

Some New Books in Review

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, volume 1, 1760-1776. JULIAN P. BOYD, editor; LYMAN H. BUTTERFIELD and MINA R. BRYAN, associate editors. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1950. lviii, 679 p. Illustrations. \$10.00.)

The influence of the third president of the United States was not confined to a region or an age. The leader of eighteenth-century America, he has remained more nearly contemporary than any other figure in our national history. Every field of thought—philosophy, politics, government, science, education, agriculture, the arts—profited from the wealth and richness of his mind. Only Benjamin Franklin could approach the breadth of his learning.

When at long last this vast editorial undertaking is completed, we will have spread before us the full fruits of this great intellect. But so much wisdom and erudition have not obscured the man of flesh and blood. Washington, despite the efforts of a number of biographers, is still essentially a shadow—a symbol of American independence. Lincoln's greatness has been befogged by a cult that would make of the Great Emancipator a Messiah. But Jefferson stands forth more clearly than either, often weary, disheartened, defeated, and not always free from errors of judgment, but still a reality whose wisdom remains a better guide to the solution of our contemporary problems than the opinions of many who today profess to be his political descendants. That the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson* gives promise of becoming one of the great monuments to American historical scholarship will scarcely be questioned, but it may also be regarded as a substantial contribution to twentieth-century thought.

To Julian Boyd and his editorial assistants must go the major share of the credit for the planning and execution of this ambitious undertaking, which will surpass in magnitude and importance even the bicentennial edition of the writings of George Washington, the Yale edition of the correspondence of Horace Walpole, and the Columbia *Milton*. But no editorial program that anticipates the publication over a span of ten years of some fifty thousand documents, perhaps twenty-five million words, in fifty-two volumes, could have been realized without the assistance of many organizations and individuals. To the costs of the project the *New York Times* granted a generous subvention of two hundred thousand dollars in memory of Adolph S. Ochs, to whom the work is dedicated; the Princeton University Press assumed all costs of manufacture without subsidy; and Princeton University itself underwrote all additional expenses not otherwise provided for. Leadership in contributing to the materials for publication was assumed by the Library of Congress, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the University of Virginia,

but in addition full co-operation was received from numerous governmental officials and agencies, many libraries and archival agencies, and some two hundred and fifty private collectors. In every sense this is truly a national enterprise in which the scholarly world may take great pride.

In the accomplishment of their objectives the editors made use of every modern technique to facilitate economy of effort and insure the highest possible degree of accuracy. Photographic copying was extensively used to obtain inclusiveness of coverage. Editorial procedure was planned in detail from the very first. No comparable editorial task has ever been so thoroughly streamlined, and at the moment at least the reviewer can recall but three achievements which rival the Jefferson papers in scholarly editing—the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the *Dictionary of the American Language*, and the *Variorum Shakespeares*, and the last of these has never been completed.

The present volume begins with a letter written by Jefferson, at the age of sixteen, to John Harvie, one of his guardians, in which he discusses his educational program. The book concludes with certain tabular listings of militia prepared by Jefferson. The documents in the present work that are probably of greatest interest to the general reader are the several drafts of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of Virginia, and the "Summary View of the Rights of British America." The arrangement is chronological, a pattern that will be followed in the first forty volumes, which will contain the bulk of the letters and public papers. Of the nineteen thousand letters written by Jefferson, only about a third have been published before. The final twelve volumes will be devoted to the longer works, such as the *Autobiography*, the *Notes on Virginia*, account books, legal papers, and architectural drawings, and a two-volume index. Letters to Jefferson, of which but a fifteenth have previously been published, are printed either in full or summarized in their appropriate chronological places. Subsequent volumes will contain less explanatory and interpretative annotation than has been lavished upon this first volume. The administrative decision to reduce the quantity of annotation was reluctantly reached after experimentation proved it to be an impractical procedure.

With the beginning of this great editorial task barely made, it is clear that the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson* will be one of the greatest achievements of American scholarship, a landmark in the history of university publishing, and an appropriate recognition of the importance of a literary heritage that Chinard has called, "the richest treasure house of historical information ever left by a single man."

JESSE H. SHERA

The Yankee Exodus: An Account of Migration from New England. By STEWART H. HOLBROOK. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1950. xii, 398 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

A study of the migration of New Englanders and of the ideas and traits characteristic of them has been long overdue. Mr. Holbrook, a birthright Vermonter now domiciled in Oregon and an observant journalist, has noted

the deserted hill farms of his native region and the fact of his own migration, and from these circumstances has derived his interest in the Yankee migrations. The lack of organized material on the subject drove him to write this book for which he makes only modest claims: "The book is, of course, little more than a footnote to what is needed to tell the Yankee story in full. Yet it is, at least, a pioneer work. I hope that it may inspire some funded professor, or wealthy institution, to tell of the Yankee exodus in, say, ten thumping-big volumes. They would be needed." It is to be hoped that the person who writes the larger and more definitive work will possess Mr. Holbrook's gift of presenting a subject entertainingly.

The author wisely maintains contact with the New England states throughout the volume, starting with a description, based partly on personal family experience, of the conditions that produced the migrations, returning later to New England for two chapters of review and evaluation, and concluding with a "There She Stands" conclusion. Chapters 2 to 16 give the main story of the migration, while chapters 19 to 22 tell of islands of New England settlement in the United States and the Yankee influence in American education, technology, and leadership. The scope of the study is confined to the United States, leaving out the possessions and Canada.

The story begins with the Yankee migrations to the New England hinterlands of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, but moves quickly "Over the Mountains" to New York state, Pennsylvania, and the headwaters of the Ohio. Special respects are paid to the famous Allen brothers of Vermont and to General Rufus Putnam and the Reverend Manasseh Cutler of the Ohio Associates. Moses Cleaveland and the Connecticut settlers of the Western Reserve start a chapter on New England settlements in Ohio. Oberlin College, "A Beacon in the Wilderness," receives a full chapter, and deservedly so, for it was for generations a leading outpost of New England ideas. Another full chapter is devoted to the role of Yankees in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, from the Prophet Joseph Smith to Heber Chase Kimball, both Vermont-born. The Yankee settlements in Indiana seem to have been relatively few, but to Illinois the New Englanders went in great numbers, founding colleges, establishing towns, and taking leadership in the new region. Timber, farm lands, and mining attracted thousands of Yankees to Michigan, until the state became for a time a second New England. Two utopian enterprises, the Oneida community in New York and the Vegetarians of Octagon City, Kansas, take up an entertaining chapter, by way of interlude in the main story of the migrations. The Yankees are then taken to Wisconsin, with special emphasis on the lumbermen. Although Yankee settlements in Iowa were more scattered than in Illinois and Wisconsin, their influence was nevertheless felt in Grinnell College and other centers. Along with others, Yankees went to California, and Mr. Holbrook demonstrates the state's indebtedness to New Englanders.

Readers of *Minnesota History* will find the chapter on "Pioneers in Minnesota" agreeable. The story begins with a tribute to James Madison Goodhue, who was born in Hebron, New Hampshire, and became the editor of the

Minnesota Pioneer. Several pages are devoted to Northfield, especially to its founder, and to Carleton College and the James-Younger bank robbery. Northfield is described as retaining, "after almost a century of dilution, a good deal of its primeval New England character." Chief credit for this is given to the Yankee-founded Carleton College. The author deals with the migration to Minnesota's great stands of white pine of large numbers of New Englanders who became leaders in the lumber industry and the state. Centers such as Stillwater and Anoka are described. Numbers of the counties of Minnesota are listed with their pioneer New England settlers. Many individuals, such as Charles Hoag of Sandwich, New Hampshire, who named Minneapolis, and the founders of the powerful lumber and mill families, are listed. Minnesota possessed every advantage for the enterprising Yankees, and they made full use of their opportunities. Mr. Holbrook makes an interesting observation concerning the similarity in the character of the Yankees and the more numerous Scandinavians of Minnesota — an observation that this reviewer can easily document. "But in no other part of the United States, perhaps, have a new and an old group become so well integrated and happily fused as in Minnesota," writes Mr. Holbrook. "The Norse pioneer and the New England pioneer were both essentially Puritan."

The New England struggle for Kansas is given full justice, and chapters also are devoted to New England settlements in Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. There are chapters too on the "lesser migrations" to the southwestern states, the southeast, the Rockies and Great Plains areas, and on Yankee leadership in education, Yankee inventors, and certain outstanding New England migrants. The final chapter presents a brief summary and evaluation. The book contains a number of excellent illustrations, a limited list of references, and a rather inadequate index.

To the professional historian the book has many faults of craftsmanship, especially the rather exasperating lack of direct documentation for the mass of detailed information, the difficulty of determining what is based on hearsay evidence and what on documents, and the omission from the bibliography of important sources, such as the manuscript census schedules. Careful documentation would have made the book more enduringly useful to the future historian of the New England migrations. Mr. Holbrook, however, does not pretend to be a formal historian, and the book should be judged on what he has tried to achieve, not on what might have been. As a pioneer work in a neglected field, the work should have a wholesome effect in stimulating research and writing on a significant subject. The book should find thousands of readers who will enjoy it and who will probably call upon the author to visit their communities to talk about the Yankee pioneers. Although the narrative sometimes bogs down in paragraphs of names of New England settlers, the author holds the reader's interest by pithy characterizations and by keeping in sight at all times his main theme, which is the epic of the migration of a forceful people.

Rainy River Country: A Brief History of the Region Bordering Minnesota and Ontario. By GRACE LEE NUTE. (St. Paul, The Minnesota Historical Society, 1950. xiii, 143 p. \$2.00.)

Readers of Dr. Nute's *Voyageurs' Highway* will certainly want to follow up its story through the pages of this companion volume. The first book, it will be recalled, dealt with the Minnesota-Ontario border country east of Rainy Lake. This volume deals with the borderland west of that lake, as far as and including the Lake of the Woods. With the thorough scholarship and painstaking research for which she is noted, Dr. Nute has told in brief form the outstanding events and developments of this fascinating country of rock and waterway and forest, from Jacques de Noyon's arrival in the 1680's up to the present. And because it is of the borderland that she writes, the story will interest both Americans and Canadians.

The first civilizing influences came to this country from eastern Canada, rather than from the south. De Noyon and La Vérendrye were followed by the Northwesters and Hudson's Bay men; most of the region's gold mines were on the Canadian side; and it was to Fort Frances, Ontario, that the railway first came, rather than to Koochiching (International) Falls, Minnesota. It was not until the water power at the falls was developed and two railroads were thrust north to the border in 1905-10, that the period of great American activity began.

Timber, then as now, formed the chief natural asset of the Rainy River country; and it comes as something of a shock to read that for many years timber from the Minnesota side of the river was calmly appropriated by Canadian companies to supply their mills at Kenora and elsewhere. "Eighty-five million board feet a year," says Dr. Nute (p. 54) "was not an uncommon amount to be cut on American soil and driven down to Lake of the Woods, there to be formed into great rafts and towed to Rat Portage or its suburbs, Norman and Keewatin." These depredations were reported to Washington as early as 1878, but not until the Morris Act was passed in 1902 did the pilfering come to an end.

Today the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company of International Falls reigns supreme in that country, cutting its pulpwood largely on Canadian limits. The company was founded and directed for several years by Edward W. Backus, whom Miss Nute calls the "developer of the Rainy River country." Something is written here of his activities and achievements, but the reader would have welcomed more on Backus the man. This reviewer, whose father was closely connected with the Canadian newsprint business from 1914 to 1930, remembers that Backus' name was mentioned very frequently, and the impression remaining suggests that such a picturesque figure would form a fit subject for more extended treatment in Miss Nute's book.

Plenty of other picturesque characters, however, walk across its pages. Besides the early fur traders—the La Vérendryes, John McKay, David Thompson, Alexander Henry, the second, John McLoughlin, Peter Fidler, and many others—there are Robert Kennicott and Ernest Brown the natural-

ists; Alexander Baker "founder of International Falls"; Frank Higgins, the muscular evangelist who brought religion to the lumberjacks; and several more. Robert Flaherty, the film maker, who spent part of his boyhood in a Rainy Lake mining camp, does not appear.

As Horace observed, even the worthy Homer sometimes nods, and so perhaps we can forgive so careful a historian as Dr. Nute for quoting an oft-repeated misstatement. On page 20 she says that Lord Selkirk bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Hudson's Bay Company. Actually, as Professor A. S. Morton pointed out in his *History of the Canadian West* (p. 533), Selkirk's holdings in 1811 amounted to no more than £4,088 — by no means a controlling share.

A good collection of old photographs adds greatly to the interest of this book, one of the best being the "Reception of the Marquis of Lorne at Rat Portage, 1881," which shows a great variety of styles in canoe construction. A modern map on the back end-papers would have been of considerable help to the reader in finding his way about the country.

The Minnesota Historical Society is definitely to be congratulated for publishing such a valuable and handsome book, and the "Mando" Company for helping so generously to finance it.

CLIFFORD P. WILSON

The Kinkeads of Delaware as Pioneers in Minnesota, 1856-1868. With a Contemporary Account of Experience in the Sioux Uprising, 1862, by CLARA JANVIER KINKEAD, and Some Genealogical History of the Kinkead and Janvier Families. Edited by JEANNETTE ECKMAN. (Wilmington, Delaware, privately printed, 1949. x, 95 p. Illustrations.)

With the publication of this book, another thread has been spun for the tapestry of American history. The story of the Kinkeads is not remarkable, for thousands of Americans had many similar experiences. Driven from north Ireland by persecution for their Presbyterian faith, the Kinkeads found refuge in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland in the eighteenth century. In 1856 two members of the family, William and Alexander, left Delaware for Minnesota, where, with a brother, George, they founded the town of Alexandria.

Like many other frontiersmen of their generation, these settlers worked up a townsite company, advertised the resources of their area to attract settlement, and built log cabins for their own families. Alexander and William served in the Second Battery of Light Artillery during the Civil War, while George helped the stricken settlers on the frontier escape from the Indians during the Sioux Outbreak. The town founded by the brothers saw little of them after the Civil War, for George died soon after the outbreak, and William in 1868. Alexander lived until 1908, but his postwar career is obscured by the lack of family records.

The book is divided into two parts. The first deals with the history of the Kinkeads in Minnesota, while the second presents the genealogical record

of the Kinkead and Janvier families. The Minnesota episode is related by means of letters, reminiscences, and chapters synthesizing the researches of the author. The letters, published in their entirety, were written in 1860-61 from Alexandria by Mary A. Kinkead and Matilda Janvier to Sarah Janvier of New Castle, Delaware. They are followed by the reminiscences of Clara Janvier Kinkead. Her account of adventures in Minnesota is so novel that time-worn subjects like the escape from the Sioux seem fresh again.

The editor and members of the Kinkead family deserve congratulations for publishing this little book. If more families would ransack their memories and attics for remnants of their history, the job of the collector and the historian would be an easier one.

LUCILE KANE

James Wickes Taylor, "A Choice Nook of Memory": The Diary of a Cincinnati Law Clerk, 1842-1844. Edited by JAMES TAYLOR DUNN. (Columbus, The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1950. xi, 85 p. Illustrations.)

James Wickes Taylor was one of the prominent early citizens of Minnesota. As a young man he went from upper New York to Cincinnati in search of a favorable location in which to start a legal career. During the two years which this diary covers, Taylor was an observant, but not a very busy law clerk. A short time later he joined the firm of Salmon P. Chase, who was later to be a member of Lincoln's cabinet. After some further legal, literary, and editorial experience, Taylor concluded in 1856 that his future would be better served if he opened a law office in St. Paul. He became secretary of the Minnesota and Pacific Railway, wrote for the *St. Paul Daily Press*, and served as clerk of the United States District Court for Minnesota. He studied Canadian-American trade during the 1860's, and in 1870 began a twenty-three-year tour as American consul at Winnipeg. In that position he endeared himself to the neighbors north of the border and aided in the development of the Canadian plains and the improvement of Canadian-American relations. His was a career which had greater influence than would normally be expected from the positions which he held.

In the Cincinnati diary Taylor described many aspects of life in that city of a hundred years ago, a time when the port along the Ohio River was really the "Queen City of the West." He pictured the city, commented critically on political figures of the day, and discussed national politics, giving special attention to the burning question of the annexation of Texas. There was even a foreshadowing of present politics in a description of Alphonso Taft, grandfather of Robert Taft. The focus of the underground railroad through Cincinnati was indicated in a discussion of the trial of one of its operators. The plight of the Indians appeared in a description of the sad state of a group which went through the city en route to a reservation beyond the Mississippi River. Taylor also discussed the evangelism of the Millerites, who were at that time disappointed in their prediction of the end of the world.

James Taylor Dunn has edited the diary carefully, identifying the many individuals mentioned by his grandfather. The editor also comments briefly on events and customs of the day with which Taylor assumed that his fiancée, for whom the diary was written, would be acquainted. Altogether, this book offers an interesting account of life in an important metropolis of the Ohio Valley when the river was a main artery of western commerce. More than that, the diary reflects the early ideas and experience of a man who was to take a significant part in the opening of the area between the upper Mississippi and the plains of Saskatchewan.

GEORGE B. ENGBERG

Ohio Newspapers — A Living Record. By ROBERT C. WHEELER. (Columbus, The Ohio History Press, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1950. 253 p. Illustrations. \$6.50.)

This unique book is full of fascinating historical material. In its 253 pages are found 126 facsimile reproductions of significant newspapers. Twenty of its pages illustrate the development of newspaper presses from Colonial days to the present. Reproductions of 13 famous American newspapers published in advance of the first Ohio newspaper, the *Sentinel of the North-Western Territory*, which appeared in Cincinnati on November 9, 1793, give the book a much wider appeal than its title would indicate.

Among the early American newspapers reproduced are *Publick Occurrences*, America's first newspaper, published in Boston in 1690; the *Boston News-Letter*, the first regularly published newspaper in America; the *New England Courant*, published in Boston by James and Benjamin Franklin; the *New-York Weekly Journal*, associated with the early struggle for freedom of the press in America; the *New Hampshire Gazette*, founded in Portsmouth on October 7, 1756, which claims to be America's oldest newspaper of continuous publication; the *Connecticut Courant* of Hartford, leader in the fight against the Stamp Act; the *Virginia Gazette* of Williamsburg, which published the Declaration of Independence on July 20, 1776; the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* of Philadelphia, which published the United States Constitution; and the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, which appeared in 1786 as the first newspaper west of the mountains.

The major part of the book includes facsimiles of Ohio newspapers which printed famous documents and numerous articles relating to the development of the Old Northwest, Indian wars, statehood, the War of 1812, immigration and emigration, politics, religion, education, transportation, agriculture, science and invention, industry, the Civil War, reconstruction, the Spanish-American War, and World Wars I and II.

As head of the newspaper library of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Mr. Wheeler has discovered the keen interest of readers in old newspapers. In publishing this volume, which provides excellent samples of types of American newspapers from Colonial days to the present, he makes more accessible such original sources. As a collection which provides

a living record of the growth of an important segment of America, it might well be a model that other states could follow. Certainly such books would do much to fill the gaps in the regional history of American journalism.

RICHARD EIDE

Side Roads: Excursions into Wisconsin's Past. By FRED L. HOLMES. With drawings by DOROTHY E. MEEKER. (Madison, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1949. vi, 123 p. Illustrations. \$2.75.)

This is a most amiable book, warm and familiar, written by a man who loved Wisconsin and the simple everyday things that augmented his appreciation. It is the sort of book more historical societies should recognize as their logical province, for it is history at first hand, the history of the details of common life that make for rich and fragrant memories of a people.

Holmes tells of the flowers that grew in the Wisconsin countryside and in farmyard gardens, of the houses the people lived in, the woodsheds and their meaning in the life of the people. He talks of quilting bees and all the other co-operative efforts which were so vital to a pioneer and post-pioneer society. He knew that fireplaces and hitching posts were keys to the understanding of a social history; that roads, bridges, vehicles played an important part in a state's coming of age. He could consider corsets and tell with delightful restraint the story of H. L. Daggett's attempt to legislate the waspwaist, and he makes clear that a people's history is not told alone in their laws and military campaigns, but, also, in their underwear.

He writes of the old-time saloons, of barbershops and country stores, of food and taverns, of ice-cream sundaes, of tobacco, and breakfast as one who has savored the gentle commonplace delights of life and has always known that these things, too, are the story of a people, the warmer, friendlier phases of their story.

These essays about the days just over our horizon may well be looked on, a century from now, as among the most valuable keys to Wisconsin's social history. Their quality of intimacy, their wealth of detail, their affectionate competence, make them readable today and increasingly valuable tomorrow. Clifford Lord, who wrote the introduction, and his great society are to be congratulated for their perspicacity in selecting for publication this bedroom-slipper and corn-cob-pipe record of the 1880's to the 1920's.

LOUIS C. JONES

The Catholic University of America, 1903-1909: The Rectorship of Denis J. O'Connell is the fourth of a series of volumes about the history of this Washington institution of higher learning to be published by the Catholic University of America Press (Washington, 1950). The author of the current work is a Minnesotan, Father Colman J. Barry of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville. Figuring prominently in the narrative is Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, whose role in the story of Catholic education in America is the subject of frequent comment.

The Historical Scene

READERS OF Donald F. Warner's description of the "James F. Bell Collection" in the June issue of this magazine will be especially interested in the magnificent catalogue of the *Jesuit Relations and Other Americana in the Library of James F. Bell*, compiled by Frank K. Walter and Virginia Doneghy and published by the University of Minnesota Press (1950. 419 p.). In his foreword, Mr. Walter makes clear the importance of the library built up by the Minneapolis collector when he writes: "Mr. Bell's collection of *Relations* is undoubtedly one of the best now privately owned, and it ranks high in comparison with the better ones in institutional libraries. Only four of the separate reports, of which there were forty-one in all, are absent. . . . A marked feature of the *Relations* Mr. Bell has assembled is the large proportion of them in original or contemporary bindings and the generally good condition of the individual copies." Nearly two hundred pages are devoted to a detailed bibliographical description of these works. Included are "reproductions of the printer's devices, the different styles of headpieces, type ornaments used in headings and other decorative features, and also sample headlines which show variant styles of type." The second part of the catalogue is devoted to "Americana," and there are listed the "more general but allied works in the Bell collection on the discovery and exploration and development of the regions with which the *Relations* are concerned." Among them are the significant items discussed by Professor Warner, as well as many other works about Minnesota and the American and Canadian sections of the Red River Valley.

In discussing "Some Reference Problems of Picture Collections" in the April issue of the *American Archivist*, Hermine Munz Baumhofer points out that the information revealed in a picture often gives to historical "interpretation a life and a warmth that the mere citation of statistics lacks." As a member of the staff of the National Archives, Mrs. Baumhofer encountered three main types of reference questions. The largest number, she reports, were "subject requests"; others pertained to the history of photography and to its technical aspects. How she handled such problems, and how she managed other matters pertaining to custodianship by preparing catalogues and check lists are explained by the writer. "The fact that photographs are records," writes Mrs. Baumhofer, "has not always been appreciated." She considers the "management of photographic or pictorial records" one of the most significant as well as enjoyable phases of archival work.

"The rediscovery by colleges that there is need again to stress the cultural and humanistic subjects . . . and that these subjects must somehow be

related to the *milieux* of students poses challenges which the regional, state, or local historian must meet," writes Clarence Evans in the spring issue of the *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. "And as I see it," he continues, these challenges "can only be met by a more intensive study of local history." Mr. Evans points out that "In the study of state and local history" in Arkansas "historians have a vast laboratory in which they may test theories of social and cultural response; and it has hardly been touched." "The Challenge of State History" that Mr. Evans encounters in Arkansas is, of course, apparent in other states throughout the Union.

An article on "The Indians in the War of 1812," which George F. G. Stanley contributes to the *Canadian Historical Review* for June, does not overlook the role which the natives of the upper Northwest played in the conflict. Figuring prominently in the narrative is Robert Dickson, a British trader of the period who operated in Wisconsin and Minnesota. As early as February, 1812, Mr. Stanley finds, the British military leaders asked Dickson "to ascertain the degree of cooperation that you and *your* [Indian] *friends* might be able to furnish, in case of . . . an Emergency." From contemporary documents, Mr. Stanley draws evidence showing that Dickson obtained support for the British from the western tribes by giving them liberal presents. As a result he was commissioned "as a special agent for the Indians west of Lake Huron with a staff of five officers and fifteen interpreters and authority to 'make such requisitions as may be necessary upon H. M. Indian storekeepers and other proper officers for such goods and provisions as from time to time shall be considered needful.'" The writer concludes that "Only in the upper reaches of Lake Huron and in Wisconsin, where Robert Dickson continued to hand out large numbers of presents and larger numbers of promises . . . did the British influence over the Indians remain unimpaired." Some attention is given, also, to the campaign of 1814 centering at Prairie du Chien, which involved Winnebago, Sioux, and Sauk Indians.

In "The Frontier Camp Meeting: Contemporary and Historical Appraisals, 1805-1840," published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June, Charles A. Johnson provides the setting for local studies like Merrill E. Jarchow's account of the Red Rock camp meeting in the last issue of this magazine. "The camp meeting supplemented the regular functions of the Methodist Church in the backwoods; it did not supplant them," writes Mr. Johnson. He points out that "For the saddlebag preacher it was an invaluable aid in keeping in touch with the ever advancing frontier." Although the frontier of the present article does not extend west of the Mississippi or north of Illinois and Ohio, such generalizations apply also to the more remote frontiers of later decades. The author expresses the belief that camp meetings and revivals were "an expression of the times," which "arose in answer to a need: the spiritual poverty of the isolated backwoodsman."

The scientific aspects of some early exploring expeditions in northern Minnesota are touched upon by Robert James Hybels in an article on "The Lake Superior Copper Fever, 1841-47" appearing in the June issue of *Michigan History*. The writer tells how copper figured in the interests and in the reports of the Cass expeditions of 1820 and 1826, and of Schoolcraft's journeys of 1831 and 1832. Emphasized especially are Dr. Douglass Houghton's findings as a member of Schoolcraft's parties. In great detail, the writer reviews the story of the removal of the huge boulder of native copper observed on the Ontonagon River by early explorers. It was "shipped to Washington during the summer and fall of 1843," according to Mr. Hybels.

A widely known authority on economic and agricultural history, Dr. Louis B. Schmidt, is the author of a series of informing articles on "Farm Organizations in Iowa" published in the April *Palimpsest*. After opening with a general account of "Early Agricultural Societies," of which Iowa boasted seventy-four as early as 1858, the writer turns to the National Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the National Farmers' Union, and the Farm Bureau. For each of these organizations, he provides a succinct account of organization, activities, and accomplishments in Iowa and the Northwest.

TELLING THE MINNESOTA STORY

DR. WALTER L. WASHBURN is the author of a study of "Leprosy among Scandinavian Settlers in the Upper Mississippi Valley, 1864-1932" published in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* for March-April, 1950. The longest and most detailed section of the article deals with "Leprosy in Minnesota," for, according to the author, the "majority of reported lepers in the Upper Mississippi Valley were Scandinavian immigrants to Minnesota." Furthermore, "Minnesota physicians vitally interested in the public health in that state" did much of the early work on the disease. Among them were Dr. J. C. Grönvold, a Goodhue County pioneer, and the famed Dr. Charles N. Hewitt. Quoted at length by Dr. Washburn are reports and letters on the subject of leprosy written by these and other leaders of the public health movement. A visiting scientist who surveyed the Norwegian settlements of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota in 1869 found eighteen victims of leprosy, all of whom "had emigrated from those areas along the western Norwegian seacoast where the disease was endemic." Of interest are Dr. Washburn's final figures, for he shows that of a total of 108 lepers officially reported in Minnesota before 1948, no fewer than 53 were Norwegian emigrants.

The record of accomplishments and future plans of the Forest Products History Foundation of the Minnesota Historical Society are the subject of William G. Rector's article on "Working with Lumber Industry Records," which appears in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June. The Foundation's collecting, bibliographical, and publication projects are reviewed by

the author, who is a research associate on its staff. Since the present paper was read before a meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, emphasis is placed upon records of the lumber industry in Wisconsin.

A new guide for instruction in the social studies, published by the Minnesota state department of education, recommends the teaching of Minnesota history in the sixth grade, instead of the fourth, where it has been taught for a number of years. Such a change obviously calls for new texts and tools. To fill this need a book entitled *Minnesota, The Story of a Great State* has been prepared by Maude L. Lindquist and James W. Clark, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons (New York, 1950. 420 p.). This new sixth-grade text, which conforms very closely to the state course of study, includes material on the resources of Minnesota, exploration, the growth of the state, conservation, government, Minnesota's place in world trade, and, finally, on good citizenship. P.C.

Folklore enthusiasts will welcome Philip D. Jordan's "Wildlife Fables" published in the *Conservation Volunteer* for May-June. Here are revealed the characteristics of the "Hodag," the "Agropelter," and other denizens of Minnesota's north woods, as well as stories about them that have originated around camp fires and in lumbercamps. In the same issue of the *Volunteer*, under the title "Wapiti—Vanishing Magnificence," Elizabeth Bachmann writes of the American elk, particularly in the upper Mississippi Valley. Much of her narrative deals with attempts to re-establish the elk in Minnesota.

Many phases of campus life and many facets of university history are touched upon in the "Golden Anniversary Issue" of the *Minnesota Daily*, published on May 1. Featured is the history of the campus newspaper itself, with facsimile reproductions of the first number and of later issues that gave prominence to important events. Included, too, are articles by or about former editors and staff writers who have attained literary or journalistic fame. Among them are Eric Severeid, Charles Roberts of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, the late Thomas Heggen, and Max Shulman. The story of the founding of the university is reviewed; sketches of its eight presidents are presented; the role of the regents is recalled; histories of various schools and colleges, like journalism, medicine, and agriculture, are included; and sports receive their share of attention. The issue as a whole should be useful to anyone concerned with the history of Minnesota's huge university.

One of the few towns of the Minnesota North Shore of Lake Superior, Grand Marais, is the subject of the leading article in the *Ford Times* for April. The author, Margaret Culkin Banning, draws not only on her own contacts with and childhood recollections of this remote community, but she tells something of its history—of the traders who knew the shore before the American Revolution and of the men who founded the village a century later. Among the latter, Henry Mayhew and Charles Seglem are mentioned.

WHO'S WHO IN THIS ISSUE

DR. JOHN T. FLANAGAN is a native of Minnesota who has long been interested in the literature of the Northwest. A former member of the English faculty in the University of Minnesota, he is now professor of American literature in the University of Illinois. Among the numerous articles which he has contributed to this magazine in the past are a number dealing with the Minnesota visits of distinguished literary figures like Fredrika Bremer, whose account of the territory a century ago is reprinted elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Flanagan's published works include *America Is West: An Anthology of Middlewestern Life and Literature* (1945), *James Hall, Literary Pioneer of the Ohio Valley* (1941), and *William Joseph Snelling's Tales of the Northwest* (1936).

As associate professor of anthropology in the University of Minnesota, DR. LLOYD A. WILFORD is directing the excavation of mounds left throughout the state by "The Prehistoric Indians of Minnesota." He presented some of the results of his studies in this field in three articles published in *Minnesota History* in 1944 and 1945; a fourth appears in the present issue.

The article which MISS LUCILE M. KANE, curator of manuscripts on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, contributed to this number is one of the results of a research project conducted under the auspices of the society's Forest Products History Foundation. Articles and reviews by Miss Kane have appeared in *Agricultural History*, the *American Archivist*, *North Dakota History*, and other periodicals. Her book on "Military Life in Dakota: The Journal of General Régis de Trobriand" has been announced for fall publication by the University of Oklahoma Press, which will issue the work for the Alvord Memorial Commission of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

ROBERT M. BROWN, a graduate student in history in the University of Minnesota, compiled for the Minnesota Territorial Centennial a bibliography published under the title *Minnesota Before Statehood: Topics and Reading References in Minnesota History to 1858* (1948). His article on Henry H. Sibley's services as Minnesota Territory's first delegate in Washington is drawn from his thesis, which deals with the role of the territorial delegate in Congress.

Seven reviewers, including Miss Kane, contribute to the present issue evaluations of new books relating to American history, and particularly to the history of the upper Northwest. They are Dr. JESSE H. SHERA of the graduate library school faculty in the University of Chicago; Dr. CARLTON C. QUALEY, professor of American history in Carleton College, Northfield; Mr. CLIFFORD P. WILSON, editor of the *Beaver*, the quarterly magazine published by the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg; Dr. GEORGE B. ENGBERG, an ex-Minnesotan who is now assistant professor of history in the University of Cincinnati; Dr. RICHARD EIDE, head of the school journalism at the University of Florida in Tallahassee; and Dr. LOUIS C. JONES, director of the New York State Historical Association at Cooperstown.



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