Valley Claim Association was formed.

Excerpts from a narrative by Mat Waggoner, who settled in Minnesota Territory in 1855, are quoted in the *St. Cloud Daily Times* for April 7. The writer says that he went via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Sauk Rapids, but that he did not like it and was ready to return to the East when he met a friend who persuaded him to try Little Falls. He reports that at first he thought the country was “not fit for a white man to Live in,” but changed his mind after harvesting his first crop. According to the *Times*, Waggoner later moved to St. Cloud, where he spent the rest of his life. His interesting account of pioneer life, written in colorful language, is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Lawrence Waggoner of St. Cloud.

Conditions in some Minnesota logging camps of the 1890's are recalled by a former lumberman, John F. Smart of Mobile, Alabama, in the *Sebek Review* for April 15. The arrangement of the camps, the construction of the buildings, the conditions under which the men worked, and the wages they received are among the subjects touched upon. The cook and the foreman, who were paid the largest salaries, received about fifty dollars a month each, according to Mr. Smart.

**Local Societies at Work**

Members of the Aitkin County Historical Society assembled at Aitkin on June 14 to witness the breaking of ground for the organization's new building and to hear an address by Senator Ancher Nelsen. Following his remarks, a caravan of some four hundred cars toured the area about Sandy Lake, visiting the site of a Northwest Company post and other spots of historical interest. Among those participating in the tour were Mr. Carl Zapffe of Brainerd and other members of the Crow Wing County Historical Society.
Meeting at New Ulm on May 5, members of the Brown County Historical Society decided to observe the Territorial Centennial by placing permanent granite markers on some of the county's historic sites. Among the spots selected for marking are those along a military trail that once connected New Ulm and Lake Shetek. The society expects also to erect a marker honoring settlers who died in the Sioux Massacre of 1862.

At a meeting in Montevideo on May 20, members of the Chippewa County Historical Society witnessed a spinning and wool combing demonstration by Mrs. Sella Ronning and Mrs. H. N. Helgeson. Mrs. Roy Wallien and Dr. Anna Amrud reported on school and county Centennial activities.

The Carlton County Historical Society, which was organized on March 28 at Cloquet, elected Mr. T. Schantz Hansen, president, Mr. Harlow Watkins, vice-president, Mr. Stanford Dodge, treasurer, and Mr. John Hoff, secretary. One of the first projects of the new society will be the renovating of historic markers throughout the county.

The history of the Carver County Historical Society is reviewed by Margaret Laustrup in a leaflet issued by that organization. Special emphasis is given to the society's founding in 1940, to the building of its museum collection, and to the services of O. D. Sell. The society also has published a Centennial leaflet in which are listed some of the important events in the history of Carver County.

The Cass County Historical Society was organized on April 14 at a meeting in Walker. Mr. Robert Rose was elected president, and Mrs. D. A. Wallace, secretary. Representatives from all sections of the county were present.

An addition to the growing list of local historical groups is the Dodge County Historical Society, organized on March 24 at Dodge Center. Mr. V. T. Sander, county Centennial chairman, called the meeting. The following temporary officers were elected: Miss Ellen Calhoun, president, Mr. Frank Sharer, vice-president, Mrs. A. D. Payne, secretary, and Mrs. George Sutherland, treasurer.

Before a meeting of the Faribault County Historical Society held on April 4 at Blue Earth, students in the seventh and eighth grades read essays written for a Centennial contest. Miss Lorraine Easton won first place for her essay on the "Centennial of Our State and of Our County."
On May 2 some two hundred persons met in Winnebago to honor living pioneers. Miss Marian Drake, president, outlined the purposes of the society and stressed its need for information about county history after 1904. Mr. C. W. Hall, Mr. George Williams, and Mrs. Clifford Baxter presented reports on the early history of Winnebago village and township. The substance of these reports is given in the Winnebago Enterprise for May 5.

A tribute to the late Edward A. Blomfield, who died on February 14 after serving for almost eleven years as executive secretary of the Hennepin County Historical Society and director of its museum, appears in the society’s quarterly, Hennepin County History, for April. There, also, appears some information about his successor, Mr. Joseph Zalusky, who assumed his new duties on May 1.

The Hubbard County Historical Society was organized on April 15 at Park Rapids. Judge Peter Christoson was elected president; Mrs. Harold Sartain, vice-president; Mrs. Phil Annette, secretary; and Mr. Paul Warble, treasurer.

The Koochiching County Historical Society held a quarterly meeting on April 11 at International Falls. Mr. Ed Elk, who settled in the county in 1889, described his early experiences on the Rainy River frontier, and Mr. S. F. Plummer spoke on lake and river transportation in the era before the coming of the railroads. Mr. Fred Hendee discussed the dispute that ensued when part of Itasca County was organized as Koochiching County. The speakers’ remarks are outlined in the International Falls Daily Journal for April 12.

A meeting of the Lac qui Parle County Historical Society, held at Madison on April 25, featured a Centennial play by pupils in the Madison Public Schools and a “Gay Nineties Style Review.” On June 28 members of the society met at Dawson and heard talks by Mrs. John Mahlum on early glass and by Mrs. Fred Breberg on old letters.

To help the Lyon County Historical Society defray the expense of establishing a historical museum in Camden State Park, the board of county commissions, meeting on April 5, granted the organization the sum of three hundred dollars.

At a meeting held at Princeton on June 2 the Mille Lacs County Historical Society was organized. Mr. Henry Milbrath was elected president;
the Reverend William F. Tinge, secretary, and Father Adelbert Wagner, treasurer.

The Murray County Historical Society, which has been inactive for more than a decade, has been reorganized with Mrs. H. L. Matson as temporary president. On May 2 members assembled at Slayton for their first regular meeting. Mrs. Matson spoke on the history of the county, and Mr. Arch Grahn, field agent for the Minnesota Historical Society, showed color slides of the Sioux War panorama owned by that organization.

In its April Bulletin, the Nobles County Historical Society appeals to "everyone in every part of the county to help fill in the personalized details of our county history" by writing and sending to the society "one or more incidents from your experience or from the stories grandfather told." In the same issue, some of the society's Centennial plans, including a special exhibit at the county fair, are announced.

A small box found in the cornerstone of the old Cook Hotel building in Rochester was presented to the Olmsted County Historical Society on May 17. The box, which had been sealed since 1869, contained newspapers of that year, paper currency and coins, two reports of the First National Bank of Rochester, and a short history of the building. The society arranged a special display of needlework of pioneer women and handmade agricultural tools for the first Rochester Community Art Festival, which was an event of May 21.

An elaborate program extending over two days, June 25 and 26, was arranged by the Otter Tail County Historical Society to mark the Territorial Centennial. The site of Otter Tail City, now a state highway park, was the scene of the opening program, which featured an address by Mrs. Manley Fosseen of Minneapolis. She recalled the career of her father, Ole Jorgens, an Otter Tail County pioneer who served as county auditor in the early 1870's. The Honorable Roy Dunn of Pelican Rapids spoke on the history of the county, and children in appropriate costumes performed folk dances and sang the folk tunes of their Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish, and German forebears. The dances and songs were repeated for the second program at the county fairgrounds in Fergus Falls. The role played by the dairy industry in Otter Tail County's development was the theme of the meeting.
Officers of the Ramsey County Historical Society, formerly the St. Anthony Park Area Historical Association, were announced on April 29. Mr. Thomas W. Barnard was elected president, and Mrs. C. H. Steward was elected historian.

The Minnesota Centennial shared the spotlight with a celebration of the Norwegian national holiday, May 17, at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society held at Northfield on that day. Dr. Carlton C. Qualey spoke on "The Makers of Minnesota," and Dr. Kenneth Bjork discussed the significance of May 17 in the early history of Rice County. A report of their talks is given in the Faribault Daily News for May 18.

"The Early History of Duluth and of Minnesota" was the title of an address presented by Miss Maude Lindquist before a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society in Duluth on May 9.

At a meeting of the Sherburne County Historical Society on April 7 in Elk River, Mr. Cliff Sakry of St. Cloud was the principal speaker. Mrs. J. L. Johnson was elected chairman of the Centennial program committee, and Mr. Harry W. Nystrom was selected to head the Centennial exhibits committee.

The museum building of the Sibley County Historical Society at Henderson was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 31. Mr. Forrest Talbot of Mankato delivered the dedication address, and Mr. John F. McGovern spoke on French explorers in the Minnesota Valley. Published for the occasion was a booklet containing Historical Facts of Sibley County.

The first dinner of the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association, held at St. Joseph in 1896, was the model for a dinner served to nearly two hundred people who attended a meeting of the Stearns County Historical Society at Waite Park near St. Cloud on May 3. According to that organization's president, Mr. Glanville Smith of Cold Spring, "red checked table cloths, layer cakes on tall stands, and old-time glassware, as well as hostesses in old-time costumes, carried forward the theme" of the meeting, which was held in the appropriate setting of a log lodge. The program, too, reflected the influence of the German pioneers, for it included German waltzes and polkas played by members of a high school band, and an address of greeting in German by the Reverend Victor Ronellenfitsch. The story of settlement was reviewed by the principal speaker of
the evening, Dr. Carlton C. Qualey of Northfield, who took as his subject "The Makers of Minnesota." Miss Ruth Mitchell of Minneapolis contributed to the program some remarks about her father's work in writing a history of Stearns County.

Organized at Owatonna early in April with Mrs. Mabel O. Jones as president and Mrs. J. H. Dinsmore as secretary-treasurer, the Steele County Historical Society is an addition to the growing list of local historical organizations in the state. Members who attended a meeting held in Owatonna on May 2 saw a color film entitled the "Heritage of Our Children" depicting the development of Minnesota's resources and industries.

The Swift County Historical Society was reorganized May 27 at Benson with Mr. Almer O. Strand as president and Mrs. Russell G. Hanson as secretary.

The Waseca County Historical Society is sponsoring an essay contest for boys and girls under high school age. A prize of five dollars will be given to the pupil submitting the best essay on the history of the township in which he lives. The essays will be used as material for a pageant to be presented later.

Mr. O. P. Berg, who operated the first store in Hazel Run, spoke before a meeting of the Yellow Medicine County Historical Society on May 17 at Hazel Run. Mr. Engwald Wilson and Mr. G. M. Hanson also addressed the group.

Centennial News

All the resources of the dramatic and music departments of the University of Minnesota were utilized in "Rifle, Axe and Plow," a Centennial drama presented in Northrop Memorial Auditorium on April 21, 23, and 24. In the text, David W. Thompson undertook to "present in dramatic form as much as possible of the wealth of historical material dealing with the founding of the Territory." The musical arrangements, by James Aliferis, utilized Indian themes, early American folk tunes, and songs of westward migration like "Elanoy" and the "Beauty of the West." Life in a Sioux village, an Indian payment, the rush of settlers to St. Paul in 1849, the signing of the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, and the local celebration occasioned by the land cessions of 1851 were re-
enacted. Supplementing the main action were appropriate symbolic dances as well as choral music.

The first performances of the Minnesota Territorial Centennial pageant by Harold Searls were staged in a natural amphitheater at Itasca State Park on July 2 and 3. With a typical Minnesota Indian village as a background, the seven episodes portrayed native customs, the coming of French and American explorers typified by Father Hennepin and Major Long, the trading operations conducted by red men and voyageurs, the arrival of Stephen R. Riggs and his fellow missionaries, the negotiation of the treaty of 1837, and the reception of the news that Minnesota Territory had been organized. A souvenir program issued for the event includes a Minnesota chronology, a brief account of Henry R. Schoolcraft's discovery of Lake Itasca in 1832, and notes on the name "Itasca" and on the state park. Other performances of the pageant were given later in July and in August at Camden, Whitewater, Monson Lake, and Lake Bronson state parks.

Dramatizing the story of the Lac qui Parle mission, which served the Sioux of southwestern Minnesota from 1835 to 1854, was a Centennial pageant presented on the site of the original mission on July 10. In five episodes, depicting the native red men and their customs, the founding of the mission, the work of the missionaries, the continuing warfare of Sioux and Chippewa, and the removal of the mission, the history of this wilderness church was re-enacted. The script, which was prepared by Glenn C. Parker of Maynard, featured the work of such pioneer missionaries as Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Williamson, Sarah Poage, Alexander Huggins, Stephen R. Riggs, and Gideon Pond. Participating in the pageant were Sioux and Chippewa Indians, as well as descendants of the missionaries and residents of Montevideo, Madison, Dawson, and other western Minnesota communities. In the background was the restored mission chapel, reconstructed on the original site in 1942, and on display was the bell first used in its belfry. After years of searching, this relic of the old mission was located at Seece Hollow, South Dakota, by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Kohr of Montevideo. The story of the mission bell is outlined in the printed pageant program, which contains also a review of the pageant story and sketches of the Lac qui Parle missionaries. The pageant was arranged and sponsored by the historical societies and Centennial committees of Lac qui Parle and Chippewa counties. According to a local newspaper, some eight thousand people saw the spectacle.
Among the articles calling attention to the event was a feature story, in the *Montevideo American* for July 8, by Dr. Anna Amrud, who reviewed the "History of the Lac qui Parle Indian Mission."

As its contribution to the Minnesota Territorial Centennial, the St. Paul International Institute staged the 1949 Festival of Nations from May 20 to 23. Stressing the theme of immigrant contributions to Minnesota’s growth, the festival undertook to "unfold Minnesota history in all its beauty and . . . portray the culture brought to our state by settlers from every country who came to make a new home in the land of promise." Each of the four evening performances opened with a processional depicting against a backdrop representing the Mississippi River levee at St. Paul the "arrival of immigrants to Minnesota from the early 17th century to the present." As they arrived, "bearing the symbols of their past and dressed in their nationality costumes," they were "joyously greeted by the earlier arrivals." In each group was represented the "outstanding person of that nationality who has contributed something to Minnesota." Their contributions were featured, too, in the colorful printed program issued for the event. Historical sketches, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Milton Sorem, describe the role played in Minnesota life and progress by the American Indians, the Armenians, the Austrians, the Belgians, the Canadians, the Chinese, the Croatians, the Czechs, the British, the French, the Germans, the Filipinos, the Greeks, the Hawaiians, the Hungarians, the Italians, the Japanese, the Mexicans and Latin Americans, the Negroes, the Dutch, the Poles, the Russians, the Scandinavians, the Swiss, and many other national groups. Particularly useful is a table listing in chronological order "World Events Affecting Immigration to Minnesota" and parallel events that reflect "The Immigrant Making History in Minnesota" from 1600 to 1949.

The wide lawn of the Sibley House at Mendota was the scene of a garden party arranged by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution on May 28 to commemorate the Centennial of Governor Alexander Ramsey’s arrival in Minnesota Territory. Re-enacted in a pageant was the landing of the Ramsey family at Mendota, where the newcomers were welcomed by Henry H. Sibley and Mrs. Sibley.

With a preview and presentation of purchase awards, the Dayton Company opened its "Centennial Minnesota" art exhibition in its Minneapolis store on June 17. Placed on display were nineteen paintings
selected by a professional jury for purchase awards totalling $5,800.00, twelve pictures commissioned at $350.00 each, more than seventy canvases chosen by the jury for honorable mention, and nearly seven hundred others submitted in the competition. Since only artists born in Minnesota or working in one of the states of the Northwest were eligible to compete, and since their pictures were intended to reflect some aspect of present-day Minnesota life, the exhibition as a whole represented an impressive expression of regionalism. The display continued on the sixth and twelfth floors of the Dayton Company's store until the end of July. Thereafter the purchase awards and the commissioned pictures, thirty-one in number, were sent to St. Paul for exhibition in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society from August 3 to 21 and at the Minnesota State Fair. During the fall and winter months the paintings will be displayed in various communities throughout Minnesota. The thirty-one pictures in this traveling display are reproduced in a handsome catalogue issued for the event; copies may be obtained from the Dayton Company at twenty-five cents each. Seven of the commissioned pictures were reproduced in color in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for June 19, and the same paper pictured some of the prize winners on June 18 and 26. By sponsoring the "Centennial Minnesota" competition and sending the pictures purchased to outlying communities, the Dayton Company is not only marking the Territorial Centennial in a unique and notable fashion, but it is making a significant and enduring contribution to contemporary Minnesota culture.

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts has continued the Centennial theme with three exhibitions, each of which will run into September. Featured in these displays are "Paintings of Early Minnesota," some fifty "Modern Paintings from Twin City Collections," and "Prints by Wanda Gag," a Minnesota artist of international fame. It has been estimated that about twenty-five thousand people saw the "Historic Minnesota" exhibition, displayed by the institute as a special Centennial feature from March 15 to May 23. About half of the pictures in this show were loaned by the Minnesota Historical Society.

"To demonstrate that modern consumer goods of fine design are being manufactured in this state," a Centennial exhibition entitled "Made in Minnesota" has been arranged by the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis. A variety of products, including furniture, household equipment,
decorative objects, toys, sporting goods, and many other articles are included in the display. It opened in June and will continue until October.

A Centennial exhibit that appealed to those interested both in art and in the history of the upper Mississippi Valley was on view in June and early July in the Hill Reference Library of St. Paul. It consisted of twenty-eight of the library's original water colors of Minnesota scenes and Indians by Seth Eastman, the artist-soldier who was stationed at Fort Snelling in the 1840's. With the originals, which were attractively framed for this exhibit, some of the library's books containing Eastman illustrations were displayed.

The College of St. Catherine in St. Paul opened its Centennial display featuring Catholic art in Minnesota with a tea on the afternoon of April 24. The exhibit, which continued until May 8, included oil and water-color paintings, prints, statuary, pottery, metal and mosaic work, stained glass, wood carving, and needlework. There were special displays of objects used in liturgical worship, and of examples of the national arts of such groups as the Poles, Ukranians, Irish, and Mexicans in Minnesota.

The St. Paul College Club observed the Minnesota Territorial Centennial by sponsoring an Antiques Show and Sale at the Commodore Hotel from May 23 to 26. Exhibitors not only from Minnesota, but from the East, emphasized the Centennial theme by displaying authentic household articles, ornaments, prints, and the like.

A condensed version of Evadene Burris Swanson's article on "Frontier Foods," which was published in the issue of this magazine for December, 1933, was distributed by General Mills, Inc., with its nutrition and health education newsletter for April 28. There the suggestion is made that Mrs. Swanson's article be used as background material for a classroom study of the kinds of foods the pioneers ate as well as for comparisons with modern food habits. A mimeographed set of questions relating to "Foods in Minnesota 100 Years Ago and Today" accompanied the printed article. "We hope that these materials may prove helpful to you in observing the Centennial and in providing a 'historical angle' to your nutrition activities," the letter concludes.

To mark the Territorial Centennial, St. John's University at Collegeville arranged four radio programs for broadcasting over station KFAM
at St. Cloud on May 6, 13, 20, and 27. All were presented in the form of interviews, and all related to some phase of Catholic activity and education in the Stearns County area during the territorial era. The careers of three pioneer churchmen—Father Francis Pierz, Father Demetrius di Morogna, and Abbot Alexius Edelbrock—were the subjects of the first three programs. The fourth, which was presented as a student panel discussion, dealt with the "Early Beginnings of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids."

The summer program of the Rochester Public Schools stressed the Centennial theme, reaching a climax in an open house at Central School on July 6. There were displayed scrapbooks of historical material, murals of Rochester scenes, character dolls representing historical figures, and the like, all prepared by students in the elementary grades. They participated, too, in a historical pageant staged in the school auditorium. Another special Centennial project was a tour of Rochester by the fifth grade pupils of the Hawthorne School on June 28. Their guide, Dr. A. H. Sanford, president of the Olmsted County Historical Society, took them to the sites of the city's first post office, of a log school erected in 1855, of a frontier tavern of stagecoach days, and other spots of local historical interest.

Some eight hundred people participated in a Centennial pageant, "Sweet Land of Liberty," presented at the Kandiyohi County fairgrounds in Willmar on June 21 and 22. In dramatic form, some of the significant incidents in the county's history, including the blizzard of 1873 and the grasshopper plague of 1876, were re-enacted.

Excerpts from a prize-winning essay on Delavan by Truman David Wood, were used in a Centennial pageant given on June 6 at Delavan before more than four thousand people. Governor Luther Youngdahl, who presented the main address, and Dean Julius M. Nolte, Centennial director, shared the platform with Mrs. Donald Geddes, chairman of the Delavan celebration. Mr. Wood's essay, which won first place in a local high school contest, is printed in full in the Blue Earth Post for June 2 under the title "Minnesota: 1849-1949. My Community's Part in Its Growth."

The communities of Starbuck, Sedan, Villard, Rolling Forks, Lowry, Grove Lake, Cyrus, Westport, and Glenwood participated in a Pope County Centennial program at the latter place on May 20. Folk dancing,
music, and a demonstration of spinning and carding were among the features of the program.

**The Society's One-hundredth Birthday**

Like the state as a whole, the Minnesota Historical Society is celebrating its one-hundredth birthday in 1949. Under one of the earliest acts passed by the first territorial legislature, the society was incorporated on October 20, 1849. The Centennial of this oldest institution in Minnesota will be marked by an elaborate day-long program, comprising four events. It will open at 10:00 A.M. with a conference of representatives of local historical societies, who will discuss their own plans for the future and receive suggestions for the continuation and enlargement of programs inaugurated in the Centennial year.

A luncheon at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul will follow, with former superintendents of the state society and directors of similar organizations in other states as guests of honor. Mr. Cedric Adams will serve as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Dr. Solon J. Buck and Dean Theodore C. Blegen, two former superintendents of the society under whose direction it attained a position of leadership among American historical organizations; and Dr. Harold Dean Cater, the present director, who will talk on "The Minnesota Historical Society and the Future."

The feature of the afternoon will be an open house in the society's building, with the women's organization in charge. On this occasion Dean Blegen's new volume of essays, *The Land Lies Open*, will be placed on sale in a special limited edition issued by the University of Minnesota Press for the society and autographed by the author. Exhibits arranged in the museum to mark this important anniversary will be open to visitors for the first time, and cachets issued in honor of the society on its Centennial will be sold.

The day's festivities will culminate in a gala banquet in the Coffman Memorial Union on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Visiting historians, librarians, and other cultural leaders once more will be among the guests, and present also will be state and municipal officials, journalists, and other community leaders. The toastmaster for the occasion will be Mr. Pierce Butler, Jr., of St. Paul. Dr. Laurence Gould, president of Carleton College, Northfield, will deliver the main address, taking as his subject, "Minnesota History Today and Tomorrow." A feature of
the event that promises to provide entertainment of an unusual type will be the presentation of dramatic episodes on the development of the society during the past century. Members of the university drama department will stage the episodes and they will be broadcast over station KUOM. Winners in the society's recent membership campaign will be announced in connection with the dinner program.

The details of the society's one-hundredth birthday party will be described in the October number of News for Members. It is expected that every member living within reach of the Twin Cities will join in this important anniversary celebration by attending the events of October 20. The program is being planned by a committee consisting of Judge Kenneth G. Brill of St. Paul, Mr. Samuel C. Gale of Minneapolis, Dean Julius M. Nolte of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. F. K. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, in addition to the president and the director of the society.

**The Grand Portage Tour**

With Duluth and Grand Portage, at the west and east ends of Minnesota's beautiful North Shore of Lake Superior, as their objectives, about a hundred members and friends of the Minnesota Historical Society left the Twin Cities at noon on July 13. Before setting out on this trip—the twenty-third in the society's series of summer tours—several groups of traveling historians gathered at the homes of some of the participants for "brunch." An informal report of one of these events, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, was broadcast by Cedric Adams.

Upon arriving in Duluth, a large number of the tourists made their way to the spacious museum building of the St. Louis County Historical Society, which held open house in honor of the occasion. It was this local organization, too, which sponsored a dinner for more than a hundred and fifty people at the Northland Country Club at 7:00 P.M. Among the guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Youngdahl, who accompanied the tour from St. Paul. The Governor contributed some appropriate remarks to the program that followed the dinner. The principal speaker of the evening was Margaret Culkin Banning, widely known Duluth author, who took as her subject "Duluth—A Historical Novel." Stressing the romantic phases of her city's history, Mrs. Banning suggested several local themes upon which works of fiction might be based. Appropriate characters for a novel of the Lake Superior country, she pointed
out, are to be found among the native Indians, the early fur traders, the lumbermen, and the mining operators of the region. A true romance that awaits fictional treatment is the story of William T. Boutwell and Hester Crooks, said the speaker. She closed with a charming word picture of her own Duluth childhood and a tribute to her father, William Culkin, founder of the St. Louis County Historical Society.

Perfect summer weather greeted the tourists who left Duluth on the morning of July 14 for the trip up the North Shore. More than two hundred assembled at noon at Grand Marais for a motorcade to Grand Portage. In the group were two correspondents of *Life* magazine, Helen Douglas and H. G. Walker, who interviewed and photographed individuals and groups during the entire course of the tour. They continued their reporting activities at Grand Portage by making a pictorial record of scenes from a colorful pageant staged by the Cook County Historical Society to mark the Territorial Centennial. This dramatic presentation and an address on “The North Shore in Minnesota History” by Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of newspapers for the state society, were the features of the Grand Portage program. Miss Olga Soderberg of Grand Marais was the author of the pageant, which reviewed in five episodes the history of “Grand Portage, the Great Carrying Place.” It recalled the roles that Indians, missionaries, traders, voyageurs, and others played in the once-busy settlement that served as the entrance to the “Voyageur’s Highway.” In this northeasternmost Minnesota village, the tourists mingled with some five thousand people who had gathered to view the picturesque spectacle, presented in a natural amphitheater against the island-studded background of Grand Portage Bay. This event brought the 1949 summer tour of the Minnesota Historical Society to a close. At the pageant’s conclusion, some of the tourists prepared to spend a cool weekend on the North Shore, and others turned southward for the return trip to the Twin Cities.

**News of the Minnesota Historical Society**

Handsome examples of “Maple, Pine, and Pewter” from private collections in the Twin Cities were displayed in the society’s museum from May 19 to June 16. Arrangements for this attractive exhibit were made by members of the women’s organization, under the direction of Mrs. Horace Thompson and Mrs. Gordon Kamman of St. Paul, and Mrs. Arthur C. White of Minneapolis. Participating in the formal opening, on the afternoon of May 19, were Governor Youngdahl, Mr. Cedric
Adams, radio commentator and news columnist, and members of the society’s executive council. A brief program was followed by a reception in the picture gallery. There thirty-one water colors by Frank B. Mayer were on view for the first time as a Centennial exhibit. The beautiful furniture and antique pewter in the featured display filled the north gallery and the adjoining corridor. About five hundred people attended the opening of the “Maple, Pine, and Pewter” display.

For the wives of members of the Minnesota State Bar Association who were in St. Paul to attend its annual meeting, the Minnesota Historical Society held open house on June 24. A piano recital by Virginia Hale Cater, the gifted wife of the society’s director, was a feature of the occasion. It was followed by the serving of refreshments in the museum. About a hundred and fifty people attended.

On the evening of June 8 the society presented the Woodlake Mothersingers in a program of pioneer songs of particular interest in connection with the Centennial. The chorus was directed by Katherine Hartig, and Lois Jean Mork and Michael Olson served as narrators for the program, which was entitled “Once upon a Century.”

The society is offering for sale at greatly reduced rates the surplus stock of its own publications, including separate issues of *Minnesota History* published before 1945. The individual numbers of the quarterly, as well as paper-bound volumes or parts of volumes in the society’s series of *Collections* can now be purchased at the nominal rate of five cents each; cloth-bound volumes of the *Collections* that are still available in sufficient quantities are priced at twenty-five cents each. Among the latter are such useful reference works as Baker’s *Lives of the Governors of Minnesota* (1908) and Upham and Dunlap’s *Minnesota Biographies* (1912). Here is an opportunity for school, public, and local historical libraries, as well as for members of the Minnesota Historical Society, to build up their collections of reference books in the field of Minnesota history. A list of the publications now available may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the society’s librarian.

Examples of many of the objects pictured by Richard Haines in his murals in the Round Tower Museum at Fort Snelling have been placed on display there. All the articles in the exhibit, including Indian artifacts, fur trade equipment, firearms, and Civil War items, were drawn from the historical society’s collections, and the display was arranged by members of the museum staff.
The society's periodical for youthful readers, the *Gopher Historian*, has a new editor, Miss Polly Canfield. Assisting her in publishing this monthly is Mr. Robert Nelson. Mr. William D. Bowell, who has been named curator of pictures, will administer the society's new pictorial department. As editorial assistant, Miss June Drenning has joined the society's staff. Two new members of the museum staff are Mr. Warren Anderson and Mr. Joseph A. Kerst.

The addition to the Ignatius Donnelly Papers of five packing cases of manuscripts presented by Mrs. H. L. Woltman of St. Paul in 1947 makes this important collection fifth in point of size among the personal papers owned by the society. Only recently has it become possible to sort, clean, mend, accession, and catalogue the newly acquired papers, and to interfile them with those obtained earlier. The entire collection is being used at present by Mr. Martin Ridge of Northwestern University, who is gathering material for a biography of Donnelly.

From Mr. R. G. Smith of Arlington, Virginia, the society has received a photostatic copy of an informing letter written from Excelsior by James E. Griffin on February 25, 1856. After being "completely strapt," writes Griffin, "I made a Sale and Sold off my furniture and Started for Minnesota." He describes in detail the exact route followed from his former home in Pennsylvania to St. Paul and Excelsior, and gives the costs involved in moving his family of four to his new home "on a beautiful lake called the Minnetonka." Mr. Smith is anxious to get in touch with Griffin's descendants. They are asked to communicate with him at 2904 Thirteenth Street South, Arlington, Virginia.

Some family papers of Dr. E. J. Lewis of Sauk Centre have been presented by Dr. C. B. Lewis of St. Cloud and Mr. Sinclair Lewis of Williamstown, Massachusetts. They include five account books itemizing family expenses for the years from 1889 to 1926 and listing more briefly living expenses for the period from 1874 to 1913, two diaries kept by the elder Dr. Lewis, and some notes on the "Theory & Practice of Medicine."

Rich in material about western migration and settlement and Catholic missions is a file of the *Boston Pilot* for the years from 1829 to 1853 and 1876 to 1919, which has been copied on microfilm for the society. This important addition to the society's newspaper resources comprises thirty-three rolls of film.
A map of the upper Mississippi Valley, locating the Missouri River and Lakes Superior and Michigan, gives special interest and value to a two-volume French edition of the Baron de Lahontan’s *Voyages dans l’Amerique septentrionale* (The Hague, 1706) recently acquired by the society. Thirteen sets of Lahontan’s early description of travel in Mid-America are now available in the society’s library.

A daguerreotype of St. Paul in 1853 has been received from the archives of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mr. Warren Mild.

Portraits of Major and Mrs. George A. Camp, pioneer residents of old St. Anthony, have been presented by their grandson, Mr. H. Albert Wedelstaedt of Chicago. The likenesses were painted in 1889 by Fred Yates.

Among the speakers who contributed to a series of Centennial radio talks on the “Making of America,” broadcast over station WCAL of Northfield during the spring months, were Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, a former superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Miss Esther Jerabek, a member of its staff. Dr. Qualey spoke on the contributions of the Norwegians, and Miss Jerabek told of the Czechs and their role in American life.

**Who’s Who in This Issue**

Both Clara Cross Lyman and her husband, F. C. Lyman, are descended from pioneer Minneapolis families. Thus it was natural that, in choosing a subject for discussion before her Study Club on the eve of the Minnesota Centennial, Mrs. Lyman should turn to state backgrounds. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and a member of the board of the Minneapolis Athenæum.

After joining the faculty of Macalester College, St. Paul, in 1946, as professor of history and political science, Dr. Huntley Dupre found a subject of absorbing professional interest in the career of the school’s founder. One result of that interest is his study of *Edward Duffield Neill: Pioneer Educator*, published earlier this year in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college and reviewed elsewhere in this magazine. Another is Neill’s “Gospel of Minnesota,” a contemporary description of his frontier environment which Dr. Dupre has edited for the current series of “Territorial Daguerreotypes.” Among
other works by Dr. Dupre are *Lazare Carnot: Republican Patriot* (1940), and *Rafinesque in Lexington* (1945).

Mr. Frank P. Donavan, Jr., is the author of several books and numerous articles dealing with the history of American railroads. He received his formal education in the American University of Washington, D.C., and in the University of Southern California. He has been connected with the Association of American Railroads, and he has served as an editor of *Trains*, a railroad magazine published at Milwaukee. A volume dealing with the *Railroad in Literature* (1940), and articles about railroads printed in the *New York Times*, the *Railroad Magazine*, the *Railway Age*, and other periodicals are among his published works. At present Mr. Donavan is engaged in writing a history of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Dr. W. J. Breckenridge's survey of "A Century of Minnesota Wild Life," the first section of which appeared in the June issue of this magazine, is concluded in the present number. The author is director of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History on the University of Minnesota campus.

Eleven authors contribute book reviews to the present issue. Widely known for his books about colorful events and personalities in American history is Stewart H. Holbrook of Portland, Oregon, whose review of a newly published history of Minnesota's white pine industry opens the section. One aspect of lumbering was the subject of Mr. Holbrook's *Burning an Empire: America's Great Forest Fires* (1943). Other writers represented by book reviews are Miss Natalia M. Belting of the history faculty in the University of Illinois; Dr. John T. Flanagan, professor of English in the same university; Professor Robert P. Fogerty of the department of history in the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul; Dean Merrill E. Jarchow of Carleton College, Northfield, author of a forthcoming Centennial history of agriculture in Minnesota; Dr. Philip D. Jordan, professor of history in the University of Minnesota; Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. Larsen of the historical service of the Air Force; Professor Thomas LeDuc of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Dr. Rodney C. Loehr of the department of history in the University of Minnesota; Dr. Carlton C. Qualey, professor of history at Carleton College; and Dr. Robert Rosenthal, a St. Paul pediatrician who is deeply interested in local medical history, especially as it relates to child welfare.