

*The Course of Empire.* By BERNARD DEVOTO.  
(Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1952.  
xvii, 647 p. Maps. \$6.00.)

Reviewed by John Bakeless

MR. DEVOTO'S *Course of Empire* tells the story of the discovery of America. Not what most people usually think of. Not trans-Atlantic voyages, not coursing along the coasts, not half-hearted thrusts inland, but the story of how the white man slowly found through several centuries, much blood, infinite tribulation, and many failures, what it was he really had discovered. This was the course of empire on its way westward—the course across the continent, largely channeled by Mr. DeVoto's old favorite, the Missouri River.

If the river had not been there, the white man would doubtless have gone West, all the same, by other routes. He did, in fact, do so, but the great trench of the Missouri was central. Once its course was known, it provided an axis for the advance of white civilization.

Mr. DeVoto's present book is thus the story of how North America was found—not the coasts, not the thin veneer colonized along the coast, but the whole vast expanse of forest, plains, and mountains, and the huge wealth there concealed. The book tells how the white man first guessed, then came to understand its riches and its immensity; how, after the Missouri route was known, the white man explored its every inch and created a nation.

The book is particularly valuable as a study of the economics of the wild and primitive frontier—a much-neglected subject, which Mr. DeVoto has done much to clarify. He discusses first the business relations of the Indian tribes among themselves, then the clash of white man's empires (a more familiar theme), and

then presents a fine study of the effect of all this upon the not-so-simple red man.

There is also genuine appreciation of the rough-hewn adventurers who risked their lives and all too often lost them—admirable men in their way, though their way was often rather a rough one. "Like their kind everywhere they loved the unspoiled wonder of the world and they kissed the life of settled ways good-bye with a high and ribald heart. They were forerunners. They pushed on, to live with Indians and feast or fight with them as the dice might fall, to lose their lives and find a continent—for others."

Mr. DeVoto's book is thorough and intelligent, with much learning and much new knowledge, with his accustomed charm and a never-failing sense of humor that is sometimes grim and sometimes gay, like the life he describes.

Unlike most books of this sort, even very thorough ones, it is based on as much firsthand knowledge as any historian is ever able to achieve. The author's long study of the Missouri Valley is clearly reflected in his narrative. He has traveled his beloved river by boat, he has flown over its course by plane, and for years he has haunted its banks and the libraries that contain the records of several very lively centuries upon those banks. His book will become a permanent landmark in the writing of Western history.

#### FUR-TRADE FRONTIER

*Before Lewis and Clark: Documents Illustrating the History of the Missouri, 1785-1804.* In two volumes. Edited with an introductory narrative by A. P. NASATIR. (St. Louis, St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, 1952. xv, 853 p. Illustrations, maps. \$15.00.)

Reviewed by Jeannette Mirsky

TWENTY YEARS ago Professor Nasatir in two important articles published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* outlined the early his-

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tory of the Missouri River. His present two-volume study is proof of the author's devotion to the painstaking pursuit of materials which would illuminate and elaborate the motives, events, and personalities which played their part in that region in the decades preceding the Lewis and Clark expedition. These volumes, which present 238 documents covering only the fourteen years prior to 1804, contain a lengthy, detailed introduction in which the author recapitulates the Missouri's history from 1673 to 1804.

Professor Nasatir concentrates his knowledge and pen on the minutiae of each fact as it appears. The very nature of this method precludes stressing the rich, romantic nature of the story. That is for other pens, other purposes; yet the story is there to be discerned. From the day when the brown torrent debouching into the Mississippi was first noted by Europeans, the Missouri fascinated both explorers and traders. If the Mississippi, to the politically minded French, quickly became the river of dominion and imperial power, the Missouri offered to the energetic voyageurs, willing and equipped to follow any waterway, a mighty, promising highway. Onto the unknown length and westward course of the Missouri were fastened geographical theories most compatible with men's hopes. Were they seeking an avenue leading to Santa Fé and the fabulous heart of Spanish gold and silver — here it was. Or was the goal different? Was the Missouri not the long-sought Northwest passage which would carry them to the Pacific and the wealth of Eastern trade? Whatever the desired goal, the certainty, the expectancy, the myths were constant and sanguine. Yet despite their bravest efforts, the French found the upper reaches of the river to be beyond their power; they spent themselves and their strength against the deep Siouan barrier that stretched across the middle section of the river.

After 1763 the Spanish took up the search. But, with the passing decades, new elements were added and the various factors which fused to make the situation complex became heightened. Along the Missouri, among the village

tribes of the Mandan country, the old Spanish empire and the younger, more virile and aggressive British empire met and competed. There the struggle sharpened into rivalry for the fur trade, into small, bloody conflicts that involved imperial prestige; there the traders and merchants of St. Louis pitted their resources and strength against their Montreal rivals to control the allegiance of the buffalo-hunting, pemmican-producing Plains tribes. On a plentiful supply of pemmican rested the success of the continental beaver empire of the St. Lawrence traders.

All this is contained in Professor Nasatir's introduction, for this background is necessary to understand the problems with which the excellently translated documents are concerned. The documents themselves, a good number of which have appeared before, form an inclusive collection — everything pertaining to the Missouri River which a meticulous search of French and Spanish archives could yield is here. It is a storehouse for any reference work.

The interested reader (not the casual one) can follow the steps taken by Manuel Perez at St. Louis and Fernando de la Concha at Santa Fé to guard their properties against foreign interlopers; he can accompany the agents of the Upper Missouri Trading Company as they travel up the river or deep into the interior; he is party to Governor Carondelet's uneasiness that paces the growing intrusion of the British traders among the Mandans as well as the restiveness of the Hudson's Bay Company's men at the efforts of the Spanish to exclude them. And suddenly, reading of events that are alien and long-forgotten, the reader catches the first ripple of alarm that sounds in the Spanish letters: mention is made of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Far away a bargain has been struck, a sale made; soon, to men of the new nation the Missouri will unroll its vast length; it will carry them to the continental divide and thence to the Columbia River and the Pacific.

Professor Nasatir is to be congratulated on his sustained labors in collecting, translating, and documenting this impressive collection of manuscripts. He was not content to rest with having told their story in his earlier articles. Having the documents themselves is of enormous value. At a first reading, the reviewer began to understand how complete and revolutionary a shift in power among the Plains Indian tribes had been ef-

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fectured: it was not merely that guns and horses created "haves" out of "have-nots"; it was that as far west as the Mandan country the Indians were organized around two centers of power — Spain and Great Britain. Between these two spheres of influence ran a narrow, tenuous path — an unstable, newly effected no-man's land. Along this, with skill, patience, and an awareness of the power politics of the Plains, Lewis and Clark made their way safely through to the West. Such political astuteness adds to their qualities as explorers.

The two volumes are a credit to the St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation. The generous inclusion of five contemporary maps, two of which have not appeared before, and a full and useful index add to the editor's magnificent research.

### FINDING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

*A Popular Guide to Government Publications.*

By W. PHILIP LEIDY. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. xxii, 296 p. \$3.00.)

Reviewed by Robert M. Brown

GOVERNMENT publications, commonly called public documents, are among the oldest written records and, if measured by their influence on civilization, are probably the most important of all written records. They are the sources of political, economic, and social history of peoples of all times; they contain the authentic accounts of the world's great discoveries and inventions in every field of human endeavor; they reveal and explain the phenomenal scientific and technological developments of modern times. The present *Popular Guide to Government Publications* is a much-needed finding aid to United States government publications issued from 1940 to 1950 on all types of practical pursuits, from harvesting and storing ice on the farm to the care and repair of a house and teaching as a career.

A modern American library cannot give adequate reference service without access to the publications of the United States government. They are reliable, up-to-date, inexpensive sources of information on practically every subject of timely interest; they contain indis-

pensable data for the research worker and the technical specialist in many fields.

Each year the Government Printing Office, the largest printing plant in the world, publishes millions of pieces. To key this tremendous output, the federal government has published a series of indexes. Since they are arranged under the names of the issuing agencies, they offer the inexperienced or hurried user a bewildering mass of entries, many of them slight and inconsequential.

Although it is far more difficult to arrange government publications by subject, Mr. Leidy has used this approach in his guide. It represents a selection of popular and informational publications which have a broad general appeal for the public. The items are arranged under a hundred major subject headings. No strictly statistical, technical, or legal documents have been included. It was necessary for the author to be arbitrary in his selection, and he has chosen approximately twenty-five hundred items from the two-hundred-thousand titles published by the government during the ten-year period covered. Sufficient annotation to acquaint the reader with the nature of the publication is included, and he is told whether the items are out of print, available free of charge, or sold for a nominal fee.

This book would be useful in many homes, and libraries will find it invaluable for locating reliable information on innumerable subjects. The guide is easy to use, since the table of contents is arranged by subject, and the book is well indexed.

### RED MAN AND WHITE

*The Savages of America: A Study of the Indian and the Idea of Civilization.* By ROY HARVEY PEARCE. (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1953. xv, 252 p. Frontispiece. \$4.00.)

Reviewed by Walker D. Wyman

THERE HAVE BEEN many books that tell the story of Indian engulfment by white man's civilization from the Indian point of view, but none has ever analyzed the history of white man's thinking about the native and his culture. This is a history of the beliefs of American

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writers — historians, poets, novelists, and others — as they have praised or condemned the relations between the white and Indian civilizations from 1600 to 1850. The basic thesis, though not put in sociological terms, is that the American writers had little understanding of culture or tolerance of cultural differences; they accepted the major premises upon which their society rested, regarded their own culture as superior and deviations as inferior, and from that vantage point rationalized their own behavior toward the Indian.

The first colonials believed in the common destiny of the two races through the Indian's acceptance of white man's civilization. Indian failure to co-operate was evidence of Satan's work or the inability of the native to advance. After the Revolution, when the great westward movement swept across the Mississippi Valley, there was no longer time to civilize the native; then he could only be protected by removal and made into a white man by way of education and Christianity.

The nineteenth century was characterized by the emergence of two great beliefs bearing upon the native-white relationship: the concept of progress and the image of the noble savage. The United States became the home of the ideology of freedom, for here man was refining his institutions over those of Europe and it did not make sense, as Senator Thomas Benton said, to "repine that this Capital has replaced the wigwam." At the bottom of the writings of Parkman, Channing, and Bancroft lies the belief that the Indian was doomed, and rightly so since he resisted civilization.

But there were always those, like Bertram, Freneau, and Crèvecoeur, who admired primitive society and saw the native as uncorrupted by white man's institutions. The image of the Indian that emerged in literature, poetry, and drama, both before and after Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales*, however, was that of the noble savage — with a difference. Faced with the problem of showing civilization as preferable to savagery, the literary folk hit upon the formula that Indian nobility "was something which existed not for the white man to aspire to, but rather something for white men to outgrow." Hiawatha and other literary creations merely became prehistory — that which existed before the superior civilization replaced the wigwam with the Capital. The idea of savagery

died slowly after 1850, but the noble savage dovetailed into the acceptance of progress.

In the over-all sense, this is a book about the idea of progress and how that concept affected American thought. The author, believing that civilization should mean life, not death, shows some moral indignation about the treatment of the savage, and though it is kept well in hand, he does permit it to flavor his treatment of the subject. The book belongs on the shelves of literary criticism, frontier history, and the history of ideas, and is a worthy contribution to all of them.

#### MINNESOTA PRELATE

*The Life of Archbishop John Ireland.* By JAMES H. MOYNIHAN. (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1953. xii, 441 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Reviewed by Colman Barry

MONSIGNOR Moynihan has written a long-needed biography. In the religious history of the United States, one of the dominant figures was the first archbishop of St. Paul, John Ireland. His name and deeds were known and respected far beyond Minnesota and the Catholic church, and his reputation has long survived his own lifetime. His ideals and contributions were discussed and admired both throughout his beloved America and very widely abroad. It is not an exaggeration to say that his forceful personality has left an impression on religious, political, and social history of the nineteenth century.

In this first biography of the Irish immigrant lad who grew to early manhood on the Minnesota frontier, broadened his mind in French schools, and rose to leadership as a prelate of the Catholic church, many of his activities and programs have at last been elevated from the realm of hearsay and myth to a more scholarly plane. Monsignor Moynihan, although not a professed historian, has used the Ireland Papers which he obtained from his brother, Monsignor Humphrey Moynihan, secretary to the archbishop. The author also has investigated archival deposits both in Europe and America, and

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has labored conscientiously to present an intimate view of his subject. It is to his credit that he accomplished this while serving as pastor of the large metropolitan Parish of the Incarnation in Minneapolis.

The book is subdivided topically, and a chronological arrangement of materials is subordinated to an exposition of issues which Ireland faced throughout his long and busy life. His original and wise Irish colonization projects in the West are discussed; his farsighted solution for the burning school question which culminated in the Faribault-Stillwater plan, is evaluated; his part in the "Americanism" controversy of nineteenth-century Catholicism is clearly drawn; and his broad vision as a churchman is detailed in the many facets of a stormy career. But it is the role of Ireland as patriot, statesman, friend of presidents and Republican party leaders, diplomat in striving to prevent the Spanish-American War, and later as intermediary between the Vatican and the American government in the Philippine Islands that will be of greatest interest to the general reader. A broadened understanding of late nineteenth-century American political history, and particularly of Catholic participation in American democracy, emerges from this study.

Monsignor Moynihan states that he did not aim to give a complete history of the great controversies in which Ireland played a part. He dealt with them only as they affected the archbishop's life. Those who find an exaggerated emphasis on his role in these issues can understand the book in these terms. The biography is naturally favorable to Ireland, and those who do not agree with the disputed stand he took on such issues as the friars' Philippine lands, the German question, the contribution of the religious orders, Americanism, active participation in Republican party policy, and education, will at least find his position detailed in this work. There are two sides to each of these issues, and this biography has opened for analysis Archbishop Ireland's forceful opinions on all of them. It will be of use also in the future evaluation of American church history. All footnotes appear at the end of the book, which has a bibliography and an adequate index. The publisher has packaged all in an attractive volume.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said that there was not a man in the country who de-

served more from the nation or who had rendered better service to the people than Archbishop Ireland. Another close friend, Cardinal Gibbons, called Ireland the "very embodiment of American principles." According to Monsignor Moynihan, Ireland aimed at nothing less than making the Catholic church the supreme mistress of the new age just dawning — an age which he believed was to be the most fateful epoch in history since the founding of Christianity. He strove to make his church a vital force in the life of the nation. To millions who knew nothing of its history or creed, it was a new thought that the Catholic church could be the stoutest bulwark of the institutions of the Republic of the West. Ireland boldly strove to make real this idea. In this rests his importance.

#### GERMAN CATHOLICS

*The Catholic Church and German Americans.*

By COLMAN J. BARRY, O.S.B. (Milwaukee, The Bruce Publishing Company, 1953. xii, 348 p. Illustrations. \$6.00.)

#### Reviewed by Sister Grace McDonald

BY AND LARGE this book is a model of historical technique. It presents a well-written account of the various stormy controversies in the Catholic church in America during the lives of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, and gives a revealing picture of the attempts of foreign groups, especially the Germans, to impress their national characteristics on that church in the United States. National groups brought with them to America their distinct customs and prejudices, and the attempt to fuse these differences into an American form of Catholicism met with resistance. The resulting conflicts broadened during the 1880s, until in the 1890s they became entwined with "supposed doctrinal differences," the parochial school question, and problems relating to German succursal parishes. The controversy which ensued brought forth charges of Cahenslyism and Americanism.

The author has done well in clearing the name of Peter Cahensly, the leader of a group organized to improve conditions among Ger-

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man emigrants and to provide for their spiritual welfare in America. Much that goes under the term Cahenslyism, it is true, is not justly attributable to Cahensly as an individual, but to some of his associates. One cannot, however, get away from the impression that in defending Cahensly and even Cahenslyism, the author has given greater emphasis to material supporting that stand than to that favoring its opponents.

From many stormy episodes, marred by lapses and mistakes of various contestants, there evolved great and strong characters who, when the storm of battle was over, were noble enough to acknowledge mistakes and forgive past differences, thus bringing about a reign of charity. This gives the author his only excuse for reopening old wounds and bringing to the attention of the present generation the sad picture of discord and strife among Catholics while in the process of adapting their church to America.

Father Colman has done an excellent piece of research and writing. He spent much time delving to good advantage in European and American church archives. He is to be especially commended for avoiding repetition, since the same individuals took part in the controversies revolving about national churches, the use of the German language, and the parochial schools.

Numerous sources are cited, and even quoted at length; thus the author allows the facts to speak for themselves. The narrative reads well; the book has a good index; and the documentary supplement is a joy to the critical reader.

## NEGATIVE DEFENSE

*America First: The Battle Against Intervention, 1940-1941.* By WAYNE S. COLE. (Madison, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1953. xi, 305 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Reviewed by W. Donald Beatty

THIS IS an account of the America First Committee, a leading participant in the "Great Debate" of 1940-41, when the proper course for the United States to follow in respect to the European conflict was a matter of sharp controversy. To this group the following principles were crystal clear: the United States must have an impregnable defense; no European power or

group of powers could successfully attack a "prepared America"; and American democracy could be preserved only by keeping out of a European war. Aid short of war, the group contended, would weaken the national defense and might provoke hostilities.

America First accordingly endeavored to unite all Americans who subscribed to these principles - Nazis, Fascists, Communists, anti-Semites, and similar groups excepted. It urged Americans to rise calmly above the hysteria of troublous years and attempted to provide leadership for those wishing to avoid war. It sought also to register its members' opinions with the president and Congress.

Formal organization of the America First Committee was initiated by R. Douglas Stuart, a student at Yale University who began in 1939 to oppose the foreign policy of President Roosevelt. His views attracted favorable attention among influential people, and in September, 1940, America First was incorporated.

While this movement was national in scope, it was strongest within a three-hundred-mile radius of Chicago, where about two-thirds of the membership resided. Another one-fourth operated in New England and the Middle Atlantic states, and there were a few active chapters in the Far West. Least support came from the South.

In the committee's campaign to avert war, vigorous opposition was offered to lend lease, repeal of the vital provisions of the neutrality legislation, the use of armed forces beyond the western hemisphere, and extension of the draft. Hence, the program of America First was negative. Although the committee advocated national defense, there was no concerted effort in that direction. If the president was correct in foreseeing a peril drawing ever closer to the United States, it can only follow that despite sincerity, the committee's program would have exposed the United States to grave dangers. For the vicious who infiltrated the organization to serve special ends, only contempt may be expressed.

The book is well organized. Impressive documentation fills sixty-three complete pages, for the footnotes have unfortunately been con-

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solidated at the end of the text. The bibliography requires an additional eleven pages, and a thorough index twenty-four more. The author is to be commended for his objective and impartial investigation of a controversial subject of recent memory.

### GUNS AND THEIR MAKERS

*American Gun Makers.* By ARCADY GLUCKMAN and L. D. SATTERLEE. (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, The Stackpole Company, 1953. 243 p. \$6.00.)

Reviewed by F. Sanford Cutler

THIS ABLE VOLUME presents a challenge to every gun collector in the nation, particularly to Minnesotans. When the authors brought out the first edition of this work in 1940 they were well aware that they had failed to include all the important gunmakers, and that there were probably many errors of fact and interpretation. They therefore invited their readers to send in any information about early gunsmiths which would fill in gaps or correct mistakes. As a result of this appeal and of continued research, they were able to publish first a supplement in 1949, and now the present volume, which includes over four thousand entries alphabetically arranged. In the preface to the new edition their appeal for further information is repeated.

Why are there still gaps in the record? In the American Revolution, many arms makers had good reason for concealing their identity, and since that date the records of many small manufacturers have been lost and the guns themselves have passed through so many hands that it is virtually impossible to trace down initials or abbreviations. Despite such handicaps, the authors have performed a genuine service to all those interested in guns. In their research, they have utilized local histories, newspaper advertisements, government archives, and even tombstones.

The most obvious improvement in the new edition is in the entries dealing with guns manufactured in Pennsylvania. The entries relating to Minnesota are, however, still disappointing. William Burkhard's work is again dated "about

1850," although his main activities were in the 1870s; Bachner Brothers operated in Minneapolis until 1884, not 1880; and Frank Novotny, probably one of St. Paul's most skilled gunmakers, is not mentioned.

If the full story of Minnesota's early gunmakers is to be included in future editions, the many gun collectors in the state who know the facts should send them to the authors of this excellent book.

### AGRICULTURAL LEADER

*Norman J. Colman and Colman's Rural World: A Study in Agricultural Leadership* (University of Missouri Studies, vol. 25, no. 3). By GEORGE F. LEMMER. (Columbia, University of Missouri, 1953. 168 p. \$2.50.)

Reviewed by Wilbur H. Glover

NORMAN COLMAN'S interesting career reached its pinnacle in his appointment as first secretary of agriculture in 1889. The honor, though short in term, was deservedly his in recognition of his achievements in the preceding bureau as well as for a lifetime of agricultural leadership. For over thirty years he had turned his skill as an organizer and his bubbling energy to the publication of agricultural magazines and the organization of agricultural societies, and he had found time left over for some useful efforts in politics. After the secretaryship he went head over heels into Farmers' Alliance activities, only to stop short when they transmuted suddenly into Populist politics. Even in his very old age — he spanned the years 1827 to 1911 — he attracted the delighted notice of many as a breeder and racer of trotting horses and as a huntsman.

It is evident that Colman was an unusual personality, and this book does us a service in setting forth his activities. It is hard to tell, however, on the evidence it offers whether Colman was in the first rank of agricultural leaders. He had good judgment in most situations; he greatly assisted the Missouri College of Agriculture and lent a hand in many useful farm societies; his papers were filled with good

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advice; but in his mixing of politics with agriculture and his apparent lack of any clear philosophy of agriculture he seems to be something less than first-rate.

It will nevertheless be wise for the reader to suspend judgment on Colman, in spite of the good qualities of Mr. Lemmer's work — his engaging candor about Colman's failures in candor, for example, and the conscientious survey of the field of agricultural journalism for purposes of comparison. There seems to be too much unknown, or at least still obscure, about Colman's real thought and purposes. There are too many words like "claimed" and "probably" in the book, as well as astonishing gaps in the facts. For example, the author asserts (p. 70) that it is not known whether his subject continued his farming enterprises during his later years, although there must be people still alive who remember much about Colman's activities after 1900. It should also be possible to infer from his writings much about his attitudes toward farm activities in general. The bibliography, however, indicates that Colman's magazines were not completely read in the preparation of the book, which stands as a convenient summary, but not as a definitive analysis.

#### FARMERS VS. A RAILROAD

*The Great Railroad Conspiracy: The Social History of a Railroad War.* By CHARLES HIRSCHFELD. (East Lansing, The Michigan State College Press, 1953. vi, 128 p. \$2.50.)

Reviewed by John F. Stover

THIS SMALL volume tells the story of a clash and conflict in the West of the 1850s between the powerful Michigan Central Railroad and the farmers of Jackson County, Michigan. Irritated by discriminatory freight rates and angered by the company's refusal to compensate them adequately for destroyed livestock, the farmers resorted to violence and the destruction of railroad property in their own immediate midstate vicinity. The railroad's executives, John W. Brooks and James F. Joy, retaliated by hiring a number of agents to

gather evidence against the "conspirators." The result was a trial in Detroit in which, in spite of the best defense efforts of Senator William H. Seward, twelve defendants were found guilty of destroying by fire the railroad's \$140,000 freight depot in Detroit. A shifting public opinion drew the affair into Michigan politics, and within a short time even the Michigan Central Railroad, now on the defensive, was urging a pardon for the prisoners.

The author does not fully meet the announced objectives and purposes of his book as found in the preface and on the volume's colorful jacket, but he does give a vivid portrayal of the common people of a Midwestern state in their struggle with growing corporate power. In the 1850s, a decade of significant railroad development and expansion, this agrarian opposition to the biggest railroad in the state led to agitation for public regulation of railroads which preceded by many years the Granger movement. Professor Hirschfeld keeps his story of the great railroad conspiracy full of suspense, but correctly infers that the railroad spies and agents were perhaps more guilty of conspiracy than were the three dozen farmers and villagers charged with the crime. Nearly half of the book is devoted to the long and involved judicial proceedings, the successful legal strategy of the railroad attorneys, and the forensics of opposing counsel.

Two maps of the railroads of the state are useful to the reader. The notes are more than adequate, but there is no separate bibliography. *The Great Railroad Conspiracy* is a welcome and worth-while addition to the growing number of monographs devoted to the history of American railroads.

#### MIDWEST SETTLEMENT

*The Indiana Home.* By LOGAN ESAREY. Introduction by R. CARLYLE BULEY. (Bloomington, The Indiana University Press, 1953. x, 121 p. Illustrations. \$15.00.)

Reviewed by Philip D. Jordan

WHEN THE Indiana Historical Society published the first edition of Logan Esarey's *Indiana Home* in 1942, reviewers immediately hailed it as an outstanding contribution to the knowledge of the pioneer Middle West and as notable for its literary grace. The edition was

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exhausted almost at once. A reprinting was later selected as a bonus book by the History Book Club.

The most recent edition contains the five charming essays describing early life and manners in Indiana that Esarey first penned for his grandchildren, but which have been relished by thousands of adults far beyond the confines of the state. These sketches tell of early settlement by a variety of movers seeking homes in a Beulah land, of the raising of rough cabins in primitive clearings, of the trees and the flowers and the wild herbs that covered the ground, of farm life in the 1850s, and finally of the growth of politics and government.

But this is not all: the edition is Indiana inspired through and through. Bruce Rogers, Indiana born and world-famous designer of books, not only planned the volume, but also drew the enchanting marginal decorations. Franklin Booth, also born in Hoosierland and known the nation over as a top-flight commercial artist and illustrator, is represented by seven full-page Indiana scenes in black and white. The introduction was written by Professor Buley of the University of Indiana, and the book carries the imprint of the Indiana University Press. The volume, handsome enough to be selected as one of the Fifty Books of the year, is not only a further tribute to Professor Esarey, who for many years taught history at the university, but also is a testimonial to the energetic "Indiana school," which is establishing superior standards both in writing and in bookmaking.

#### SWEDISH-AMERICAN COLLEGE

*Remember Thy Past: A History of Gustavus Adolphus College, 1862-1952.* By CONRAD PETERSON. (Minneapolis, Gustavus Adolphus Press, 1953. 180 p. Illustrations. \$2.50.)

Reviewed by O. Fritiof Ander

THIS IS a revision of the same author's *Gustavus Adolphus College: A History of Eighty Years*, published in 1942. Dr. Peterson has recently retired as professor of history at Gustavus

Adolphus, where he became known affectionately as "Doc Pete" and as one of the school's great teachers. Therefore, it is almost needless to say that his book will be well received by former students of Gustavus Adolphus and its many friends.

Dr. Peterson was one of the most faithful members of the Swedish Historical Society of America, and now and then he contributed scholarly articles to its publications. His major interest as a research scholar has been the Swedish immigrant. More and more this interest came to center upon his college, reaching a climax, so to speak, in the present well-written history.

Dr. Peterson's narrative is factual, and it moves very rapidly. The pioneer period is covered in a brief summary of fewer than forty pages. The Reverend Eric Norelius is mentioned as the father of the school, which was first established at Red Wing. Later, as St. Ansgar's Academy at Carver, the school became associated with the name of the Reverend Andrew Jackson. This was not a happy period, and there was much agitation for removal to another location. In 1873 the name was changed to Gustavus Adolphus Literary and Theological Institute, and in the following year the decision to move it to St. Peter was made. The charter then adopted named the institution Gustavus Adolphus College.

The early history of the college parallels that of most American colleges, with hopes followed by disappointments, and pledges broken as a result of depressions, crop failures, and lack of co-operation. The era of Jackson was followed by that of J. P. Nyquist and a more satisfactory development under M. Walstrom, when Gustavus Adolphus became a "real college." Among others who figured prominently in the history of the college were J. C. Lagerstrom, J. P. Uhler, C. A. Smith, and O. J. Johnson.

In this reviewer's opinion, Chapter 12, which deals with other schools founded by Swedish immigrants in Minnesota, could well have been omitted. Dr. Peterson's work seems too catalogic, and not sufficiently interpretative. But one might well hasten to ask whether it is possible in limited space to name all those who played

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MR. JORDAN, who is author of the society's newly published study of *The People's Health*, is professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

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PROFESSOR ANDER is a member of the history faculty in Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois.

important roles in the development of the college, describe its expansion, review the intellectual and social life of its students, enumerate problems and difficulties, and evaluate its contributions to the state during ninety years without seeming catalogic.

## MASONIC CENTENNIAL

*Centennial History of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota.* By EDWARD JOHNSTONE. (N.p., 1953. v, 114 p. Illustrations.)

Reviewed by June D. Holmquist

AS A PART of the commemoration of its one-hundredth anniversary in March, 1953, the Minnesota Grand Lodge of Masons has published a readable little history of its order in Minnesota. The book is a veritable gold mine of information about the fraternal organization's growth in the state from the first little group which met in St. Paul in 1849 above the office of the *Minnesota Pioneer* to its present membership of 63,899 in 291 active chartered lodges.

The first three Minnesota lodges were estab-

MRS. HOLMQUIST is a member of the editorial staff of the *Minnesota Historical Society*.

lished at St. Paul, Stillwater, and St. Anthony in 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively. From these the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, now celebrating its centennial, was formed in 1853.

Many names familiar in Minnesota history appear in this book. Charles K. Smith, territorial secretary, was the organization's first Grand Master. James M. Goodhue, Justus C. Ramsey, Governor Ramsey's brother, and Henry M. Rice were early members, and Oliver H. Kelley of Granger fame was the St. Paul lodge's second initiate.

The story of the Grand Lodge touches that of the Minnesota Historical Society, for in 1857 the society invited the lodge to lay the cornerstone of its proposed building. According to Mr. Johnstone, "This was the first public ceremony among Masons in the territory." He adds that work on the building was never completed because of "the depression which followed a year later."

This centennial volume contains a section on the history and development of Masonic ceremonies and ritual, many of which had their origin in the medieval guild craft system. Two chapters cover the period of the 1880s and 1890s, and the final section of the book is devoted to Masonic activities in the twentieth century. A chapter is included on the Minnesota Masonic Home.



FIFTEEN subjects here listed are pictured on Christmas cards prepared by the Minnesota Historical Society for the 1953 holidays.

MEMBERS who order their cards from the society can buy them at the wholesale price — \$.05 each. The retail price is \$.10 each.

ORDER by number from this list or use the convenient form soon to be mailed to all members.

## 1953

### MINNESOTA CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

1. Sleighing on Park Ave., Minneapolis (*old print*)
2. Sleighing on Summit Ave., St. Paul (*old print*)
3. Old-fashioned Santa Claus
4. St. Paul Ice Palace, 1887 (*early lithograph*)
5. The Painted Rock of Crooked Lake, by F. L. Jaques
6. The Falls of St. Anthony in Winter, 1852
7. Mendota, Old and New, by Clarence R. Chaney
8. Minnesota Farm, by Gilbert Fletcher
9. Assumption Church, St. Paul, by Josephine Lutz Rollins
10. Country Church in the Red River Valley
11. Christmas Mass, St. Paul, 1843, by Frank Kacmarcik
12. The Historical Building, St. Paul, by Glenn Hanson
13. The Birds' Christmas, by Chet Kozlak
14. St. Lucia, by Chet Kozlak
15. Winter on the Gunflint Trail (*photograph*)

## . . . on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

THE WORK accomplished by the National Trust for Historic Preservation of Washington in its crusading effort "To Save the Houses of Our Heritage" is the subject of an elaborately illustrated article by Aline B. Louchheim in the *New York Times Magazine* for June 28. This organization, writes Miss Louchheim, "has become the clearing house, the generator, the adviser, the mouthpiece for hundreds of local, state and regional bodies which are concerned with the visual record of American history and culture."

UNDER THE TITLE *Charters of Freedom*, the National Archives has published in a single booklet facsimile reproductions of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. The historical background for each of the documents is briefly outlined in the accompanying text, and the story of their preservation both before and after they reached the archives is reviewed. Copies of this handsome publication, which should be especially useful to teachers and students of American history, can be purchased from the National Archives for twenty-five cents each.

TO THE December, 1952, issue of *Frontier*, Walker D. Wyman contributes a provocative discussion of "The Historian and the Frontier Theme." "Of all the themes that have aroused the creative impulses of the writers of fiction, folklore, and history in the past century," Mr. Wyman declares, "the westward expansion of the American people has been one of the most attractive. . . . Truly, the frontier theme has yielded more gold than all the mines of the Sacramento watershed." After reviewing the impact of an expanding frontier upon American literature and historical thought from Frederick Jackson Turner to Walter Prescott Webb, Mr. Wyman sees a need for a new interpretation of the theme by modern historians.

LYMAN C. DRAPER was an "expert interviewer" who "led his informants into giving him all sides of their stories in the first oral history project in America." Thus writes William B. Hesseltine in an article on "Lyman Draper and the South," appearing in the *Journal of Southern History* for February. The writer points out that his subject "built a great collection of

papers, the first significant collection of personal, nonofficial materials in America." In addition, according to Professor Hesseltine, Draper "established a climate of opinion from which Frederick Jackson Turner eventually extracted the frontier hypothesis."

THE NEWLY organized American Name Society issued the first number of its journal — *Names* — in March. The editor, Erwin G. Gudde, is represented in the new magazine by an interesting article on "Names and Trains," in which many of the trains that serve the Northwest are mentioned. Among other articles appearing in the same issue are Madison S. Beeler's "America — the Story of a Name," and Marshall Smelser's "Poets and Place Names." The latter is based largely upon a lengthy review of Lewis and Clark's *Travels* contributed to the *British Quarterly Review* in 1815 by Robert Southey. The English poet looked with disapproval upon the American explorers because he considered them "unfortunate in giving names to places." Their lack of skill and imagination in naming rivers, Southey believed, would result in "permanent handicaps to American poets yet unborn." To illustrate how some of Lewis and Clark's names would sound in American verse, Southey wrote:

Isis with Rum and Onion must not vie,  
Cam shall resign the palm to Blowing-Fly,  
And Thames and Tagus yield to great Big Little Dry.

IN THE LATEST of the constructive *Bulletins* issued by the American Association for State and Local History, J. C. Harrington discusses *Archeology and Local History* (February, 1953). The writer, who is a regional archaeologist for the National Park Service, points up the importance of archaeological research for local history groups and gives suggestions and directions for conducting such projects. Archaeology "can contribute a great deal to local history," according to Mr. Harrington. He stresses its value in "securing knowledge about specific sites," and notes that it is "not just digging, nor . . . simply a means of acquiring museum objects; it is a useful historical tool."

PAPERS on "Technique in the Music of the American Indian" and on "The Belief of the Indian in a Connection between Song and the Su-

pernatural," both by Frances Densmore of Red Wing, appear in number 151 of the *Bulletins* of the Bureau of American Ethnology (1953). Dream songs among both the Sioux and the Chippewa are discussed by Miss Densmore in the latter paper.

A BULKY *Introduction to Social Science* recently published by the J. B. Lippincott Company is composed largely of readings selected and edited by Professors Arthur Naftalin, Benjamin N. Nelson, Mulford Q. Sibley, and Donald C. Calhoun, all of the University of Minnesota. The work, which is intended for use as a textbook, is divided into three books, dealing with "Personality: The Human Individual and the Patterns of Culture" (392 p.), "Work: Division of Labor. Co-operation and Conflict in Modern Society" (361 p.), and "Community: Group and Person in the Modern World" (370 p.).

### SOME ANNIVERSARIES

AMONG the numerous articles published to commemorate the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition, that by Ralph Gray in the June number of the *National Geographic Magazine* is outstanding. Under the title "Following the Trail of Lewis and Clark," he traces the westward progress of the explorers from the Mississippi to the Pacific and compares his own contemporary journey with that of the pioneering trail blazers. Mr. Gray conveys to his readers something of his own excitement when the "electrifying news broke that the Minnesota Historical Society had uncovered 67 original William Clark manuscripts" in a St. Paul attic, and he describes his own hurried trip to St. Paul to learn more of the find. A page from the newly discovered manuscripts, including a sketch map, is reproduced with the article.

MEMBERS of the Minnesota State Medical Association assembled in St. Paul from May 18 to 20 to attend its one-hundredth annual meeting and to hear a group of distinguished speakers who were on hand for the occasion. The printed program of the meeting (49 p.) contains a brief review of the organization's development since July, 1853, when a little group of pioneer doctors organized a Minnesota medical society. Interesting displays of early medical records, instruments, pictures, and the like were arranged for the centennial meeting by a historical committee.

The association's official publication, *Minnesota Medicine*, devotes its April issue to state

medical history, with a review of a century of achievement. A general article by Dr. Robert Rosenthal on "One Hundred Years of Organized Medicine in Minnesota" contains useful information on the history of the association itself and on such topics as the establishment of the state board of health, the early use of anesthetics, the creation of a state board of medical examiners, and the growth of Minnesota medical schools.

Among other articles of special interest in the issue are "Medical Schools and Medical Education Over the Past Century" by Dr. Harold S. Diehl, who features the development of the University of Minnesota Medical School; "Eighty Years of Public Health" by Netta Wilson and Dr. Albert J. Chesley, who review the organization and growth of the Minnesota department of health; a "History of Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners" by Dr. F. H. Magney; and a review of "Medical Journalism in Minnesota" by Dr. Carl B. Drake.

The association's centennial was marked also by the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, which devoted a section of its issue for May 17 to "100 Years of Medicine in Minnesota." It features the history of the association, and includes articles on the University of Minnesota Medical School, on methods of treatment both old and new, and on such pioneer doctors as Harriet Preston, Justus Ohage, and J. H. Murphy.

Another Minnesota medical centennial was commemorated in May by St. Joseph's Hospital of St. Paul. Its *Story of One Hundred Years* is reviewed in an illustrated pamphlet (15 p.), which records its beginnings in the log Chapel of St. Paul, and the labors of its founders, who were Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The booklet calls attention to some of the significant achievements in medicine to which St. Joseph's can lay claim, such as the "first successful removal of a gall bladder in America" by Dr. Ohage in 1886. Additional information on the early years of St. Joseph's is contained in an illustrated article by Gareth D. Hiebert in the "Pictorial" section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for May 10.

THE ST. PAUL Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which was organized on a raw, cold, spring day of 1853 in the frontier village from which it took its name, commemorated its centennial by issuing a special anniversary number of its regular publication, the *Saint Paul Letter* (70 p.). Although the company has developed into one of the nation's leading fire and marine insurance firms, the headquarters for its worldwide operations have remained in the Minnesota city of its birth. The attractive and elaborately

illustrated booklet issued to mark its one-hundredth birthday contains a wealth of well-written material on the growth and work of this pioneer St. Paul business and on its place in the community. Included are chapters on the early history of the company and the city in which it was founded, on its officers, on the growth and importance of fire and marine insurance in America, and on its company-employee program. Sections are devoted to fire marks, and to the company's Canadian operations. Some of the "Inland Marine Oddities," such as elephants, that the company has been called upon to insure, are listed, and its underwriting of such priceless items as the Jonker diamond and a Stradivarius violin are recorded. Described also is the company's distinguished "loss-paying record" following the Chicago and San Francisco fires.

THE ONE-hundredth anniversary of the First National Bank of St. Paul is the occasion for an illustrated article by Roy J. Dunlap in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of January 4. The story of this pioneer organization begins, according to the article, with Parker Paine, who settled in St. Paul in 1853 and set up shop in a "tiny bank on the southeast corner of Third (now Kellogg boulevard) and Minnesota streets." Mr. Dunlap points out that at its centennial the bank "stands just one block from where its founder nailed up a shingle announcing, 'Parker Paine, Private Banker, Broker, Notary Public.'" The article outlines the development of the organization from 1863, when it obtained the first national bank charter in Minnesota, through various mergers to 1929, when it combined with the Merchants National Bank.

FIFTY years ago, when the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* was founded, Chief Bemidji still lived in a birch-bark cabin not far from the town that bears his name, according to the golden anniversary edition of that paper, issued on April 20. It brings together much interesting material about Bemidji's history, including sketches of logging in the area, of the building of railroads, and of pioneer life. Legends relating to the town's origin and an outline of its early years are presented in articles written by Dr. Charles Vandersluis of the Beltrami County Historical Society. Some excellent pictures from that organization's files illustrate the edition.

THE CENTENNIAL of the organization of Washington Territory, which is being marked this year in the Pacific Northwest, is of significance also in Minnesota because the railroad

survey that served as a prelude to the event began at St. Paul and crossed Minnesota Territory from east to west. It was in the early summer of 1853 that Isaac I. Stevens set out from the Minnesota capital carrying with him a commission as governor of the newly organized territory on the Western Sea. The summer issue of *American Heritage* commemorates the Washington centennial in a series of illustrated articles, including a review of the story of territorial organization by Dorothy O. Johansen, an evaluation of the "Significance of the Territorial Period" by C. S. Kingston, and an outline of the area's lumbering history by Stewart Holbrook.

THE FIFTIETH anniversary of the incorporation of the Ford Motor Company was marked on June 16, 1953, by the opening and dedication of the company's archives, which are housed in Fair Lane, the beautiful Ford home at Dearborn. This depository of all historical records of the company and of the private papers of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford is open to all qualified researchers under a very liberal policy. In connection with its dedication, the company issued a number of informative booklets describing its archival program, as well as a pamphlet by Owen W. Bombard explaining its oral history project.

Some items of Minnesota interest in the Ford archives are noted in an article on "The Gold Lizzie" by Bob Murphy in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 7. He points out that among the more than five million items in the Ford collection are to be found documents relating to the building of the company's St. Paul plant in 1923, and details of the establishment of early Minnesota Ford agencies, including the second oldest in the country at St. Cloud. An illustrated review of the events leading to the establishment of the company's St. Paul plant appears in the "Pictorial" section of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for June 14. The Ford Motor Company itself calls attention to its anniversary in the July issue of the *Ford Times*.

A substantial publication dealing with the company's golden anniversary is *Ford at Fifty* (New York, 1953. 106 p.), a handsome pictorial study of the many phases of the company's operation. The book, which is described as a "portrait of an American industrial enterprise taken in its 50th year," includes one section of special interest to Minnesotans, since it opens with the statement: "The making of a car begins in Minnesota when miners gouge out a scoopful of iron ore from the red earth of the Mesabi Range."

THE STORY of the first fifty years of a Wisconsin village is told by Arthur M. Kingsbury in an attractive little book entitled *Early Necedah* (St. Paul, 1953. 88 p.), issued in honor of the town's one-hundredth birthday. The book, which is profusely illustrated with early photographs of places and events in Necedah's history, contains lively accounts of its settlement, of the importance to the village of "Whiskers, Cranberries and Railroads," of the Necedah Lumber Company, and of the area's pioneer settlers. Mr. Kingsbury has drawn upon newspaper files and the memories of Necedah residents to prepare his delightful sketch of the conversion of "a wilderness into an enterprising industrial town."

### THE MINNESOTA SCENE

IN AN ARTICLE on "The Origin of the Kensington Inscription," appearing in *Scandinavian Studies* for February, 1951, Hjalmar R. Holand reviews the case for the authenticity of the rune stone. His conclusions, as well as those published recently by such scholars as William Thalbitzer and S. N. Hagen, are given critical evaluation in the issue of the same publication for February, 1953, where Erik Moltke writes under the title "The Ghost of the Kensington Stone." A negative viewpoint is expressed in the *American Swedish Monthly* for July, 1953, by Amandus Johnson, who bluntly declares the "Kensington Stone a Fake." He bases his conclusion in large part on a copy of the runic inscription known to have been made by Olaf Ohman, on whose farm the stone was found. A comparison of this copy with the inscription on the stone proves, in Professor Johnson's opinion, that it was Ohman himself who "carved the runes on the stone." A German scholar, Paul Hermann, is inclined to accept the stone as genuine in a chapter devoted to the Kensington rune stone and the Greenland Vikings which appears in a recent volume entitled *Sieben Vorbei und Acht Verweht das Abenteuer der Fruhen Entdeckungen* (Hamburg, 1952). The work exploits the theme of sea adventure and exploration from prehistoric times to the discovery of America by Columbus.

THE COLLECTING activities of Herschel V. Jones of Minneapolis receive some attention in J. Christian Bay's Christmas booklet for 1952 — *The Bookman is a Hummingbird: Book Collecting in the Middle West and the House of Walter M. Hill* (55 p.). "Jones stands out in the memory of American bookmen like a caliph in fairyland," writes Mr. Bay; "he had imagination, speculative ability, a sure instinct about 'condition,' and courage." How Jones acquired a copy of the ex-

cessively rare *Valley of the Mississippi* by Lewis F. Thomas with illustrations by J. C. Wild is among the stories included in this delightful series of reminiscences.

MINNESOTA'S empire-building Jim Hill figures prominently in Lucius Beebe and Charles Clegg's graphic review of American railroading, published under the title *Hear the Train Blow: A Pictorial Epic of America in the Railroad Age* (New York, 1952). Although the accompanying text is not always accurate, the 860 illustrations in this bulky volume give an impressive survey of the growth of American rail transportation. Of special Minnesota interest are pictures of the celebration honoring Henry Villard when he reached the Twin Cities upon the completion of the Northern Pacific in 1883; and a group of illustrations showing how "Jim Hill's Dream of Agricultural Empire Was Realized," especially in the Red River Valley.

PATRONAGE and the spoils system in Minnesota in 1884 are discussed by Horace S. Merrill in an article entitled "Ignatius Donnelly, James J. Hill, and the Cleveland Administration Patronage" which appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, 1952. The author draws largely upon newspapers and the Donnelly Papers owned by the Minnesota Historical Society for his material. He asserts that "cooperation with political 'bossism' and economic monopoly were nationwide in scope, but the most striking example appeared in Minnesota," where a bitter and protracted battle over patronage raged between Donnelly and a group of "politically and financially entrenched Democratic leaders."

MINNESOTA'S program for marking historic sites is the subject of an article entitled "History at 60 Miles an Hour" by Bob Murphy in the *Minneapolis Sunday Tribune* of June 21. There are now 112 such markers along the state's highways, according to Mr. Murphy. At present, Stearns County has the heaviest concentration, with six markers, while Hennepin, Crow Wing, and Cook counties have five each. Mr. Murphy points out the need for more markers, locates a number of them, and gives examples of their legends.

A BOOK dealing "with the history of St. Mark's Parish and Congregation and with the memorials, endowments and benefactions that have contributed to the beauty and usefulness" of this Minneapolis church has been published under the title *St. Mark's: A Parish Church and a*

*Cathedral* (1953. 136 p.). The text, written by Carroll K. Michener, opens with a review of church history from 1858 to 1941. It is followed by chapters dealing with various physical features of the church structure and with such topics as the parish house and the Wells Memorial. The work is particularly noteworthy for its handsome format and for the numerous illustrations picturing the architectural and decorative features of the church.

THE MINNESOTA activities of Gustav Amberg are given some attention by Hermann E. Rothfuss in an article on the career of this "German-American Theater Promoter" appearing in the November, 1952, issue of *Monatshefte*. Amberg, according to Professor Rothfuss, took a company of German players to St. Paul in 1871, and in the years that followed he staged German plays and operas in various Minnesota communities. The writer gives Amberg credit for the "downfall of the blue laws in St. Paul," since he had the courage to schedule Sunday performances in local playhouses.

AN INTERVIEW with Hermann J. Klinsmann of Rochester, who "established the world's one mile open bicycle record at Toledo, Ohio, in 1894," is reported by Mrs. B. T. Willson in the *News Bulletin* of the Olmsted County Historical Society for April. Mr. Klinsmann recalls that he became interested in bicycling in 1893 while employed by a Rochester hardware concern which sold the vehicles, and tells about local bicycle clubs. Mrs. Willson reports that the Olmsted County society has a photograph of Mr. Klinsmann as a young racer "astride his Barnes' White Flyer."

SOME reminiscences of life on the Koochiching County frontier about the turn of the century have been assembled in a mimeographed book by Ira W. Hinckley under the title *Rainy Lake Legends* (100 p.). The writer, who is also the publisher, recalls experiences as a homesteader and storekeeper at Little Fork, and he tells stories of pioneer families in the Rainy River area.

NINE early photographs of the village of Almelund illustrate an article on its history in the *Chisago County Press* of June 4. Taken before the turn of the century, the pictures show the village store, a creamery built in 1896, an early steam thresher, the main street, a Lutheran church dating from 1887, and various lumbering activities. The accompanying narrative, compiled by Ted Norelius, covers several pages.

## BEYOND STATE BOUNDARIES

THE CANADIAN annexation movement of 1869 was led in Washington by Senator Alexander Ramsey; it was financed in Philadelphia by Jay Cooke; it found a spokesman in Joseph A. Wheelock of St. Paul; and its many facets were given unity by James Wickes Taylor. These are some of the points brought out by Donald F. Warner in an informing article on "The United States and the Riel Rebellion," which appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for March. That the article has more than ordinary interest for students of Minnesota history is evident. As Professor Warner points out, Minnesota, and "particularly St. Paul, seemed to swarm with annexationists" in 1869 — men who hoped to retain and expand the Red River trade or to promote the railroads then pushing northward toward the international boundary. The failure of the annexationists to hold the support of Louis Riel and his métis followers in the Red River country is the central theme about which the author builds his narrative.

AMONG the "Minor Boundary Disputes" discussed by Hugh L. Keenleyside in a new edition of his book on *Canada and the United States* (New York, 1952) is that relating to "The Lake of the Woods Boundary" between Minnesota and Canada. In a survey of three pages, the author traces the steps by which the unique jog in the boundary known as the Northwest Angle was agreed upon. Minnesota's role in the Fenian uprising, particularly in 1871, also receives some attention.

THE WESTWARD movement of settlers into the area of Manitoba just north of the Minnesota and Dakota boundaries on the Red River is pictured by T. G. McKittrick in a booklet entitled *Andrew Stewart of the Prairie Homesteads* (134 p.). Although the writer is interested chiefly in the Methodist preacher who served these Canadian pioneers, he also presents a wealth of material about frontier life and about the Rock Lake Colonization Company of 1879. According to the author, members of that group, which was organized in Huron County, Ontario, by Thomas Greenway, reached Emerson on the United States border in the spring of 1879. The colony they established centered in a community known as Crystal City.

THE JOURNALS kept in 1844 and 1845 by an unidentified dragoon on marches northward from Fort Des Moines into the Minnesota country have been edited by Robert Rutland and



published in the *Iowa Journal of History* for January and April. In his introduction to the first installment, the editor records the "recent discovery of this journal in an out-of-the-way San Francisco shop, and its acquisition by the State Historical Society of Iowa." Soldiers of the First Dragoons, United States Army, involved in these expeditions were exploring and negotiating with Indians in Iowa Territory, which at the time embraced much of what is now Minnesota and North Dakota. Thus these newly discovered journals include firsthand reports of the Minnesota and Red River valley frontiers, and they supplement the official reports of the expeditions' leaders, Captains James Allen and Edwin V. Sumner. Mr. Rutland's introductory remarks give the settings for the marches reported, and his annotations explain many obscure points in the narrative.

CHANGES in the "Distribution of Regular Army Troops before the Civil War" — that is from 1817 to 1860 — are described by Francis Paul Prucha in the issue of *Military Affairs* for the winter of 1952. A series of eight maps graphically illustrate his brief text, showing the shift in troops first from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley frontier, then to Texas, and finally to the area west of the Mississippi and into the Pacific Northwest. Minnesotans will find reflected on these maps changes in the military status of their own state, as the number of soldiers stationed at Fort Snelling grew and dwindled, and other posts to the west were established.

THE PICTORIAL records assembled during more than two decades of residence in the United States by Charles Alexandre Lesueur, a French artist and naturalist, are evaluated by Albert Krebs in an article entitled "Un témoin de la jeune Amérique," which appears in the June, 1952, issue of *Rapports France-Etats Unis*. A native of Le Havre, Lesueur went to America in 1816 and remained until 1837, spending the years after 1826 in the Mississippi Valley. There he not only collected specimens for a great museum of natural history, which he later established at Le Havre, but he pictured his surroundings in hundreds of drawings and water colors. Fortunately these records of the Midwest frontier have been preserved by the museum at Le Havre. The examples published with Mr. Krebs' article include two steamboat interiors and a sketch of a keelboat on the Ohio.

A DETAILED account of "Leon D. Pomarede's Original Panorama of the Mississippi River" is

contributed to the April *Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society by Joseph Earl Arrington. The writer explains how Pomarede produced his vast painting, reviews the guide book prepared for its showing by T. E. Courtney, and follows Pomarede's travels with his picture from its completion in 1849 at St. Louis until its destruction by fire at Newark, New Jersey, in the following year. Another chapter is added to the history of panorama painting in America by Opal Thornburg in the winter issue of *Art in America*. There she describes "The Panoramas of Marcus Mote," a self-taught Quaker of Lebanon, Ohio, who produced four panoramas of literary and religious interest in 1853 and 1854.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a "Doctor William Beaumont Memorial on Mackinac Island" is announced in the March issue of *Michigan History*, which presents a brief article about the project by Dr. Alfred H. Whittaker. He tells of the restoration by the Michigan Medical Society of the old store of the American Fur Company at Mackinac — a project made possible by the generosity of Parke Davis and Company. One room in the restored building "will represent the store and a larger room will be utilized as a museum" of Beaumont association items, according to Dr. Whittaker.

A PENNILESS boy of eighteen who came to the United States from Germany in 1853 and within three decades became one of the leading railroad magnates of his day is the subject of an article entitled "Railroad Pioneer of the Northwest" by Frank Donovan, Jr., in the April issue of *Railway Progress*. The boy's name was Henry Villard. The article contains information on his early career as newspaper editor, reporter, and jack-of-all-trades, and describes the audacious scheme by which he secured control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. During his short presidency, the Northern Pacific was pushed to completion "so that its trains rumbled across half a continent from St. Paul to Portland," writes Mr. Donovan.

AN INFORMATIVE illustrated article on the invention and subsequent use on the Great Lakes of "McDougall's Dream: The Whaleback" is contributed by George C. Mason to the spring number of *Inland Seas*. According to Mr. Mason, "only forty vessels of the whaleback type were ever built on the Great Lakes . . . and only four whalebacks are still in existence." The article contains detailed information on these ships as well as a biographical sketch of their inventor, Captain Alexander McDougall.





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