

Some day we hope to have a case where we can display items like the Bridger letter. Until then, consider Jim Bridger a lure across the path of your summer. It's another invitation to stop by and see us. So you're not a Bridger buff? Pick out your own *memorable person*. Lewis and Carolyn Johnstone of Cincinnati did. Last summer they came to learn more about Edward Johnstone of Keokuk, great-great-grandfather and signer of the 1857 Iowa Constitution. Then there was Agnes Dungan Kreutzberg of Cleveland who arrived early in May to delve into the papers of Warren Scott Dungan, lieutenant governor of Iowa, 1894-1896.

If we do say so, your Historical Library is a good place to visit. You meet the most interesting people.

LETTERS . . .

We recently received a letter which is of interest because it concerns a common error of thought about the Indians of Iowa. It asked:

with the question: Do the Indians in Iowa live on a reservation or in a settlement?

Dear Sirs:

In studying Iowa History I have been confronted All reference material, i.e., WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA, IOWA THE LAND ACROSS THE RIVER, and IOWA ROAD MAPS list it as a reservation but I thought that since they (the Indians) bought this land and own it themselves, it therefore is not a reservation.

Will you give me an answer in view of this fact.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ruby M. James

The Indians in Iowa do not live on reservations, but on privately owned land which is handled as a collective farm. To call this land a reservation is incorrect.¹

¹ William J. Petersen, *The Story of Iowa* (New York, 1952), I, 146.

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