

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Copying Manuscripts: Rules Worked Out by the Minnesota Historical Society (Special Bulletins, II). Manuscript division, GRACE LEE NUTE, curator. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1935. 19 p.)

The Care and Cataloguing of Manuscripts, As Practiced by the Minnesota Historical Society (Special Bulletins, IV). Manuscript division, GRACE LEE NUTE, curator. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1936. xi, 65 p. Illustrations.)

American librarians in the last two generations have evolved a catalogue technique for the listing of books in libraries which ranks in the intellectual world with the great technical accomplishments of American manufacturing. The two great classification systems, — Dewey and Library of Congress, — the Cutter numbering system, and the standardization of form of catalogue cards have not only developed technically to the point where they are used and understood by thousands of librarians and by millions of readers, but they have become practically interchangeable parts of a national system of record. The next great technical problem will lie in the field of the control by depositories of their resources of unpublished material, and here technique stands today where the technique of book cataloguing stood fifty years ago.

In different centers different schemes have been used for the cataloguing of unpublished material, and national standardization has not yet developed. A long step in the direction of doing for manuscript resources what Dewey and Cutter did for book resources has been made by the Minnesota Historical Society. When the *Guide to the Personal Papers in the Manuscript Collections* appeared in 1935, the historian could see concretely before him the product of a firm, consistent, and intelligent technique in the listing and organizing of manuscript materials. Now, in the volume prepared by Miss Nute on the *Care and Cataloguing of Manuscripts*, the internal procedures which made possible the preparation of the *Guide* are explained with accuracy and economy, but with an amount of detail that leaves nothing to be desired.

There are nine major classifications in the Minnesota scheme: (1) personal papers, (2) archives of organizations, (3) miscellaneous source material, (4) transcripts and photostatic copies of materials in public depositories, (5) calendars and field reports, (6) secondary material, (7) broadsides, (8) autographs, and (9) manuscript maps. The librarian can see at once that these classifications are a combination of what would be regarded as form and subject groupings, with the element of form predominating.

There are five types of control in the Minnesota system: the accessions list, catalogue card, shelf list card, calendar card, and inventory sheet. The catalogue cards are made in sufficient numbers to permit their use in a regular subject and author catalogue. There seems to be no reason why libraries and historical societies adopting the Minnesota system cannot include cards for their manuscript materials with cards for their book and periodical materials.

The handbook contains copies of form letters used in gift and deposit contracts, instructions on cleaning and repairing manuscripts and on mounting maps, and illustrations of the manuscript boxes and files that are used. Even an organization that has worked out an entirely different method for the care and cataloguing of manuscripts cannot afford to be without this thorough and practical guide.

The rules for the copying of manuscripts have fortunately been issued separately. Many people may wish to copy manuscripts for typescript or publication, but have no need to concern themselves with the care and cataloguing of them. Editorial practice in the copying of manuscripts has never been standardized. The rules defined by Miss Nute are a compromise between the most rigorous reproduction of a manuscript and an intelligent editorial technique. "Modern punctuation and capitalization are used in all doubtful cases"; the bracket and the question mark and the *sic* serve to convey to the reader of the copy the contribution that the copyist adds to the original. The code of symbols used in describing the original manuscript — A.D.S. for autograph document signed, A.Df.S. for autograph draft signed, L.B.C.P. for letter book copy (press), etc. — should be studied for adoption by editors and librarians generally.

The reviewer has two suggestions of small import. First, in the making of catalogue cards, the symbol for "leaf" is the small letter *l*. Since on the typewriter this is identical with the Arabic numeral "one," it has become necessary to write the *l* in longhand on

the catalogue cards. Would it not be possible to represent the word "leaf" with a symbol that can be found on the typewriter keyboard? Second, in the rules for the copying of manuscripts, there is an opportunity to give some elementary instruction in the reading of handwriting, which is needed by more people than one would suspect. An unfamiliar handwriting can usually be broken down by setting up an alphabet of capital and small letters and identifying for each letter the form used by the original writer and the movement of his hand. While this suggestion may not belong properly in the rules for copying manuscripts, its inclusion would probably diminish the number of cases in which the copyist would be compelled to confess that certain words were illegible.

ROBERT C. BINKLEY

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Tales of the Northwest. By WILLIAM JOSEPH SNELLING. With an introduction by JOHN T. FLANAGAN. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1936. xxix, 254 p. \$3.50.)

Thomas Carlyle, having read a volume of early American travels, wrote excitedly to Emerson: "All American libraries ought to provide themselves with that kind of book; and keep them as a future *biblical* article." Such a work is Snelling's *Tales of the Northwest*. The author, son of the colonel in whose honor old Fort St. Anthony was rechristened Fort Snelling, was from 1821 to 1827 a hunter and trader in the present states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. Returning to the East, he published his *Tales* in 1830. Too realistic to be popular at the moment, the book attracted small notice; with the passing of a century, copies became extremely rare; recently it has been ignored even in special studies of the frontier and the Indian. But now, reprinted at last, the *Tales* command the attention of everyone concerned with the history of the Northwest or of American letters, with Indian lore or frontier fiction.

Here the historian will find detailed and honest studies not only of wilderness manners but more particularly of racial character and interracial conflict — sketches intensified by the frequent use of contrast. Placed in opposition are an honorable English trader and a heroic rascal of a *voyageur*; a superb half-breed and his corrupt white contemporaries; stupidly arrogant Sacs and merciless Frenchmen; mo-

tiveless red murderers and their futile white prosecutors; two wronged husbands, one generous and the second rashly vengeful. Sanelly rejecting the contemporary delusions that all Indians were heroes "insensible of fear," that they spoke only in epigram or eloquence, that they made "glory and honor" the very "breath of their nostrils," Snelling treats them as "barbarous, ignorant men" with passions "more furious than ours, because unrestrained by principle." The chief characteristic of such aborigines, he concludes with a white man's logic, is inconsistency ("No certain judgment can be formed of an Indian's future conduct from his past"). And equally characteristic, as the tales reveal, is the Indian's disregard for human life, either another's or his own. Only an expert in the history of the Northwest can pass final judgment on these frontier portraits; but to a layman they bear all the marks of authenticity.

Students of literature will find Snelling of particular interest as a pioneer in the field of the short story. Since that literary genre was not yet definitely established, his efforts must be judged leniently. There was then no definite line of demarcation between essay and tale, for Irving could combine the two under one generic name in the *Sketch Book* (1821) and Hawthorne could give to a miscellany of essays and short narratives the title, *Twice-Told Tales* (1837). Furthermore, no one in 1830 understood the difference between brief narratives and the modern short story—not until Poe reached the height of his powers were true short stories deliberately created. It is natural, therefore, that *Tales of the Northwest* should contain mangled fragments of a novel, series of loosely connected and even unconnected anecdotes, and a few crude progenitors of the short story as we know it. Snelling's style is as outmoded as his narrative technique: when he writes naturally, he is prosaic; when he attempts smartness or polish, he is painful. Only when action or emotion lifts him out of himself does Snelling show hints of creative power. Of such passages, the editor remarks, "In 1830 no American save Cooper wrote better narrative"—praise not as extravagant as it might appear to be, for in 1830 Cooper (inept as he himself frequently was) had few rivals in America. In short, *Tales of the Northwest*, to be enjoyed fully or evaluated justly, must be read not as world literature but as a historical exhibit. As such, the book is highly creditable to a one-time trapper whose formal education ended with two years at West Point.

Congratulations and thanks are due Mr. Flanagan and the University of Minnesota Press for reprinting the *Tales*. Mr. Flanagan has provided a sound introduction, helpful even to readers who are already familiar with the tales. Although little has heretofore been known concerning Snelling or his book, the editor has built up from various sources an illuminating account of the author's residence in Minnesota and of the publication of his *Tales*, has indicated the place of the book among historical narratives of this region, and has written the first significant appraisal of Snelling as an author. The University of Minnesota Press has made of the *Tales* a handsome volume, carefully designed and meticulously executed — set in agreeable type, printed on attractive paper, and strikingly bound.

Every schoolboy in Minnesota and its neighboring states should be interested in a story or two from Snelling; general readers will enjoy dipping into his pages; and students of local history must of course read the book from cover to cover. The *Tales*, therefore, should find their way into every school and public library in this section and into many a home. If the volume is thus given the welcome it deserves, the University of Minnesota Press will undoubtedly be encouraged to reprint other "biblical" items of the Northwest and perhaps even to transcribe unrecorded folklore of the Indians, lumberjacks, and immigrants of the upper Mississippi Valley.

TREMAINE McDOWELL

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by CLARENCE EDWIN CARTER. Volume 4: *The Territory South of the River Ohio, 1790-1796.* (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1936. ix, 517 p. \$1.75.)

The fourth volume of this important series exhibits the same high standard of scholarly preparation which characterized the earlier ones, but materials at the disposal of the editor were far more limited in quantity and in variety. Primarily responsible for this relative paucity of documents is the very short time that elapsed between North Carolina's cession of her western lands to form the Southwest Territory and the admission of Tennessee as a state in the Union. Then, too, the problems confronting Governor Blount, who was chief executive of the territory during its whole existence, were almost all of a

single type — Indian affairs, which, in the volumes on the Northwest Territory, occupied little space. As the editor states in his preface (p. iv) "When the publication of *The Territorial Papers of the United States* was inaugurated it was determined as a matter of policy to exclude the major portion of those papers in the archives relating to Indian affairs." Two factors induced this policy: Indian tribes were not confined by territorial boundaries; the volume of papers would be too great to publish. Departure from the general plan for this volume, however, was determined upon because "in the present instance Indian policies and defense constituted the prime interest both of the territorial and Federal governments, which inevitably affected territorial civil administration and pushed it into the background." Selection of documents has been judiciously made to illustrate the problems of a frontier bordering and frequently encroaching upon the lands of powerful southern tribes; incidentally it brings out once more the brutality and treachery on both sides when hardy frontiersmen were trying to push back the aboriginal inhabitants.

Obviously this volume has little if anything to offer for the history of the Northwest. It does, however, help complete the picture of the nation in its adolescent stages.

LESTER BURRELL SHIPPEE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

The Birth of Western Canada: A History of the Riel Rebellions.
By GEORGE F. G. STANLEY, D.Phil. (London, New York,
Toronto, Longmans, Green and Co., 1936. xiv, 475 p. Illus-
trations, maps. 15s.)

Although this book deals primarily with developments on the Canadian prairie, no student of the American Northwest can afford to neglect it. We can cut cake with a knife, but we cannot do the same to history, for it is a living growth. Nowhere, perhaps, is this more apparent than in North America, where an artificial boundary divides Canada from the United States, two countries inhabited by the same people. The advance of English-speaking civilization across the continent cannot be sliced along this line. True there are some differences, but these are contrasts which have a significance exceeded only by that of the striking parallels.

Mr. Stanley's work is of first-class importance, because of his sub-

ject and because of the way in which he has handled it. Two serious convulsions accompanied the birth of Western Canada, the Riel rebellions, that of Manitoba in 1869-70 and of Saskatchewan in 1885. The same causes produced both—the pressure of a mature culture upon a primitive one, and the almost criminal negligence of the government in Ottawa. The half-breed children of the retreating fur trade, led by the most brilliant member of their race, struck to avert the impending doom. The first time they won a hollow victory, and the second time they met full defeat. Because of racial and religious repercussions in Eastern Canada, much ink and more temper have been wasted upon this subject, and the author has had to waste much of his time in wading through the enormous literature these two uprisings produced. He has also ransacked the archives on both sides of the Atlantic, the Public Record Office and the Hudson's Bay Company's archives in London, the Public Archives of Canada and the papers of the department of Indian affairs and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa, and the correspondence of the state department in Washington. In addition, he has pored over the newspapers of the day and drawn upon local tradition.

In digesting this material, the author has displayed a judgment as patient as his industry. Few Eastern Canadians have been able to touch the subject without prejudice or the fear of it, but Mr. Stanley, a former Rhodes scholar from Western Canada, is untainted by the prejudices current in the older parts of the Dominion. In his preface, he strikes a new note. Protesting against the many who, in writing on this theme, "have regarded the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan rivers as the western battle ground of the traditional hostilities of French Catholic Quebec and English Protestant Ontario," he wisely remarks that "the significance of those troubles which marked the early history of Western Canada is to be found rather in their connexion with the general history of the frontier than with the ethnic relationships of Quebec and Ontario." Taking this independent stand, he is able to deal out sympathy and criticism with a free hand. As a result, he has given us what has long been desired, an authoritative study of the Riel rebellions.

The only unsatisfactory chapter, in the opinion of the reviewer, is the last, devoted to the political results of the 1885 affair. Mr. Stanley rightly observes that the Saskatchewan rebellion "was far more important in its results than in itself," but he could not explain these

adequately without giving them many times the space he has allowed. In the concluding chapter on the Red River rebellion, he mentions D'Alton McCarthy's attempt to bridle the wild Orangemen of Ontario, but he ignores that gentleman's much more important and very opposite actions inspired by the Saskatchewan rising. McCarthy then blew up a furious storm in Ontario which reacted in Manitoba to precipitate the school question, which in turn reacted on older Canada with tremendous effect. One outcome was the end of clerical interference in politics.

The reader will find this a delightful book, for the author's style is polished and not infrequently adorned by arresting phrases and figures of speech. For example, he calls the railway a steel knife thrust through the heart of native society. The reviewer would give the exact words if he could turn back to the passage easily. There appears to be no reference to this effect of the railway in the index, which is better for names than for subjects.

A. L. BURT

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

Art in Wisconsin: The Art Experience of the Middle West Frontier.

By PORTER BUTTS, M.A., asst. professor of social education,
University of Wisconsin. With a preface by DR. OSKAR F. L.
HAGEN. (Madison, 1936. xi, 213 p. Illustrations. \$1.25.)

"To recount one aspect of a community's cultural evolution" — the development of painting within the borders of a midwest commonwealth — is the task undertaken by the author of the present volume. The book is his contribution to the Wisconsin centennial celebration, arranged to mark the passing of a century since the territory was organized in 1836 (see *ante*, p. 344). Appropriately, the book includes the catalogue of the Wisconsin Centennial Art Exhibition, held at Madison from June 8 to July 6. Mr. Butts sketches his story against a background of American frontier history. Economic, social, and cultural aspects of pioneer life are considered, enabling him to produce, according to Dr. Hagen, what is "in a measure . . . a sociology of American art."

Two chapters dealing with general cultural developments on the frontier are followed by one on the "Painter Reporters" of the Middle West. Here Mr. Butts uses as his theme an idea set forth in

earlier publications by Harold Stark, that the "first incursions of art into the wilderness" were made by painters who furnished "records for patrons hundreds or thousands of miles removed." In this category the author places the artists who pictured frontier scenery and the red man in his primitive glory — Samuel Seymour, James O. Lewis, Seth Eastman, Peter Rindisbacher, Paul Kane, Carl Wimar, J. M. Stanley, and George Catlin, who is aptly termed the "Audubon of American Indian painting." Another chapter is devoted to "Panorama Scene Painting," which is described as a "genuinely native American folk art" that "in all essential respects except for the moving actors, was the antecedent of the moving picture." Special attention is given to the work of two Mississippi panoramists, John Banvard and Henry Lewis, who pictured the upper river, including many Wisconsin and Minnesota sites, in the late forties. Lewis has been introduced to readers of this magazine during the last few months through the medium of his "Journal." It is interesting to note that paintings from his brush in the collections of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the Minnesota Historical Society were included in the Centennial Art Exhibition at Madison.

In later chapters Mr. Butts deals with portrait painting, European influences on frontier art after 1850, the study of art as a factor in the cultural development of the West, and the "Significance of the Frontier" in the history of American painting. Art schools, art exhibitions, and art collections are among the subjects touched upon. Some mention is made of sculpture, but in general this subject, like architecture, weaving, metal work, and other forms of artistic endeavor, has been neglected. The title leads the reader to look for accounts of these subjects and the author himself admits that "it would be more satisfactory . . . if a discussion of folk arts and the arts of design and architecture could be joined with painting." For "purposes of a beginning," however, he offers this study of painting in Wisconsin as "illustrative of the frontier art experience." It is to be hoped that in time he will expand both the geographic and artistic scope of his study. In the meantime, he has succeeded admirably in disproving the erroneous idea that "until quite recently the frontier states were an artless wilderness."

BERTHA L. HEILBRON

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

Laur. Larsen, Pioneer College President. By KAREN LARSEN, professor of history at St. Olaf College. (Northfield, Minnesota, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1936. viii, 358 p. Illustrations. \$3.00.)

The story of our emigrant forefathers, no matter from what land they came, is always an interesting part of our historical literature. The biography of Laur. Larsen, pioneer clergyman and college president, is not only the life story of one such emigrant, but it is also the history of a great Lutheran educational institution — Luther College at Decorah, Iowa. Larsen came to America from his native Norway in the middle of the nineteenth century, and his life from that time on was bound up in the spiritual and cultural development of his fellow Norwegians in the upper Mississippi Valley. From 1857 to 1859 Larsen had charge of a pastorate at Rush River, Wisconsin, and, in addition, he ministered to the spiritual needs of the hundreds of Norwegian Lutherans scattered in small settlements over a large part of western Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the fall of 1859, when the Norwegian Lutherans of the upper Mississippi Valley joined forces with the German-Americans of the Missouri Synod to train men for the ministry, Larsen was selected to fill the professorship which the Norwegians set up at Concordia College in St. Louis. Luther College was established in 1861, and Larsen became its first president. He was the guiding spirit of its existence at Halfway Creek, Wisconsin, where the college was temporarily located for a year, and his persistent efforts were largely responsible for its continuance at Decorah in the lean years immediately following 1862, when the slavery controversy raged bitterly within the church. As college president for forty-one years and as editor of the official organ of the synod, *Evangelisk luthersk kirketidende*, Larsen played an important part in the history of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

The chapter dealing with Larsen's missionary travels through Minnesota in the fifties is especially pertinent to Minnesota history, and Luther College at Decorah is so close to Minnesota's soil and has played so large a part in the education of the state's Norwegian-American youth that the book should be of interest to Minnesotans generally.

ARTHUR J. LARSEN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL

The Winona State Teachers College: Historical Notes, 1910-1935.
Edited by ERWIN S. SELLE. ([Winona, 1936]. 158 p. Illustrations.)

The Winona State Teachers College was among the pioneer teacher-training institutions in the United States, being the third to be established in the Middle West. This book is intended primarily as a record of the last twenty-five of its seventy-five years of existence. It is not a systematic history of the college, but a description of the curriculum changes made since 1910, with a catalogue of student organizations and activities, the professional staff, and gifts to the college.

Approximately a third of the book is devoted to the details of curriculum change. These details at times threaten to obscure the real story of curriculum growth, which shows that Winona State Teachers College, in common with other educational institutions of its kind, met an increasing competition from junior colleges and the state university by increasing specialization and a more thorough preparation of its students. There was specialization, not only in the functions of the college, but in the courses offered to the student. Along with this went a rise in standards. In 1910 the high school department was one of the most important features of the college. The course of study was a composite of high school and education subjects. In 1912 a clear differentiation was made between the course for high school graduates and that for high school pupils. Later the course of study was lengthened until, in 1922, the college was prepared to offer a four-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts in education. The preoccupation of the staff with these changes is reflected in the book, which gives a complete record of the changes in the curriculum, but does not pretend to discuss the causes, significance, or the influences of those changes. This does not derogate from the value of the book. There is much of interest in it, particularly in the record of student activities and organizations. The book has achieved its main purpose — that of picturing a cross section of the current life of the school.

LEWIS BEESON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

Mr. John T. Flanagan ("Mark Twain on the Upper Mississippi" and "William Joseph Snelling's Western Narratives") is instructor in English at the University of Minnesota. He is the editor of a new edition of Snelling's *Tales of the Northwest*, which is reviewed in this number of the magazine by his colleague in the English department, Professor Tremaine McDowell. Dr. Theodore C. Blegen ("Some Sources for St. Croix Valley History") is the superintendent of the society. Professor George M. Stephenson ("Sidelights on the History of the Swedes in the St. Croix Valley") is the biographer of John Lind and the leading authority on Swedish immigration to America. Miss Marjorie Edgar ("Finnish Charms and Folk Songs in Minnesota") has made a careful, firsthand study in northern Minnesota of Finnish literature and folklore. She is well known as a writer and lecturer on this subject. Miss Ruby Karstad ("The 'New York Tribune' and the Minnesota Frontier") is a teacher of history in the Staples High School. Dr. Grace Lee Nute ("John McLoughlin, Jr., and the Dickson Filibuster") is curator of manuscripts on the society's staff. Writers of book reviews, in addition to Professor McDowell, include Dr. Robert C. Binkley, professor of history in Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Professors Lester B. Shippee and A. L. Burt of the department of history in the University of Minnesota; Miss Bertha L. Heilbron and Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, both of the society's staff; and Mr. Lewis Beeson, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota.

The eighty-eighth annual meeting of the society will be held on January 18. Outstanding features of the day's sessions will be the seventeenth annual local history conference, a luncheon program, and the annual address. Under the bylaws of the society, the annual meeting in a legislative year is held on the second Monday following the convening of the legislature.

Number 4 of the society's series of *Special Bulletins*, a newly issued manual on *The Care and Cataloguing of Manuscripts as Practiced by*

the Minnesota Historical Society (65 p.) is reviewed in the present issue of this magazine. In commenting on this publication in a recent letter to the superintendent, Dr. Solon J. Buck, director of publications for the National Archives, remarks: "The Minnesota plan is, I believe, the first systematic and workable plan for the adequate classification and cataloging of large collections of manuscripts that has been worked out, and the bulletin describes this plan and other features of your work with manuscripts so clearly and in such detail that it is now possible for other institutions to take advantage of the experience of the Minnesota Historical Society and to apply that experience to their own problems with such adaptations as circumstances may require."

The diary kept by Henry Lewis, traveler, artist, and panoramist, during a voyage from the Falls of St. Anthony to St. Louis in the summer of 1848, which has appeared in installments in three issues of *MINNESOTA HISTORY* under the title "Making a Motion Picture in 1848," has been reprinted in book form (58 p.). A few revisions and additions have been made; for example, a note on the artist's use of the name "Minnehaha" and a reproduction of his sketch in oil of Minnehaha Falls in 1848 have been added. The little book, which is bound in boards and includes sixteen full pages of illustration, makes an attractive gift volume. A limited number of copies are available to members of the society and others who may be interested at one dollar each.

The regular meeting of the society's executive council on the evening of October 12 was followed by a program session open to the public, attended by about a hundred and twenty-five people. Mr. Gale presided and first introduced Dr. Grace Lee Nute, who sketched the early history of Grand Portage and then presented a color motion picture film of Grand Portage scenes. The next speaker was Mr. Ralph D. Brown, supervisor of the state historical survey under the WPA, who gave a report on the progress of the Grand Portage excavations and showed a number of slides illustrative of the work there.

Minnesota is the first state in the Union to complete an inventory of federal archives preserved within its area, according to an announcement made recently by the National Archives at Washington. Under the direction of Dr. P. M. Hamer, the National Archives has

been conducting a survey of federal records in all states. In Minnesota the work has been accomplished through a WPA project organized by the Minnesota Historical Society, with the superintendent as regional director and Mr. Jacob Hodnefield as assistant director. In the course of the survey, the records of more than a thousand government agencies located in seven hundred buildings have been examined. A guide to federal archives in Minnesota is now being prepared on the basis of the reports drawn up by workers engaged in the survey.

A vast amount of work has been accomplished in the historical records survey conducted as a WPA project under the supervision of the society. It has brought nearly to completion an inventory of state archives and of the records accumulated by the eighty-seven counties in Minnesota. The society is now preparing a general report on county archives. In addition the survey has completed inventories of the official records of 276 cities and villages in Minnesota, 429 townships, 572 school districts, 88 schools, more than 1,300 churches, nearly 1,700 associations, clubs, and organizations, and more than 600 cemeteries.

For the purpose of determining the exact site, ground plan, and method of construction of the post occupied at Grand Portage by the Northwest Company for nearly two decades before 1800, workers employed in a United States Indian Service project under the supervision of the Minnesota Historical Society have been excavating the site of one of the earliest white establishments in Minnesota during much of the summer and early fall. The site is being studied with a view to reconstructing at Grand Portage the stockade and buildings occupied by British traders of the Northwest Company long before settlement began in other parts of what is now Minnesota. As a result of the recent excavations the ancient stockade has been completely outlined, a number of pickets have been unearthed and their size determined, two of the three gates in the stockade have been located, and the foundation lines of what was probably a blockhouse and parts of those of four other structures have been traced. In addition more than four hundred archaeological specimens have been discovered during the course of the excavations. Most of them were recovered by sifting earth from the old stockade enclosure. They include fragments of clay pipes, pieces of blown glass tumblers and bottles, trade beads, buttons, knives, lead balls, pieces of flintlock guns, fire steels, trade

rings, files, chisels, hinges, square nails, bits of china and earthenware, pewter, and Indian artifacts. A few of these objects are now on display in the state society's museum.

Twenty-three additions to the society's active membership were made during the past quarter. They include one life member, Alvah Eastman of St. Cloud; one sustaining member, John M. Blakeley of St. Paul; and the following annual members: Theodora Agather of Minneapolis; Arthur M. Anderson of Louisville, Kentucky; Edwin B. Baer of St. Paul; Arthur O. Davidson of Grundy Center, Iowa; H. E. Durrenberger of Marshall; Mrs. Caroline Dayton Hayden of Minneapolis; Jule M. Hannaford, Jr., of St. Paul; George H. Herrold of St. Paul; J. I. Hopkins of Minneapolis; William A. Laidlaw of St. Paul; Ralph J. Mather of St. Paul; Isabella A. Morse of Winona; Harold C. Moser of St. Paul; J. Neill Morton of St. Paul; Orren E. Safford of Minneapolis; Ralph M. Sargent of Hamden, Connecticut; Mrs. Evadene Burris Swanson of Orono, Maine; Harley G. Swenson of Thief River Falls; Ward T. Watson of Waseca; Dr. Albin E. Westling of Minneapolis; and Gomer Williams of Minneapolis.

Six members of the society were lost by death during the three months from July 1 to October 1. They were Dr. Charles N. Bell of Winnipeg, a corresponding member, who died on August 29, and the following five active members: Mrs. Louise McNair Henry of Minneapolis, July 24; Sir Henry S. Welcome of London, England, July 25; Roy S. Belter of Minneapolis, July 29; Mrs. Edward C. Chatfield of Washington, D. C., August 1; and Henry A. Dreves of St. Paul, September 26.

During the three months from July 1 to October 1 a total of 394 readers used the society's manuscript collections. This number is larger than that for the entire year of 1929. Among the recent readers were many who came from outside the state, as well as many who are widely known as scholars and writers. The list includes M. Marcel Giraud of the universities of Rheims and Paris, who is engaged in a study of the part played by the half-breeds in the history of Canada and the United States; Professor Marion Dargan of the University of New Mexico, who is writing a biography of Clarence W. Alvord; Dr. P. L. Scanlon of Prairie du Chien, who is preparing

a history of his community; and Professor Laurence M. Larson of the University of Illinois, who made use of the Veblen Papers.

Eight miniature models depicting scenes of significance in the history of Minnesota have now been completed by artists engaged in a WPA project under the supervision of the Minnesota Historical Society and placed on display in the society's museum. One of the most striking is a contour scale model of old Fort Snelling, showing the post at the mouth of the Minnesota River as it appeared about 1850.

Mr. Babcock spoke before meetings of the Chippewa and Clay county historical societies on July 5 and 15, respectively, taking as his subject on both occasions "Minnesota History and the Local Museum." In addition he gave a talk on "The Historical Museum and the Educator" before a class in Minnesota history at the Moorhead State Teachers College on July 15, spoke on "Co-operation between State and Local History Projects" at a meeting of WPA supervisors in St. Paul on July 31, and described an "Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History" before the North Shore Historical Assembly meeting in Grand Marais on August 22.

A book of *Norwegian Emigrant Songs and Ballads*, edited and translated by the superintendent and Professor Martin B. Ruud of the University of Minnesota, will be published early in December by the University of Minnesota Press. The volume will contain more than fifty songs and ballads, all born of the European folk movement to America during the nineteenth century and covering a wide range of experience and emotion. Among them are "Oleana," "Farewell to the Spinning Wheel," and "I Would I Were on the Mississippi." The collection as a whole is believed to be a unique contribution to folk literature and social history.

A revised edition of Mr. Blegen's *Minnesota History: A Study Outline*, which appeared originally in 1931, will be issued in the near future by the University of Minnesota Press under the title *Minnesota: Its History and Its People*. In place of the twenty-five topics that appeared in the original syllabus, the student will find fifty-three, with greater stress placed upon the period since the Civil War. "From beginning to end the topics have been freshly considered," according to Mr. Blegen, "in the light both of recent research in the history of the Northwest" and of his own experience in teaching

courses in Minnesota history. Economic, social, and cultural factors in the development of the state have been given more attention than in the earlier syllabus, a vast amount of additional reference material has been listed, many new suggestions have been added, and the introductory material has been rewritten. Mr. Lewis Beeson collaborated with Mr. Blegen in the revision.

A report by Gertrude Gove of the fourteenth annual tour and state historical convention held under the auspices of the society appears in the *Windom Reporter* for July 10.

ACCESSIONS

"Memoirs of a Life. From My note book and Journal" is the title of a manuscript narrative by Henry H. Snelling, the first volume of which has been copied for the society by the photostatic method from the original in the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library, Chicago. Since the writer spent several years of his boyhood at old Fort Snelling, where his father, Colonel Josiah Snelling, was commandant from 1820 to 1827, his recollections of this period are of interest and value to students of Minnesota history. The "Memoirs" were not written until 1867, but the earlier portion of the narrative is based upon notebooks kept from about 1829 to 1844.

A journey from Indiana to Pennsylvania and thence to Framingham, Massachusetts, and social and religious life in Boston are described by Edwin M. Stone in a diary kept from 1822 to 1831, which has been photographed for the society from the original in the possession of Mrs. Grace Carrier of St. Paul. Stone was engaged as a printer's apprentice at Boston in 1823 and later he became editor of the *Boston Times*.

A photostatic copy of a record book kept from 1833 to 1867 at the La Pointe mission church by the well-known missionaries Sherman Hall and Leonard H. Wheeler has been made for the society from the original in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. Copies of four letters written between 1838 and 1858 by George Copway, the Indian missionary, have been received from the same society.

An interesting diary kept by James W. Taylor from 1842 to 1849 while he was studying law in Cincinnati has been added to the Taylor Papers by his grandson, Mr. James Taylor Dunn of St. Paul (see

ante, 1:216-219). Ten letters written between 1871 and 1892, when Taylor was serving as United States consul at Winnipeg, are included in the gift.

A transcript of a diary kept in 1845 and 1846 by William R. Brown, a pioneer farmer who settled near Newport, has been made for the society from the original in the possession of Mrs. Clarence Johnson of St. Paul. The entries give a vivid picture of life on a frontier Minnesota farm in the pre-territorial period, a period for which such records are very rare. In nearly every entry for October and November, 1845, preparations for the long Minnesota winter are noted. Brown reports that he finished harvesting rutabagas and turnips, that he "banked the dirt up around the Houses," that he "put up 2 barrels of ashes to leach," and that his wife was busily engaged in making soap. On November 17 he went to Fort Snelling in a canoe, which he brought home "loaded with Leather and sadlery, sugar, molasses, etc." The trip was made none too soon, for on the twenty-third he notes that the ice was "running quite thick," and his diary entry for two days later records that the "river closed over about 1 o'clock today."

About six hundred letters mounted in two scrapbooks have been added to the papers of the Reverend James Peet, a Methodist missionary in the Lake Superior region, by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward L. Peet of Minneapolis (see *ante*, 5:376). Among the writers of the letters, which date from 1852 to 1864, in addition to Peet himself, are Thomas M. Fullerton, who entered land for Peet at Stillwater, Lewis H. Merritt, who wrote from Oneota, and several prominent Minnesota Methodists. Circulars describing Methodist academies at St. Cloud and Belle Prairie also are to be found in the scrapbooks.

Forty items from the papers of Daniel S. King, received through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Hart of Minneapolis, include deeds for land in Ramsey and Anoka counties issued to Samuel King between 1853 and 1864, contracts for carrying mail in Dakota Territory in the eighties, and a waybill dated December 1, 1883, for goods shipped in Dakota Territory over Daniel S. King's stage line.

A list of members of the Congregational Church of Excelsior, minutes of meetings from 1853 to 1883, and records of baptisms, mar-

riages, and deaths are contained in a record book that has been photographed through the courtesy of Mrs. Jewel Larson of Excelsior, who owns the original.

Minutes of the meetings held by the Northfield Lyceum from 1856 to 1863 have been photographed for the society through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles A. Bierman of Northfield. Among the topics discussed at meetings of the organization, which was primarily a debating society, were the admission of Minnesota to the Union, the Dred Scott decision, and state loans to railroads. Some information about the reading room and circulating library conducted by the lyceum also is to be found in its minutes.

Minutes of the annual town meetings held in Champlin Township from 1859 to 1889 and an account book kept by the treasurer of the township from 1875 to 1905 have been received from Mr. Archie Sorenson, town clerk.

Miss Alice Webb of St. Paul has presented eight items of family papers, including three letters written by her great uncle, Pennock Pusey, in the early sixties. The Civil War and the Sioux Outbreak are among the subjects discussed in the letters.

A typed copy of a yearly record kept from 1862 to 1913 by Cornelius Janzen, a Russian Mennonite who settled on a farm south of Mountain Lake in 1878, has been presented by Mr. Ferdinand P. Schultz of Mountain Lake. The summary of events for each year contains information about the harvest, improvements on the farm, the purchase of cattle, and the weather. The original document is in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Toews of Mountain Lake.

The Civil War experiences of Michael R. Dresbach, who enlisted in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry on January 4, 1864, are recorded in some seventy letters written to his wife in 1864 and 1865, which have been presented by his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Doran of Muncie, Indiana. Accompanying the letters are detailed reminiscences of Sherman's march to the sea.

A copy of the articles of incorporation of the First Universalist Society of Anoka in 1867, minutes of meetings of the society and its board of trustees from 1885 to 1900, and parish reports are to be

found in a record book photographed through the courtesy of Mrs. Fred Stewart of Anoka.

A box of the papers of Twiford E. Hughes, assistant postmaster of Minneapolis from 1874 to 1911, is the gift of Mrs. Charles S. Brearley of Minneapolis. Articles by Hughes on the history of post office buildings and postal receipts in Minneapolis, biographical sketches, and clippings are included in the collection.

Records of baptisms and marriages, membership lists, treasurers' records, Sunday school records, and minutes of meetings of the Epworth League and of the women's foreign missionary society of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Paul are among eighty-three volumes dating from 1874 to 1922 recently received from the church. Minutes of quarterly conferences held from 1874 to 1908 and of meetings of the board of trustees and the board of stewards from 1877 to 1903 also are included in the gift.

Dockets made up of records of cases tried before courts of the justice of the peace at Melrose from 1875 to 1893 and at Dayton from 1901 to 1910 have been received from Mr. Ignatius Lemm, city clerk of Melrose, and Mr. Cecil Bouley, mayor of Dayton.

Two account books kept by Thomas H. Griffin from 1878 to 1909 while engaged in farming near Clinton Falls have been photographed for the society through the courtesy of his daughter, Mrs. C. P. Christison of Medford. Diary entries for the years from 1878 to 1883, giving information about weather, dates for planting crops, and farming operations, are included in the first volume. The accounts contain much valuable information about the cost of operating a farm and the receipts realized from the sale of produce.

Twenty-three volumes of a diary kept between 1882 and 1918 by Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, a resident of a rural district of Hennepin County, have been presented by Mrs. H. W. Darr of Minneapolis. Meetings of the Edina Grange in 1896 and of the National Grange at Washington in 1900 are described in the diary, which is concerned for the most part with the domestic and social life of the diarist.

A volume containing the articles of incorporation, a list of members, financial records, and minutes of meetings from 1894 to 1910

of the First Congregational Church of Claremont Street in Claremont has been photographed through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward Hitchcock of Claremont, the owner of the original. The church was discontinued in 1911.

Minutes of meetings and financial records of the Modern Samaritans of Walker, a fraternal benefit society, for the years from 1901 to 1917, minutes of meetings and membership records of the Walker branch of the Improved Order of Red Men for the period from 1898 to 1912, and a volume of ordinances and rules issued in the village of Lothrop in 1896 have been received from the auditor's office of Cass County.

"The Public Library Movement in Minnesota, 1849-1900," is the title of a paper prepared by Ellworth Carlstedt in a Minnesota history course at the University of Minnesota and photographed for the society through the courtesy of Miss Clara Baldwin, formerly of the library division of the state department of education.

Nineteen volumes of treasurers' records of the Bethany Congregational Church of Minneapolis for the period from 1903 to 1923, an account book kept by the treasurer of the Sunday school, and a volume of minutes of the ladies' aid society of the church have been presented by Mrs. G. L. Townsend of Minneapolis. The church merged with the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in 1927 to form the Shiloh-Bethany Presbyterian Church.

A volume of minutes of meetings from 1910 to 1917 of the Political Equality Club of St. Paul has been presented by Mrs. Ernest Leighton of St. Paul. A list of members and minutes of meetings of the club's campaign committee for the adoption of woman suffrage in Minnesota are to be found in a volume presented by Mrs. Henry Carling of St. Paul.

Two registers of Civil War veterans who attended reunions of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Association between 1912 and 1933 have been presented by the secretary, Mrs. A. J. McIntyre of St. Paul. Accompanying the volumes are letters from various members, including Christopher C. Andrews and James A. Wright.

Two volumes of minutes of meetings from 1913 to 1932 of the executive committee of the Women's Presbyterial Missionary Society

of the St. Paul Presbytery and some brief accounts of the early history of the organization have been received from the secretary, Mrs. Leigh Ferris of St. Paul.

A record book kept between 1921 and 1929 by the secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of Bethany Lutheran Church of Remer has been presented by Mrs. John Sorum of Remer.

Two boxes of papers of the citizens committee on public school finance of Minneapolis have been presented by the secretary, Mrs. H. K. Painter of Minneapolis. They include data on expenditures for schools in the Twin Cities and Duluth from 1930 to 1935, the minutes of a subcommittee on legislation, and material relating to the Minnesota Education Association and the council of Parent-Teacher associations.

A file of the *Worthington Advance* extending from September, 1874, through August, 1887, has been received from Mr. James H. Gano of Portland, Oregon.

An issue of the *Family Herald* of Minneapolis for November 2, 1889, is the gift of Mr. Jefferson Jones of Minneapolis. The paper, which is said to have been the first neighborhood sheet published in Minneapolis, was established in 1887 as the *West End Herald*. Copies of the *Herald* are now extremely rare.

A large number of newspapers of Spanish-American War interest, including partial files of the *Manila American*, the *American Soldier*, and *Freedom* for 1898 and 1899, have been received from Mr. C. W. Albrecht of St. Paul, who served as sergeant of Company H, Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

About two hundred and fifty issues of thirty-six Minnesota newspapers have been presented by Mrs. James E. Doré of St. Paul. Among them are a file of the *Winnebago City Enterprise* for 1903, and single issues of *Bede's Budget* of Pine City, the *Little Falls Sun*, and the *Wells Advocate*.

Nearly three hundred items of household goods, consisting of furniture, china, glassware, rugs, drapes, silverware, pictures, and the like, all of which were used in the home of Dr. and Mrs. William W. Folwell during their long residence in Minneapolis, have been received

from their children, Miss Mary Folwell of Minneapolis, Mr. Russell H. Folwell of Chicago, and Mr. William B. Folwell of Rochester. Many of the items belonged originally to Mrs. Folwell's family—the Heywoods of Buffalo, New York—and some of them date from the early decades of the nineteenth century. The furniture includes a mahogany drop-leaf table, four mahogany chairs, a pair of painted chairs, two ottomans, a sewing table, a four-poster bedstead in the pineapple design, a sleigh bed, several chests of drawers, and a mahogany sofa. Among the pictures is an oil portrait of Dr. Folwell by Douglas Volk.

A skein reel dating from 1776, a teapot of britannia ware made about 1830, a wine glass of 1736, a brass candlestick, candle snuffers, knives and forks, and a snuff box have been presented by Miss Eva L. Goodwin of Minneapolis in memory of her mother, Mrs. Jennie J. B. Goodwin. Other additions to the domestic life collection include a fluting iron, a small chest, and a telescope, received from the estate of D. I. King through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Hart of Minneapolis; a flatiron brought from Austria in 1848, presented by Messrs. John P. and Clement Vikla of Lonsdale; a large iron kettle, from Mr. C. H. Melancon of St. Paul; and a carpet bag brought to St. Anthony in 1857, from Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pray of Minneapolis.

A china doll, doll's clothing, a toy cradle, and quilts have been presented by the Misses Annis and Orena Teachout of Farmington. Two toy flatirons are the gifts of Dr. James C. Ferguson of St. Paul.

Among recent additions to the costume collection are a dolman made from a paisley shawl, from Mrs. W. B. Parsons of St. Paul; a yellow velvet wedding dress and a green velvet dolman dating from 1878, from Miss Julia Rogers of St. Paul; a brown plaid silk dress dating from 1848, a shoulder cape of faille and lace, a tortoise shell comb, and a gentleman's white satin vest of the middle fifties, from Mrs. W. H. Condit of Minneapolis; waists, parasols, and fans, from Miss Annie I. Carpenter of St. Paul; and gowns of tan serge and white torchon lace, a cream brocade evening coat trimmed in ermine, and a jacket suit, all dating from 1896, from Mrs. O. F. Burlingame of Winona.

A powder horn and a Bible carried by a soldier in the American Revolution, received from Mrs. Thomas S. Armstrong of Kirkland,

Washington, and a pair of spurs used during the Mexican War, presented by Winfield S. Varcelon of Gully, are among recent additions to the society's military collection. Medals, battle clasps, stars, military buttons, and insignia that belonged to Louis and Frederick Hill have been received from their sister, Mrs. Carrie McKay of Outing. Several articles of World War interest, including a map case, French flare lights, and insignia, are the gifts of Mr. James Dudley of St. Paul.

A handmade wooden cultivator found on an abandoned farm near Grygla is the gift of Mr. George Gaylord of the state department of conservation. Nine carpenter's planes of different types that were brought to Minnesota in 1859 have been presented by Mr. W. C. Blunt of Minneapolis. A batteau oar with a spiked end, such as was used by lumberjacks in driving logs, has been received from Mrs. Susan Miller of Champlin.

A hitching post in the shape of a small iron horse of a type used in the seventies is the gift of Mrs. J. W. Clark of Coleraine.

A picture of a mill at Cannon Falls in 1857 is the gift of Mr. D. D. Lewis of Cannon Falls. Mr. E. D. McKinnon of St. Paul has presented pictures of some of the early schools in St. Paul. Portraits of Bishops Henry B. Whipple and Mahlon W. Gilbert have been received from Dr. F. L. Palmer of St. Paul, and Mr. Norman L. Guimont of Champlin has given pictures of Alex and Bernard Cloutier.

NEWS AND COMMENT

“Some of the many problems which confront the pictorial illustrator of history, whether he confines himself to the use of contemporary records, or ventures into the more perilous region of imaginative reconstruction” are suggested by Charles W. Jefferys in an article on “The Visual Reconstruction of History,” which appears in the *Canadian Historical Review* for September. “Some knowledge of printing processes is required,” the writer believes, since “often the process used in reproducing a picture will give a clue as to its authenticity as a contemporary work. Processes date themselves as definitely as buildings or styles of furniture.” In discussing the value of museum objects as illustrative material, he praises the effort that is being made by modern technical and historical museums to collect and preserve the “humbler but more universally characteristic objects” of past generations. Open-air museums, collections made by commercial corporations to illustrate the development of an industry, and the reconstruction and preservation of historic buildings receive attention. Mr. Jefferys points out that such materials are used not only by artists and historians, but by those who give to an increasingly critical public historical novels, historical motion pictures, and popular biographies. Many modern motion pictures, he asserts, “show a meticulous attention to detail, and a general atmosphere which have involved a vast amount of research and real scholarship.” The writer concludes that the “visual reconstructor of the past, whether painter, illustrator, movie producer, or museum curator, is also indirectly rendering some service to the cause of historical scholarship and research.”

The “Wild Rice Harvest” of the Chippewa of northern Minnesota is the subject of an interesting article by Albert Huber in *Indians at Work* for October 1. Originally the Indians harvested this native product for their own use only, but the whites have learned to use wild rice in recent years, and the writer estimates that at present the “rice harvested in Minnesota during a single normal year is about 100 tons.” In order to give the Indians the greatest benefit from the marketing of the rice, the Chippewa Indian Co-operative Marketing Association was organized in June, 1936.

In the July issue of the *Colorado Magazine*, Albert W. Thompson attempts to answer the question, "Where Is Zebulon Montgomery Pike Buried?" A visit to the military cemetery at Madison Barracks, New York, where a memorial to Pike has been erected, and an examination of available evidence lead the writer to the conclusion that "no man knows where the body of the discoverer of the 'Grand peak' of the West and victor of York lies."

One chapter of Sister Mary Doris Mulvey's dissertation on *French Catholic Missionaries in the Present United States (1604-1791)*, which has been published by the Catholic University of America as volume 23 of its *Studies in American Church History* (1936. 158 p.), is devoted to "The Old Northwest, 1642-1763." The author touches upon Father Hennepin and his Minnesota explorations, Father Guignas' mission at Fort Beauharnois, and Father Aulneau's tragic experience at the Lake of the Woods.

The career of a pioneer German Catholic priest in Minnesota, Father Valentine Sommereisen, is the subject of an interesting sketch by John M. Lenhart which appears in the September issue of *Central-Blatt and Social Justice*. When Father Augustin Ravoux went abroad in 1854 in search of workers for the Minnesota mission field he persuaded Father Sommereisen to return with him to St. Paul. There the young German completed his theological studies and was ordained. In 1851 he "was appointed first resident pastor of St. Philip's Parish at Mankato." For two decades he labored in south-western Minnesota, visiting "altogether 36 missions, from the Iowa line to Shakopee and Chaska, from St. Mary's near Waseca to Sleepy Eye and Redwood." According to his records, his congregations included five thousand people in 1869, and "his parochial school at Mankato was attended by 200 children." About half of the article is devoted to Father Sommereisen's work at Yankton, South Dakota, where he became resident priest in 1871. A second article, in the October issue of *Central-Blatt*, deals with the priest's participation in the Yellowstone expedition of 1873.

The student of the co-operative movement in Minnesota and the Northwest will find much valuable information in R. H. Elsworth's *Statistics of Farmers' Cooperative Business Organizations, 1920-1935*, published by the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Ad-

ministration as number 6 of its *Bulletins* (1936. 129 p.). One table shows that Minnesota has 1,416 farmers' selling and buying associations, — a larger number than any other state, — with an estimated membership of 332,100. Sections dealing with the marketing of dairy products, grain, and livestock, and with co-operative purchasing of farm supplies are of special Minnesota interest. Another *Bulletin* in the same series (no. 4) is *Cooperation in Agriculture: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography*, compiled by Chastina Gardner (1936. 214 p.). An excellent index reveals that publications dealing with many phases of co-operation in Minnesota are listed.

Special attention is given to the development of the "Co-op" Idea" in Minnesota by M. Lowell Gunzburg in an article in the *New York Times Magazine* for September 13. He notes that Minnesota "now has a total of 2,866 so-called consumer cooperatives with a membership of 531,180, doing a business of \$28,000,000 a year."

In *Ladies of the Press* (New York and London, 1936. xii, 622 p.) Ishbel Ross has told in a zestful way of the part played by women in American journalism. In spite of the work done by such pioneers as Fanny Fern, Jenny June, Margaret Fuller, and Jane Swisshelm, who broke into the newspaper world about the middle of the nineteenth century, the heyday of the newspaperwoman did not come until the closing decades of the century. Then Nellie Bly, Winifred Black, Ada Patterson, and their contemporary sob sisters established a definite place in the newspaper world for the woman reporter. Minnesota readers will be particularly interested in the sections dealing with Jane Grey Swisshelm (p. 323-326) and with present-day women journalists of the state. A. J. L.

Contemporary and modern accounts of the New Madrid earthquake of 1811 are listed in a bibliography published in the *Missouri Historical Review* for July. A brief account of the disturbance is presented in an introduction to the bibliography. "The area of destruction, of which New Madrid was the center," it reads, "included southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Kentucky and Tennessee; tremors felt without the aid of instruments were reported throughout an area equal to half that of the entire United States."

The services of Dr. William Beaumont as a practicing physician and professor of surgery in St. Louis after 1835 were emphasized by

Dr. Robert E. Schlueter in a biographical sketch of this pioneer surgeon of the Northwest, presented at St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Louis, on December 9, 1935. The address has been published in full in a pamphlet on Beaumont and the *Exercises Commemorating the Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of His Birth* (9 p.). The St. Louis Medical Society conducted a pilgrimage to Beaumont's grave, in Bellefontaine Cemetery, on November 21, 1935, the sesquicentennial of his birth.

In an article on "Painting and Sculpture in Michigan," which appears in the autumn number of the *Michigan History Magazine*, Clyde H. Burroughs reveals that at least two pioneer Michigan artists worked extensively in Minnesota. They are J. O. Lewis, who painted portraits of Indian chiefs at the treaties of Prairie du Chien and Fond du Lac in 1825 and 1826, and J. M. Stanley, who worked in the vicinity of Fort Snelling in the late thirties and accompanied Isaac I. Stevens on his Pacific railroad survey of 1853.

A Student at Wisconsin Fifty Years Ago: Reminiscences and Records of the Eighties is the title of an interesting volume by Frederic A. Pike, who attended the University of Wisconsin in the eighties and is now a St. Paul lawyer (Madison, 1935. 244 p.). Mr. Pike depended not only upon his own memory for his picture of student life and activities, but consulted manuscript records kept by other students, the writings and addresses of faculty members, files of college publications, programs of university attractions, catalogues, and the like. The result is a well-rounded account of campus activities. Among the many subjects discussed are classroom studies and procedure, examinations, living quarters, sports, social activities, transportation, music, drama, and the expenses involved in campus life.

Father Samuel C. Mazzuchelli, Bishops Loras and Cretin, Father Augustin Ravoux, Father Lucian Galtier, and other pioneer Catholic priests and missionaries of Minnesota and the Northwest figure prominently in a *Centennial History of St. Gabriel's Parish, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 1836-1936*, by Dr. P. L. Scanlan (61 p.). An entire section is given to the part played in the founding of St. Paul by Father Galtier, who served at Prairie du Chien from 1847 to 1866.

"By not facing the Piegans and bargaining for an unmolested passage across the mountains, but changing the route to the unfrequented

Athabaska pass" David Thompson "failed to assert the right of Great Britain to the mouth of the Columbia by right of settlement before the arrival of the Americans." This conclusion is reached by Arthur S. Morton in an article on "The North West Company's Columbian Enterprise and David Thompson," which appears in the September issue of the *Canadian Historical Review*. When the company launched its Columbian enterprise, writes Mr. Morton, it quietly assumed that "if it captured the trade of the Pacific slope, the region would be drawn within the sovereignty of Britain." A number of documents from the Public Archives of Canada relating to "The Appeal of the North West Company to the British Government to Forestall John Jacob Astor's Columbian Enterprise" are published in the "Notes and Documents" section of the same issue of the *Review*. In this number also appears an article by W. M. Stewart on "David Thompson's Surveys in the North-west," in which special attention is given to his Saskatchewan River surveys. An examination of available evidence relating to the "Buffalo and Snow" is presented by F. G. Roe in the June issue of the *Review*. He does not believe that his findings "support any hypothesis of wholesale destruction of the species by snow," and he reveals that the "testimony from eye-witnesses indicates that the buffalo had an utter indifference to, and disdain for, snow."

A "cairn and tablet erected to commemorate the old Roseau Route and the death of Christophe Dufrost de la Jemmeraye, nephew of La Verendrye, who died along the Roseau Route in 1736," was unveiled at Letellier, Manitoba, on July 26. The ceremonies were conducted jointly by the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba and the Historical Society of St. Boniface. According to the program issued for the occasion, the "Cairn of Letellier stands along the inland route over which so many traders and trappers travelled going from Fort Garry to Pembina and St. Paul."

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

A sketch of a former secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, Dr. Warren Upham, appears in volume 19 of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dumas Malone for the American Council of Learned Societies (New York, 1936). The author, Wil-

liam H. Emmons, emphasizes Dr. Upham's contributions in the field of geology. A Minnesota Indian, the Sioux chief Wabasha the second, is the subject of a sketch by W. J. Ghent. The careers of two leaders in the industrial development of Minneapolis — T. B. Walker, lumber magnate and art collector, and William D. Washburn, flour mill owner and senator — are reviewed by Lester B. Shippee; and William J. Humphreys contributes an account of Washburn's brother, Cadwallader C. Washburn, who played a prominent part in the development of water power at the Falls of St. Anthony and served as governor of Wisconsin. Max Lerner is the author of a biography of Thorstein Veblen, economist and social theorist, whose early life is identified with southern Minnesota and who was graduated from Carleton College. The life of a well-known Minnesota writer of fiction, Anne R. Warner, better known as Anne Warner French, who was born and spent much of her life in St. Paul, is described by Verne L. Samson. John Tasker Howard reviews the career of Henri Verbruggen, conductor from 1923 to 1931 of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Among other sketches of interest to Minnesotans in the present volume are those of Frederick J. Turner, historian of the West, by Frederic L. Paxson; Henry Villard, railroad builder, by James B. Hedges; Chrysostom A. Verwyst, missionary among the Chippewa of the Lake Superior region and student of their language, by Louise P. Kellogg; and Gouverneur K. Warren, an engineer who directed government surveys of the upper Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, by William A. Ganoe. Accounts of Johan A. Udden, geologist, by Elias H. Sellards, of Oscar W. Underwood, representative and senator from Alabama, by Virginius Dabney, and of John C. Van Dyke, art critic, by Frank J. Mather, Jr., reveal that each of these men spent some years of his youth in Minnesota.

The names of eight Minnesota pioneers who made outstanding contributions to the state's progress have been placed on plates over the doorways of eight new units of Pioneer Hall, the men's dormitory on the campus of the University of Minnesota. The selection was made by a faculty committee and was approved at a meeting of the board of regents of the university on September 29. The Minnesotans thus honored are Christopher C. Andrews, pioneer of forestry; Ignatius Donnelly, pioneer of political thought; James M. Goodhue, pioneer

of journalism; Paul Hjelm-Hansen, pioneer of Norwegian settlement; William W. Mayo, pioneer of medicine; Martin McLeod, pioneer of education; Leonidas Merritt, pioneer of iron mining; and Cadwallader C. Washburn, pioneer of flour milling. Brief sketches of these pioneers appear in *Minnesota Chats*, a university publication, for October 22.

The "History, Platforms, and Programs" of the Farmer-Labor party, presented in a speech before the House of Representatives by Congressman Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota on June 17, are published in the "Appendix" to the *Congressional Record* for July 9. The ideas for which the modern party stands are traced back to such third-party movements as the Granger movement and the People's party. Mr. Lundeen points out, however, that the Farmer-Labor party had its real origin in November, 1918, when for the "first time the name Farmer-Labor appeared on the ballot in this country." The part played by the party in each election since that year is described.

A list of "Recent Publications on Minnesota Government" appears in the *Minnesota Year Book* for 1936, issued by the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

"Early Days in Minnesota Schools" from 1823, when John Marsh taught at Fort Snelling, to the seventies are pictured by Sister Jeanne Marie in the *Minnesota Journal of Education* for September. Several mission schools, Miss Bishop's school at St. Paul, and St. Mary's Select School in St. Anthony are among the institutions from which the author draws her examples. "Looking into old newspapers kept on file at the Minnesota Historical Society one may afford himself almost endless entertainment finding accounts of school histories in different localities," she suggests. A portrait of Harriet Bishop is the frontispiece for the issue.

A brief outline of Quaker activities in Minneapolis from 1854 to the present is reprinted from the *American Friend* of Richmond, Indiana, in the *Minneapolis Star* for August 8. The author is the editor of the *Friend*, the Reverend Walter C. Woodward, who visited Minneapolis recently. He records that the "first Friends meeting was held in June, 1854," and that "in 1860, the first meeting house was built."

Six Minnesota churches held eightieth anniversary celebrations during the past summer. They are the Monticello Congregational Church on July 5, St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Medicine Lake on August 2, the Greenfield Lutheran Church of Harmony from September 3 to 6, the Holy Cross Episcopal Church of Dundas on September 14, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monticello from September 18 to 20, and the North Prairie Norwegian Lutheran Church from September 25 to 27. Other churches that commemorated anniversaries include: seventy-fifth anniversaries by St. Anne's Catholic Church of Le Sueur on July 26, the Immanuel Evangelical Church of Maple Grove from September 3 to 6, the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception of New Munich on September 7, and the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Crow River on September 20; seventieth anniversaries by the Salem Lutheran Church of Stockholm from July 17 to 19 and the Stanchfield Baptist Church from September 18 to 20; sixty-fifth anniversaries by St. Stephen's Lutheran Church of Canby on July 12, the Lake Hazel Lutheran Church on July 19, St. John's American Lutheran Church of Owatonna from September 13 to 15, the Albion Lutheran Church on September 20, and the Trinity Lutheran Church of Stillwater on September 20; sixtieth anniversaries by the Sverdrup Lutheran Church of Underwood on June 28, the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glencoe on August 9, the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ulen on August 23, and the Kongsvinger Lutheran Church near Donnelly from September 25 to 27; fiftieth anniversaries by the Tyler Danish Lutheran Church on June 27 and 28, the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Wylie on July 5, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fulda on August 30, the East Moe Lutheran Church on September 6, the Diamond Lake Danish Lutheran Church on September 19 and 20, the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross of Minneapolis on September 20, the Lima Lutheran Church on September 27, and the Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Paul from September 27 to October 4; a forty-fifth anniversary by the Silver Lake Congregational Church on August 23; and a fortieth anniversary by the Concordia Finnish Lutheran Church of Eveleth from September 18 to 20. Announcements of the anniversaries in the local papers were frequently accompanied by brief historical accounts of the churches and their relations to the histories of the communities and the state.

The Sioux Historic Trail, which extends westward through the Minnesota Valley to Lake Traverse and thence northward along the Red River to Pembina, is the subject of an article in the *Brown County Journal* of New Ulm for July 24. Historic sites along the trail are briefly described and travelers and explorers, such as Stephen H. Long and Samuel Wood, who followed this route through the Northwest are noted.

A useful bibliography of books and articles relating to *Conservation in Minnesota* has been compiled by Marian R. Kiekenapp and issued in multigraphed form by the division of library instruction of the University of Minnesota as number 3 of its *Bibliographical Projects* (1936. 18 p.).

Minnesotans who are interested in the marketing of dairy products will find a wealth of information in a pamphlet on the *Sale and Distribution of Milk and Milk Products, Twin City Sales Area*, which has been published as a *Report* of the Federal Trade Commission (Washington, 1936. 71 p.). The organization of the Twin City Milk Producers Association in 1916, its activities since that time, the amount of milk sold and prices paid from 1920 to 1935, and health regulations relating to milk in St. Paul and Minneapolis are among the subjects touched upon.

An act passed by the Seventy-fourth Congress and approved by the President on June 23, 1936, authorizes the secretary of war "to set aside in the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, Minnesota, a plot of land which shall include the existing post cemetery with such boundaries as he may prescribe therefor as a national cemetery, which hereafter shall be cared for and maintained as a national cemetery."

An article on the "Great Indian Uprising of 1862" by Albert W. Johnson occupies most of the space in the number for September 30 of *Winners of the West*, a publication issued by the National Indian War Veterans at St. Joseph, Missouri. A number of pictures of Sioux War leaders and scenes illustrate the paper.

The "History and Development of Camp Ripley" is outlined by P. C. Bettenburg and E. B. Miller in the *Military Engineer* for March-April. The authors confine themselves to a description of the camp established in 1930, noting merely that the name "was chosen

because the reservation includes a part of the old Fort Ripley, which was established by the Federal Government in 1848."

The "Forty-ninth Anniversary Edition" of the *Prison Mirror*, a publication of the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater, issued on July 16, includes a brief history of the paper, which was established in 1887 and is said to be "today the oldest prison publication in the world."

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The history of Crescent Grange number 512 was reviewed by S. G. Holden before a meeting of the Anoka County Historical Society held at Linwood on September 13. The activities of several pioneer Anoka County families—those of Frank King, Patrick Ryan, H. P. Aney, and J. G. Green—were the subjects of talks by Charles King, Mrs. C. V. Waller, Maud Grant, and Mrs. Millie H. Osgood. Much of the information contained in Mr. Holden's address is presented in the *Anoka Union* for September 16. It reveals that the Crescent Grange was organized in April, 1874, at Leent in Chisago County.

A new structure which will house the local public library and a historical museum is nearing completion at New Ulm.

Under the joint auspices of the Chippewa County Historical Society and the Montevideo Junior Association of Commerce, objects of historical significance in the possession of residents of Chippewa County were assembled and placed on display in Montevideo store windows on July 3, 4, and 5. Prizes of five, three, and two dollars were awarded to the owners of the best exhibits, which consisted of a rosewood chest that once belonged to Scott Campbell, a collection of early farming implements, and a cobbler's outfit more than a hundred years old. The merit of the exhibits was judged by Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society. On July 5 he addressed a meeting at Montevideo on the subject of "Minnesota History and the Local Museum." The wide interest aroused in this exhibit encouraged the county historical society and the junior association to plan a second display of a similar nature, which was arranged at Montevideo early in September. In this case prizes were awarded for objects in nine different classifications, such as furniture and Indian objects, and for the best window displays.

It is to be hoped that the Chippewa County Historical Society eventually will find it possible to give the articles shown in these displays a permanent home. That an effort is being made by the society to "find space for permanent museum exhibits" is announced by Mrs. L. N. Pierce in the *Montevideo American* for September 25.

The Clay County Historical Society held open house in its rooms on the campus of the Moorhead State Teachers College on July 15, giving about a hundred members and friends the opportunity to view its rapidly growing collection of pioneer objects. Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the state historical society's museum, addressed the gathering on the subject of local historical activity. Another feature of the program was a display of early costumes on living models.

A marker erected by the Cook County Historical Society on the homestead of Colonel William Colvill at Grand Marais was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at the afternoon session of the eighth annual North Shore Historical Assembly, which was held at Grand Marais on August 22. The bronze plaque on the marker bears the following inscription: "Colvill Homestead. Site of the log home built by Colonel William Colvill of the First Minnesota Regiment, built about 1893 on this land homesteaded by him. Burned about 1906. Erected by the Cook County Historical Society August 1936." Among the speakers who reviewed Colvill's career were Judge Bert Fesler and Colonel Otto I. Ronningen. At the evening session of the assembly, which consists of the historical societies of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties, Judge William Scott read a paper on "The Schools of Lake County, Past and Present," and Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the state historical society, presented an "Illustrated Ramble through Minnesota History."

A collection of objects illustrative of the early history of Grant County is being assembled by Judge W. H. Goetzinger at Elbow Lake. In the *Grant County Herald* for August 20 he expresses the hope that a county historical society which can care for the collection will soon be organized. Such a society, he says, should have available a room "in which to store and display a collection of relics and articles of historical interest. There is county wide interest in the project and many have offered to make contributions as soon as a place is provided."

At a meeting of the Koochiching County Historical Society held at Rogers on July 8, Mrs. J. F. Walton recalled incidents connected with the history of Fort Frances from 1872 to 1894 and Joe Rogers and August Nelson described early days in the village of Ericsburg.

A pageant depicting the arrival of the earliest settlers in the Thief Lake district was a feature of the annual summer meeting and picnic of the Marshall County Historical Society, which was held at Thief Lake Dam on July 12. Among the speakers on the program were Mr. R. D. V. Carr, who spoke on the "Early History of Middle River," Mr. Carl Berg, who described some early events connected with the history of the Thief Lake area, and Dr. D. Squires, who reviewed some of the early history of the county. The talks presented by Mr. Carr and Mr. Berg are published in full in the *Warren Sheaf* for July 15.

About three thousand people attended the annual picnic of the Martin County Historical Society, which was held at Granada on August 30. An exhibit of objects illustrative of pioneer life in the county was arranged for the meeting.

The Morrison County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held at Little Falls on August 31, when the following officers were elected: Val E. Kasperek, president; Mrs. Harry Stillwell, vice president; Mrs. A. E. Amundsen, secretary; and Warren Gibson, treasurer.

The history of the pipestone quarry in southwestern Minnesota was reviewed by Judge George P. Gurley of Pipestone in an address presented at Worthington on August 16 before the annual meeting of the Nobles County Historical Society. To direct the activities of the society during the coming year, the following officers were elected: A. L. Wells of Brewster, president; C. W. Becker of Wilmont, vice president; Julia Hyland of Worthington, secretary; and Frank Morgan of Worthington, treasurer.

Between eight and ten thousand people attended the annual meeting of the Otter Tail County Historical Society, which was held at Leaf Lake on June 28. Among the speakers were Charles R. Wright of Fergus Falls, who presented a survey of the history of the region; S. M. Rector and John B. Hompe of Deer Creek, who gave reminis-

cent talks on early days in their community; and Judge Anton Thompson, president of the society, who spoke on its activities. Evidence that the society's rooms in Fergus Falls attract numerous visitors is to be found in a report of the secretary, E. T. Barnard, which appears in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for August 22. He reveals that during the past two years more than eight thousand people have registered when visiting this local historical museum.

Judge Nels B. Hansen was elected president of the Polk County Historical Society at a meeting held at Crookston on July 17.

Dr. L. W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College, Northfield, was the speaker at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society held on the college campus on August 3. He took as his subject "St. Olaf College as Typical of the Development of a Racial Group in America."

A paper on the "Northfield Old Settlers' Association, 1872-1897," presented by Mrs. Oscar Nystuen at a meeting of the Rice County Historical Society on May 11, is published in full in the *Northfield Independent* for July 2. Material for the paper was located through the use of an index of Rice County newspapers made under the auspices of the local WPA. The organization of the association in 1872, its constitution, its first officers, and some of the more interesting meetings held during the first twenty-five years of its existence are described by the writer.

The program presented at a meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society at Lake Eshquaguma on August 14 included papers and addresses on the "Development of Camp and Recreational Grounds around Lake Eshquaguma" by Carlo Chase, "My First Trips along the Embarrass" by Edward Lynch, "Indian Trails over Glacial Deposits" by Tony Benson, "Agricultural Development through St. Louis County Club and Farm Bureau Association" by August Neubauer, and "Iron Ore Discovery and Development" by John H. Hearing. An exhibit of Indian artifacts arranged by Dr. C. E. Hagie of Aurora for the Mesaba Range Chippewa Archeological Society was on view during the meeting.

At a meeting of the Washington County Historical Society, held at Newport on September 17, Miss Phyllis Sweeley read a paper entitled "A Glimpse of Minnesota's Past" and Mrs. A. J. Keck pre-

sented her reminiscences of "Newport as I Have Known It." A marker was placed on the site where the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was mustered into service for the Civil War.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Mail service in the rural districts near Ortonville in the years prior to the establishment of rural free delivery in 1903 is described in an article in the *Ortonville Independent* for August 20. In the eighties, according to this account, postal stations known as Custer, Maud, and Sardis were located in farm homes to which mail was delivered once a week from Ortonville.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the village of Ulen was marked by a jubilee celebration on July 17 and 18 and by the publication of a pamphlet entitled *A Half Century of Progress*, in which the history of the community is reviewed by O. E. Reiersgard. It includes accounts of the first settler in the township, Ole Ulen, who arrived in 1871, of the organization of the township in 1881, of the coming of the railroad and the founding of the village in 1886, and of the progress of schools and churches. Early scenes and portraits of pioneers illustrate the booklet.

Miss Gertrude Gove is the author of a detailed "History of Windom" during the first year of its existence which has been appearing in installments in the *Windom Reporter* since August 14. As a background for the narrative, she sketches the story of the establishment of Cottonwood County in 1857 and of its organization in 1870. The need for a railroad town in the new county led to the founding of Windom in 1871, when the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad was extended into the county. How the railroad sponsored the new town, advertising it through its field agent, Stephen Miller, "who not only did much to draw individuals to Windom, but was able to keep them satisfied after they arrived," is related by Miss Gove. In the installments that follow, the names of settlers who arrived during the first year are listed with the numbers of town lots that they purchased, accounts of the establishment of local industries and enterprises are presented, and living conditions and social activities are described. Prices of various staples at Windom in 1871 are listed in the installment for September 25. In preparing her narrative, Miss Gove has

drawn not only upon printed and manuscript records, but upon interviews with pioneer residents of Windom.

Installments of an article on the "Early Settlement of Shell Rock Township, Freeborn County," edited by William E. Thompson, have been appearing in the *Glenville Progress* since September 10. An account of the arrival in 1853 of the first settler in the township, Ole Gulbrandson, is followed by lists of later settlers and descriptions of the beginnings of church activities.

The contributions of a group of Swiss pioneers of the late sixties and early seventies to the development of the cheese industry at Pine Island are emphasized in an article in the *Pine Island Record* for September 24. At first the settlers made cheese in their homes, then they began to haul milk to a few farmers "who built factories, made the milk into Swiss and brick cheese and took a certain proportion of this cheese for their labor." Eventually, in this vicinity, American cheese replaced Swiss cheese. Some information is given in the *Record* about the Minnesota Cheese Producers Association, a co-operative organization which built a large cold storage plant at Pine Island in 1921.

An interview with the late Thomas W. Hunt, a Goodhue County pioneer of 1862, recorded by Mr. C. A. Rasmussen, president of the Goodhue County Historical Society, appears in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for July 1. Hunt settled at Hader, which "was on the St. Paul and Dubuque stage line" and was at one time considered as a possibility for the county seat.

Historical sketches of each township and village in Houston County are to be included in a series of articles on the "Early History of the County" which began publication in the *Caledonia Journal* on July 16. Between that date and October 1 accounts of the settlement and early development of Caledonia, Spring Grove, Wilmington, Brownsville, Hokah, Houston, and La Crescent appear in the weekly issues of the *Journal*. Many interesting incidents of pioneer life are described. For example, it is said that Samuel McPhail, who settled on the site of Caledonia in 1853, in order "to get some work done on a plow, went to Prairie du Chien, paid \$5.00 steamboat fare and \$2.00 hotel bill for sixty cents worth of blacksmith work." Although a number of settlers from Illinois and New England selected claims at

Caledonia in 1853, "the land was not on the market until 1854, when the first land sale was held in Brownsville." Since technically the settlers were squatters, a "mutual protective association was organized, and a manager appointed to look after the interests of members" at the land sale.

A chapter on the "History of Hubbard County" is included in a *Land Economic Survey of Hubbard County, Minnesota*, issued by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota as number 317 of its *Bulletins* (St. Paul, 1935. 264 p.). Concise information on early settlement, the building of railroads, industrial development, population, and urban development is to be found in this chapter. Some material on the history of agriculture and on the growth of summer resorts is included in chapters on "Primary Land Use" and on "Recreational Uses of Land." The results of a *Soil Survey* of the same county, made under the direction of P. R. Mc-Miller, appear in a pamphlet published recently by the United States department of agriculture (33 p.).

An Isanti County pioneer, the late August Geselius, who immigrated from Sweden with his parents in 1869, wrote a reminiscent narrative which appears in the *North Star* of Cambridge for July 16. His parents on Easter Sunday, 1870, moved into the log cabin that his father had built on his homestead. "First of all the men shoveled away the snow, made a fire, then melted snow to cook coffee and we had breakfast," according to Mr. Geselius. "When that was over the emigrants began to think of old Sweden where they used to go to church Sundays and now it was Easter Sunday, but they could not get to any church that Sunday morning. So they did the best they could, Grandma read the Easter text and they all joined in singing psalms."

A community celebration held on August 25 and 26 and a special "Golden Jubilee Edition" of the *Eden Valley Journal* published on August 21 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Eden Valley. A brief outline of the history of the Meeker County village and sketches of "Community Builders" are among the items published in the *Journal*.

Evidence to show that the building at St. Peter now known as the Brinkman Apartments was erected in 1855 by James M. Winslow of

St. Paul and was first used as a hotel has been assembled by Mrs. M. E. Stone for the Captain Richard Somers chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Information about the hotel, which was known at different times as the Winslow House, the Wheeler House, and the Ewing House, drawn for the most part from contemporary newspapers, appears in the *St. Peter Herald* for July 24. Previously, some seem to have believed that the structure was erected in 1857 for use as a state capitol building, but according to Mrs. Stone, the actual site of the capitol building is at present unknown.

The "Early History of Stewartville" is outlined by C. A. Duncanson in the *Stewartville Star* for August 13. Much of the article deals with the pioneers of the fifties, including five families who emigrated from Wisconsin in covered wagons.

The centennial on June 21 of the birth of George B. Wright, who founded the city of Fergus Falls, is commemorated in a full-page article on his career by Elmer E. Adams in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for July 11. Wright, who was a native of Vermont, settled in Minnesota in 1857 and ten years later located a claim on the present site of Fergus Falls. His activities in developing water power at the site and in attracting industries and railroads to the new community are emphasized in the article.

The "Reminiscences of a Pioneer Battle Lake Preacher," the Reverend Myron Cooley, who served as pastor of the local Baptist church from 1884 to 1889, appear in the *Battle Lake Review* for August 13. He recalls that during his residence in Battle Lake he "was actively connected with two literary clubs," the Bostonians and the Agassiz. The first was devoted to the study of American literature, the second "was wholly given over to historical study and scientific investigation." An Indian legend which explains "How Battle Lake Received Its Name" appears in the same issue of the *Review*.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Renville, which was marked by a community celebration on August 5 and 6, is commemorated in several articles relating to its history in the *Renville Star Farmer* for July 30. The platting of the townsite in 1878 is recalled in a "Historical Sketch of the City of Renville"; the story of local parks is outlined by S. W. Bierlein; and some Minnesota Valley

monuments and markers are described by A. A. Davidson. Miss Gertrude Ackermann's study of Joseph Renville, the Minnesota fur trader for whom the city is named, is reprinted in this issue of the *Star Farmer* from MINNESOTA HISTORY for September, 1931.

St. Cloud has an indefatigable and competent historian in Miss Gertrude Gove, a history teacher in the high school of that city. The first installment of part 2 of her "History of St. Cloud," in which she covers the story of the Granite City during the Civil War period, appears in the *St. Cloud Daily Times and Journal Press* for September 30. Part 1 of Miss Gove's history, which dealt with the earlier pioneer period, appeared in the same paper in November and December, 1933, and was reviewed in this magazine for March, 1934 (see *ante*, 15: 139). The opening chapter of the present narrative deals for the most part with the growth of St. Cloud in the early sixties. It is accompanied by a map of the city in 1874, when, Miss Gove explains, it was much the same as "in 1861-65 except for the fact that there were no wagon and railroad bridges across the Mississippi." Miss Gove's research is careful and detailed and is based upon a thorough examination of a variety of sources. She gives an admirable illustration of the rich possibilities open to workers in the field of Minnesota local history.

The history of the Wabasha County Medical Society is reviewed in an interview, published in the *Wabasha County Leader* for July 9, with Dr. W. F. Wilson, who has been secretary of the organization almost continuously since 1896. The society, which was organized in June, 1869, held its sixty-eighth annual meeting at Wabasha on July 9. A list of the charter members of this pioneer medical society is among the items of information furnished by Dr. Wilson.

The Swedish and Norwegian settlement known as Vista in Waseca County was the scene of an interesting celebration on September 6 and 7, when the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the community was marked. In 1856 "three sturdy young Swedish immigrants scouted southern Minnesota" and staked out claims on the present site of Vista. Among the features of the anniversary program were talks on the history of the community by Herman Peterson and Evelyn Sponberg, a pageant depicting the progress of the settlement, and the dedication of a marker commemorating Asa A.

Sutlief, the pioneer white settler in Waseca County. More than a thousand objects illustrative of the history of Vista were assembled and placed on display during the celebration. Among the articles shown were a plow used in 1858, a hand loom, tools, furniture, and the like. The occasion was marked also by the reprinting of a history of the *Vista Community*, compiled by Mr. Peterson and Miss Sponberg, which was issued originally in 1927 (see *ante*, 8:210).

Historical sketches of Stillwater business concerns claim much of the space in the eightieth anniversary edition of the *Stillwater Post-Messenger*, issued on September 10. Some information about the history of the paper, which traces its origins back to the *Messenger*, established in 1856 by A. J. Van Vorhes, is included. Other articles of interest deal with Joseph R. Brown's part in the founding of Stillwater, theatrical attractions of the eighties, early hotels, the beginnings of railroad service, the library established by the Stillwater lyceum in 1858, the beginnings of telephone service in 1880, and the opening of the Stillwater Auditorium in 1906. Among the illustrations is a set of marks used by pioneer lumbermen in branding logs for identification.

"A Historical Travelogue of Washington County" by Mary Gertrude Sharpe, which appears in two installments in the *White Bear Press* for August 7 and 14, is followed by the same author's "Historical Travelogue of Grant Township," in the issue for August 21. Until 1918, when Lincoln Township was organized, Grant Township included the summer colonies on White Bear Lake at Dellwood, Mahtomedi, and the peninsula. Some interesting information about the development of these sections is presented, and some Indian legends connected with the district are retold.

September 24, 25, and 26 were "Lumberjack Days" in Stillwater, marked by programs commemorating the thriving industry which caused the early growth of the city. "The Stillwater celebration is interesting because it perpetuates the atmosphere of a picturesque era and pays tribute to a group which was just as typical of Minnesota and just as distinct as the whalers were in New England," reads an editorial in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 24. "The appliances, vehicles and costumes of the logging days lend uniqueness to a community celebration," continues the editorial, "but they have a

historic value which warrants more attention than that accorded them as the trappings of street pageants. A permanent museum collection to preserve the implements and other reminders of the old logging industry which meant so much to early Minnesota might not be inappropriate in Stillwater or even at the State Historical Society's building." It might be noted that a permanent exhibit of the type suggested, including a go-devil, is to be found in the museum of the Crow Wing County Historical Society at Brainerd. The Minnesota Historical Society also has a lumberjack display, though limitations of space have restricted it to small objects, such as pike poles, peaveys, canthooks, dinner horns, cooking utensils, and clothing. It also has a very valuable collection of pictures illustrating the lumber industry. It is expected that the state society will soon have on exhibit miniature models of a typical Minnesota lumber camp and of logging scenes.

The "Baseball Recollections" of W. E. Easton, presented in the *Stillwater Daily Gazette* for July 27, reveal that the game was brought to Stillwater by John and Frank Green in 1868, when the first local team was organized. The "uniforms consisted of a heavy red shirt, long blue trousers with a white cord down the side, a belt and a heavy cap. The footwear . . . consisted of either moccasins or rubbers, depending somewhat on the weather." The writer traces the story of this sport in Stillwater to 1884, when the local team was included in a "twelve league baseball combination."

That "driving logs was the spectacular and most dangerous part of the work" of the early Minnesota lumberjack is recalled by Mr. James E. McGrath of Stillwater, a pioneer lumberman, in an interview published in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for August 14. He relates that "log jams as high as a house would pile up now and then," and at times they "broke loose with such force that many logs were pushed far up into meadows and flats."

Pioneer life in Riverdale Township, Watonwan County, is described by Mrs. Sophia Graff of Waukesha, Wisconsin, who spent some of her early years there, in an article in the *Watonwan County Plaindealer* of St. James for September 3. Her father, Charles Deckert, settled in this township in 1869, and he perished in the blizzard of 1873. The writer bases her account on the recollections of her mother.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Annandale was celebrated by the people of this Wright County community on August 27, 28, and 29. A special anniversary edition of the *Annandale Advocate*, issued on August 21, contains an outline of the history of the village from October, 1886, when the town was platted, to 1930. Sketches of some pioneer settlers and a brief history of the village schools also are included in the issue. Among the illustrations is a view of Annandale in 1887.

That lumber, grain, potatoes, and wool were the chief products shipped out of Cokato in the late seventies is revealed in a record book recently found in the attic of a building once used as the local depot of the Great Northern Railroad. An article based on the entries in the volume appears in the *Cokato Enterprise* for July 30. According to this account, a "typical entry indicates that eight carloads of wheat went out of Cokato in one day." The record shows that only occasionally a barrel of butter was shipped to Minneapolis or St. Paul. The "small importance of butter" is interesting in view of the fact that the Cokato district is now chiefly dependent upon its dairy products.

Clarkfield, a community in Yellow Medicine County which was platted in 1884 and incorporated in 1887, marked its fiftieth anniversary on September 23 and 24. A history of the village appears in installments in the *Clarkfield Advocate* from September 3 to 24. According to the editor, much of the information for this sketch was furnished by Mr. A. P. Rose of Marshall. The establishment of a post office in 1884, the erection of a city hall in 1911, and the building of grain elevators in the community are among the subjects touched upon.



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