

*Refugees of Revolution: The German Forty-eighters in America.* By CARL WITKE. (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1952. ix, 384 p. \$6.00.)

Reviewed by Robert Ernst

A HUNDRED YEARS ago reactionary European governments were busy suppressing spectacular but ill-fated revolutions for national unity, representative government, and individual liberties. From the German states, the Hapsburg monarchy, France, Italy, and elsewhere, refugees crossed the Atlantic to a haven in America. The Germans comprised the vast majority of these "Forty-eighters," a term Dr. Witke regards as almost synonymous with the German immigration of 1848-55. Although most of these immigrants were ordinary humble folk, they included a vociferous element of lawyers, doctors, teachers, journalists, and free-thinking preachers. These intellectuals provoked a ferment that profoundly changed the character of the German-American population and played a vital role in the crucial political issues of the Civil War era.

Carl Witke is one of America's foremost historians of immigration. He writes not as an apologist for the Forty-eighters but in recognition of their remarkable influence in the United States. Combining scholarship with picturesque detail, his book will please both the scholar and the general reader. Numerous quotations from contemporary German newspapers in America allow the Forty-eighters to speak their minds and air their prejudices. Many were bitter and contentious. Their aims at first were to use the United States as a source of money and supplies for the revolu-

tionizing of their homeland. They quarreled over personalities, methods, and objectives. They sought to reform the Germans in the United States and to rebuild America itself according to their pet theories. In the words of one cynic, "Where there are three Germans, one starts a saloon so that the other two may have a place to quarrel."

Able men as different as Hecker and Heinzen, Weitling and Weydemeyer, instilled new life into the German community. Hundreds of other striking personalities helped to keep the German-Americans in an uproar during the mid-century years, wrangling with the leaders of the older German element over what was better for the Germans and the Americans. Once their revolutionary fervor was spent, the Forty-eighters entered into various reform movements in the United States, and they gave vigorous leadership in the immigrants' battle with the American puritan tradition — with sabbatarians and temperance "fanatics." Out of the controversies over rationalism and religion, personal liberty and blue laws, Continentalism and Puritanism, arose an unpleasant American stereotype of the German which lasted long after the Civil War.

Individualists like Heinzen and organizers like Weitling sorrowfully realized that their German brethren in America were more interested in beer, social gatherings, and lodge meetings than in co-operatives, currency reform, communism, or Utopian colonies in the Middle West. Cheap land, relatively high wages, the social mobility, and individualism of the American population were too formidable for the assaults of the extreme reformers, Utopian communists, and Marxian socialists.

Forty-eighters transplanted to American shores the vigorous *Turnvereine*, whose political and cultural contributions Dr. Witke considers among the most important results of nineteenth-century German immigration. The Turners' interest in intellectual activities as

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well as physical education, their lectures, debates, and dramatics, their reformism, their abolitionism, made a deep impression for a full generation.

Some Forty-eighters tried their hand at farming. Because they had enjoyed a classical, university education, but knew almost nothing about agriculture, these lawyers, professors, and doctors were dubbed "Latin farmers" by their amused American neighbors. One such refugee, trained as an apothecary, took his bride into the Ohio wilderness in the dead of winter in 1851, and when their carriage stuck in the mud completed the trip in a manure wagon. In typical "Latin farmer" fashion, this amiable gentleman took to singing student songs with his German friends and working in the fields in dress coat and top hat.

Another such "farmer," Albert Wolff, settled in Carver County, Minnesota, but after two years he moved to St. Paul, where for nearly four decades he was on the staff of the *Minnesota Staatszeitung*. He was not the only German journalist of note in Minnesota; in 1864 Ludwig Bogen, a former member of the ill-starred Frankfurt Parliament, founded and edited the *New Ulm Post*, in which he ardently supported the Knights of Labor.

Among the most exciting events of the 1850's were the political controversies over slavery and nativism and the rapid growth of the young Republican party. The campaign for the German vote led to bitter recriminations in the German-language press. In 1858 the *Minnesota Staatszeitung* was denouncing "the miserable hypocrisy of the white northern abolitionists who, with freedom on their lips . . . will put into the bargain of Negro emancipation the cold water humbug and puritanic Sunday laws." Through their opposition to the extension of slavery, however, and their support of the famous "Dutch plank," the Republicans won increasing support among the Germans. German newspapers were liberally subsidized, the *Minnesota Deutsche Zeitung*, for one, transferring its allegiance when the Republicans made it financially profitable.

Carl Schurz, stumping for the Republican party in the momentous campaign of 1860, traveled six hundred miles by horse and buggy and by boat, delivering thirty-one speeches to largely German audiences. In St. Paul he spoke for an hour and a half in German and for another hour in English! Republican poli-

tician William H. Seward and Charles Francis Adams also appeared in Minnesota, the former visiting the St. Paul Turnverein, the latter sampling the beer of a strategically important brewer. While the exact role of the Germans in determining the outcome of the 1860 election may still be disputed by historians, German votes were at least an essential element in Lincoln's victory. Solidly German communities like New Ulm, Minnesota, and Hermann, Missouri, were outstanding centers of liberalism and rationalism: samplings of the vote in New Ulm indicate that Lincoln received over five times as many votes as Douglas; Hermann's vote was solidly Republican.

This detailed account of the Forty-eighters in America is rounded out with chapters on nativism, the slavery issue, participation in the Civil War, the politics of the postwar years (Carl Schurz appears as something less than a hero), the journalists, the labor reformers, the "German social pattern," and developments in learning and letters. A final chapter appraises the reaction to Bismarck and German unity under Prussian domination. When in 1871 the German empire emerged from the battlefields, most of the Forty-eighters joined in applauding the tragic triumph of nationalism over liberalism.

One may forgive Dr. Wittke's quite natural tendency to belittle the cultural activities of Germans in America before 1848; one may not be willing to consider as Forty-eighters virtually the entire German immigration of the 1850's. This book, nevertheless, is a significant contribution not only to American history and immigration history, but to an understanding of the essential unity of American and European civilization.

#### COLTER'S HELL

*John Colter: His Years in the Rockies.* By BURTON HARRIS. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1952. ix, 180 p. Maps. \$3.50.)

#### Reviewed by M. Catherine White

JOHN COLTER, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, hunter, trapper, Indian fighter, and discoverer of Yellowstone Park, was an almost legendary figure in early western history until the late Stallo Vinton, after careful research, produced the first real biography of this remarkable man, whose activities

in the Far West spanned the brief period from 1803 to 1810. Vinton's book was published in a limited edition in 1926 by Edward Eberstadt, well-known dealer in Western Americana. There is a definite link between that first biography, long out of print, and the present work.

Burton Harris grew up in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming, the region of Colter's explorations. In New York, years later, Mr. Eberstadt suggested that Mr. Harris try to identify Colter's route of 1807-08. For this undertaking Vinton generously made available the source material used in the preparation of his own book. During ten years of research Mr. Harris enlarged the original scope of the project and attempted "to dig out and bring together every possible sliver of information about the fur trading expeditions of which Colter was a member." He discarded his plan for a treatise on the subject and adopted, instead, a more informal style of presentation, with the facts carefully documented, but in footnotes relegated to the end of the volume. The result is a book that will appeal to a wide range of readers in addition to the specialists for whom it was originally designed.

References to Colter in the journals of the Lewis and Clark party are relatively few, but Mr. Harris has used them effectively in the chapter on the expedition. Colter emerges as a definite personality. In reporting his encounters with the Blackfeet and his miraculous escapes, the author wisely chose to quote from the contemporary accounts of Thomas James and John Bradbury — the latter a classic of its kind. While Mr. Harris has adhered strictly to the known facts concerning Colter, he has managed to include much interesting information on Indians, traders, trappers, and related subjects.

For the serious student of western history the most important chapter is that on Colter's route of 1807-08, the controversial points of which have been discussed by numerous specialists. With the aid of two recently discovered manuscript maps drawn by William Clark in 1808 and 1814, Mr. Harris has chart-

ed Colter's course and presented evidence to show that although Colter was in the Yellowstone Park area, the term "Colter's Hell," now synonymous with the park, was actually a thermal region on the "Stinking Water" or Shoshone River near Cody, Wyoming. Portions of these maps are reproduced in the book, which has for end papers a modern "land-form" map showing Colter's route in red.

Mr. Harris' conclusion regarding the location of "Colter's Hell" is not new. Merrill J. Mattes of Omaha, writing in the September, 1949, issue of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, made the same point. This article is not in Mr. Harris' bibliography, though a "Mr. Mappes" of Omaha is mentioned in the acknowledgments.

#### TRADING MAP-MAKER

*David Thompson's Journals Relating to Montana and Adjacent Regions, 1808-1812.*

Edited with an Introduction by M. CATHERINE WHITE. (Missoula, Montana State University Press, 1950. Illustrations, maps. \$7.50.)

#### Reviewed by Grace Lee Nute

DAVID THOMPSON is a well-known character in American and Canadian history today, thanks to the writings of several recent historians. A hundred years ago his phenomenal contributions to knowledge of North American geography were almost unknown, though he was still living in obscurity in Canada. He died on February 10, 1857, at the age of almost eighty-seven. In his early and middle life he traversed more of the northern and north-central parts of the continent than perhaps any other man has ever done by canoe, by pack horse, and afoot. His enormous map — the result of his travels and those of others — remained in manuscript form for decades before being published, largely because his employers did not wish rivals and frontiersmen to profit by it. Even his series of maps for the international boundary commissions of the

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years 1817–27, when this country and England were trying to agree on a line demarking British and American territory, remained unpublished until the close of the nineteenth century. To this day they are so little known and so difficult to acquire that the editor of this volume apparently has not discovered them.

Otherwise she has placed within the covers of this large and well-printed volume most of the known facts of David Thompson's life. Patterning her work on the meticulous volumes of the Hudson's Bay Record Society and those of Elliott Coues, who made use of Thompson's diaries in the 1890's for a three-volume study of an early Minnesota fur trader, she is the first to undertake a major biography of the man. In addition to the biographical sketch, which fills the opening 157 pages of the volume, she has transcribed and edited in great detail seven of Thompson's journals for the late period of his fur-trading days. These diaries relate entirely to his Montana journeys and sojourns. Would that Miss White could be subsidized to complete the excellent work she has commenced, so that Thompson's many other journals could be available in print. Among them are at least four diaries, not one of which has been printed, relating extensively to the Minnesota region.

Though the volume has just been distributed and made available to reviewers, it bears the copyright date of 1950; and the editor signed her introduction on June 1, 1949. There were innumerable delays and difficulties in the process of publication. Thompson's pseudo-shorthand entries and his use of odd signs and technical expressions presented almost insuperable obstacles in printing. In the end, therefore, some of this material had to be omitted.

At best Thompson's diaries are not exciting reading. At worst they are almost like a foreign language. Their worth lies in the accuracy and detail of their geographical and technical entries and in the grains of personal interest scattered here and there. Thompson's own life, that of his half-breed wife and several children, and the careers of many of his men and fur-trading associates can be followed through reading his journals. For Montana history these printed diaries are fundamental, for in them we have the first records of explo-

ration and occupation by white men, save for the members of Lewis and Clark's expedition immediately before 1808.

The book is printed on excellent paper; it has good maps and illustrations; and there is a series of biographical sketches of persons mentioned by the editor. To save space, the last item along with marks indicating ends of pages in the original diaries, might well have been omitted. The late Professor A. S. Morton's arraignment of Thompson for his failure to carry out a theoretical "Columbian enterprise" – that is, an occupation of the Oregon country for Britain before Lewis and Clark – is discussed at length in an appendix and disposed of neatly in Thompson's favor.

The scholarly bibliography is extensive but not all-inclusive. For the decade of the international boundary surveys, Thompson is well represented in manuscript data at the National Archives in Washington, which the editor appears to have overlooked. She might profitably get acquainted, too, with Thompson's many boundary maps printed in John Bassett Moore's *International Arbitrations to which the United States Has Been a Party* (1898). The publications of the International Joint Commission might also contain data of interest to her.

#### CANADIAN REBELLIONS

*Strange Empire: A Narrative of the Northwest.*

By JOSEPH KINSEY HOWARD. (New York, William Morrow and Company, 1952. xii, 601 p. Maps. \$6.00.)

Reviewed by W. L. Morton

THIS IS a powerful and moving book. All lovers of the history of the Northwest must rejoice that it was written, as they must lament the untimely death of its author. *Strange Empire* was completed, except for annotation, before Mr. Howard's death, and, thanks to the friendly offices of Mr. Bernard DeVoto, has not suffered from the fact that its author did not live to see it through the press. It is the history of the Northwest yet to be written that has suffered an irreparable loss.

*Strange Empire* narrates the history of the two risings in 1869 and 1885 of the métis, the people of mixed French and Indian blood, against the annexation and settlement of the Northwest north of the forty-ninth parallel by

Canada and Canadians. Mr. Howard has succeeded in doing two difficult and most necessary things. First, he has written with sympathy, understanding, and sobriety a life of Louis Riel, the métis leader in both risings, producing a book that is the final vindication of the character of Riel. Second, he has set the background, both historical and environmental, for the métis resistance to the advance of the Canadian frontier. This he has done with great skill and a deep understanding of the mentality and way of life of both the Plains Indians and the métis. Without that background, presented with Mr. Howard's art, it is impossible to comprehend justly the motives and actions of the métis in 1869 and 1885. The American interest in the drama, and the roles played by Enos Stutsman and James Wickes Taylor, are presented admirably and with new detail and emphasis.

These are fine achievements, and they constitute the major merits of the book. It is marked also by a manifest sincerity and a good style, and it is well produced with really useful maps.

To this reviewer, however, *Strange Empire* is not a definitive study of its subject. The acquisition of the British Northwest by Canada involved a number of parties — the people of the Northwest (of whom the métis were the principal element), the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian government, and the Canadian people. *Strange Empire* deals brilliantly with the story of the first party, the métis; it fails to do full justice to the other three. The relations of the company with the métis, in spite of many difficulties, were better than the book suggests. The Canadian government blundered both in 1869 and 1885, but there is much evidence that the métis were a sensitive and often unreasonable people — wayward children, whom any government would have found it difficult to satisfy.

Both Sir John A. Macdonald and William MacDougall are pilloried in *Strange Empire*, as they were in 1869, but it was Sir George Etienne Cartier who was at fault rather than Macdonald, and it is odd to have MacDougall, unsympathetic and pompous as he was, called

an "aristocrat." He actually represented the "Clear Grit" (Jacksonian Democrat) farmers of Ontario, whose clamor for the fertile lands of Red River had aroused the fears of the métis. The Gowler episode was recorded by a Canadian, Henry Youle Hind, and recounted approvingly. The myth of British imperialism in Canada has obscured Mr. Howard's usually penetrating vision.

A graver fault is that *Strange Empire* has been too much influenced by the views of the French historians, such as the late Father Morice, and English historians, such as the late A. S. Morton and Professor G. F. Stanley. All have done much, as has Mr. Howard, to destroy the crude and erroneous belief that the two "rebellions" were inspired by an alliance of Catholicism and barbarism. But the swing of the pendulum of interpretation has now gone very far. The Canadian government and people who blundered so badly in 1869 and 1885 were not all callous conquerors and vindictive Orangemen. The same government and people, as Mr. Howard testifies, created the Royal North-West Mounted Police and settled the Northwest without one major Indian rising, despite the influx of Sioux refugees from south of the boundary, and with only the two demonstrations of the métis, both followed by grants of representative government and of lands. The dullness and delays of the government and the swagger of the Canadian frontiersman, which provoked the two risings, were common to all governments and frontiersmen of the time.

#### MICHIGAN FOLKLORE

*Bloodstoppers & Bearwalkers: Folk Traditions of the Upper Peninsula.* By RICHARD M. DORSON. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1952. 305 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

#### Reviewed by Stewart Holbrook

ARMED WITH sharp ears, a plenty of energy, and a grant from the Library of Congress, Mr. Dorson took off for Michigan's Upper Peninsula some six years ago and spent five months ranging from Sault Ste. Marie to Ironwood, collecting the legends and general folklore material which comprise this book.

Being himself of a genial and gregarious nature, and already an old hand at getting around among storytellers, Mr. Dorson has

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come up with a rich load, no part of which, says he, is derived from printed matter, but was collected in the camps and hotels, the rooming houses and saloons, and other favorite hangouts of men with memories, or imaginations, or both. This is the hard way of getting the stuff, though often filled with amusing incidents to lighten what otherwise could easily become fearful labor indeed.

I found nothing in his book of more interest than Mr. Dorson's own account of his methods and experiences while hunting on what I agree with him is one of the finest and overlooked preserves in the United States. It amounts to being an excellent essay on folklore, virtually free of the argot of so many folklorists which can be and often is irritating to the common or garden species of writer like this reviewer. Mr. Dorson's definitions of *folk* and *lore* also strike me as not only correct, but both clear and simple.

Because the tall tales in this, and in all other books, have no appeal to me, I shall not comment on them other than to say that they are, at least to me, no more boring than any other whoppers based on mere exaggeration. I prefer somewhat more subtle lying. But the section on "Bloodstoppers" is quite something else, a piece of the *Golden Bough* in Upper Michigan; Frazier would have been delighted with it. There is also genuine folklore, as I understand the business, in many of the pages devoted to Finns, Canadians, and Cousin Jacks.

I was most happy to come across T. C. Cunion in the lumberjacks chapter, and to know that the man-eater from Peterborough still roars on, his glory undimmed; and to meet several worthies new to me, like the remarkable Con Kulhane and Moonlight Harry Schmidt.

One of the more interesting results of Mr. Dorson's researches is his careful account of the lynching of two yahoos named McDonald at Menominee. I venture to guess that this affair has been the subject of more misinformation than any other *cause célèbre* in Michigan, and we are in the author's debt for making a

coherent, dramatic, and probably authentic story from the endless and conflicting accounts.

The volume is adequately indexed and contains excellent photographs of many of the author's informants.

#### AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN

*One Man's America.* By ALISTAIR COOKE.  
(New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1952. vi, 268 p. Portrait. \$3.50.)

#### Reviewed by Elwood R. Maunder

AMERICANS who know Alistair Cooke's native England will appreciate his description of the seasons in America. He echoes the astonishment of all his countrymen who visit this country and marvel "at the youthful, trumpeting quality of the fall, at the hot days and the Mediterranean blue skies encircling a landscape of blinding scarlet and gold." He recalls the century-old comment of an earlier British visitor, Mrs. Trollope, who found little she liked in America but who broke down and wrote of our fall season, "the whole country goes to glory."

Mr. Cooke is no ordinary journalist. His radio essays—and these are a collection of the best he has performed for the British Broadcasting Company since 1945—are rich in language and unabashed in their description of America's beauty. Unlike many British visitors, Mr. Cooke sees beneath America's superficial face. He is not inclined to emphasize the neon-lighted marquee, the garish spate of advertisements, the din of singing commercials, the sensational moral climate of Hollywood. He knows and writes of America as only one who loves it can. His is a picture of America more penetrating in its insights than any this reviewer has previously encountered in the foreign press and radio.

At a time when understanding is the key to peace, Mr. Cooke is rendering a great service. He sets a high standard of journalistic responsibility—the kind one wishes was more frequently demonstrated both at home and abroad.

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## MISSIONARY PRIEST

*In Charity Unfeigned: The Life of Father Francis Xavier Pierz.* By WILLIAM P. FURLAN. (Paterson, New Jersey, St. Anthony Guild Press, 1952. x, 270 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Reviewed by Sister Eucharista Galvin

IT IS FITTING that a biography of Father Pierz should be published this year when the St. Cloud diocese is commemorating the centenary of his arrival in Minnesota.

Father Furlan set about his task of writing this work in gratitude for the faith brought to the diocese by Father Pierz; in honor of the early Slovene missionaries, whose work up to now has received little recognition; and in the hope that present members of the clergy and laity would receive inspiration from reading a biography of the "Father of the Diocese."

The author presents summaries of the mission history of Arbre Croche, Sault Ste. Marie, Grand Portage, and other places where Father Pierz worked. A very attractive end map enables the reader to follow his journeys with ease and accuracy. In his review of missionary life in upper Michigan, the author touches upon the work of Father Pierz's predecessors and fellow workers, including such noted Slovenes as Fathers Baraga, Lautishar, Mrak, Skolla, and Cebul. Included are accounts of the social and political background from which these priests came, and of the parish work done by Father Pierz in Carniola.

For twenty years Father Pierz worked among his native people. He was almost fifty before he developed an interest in America and the conversion of the Indians. Then a call for missionaries sent out by Father Baraga made such an impression on the Slovene priest that, despite his age and the protests of friends and parishioners, he decided to embark for America. His expenses were paid by the Leopoldine Society of Vienna. He arrived in 1835 and was assigned to La Pointe on Lake Superior, where he was to help Father Baraga.

Chapters dealing with Father Pierz's missionary work in the Great Lakes area are based on letters to friends in Europe. In them he

describes the hardships endured through merciless winters and on long journeys; he tells of efforts to learn the Indian dialects; and he reports the joy experienced when his work succeeded, and the anger and sorrow that resulted when he saw the natives demoralized by liquor used in the fur trade. Included also is an account of experiences at Grand Portage, where Father Pierz went in 1838 to open a school, instruct the Chippewa in religion, and teach them improved methods of agriculture.

The last three chapters are given over to Father Pierz's work in what is now the St. Cloud diocese, where he was sent to establish a mission among the Chippewa at Crow Wing and to minister to the white settlers. He became interested in colonizing the area with German Catholic farmers, but as the number of settlers increased, the work became too arduous. Father Pierz then induced the Benedictine fathers to care for the settlers so that he could give all his attention to Indian missions. By this time he was past seventy, but had no thought of retiring. In 1863 he went to Europe to seek recruits who would help him. He not only succeeded remarkably well, but also obtained funds to pay for the newcomers' passage. Father Pierz returned to his homeland in 1873 to remain permanently, and there he died in 1880 at the age of ninety-five.

*In Charity Unfeigned* portrays Father Pierz with sympathy and understanding. He is pictured as a zealous, versatile, self-sacrificing missionary whose labors and zeal remind one of his patron St. Francis Xavier. The author, however, understands his subject well enough to know that he was not without human weaknesses, and these he describes fairly and candidly. The book is well organized and readable; it contains many interesting excerpts from original sources, an extensive bibliography, and a good index.

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## AUTOGRAPHS AND HISTORY

HOW the "Autograph Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society" came into being is explained by the society's curator of manuscripts, Lucile M. Kane, in the fall issue of the *Autograph Collector's Quarterly*. Types of autographs in the society's collection and the methods used in caring for them are stressed by the writer.

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# Reading HINTS for Minnesotans

## MAPPING AMERICA

AN INFORMING *Catalog* (52 p.) issued for a display entitled "Geographical Exploration and Topographic Mapping by the United States Government," which was on view at the National Archives from July 27 through September, gives the exhibit permanent value and carries its message far beyond Washington. Like the original exhibit, the *Catalog* "illustrates the growth of a nation" and "indicates what the executive and legislative branches of the Government considered to be of paramount importance during the different periods of our history." Maps and manuscripts relating to the upper Mississippi explorations of Zebulon M. Pike, Henry R. Schoolcraft, and Joseph N. Nicollet, which filled three exhibit cases, are of special interest to Minnesotans.

## OUR FIRST PRESIDENT

TWO interesting Washington items have been published by the National Archives as numbers 21 and 22 of its *Facsimile* series. The first is *Washington's Official Map of Yorktown*, showing that place "at the time of Cornwallis' surrender," and the second is the first president's inaugural address of 1789. Each is handsomely reproduced in a booklet of folio size, and each is accompanied by an explanatory text.

## BUSINESSMAN'S WORLD

ONE OF the rewards of current radio listening is Mr. Dwight Cooke's series, "You and the World," which is a CBS late evening feature. Mr. Cooke brings to the microphone the most articulate and urbane men and women of our times. Last June he allocated five broadcasts to a discussion of *A Businessman Views a Changing World*. His guest on that series was Mr. Harry A. Bullis of Minneapolis, chairman of the board of General Mills. Public response to the Bullis-Cooke discussions was instantaneous. A privately printed little vol-

ume (46 p.), published under the title of the radio series, makes available copies of the talks. It deserves a wide reading — not only among businessmen but among those who think they know what businessmen think about great contemporary problems. E.R.M.

## MEANING OF NAMES

TO PROMOTE and encourage the study of place names, personal names, and scientific nomenclature, the American Name Society was organized recently by a group of scholars meeting in Detroit. The new society plans to publish a quarterly, *Names*, beginning in April, 1953. Information about the organization may be obtained by writing to Professor Erwin G. Gudde, University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California.

## INDIAN NAMES

THE MARCH and June issue of the *Wisconsin Archeologist* is devoted to a long and detailed study of "Indian Place-Names in Wisconsin" by Dr. Herbert W. Kuhm. Each of the hundreds of places listed is located, the meaning of the name is given, and the sources of information cited. Since many of the names occur also in Minnesota, the compilation will be useful to residents of this state.

## SEEING MANITOBA

MUCH MORE than a chronology of where to go and what to see is *Manitoba Roundabout*, the first full-scale travel book on this Canadian province (1951. 237 p.). Written by Lyn Harrington and illustrated with photographs by her husband, Richard Harrington, the book is organized around Winnipeg. On her trips out into the province the author covers, of course, well-known scenes and sites of this key Canadian region, illuminating her text with accounts of its traditions, nationality groups, and background. The Red River Valley comes in for its share of treatment, and such famous spots as Fort Garry, Lake Winnipeg, and Nor-

way House are described as they are today and as they were yesterday. The Dawson Trail, Canada's first attempt at a cross-country highway, is discussed. Minnesotans will find many names associated with exploration and the fur trade on both sides of the border, for Mrs. Harrington has used the accounts of La Vérendrye, David Thompson, Samuel Hearne, Henry Y. Hind, Paul Kane, and many others to shed the light of the past on life in present-day Manitoba. J.D.H.

### CANOE TRAVEL

THE ROLE of the canoe in the history of Canada, the travelers and explorers who used this means of transportation, and the types of canoes used under varying conditions are discussed by John Murray Gibbon in his elaborately illustrated book on *The Romance of the Canadian Canoe* (Toronto, 1951). Many of the explorers who figure in the Minnesota story are here — Radisson, Groseilliers, Lahontan, La Vérendrye, Peter Pond, David Thompson, and others who crossed what is now the international boundary by canoe on innumerable occasions. Here too are the voyageurs and their songs, as well as folk tales centering about canoes. Geographically, there are frequent mentions of Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Red River, and other places familiar to Minnesotans. Not to be overlooked are the illustrations, which include excellent sketches of various types of canoes, as well as reproductions of pictures by such artists as Paul Kane, George Catlin, and Mrs. F. A. Hopkins.

### SELKIRK'S COLONY

The story of *The Selkirk Colony on the Red Rover of the North, and its Profound Influence on the Early Development of the Twin Cities* is reviewed by Dr. Walter R. Ramsey of St. Paul in a newly published mimeographed booklet (25 p.). The writer's interest in the subject was aroused because "a great grandfather, John Smith, and several members of his family . . . were among the first groups arriving from Scotland for the Selkirk Colony." Dr. Ramsey retells the story of the hardships endured by the first immigrants of 1812, describes the conflict with the North West Company that developed a year later, and notes that the resulting exodus of colonists brought to the St. Paul area some of its ear-

liest settlers. Also reported are later connections between the Minnesota capital and Selkirk's Red River settlements, which, despite difficulties, survived to become the prosperous city of Winnipeg and its neighboring communities.

### TRANSPLANTED CULTURE

IN DISCUSSING the impact of Scandinavian immigration upon *Society and Thought in Modern America*, Harvey Wish emphasizes the contributions of the Norwegians and Swedes to life in Minnesota (New York, 1952). He notes Thorstein Veblen's influence on American thought; he mentions the literary contributions of men like O. E. Rølvaag; and he shows how the ancient sport of skiing was transplanted to Minnesota, where St. Paul became known "for its ice carnivals, ski clubs, and the commercial manufacture of skis."

### EMIGRANTS' JOURNAL

A RARE periodical published in 1837 in Germany "to furnish unbiased, reliable and up-to-date information on America, the country and its people, for the benefit of prospective German immigrants" is the subject of an article by Erich Hofacker in the October *American-German Review*. There he describes "*Das Westland*, an American Periodical for Germany," only three issues of which appeared. They are, however, important for Midwest history, since the editors made a special effort to "give the German public a realistic picture especially of the Mississippi Valley." To the February *Review*, Henry D. Dyck contributed a brief account of a Minnesota German newspaper, the *Neu Ulm Pionier*, which was published from 1858 to 1862.

### SOCIAL REFORMER

THE CAREER of a refugee from the Nazi regime who served as professor of economics in the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, from 1937 until his death in 1942, is commemorated by his former colleagues, both German and American, in a booklet published under the title *Theodor Brauer, Ein sozialer Kämpfer* (Cologne, Germany, 1952. 72 p.). Most of the essays included are concerned with Brauer's leadership of the German Catholic movement for social reform. Of direct Minne-

sota interest, however, is the contribution of his successor at St. Thomas, Franz H. Mueller, who reviews Brauer's work "Von Karlsruhe bis Saint Paul." Included also is a Brauer bibliography, compiled by L. H. A. Geck, who lists a number of publications dating from the Minnesota period. J.L.

### DRAMATIC CRITICISM

"CRITICISM of the German-American Theater in Minnesota" is the title of an article by Hermann E. Rothfuss appearing in the April issue of the *Germanic Review*. The writings of such German journalists as Samuel Ludwig, Albert Wolff, and Ludwig Bogen are quoted from German newspapers published in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and New Ulm.

### RACE RELATIONS

THE RACE PROBLEM in both the North and the South is the subject of a book entitled *South of Freedom* by Carl T. Rowan, a Southern Negro who now resides in Minneapolis. It was as a reporter for the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* that the account here presented was prepared, and it was in the *Tribune* that portions of the book were first printed as a series of articles. In his preface, Mr. Rowan expresses his gratitude to the editors of the *Tribune* who shared with him the "belief that Americans ought to have" a report on their country's race problem. As a result of their co-operation, in 1951 "a Negro's account of Negro life in the kingdom of Jim Crow" was for the first time printed in a metropolitan daily newspaper.

### STORY OF CO-OPS

MINNESOTA is described as the "Land of Co-ops" in an article by Seth Fisher on "Co-operatives in Minnesota" published in the May *Bulletin* of the Minnesota Council for the Social Studies. The writer reports that "there are more than 3,000 cooperatives with over 750,000 members" in the state, which "ranks first in number of cooperatives, in total membership, and second in total volume of business."

### ST. CLOUD CENTENNIAL

THE DIOCESE of St. Cloud is the subject of a brief historical sketch presented in a

booklet entitled *A Century of Living with Christ* (71 p.). The centennial thus commemorated dates from the arrival in Minnesota of Father Francis Pierz, pioneer Catholic missionary. His activities and those of members of the Benedictine order, the organization of the diocese in 1888, and the careers of the bishops who have served as its leaders are among the subjects discussed.

### OLD FRONTENAC

A COMPILATION of short articles and extracts from books by various authors, all relating to *The History of Frontenac*, has been published by Dr. Frederick L. Smith (1951). Emphasis is given to the story of the old Frontenac Inn and its purchase in 1939 by the Methodist church. Included also are biographical sketches of early residents of the village — Mrs. John McLean and members of the Garrard family — and some reminiscences of Mrs. Francis B. Tiffany, whose father was a pioneer artist at Frontenac.

### CHIMNEY-SWEEPER

AMONG the "Street-cries of American Chimney-sweepers" recorded by George L. Phillips in the autumn number of the *New York Folklore Quarterly* is one used by Slunkey Norton, long a familiar figure on the streets of St. Paul. Mr. Phillips relates that when the song entitled "Down Went McGinty to the Bottom of the Sea" was popular, the picturesque St. Paul chimney-sweeper dressed "his assistant with false nose, glasses, and patched suit," and "paraded the poor scarecrow up and down the streets while he shouted in stentorian tones, 'Slunkey Norton has found McGinty.'"

### IOWA HISTORY

IN THE HOPE of stimulating "further investigation and understanding of the record of past achievements," the State Historical Society of Iowa has published a comprehensive *Iowa History Reference Guide* (192 p.). This valuable bibliographical work has been compiled by the society's director, William J. Petersen. Many of the items listed are of value for the study of Minnesota as well as Iowa history. An example is to be found in the section on early Iowa forts, which includes books and articles about old Fort Snelling.



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