

London Correspondence Inward from Eden Colville, 1849-1852. Edited by E. E. RICH, assisted by A. M. JOHNSON. With an introduction by W. L. MORTON. (London, The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1956. cxv, 300 p. Frontispiece.)

Reviewed by Grace Lee Nute

FOR MINNESOTA READERS this is the most important volume of source material yet published by the Hudson's Bay Record Society. It covers years that are within the era of Minnesota's territoryhood and, since it treats the origins of Red River discontent and rebellion, it deals with many well-known as well as obscure persons in Minnesota history. These include: William Aitken, Georges Belcourt, Sir John Richardson, J. Wesley Bond, Ramsay Crooks (spelled "Ramsey" in the introduction!), Henry Fisher, Peter Garrioch, Peter Jacobs, Paul Kane, Norman W. Kittson, J. H. Lefroy, Dr. John McLoughlin, Monsignor Joseph N. Provencher, Alexander Ramsey, Joseph Rolette, Henry H. Sibley, Sir George Simpson, James Tanner, and members of the Bruce, Campbell, Ermatinger, and Lagimonière families. In addition, place names that occur—frequently, in some instances—are Rainy Lake, Rainy River, Basswood Lake, Lake of the Woods, Red River, Red Lake, Fort Snelling, Mendota, and St. Peter's (the editor does not realize that the last two were the same locality). St. Paul, and several others.

Of most interest is the discussion, both in Colville's letters and in the excellent introduction, of the attempts of Red River settlers to break the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company in the fur trade of the border country and to trade with Minnesotans. For this topic the editor makes use of several important studies, including Clarence W. Rife's "Norman W. Kitt-

son, A Fur Trader at Pembina," published in *Minnesota History* in September, 1925, but he seems unaware of the reviewer's article on the same topic in a much more recent issue of this magazine (September, 1941) based on otherwise unplumbed sources. The latter would have supplied him with still more illustrative material, showing the interplay between Minnesota and the Red River Settlement, and would have pointed up still more effectively the significance for international relations in the 1860s and 1870s of American efforts to annex western Canada, Fenian invasions from Minnesota, the first Riel Rebellion, and the Dawson Route.

RED RIVER OBSERVER

Alexander Begg's Red River Journal and Other Papers Relative to the Red River Resistance of 1869-1870. Edited with an introduction by W. L. MORTON. (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1956. xxiii, 636 p. Illustrations, map. \$10.00.)

Reviewed by Alvin C. Gluek, Jr.

THIS VOLUME is a welcome addition to the manifold publications of the Champlain Society, and its editor, Professor William L. Morton, deserves the congratulations of all students of Canadian history for his scholarly labors in its preparation. Alexander Begg, a keen-eyed if somewhat partisan, observer of political affairs in the Red River Settlement, made daily entries in a journal beginning November 16, 1869, and ending July 23, 1870. This journal, together with various public documents inserted in the text by Begg, is the most complete single record of the Riel Rebellion and would merit publication upon that basis alone.

Professor Morton has regarded his task as

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editor in the broadest terms. He has written a lengthy introduction to the journal and has added other documents intended to balance Begg's observations and to provide the scholar with a "well-rounded" collection of source materials. The editing of the journal is excellent. With painstaking scholarship, Professor Morton has clarified a great many of Begg's more obscure references. In the opinion of the reviewer, however, adverse criticism both of the introduction and of the selection of the additional documents may be in order.

In his introduction, Professor Morton has written a revisionist history of the Riel Rebellion. He would prefer "resistance" to "rebellion," reasoning (p. 1, n. 2) "that Riel and his followers did commit acts of rebellion, but did so in the belief that they were both morally and legally justified." Have any "rebels" ever believed otherwise? Indeed, this use of the word "resistance" bears strong resemblance to such euphemisms as "the War between the States." But perhaps "resistance" is a significant term.

The role played by Canada, its agents, and the Canadian party is presented in a very favorable light, while that of the Hudson's Bay Company and of Gladstone's government suffers by comparison. John Christian Schultz, leader of the Canadian party, is clothed in somewhat spotless linen, yet this is the man who had alienated most of Red River's citizenry by his complete contempt for law and order. William McDougall, frustrated governor-to-be of the North West Territory, emerges as a man with a "commendable sense of duty," whose premature proclamations establishing Canadian authority were an "enormous gamble." His orders to Colonel John S. Dennis to organize a counterrevolution in Rupert's Land are represented as a plan that "appears to have been one of counter-demonstration and preparation for the summer of 1870." However, Dennis did not thus interpret his orders. There was no loyalist uprising and the gamble became an "inglorious fiasco" in the opinion of Sir John A. Macdonald. This reviewer has the feeling that McDougall would have been an easy mark in any poker game.

In addition, it should be stated that, with the possible exception of one minor officer, the resident members of the Hudson's Bay Company acted "correctly" throughout the affair. Indeed, the resident governor, then mortally ill, spent

much of the time confined to his bed and could not effectively exercise the duties of his office. Toward the end of his tenure, the governor was so weakened by disease that he could barely write. Furthermore, I cannot agree with Professor Morton that the American consuls behaved "correctly"—and neither could the United States Department of State.

Taking into consideration the problem of space, it is difficult to criticize Professor Morton's selection of documents. Nonetheless, the total exclusion of the American consular reports, which the editor used so extensively in his introduction, and the paucity of Hudson's Bay Company materials are to be regretted. But despite a few minor errors (the presence of Joseph Rolette, Sr., at Pembina—he died before mid-century), Professor Morton has done an admirable job in his capacity as editor. This work will fill a gap in the history of the Riel Rebellion.

TROLLEY CAVALCADE

Trolley Car Treasury: A Century of American Streetcars—Horsecars, Cable Cars, Interurbans, and Trolleys. By FRANK ROWSOME, JR. STEPHEN D. MAGUIRE, Technical Editor. (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956. 200 p. Illustrations. \$5.95.)

Reviewed by Frank P. Donovan, Jr.

THIS IS the first book to present a sweeping panorama of street and interurban railways in the United States. It very adequately covers the role of the trolley in urban, suburban, and rural American life, and it also calls attention to the horsecar and the cable railway, forerunners of the electric car. In addition, it pictures and describes a potpourri of streetcar novelties, including "steam-dummy" and storage-battery cars, and gasoline and compressed-air vehicles. Special attention is given in the text to pioneers in street railway development like Andrew S. Hallidie, "the father of cable traction," Thomas Davenport, Charles Van Depoele, and Frank J. Sprague.

What makes the work such a valuable contribution, however, is the gusto and spirit with

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which the trolley-car era is portrayed. If you have lived in the day of trolley parties, ridden long-distance interurbans bowling along at sixty-five miles an hour, or sat behind the flying coattails of a motorman on a bouncy, single-track, open trolley, you will know what I mean. If not, you don't have to be a Bridey Murphy to experience these pleasures, for Frank Rowson (assisted by Stephen Maguire) has brought the streetcar to life for you in a remarkable collection of photos. Through the pages of this trolley cavalcade roll lofty double-deckers, sober funeral cars, dignified sleepers and diners (yes, several interurbans sported such equipment), private trolleys for traction tycoons, and busy railway post office units.

Time was when nearly all communities of more than twenty-five thousand people boasted streetcars, and virtually every distinctive type, with a wide range of operating characteristics, is nailed down by the author. We find in Minneapolis, for example, that horsecar drivers worked sixteen hours a day, six days a week, at a monthly wage of thirty-five dollars (p. 31). And the pleasures of riding the open cars to Sunday afternoon concerts at Lakes Calhoun and Harriet are pictorially recalled on page five.

While avowedly a "popular" book, entertainingly written, the volume's usefulness would have been greatly enhanced by an index. The historian or trolley fan, moreover, will look in vain for information on the locale or the name of the operating company in some of the picture captions. Be that as it may, the work remains a tiptop guide for trolleying down memory lane.

FARM UPRISINGS

The Wild Jackasses: The American Farmer in Revolt. By DALE KRAMER. (New York, Hastings House, 1956. xi, 260 p. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by Theodore L. Nydahl

IN PICTURING the farm uprisings which followed one upon the other in the years since the Civil War, Mr. Kramer makes it clear in this volume that, while each farm revolt had its separate organization and went through a period of growth and decline, there was a thread of continuity which flowed through them all. Not only does he feel that "there is a pattern" which each of these agrarian upheavals

seemed to follow, but he points out that participation and backing by the same farmers may be observed in two and perhaps three of the succeeding movements. Many Grangers would become Populists; Populists might later be active in the Nonpartisan League; Nonpartisan Leaguers later became Farmer-Labor party supporters in Minnesota or possibly Farm Holiday backers in Iowa.

In the book's illustrations one discovers, as it were, the key to the approach which Mr. Kramer has adopted for this volume. Most of the pictures are of leaders of the successive farm revolts: Oliver H. Kelley, Dudley W. Adams, Ignatius Donnelly, Mary Ellen Lease, "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, A. C. Townley, and Milo Reno. Much attention is given in the text to the careers of these individuals, and each successive farm movement is described largely in terms of the speeches, writings, and actions of these and other leaders.

In a sense, Mr. Kramer's book is made up of a series of character portrayals and biographical sketches. This approach makes for fascinating reading, but it has limitations. There are many breaks in the story, gaps which the reader must somehow fill if he can. This, of course, presents no problem if the reader already has a fair grasp of the agrarian crusade. It must also be recognized that in the small compass of two hundred and sixty pages it would be impossible for the author to treat so expansive a theme except in broad, sweeping strokes.

Mr. Kramer's writing career helps, I believe, to explain his approach. He has been an editor or reporter for several newspapers, and articles by him have appeared in several of the nation's leading magazines. He has written three biographies and several books on sociological themes. *The Wild Jackasses* is a historical study, and it is something of a departure from his customary type of work. He seems to have carried with him into this venture something of the outlook of the reporter, especially in his effort to include whatever makes for human interest and to keep from writing anything that might be classified as "dry as dust." The very title which he chose for the volume is suggestive of his aim to excite interest.

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We have in *The Wild Jackasses* a highly readable account of the century-long sweep of the "American farmer in revolt." The author himself played a part in the uprising of the 1930s, and he knew well many of its active participants, since in 1935 and 1936 he served as editor of the *Farm Holiday News* and the *Iowa Union Farmer* and, as a consequence, was closely associated with Milo Reno, recognized leader of the Farm Holiday movement. This fact alone bespeaks the value of *The Wild Jackasses* as a historical document.

GRAND OLD PARTY

The Republicans: A History of Their Party. By MALCOLM MOOS. (New York, Random House, 1956. xi, 564 p. \$5.95.)

Reviewed by Russell W. Fridley

OBJECTIVE in tone and bulging with well-documented information on the first century of Republicanism, this absorbing study fills a gap in the recorded history of political parties in America. The author skillfully covers each of the twenty-five Republican national conventions and presidential campaigns from the birth of the party in 1854 down to and including those of 1952. Throughout the work, the author sketches the role of the party against the larger background of American political life, concluding with a provocative analysis of the achievements and failures of the Republican party over the years.

Not the least of the many commendable features of this volume is its emphasis upon Republicanism in the twentieth century. Almost three-fifths of the book is devoted to the latter half of the party's first century. In his treatment of this material, Mr. Moos excels in the characterization of Republican leaders of all types—statesmen, bosses, strategists, and ward heelers—enlivening his narrative with a generous and well-chosen assortment of anecdotes and quotations. Nor has the author, who was born in St. Paul, neglected his native state in this work. The careers of such familiar Minnesota Republican leaders as John W. North, Knute Nelson, Frank B. Kellogg, and Harold Stas-

sen are discussed, and their contributions to the political scene are evaluated.

Mr. Moos was obviously well equipped to write this highly readable and authoritative history of the Republican party. He displays a lively and intimate knowledge of its workings acquired by long observation, as an active worker in the party's ranks, and as professor of political science in Johns Hopkins University. Along with impressive learning, he brings to his subject humor, penetrating insight, and valuable interpretation. The result is an outstanding study of the Republican party and its place in the American political system.

JEFFERSON PAPERS

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, volume 13, March to 7 October 1788. Edited by JULIAN P. BOYD. (Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1956. xxxi, 664 p. Illustrations. \$10.00.)

Reviewed by Jesse H. SHERA

THE DOCUMENTS of particular interest in this latest volume of the *Jefferson Papers* are those relating to the debate over the ratification of the American Constitution, the materials respecting American commerce and trade, and Jefferson's "Notes of a Tour Through Holland and the Rhine Country." The latter is illustrated with many marginal and other sketches showing gates, towers, roof structures, a Dutch wheelbarrow, and perhaps most interesting of all, a drawing of Jefferson's first ideas for improving the moldboard plow—a later refinement of which was one of his major contributions to the improvement of agriculture. The pages of the present volume again reflect the financial struggles of the new nation, for it was at this time that Jefferson and Adams were negotiating with Dutch bankers for a loan that would float the national debt until the government of the United States could be firmly established under its proposed Constitution.

The volume exhibits, however, one important departure from the format of its predecessors. The editors have substituted for the chronological table of contents one arranged alphabetically,

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because the former "parallels the arrangement of the text." Such a policy, of course, disregards the function of a table of contents which, by definition, parallels the arrangement of the text, and hence the reader is denied a synoptic view of the book. There can be no doubt that the alphabetical arrangement has real value for the reader and, especially, for the research worker, but that is the very reason why alphabetical indexes are made. The index and the table of contents were created to meet quite different needs and are not to be regarded as duplications. Why, then, were the alternative arrangements considered to be mutually exclusive, and why was not the original form of the table of contents maintained with the *addition* of an alphabetical listing at the end of the volume, as is the practice for most other works? Certainly the added cost would have been insignificant.

In this reviewer's opinion, it is most regrettable that this work—which is, indeed, a monument of editorial scholarship—should have been marred by this elementary error in book construction. But the damage has been done, and we predict, not entirely with tongue in cheek, that the editors will be cursed by generations of historians as yet unborn.

BUSINESS HISTORY

The Resurgent Years, 1911-1927: History of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). By GEORGE SWEET GIBB and EVELYN H. KNOWLTON. (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1936. xxix, 754 p. Illustrations. \$7.50.)

Reviewed by Merrill E. Jarchow

IN MAY, 1911, the United States Supreme Court found Standard Oil, long beset by political and judicial opposition as well as by economic competition at home and abroad, guilty of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act. Accordingly, the parent holding company was ordered to divest itself of thirty-three of its major affiliates, representing fifty-seven per cent of its net value and ninety-one per cent of its annual earning power. As a result of the dissolution, the company—formerly carefully integrated—lost most of its pipe lines, its largest tanker fleet, its

principal domestic crude oil producing and purchasing organizations, and the companies which sold its products in the United Kingdom, the Far East, and certain other foreign areas. It was left, on the other hand, with a refining capacity far in excess of the markets it might reasonably expect to serve. Nevertheless, it still surpassed in total net value all other industrial companies in the country except United States Steel, and it remained far and away the colossus of American oil companies.

How "Jersey Standard" met the challenge provided by the court's decree, a decree which in time effected a "devastatingly real dismemberment" of the original oil empire; how organizational effectiveness was achieved again in the face of panics and depressions, wars and governmental controls, occasional public suspicion, and some errors in company policy; how business was extended to Europe, the East Indies, Mexico, the Middle East, and South America; how total company assets between December, 1912, and December, 1927, grew from \$369,300,000 to \$1,426,600,000; how the company served society—these are major topics covered in this second volume of the Jersey company's three-volume, co-operative history.

In this book—as in volume 1 entitled *Pioneering in Big Business*—attention is focused on top-level administration and management as revealed mainly in the company's private records, to which the authors were given complete and free access. Notes, tables, charts, maps, illustrations, appendixes, and an index give the attractively printed study a scholarly tone and add to its usefulness and interest.

The authors have made a noble effort to be objective, yet the impression of Jersey management carried away by the reader is definitely laudatory, and perhaps this is as it should be unless one wishes to criticize as a whole the economic system of which Standard Oil was but a part. Management admittedly resorted to expediency on occasion and blundered at times, but it was not nearly so ill-informed, unrealistic, misguided, or unimaginative, if not downright stupid, as were many politicians and career men in federal agencies. Certainly, if the criteria for measuring the vision and success of a corporation's management are expressed in economic terms—size of operation, margin of profit, growth, adaptability—then Mr. Gibb and Miss Knowlton have ample reason for extolling the

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talents of the Jersey company's top management.

After reading volumes 1 and 2 of this important study in business history, we look forward eagerly to the appearance of the third and final installment.

ENTREPRENEUR IN LAND

Westernized Yankee: The Story of Cyrus Woodman. By LARRY GARA. (Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1956. x, 254 p. Illustrations. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by Lucile M. Kane

IMPORTANT among the easterners migrating to the West in the nineteenth century were the well-educated young men possessed of little capital but boundless ambition. Often going west to represent the business interests of capitalists back home, these nascent entrepreneurs found in the abundant natural resources of the new land tantalizing opportunities for the fulfillment of their ambitions. Such a man was Cyrus Woodman. Educated at Bowdoin College and Harvard University, he entered law practice at Boston during a period when the number of young lawyers exceeded considerably the need for their services. When in 1839 the Boston and Western Land Company invited Woodman to become one of its agents, he had already thought about going west. Tales of lands that increased in value seven hundred per cent in eighteen months and of opportunities for lawyers greater than those in overcrowded Boston whetted his appetite for western adventure.

Woodman accepted the company's offer, and thus began in 1839 a long career that was to make him a "Westernized Yankee." In Illinois, the headquarters of the company, he labored to bring order into the affairs of a firm that had suffered seriously from careless management. After a stern apprenticeship with the Boston and Western, he went in 1844 to Mineral Point in Wisconsin Territory, where he formed a law partnership with C. C. Washburn. The partners specialized in collecting debts for nonresident creditors, managing the property of absentee land owners, investing in land on their own ac-

count, buying and selling land warrants, and manufacturing lead shot. Since Washburn was a man of wide business interests, Woodman assumed the major responsibility for guiding their joint ventures. In 1855, the partners dissolved their association, and Woodman, wearied by years of work, attempted semiretirement. But in 1862-64, he was again drawn into a western venture, when the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company engaged him to manage its land grant of five hundred thousand acres.

The Cyrus Woodman delineated by Mr. Gara was not a brilliant man. In summing up, the author says that Woodman's "mind was keen but unimaginative. He was an excellent bookkeeper." True, with Washburn he did attempt a project of great scope—securing a monopoly of the pinelands in Minnesota and Wisconsin. But in general he contented himself with the careful management of small enterprises, while men of greater daring launched speculative ventures. His very diligence in small things drained his strength, for associates placed heavy burdens on him because they had confidence in his attention to detail. As his strength failed, he was glad to leave the West, a region that for him had lost its "poetry," to live out his life in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Woodman may have acted like a bookkeeper in his business life, but when he took pen in hand he had the literary power to write eloquent passages about the West. The fascinating manuscripts he left behind, rich in precise financial accounts and well-written letters, provided the author with an excellent nucleus of source material. From this treasury, Mr. Gara has written a full, and at times moving, portrayal of Cyrus Woodman.

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS

A Pictorial History of the American Indian. By OLIVER LA FARGE. (New York, Crown Publishers, 1956. 272 p. Illustrations. \$7.50.)

Reviewed by John C. Ewers

THIS isn't just another historical picture book. The busy teacher, the student, and the general reader will find Mr. La Farge's clear, readable text a fascinating introduction to the Indians of North America.

Twentieth-century Americans may think of the aboriginal Americans as uncouth, savage

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folk, but Mr. La Farge reminds us that the cultures of the mound builders and the Indians of the Southwest compared favorably in many respects with that of western Europe at the time of Columbus. In one of many telling comparisons, he points out that European "aristocracy washed less often and were likely to smell more than the average Indian."

The author devotes a chapter to each of eight major varieties of Indian culture in the historic period. He explains each culture's adaptation to its regional environment, describes and interprets the aboriginal economy and social customs, and traces tribal dislocations and the disintegration of native cultures under relentless pressure from the alien white man's civilization. The concluding chapter, dealing with the recent history of the red man, should correct many common misconceptions of the Indians' rights and responsibilities today.

More than four hundred and fifty pictures, twenty-four in full color, illustrate the text. They are reproduced clearly and are very well captioned. Nevertheless, the selection is spotty. Many of the most informative pictures of Indians executed from life by artists before the days of photography are missing. In their stead we find photographs of museum groups and somewhat imaginative reconstructions of old-time Indian life by modern Indian artists. Fully a third of the illustrations portray Indians of the Southwest. The caribou-hunting tribes of subarctic Canada and Alaska are neither pictured nor described.

Minnesotans will be disappointed in the slight attention given the Indian tribes of the western Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley in this book. Nine pictures and six paragraphs in the text refer to the Chippewa and neighboring central Algonquian tribes. The eastern Dakota receive passing mention in the text, and they are not pictured at all. There is no view of the famous pipestone quarry or of any other historic Indian site in Minnesota. The several American artists who ably interpreted Indian life in the region in the days before Minnesota became a state are represented by a single picture, an engraving after a Seth Eastman original.

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SIoux IN FICTION

Birch Coulee. By BERNARD FRANCIS EDERER. (New York, Exposition Press, 1956. 211 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Reviewed by Louis H. Roddis

THE SCENES of this novel are laid in the Minnesota Valley during the dramatic events of the Sioux Uprising of 1862, and the title is taken from a notable battle in which a detachment of troops was surrounded at Birch Coulee by hostile Indians and narrowly escaped annihilation. The author of the book was born and spent his boyhood at Morton, Minnesota, within sight of the battlefield, and he has had a life-long interest in it. He has woven into the historical background a love story in which the hero is a young frontiersman and trader and the heroine a pretty girl from Maryland, who has come to spend the summer with her uncle, the sutler at Fort Ridgely. She is taken prisoner by the Indians but eventually escapes unharmed. While the author makes the engagement at Birch Coulee the climax of the historical events described, he also gives accounts of the ambush of Captain John S. Marsh and his men at Redwood Ferry and the attack on Fort Ridgely. Altogether, this is an entertaining little story and informative as well.

Among the illustrations are six plans and maps, including an excellent sketch showing the disposition of the troops and Indians at the battle of Birch Coulee. There is a somewhat lurid picture on the book jacket.

RESERVATION RED MEN

A Sioux Chronicle. By GEORGE E. HYDE. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. xix, 334 p. Illustrations, maps. \$5.00.)

Reviewed by Everett W. Sterling

CONTINUING the story of *Red Cloud's Folk*, Mr. Hyde in this volume extends his account of the Sioux by a dozen years, from 1878 to the Wounded Knee tragedy of 1890. It is a period which, until the final denouement, has few dramatic moments, but Mr. Hyde's interesting

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narrative style more than compensates for the occasional lack of color in his material.

A *Sioux Chronicle* is concerned with the early reservation period when, having been subdued by the United States army, the people of Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other chiefs were concentrated on a great reservation in Dakota, on which the main agencies were located at Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock. The legislative branch of the federal government gave but fitful attention to its wards there. The executive branch was hampered in its administration of the Indians' affairs by the incompetence or dishonesty of many of its agents, who were products of the spoils system; by the politically potent voice of frontier whites; by the advice and demands of eastern humanitarians; and by the strong attachment of the Indians to their old values and old ways.

Mr. Hyde is at his best in describing such events as the trial of strength between Red Cloud and Agent V. T. McGillicuddy, the discreditable methods of the 1882 Sioux Land Commission, and the ghost dance mania culminating in the Wounded Knee tragedy. The author's knowledge of persons and places is apparent at every point.

Some readers may choose to differ with Mr. Hyde in matters of moral judgment. Clearly, he holds Senator H. L. Dawes and the "Friends of the Indians" responsible for the Messiah craze to which the despairing Sioux turned after the passage of Dawes' bill reducing their reservation. One authority on the policy to which Dawes gave his name in the Dawes Act of 1887 concluded that speculative and other related land pressures counted more than the lobbying of the "Friends" in persuading Congress to take away the Indians' "surplus" land in order to force them to farm. Certainly the reformers were in too much of a hurry, and may still be. Is it not possible, however, that the great tragedy of the male Sioux was his loss of social significance when the necessity, or opportunity, to excel in the task of protecting the interests of his tribe by feats of arms disappeared and when the buffalo hunt gave way to government rations?

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Individualized Justice: Fifty Years of Juvenile Court and Probation Services in Ramsey County, Minnesota. By SAMUEL H. POPPER. (St. Paul, Bruce Publishing Company, 1956. xi, 59 p. Paper, \$2.00.)

Reviewed by Earl E. Klein

A BRIEF but useful history of probation services and the juvenile court in Ramsey County, Minnesota, may be found in this book. The fiftieth anniversary of the court and the author's convictions regarding the importance of its contributions and services motivated him to prepare it. Dr. Popper affirms that "probation departments and juvenile courts render a service to city life akin to that of police and fire departments, or that service which brings fresh water into the urban home, and for which local governments must provide support."

The author describes how a probation system, exclusively for the treatment of juvenile offenders, was established in Ramsey County in 1899, and how ten years later this service was extended to adults. He points out that the legislative authority for the establishment of a juvenile probation and a juvenile court system in Minnesota and in Ramsey County was preceded by articulate concern and interest in increasing juvenile delinquency.

In 1908 the Minnesota legislature authorized the establishment of juvenile courts in counties with a population of over fifty thousand. The Ramsey County Juvenile Court held its first session on June 1, 1905, with the Honorable Grier M. Orr presiding. Judge Orr's knowledge and understanding of human nature and his skillful leadership in administering the court was acclaimed by his judicial associates and by authorities in the field of juvenile delinquency and treatment. Judge Orr retired in 1930. Between 1930 and 1936, four judges presided over the juvenile court for one- or two-year periods, including the Honorable Gustavus Loevinger who initiated several important procedures. The Honorable Carlton F. McNally has served the juvenile court with distinction since 1936.

John J. Doyle was chief probation officer of

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Ramsey County from 1921 to 1953. His assistant and successor, John K. Donohue, still serves. The contributions of each to the development of the juvenile court and the probation services in Ramsey County are recognized and praised by the author.

Auxiliary juvenile court facilities established in 1908 and 1915 have provided places for the confinement of children outside of jails and for treatment for periods up to six months. According to Dr. Popper, a detention home for boys was opened in 1908, while one for girls was made a part of the court organization in 1915.

SWEDISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Cultural Heritage of the Swedish Immigrant: Selected References. By O. FRITIOF ANDER. (Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana Library Publications, number 27, 1956. xix, 191 p. Paper, \$3.00.)

Reviewed by Carlton C. Qualey

ADEQUATE bibliographical guides to materials on immigrant groups in the United States have been few, and one welcomes this useful compilation of references on the Swedish immigrants. Professor Ander of Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, has performed this labor of love with commendable scholarship. He has divided the references into ten chapters, opening with one on bibliographies. There follow alphabetically arranged lists of works on the background of Swedish emigration, books about America, emigrant guidebooks, studies of Swedish contributions to American life, and treatises on various aspects of Swedish-American history — religion, education, art, music, literature, and publications. In its concluding section, the volume also gives some attention to collections of archival materials. Each chapter is prefaced by an illuminating introduction.

The usefulness of the volume would have been increased by the inclusion of evaluating comments for each item, since the chapter introductions cannot provide this type of information. Presumably, the inclusion of such comments would have greatly increased the size and cost

of the volume, but they would have been worthwhile. Even without such annotations, however, this paper-bound bibliography should prove invaluable to any student of Swedish immigration and the history of American immigration.

THE OLD WEST

TALES of Indians and explorers, of mountain men and trappers, of pony express riders and railroad builders are vividly recounted by Howard R. Driggs in *The Old West Speaks* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1956. 220 p. \$10.00.). Illustrating this handsome volume are reproductions in full color of thirty-seven water colors by the talented artist-photographer William Henry Jackson, as well as a group of revealing photographs made by Jackson and others who pioneered with cameras. Although both narrative and pictures relate in large part to the Far West of the Rockies and the Pacific coast, with emphasis on the Utah of the Mormons, on Oregon, and California, and Texas, occasional references to Minnesota and the Midwest are to be found in the volume. For example, among the characters figuring in a chapter entitled "California Conquest" is John Marsh, a Harvard graduate who taught officers' children at Fort Snelling in the 1820s and migrated westward to become the first American to practice medicine in California. There are brief mentions also of such individuals as Lewis Cass, Stephen Watts Kearny, and Dr. John Mc Loughlin, all of whom figured in the history of the Midwest and that of the Far West. B.L.H.

THE UPPER HOUSE

IN *Citadel: The Story of the U. S. Senate*, William S. White has produced a brilliant and superbly written study of the upper house of Congress (Harper and Brothers, 1956. 274 p. \$3.75.). Mr. White describes the Senate as "the one touch of authentic genius in the American political system, apart, of course, from the incomparable majesty and decency and felicity of the Constitution itself." Minnesotans will be particularly interested in Mr. White's account of Hubert Humphrey's senate career and his increasingly influential role within that body. The author uses Mr. Humphrey as a leading example in his case study of a "Senate type." R.W.F.

MR. QUALEY, professor of American history in Carleton College at Northfield, is the author of numerous studies in the field of immigration.

. . . on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

"ONE OF the oldest and most persistent themes in the history of presidential politics is the efforts of political propagandists to cast their candidate in the role of a Cincinnatus called from the plow to save the state." Thus writes W. Burlie Brown in a discussion of "The Cincinnatus Image in Presidential Politics" in the January number of *Agricultural History*. By means of excerpts from campaign biographies of presidential candidates from 1824 to the present, the author makes a strong case for the persistence and appeal of the sturdy yeoman theme in politics. To the same issue of the magazine, William Warntz contributes an informative "Historical Consideration of the Terms 'Corn' and 'Corn Belt' in the United States," in which he traces the changing meaning of the word "corn" and provides information on the origins of the term "Corn Belt."

OF considerable value to students of American politics is Kirk H. Porter and Donald B. Johnson's compilation of the original texts of *National Party Platforms, 1840-1956* (University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois, 1956. 573 p.). The authors have brought together "authenticated copies of all the platforms of the major parties, and of the principal minor parties," beginning with the Democratic platform of 1840 which they regard as the first true campaign platform in American political history. The text is arranged chronologically so that the stated aims of parties in any single campaign may be readily compared. In addition to those of the Republican and Democratic parties, the platforms of such groups as the Prohibition, Socialist, Communist, Know-nothing, and People's parties are included as well as such interesting documents as the National Silver platform of 1896, the La Follette platform of 1924, and the States' Rights platform of 1948.

THE CAMPAIGN of the People's Party to elect James B. Weaver to the presidency in 1892 is discussed by Ernest I. Miller under the title "The Farmers' Party," in the January issue of the *Bulletin* of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. The author devotes considerable space to a discussion of the Cincinnati meeting of 1891 at which representatives of many labor and agrarian protest groups gathered to form the People's or Populist Party. The roles of Ignatius Donnelly, "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, and Mary Ellen Lease are noted, and

the accomplishments of the party in terms of candidates elected and legislation enacted are evaluated.

TWO RECENT books of tangential interest to Minnesotans are *Background to Glory* by John Bakeless (J. B. Lippincott Co., 1957. 386 p.) and *Wilderness for Sale* by Walter Havighurst (Hastings House, 1956. 372 p.). The former is easily the most readable and complete biography yet published of the Old Northwest's greatest hero, George Rogers Clark. In it, the author more than adequately fulfills his promise to "do justice to a great soldier . . .; to be scrupulously accurate; yet never to lose the flame and color of his romantic period." The undocumented volume by Mr. Havighurst deals with the settlement between 1790 and 1840 of that part of the Northwest Territory which included portions of what is now Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The eighteen unconnected sketches in the book are reportorial in style and give an entertaining, if incomplete, picture of the Old Northwest. Minnesotans will be especially interested in a chapter entitled "Shadows on an Island," which tells of Lewis Cass's connection with the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy. J.T.D.

THE LATER CAREER of a famous Civil War general is covered by Robert G. Athearn in a recent volume on *William Tecumseh Sherman and the Settlement of the West* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. 371 p.). Mr. Athearn sheds light on Sherman's considerable contributions to the winning of the West during the years from 1865 to 1883, first as commander of the military division of the Missouri and later as general of the army of the United States under President Grant. The author makes clear Sherman's difficult position on the frontier, where he was torn between the demands of western settlers that the army exterminate the Indians and the pleas of eastern humanitarians that the Indians be rushed into a state of "civilization," and between the need for more posts and men and budget cutting in Washington. Among the general's many troubles, Mr. Athearn mentions the efforts of a group of Minnesotans headed by Alexander Ramsey to secure army protection for a wagon route from St. Cloud to the Montana gold fields so that Minnesota merchants could profit from the outfitting trade. Though Mr. Athearn has half of the United States and numerous major Indian campaigns

within his scope, his style is lucid and his documentation painstaking. Throughout the book, his focus is upon the enigmatic character of his crusty protagonist, and he makes it clear that Sherman was in large part responsible for holding the West when the army was "nothing but a thin blue line on a vast tract of land." F. U.

SCHOLARS will welcome the publication, for the first time in its entirety, of *The Journal of Captain John R. Bell, Official Journalist for the Stephen H. Long Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1820*, edited by Harlin M. Fuller and LeRoy R. Hafen (Glendale, California, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1957. 349 p.). Bell's journal covers his trip from West Point to the Rocky Mountains and back to Washington, D.C., and supplements other available information on Long's 1820 journey. The editors provide an account of the discovery of the Bell diary, an estimate of its significance, and a sketch of the captain's career. The volume is indexed and illustrated and Pike's "Map of the Country Drained by the Mississippi" is reproduced.

THE St. Lawrence Seaway is "a dream which is nearly as old as the United States." Thus writes Kenton W. Morris in an article on "The St. Lawrence Seaway—Its Development and Economic Significance," which appears in the December, 1956, issue of the *Journal of Geography*. In order to place present seaway plans in their historical context, Mr. Morris offers a table giving the dates of completion of canals and power plants on the Canadian-American border between 1783 and 1954. He discusses the economic and military significance of the seaway, and predicts that when it is finished "seventy-five per cent of the world's ships can sail into the heart of the North American continent."

CONSIDERABLE data on various aspects of navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River is to be found in the winter number of *Inland Seas*. Seventeen "Shipwrecks at Isle Royale" during the period from 1877 to 1953 are described by W. R. Williams, and many of the doomed ships are pictured in accompanying illustrations. A translation by Henry C. Koch of a portion of Johann Georg Kohl's original account in German of a journey to the Lake Superior area appears under the title, "A German Traveller Visits the Soo in 1855." The first of a series of articles on "St. Lawrence River Canals Vessel" by James Gilmore contains information on Canadian "canallers" and other ships developed over the years to overcome the limitations of the waterway. Additional data on

the authenticity of "The Griffon Wreckage at Tobermory" is presented by Rowley Murphy.

A USEFUL monograph on *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950* by E. P. Hutchinson brings together and interprets related statistics from the reports of the United States bureau of the census to show trends in the geographical and occupational distribution of foreign-born, first- and second-generation Americans (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1956. 391 p.). Mr. Hutchinson's figures indicate that in 1920 Minnesota had large concentrations of immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, and Yugoslavia. In 1950 descendants of Swedish, Dutch, and Yugoslavian immigrants remained concentrated in Minnesota, but those of Norwegians, Germans, and Finns showed wide dispersion to other areas. Tables in this volume dealing with occupational distribution are broken down by nationality group but not by state.

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

TWO new Minnesota state parks embracing areas of historic importance were created by the 1957 legislature at Frontenac on Lake Pepin and on the southeast shore of Mille Lacs Lake. The former park of more than nine hundred acres was made possible by a state appropriation of fifty thousand dollars and by a gift of land from a group of interested citizens known as the Frontenac State Park Association, who for some time have been acquiring property in the vicinity of old Frontenac for transfer to the state. The new park includes an area surrounding the old village and will preserve the historic, scenic, and recreational values of the region. Seven thousand acres of state-owned land on the southeast shore of Mille Lacs Lake a few miles northwest of Onamia were set aside for Mille Lacs Kathio State Park. The area includes the site of the Sioux village of Kathio or Izatys, inhabited at the time Du Luth and Father Hennepin visited the area in 1679 and 1680.

THE MINNESOTA legislature in its 1957 session enacted a more liberal law governing appropriations to county historical societies. The new act repealed existing legislation placing limits on the amount that could be appropriated for historical work by county boards. The first section of the 1957 law provides that municipal corporations, school districts, and public libraries as well as county boards may provide space for county historical societies in existing buildings or that "the county board may . . . construct or otherwise provide and furnish other suitable

housing in the county." In the second section, county boards are authorized to appropriate "out of the revenue fund of such county or out of the proceeds from a special tax levy upon all the taxable property in the county, such sum as it may deem advisable, to be paid to the historical society of such county, to be used for the promotion of historical work within the borders thereof." The law states that such funds shall not be available to county historical societies unless they are "affiliated with and approved by the Minnesota Historical Society."

THE HOME of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., near Little Falls has been restored and furnished as a museum by the Minnesota division of state parks. It was opened to the public on April 24. Many of the furnishings were used by the Lindbergh family during their residence. In the basement may be found display cases containing mementos of the career of the famous flier, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., who, with his sister, Mrs. George W. Christie of Red Lake Falls, assisted in the restoration. Pictures of the restored house appear in the *Little Falls Daily Transcript* of April 23.

SELECTED chapters from a "History of Blue Earth County," written "for children in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades," by Anna Wiecking appeared in the *Mankato Free Press* from time to time between February 5 and March 21. The material, written in a simple, interesting style, covers pioneer life and such events in the history of Blue Earth County as the founding of Mankato, the Sioux Uprising, and the settlement of the Winnebago Indians on a reservation at St. Clair in 1855. Teachers will find especially useful the "Museum Notes" appended to several of the chapters. In them, Dr. Wiecking calls attention to pertinent artifacts, manuscripts, and other materials in the collections of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, the Minnesota Historical Society, and other depositories.

UNDER the title *Mount Zion, 1856-1956: The First Hundred Years*, the pioneer Jewish congregation in Minnesota has issued a centennial history written by its present rabbi, W. Gunther Plaut (St. Paul, 1956. 152 p. \$3.00.). The records of the congregation, which was chartered by the Minnesota territorial legislature on February 26, 1856, contemporary newspapers, and family papers are among the sources used by the author. Against a background of local and community history, he not only reviews the record of this Reform Jewish congregation, but provides information on its relations with other denominations, and describes its social and char-

itable activities. Among members and religious leaders of Mount Zion Temple for whom biographical information is included are Solomon Bergman, Isaac N. Cardozo, Emanuel Hess, Benjamin, Immanuel, and Isidore Rose, Isaac L. Rypins, and Joseph Ullmann. A chapter is devoted to a description of the congregation's present temple, the last work of the famous architect Eric Mendelssohn.

AGAINST the background of the city in which it developed, Alfred Hoyt Bill tells the story of the St. Paul Young Men's Christian Association in a centennial volume entitled *One Hundred Years of Fellowship and Service, 1856-1956*, recently issued by the association (St. Paul, 1956. 60 p.). Treating his material chronologically, Mr. Bill traces the growth of the organization's program from its first lecture series to its broad educational efforts today. He describes its various buildings and points out notable contributions to its work made by many of its officers and others over the years.

AN ATTRACTIVE *Centennial Souvenir Album* was issued recently to mark the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Watertown in 1856 (1956. 64 p.). The text deals chronologically with high lights in the community's development, touching briefly on its settlement by a group of men from St. Anthony, its early schools, churches, mail service, and pioneer business establishments. Also included are the minutes of a meeting to incorporate the village in 1877, and data on the first election. Of considerable interest are the many well-chosen illustrations in the booklet. Pioneer settlers, as well as street scenes, sports events, parades, and numerous other aspects of the community's history are depicted.

A MOVING report on present-day conditions among Minnesota Indians is contained in a series of articles entitled "The First Are Last" by Carl T. Rowan, appearing in issues of the *Minneapolis Tribune* from February 17 through March 3. Mr. Rowan spent six months investigating the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, Sisseton, and Turtle Mountain reservations in the Dakotas and the Red Lake, Fond du Lac, White Earth, and Leech Lake reservations in Minnesota, interviewing Indians, welfare workers, and government officials to gather information for the series. He presents data on tribal organization, work, health, education, and living conditions, both for the Indians who live on the reservations and for those who have moved to Minneapolis and other cities. The author concludes that the Indian must eventually move

away from the reservation, for he cannot become "a healthy, self-respecting citizen living in the bleak isolation of these desolate forests and prairies."

THE STORY of "Das Hermannsdenkmal in New Ulm, Minnesota" is recounted by Erich Sandow in volume 25 of *Mitteilungen aus der Lippischen Geschichte und Landeskunde* (Lippe, Germany, 1956.). The thirty-three page article provides information on the activities of the Minnesota chapter of the Sons of Hermann, a fraternal order that has as its purpose the perpetuation of German customs in the United States, and on its erection in 1897 at New Ulm of a monument honoring German-American settlers who participated in the Sioux Uprising of 1862 and Hermann, an early German hero whose name the organization bears.

INFORMATION about *Medical Men of Meeker County to 1900* has been compiled and published by Dr. Harold E. Wilmut in a useful handbook (Litchfield, 1957. 72 p.). The author's extensive research has enabled him to present considerable biographical detail on many of the doctors who are known to have practiced in Meeker County before the turn of the century. In addition, Dr. Wilmut quotes frequently from contemporary newspapers to shed light on health conditions and medical practice in nineteenth-century Meeker County. He demonstrates that many doctors of the period moved frequently, and that those who chose to remain and develop a practice were plagued by traveling charlatans posing as qualified physicians.

TWO ARTICLES by Hjalmar Holand on the Kensington rune stone appear in the January issue of the *Minnesota Archaeologist*. In "Stones That Speak — More Evidence on the Authenticity of the Kensington Inscription," Mr. Holand summarizes the evidence which he has presented in his books for the acceptance of various mooring stones as proof of the presence of Vikings in Minnesota. He notes that two new stones have been discovered since the publication of his latest book—one on the Nelson River and another on Lake Winnipeg. Maps showing the locations of two groups of mooring stones in Minnesota are included. In a second article, "A Fourteenth Century Expedition into the Canadian Arctic," Mr. Holand suggests that Nicholas of Lynne, an Oxford friar who apparently made a visit to the arctic in the middle decades of the fourteenth century, accompanied Paul Knutson's expedition as far as Hudson Bay. Unfortunately, Nicholas' own account of his travels, *Inventio Fortunato*, has not survived, and al-

though there is a record of the commissioning of the Knutson expedition, there is no certainty that it took place. Mr. Holand has thus been forced to build his hypothesis upon the rather sparse references to Nicholas' work in later writings. F.S.C.

AN INFORMATIVE discussion of *The Iron Ore Industry of Minnesota and the Problem of Depleted Reserves* in its historical, political, economic, social, and ethical context has been written and published privately by Charles L. Horn, Jr. (Minneapolis, 1956. 195 p.). The author presents a short history of the iron ore industry, outlines the steps taken before 1950 to develop Minnesota taconite, and gives considerable information on present-day companies operating in Minnesota, mining methods, ore ownership, price fixing, taxation, costs, profits, and markets. Mr. Horn summarizes and buttresses his statements with twenty-four charts and tables showing, for example, iron ore production and shipments since 1884, tonnages of Minnesota ore controlled by various companies, and giving percentage figures on Minnesota's contribution to the nation's ore supply since 1889.

A STATISTICAL study of *Lake Traffic at the Port of Duluth-Superior* by Richard O. Sielaff with the assistance of Reyburn Roulston analyzes by means of text, tables, and graphs, yearly tonnage figures for the port from 1871 to 1954, shipments and receipts, trends and fluctuations in port traffic, and types of products handled from 1910 to 1950 (Duluth, 1955. 26 p.). These statistics reveal that, while shipments from Duluth have risen almost astronomically during the period covered, receipts were practically the same in the 1950s as they were in the 1870s.

DELIGHTFUL memories of life in and about Encampment Forest on Lake Superior are recorded by Campie and Ebba Anderson in a handsome little volume entitled *North Shore Reminiscences*, issued in a limited edition by the Encampment Forest Association (Minneapolis, 1956. 79 p.). Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who for twenty-three years from 1921 to 1943, lived and worked in Encampment Forest recall many humorous and gay, tragic and near-tragic events there. They provide information on the development of the association and on its founders and members, especially the late Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis.

A COLUMN entitled "On the Gunflint Trail" in the February 21 issue of the *Cook County News-Herald*, published at Grand Marais, de-

scribes the construction of the trail, which was begun in 1912 and completed to Lake Saganaga in 1931. Personal reminiscences of difficult driving conditions on the trail in the 1930s are recalled in the column, which notes that the road was built to provide access to lumber camps along Minnesota's northern boundary.

A DIARY kept "on the back of a roll of blue-flowered wallpaper almost fifty years ago" served as the basis for a little volume by Michael W. Raihala entitled *Six Months in the Wilderness: The Adventures of a Young Trapper in Northern Minnesota* (New York, Exposition Press, 1955. 162 p.). The writer tells of his adventures as a boy of sixteen during a winter spent in the Arrowhead with an older trapper. He describes the building of the winter camp, catching wolverine, wolf, fox, weasel, and muskrat, curing the furs, and preparing them for market. His account also includes bits of north woods folklore.

DETAILED information on the ghost town of Banning in Pine County is presented by John Randall in two installments appearing in the January 24 and February 28 issues of both the *Askov American* and the *Sandstone Courier*. According to the writer, Banning, in Finlayson Township, grew up in the early 1890s around one of the sandstone quarries for which the area is still noted. A railroad was completed in 1892 to the town, and a post office was established there in 1896. Mr. Randall's research in newspapers and contemporary records has enabled him to include considerable detail on the town's population, businesses, and eventual disappearance in the 1920s. He also describes the abortive attempt in 1903-06 by Theodore F. Koch of St. Paul to establish an industrial center there.

BEYOND STATE BOUNDARIES

STUDENTS of Canadian history will find invaluable *A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953*, compiled by Bruce Braden Peel and published in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee and the University of Saskatchewan by the University of Toronto Press (1956. 680 p.). The compiler states that the scope of the work is "books and pamphlets relating to the Prairie Provinces," but that "toward titles relating to border areas restraint was exercised." The items are arranged in chronological order by date of publication with the exception of materials relating to fur trade and exploration, which are arranged according to the date when they were written. The

volume is indexed by subject, title, and author, and Mr. Peel has provided biographical notes on authors as well as explanatory notes on many of the items included.

RALPH E. De Camp, a "Boy from Red River," who became famous for his paintings of Montana landscapes, is the subject of two articles by Roy P. Johnson in issues of the *Fargo Forum* for February 17 and 24. Mr. Johnson describes De Camp's boyhood in Moorhead, where he lived from 1871 until 1886, when he removed permanently to Montana. Included, too, is information of the artist's family, his work in Yellowstone Park with the pioneer Moorhead photographer, O. E. Flaten, and a review of his later career.

NINETY-SEVEN articles that originally appeared in the pages of the *Winnipeg Free Press* have been issued by the newspaper as a volume entitled *Bookshelf Free Press* (Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1957. 265 p.). Among the selections are several of interest to students of Minnesota and Canadian history. In "The C. P. R. Was Born in an Icy Tent," Margaret Arnett MacLeod recalls the significant meeting of James J. Hill and Lord Strathcona in 1870, and its later implications in Hill's fight with E. H. Harriman for control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Nan Shipley discusses the artist Paul Kane as a "Recorder of the Early West," and expresses the hope that Kane's more than two hundred sketches of the Red River Settlement still in private hands may someday again be placed on public display. Ancient methods used by the Indians in harvesting and processing wild rice are contrasted with those of white men farming rice commercially in Manitoba in an essay by Anna Tillenius entitled "Indian Harvest." In "Steamboat on Main Street," Molly McFadden provides information on a destructive flood in the Red River Valley in April, 1897. The story of the first wheat shipment from Manitoba to the outside world via the Red River and St. Paul is described by E. Cora Hind under the title "What Is History But Living?" The book is somewhat difficult to use, for it is indexed by author but not by subject. J.B.

A DETAILED statistical study of *How Wisconsin Voted* between 1848 and 1954 in presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial elections has been compiled by James R. Donoghue and published by the University of Wisconsin Extension Division (Madison, 1956. 130 p.). This valuable work contains tabulations of voting results by counties as well as numerous charts and graphs showing voting trends. The author ob-

serves that "Wisconsin's allegiance to Republicanism has not only been stable but intense as well," and that the state has elected Democratic candidates only in times of extreme economic crisis.

A NUMBER of interesting articles appear in a pamphlet entitled *La Crosse County Historical Sketches*, published by the La Crosse County Historical Society of Wisconsin (1955. 121 p.). Mrs. Barney A. Spangler provides directions for playing approximately fifty "Indoor Games of Boys and Girls in Early Times," including running, counting, singing, and kissing games. In "A View of the Sawyer and Austin Sawmill, 1886-1889," Albert H. Sanford offers a detailed discussion of the operation of a typical sawmill of the period and includes a floor plan showing the locations of its machines. Rolf S. Rynning recounts the history of La Crosse's long-lived Norwegian singing society, the Normanna Sangerkor.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

NEW OFFICERS elected at the society's one-hundred-and-eighth annual meeting, which was held in the Commodore Hotel at St. Paul on May 24, were Leonard Lampert, Jr., president, Leonard G. Carpenter, Wendell T. Burns, and Mrs. F. K. Weyerhaeuser, vice-presidents, Russell W. Fridley, secretary, and Samuel H. Rogers, treasurer. New executive council members named on the same occasion are Mrs. Carl W. Jones of Minneapolis, Maude L. Lindquist of Duluth, W. J. Madden of Brainerd, and George A. Mairs, Jr., and Walter N. Trenerry, both of St. Paul. They replace Theodore C. Blegen, Laura Furness, Frank B. Hubachek, Carl W. Jones, and Bergmann Richards. Dean Blegen, Miss Furness, and Mr. Richards were elected to the society's honorary council. Mr. Ralph Keller, manager of the Minnesota Editorial Association, stressed the role of the newspaper in the history of Minnesota in the annual address entitled "Leaves of the Tree." A county historical society institute, with sessions on the preservation and marking of historic sites and plans for the statehood centennial in 1958, was another feature of the meeting.

THE SOLON J. BUCK Award for 1956 was presented to Walter N. Trenerry for his article on "The Minnesota Rebellion Act of 1862: A Legal Dilemma of the Civil War," published in the March, 1956, issue of this magazine. The award, which carries with it a prize of fifty dollars, is given each year to the author of the best

article in the society's quarterly. The selection for 1956 was made by a committee of three named by the society's president, with Professor Kenneth Bjork of St. Olaf College as chairman.

FUNDS to enable the society to keep its building open on week ends were granted by the 1957 Minnesota legislature. Beginning July 1, the society's library and museum will be open from 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays. The museum will also be open during the summer months from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. on Sunday afternoons. Also provided for in the legislature's encouraging appropriation for the 1957-59 biennium were funds to pay the salaries of a badly needed stenographer and to provide for additional assistance on week ends. For the first time in many years, the recent legislature also approved an appropriation of one thousand dollars annually for the purchase of books for the society's library.

THE LATE Carl W. Jones of Minneapolis, former president of the society, generously bequeathed to the institution the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be used to further the work of the manuscripts department. The following memorial resolution, drafted by Mr. Russell A. Plimpton, former director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, was read and adopted at the society's annual meeting on May 24:

It is with deep sorrow that the Minnesota Historical Society records the death on January 5, 1957, of Carl W. Jones, who served as its president from May 11, 1954, to May 11, 1956. With characteristic enthusiasm he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the work of the society and to the attainment of its goals, even during his illness. The importance of the society to our state and to our nation was ever in his mind and prompted his many contributions to it as well as his generous bequest to the manuscripts department of the society. Thus he implemented his conviction that the record of the past is the priceless heritage of the future.

Carl Jones was an artist at heart, sensitive, imaginative, original, and gay. He loved his fellow men. They were his brothers—all of them. He wanted everyone to share the pleasure he had discovered in the arts, in books, in the world of magic, in history, and particularly in the state of Minnesota, which he loved so proudly. He gave himself unstintingly to countless organizations that contribute to the cultural and economic life of our state. He was a faithful public servant and a true, generous friend who enriched the lives of all who knew him.

Be it resolved, therefore, that this expression of the sense of loss and deep appreciation of Carl W. Jones's devoted service to the Minnesota Historical Society be recorded in the minutes of the society, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to members of his family.



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