
The volume under review is substantially the report of the committee on social and religious surveys of the Survey of the North American Indian made during the years from 1919 to 1922, of which Mr. Lindquist was the director. Arising as the survey did out of the Interchurch World Movement, it is natural that special emphasis should be laid in the book upon religious conditions among the red men. Indeed much of the information about conditions on the reservations was obtained through missionaries, native pastors, and Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. workers. It is to be regretted, however, that this religious attitude of mind is carried so far in a book bearing so general a title, for questionable interpretations of ancient Indian customs are the result. This is particularly the case in the discussion of such topics as those of Indian morals and dances, which are treated under the chapter heading "Vices and Frailties."

The work is divided into two parts: the first, consisting of six chapters, being a general summary of the Indian problem throughout the United States; and the second, containing the nine remaining chapters and four of the appendixes, a discussion of the Indian groups on a geographical basis. A scant ten pages in the body of the book and some four pages in the first appendix are devoted to the 12,600 Indians of Minnesota, mainly Chippewa. Of interest to Minnesota readers too are the sections dealing with the Sioux reservations in the Dakotas, since many of the Indians of these reservations originally came from Minnesota. Mention should be made of appendixes 5 and 6, since the first contains a statement from Mr. Edgar B. Merritt, assistant Indian commissioner, on the "Legal Status of the Indian," which is a brief summary of some of the important laws; and the second is a "Bibliography on the American Indian." The latter is woe-
fully inadequate—it occupies less than six pages—and many of the books cited are of the popular rather than the scientific type. Catlin is listed, but no mention is made of the works of Schoolcraft or other well-known writers on Indian customs.

The book is well bound, printed on good paper, profusely illustrated with photographs showing present-day Indian life, and supplied with a table of contents and an index. It is essentially a social and religious survey of conditions among the Indians at the present time, and as such it makes available in convenient form a good deal of miscellaneous information for the general reader.

Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr.

Agricultural Organization in the United States (University of Kentucky, Studies in Economics and Sociology, vol. 2). By Edward Wiest, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Economics, University of Kentucky. (Lexington, University of Kentucky, 1923. xxiii, 618 p.)

From the standpoint of an historian, Dr. Wiest's Agricultural Organization in the United States will have to be considered as a place to obtain four things: (1) a comprehensive grasp of the whole field and problem of organization for the betterment of agriculture; (2) an understanding of the relation of particular attempts at organization to the whole; (3) a certain amount of technical information that helps in understanding the development of agricultural organization; and (4) a very brief introduction to the history of particular types of organization. Having read such a volume, therefore, the historian will go about the task of working out the detailed history of particular organizations and types of organizations with a much clearer vision of the setting of his problem. And he will be saved the trouble of a certain amount of exploring of technical and economic backgrounds.

Also there will be a considerable body of readers, consisting mostly of technical workers in the field of agriculture, for whom the amount of historical detail given will just about suffice. Armed with this as a reference book, they will be able in short order to prepare many of those little historical introductions so necessary
in order to give to addresses or lectures on agricultural subjects
the desired scholarly atmosphere.

Exactly how authentic the historical facts presented in this vol­
ume are, it is difficult to say. Dr. Wiest has resorted to official
records whenever public agencies are involved and to organization
records and published histories in other cases. But, although they
may publish accurate records, the officials of such organizations
frequently manifest great tenderness in interpreting them. Even
public officials have a tendency toward giving their departments
much credit where less is due.

Considered from the standpoint of a textbook in agricultural
organization, which it really purports to be, the book has much
to recommend it. Dr. Wiest has obtained a good grasp of the
major problems involved and has successfully disentangled the
maze of interrelations between the various federal and state
agencies at work in the field. His discussion of most points indi­
cates close familiarity with actual problems; on a number, how­
ever, the men on the firing line could suggest numerous issues
which it did not occur to him to raise. The principal faults of
the book are that the author departs too frequently and too long
from his theme, which is organization, to discuss matters of eco­
nomics, education, technical agriculture, and the like, with the
result that the reading is tiresome; that organization itself is inade­
quately analyzed; and that the whole treatment is over appreciative
and not sufficiently critical.

JOHN D. BLACK

The Life of Caleb Cushing. By CLAUDE M. FUESS. In two vol­
xi, 454, vii, 442 p. Illustrations.)

It is seldom that an American statesman of the first rank is
overlooked by biographers. Caleb Cushing, however, died in 1879
and it was not till 1923 that the first extended biography appeared
for this man, who was a representative from Massachusetts from
1834 to 1843, who as minister to China concluded the epoch-mark­
ing treaty of 1844, who was a brigadier general in the war with
Mexico, who served as attorney-general under Pierce, and who
was minister to Spain from 1874 to 1877. This welcome biog-
raphy is based on the vast bulk of papers which Cushing left at his death and from which Mr. Fuess quotes extensively. One quotation from a letter written by Cushing from the Falls of St. Anthony in 1846 is of special interest to Minnesotans. For several weeks he lived like an Indian in the wildernesses about the Great Lakes and especially on some timber lands along the St. Croix River which he was investigating. He eventually bought a considerable tract of territory and invested funds in a milling company at the Falls of St. Anthony as well as in one at the falls of the St. Croix. Mr. Fuess states, "There is reason to believe from his correspondence that he was fascinated by the glowing future which this section of our country presented, and that he seriously contemplated making his permanent home there."

The evidence seems to show that Cushing had in mind a plan to create a new territory in the St. Croix Valley and around the head of Lake Superior similar to that proposed by James Fisher in his memorial to Congress in 1845. Of this territory Cushing, it seems, expected St. Croix Falls to be the capital, and himself, the governor. The interference of the war with Mexico, in which he took an active part, put a stop to all these plans.

It is a curious coincidence that, just at the time these volumes appear, the Minnesota Historical Society should receive as a loan for copying the diaries of the Reverend Edmund F. Ely, who accompanied Cushing on his exploring trip along the St. Croix River in 1846. Quite an extensive account of the journey is there recorded. It is hoped that copies of all Cushing's writings regarding this trip and the business enterprises started as a result of it may also be secured by the society.

GRACE LEE NUTE


Interesting and valuable as the diary of John Work for 1831–32 doubtless is for the history of such states as Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, there would be small reason for including in this quar-
terly an announcement of its publication were it not for the introductory chapter, on "The Fur Trade in the Northwest," written by Mr. Phillips. Though the sketch is short and, of necessity, superficial and though several errors of fact can be detected by the historian who has delved deep into the fur-trade lore of the Far Northwest, it is nevertheless a very useful summary of the history of the fur trade from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. The bibliography at the end of the volume is a good working list of books and manuscripts on the fur trade in the United States and Canada. If for no other reason, this publication would be of value because it calls attention to the great bulk of American Fur Company Papers in the possession of the New York Historical Society. Mr. Phillips was the first person to make a survey of these papers, without a knowledge of which no one today could presume to write a history of the fur trade in the United States. The book is also worthy of note as another example of the contributions to historical research which the Arthur H. Clark Company is making in its publication of manuscript sources.

G. L. N.


Volumes of Contributions have been issued by the Montana Historical Library at irregular intervals over a considerable period of years, and like similar publications of some other societies they contain miscellaneous papers, addresses, reports, and some source material. The present volume as explained in the preface was issued in the spring of 1923 under the handicap of the death of the secretary of the society during the preparation of the material for the printer.

The bulk of the work is devoted to the publication of the remainder of the manuscripts of Lieutenant James H. Bradley, some of whose papers have appeared in preceding volumes of the same series. With the exception of the one long article on the "History of the Sioux" the sketches are brief notes on frontier topics, either from original or from secondary sources. Bradley, an
Indian fighter who was killed in 1877 during the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, was evidently a close observer of frontier conditions and Indian customs, but one could wish that he had confined his writings to the history of tribes other than the Minnesota Sioux, or that the editor in printing the “History of the Sioux” could have corrected by footnotes some of the serious errors of the Bradley narrative.

Much of the material relating to the Sioux of the Minnesota region following the War of 1812 is borrowed from Edward D. Neill’s History of Minnesota, some of it practically verbatim, with only incidental references to that fact. A dramatic story of a surprise attack by the Sioux upon a large party of Chippewa, men, women, and children, within full view of the walls of Fort Snelling on May 27, 1827, without interference from the garrison, is given; but no authority for the account is furnished. So far as is known, no such encounter took place under the conditions described, although the treacherous assault upon Flat Mouth’s band of Chippewa, which Bradley states occurred in the fall of the same year, did take place near Fort Snelling on the evening of May 28. In punishment for this attack Colonel Snelling and Major Taliaferro, the Indian agent, compelled the Sioux to surrender the guilty members of their tribe to the Chippewa for execution. Other instances of confusion or misstatement could be cited.

One must likewise ask why a “History of the Sioux” does not include some reference to the great Sioux Outbreak of 1862 and to the Sibley and Sully campaigns of 1863 and 1864 instead of turning abruptly from a discussion of the missionary activities of the Ponds, of Riggs, and of Williamson, to a consideration of General Ashley’s fur-trading operations on the Missouri.

Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr.

_Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr._

*Literature of Pioneer Life in Iowa: An Address Delivered Before the Academy of Science and Letters at Sioux City in March 1923, With a Partially Annotated Bibliography.* By _Frank Luther Mott_. (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1923. 89 p.)

The most valuable portion of this little volume is the classified bibliography (p. 35–89) of books and pamphlets about Iowa life
before 1860. Under the heading of "Belles Lettres" between forty and fifty items are listed. Sections follow on biography; county, township, and town histories; guidebooks and other early books descriptive of Iowa; history; periodicals; reminiscence and autobiography; and bibliography. The compiler indicates in what libraries the items which he lists have been located, and thus adds greatly to the practical value of his bibliography.


"The pioneer and all his train," writes the author, "are now arrived safely in the realm of Romance. His prairie schooner drawn by oxen, his log-cabin, his claim, his prairie of a thousand variable charms, his founding of government and schools and churches, his bees, his hunting — all these, because they are long past and we are proud of the courage and hardihood of our fathers and grandfathers and a little proud of ourselves for having descended from them — all these are transmuted to the very stuff of fable, the very texture of myth." It is of course true, as the author points out, that many pioneer conditions seemed at the time disagreeable and sordid, but they now "have about them an aura of traditive glamour, because the pioneer himself wears the halo of romance." Naturally much attention is devoted by the author to two men who within the past few years "have done distinct literary service to the Iowa pioneer," — Hamlin Garland and Herbert Quick.

The author emphatically believes in the importance of catching the romance of history. In his survey of the work of the State Historical Society of Iowa he writes, "And it is only when the historian has a feeling for romance, when he is interested chiefly in people and only incidentally in statistics, and when he has some care for beauty of form, that he achieves effectiveness and thereby creates literature." Despite the intrinsic interest of the pioneer period, the author laments, it is possible to turn out "dry and uninteresting historical writing" about it. "The method," he explains, "is to keep the eyes on documents, papers, dates, and
statistics, and never, by any relaxation of the attention, allow them to wander to people.” But after all, is it not in documents and papers that our revered ancestors recorded themselves? Is there any other method open to the historian, by which he may see the people of the past, than by studying the records?

Theodore C. Blegen


The title of this volume is so intriguing that the reader turns over its pages with eager anticipation. He finds a rhetorical sketch of the “early history of the earlier West,” with emphasis upon the lower Mississippi Valley. The book opens with chapters on the “valley as wilderness.” Thereafter come sections on the French possession of the region, the westward advance of the English, the “furl of the fleur-de-lys flag,” the Spanish period, the American purchase, and finally the development of the region as American territory.

The text and the bibliography indicate that the author has not drawn upon the important sources and monographic studies made public in recent years by Professor Alvord, Dr. James, and certain other specialists—material usually considered fundamental for an understanding of the “early history of the earlier West”; and the author’s treatment of his subject reveals the impressionist’s impatience with detail, an impatience which probably accounts for numerous errors of fact. On the other hand, it must be admitted that Mr. Chambers wields a facile pen and has mastered a literary style. This mastery is clearly shown in the chapter headings, which are as vivid as the captions in one of the better moving pictures. Witness the following examples: “The Spreading Wave Speeds On,” “War’s Test of the West,” “Travel Ways of Early Days,” “Steam’s Solving of the Up-stream Problem,” and “First Sowings of the Dragon’s Teeth.” Occasionally there is a nice use of alliteration: “The Lure of Low-priced Lands.”

There is a rhetorical power—nay, even a fire—about the descriptions in the text, which affords even more convincing proof
of the author's literary facility. Consider the following picture of the "typical pioneer of the earlier West!"

One cannot go very far wrong in estimating him as an upstanding, self-confident, loyal-to-his-own, able-to-take-care-of-himself personality, in whose veins coursed the red-blood synonymous with impose-not-on-me manhood and in whose abdominal cavity reposed a complete outfit of those organs which in circles of lesser politeness are coupled with take-no-dare courage (p. 265).

This passage may possibly convey the impression that the pioneer was an altogether-too-rough-and-ready creature. The author hastens to make it plain, however, that the "pioneer stock which grew such fruitage as the Lincolns, Jacksons and Clays of the West was fundamentally a sound one upon which to bud refinements and graft accomplishments in keeping with the requirements of a more advanced society."

The book contains no index entry for the name of Minnesota, but on page 46 the author mentions the expedition of Father Hennepin. "The little party," he writes, "reached Minnesota, discovered the falls of St. Anthony, where they were captured and held prisoners by hostile Sioux Indians." If Mr. Chambers has in his possession manuscripts or other records which prove that Hennepin's party was captured and imprisoned at the Falls of St. Anthony, he should publish them at once.

The author lists only one Minnesota book in his bibliography, namely, "McVey, Franklin L.: The Government of Minn. 1901." The reviewer ventures the opinion that the book here referred to is Frank L. McVey's The Government of Minnesota; Its History and Administration. The author or perchance the typesetter apparently likes to alter the names of certain well-known writers, but it seems to the reviewer that he goes rather far when (on p. 377) he changes the name of Albert Bernhardt Faust, the author of a comprehensive work on the German element in the United States, to William Bernard Faust. A change in the middle initial, from Stephen H. Long to Stephen W. Long (p. 378), is of course less reprehensible.

T. C. B.

The author of this small volume on the early Norse voyages to America explains the motive of his work as follows:

One of the dreams of my boyhood was of leading an expedition to the shores of Hudson Bay in search of the rune stones said to have been left there by the Norsemen and inscribed with the accounts of their Arctic and American voyages, made long before the time of Cabot and Columbus. The finding of the Kensington Rune Stone in Minnesota and of other runic writings on the west coast of Greenland, far north of the Arctic Circle, indicate the wide extent of these inscriptions and the possibilities of undiscovered records on the coasts of Hudson Bay and Labrador. Reports of such "written rocks" have been brought to the Hudson Bay posts from time to time by Indian trappers of the Great Company. In later years the plans for such an expedition were made, personnel, equipment, and route selected, not only for the more romantic object of finding the stone hewn records of Viking voyages, but for the more practical purpose of investigating the mineral, agricultural and forest resources of the Hudson Bay Region.

Then came the war and all those plans had to be abandoned. However, this short monograph on the early Norse voyages to America might be considered as an introduction to such a project.

The author first reviews in a few pages the evidence for and against the authenticity of the inscription on the Kensington rune stone, which he believes to be a true record. In the second chapter, which is entitled "Iceland and Greenland," he discusses briefly the general background of the early Norse voyages to America. Most of chapter 3 is devoted to a reprint of the translation by A. M. Reeves of the saga of Eric the Red in the "Flateyjarbok." In the next chapter the author reaches the conclusion that the region of Leif's explorations and Thorfinn's unsuccessful attempt at colonization was somewhere on the coast of Labrador or Newfoundland. In the last chapter he writes about the lost colonies and the possibilities of voyages to America after Leif's discovery. If the volume as a whole makes no distinctive contribution to knowledge of its subject, it has the merit of presenting a popular short summary based upon careful study of a wide range of sources.

T. C. B.

The first article in this volume is a well-written reminiscent account of "Early Days on the Minnesota Prairies," by Dr. Frank Peterson, in which the writer presents a vivid picture of blizzards in southern Minnesota during the early seventies and tells of the grasshopper plague and of other episodes that illuminate his topic. A study of "The Beginning of Swedish-American Education (Prior to 1860)" by Dr. Conrad Peterson deals chiefly with the period of the Delaware settlement, but devotes a few pages to early conditions in the Middle West.

Nearly a hundred pages of the Year-book are devoted to a collection of "Hemlandet Letters," compiled by George M. Stephenson. These letters, which are printed both in Swedish and in a literal English translation, were written in the period from 1855 to 1869 and deal chiefly with conditions in America as observed by Swedish immigrants. The letters, as the title indicates, were published in Hemlandet, the first Swedish newspaper in the United States, at Galesburg, Illinois. The reviewer questions the wisdom of making the printed source the basis of unity in such a compilation. Dr. Stephenson has previously proved that Hemlandet is a source of first importance. In the reviewer's opinion, he might, therefore, have narrowed the selection and achieved a more definite subject unity. As it is, the reader gets a little information about Texas, an item about the Mormons, a very valuable description of conditions in the Montana mining country in 1865, a note about Pike's Peak, and scattered materials on the Swedish settlements in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and other states.

Fifteen Minnesota letters are included, ten of which date from the years 1855 to 1859. In some of these letters graphic descriptions are given of pioneer conditions, and it is interesting to note how urgently some of the writers preach the gospel of Minnesota. "One thing I want to say to you, whoever you are," writes a Swedish settler near St. Peter, on June 19, 1858, "If you left your native land to become a farmer, go to Minnesota! Don't delay, but pack up and be on your way. The longer you delay, the worse for you." The letters testify to the piety of the
early Swedish immigrants. "Although we have no minister, we assemble every Sunday to meditate upon the Word of God by reading sermons from books of sermons and other religious writings," writes J. P. Miller of Watertown on December 14, 1858. In another letter the following occurs, "After I had finished writing friends came to me and requested me to suggest that you send us a preacher to expound the word of God to us, for we are like shepherdless sheep in the desert."

The *Year-book* for 1923 is a valuable and interesting publication and reflects distinct credit upon the organization which issued it.

T. C. B.

*The Northwestern Miller Anniversary Number, 1873–1923.*

(Minneapolis, The Miller Publishing Company, December, 1923. 147 p.)

The most significant feature of the elaborate celebration in November which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the *Northwestern Miller* was the publication of a notable anniversary issue of that important milling journal. This number is an exquisite example of the art of the printer. The illustrations, which of themselves give distinction to the volume, include a view of the Falls of St. Anthony about 1820, from a painting by J. Shaw; a full-page reproduction of an etching by Pierre Nuyttens; and reproductions in colors of several interesting paintings. The stories and poems printed in the number testify to the high editorial ideals which have raised the magazine above the level of most American trade journals.

From the historical point of view the most valuable feature of the magazine is the "Story of the Northwestern Miller," by William C. Edgar, its present editor. This article presents a very acceptable review of the beginnings, the early development, and later expansion of the periodical; but its value is more general than its title suggests, for it contains a mass of illuminating detail on the growth of the milling industry itself. Mr. Edgar has made a not unimportant contribution to the history of Minnesota, since the industry pictured in his pages is intimately related to the economic development of the state as a whole.
A Short History of Flour Milling," which Dr. Henry Adams Bellows contributes to the same magazine, is an informing and well-written account in which the milling development in Minneapolis and the Northwest is placed in its world setting. Mr. H. E. Barnard writes on a related theme, "The Development of Baking." "Fifty Years of British Flour Importing" is the title of a survey by Mr. J. C. Pillman of London in which the English activities of the magazine are chronicled. Mention may be made, in connection with this review, of an article published in the Minneapolis Journal for October 14 under the title "Minneapolis' First Flour Mill Built 100 Years Ago" in which is told the story of the mill built in 1823 under the direction of Colonel Snelling. This article also reviews the general development of the milling industry of Minneapolis.

T. C. B.


"Altho I am neither historian nor author, the thought of writing a history of the city of my birth gripped my imagination," says Mr. Dillan in the "Foreword" to this history of a Minnesota city. The result of his efforts is an interesting example of what might readily be done for dozens of Minnesota communities, many of which have a far richer past in legend and history than has the metropolis of Crow Wing County. There is nothing particularly remarkable in the history of Brainerd — no events or personalities stir the imagination with their romantic or picturesque qualities. Nevertheless, Mr. Dillan has produced a very readable little volume about Brainerd — a community which after all is typical of the prosaic middle-western small town.

For the "history of Brainerd proper which dates from 1870," the author sketches a rather hazy background of Minnesota and Northwest history. He then proceeds to the origin of the railroad-made town which superseded the old trading post and settlement at Crow Wing. Evidence of the mushroom growth of the new town is the statement, gleaned from a contemporary newspaper, that within less than three years Brainerd had "21 stores, 18 hotels, and 15 saloons."
The narrative which follows the account of the origin of Brainerd is an extremely disjointed one. Sections are devoted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, to the Indians, to social life, to city government, to the lumber industry, to agriculture, to iron mining, to local churches, and to pioneer and modern business concerns. Mention should be made also of a list of old settlers with the date of the arrival of each in Brainerd, and of the list of local World War veterans which concludes the volume. From this array the discerning reader may select three factors which have been the primary influences in the city's progress — the railroad, the lumber industry, and the iron mines.

Brainerd grew up on the spot where the surveyors decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad should cross the Mississippi River. Naturally the fortunes of the railroad company were reflected in miniature in the ups and downs of this frontier town. Mr. Dillan gives a detailed account of the effect in Brainerd of the Jay Cooke failure of 1873 and of the boom which occurred in the early eighties after Henry Villard had gained control of the road. At this time the population of Brainerd is said to have reached sixteen thousand, but the number decreased greatly when the main car shops of the railroad were removed to St. Paul in 1883, and Brainerd settled down to the normal life and development of a remote railroad town. Today its population is less than ten thousand.

Second only in importance to the railroad during Brainerd's pioneer period were logging and lumbering. But "by 1905 the available supply of logs had dwindled to such an extent" that the Brainerd Lumber Company was obliged to remove its mills to Canada. Fortune, however, continued to smile on the city. Almost simultaneous with the passing of the lumberjack was the arrival upon the scene of the mining prospector. The account of the development of the iron resources of the Cuyuna Range is contributed by Mr. Carl Zapffe.

In the preparation of his narrative the author made use of such original material as newspaper files, interviews with old settlers, the minutes of the city council, and the federal census schedules; but he does not seem to have located any private collections of letters or manuscripts relating to the community. The many illustrations include some photographs of distinct historical
value. Unfortunately, despite the excellent quality of some of the sources, the treatment is journalistic; and the book is distinctly of the souvenir or college annual type. This may be due to the fact that it was inspired by the fiftieth anniversary celebration and home-coming at Brainerd in 1922, to an account of which one section is devoted.

B. L. H.

*Letters of an Ambulance Driver.* By J. Harold Curtis. ([St. James, Minnesota, 1922.] 257 p. Illustrations.)

The continued publication of material relating to the World War indicates that the statement recently made by a public leader that "we want to forget the war" may have been wrong. But perhaps the sales records of such publications might prove the statement not far from the truth. Probably a little room is still available on the four hundred miles of shelving needed to contain material on the late world conflict, and the *Letters of an Ambulance Driver* undoubtedly deserves a place in the collection.

The book apparently was intended for distribution among friends. To the reviewer the episodic character of the letters suggests as an appropriate general title, "Flashes of Action." There is a succession of swift dips into particular scenes, thoughts, and actions, followed by equally abrupt endings. The letters, which are interesting and well written, cover a field which, because of the small number of men engaged in ambulance work and the few published records of their service, is not widely known. The men represented by the writer of these letters played an important part in the drama of war and it is fitting that they should receive a just recognition.

The ambulance drivers constituted a select group—a fact which is revealed in these letters. Many were college men and were associated with other men of the same type, an advantage in maintaining *esprit de corps* as well as in keeping up the spirits of the individual. In the descriptions of camp life contained in the volume under review illustrations of this may be found. The routine of training, for example, was broken by constant visits to homes in town, even short evening visits being possible. To these men the best homes were always open.
Furthermore, the men often escaped from the monotony of "army chow." "I have been invited out so much and have had candy and cookies sent in Christmas boxes, so I have only eaten a few meals at the mess hall," wrote Mr. Curtis. Later, in France, with a gasoline driven aide de camp to carry his pack and extra blankets, he could carry reserve rations and always sleep under cover if he wished to use his car. The men in the ambulance corps had the experiences of the soldiers under fire and of those back of the danger zone perhaps many times in one day. They would be keyed up to the highest pitch while driving through the dark without lights over shell-torn roads, but they could rest, when rest was available, back of the worst fire. They covered much of the country on their four-wheeled chargers and saw almost every aspect of war. They established contacts with almost every rank and branch of the service.

All in all, the ambulance driver is well fitted to give us a vivid picture of war. Some of these opportunities are used by the author of these letters, and many of his word pictures are wonderful; on the other hand, he missed many of the opportunities which he had. Perhaps this is because of the horror of the scenes and lack of time, but probably the main reason is the deadening of the senses under the terrible strain of experiences while in action.

The letters cover a period of ten months of training at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and fourteen months as an ambulance driver in France. They were written by a Minnesota boy, a student at Hamline University who left college when the war came, and they constitute "an account of the war as seen by a private and related to his home folks," without thought of publication. One good example of the vivid descriptions in the letters is the following account, which was written on July 29, 1918:

After dark last night a call came to go to the advance post. A helper and I started. The road stood out, a light streak before us. There were a number of shell holes varying in depth from one to several feet that we must avoid. Soon after we started a battery of French guns opened up on the enemy. The big guns were close beside the road we were going over. The flare from the guns so close a distance was worse than the sharp lightning, and the report which followed had the loudest thunder I ever heard beaten a mile. We were fairly blinded by the flash, and by the time we could see
the road again the next gun would boom. We hurried to get a greater distance from the guns, and the shells went high over our heads. We reached our post all right and it was midnight when we set out with three "couches" or laying patients and one "assis" or sitting patient, whom I took in the seat with me. We dodged the shell holes and the Boche shells and made our way back all right, passing many convois of ammunition going up to the front. My second driver was dropped at our station and I went on alone with my load to the hospital. Just as I was outside the zone of fire, I had a blow-out, and there in the mud and dark and after midnight I had to change tires. It was some job. The blessies in the car were moaning and groaning and the tire went on hard. Just after I was started again engine trouble developed. I could not stop for that so went on to the hospital with my crippled car and the load. It was 3 A. M. when I got back. I sought a dug out and in a minute was sound asleep. I slept till ten o'clock, when our dinner came up. It consisted of bread, jam, cold meat and pinard. After dinner I was again ordered to the advance post and as I write the Boches are shelling this place hot and heavy. The shells whistle overhead and frequently one bursts very close and those in the entrance to the dugout come back inside.

The volume is badly printed and many typographical errors mar the text. But despite these defects the book merits commendation, for the letters are interesting and informing.

Cecil W. Shirk
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

A full account of the annual meeting, which was held on January 14, will be published in the next number of the BULLETIN. The annual address, which is published in this issue, was delivered by Governor J. A. O. Preus before an interested audience of about two hundred persons in the House Chamber of the State Capitol.

The statewide committee on membership, the appointment of which was authorized by the executive council in October (see ante, p. 302), has now been named by the president, with the assistant superintendent as its chairman, and the indications are that it will be a very effective instrument for increasing membership and promoting the interests of the society generally throughout the state. For example, two members of this committee, the Honorable Charles W. Gillam of Cottonwood County and Mr. J. Anton Ochs of Brown County, early in January — shortly after the committee was appointed — brought in seventeen and twelve new members respectively.

A novel sort of gift, appropriate for Christmas and for birthdays, was recently suggested to members by the superintendent of the society. He called special attention to the privilege of receiving the society's current publications and proposed that memberships be presented to friends interested in Minnesota history.

The total number of members on the rolls of the society on January 1, 1924, was 1,223, of whom 12 are honorary, 61 corresponding, 1,150 active, and 5 institutional. The number of new members enrolled during the year 1923 is 220, of whom 218 are active and 2 institutional. Forty members were dropped from the rolls and 27 died during the year, making a total loss of 67. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been a net increase of 153. The additions to the active membership during the three months ending December 31 numbered 55. A list of the names of these new members, grouped by counties, follows:

BELTRAMI: Jessie M. Pendergast of Bemidji.
BROWN: Adolph Meile of New Ulm and Robert Rothenburg of Springfield.
HOUSTON: Lloyd L. Duxbury of Caledonia.
ITASCA: Henry A. Mace of Marble.
LAC QUI PARLE: Jacob F. Jacobson and August C. Ruud of Madison.
MCLEOD: Mrs. John Zrust of Glencoe.
NOBLES: Marjorie F. Ferguson of Rushmore.
OLMSTED: Mrs. A. E. Larkin of Rochester.
PENNINGTON: Lars Backe of Thief River Falls.
POLK: Ray B. MacLean and Edgar E. Sharp of Moorhead.
RAMSEY: Andrew Boss, Dr. Frank E. Burch, Joseph F. Cowern, Lewis E. Dunn, Charles O. Kalman, Henry L. Osborn, John P. Pritchett, Lytton J. Shields, Mrs. Omer C. Snyder, and Dorothy F. Ware, all of St. Paul.
RICE: Fred L. Bardwell of Northfield.
ST. LOUIS: Donald B. McDonald, A. Miller McDougall, Bentley P. Neff, Clement K. Quinn, and Dr. Dana C. Rood, all of Duluth.
SCOTT: Daniel W. Byrne and William F. Duffy of Shakopee.
STEARN: Dr. Lena Beach of Sauk Center and Sister Grace McDonald of St. Joseph.
SWIFT: Almer O. Strand of Benson.
WASECA: Milton P. Fuller of Waseca.
WILKIN: Schuyler C. Bowman of Rothsay.
NONRESIDENT: Mrs. Joseph B. Banning of Los Angeles, California; Philip M. Brett of New York City; Charles W. Carpenter of Ontario, California; W. E. Ingersoll of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Captain Otto F. Lange of West Point, New York; and Warren J. Willis of Washington, D. C.

The society lost four active members by death during the last quarter: Edmund J. Phelps of Minneapolis, October 12; the Honorable Josiah D. Ensign of Duluth, November 24; William
B. Patton of Duluth, November 29; and the Reverend William C. Gannett of Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, December 15.

The number of subscriptions to the society's publications from schools and public libraries has been increased to 124 by the addition of ten institutions during the last quarter. These include the public libraries of Mankato, Mapleton, Moorhead, Morris, Paynesville, Virginia, and Worthington; the libraries of the public schools of Lester Prairie and Wheaton; and the James Jerome Hill Reference Library of St. Paul.

The monthly series of talks on Minnesota history subjects given by representatives of the society at the Twin City radio station WLAG has been continued during the quarter. On October 18 the curator of the museum spoke on "Boosting Minnesota in Pioneer Times." On November 28 the activities of "Pioneer Missionaries Among the Sioux and Chippewa" were described by the curator of manuscripts, and on December 17 the superintendent spoke on "State History and Geographic Names." The talks are now being given under the auspices of the Northwest Farmstead of Minneapolis.

The second volume of Dr. Folwell's History of Minnesota is all in type except the index, and the work on this is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. If no unforeseen delays occur, the book will be ready for distribution within a few weeks.

The publication of volumes of collections embracing the fundamental source materials for Minnesota history cannot be undertaken under present conditions until after Dr. Folwell's history is completed. Some consideration is being given, however, to plans for such volumes, and the work of the manuscript division is being directed in part toward the assembling of materials for those which will probably be undertaken first. Attention is being given especially to the period from 1760 to 1815, which may be called the British period of Minnesota history. See ante, p. 305.

Commenting editorially on "The Historical Society at 74," the Minneapolis Journal in its issue of October 23 says, "It is a conservator of local fact, tradition and color, indispensable to an
understanding of the past and the promise of the State and Nation. To it historians must repair, if they would faithfully trace the growth of the Northwest from a pioneer wilderness into a group of flourishing commonwealths."

A new edition of the syllabus of Minnesota history for high school teachers which was prepared by the assistant superintendent last March (see ante, p. 144) has been mimeographed by a committee of the history teachers’ section of the Minnesota Education Association. Copies may be obtained from Miss Margaret West, East High School, Minneapolis.

Four members of the staff attended the meeting of the American Historical Association and allied organizations in Columbus, Ohio, from December 27 to 29: Mr. Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent; Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts, Miss Gertrude Krausnick, librarian, and Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr., curator of the museum.

During the months of October, November, and December, forty-five classes from Minneapolis and St. Paul schools visited the museum. To a considerable number of them the curator delivered illustrated talks on such topics as Franklin, colonial life, and Lincoln.

A special exhibit of books and pamphlets was arranged in the museum for the occasion of the annual meeting of the Swedish Historical Society of America in the society’s auditorium on December 5.

On October 25 the curator of the museum journeyed to Winnebago and Cambria for a three-day investigation of Indian burial pits reported to have been uncovered in that vicinity. Mr. Frank O. Swain of Lake Crystal and several other interested local students of archeology accompanied the curator. The pits were of considerable archeological interest but yielded no finds of special importance. A visit was paid to a farmer in the community who possesses a private collection of several hundred Indian relics. The curator reports that of the Cambria mound group only two small mounds remain, but that flint flakes and arrow points are abundant on the site. While in Winnebago the
curator gave two talks to groups of classes in the public schools of that city.

A "Pioneer Fireside" exhibit which has been arranged in the museum is attracting considerable attention. The curator has plans for the installation of a completely equipped one-room pioneer log cabin, and many of the furnishings are already on hand; but the expense involved makes it unlikely that the project can be carried out in the near future unless some generous citizen makes a special contribution for the purpose.

During the months of October, November, and December, 8,436 books were used by 1,290 readers in the main reading room of the society's library, as compared with 7,735 books and 1,358 readers during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. During the year 1923 approximately 40,000 books were served to 6,500 readers, which may be compared with 31,000 books and 6,000 readers in 1922.

Dr. Upham has spent several months during the year on the inventory of the map collection, which was begun a few years ago, and as a result this valuable collection is available for use for the first time in years. Much work remains to be done, however, in developing this inventory into a catalogue, and adequate classification and filing must await the installation of special equipment.

Several members of the staff have been called upon recently for speeches on Minnesota history or closely related topics. The assistant superintendent spoke at the South St. Paul High School on November 6 in connection with the observance of "Book Week." On December 17 he delivered a public lecture in a course sponsored by the Faculty Club at Hamline University, taking as his subject the various Old World influences which have acted upon Minnesota development. A portion of the lecture is printed as a feature story in the St. Paul Daily News for December 23. The curator of manuscripts spoke in November on the use of manuscripts in historical research to classes of students from the University of Minnesota and Hamline University. The curator of the museum read a paper on October 1 before the Tourist Club of Minneapolis on "Claims to Indian Lands in North America." On October 9
he addressed the Woman’s Welfare League of St. Paul on “The Indian of Today,” and on November 11 he spoke to the Men’s Club of the Prospect Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis on “Some Aspects of the Minnesota Indian Problem, Past and Present.”

The division of archives and history of the University of the State of New York has issued as Bulletin number 2 in its War of the Rebellion Series a volume by Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr., curator of the society’s museum, entitled Selections from the Letters and Diaries of Brevet-brigadier General Willoughby Babcock of the Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers: A Study of Camp Life in the Union Armies during the Civil War (1922. 110 p.). The work, which is based upon the war letters and diaries of Mr. Babcock’s grandfather, is more than a compilation of selections. It is in fact an illuminating study of army life in all its aspects—as the subtitle indicates—illustrated throughout with copious quotations from unpublished family papers. There are chapters on camps and fortifications, commissary, camp life, transportation, organization, recreation and mail, the “contraband” question, and feeling concerning the war. Colonel Babcock was a close observer, an intelligent critic, and a lucid writer, and his letters to his wife are filled with a wealth of interesting detail. The resultant picture of army life which Mr. Babcock’s synthesis affords is of great value not only for the history of the New York regiment to which the officer was attached, but also for an understanding of typical conditions in the northern armies during the Civil War. The manuscript of the work was originally prepared by the author as a master’s thesis at the University of Minnesota.

ACCESSIONS

Valuable additions have been made recently to the society’s materials on missionary activities among the Minnesota Indians. Copies of the letters of the Reverend Sherman Hall which were located last summer in Concord, New Hampshire (see ante, p. 304), have now been secured. These letters throw light on the everyday work of this Congregational missionary to the Minnesota Indians, on conditions among the natives, on the activities of
other missionaries, and on many other allied topics. The diaries and papers of the Reverend Edmund F. Ely, who came as a missionary to the Lake Superior region in 1832, have been borrowed for copying from the St. Louis County Historical Society, which has the papers on deposit. This material covers in general the period from 1833 to 1854 and consists mainly of letters to Ely which are replete with information about such topics as the fur trade, Indian customs, and missionary work. Another interesting accession in the same general field is a series of diaries kept by the Reverend James Peet in the years 1856 to 1865, which have been loaned to the society for copying by Mr. Edward L. Peet of Minneapolis, a son of the missionary. The Peet diaries contain a wealth of interesting material on the life of this missionary in northeastern Minnesota, on the settlement of Duluth and its environs, and on Methodism in Minnesota. The series is not complete, since the diaries for 1861, 1862, and 1864 are missing.

Three installments of calendar cards of American Fur Company Papers have been received from Miss Myrtle A. Cline, agent in New York of several mid-western historical agencies for the purpose of calendaring this collection (see ante, p. 307). In the main these cards represent communications from many relatively unimportant and little-known characters, but on the list are such men as John Lawe, Solomon Juneau, John McTavish, John C. Frémont, Michael Dousman, and Duncan Finlayson. Forty letters written by Henry H. Sibley to the central office of the American Fur Company, photostatic copies of which have been obtained from the New York Historical Society, cover the years 1834 to 1844 and are an important addition to the society's collection of Sibley Papers. From the same source has come a photostatic copy of a contemporary sketch and description by Charles W. Borup of the Fond du Lac post of the American Fur Company in 1836.

Seven account books of Norman W. Kittson, the well-known Minnesota pioneer, have been received from his son, Mr. Norman Kittson of St. Paul. Several outfit books, mainly for the Pembina region, where Kittson's activities as a fur-trader were centered, are included. There is also some material on the transportation activities of Kittson.
The papers of General Charles Powell Adams, which have been received by bequest, are a valuable addition to the society's materials on the Civil War period of Minnesota history. They throw light on Adams' career, on frontier relations in western Minnesota and in Dakota after the Sioux Outbreak, and on the part played by the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Gettysburg. Dr. Folwell, through whose instrumentality the bequest was made, has used the papers in the preparation of the second volume of his History of Minnesota.

An addition to the McMaster Papers (see ante, 3: 224) has been made by Mrs. Fred A. Bill of St. Paul, through the gift of a legal paper dated September 30, 1848, releasing Joseph McMaster from his apprenticeship to a printing firm in Belfast, Ireland, in order that he might emigrate to the United States with his family.

A photostatic copy of a town plat of Winona made in 1851 has been presented by Mr. Orrin F. Smith of Winona.

In closing an old family home in Massachusetts, Mr. Luther S. Cushing of St. Paul gathered up many interesting old manuscripts which he has presented to the society. The collection includes several specimens of the Massachusetts colonial seal as well as a letter from a young man in Amsterdam, Holland, dated 1662, "For to be Delivered unto his very Loving Unkel Mr Exsperians Michell dwelling in Duxberie toowne in New England."

Several letters and printed items of interest for the history of the Red River Settlement, the Riel rebellions, and Canadian-American relations have been copied for the society from a scrapbook loaned by Mr. John Persse of Winnipeg.

The papers of an early lawyer of St. Paul, David A. Secombe, have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Edward C. Chatfield of Minneapolis.

The minute book of the annual meetings of the Fireman's Life Association of the State of Minnesota for the years from 1877 to 1883 and the minutes of the meetings of the Hope Hose Company Number 3 of St. Paul for the period 1875–76 have been presented by Dr. C. D. Freeman of St. Paul.
A typed copy of a resolution presented to Governor J. A. O. Preus on January 22, 1923, recommending the erection of a statue in memory of the assistance rendered by Madelia and Northfield citizens in the capture of the James and Younger band of outlaws in 1876 has been presented by Mr. David E. Hasey of Minneapolis. Accompanying the resolution are several press clippings relating to the same subject.

Copies of papers read by Mr. W. G. Swart, Mr. Peter Schaefer, Mr. W. E. Hannaford, and Mrs. Mary Lyon Burns at the convention of the St. Louis County Historical Society last summer (see ante, p. 321) have been presented by that society through the courtesy of Mr. William E. Culkin, its president.

Occasionally term theses prepared by students in Minnesota colleges are presented to the society. Papers on "The Practical Working of County Boards as Illustrated by the County Boards of Hennepin County, Minnesota," by Bryce E. Lehman, a student at the University of Minnesota, and on "Minnesota Railroads and the Immigrant," by Merle Gripman, a former Hamline University student, have recently been received.

A letter written by Ole Spillum at North Cape, Wisconsin, on August 1, 1869, in which the causes of Norwegian immigration are discussed, is the gift of Mr. Ingemann Ranum of St. Paul. A translation of the document has been made for the society by Mr. Jacob Hodnefield. Mr. Ranum has also presented a bud-stikke or "message stick" used in Norway in the early part of the nineteenth century.

A hand-forged iron anchor weighing over one hundred pounds, unearthed in a swamp near Remer last summer, is the gift of Mr. Jerry A. Coats of Remer through the courtesy of Mr. Dan Wallace of St. Paul. This interesting old relic is probably from a fur-trade bateau portaged through the region at an early date.

Bronzed plaster of Paris busts of four prominent Hennepin County judges, Charles E. Vanderburgh, Austin H. Young, William Lochren, and Frederick Hooker, have recently been presented by Mrs. Jacob Fjelde of New York, through the
courtesy of her son, Mr. Paul Fjelde. The busts were modeled in 1895 by the distinguished Minnesota sculptor, Jacob Fjelde.

Several interesting additions have been made recently to the society's collection of Indian relics. A parfleche or skin trunk, a number of large beaded ceremonial bags, a medicine man's headdress, breechcloths, leggings and a vest of beaded black velvet, a number of pipes, a chief's bow and arrows in a buckskin case and quiver, and a tom-tom are included in a large collection, chiefly Chippewa in origin, which has been deposited by Mrs. Frank C. Berry of Minneapolis. A small pottery bowl and a bone awl have been presented by Mrs. Jennie Vosburgh of Winnebago. A large grooved stone hammer is the gift of Mr. August Beyer through the courtesy of Mr. E. H. Slater of St. Paul. A collection of Indian baskets from Alaska and California and a papoose carrier from northern Minnesota have been given by Mrs. Arthur E. Peck of Minneapolis.

Models of various types of Philippine houses and of a native canoe with outriggers, a tiny Japanese sampan and jinrikisha of tortoise shell, native embroidery, Philippine sandals, and Japanese clogs are features of an extensive oriental collection assembled by the late Captain Frank T. Corriston of Minneapolis while an officer in the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War and recently placed on deposit by Mrs. Corriston and her daughter, Miss Lucile Corriston. Included in the collection is a group of photographs of the Minnesota regiment in action.

About 170 pamphlets, many of them relating to subjects in the history of the Middle West, have been added to the library from a large collection turned over to the society by Professor Clarence W. Alvord on the eve of his departure for England to engage in research work (see ante, p. 313). The remainder of the pamphlets in the collection, being either duplicates of items already in the society's library or not within its field, have been turned over to the library of the University of Minnesota.

An important addition to the library was recently made by the purchase of a lot of approximately forty books and pamphlets,
chiefly in German, on the United States and German immigration. Many of these works contain material on Minnesota. For example, in *Ein Streifzug durch den Nordwesten Amerikas; Festfahrt zur Northern Pacific-Bahn im Herbste 1883*, by N. Mohr (Berlin, 1884. 394 p.), one interesting chapter is devoted to Minnesota and is printed under the title "Am Lake Minnetonka." The volume as a whole is made up of letters written to the *Weser Zeitung*, of which the author was the editor. A chapter in Paul Lindau, *Altes und Neues aus der Neuen Welt; Eine Reise durch die Vereinigten Staaten und Mexico* (Berlin, 1893. 326, 406 p.) tells about Minneapolis and St. Paul in the early nineties.
NEWS AND COMMENT

What principle of selection should be applied to the building up of historical manuscript collections by state historical societies? It will be readily admitted that the primary object of such institutions should be the permanent preservation of records which throw light upon the development of the respective commonwealths. It is a mistake to suppose that papers are unimportant simply because they do not relate to prominent officials and statesmen, to picturesque explorers and voyageurs, to soldiers and adventurers. The story of any mid-western state, for example, is also the story of farmers, mechanics, and workmen; of business men; of doctors, engineers, and other professional men; of missionaries, ministers, and teachers; of immigrants and pioneers whose work was toilsome and undramatic; of men and women generally who played effective if humble parts in making the state what it is today. In attempting to assemble a great collection of letters and papers which reflect the unfolding life of the people, a state historical society must seek to make the records as representative as possible. It must gather documents without reference to race or creed, for many races and many denominations have figured in the historical development of the commonwealth. The records of both conservatives and liberals must be cared for with rigid impartiality, for both groups have been factors in the past of the state. In the first volume of his History of Minnesota, Dr. Folwell quotes a line from Cervantes, "for historians ought to be precise, faithful, and unprejudiced, and neither interest nor fear, hatred nor affection, should make them swerve from the way of truth, whose mother is history." A noble ideal, indeed! But how could the historian realize this ideal if those whose business it is to preserve the records upon which history is based were swayed by partisan influences in performing their task of collecting sources? The source that seems unimportant to one critic may prove of utmost value to another. The great mass of records constantly accumulating makes necessary the adoption of some principle of limitation, but sad indeed would be the historical outlook if partisan standards for the acceptance or rejec-
tion of sources were set up by those who act as trustees for the state in preserving its record.

Several of the papers and addresses presented at the meeting of the American Historical Association and allied organizations in Columbus, Ohio, from December 27 to 29 related to the history of the West. Among the subjects discussed were the following: "The Life and Work of Francis Parkman," by Joseph Schafer; "The Westward Expansion of the Vermont People," by Lewis D. Stillwell; and "Some American Influences Upon the Canadian Federation Movement," by Reginald G. Trotter. At the Conference of Historical Societies a survey of the activities of historical societies in the United States during the period from 1920 to 1923 was presented by Dixon R. Fox of Columbia University, and a critique of "Historical Society Magazines as Viewed by an Outsider" was made by William B. Shaw, assistant editor of the American Review of Reviews.

"Are the Records of America Worth Saving? Destruction of History-filled Documents Invited by Lack of Archives Building" is the title of an illuminating article by Carson C. Hathaway in the Dearborn Independent for December 1. The writer states that "one current problem which America faces is the impending destruction of her historic records." He believes that eventually a national archives building will be erected but, he writes, "the only question is, will it take a disastrous conflagration to stir Congress into action?"

A detailed report on "American Historical Activities during the World War," edited by Dr. Newton D. Mereness, appears in volume 1 of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1919 (Washington, 1923. 486 p.). A special section of this article, prepared by William Stearns Davis and Franklin F. Holbrook, reviews the Minnesota historical activities during the war. There is a succinct account of the plans and work of the Minnesota War Records Commission. In the same volume is printed a report of the joint conference of historical societies and the national association of state war history organizations, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 29, 1919. The subject discussed was the handling of materials relating to the World War.
Ta-gosh; An Indian Idyl, by Mrs. Ida Sexton Searls (1923. 32 p.), presents a picture of "life among the Ojibway Indians, familiarly called the Chippewas, in the time of the early fur trader; before the advent of the steamboat and the railway locomotive." The main facts in the story were told to the author by Mrs. Thomas Jackson of Fond du Lac, a granddaughter of the hero and heroine of the idyl, Ta-gosh and Zoe-we-dah.

In an article entitled "Kleng Persson og Restauration," by Fr. Scheel, in Nordmandsforbundet, volume 16, number 8, a few new items of information are added to knowledge of Cleng Peerson, the "father of Norwegian immigration to the United States." A series of articles by Rasmus B. Anderson on the same subject appears in the Chicago newspaper Skandinaven, beginning with the issue of October 18, under the title "Cleng Peerson og Sluppen 'Restaurationen.'" The increasing interest in the story of Cleng Peerson is due to the approaching centennial of the first group immigration of Norwegians to the United States in the nineteenth century, that of 1825.

A pamphlet on the Luther College Museum has been prepared by its curator, Dr. Knut Gjerseth (1923. 23 p.). "Of the various exhibits," he writes, "the pioneer collection is not only the most valuable but in many ways the most interesting."

Luther College Through Sixty Years, 1861–1921 is the title of a valuable book issued by the faculty of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa (Minneapolis, 1922. 512 p.). All sides of the activities of the institution are comprehensively treated, and the volume is an important contribution to mid-western educational history and to the history of the Norwegian element in the United States.

Immigrants from the Norwegian district of Voss who have served as missionaries and ministers in America are discussed in an article in number 2–3 of volume 5 of Vossingen, the organ of Vosselaget. Special attention is given to the career of Elling Eielsen (see ante, 2:371).

A movement sponsored by representative Swedish-Americans has been started for the erection of a monument in honor of the pioneer churchman and historian, Dr. Erik Norelius.
A paper on "Early Attempts at Scandinavian Church Unity in America" was read by Professor A. A. Stomberg at the annual meeting of the Swedish Historical Society of America which was held in the Historical Building, St. Paul, on December 5. "The Mission of the Swedish People in America" was discussed by the Reverend J. J. Daniels at the same meeting.

An interesting history, by J. Edward Tufft, of the Icelandic settlements of Pembina County, North Dakota, which had their origin in the late seventies, is published in the Grand Forks Herald for October 14. A brief general account of Icelandic immigration is included.

"Is County History Worth While?" This is the title of a suggestive article in the Michigan History Magazine for July-October by Arthur Lyon Cross, professor of English history in the University of Michigan. The author's answer is affirmative although he severely criticizes the prevailing type of county history. He suggests a plan for "the furtherance of scholarly and co-ordinated study in the county field" whereby in each state a general committee made up of "men of wealth and influence, members of State historical and other societies" and historical experts from the state universities and better small colleges would raise funds, select local coadjutors, and "apportion the counties or groups of counties into volumes." Thus he would assure a scientific basis for the project and bring "a considerable quantity of otherwise scattered and perishable knowledge into an enduring whole." An account of "Michigan's Most Ancient Industry: The Prehistoric Mines and Miners of Isle Royale," by William P. F. Ferguson, appears in the same magazine. The author of this article discovered in 1922 the remains of a prehistoric town on the island and he now proposes that the site be carefully excavated. A careful survey of "Historical Work in Michigan" is contributed by the editor of the magazine, Dr. George N. Fuller.

"Social Harmonies and Discords," the fifth article in the series on "The Yankee and the Teuton in Wisconsin" by Joseph Schafer, in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for December, portrays the process by which the two elements were gradually
brought together as one people, although at first they were distinct and on occasions separated into rival camps. Dr. Schafer draws on the census schedules of 1850 for an illuminating analysis of the population of Milwaukee in that year. In the same magazine there is a brief article on "A Community Historical Museum," by Albert H. Sanford, who tells of the museum built up at the State Normal School in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and who believes that "the school is the logical place for a community museum."

In The Book of Lake Geneva, by Paul B. Jenkins (Chicago, 1922. 226 p.), the Chicago Historical Society has issued a well-written and exquisitely printed volume about Wisconsin's most famous lake. The work is a comprehensive study of Lake Geneva, its history, natural history, and present-day attractions. Will not some Minnesotan write as a labor amoris "The Book of Lake Minnetonka"?

An interesting study of the Scotch emigration from Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement to Jones County, Iowa, in the late thirties is contributed by Mr. Bruce E. Mahan to the November Palimpsest, under the title "The Scotch Grove Trail." After a brief account of the origin and history of the Selkirk colony, the author deals in detail with the emigrations of 1835, 1838, and 1840. "Word filtered back over the Red River trail from St. Paul of opportunities to buy cheap farms in the rich valley of the Mississippi River in the 'States.'" An agent of the Scotch settlers, Alexander McLain, was sent south. "Like Joshua of old he explored the country, and carried back a glowing report of a fertile prairie land, well watered and having sufficient timber for building, located about fifty miles from Dubuque."

An Iowa prize essay contest conducted by the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs with prizes amounting to one thousand dollars offered by the State Historical Society of Iowa is intended to stimulate the study of local history by Iowa school children. The subjects announced are "The Story of My Grandmother," "The Story of My Grandfather," "An Old Settler's Story," "A Story in the History of My Community," and "What Iowa Means to Me." Would it not be well to inaugurate a somewhat similar contest in Minnesota? Perhaps the emphasis might be placed
upon the finding of historical manuscripts, diaries, and the like, with prizes to the classes turning up the most valuable material. The Minnesota Historical Society doubtless would be willing to conduct the contest if some individual with the historical interests of Minnesota close to his heart were to make available the prize money.

A *Statehood Souvenir* issued by the Red River Valley Old Settlers' Association on November 2 in "honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of North Dakota," contains interesting information about North Dakota educational history.

On November 8, the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Winnipeg, the *Manitoba Free Press* issued a "Jubilee Edition," two sections of which are devoted to a number of carefully prepared articles about various phases of the city's growth and development.

A series of "Reminiscences of H. B. C. Pioneers" is appearing in the *Beaver*, the monthly publication of the Hudson's Bay Company, beginning with the October number. Alexander Lillie is the subject of the first sketch and Archibald McDonald of the second.

Three articles in the *Canadian Historical Review* for June, 1923, possess special interest for Minnesota readers. In a study of "The Early Choice of the Forty-ninth Parallel as a Boundary Line," by Charles O. Paullin, evidence is offered that as early as 1714 the Hudson's Bay Company proposed the forty-ninth parallel as the southern boundary of its domains and that in 1719 the British government instructed commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht to obtain the line asked by the company. No actual boundary settlement was made by the commissioners, however. An article on "Louis Riel and the Fenian Raid of 1871," by A. H. de Trémaudan, proves by the use of papers left by Riel that he had no connection with or responsibility for the Fenian raid. Another article of great interest in the same magazine is entitled "Some Letters of David Thompson," by Lawrence J. Burpee. Among these letters, which were written in the summer of 1840 to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Gladstone, is one relating to the mysterious "Long Lake" mentioned in
the treaty of 1783. Thompson declares that the "fine estuary of the River St. Louis" answers to the description of the Long Lake, and argues against the Pigeon River route.

**General Minnesota Items**

*Seeing the Middle West*, by John T. Faris (Philadelphia, 1923, 254 p.), is an attractive travel book three chapters of which are devoted to Minnesota. Indian legends and tales of explorers are woven into the descriptive chapter entitled "Around Water Bound Minnesota," which takes the reader from Minneapolis and St. Paul up the valley of the Minnesota River, north to the Lake of the Woods, along the international boundary to Lake Superior, and then south to Duluth. A brief chapter is devoted to the three iron ranges of northern Minnesota and then the author, in a chapter entitled "Along Minnesota's Mississippi," escorts the reader southward from Itasca State Park, through lakes with strange-sounding names, past Little Falls and St. Cloud, and back to the Twin Cities. Although his numerous historical allusions are not always accurate, the author deserves credit for writing a popular and condensed general account in which figures and events famous in the history of the state are associated with their proper geographical settings.

"With LeSueur on Prairie Island and up the Blue Earth" is the caption of the first in a series of articles by Arthur T. Adams on "Backtrailing Minnesota History" in the *Minneapolis Journal* for November 11. The author describes trips to the site of Fort L'Huillier near Mankato and to the probable site of the earlier post on Prairie Island.


The development of coal shipments to the Twin Cities and other points in the Northwest via the Great Lakes and Duluth or Superior is described in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November II. According to this account the first coal used in the Northwest was brought by steamboat up the Mississippi River to St.
Paul in the early sixties, and the “first cargo was brought to Duluth on a sailing vessel in 1871.”

Mr. Fred D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, recalls some of his experiences with the Soo Line in the Northwest during pioneer days in an interview reported by Dowsley Clark in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 24. His “reminiscences of the fight between the Soo Line and James J. Hill . . . for a right-of-way in Dakota territory” are presented in detail. Another article in the *Tribune* for October 21, comparing pioneer and modern railroading, accompanies a picture of the “William Crooks,” Minnesota’s first locomotive, beside a giant oil-burner of the present. The story of the “William Crooks” is recounted in the first person singular in an *Autobiography of an Engine*, issued by the Great Northern Railway as a sixteen-page pamphlet.

In the final articles of the series on the trunk highways of Minnesota by W. H. Brill, published in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* from October 7 to December 9, highways number 45 to 70 are described. As in the earlier articles, attention is called to places of historic interest along the various highways.

The state department of education has issued a *Curriculum for Elementary Schools*, dated January, 1923, in which provision is made for the teaching of Minnesota history in the fourth grade. An introductory study of Indian life in general is to be followed by the study of the Minnesota Indians. Thereupon the history of Minnesota is to be taken up in five parts: early explorers, territorial days, the organization of the state, stories of interest, and local pioneer stories. Teachers are advised to “study historic spots in or near locality.”

Considerable interest has been shown recently in the history of the University of Minnesota. A series of reminiscent articles by Walter Stone Pardee dealing with the history of the university was begun in the October issue of the *Minnesota Alumni Weekly* with a study of “St. Anthony at the Time of the Renewed University.” At the annual home-coming dinner on November 6 a motion picture depicting the history of the university was shown for the first time. Several relics, including the bell of the Old Main building, which are to form the nucleus of an
historical museum for the university have been collected by Mr. E. B. Pierce, secretary of the general alumni association.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Minnesota School of Agriculture is the occasion for an article about its origin and development in the St. Paul Pioneer Press for October 14. According to this account the school was the first of its kind in the United States—it "stood unique and alone in its aim to give elementary instruction in farming to farmers' sons." Some idea of the extent of its influence may be gained from the statement that "80 per cent of the 2,955 School of Agriculture graduates are engaged in agricultural work or in industries closely correlated to agriculture." A description and a picture of the original school of 1888 are contrasted with pictures of the school as it appears at present. Portraits of its four principals also appear with the article.

A history of Luther Academy at Albert Lea is published in the Evening Tribune of that city for November 20 in commemoration of the school's thirty-fifth anniversary, which was celebrated on November 21. The thirty-second anniversary of another Norwegian-Lutheran institution, Concordia College at Moorhead, was marked by a home-coming celebration on October 27. Several articles about the history of the school appear in the Moorhead Daily News for October 26.

The presentation of a "Red River Valley Pageant of Prosperity," special features of which were representations of the Long expedition of 1823 and of the "pioneers conquering the forest," formed an interesting part of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Red River Valley Dairymen's Association at Crookston on November 21. The text of the pageant, which was written by Mr. Conrad G. Selvig of Crookston, has been published as an eight-page pamphlet.

The movement for marking interesting historic sites in Minnesota is largely unorganized, but there are evidences of an awakening interest in the erection of memorials and markers, and this may be the prelude to more definite organization of the work. Under the title "Monument Urged for Site of Minnesota's Farm School of 1829," in the Minneapolis Journal for October 7 Mr.
Arthur T. Adams tells about the career of Philander Prescott, who is known especially for his fur-trading activities. In this account, however, his services in teaching farming to the Indians at Lake Calhoun are the subject of special comment, and the suggestion is made that a monument to him be erected at Lakewood Cemetery, overlooking the scene of his “pioneering in the teaching of agriculture in Minnesota.” According to an announcement in the Pipestone County Star for October 23, Catlinite chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is planning to mark with bronze tablets bearing appropriate inscriptions places of historic interest in the vicinity of Pipestone. The St. Paul chapter of the same organization dedicated on Armistice Day, November 11, the monument erected in St. Paul overlooking the river at the end of Summit Avenue in memory of the local men and women who died in the World War.

According to an article by Elizabeth M. Jones in the St. Paul Daily News for October 28, plans are being made by the Presbyterians of the Minnesota synod for building a replica of the old stone church at Traverse des Sioux “in the little cemetery two miles away, where lie the bodies of pioneers who organized the church.” The stone edifice which was erected in 1853 to replace the log meeting house used in the early forties by the missionary, Stephen R. Riggs, is said to be the “oldest Protestant church building still standing in the state.” The story of the rise and decline of Traverse des Sioux — of fur-traders, Indians and Indian treaties, struggling missionaries, and prosperous pioneers — is briefly sketched in the article. A modern picture of the church is among the illustrations. The greater part of the article is reprinted in the Saint Peter Free Press for November 14 and in the New Ulm Review for November 28.

Methods of receiving telegrams fifty years ago when telegraphy was still in its infancy are described by a pioneer operator, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of December 16. Mr. Hughes tells of receiving the news of the Custer massacre at the St. Paul office of the Northwestern Telegraph Company on July 5, 1876, and of working for forty-eight hours taking in longhand the reports of the disaster.
An account in the *Walker Pilot* for October 4 of the Pillager Indian uprising at Leech Lake in October, 1898, commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event. The article is reprinted in the *Pillager Herald* for October 12.

Some of the Reverend David Morgan's experiences in aiding the poor and destitute of St. Paul during his service from 1891 to 1916 as superintendent of the Bethel Hotel are described in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 21. The article is valuable as an account of the career of a pioneer social worker. An article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 16 deals with another philanthropic institution, the State Public School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, and its superintendent, Dr. Galen A. Merrill. Of special interest is that portion of the article which relates to the records and present occupations of the school's "alumni."

The paper on "Navigation on the Red River of the North, 1858–1879," which was read by Captain Fred A. Bill at the state historical convention at Redwood Falls last June (see ante, p. 272–275) is published serially in the Sunday issues of the *Grand Forks [North Dakota] Herald* from September 23 to October 21.

An article about a Winnipeg pioneer, William G. Scott, in the *Manitoba Free Press* for October 22, is of interest to Minnesotans, since it includes an account of Mr. Scott's experiences as a farmer and school teacher near Alexandria from 1866 to 1873, the year he went to Winnipeg. Another article of still greater Minnesota interest in the *Free Press* for December 1 deals with transportation between St. Paul and Winnipeg during pre-railroad days. Several contemporary accounts of stage coach journeys to Winnipeg and a description of the "Anson Northup," the first steamboat on the Red River, are included. Portraits and sketches of three pioneer Minnesotans, Norman W. Kittson, Captain Russell Blakeley, and Anson Northup—promoters of stage and steamboat lines between the frontier towns—appear with the article. An interview with Mr. Norman Kittson of St. Paul, a son of the pioneer fur-trader, which is published in the *St. Paul Daily News* for December 2, contains information about early frontier experiences.
An article in the Western Magazine for December calls attention to the loss suffered by the scientific world in the "Passing of the Winchells"—Newton H. Winchell, Horace V. Winchell, and Ima Winchell Stacy.

Sketches of fifteen Minnesota physicians who achieved distinction are included in American Medical Biographies, by Howard A. Kelley and Walter L. Burrage (Baltimore, 1920. 1320 p.). Selection is confined to those whose deaths occurred before 1919.

Biographical sketches and reminiscences of pioneers appear with usual frequency in the Twin City papers of the past three months. Among these is an outline of the career of the late Chief Justice Calvin L. Brown, in the St. Paul Pioneer Press for October 7; an account of the contributions to the industrial development of Minneapolis of William de la Barre, an engineer who has been connected with the mills at the Falls of St. Anthony since 1878, in the Minneapolis Tribune for October 21; reports of interviews with Dr. Lysander P. Foster, a pioneer Minneapolis physician, in the Tribune and the Minneapolis Journal for November 4; and a brief account of the Civil War experiences of Captain Frederick W. Dohm of St. Paul in the Pioneer Press of October 20. The latter paper publishes also, in its Sunday issues beginning November 4, sketches and portraits of nine "veterans of the city and county service" who are employed in the Ramsey County Courthouse. In the Minneapolis Journal for October 18 are printed some reminiscences of Judge John B. Gilfillan occasioned by the sixty-eighth anniversary of his arrival at St. Anthony. Reminiscences by John Vervais, who for fifty years has been employed in "making out abstracts of titles to real property of St. Paul and Ramsey County," appear in the St. Paul Daily News for October 21. Naturally the growth of the city is the theme which he develops.

Local History Items

Two promising developments in the field of local history organization have recently occurred. In Redwood County, as an outgrowth of a conference at the state historical convention last
summer, a committee has been appointed to consider plans for a county historical society. In Ramsey County, according to the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 16, plans are being worked out by the Fourth District Federation of Women's Clubs for the establishment of a county historical society to be affiliated with the Minnesota Historical Society. As these new projects are being considered, the St. Louis County Historical Society brings to a successful conclusion its first year of activity. A meeting of that organization was held in Duluth on November 22, with papers on the "Early History of West Duluth, New Duluth, and Their Environs," by Charles E. Lovett; "The Value of History," by W. E. McEwen; "Life and Experiences of Henry W. Wheeler and Sarah C. Wheeler, His Wife, Early St. Louis County Pioneers," by Bert N. Wheeler; and "St. Louis County Chippewas," by the Reverend Frank H. Pequette. The president, Mr. William E. Culkin, told of the important Ely Papers, recently acquired by the society. Stereopticon views were exhibited of the early period and of war days in St. Louis County history.

The Kiwanis Club of Duluth has arranged for a series of talks at its monthly meetings to be given by Mr. William E. Culkin, president of the St. Louis Historical Society, on "The History of Duluth and St. Louis County."

The constitution of the Oneota Temperance Society dated April, 1859, discovered recently among his father's papers by Mr. Theodore Gronewold of St. Paul, is described in an interesting article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for December 2. Brief biographical notes on a number of the signers are presented, for the list includes the names of such prominent figures in the history of northeastern Minnesota as Edmund F. Ely, James Peet, and various members of the Merritt family. Oneota, a village on the northwest shore of St. Louis Bay, was annexed to Duluth in 1889.

"Visiting Around Our County" is the title of a series of interesting local history items which is appearing in the *Anoka Herald*. Extracts from the record book of "Anoka Lodge Number 37, Independent Order of Good Templars," a secret order
which was working for prohibition seventy-five years ago, are published on November 6; some mysterious Indian excavations and earthworks near Itasca are described on November 20; the recollections of two pioneers, Mr. Sabin Rogers of Anoka and Mr. H. H. Larned of Lansing, Michigan, concerning these excavations appear on December 4; and the story of the battle between the Sioux and the Chippewa in 1839 near the junction of the Mississippi and Rum rivers is related on December 11. There is no county in the state which does not offer good opportunities for similar interesting studies in local history.

The issue of the *Ironton News* for October 18 is an enlarged and elaborately illustrated number published in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the paper. In addition to a sketch of the growth of Ironton from 1911 to 1923, this issue contains "A Brief History of the Cuyuna Iron Range," by J. Wilbur Van Evera; an account of the development of the Crosby-Ironton school system; and a number of reminiscent articles by or about pioneers.

An interesting contribution to the history of iron mining in Minnesota is made in an article entitled "Pioneer Mining Man Describes Early Days in Eveleth District," by John H. Hearding, published in *Skilling's Mining Review* for August 18, 1923. Special attention is given to the explorations of David T. Adams in 1892 north of Eveleth and the development of the mine which bears his name. Mr. Hearding's paper was read at the summer convention of the St. Louis County Historical Society (see ante, p. 321).

The story of Medo Township, in Blue Earth County, was reviewed in a pageant presented at the Pemberton consolidated school on November 24. A detailed account of the history of the township during the sixty years since its organization is published in the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton for November 30.

The *Caledonia Journal* is publishing in serial form histories of various Houston County townships. Sketches of early settlers, descriptions of pioneer industries, and accounts of the organiza-
tion of La Crescent, Mayville, and Crooked Creek townships have appeared during the past three months.

A "History of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Milaca from Old Records," by its pastor, the Reverend O. G. Berg, appears in three installments in the *Mille Lacs County Times* of Milaca for November 8, 15, and 22. An account of the organization of the church in 1893 and sketches of the various pastors who have led its congregation are included.

The issue of *Levang's Weekly* for September 20 is a "Silver Jubilee Edition" of the paper which has been "published continuously for twenty-five years in Lanesboro." It contains a number of articles of historical interest, including reminiscent letters from old settlers and former residents and accounts of the early history of Lanesboro and Fillmore County reprinted from the history of the county by Edward D. Neill, which was published at Minneapolis in 1882.

In the final article of a series on conditions at the Chippewa reservation at White Earth, published in the *Minnesota Daily Star* from November 5 to 8, Mr. Thomas H. Moodie describes the career of Father Aloysius Hermanowicz, who has served the Indians as a missionary for forty-five years.

A valuable and well-organized congregational history is *A Brief Historical Sketch of the First Danish Baptist Church, Clarks Grove, Minnesota* (1923. 55 p.), compiled by its pastor, the Reverend A. W. Warren, and issued in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the congregation. That the church has been a veritable community center is evidenced by the numerous special activities that have originated in it. For example, it is stated that the Clark's Grove coöperative creamery was born within the church. A deacon of the church, Mr. H. P. Jensen, visited Denmark in 1884 and was impressed by the coöperative system in Danish dairying. Upon his return he became an "ardent spokesman for the creamery enterprise."

"Thus it was that on January 28, 1890, a meeting was called at the church. It opened with prayer and then followed an interesting discussion on the creamery enterprise, that led to its estab-
lishment.” The author states that “with this creamery the co-operative creamery system was born into the state.”

A legal battle involving the status of Pike Island has been in progress between Ramsey and Hennepin counties since the middle of October. For fifty years the island has been on the Ramsey County tax list, but Hennepin County officials now claim that historically it is within the boundaries of their county. Since the boundary of Hennepin County runs down the Mississippi River “in the western channel thereof to center of the main channel of the Minnesota River” and thence up the center of the latter channel, the controversy hinges upon the determination of the mouth of the Minnesota River. Is it above or below Pike Island? Numerous articles about the history of the island appear in the Twin City papers of late October.

Two Twin City churches celebrated their sixty-fifth anniversaries recently — the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis on November 11 and the Plymouth Congregational Church of St. Paul on December 16. Notices and accounts of the celebrations appear in local papers and extensive illustrated histories of the churches are published respectively in the Minneapolis Tribune for November 11 and in the St. Paul Pioneer Press for December 9. Fiftieth anniversaries were commemorated on October 28 by the Virginia Avenue Swedenborgian Church of St. Paul and on December 2 by the First Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis.

In the Minneapolis Journal for December 9 the extensions of the city limits of Minneapolis from 1873 to the present are described in an article which announces that Robbinsdale and Richfield are petitioning for annexation. An accompanying map of the “city and its annexations” illustrates the boundary changes of 1873, 1878, 1883, and 1887, which are described in the article.


The story of the Reuter family and the farm, now within the city limits of St. Paul, which they have occupied since 1855 is
told in a feature article by J. A. Peterson in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 11. The farm, which is near the Ford plant, has recently been sold and divided into lots, on which homes for the growing population of the district will be built.

Into an article on the beginnings of the St. Paul school system, in the *St. Paul Daily News* for December 16, Miss Helen Driscoll incorporates copious quotations from a diary kept in 1858 and 1859 by Benjamin Drew, the first superintendent of St. Paul schools. Some of the problems encountered by this pioneer educator sound surprisingly modern. For example, on October 27, 1858, he complains of "insufficient ventilation of whole schoolrooms," and on November 8 he records that one of his teachers has "adopted a new plan on account of her large number of scholars: has one-half attend a.m. and the other half in the p.m." A portrait of Mr. Drew appears with the article.

During the past three months Benjamin Backnumber has presented in his section on "St. Paul Before This," which appears in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Daily News*, sketches of Nathaniel McLean, October 28; of Louis Robert, December 23; and of "Old Bets," the "ancient Indian lady who was for many years a familiar figure on the streets" of St. Paul, October 14. The "first newspaper illustrations" used in St. Paul are described in the article for November 25.

Pictures of the members of the St. Paul city council for 1884 are reproduced with a brief descriptive article in the *St. Paul Daily News* for October 28.

The two sections of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 23 which are devoted to accounts of the development of St. Paul during the past year contain a number of articles of historical interest. One of these deals with the growth of the South St. Paul stock yards; another gives a résumé of the development of the St. Paul postoffice from a rough little pigeon-holed box in 1846 to its present proportions. An article about the early settlement of St. Paul and the influence of its location upon its growth is illustrated with interesting early pictures and a modern view of the city.