Some NEW BOOKS in Review . . .

Opponents of War, 1917–1918. By H. C. Peterson and Gilbert C. Fite. (Madison, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1957. xiii, 399 p. Illustrations. $6.00.)

Reviewed by Robert L. Morlan

IT IS quite natural that all peoples vehemently justify and if possible even attribute a holy character to their side of a war. Moreover, it is probable that idealistic fervor for a war has rarely reached the pitch evident in the United States during World War I. At the same time, idealistic opposition to war was at a new peak, and zealots of whatever persuasion are not renowned for tolerance and forbearance. Add the inflamed passions of the "superpatriots," the ready opportunity to suppress economic ideas or organizations which somehow threatened the status quo, and the handy excuse afforded those possessed of a temporarily repressed desire to inflict violence on others, and one has the formula for the conditions with which this book deals.

Opponents of War is an attempt at a reasonably thorough presentation of the conflicts in this era of violence, bringing together a composite picture for the first time in one volume. It is very readably written and carefully documented, evidencing a thorough investigation of widely varied sources. While not a new story to students of the period, the book reports a good number of previously unrecorded events. Its merit, however, lies not in a contribution of any significant amount of new information, but in a systematic organization of the materials relevant to the topic.

The reader cannot escape the feeling that what is offered is essentially a catalogue of incidents, even though they are rather well woven together. The authors disclaim at the outset any effort to write a "full study of public opinion during World War I," or a full "interpretation of American intolerance and hysteria as a part of the American character." While the treatment is intentionally primarily descriptive, the limited analysis provided is competent, and many will wish that it were considerably more elaborate.

The general reader will find here a lively narrative of an unpleasant page of American history a page which merits a sober second thought. It is a chronicle of violent words and deeds, of repression of dissenters with an almost unbelievable vengeance, of hatred spilling even from the lips of judges sworn to administer fair and impartial trials. There are lynchings, tar and featherings, whippings, and such juvenile tactics as enforced flag kissing. Socialists, members of the I.W.W., Nonpartisan Leaguers, aliens, and conscientious objectors were, of course, the major groups subjected to the lash of intolerance. The roles of the press, the clergy, and organized business, as well as that of the self-appointed vigilantes receive extensive attention.

Those familiar with the history of Minnesota would expect events in this state to bulk large in the pages of the volume under review. While far more detailed accounts exist elsewhere, one finds here many references to the activities of the Public Safety Commission, violence against Nonpartisan League speakers and organizers, the dismissal of Professor William A. Schaper from the University of Minnesota, the 1918 gubernatorial campaign, the Townley and Gilbert trials, etc.

It is possible that some will criticize this book on the ground that it is a polemic rather than a dispassionate and balanced account. Indeed, the authors are frank in expressing their distaste for the misguided perpetrators of violence, although they attempt to portray fairly the varied reasons for such action. Objectivity does not require an evenhanded balancing of every topic regardless of the circumstances. When the authors are convinced that the evidence warrants criticism, surely they are entitled to express it.

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As Mr. Peterson and Mr. Fite suggest, the book deals basically with the age-old problem of disagreement over the right to disagree. While they emphasize the contrasts between attitudes during World Wars I and II, their treatment of the similarities to be found in the post-war drives for conformity and the obsession with "subversion" is worth pondering. The fact that their conclusions are not novel does not make them less true. In these words may be summed up the fundamental reason for publication of this study: "maintenance of freedom depends not upon law but upon the people themselves. . . . Americans must forever be on guard to keep their freedoms from eroding away under the pressure of chronic crises, legal repression, or the pressure of self-styled patriots who play upon the fears of people in troubled times."

ART HISTORY

The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, 1564–1860. By GEORGE C. GROCE and DAVID H. WALLACE. (New Haven. Yale University Press, 1957. xxvii, 759 p. $15.00.)

Reviewed by Bertha L. Heilbron

FOR THE RESEARCHER concerned with the visual aspects of American history, this volume ranks with the most important books of recent years. Between its covers are to be found brief documented sketches of more than ten thousand artists who were "active within the present continental United States in or before 1860." The work began as a Works Progress Administration project of the New Jersey Historical Records Survey, which was concerned with portrait artists only. Dr. Groce, who directed the study, later undertook to expand it with substantial assistance from the New-York Historical Society, and in collaboration with Mr. Wallace, the society's assistant editor, the project was completed between 1952 and 1956. Their joint efforts have resulted in a monumental reference book — a mine of information about painters, draftsmen, sculptors, engravers, lithographers, and others, amateur and professional, native and foreign-born, who practiced their arts on American soil during more than three centuries.

Dr. Groce in Washington, D.C., and Mr. Wallace in New York consulted varied sources in their search for pertinent data. Directories, manuscript census schedules, exhibition catalogues, newspapers, periodicals, vital statistics, and signed and dated works of art were among the materials from which they culled information. They spared no pains in their efforts to identify "those men and women who played a part, however humble, in the art life of early America" and to set down the essential facts in their lives. Consequently, users of this *Dictionary* are indebted to its authors for "information about seven times as many artists as have been recorded hitherto in a single volume."

As might be expected, the volume provides material about scores of talented adventurers who, long before the day of the camera, went into the upper Mississippi and Lake Superior areas equipped with pencils, paints, and palettes. Sketches of Samuel Seymour, Peter Rindisbacher, J. O. Lewis, George Catlin, Seth Eastman, Henry Lewis, John Mix Stanley, Edwin Whitefield, and numerous other well-known artists who worked in Minnesota are included in this volume. It is, however, for material about obscure figures — amateurs, casual visitors, and short-time residents — that this work will have special and unique value for Minnesota users. Here they will find, quickly and easily, information about such amateur recorders of Minnesota scenes and events as James McC. Boal, John Stevens, Alfred Sully, and Robert O. Sweeny. Unfortunately, a sketch of the latter, who lived in Minnesota for half a century following 1852, is marred by the statement that he was "possibly the R. O. Sweeny, portrait painter, listed in Philadelphia in 1860."

In the introduction to their work, the authors declare that they "are under no illusions as to its completeness," and they ask for additions that might be included if and when a revised edition appears. This reviewer wishes to suggest the following names: S. Holmes Andrews, who was responsible for both an oil and a lithograph of St. Paul as it looked in 1855; Ferdinand Pritchardt, whose views of the Falls of St. Anthony in the 1850s are among the best extant; Sergeant E. K. Thomas, who in the same decade produced paintings of Fort Snelling that

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are sometimes credited to Seth Eastman; R. Sloan, who left a charming winter view of the falls as a souvenir of a short sojourn at St. Anthony in 1852; Abby Fuller Abbe, a St. Paul woman who painted a striking portrait of a typical voyageur; and a Mrs. Lowry who limned the village of Beaver Bay in 1870. When compared, however, with the vast fund of information that the *Dictionary* already makes available, such additions would be of only slight importance. The work in its present form must be pronounced a compilation of the first order and a reference tool of primary significance.

MINNESOTA SCULPTOR

Paul Manship. By EDWIN MURTHA. With a foreword by DAVID E. FINLEY. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1957. 198 p. Illustrations. $12.50.)

Reviewed by E. Maurice Bloch

THIS volume about one of America's most eminent sculptors, Minnesota-born Paul Manship, should set a pattern for future publications of the kind. Designed by Mr. Manship himself, the book displays the same clarity and precision one expects and discovers in his sculpture.

The author presents a concise consideration of Mr. Manship's stylistic development over a forty-year period. He attempts to show that the sculptor drew his inspiration from ancient sources in Greece and Rome, as well as from the Renaissance and the Orient. He emphasizes Mr. Manship's ability to absorb ideas derived from these various sources while developing a style "at once classical and intensely personal." The book demonstrates clearly that Paul Manship has steadily developed through the years, unswerving in his devotion to his earliest inspirations, but revealing his own individuality in an innate sense of design combined with a sure feeling for form.

His earliest training was received in his native St. Paul. At first he intended to be a painter, but even before he left Minnesota for the East, he had already found his main direction in sculpture. Arriving in New York in 1905, he studied there and later in Philadelphia. In 1909 he won the Prix de Rome. His success and reputation have moved forward steadily since that time. From the memorable Prometheus fountain and the sculptures for the New York World's Fair to the recent altar triptych for the American military cemetery at Anzio, his work attests to a power and skill that continue undiminished.

Mr. Murtha's handsome volume, profusely illustrated with excellent plates, is a worthy and skillfully conceived printed monument to a noted craftsman. An excellent short bibliography is appended, as well as a comprehensive catalogue of his sculpture, describing some five hundred and seventy-six works.

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BUILDER OF A COLLEGE

James Wallace of Macalester. By EDWIN KAGIN. (Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1957. 255 p. Illustrations. $3.50.)

Reviewed by Arthur S. Williamson

THE CENTRAL INTEREST in Professor Kagin's unpretentious but absorbing biography is the struggle of Dr. James Wallace to carry Macalester College through a succession of financial crises between 1891 and 1901 that more than once were on the point of overpowering him and closing the college.

An extended prologue recounts the family history, boyhood, and early manhood of Wallace. The main narrative begins with his arrival at Macalester College in 1887 to teach Greek. The college was then two years old, the faculty numbered five, and the student body consisted of eight sophomores and nine freshmen. Within three years the institution was in debt and salaries had been cut. In 1891, as hard times closed in, Wallace was appointed dean, and in 1894 he assumed the responsibilities of president.

As president, Wallace labored unremittingly with the problems of recurring deficits, deferred salary payments, and a debt of $125,000. His own salary was at one time $3,695 in arrears. He beat the trails in Minnesota and in the East begging funds from an apathetic constituency, riding all night in day coaches, preaching in strange pulpits, economizing on meals and lodgings. Inwardly he suffered over

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the hardships endured by himself and his family. Outwardly he carried on with enforced confidence, drawing upon deep reserves of character and stamina and resisting tempting overtures from greener academic pastures. Deliverance from his unceasing toil and worry came in May, 1901, when the college was pronounced free of debt. This notable event is the climax of the book.

All that follows is epilogue. The "golden years" for Wallace began with the successful launching of an endowment drive in 1904, the construction of a women's dormitory, and a long leave of absence. He retired from the presidency in 1907 and returned happily to the classroom. His teaching career closed with his retirement in 1927 at the age of seventy-eight. He died in 1939 at the age of ninety.

Professor Kagin's biography is a straightforward narrative; the story is told with candor and sympathetic insight. The focus of interest is Wallace himself rather than the relationship between the subject and his time. Based upon letters, diaries, and manuscripts of the Wallace family and upon the records of Macalester College, the book has the warmth and intimacy of a family chronicle. It contains neither footnotes nor an index.

TEACHERS' HISTORY

NEA: The First Hundred Years, The Building of the Teaching Profession. By EDGAR B. WESLEY. (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. x, 419 p. Illustrations. $5.00.)

Reviewed by Bernice Dainard Gestie

MINNESOTANS have played a notable part in the first hundred years of the world's largest professional organization - the National Education Association of the United States. Irwin Shepard, president of Winona Normal School, was the group's first full-time secretary, operating from its four-room headquarters in that city from 1898 to 1918. Florence Rood, a St. Paul teacher, was the first president of its department of classroom teachers, one of the chief forces in democratizing the NEA. Wesley E. Peik, dean of the college of education in the University of Minnesota, was the first chairman of the youngest of the NEA's five continuing commissions — the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards — commonly known as TEPS, which in the past decade has given leadership to a strong movement for higher standards in teacher competence, preparation, recruitment, accreditation, and growth on the job.

In the pages of this history of a hundred years of education in the United States, Minnesota events and people appear frequently: two national presidents — W. F. Phelps, president of the Winona Normal School in 1876, and Myrtle Hooper Dahl, Minneapolis third grade teacher in 1942; the association's conventions in Minneapolis in 1875, 1902, and 1928 and in St. Paul in 1890 and 1914; and molders of opinion like David H. Kiehle, William Watts Folwell, O. V. Tousley, John N. Greer, Effie MacGregor, Leonard V. Koos, Lotus D. Coffman, Guy Stanton Ford, Harold Benjamin, and others.

When he greeted the NEA in Minneapolis in 1928, Governor Theodore Christianson said, "America was made in the classroom." This is the story that is told by Edgar Wesley, who was for forty years a teacher of future teachers of history at the University of Minnesota and elsewhere. It is the story of discussion, controversy, and argument among teachers.

The first part of the book is based largely on the *NEA Proceedings*, the printed record of nineteen thousand speeches given at ninety-four conventions. Although the author's use of this device might be questioned, the speakers at NEA conventions over a period of a hundred years do reflect an important segment of intellectual history.

The development of education in the United States is implicit in the story of the NEA: the rise of high schools, normal schools, and teachers colleges, the advance of higher education, the changes in curriculum, commercial interests, public pressures, and criticisms (which Mr. Wesley terms "hails and wails"), the growth of object teaching, the kindergarten, and coeducation. The Herbartian movement, simplified spelling, and other lost causes as well as the progressive movement, and the problems of teachers and temperance are detailed in phrase-recalling form as the years pass by.

The giant structure of the NEA today, with its seven hundred thousand members, its fifty departments in administration, instruction, and research areas, its commissions and joint com-

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mittees with other great professional and lay groups, makes it the "leader, spokesman, and proponent of American education" as Mr. Wesley terms it. And Minnesotans presently engaged in the NEA's far-flung endeavors are actively making history for later recording.

CHURCH LEADER

Virgil Michel and the Liturgical Movement. By PAUL B. MARX, O.S.B. (Collegeville, Minnesota, The Liturgical Press, 1957. ix, 466 p. $5.00.)

Reviewed by Frances Urevig

DOM VIRGIL MICHEL, a monk of St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, was doubtless one of the most influential men that the Roman Catholic church has produced in Minnesota. Like that other monumental figure, Archbishop John Ireland, he lived at a time of crisis both for the world and for the church, led a successful revolution within the church, and achieved international renown.

This volume is largely concerned with Michel's work and thought. In treating a subject whose work was his life, this is doubtless a useful approach, but the details of Michel's life presented here are regrettably few. Born in St. Paul in 1890, he was the second of fifteen children in a prosperous German immigrant family. He entered the Benedictine order in 1913 and was ordained a priest in 1916. After teaching at St. John's University and studying abroad, Michel returned to America in 1925, his mind a ferment of ideas. In the thirteen years of life that remained to him, he accomplished an almost unbelievable amount of work. Indeed, the author says that he literally "worked himself to death."

"His unique contribution to American Catholic social thought and action," Father Paul writes, "was the integration of the liturgy with all phases of social action." Michel was deeply moved by social injustices. Though the philosophical and spiritual depths of his thought require more explanation than is possible here, briefly stated he believed that a deeper understanding of and participation in the liturgy, the official worship of the church, would lead Catholics to make greater efforts to relieve social oppression and would eventually result in changes in the social order.

In 1926, with the support of Abbot Alcuin Deutsch, Michel started the magazine *Orate Fratres* of which it has been said: "In proportion to its circulation, no Catholic magazine ever exercised so great an influence on American Catholic life." Because of the magazine and the other publications of the Liturgical Press, St. John's University became the American center of writing, editing, publishing, and translating works on the liturgy and its philosophical backgrounds and social implications. Michel was the inspiration and the point of contact for hundreds of people in the United States and abroad who were interested in the liturgy or social betterment.

The book contains a bibliography of Michel's works that fills many pages. In addition to writing for publication, he lectured widely and carried on a voluminous correspondence with professors, artists, philosophers, educators, sociologists, leaders of labor unions, credit unions, and co-operatives, musicians, students, journalists, intellectuals, and plain people. After his death in 1938, the author reports that "hundreds of letters and telegrams" poured into the abbey from famous and obscure people, most of whom said that Father Virgil had been the greatest inspiration of their lives.

Despite the frequent indications of Michel's extraordinary mind and personality contained in these pages, many readers will want to know more about the man himself. The author has included very few quotations of a personal nature from Father Virgil's writings, and he has not explained how and why a dutiful and conscientious St. Paul schoolboy became a fire-eating reformer.

URBAN REVIVALISM

Revivalism and Social Reform in Mid-Nineteenth Century America. By TIMOTHY L. SMITH. (New York, Abingdon Press, 1957. 253 p. $4.00.)

Reviewed by Charles A. Johnson

HERE is a forthright, lively book by a church scholar who strikes yet another blow at Turner's frontier thesis. At the same time, the author advances the interesting hypothesis that

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revivalism, far from declining after the religious blaze died out in the West following 1840, became "a dominant mood" in urban religious life between that year and 1865. Equally important, Dr. Smith presents considerable evidence to support his theory that this urban evangelism "usually went hand in hand with progressive theology and humanitarian concern." He writes: "Far from disdaining earthly affairs, the evangelists played a key role in the widespread attack upon slavery, poverty, and greed. They thus helped prepare the way both in theory and in practice for what later became known as the social gospel."

The author insists that revival measures and perfectionist aspiration in this twenty-five year period "flourished increasingly in all the major denominations"—particularly in the cities—and drew together a cluster of ideas and customs which have continued to dominate the various Protestant churches. Among these important ideas he includes lay leadership and control, the drive toward interdenominational fellowship, the primacy of ethics over dogma, the democratization of Calvinism, and the "quest of personal holiness" which resulted in an outpouring of crusading fervor against the evils of the day. Interesting, too, is the writer's contention that "during the nineteenth century the vital center of American Protestantism was in the cities rather than in the rural West."

Much of the book is concerned with an analysis of religious doctrines. There are chapters, for example, on "The Holiness Revival at Oberlin," "Sanctification in American Methodism," and "The Evangelican Origins of Christianity." The awakening of 1858 is treated in a brilliant manner. Dr. Smith clearly indicates how the revivalistic methods of the 1850s were institutionalized in two national organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association (with its intimate bond with the churches) and its wartime product, the United States Christian Mission.

This book leaves the predominant impression that while the author is extremely presuasive in marshaling evidence to support his theories, his religious portrait is not complete. Lacking is any consideration of the interplay between the frontier preacher's work and that of the small-town evangelist. Missing also is any discussion of the vital material and social factors shaping the religious life of that day, although in his preface Mr. Smith concedes that these forces were important.

This reviewer feels that the author has overstated his case. Did not the urban revivalist of the 1840s and 1850s, who dared public wrath when he spoke out against slavery and demon rum, have his counterpart in the frontier preacher who labored for the Lord at the "cabin meetin'" and at the camp meeting during the preceding four decades? And was not the protracted indoor revival of town and city really a refinement of the earlier four-day encampment and the outdoor sacramental meeting?

Having entered this caveat, it should be said that Dr. Smith's book—based largely on a doctoral dissertation that won the Brewer Prize Essay Award in 1955 from the American Society of Church History—is a valuable contribution to the growing library on religious forces operating in American life. Based upon thorough research in denominational newspaper files and in the vast collections of devotional and biographical tracts, this provocative volume fills another gap in American social and religious history. Future works by this able author, himself the son of "holiness preachers," should prove of even greater value.

MR. JOHNSON *is the author of a study of* The Frontier Camp Meeting, *published by the Southern Methodist University Press in 1955.*

IMMIGRANTS, KEEP OUT

American Immigration Policy, 1924–1952. By ROBERT A. DIVINE. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1957. viii, 220 p. $4.00.)

Reviewed by Doniver A. Lund

GROWING out of a doctoral dissertation completed at Yale University, this book is a valuable contribution to the study of American immigration policy during the time that restriction has been its main aim. Using primarily governmental sources—the *Congressional Record*, transcripts of committee hearings, and administrative reports—but including a wide variety of other materials, the author focuses his attention primarily on the supporters and oppo-

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nents of restriction as they argued in the arena of national political activity.

From the welter of Congressional debate and conflicting testimony, Mr. Divine has shaped a unified and eminently readable narrative. He clearly and capably outlines the controversy and bitterness that accompanied nearly every act of Congress regarding the admission of foreigners for permanent residence in the United States from the advent of restriction in the early 1920s to the passage of the McCarran-Walter Act in 1952.

Mr. Divine found that during the second quarter of the century the federal government was guided in its formulation of policy by four principal factors: the impact of immigration on the economic life of the nation, the social, racial, or ethnic background of the immigrants, the influence of nationalism, and the considerations of foreign policy. The author's purpose has been "neither to praise nor to condemn the policy of restriction." It has been largely realized, although at times the writer reveals a mild antipathy toward restriction.

Useful appendixes list the sources of immigration from 1820 to 1950 and the quota and non-quota immigration between 1925 and 1952. Of paramount importance and general excellence is the "Bibliographical Essay."

VICTORIAN IMMIGRANTS

British Emigration to North America: Projects and Opinions in the Early Victorian Period. By W. S. Shepperson. (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1957. xvi, 302 p. Frontispiece, tables. $5.00.)

Reviewed by Kenneth Bjork

DESPITE an exodus of about seventeen million people from Wales, Scotland, and England during the century between 1815 and 1914 — about eighty per cent of them destined for North America — and despite the importance of the British element in shaping the institutions and life of the New World, the field of emigration, except as a phase of imperial history, has been slighted most shamefully by British scholars. The volume by W. S. Shepperson, now assistant professor of history in the University of Nevada, goes far toward correcting the situation. It presents clearly, capably, and with an economy of words, the many-sided story of emigration from the United Kingdom during the years from 1837 to about 1860.

In his split-vision interpretation, which seeks to present the attitudes of both folk and officials, Mr. Shepperson agrees with the conclusions of scholars in other countries that, for most of the actual emigrants, migration was a search for "prosperity, security, and social standing not accorded at home." Others were driven to leave by social and economic conditions at home in an age "when many upper class families were tending to discard traditional paternalism without organizing community services; when public officials were abandoning state direction and with great hesitancy approaching state regulation."

According to the author, most British farmers left their homes voluntarily in the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s, in order to enjoy a better life on the fertile lands of the New World. Landlords, eager to clear their estates of surplus population, assisted agricultural laborers to emigrate, and landowners frequently responded to a century-old responsibility by aiding the emigration of hereditary tenants as well. Uprooted country folk provided the core of the emigrant class from the United Kingdom as well as from Germany and Scandinavia.

Like the farmers, the largest single group of craftsmen and industrial workers also emigrated on a private basis in search of a richer life in a far country. Labor unions, fearing unemployment and believing that conditions at home would improve if part of the population was sent off in ships, urged all their members to contribute to emigration funds. Humanitarian, religious, and utopian groups also sought to alleviate suffering by means of emigration.

The second part of the book deals with emigration as a public issue. The author reveals that for some time after 1837, business tended to regard the movement as a source of profit and a panacea for domestic ills. On the whole, however, the increasingly important Manchester school of economists and businessmen was opposed to aided emigration. In the end, shippers and traders were perhaps more influenced to cease promoting emigration by a decline in earnings from the passenger business and by new opportunities in trade arising from the

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Crimean War than by the arguments of *laissez-faire* theorists, who "talked of individualism, without giving much thought to the individual."

Despite a strong popular demand for assisted migration and the influence of systematic colonizers like Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the Radical party, and the Colonial reformers, neither Whigs nor Tories showed any marked interest in promoting emigration. In Mr. Shepperson's words, the state "did not wish to regulate the movement of its citizens in an effort to relieve distress at home, nor to restrain their independence in an effort to colonize more systematically abroad." After 1839, however, the government for a time reluctantly gave some help in sending people to North America. "Freedom not direction, service not *laissez-faire*, was its policy," Mr. Shepperson says. The author concludes that "the individuality and self-sufficiency of the people stood in favorable contrast to the performance of a somewhat dilatory and impotent officialdom." He adds that "as a result of British common sense or world change, native prudence or divine providence, the negative aspect gave way to a positive accomplishment: the reproduction throughout most of North America of a society of the British type."

The volume includes appendixes giving poetic and prose excerpts from works on migration, tables of the numbers and kinds of emigrants, and statutes relating to British migration. It also has a satisfactory index and a complete bibliography. Students of upper Midwest history will find in it a few references to the activities of private and public agents who advertised the region in the 1850s and 1860s. The book is at its best in discussing the views and attitudes of promotional and official groups, for which the author has drawn freely on the files of the colonial, foreign, and home offices, parliamentary papers, and other published sources. It is less successful in presenting the thoughts and feelings of the people who migrated.

FARM POLICIES

Farm Trouble. By LAUREN SOTH. (Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1957. vii, 221 p. Charts. $3.75.)

Reviewed by Merrill E. Jarchow

IN SPEAKING of the "farm problem" of the mid-twentieth century, a successful Iowa farmer who happened also to be a former employee of the United States Department of Agriculture said: "I don't see any *easy* or wholly palatable way out." With this sentiment, most well-informed, sincere, and objective students of American agriculture will probably agree. For anyone, be he city dweller or tiller of the soil, attempting to understand the present dilemma of the American farmer and of those trying to help him, this reviewer can suggest no better book than Mr. Soth's *Farm Trouble*.

Comprehensive yet concise, sympathetic yet seeing through the shibboleths, easy to read yet based on extensive experience and study, this volume is the best survey of the subject to come along in some time. Both critics and supporters of Secretary Ezra Taft Benson would profit by a reading of it, and it should be required for those demagogues who promise simple and quick panaceas for the farmer.

After surveying the results of governmental farm policies during the past twenty-five years, Mr. Soth concludes that acreage controls and price supports limited to a few basic crops have not succeeded in achieving the hoped for results. He points out that even in the booming 1950s a third of our farm families live in poverty, a condition he characterizes as a "national social cancer, which an enlightened democracy cannot tolerate." Furthermore, he shows how farm policy has frequently misdirected production as well as interfered with foreign trade policies.

It is Mr. Soth's suggestion that agricultural subsidies be paid in direct form, and that those for genuine soil conservation — as contrasted to such practices as liming, using inorganic fertilizers, irrigation, drainage, and weed control which really promote greater production — be increased to replace parity price-fixing crop loans and government purchases. He would devise ways of making it easier for people to get out of farming and into some other pursuit, for there are, in his opinion, still too many people engaged in agriculture. He sees no quick or easy solution to the "farm problem"; he definitely supports a free enterprise system, and he makes far more sense than most commentators on the present agricultural scene. He concludes that "we will continue to muddle along by com-

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promise, experimentation, and half measures. This is the way of democracy, and it is the best way."

FRONTIER FIREARMS

Guns on the Early Frontiers: A History of Firearms from Colonial Times Through the Years of the Western Fur Trade. By CARL P. RUSSELL. (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1957. xv, 395 p. Illustrations. $8.50.)

Reviewed by John C. Ewers

AMERICAN frontier history was written with weapons as well as with words. Historians of the fur trade and of the struggle for empire in western North America have referred to the conflicts in which firearms were used, but there has been a need for a comprehensive survey of the role of guns in frontier history and for a guide to the types of firearms employed by Indians and whites on the frontier.

Dr. Russell's book, based upon more than two decades of careful study of the literature and of the weapons themselves, answers both needs in a volume that is readable and authoritative. The author traces the arming of the Indians from the time of Champlain to the middle of the nineteenth century. He shows how Spain's fear of placing guns in the hands of the red men handicapped that nation's colonial efforts, how the superiority of English firearms enabled English traders to gain an advantage over their French rivals, and how the gun spread westward far in advance of white settlement because of the Indians' eagerness to obtain the advantages of the use of firearms.

The author traces the ancestries of the muskets and rifles traded in quantities to the Indians, describes the characteristics of these weapons, and tells where they were manufactured. The firearms and small cannon employed by fur traders and military men on the frontiers receive the same careful, detailed treatment. Varieties of frontier guns and the ammunition used in them are shown in more than fifty drawings of specimens preserved in public and private collections.

Gun collectors will find this book a useful guide to frontier firearms, but the reader who cannot tell a lock plate from a percussion cap need not feel that he is jumping in over his head. There is a glossary which includes definitions of the technical terms employed in describing the characteristics of particular weapon types. Actually, the number of these technical terms is not great.

Dr. Russell's book covers his chosen period so well that it leaves the reader wishing for a similar study which would take up the survey of frontier firearms where he leaves it in 1850, and carry it through the period of Indian wars in the West to the end of the frontier in 1890.

PLAINS TIPI

The Indian Tipi: Its History, Construction, and Use. By REGINALD and GLADYS LAUBIN. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1957. xviii, 208 p. Illustrations. $3.95.)

Reviewed by Elden Johnson

A WHOLE BOOK on the tipi? It sounds rather tedious, but I believe most readers of this volume will agree with both the reviewer and the publisher that the topic warranted the publication. The thing that lifts the book out of the class of just another dull work on Indian arts and crafts is the authors themselves. Reginald and Gladys Laubin are professional artists who have appeared on the concert stage both in this country and in Europe as interpreters of American Indian dances and ceremonies. They are avid students of Indian ethnology and history and have made and lived in the Plains Indian tipi. Their personal experiences, anecdotes, and practical tips make the book delightful reading.

One qualification is necessary at this point. The tipi which forms the subject matter for this book is the conical, skin-covered tent used by the seminomadic Indians of the Great Plains. This highly specialized and portable shelter was, in the sense in which the authors are speaking, strictly a Plains Indian dwelling. The writers

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are aware, however, that this tipi is an elaboration of the shelters, made of a conical framework of poles and using a variety of coverings, which have a circumpolar distribution across northern North America and Eurasia. Such dwellings were used by many peoples, from the Lapps of northern Scandinavia to the Eskimos of Labrador. But only on the Plains has this conical shelter taken the specialized form and construction described by the authors.

The book itself is a compendium of information not only on the design, construction, and use of the tipi, but also on such associated subjects as cooking, heating, making tipi furniture, and transporting the dwelling. In bringing together and utilizing much of the ethnological data found in the classic studies of Clark Wissler on the Blackfeet, Robert Lowie on the Crow, A. L. Kroeber on the Arapaho, and others, the Laubins have done a real service. Many of these works were published in journals and serials not readily found in many public libraries or personal collections.

The authors seem to have a tendency toward unwarranted generalizations, and the reader may occasionally have trouble determining exactly which Plains tribe is being discussed. But the Laubins' enthusiasm for the tipi and the Indian way of life more than compensate for these flaws.

The volume is another in the commendable series on the American Indian published by the University of Oklahoma Press. As in the previous publications, the press has made extensive use of fine photographs and line drawings and has done the excellent job of typography and bookmaking that we have come to expect of it.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS

DESPITE its small size, Emerson S. Coatsworth's recent book on *The Indians of Quetico* contains a great amount of elementary information about the Chippewa Indians, not only of Quetico Provincial Park, but also of adjoining areas (Toronto, The Quetico Foundation, University of Toronto Press, 1957. x, 58 p. $1.75.). Their customs, clothes, utensils, religion, and general mode of life are treated briefly and simply, with many pictures and drawings. An interesting map of the park serves as end papers. This is a book that can be given to tourists, canoeists, school children, and others desiring accurate but condensed information about the former residents of Quetico Provincial Park, which lies directly north of the international boundary between Saganaga Lake on the east and Lac La Croix on the west. It is the first publication of the recently founded Quetico Foundation in Canada. G.L.N.

ANOTHER CARVER

IN THE opening chapter of a newly published volume entitled *Spirit Gun of the West: The Story of Doc W. F. Carver*, Raymond W. Thorp claims that his subject was a direct descendant of Jonathan Carver, and that he ran away from home in 1857 to travel to Minnesota in the hope of taking possession of the Carver grant (Glendale, California, Arthur H. Clark Company, 1957. 266 p. $8.50.). According to the author, "Doc" was captured by the Sioux and was about to run the gauntlet when the aged Red Wing, who as a boy had been present at the signing of the treaty with Jonathan, ordered the lad set free and adopted into the tribe. In time, he became a medicine man, but in 1860, after seeing large numbers of fresh white scalps brought into camp, he left the tribe and moved west.

Although the author's narrative is based upon diaries and scrapbooks kept by Carver, his exciting story is, unfortunately, full of errors and improbabilities. Published genealogies of the Carver family fail to support "Doc's" claim that he was a descendant of Jonathan. Red Wing died more than a decade before 1857, and it is unlikely that the Sioux would have forced a white boy to run the gauntlet in that year. Few if any white scalps were collected by the Minnesota Sioux in 1860. No reference to Carver has been found in the accounts of the Sioux written by traders and missionaries, and it is possible that the entire Minnesota experience may be imaginary.

An earlier account of Carver's life included the statement that he served as a scout for General Sibley, but this claim has been eliminated from the present book. Of interest to Minnesotans is the story of Carver's appearance at the state fair in 1878, where he performed incredible feats of marksmanship before President Rutherford B. Hayes, and of his "endurance" demonstration in 1888 at Minneapolis, where he hit sixty thousand wooden and paper targets in six days. F.S.C.

. . . on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

IN A PROVOCATIVE discussion of "Anti-Semitism in the Gilded Age: A Reinterpretation," appearing in the March number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, John Higham states that "historical research on American anti-Semitism has been thin" and that its "impact and extent . . in the American past" has been minimized by historical writers. Mr. Higham traces the origins of twentieth-century anti-Semitism to the agrarian revolt of the 1880s and 1890s. In so doing, he mentions the writings of various Populist authors, including Ignatius Donnelly, who, he says, displayed an ambivalent attitude toward the Jews.

TO THE July number of *Mid-America*, Martin Ridge contributes a discussion of "Ignatius Donnelly and the Greenback Movement." Mr. Ridge traces Donnelly's attitude toward the greenback issue in the period from 1876 to his contest with William D. Washburn in 1878. In the author's opinion, Donnelly's "demand for legislation in the field of currency" was "a means and not an end in itself." He believes, however, that "Donnelly and the other greenbackers helped create in the public consciousness the idea that the morals of business and government were in need of reappraisal, and by so doing, helped to formulate the mood that was progressivism."

INFORMATION on many little-known periodicals that flourished after the advent of the small, inexpensive printing press in the 1860s may be found in *The History of Amateur Journalism* by Truman J. Spencer (New York, The Fossils, Inc., 1957. 228 p.). The author gives the names and dates of publication for amateur periodicals known to have been issued in Minnesota, notably the *Brilliant*, published at St. Paul in the 1880s by Mahlon H. Shelp and Ralph Metcalf. The book also contains a state-by-state survey of the development of associations of amateur journalists, histories of national associations, and biographical sketches of many editors and writers in the field.

THE DISCOVERY of thirty missing pages from the great map maker's *Narrative* is announced by V. G. Hopwood in an article entitled "New Light on David Thompson," in the Summer number of *The Beaver*. The author reports that early in 1957, while examining Thompson's journals in the Ontario Provincial Archives, he came upon an unpublished section of the trader's narrative. He describes its contents and offers excerpts from the newly found manuscript, which was not included in the Champlain Society's published version. The recently identified section illuminates and documents Thompson's first trip into the West, and tells "a vivid story of the exciting formative years of his life" from 1786 to 1790. "For the historian, anthropologist, and naturalist," these pages "will be of exceptional interest," writes Mr. Hopwood, "for they contain about 10,000 words rich in incident, information, and character sketches of men well known in the old fur trade."

IN A series of twenty-six articles, Roy P. Johnson gives a detailed report of the Stephen H. Long expedition of 1823 in issues of the *Fargo Forum* from June 9 through July 13. Drawing upon the accounts of Long, William H. Keating, Thomas Say, Samuel Seymour, Josiah Snelling, and Giacomo Beltrami, the author describes the expedition's beginnings in Philadelphia, its trip west to Fort Snelling, its journey up the Minnesota and Red rivers, its encounters with the Sioux and Chippewa, its visits to fur trading posts and the Selkirk colony, and its return via Winnipeg and Lake Superior. A summary of the findings of "the U. S. government's first scientific expedition into the Red River Valley" may be found in the concluding article. In the Spring number of the *Minnesota Naturalist*, Herbert Krause brings together data on the "Mammals of the Major Long Expedition" in 1823. After comparing the reports of members of the party, the author concludes that only eleven species were "recorded on this lengthy journey."

THE INTERNATIONAL boundary survey of 1872–74, "linking the line which had been brought to the northwest corner of Lake of the Woods by a Joint Commission in 1826 and the eastward reaching line that had been carried from the Pacific to the Rockies," is the subject of an article by Wallace Stegner in the June issue of *American Heritage*. Under the title "History Comes to the Plains," the author describes the experiences of the Canadian and American surveyors who began their difficult task in the autumn of 1872. Their first act, Mr. Stegner records, was to determine where the forty-ninth parallel crosses the Red River. For that purpose they met in September at Pembina, where their careful running of the border

line placed the Hudson's Bay Company post at that point "250 yards inside Canada." The month that followed was devoted to surveying the "almost impossible terrain from the northwest corner of Lake of the Woods . . . to the Forty-ninth Parallel." On the west shore of the lake, the "first station on solid ground" was marked in November. The survey westward from this point to the Red River in 1873 was directed for the American party by Lieutenant F. V. Greene of the Corps of Engineers. His report, Mr. Stegner asserts, "deserves republication as one of the great stories of hardship and adventure," for "no American officer ever served his country under more severe conditions or with more selfless devotion."

WITHIN the limits of a single recent volume, entitled *Worlds Without End,* Isabel Barclay surveys the entire course of "Exploration from 2000 Years B.C. to Today" (Doubleday & Co., 1956. 352 p.). From "The Early Explorers" of ancient Egypt, Rome, and Venice, the author carries her story into the era of trans-Atlantic exploration, and finally to the finding of the North and South poles and to "The Age of Flight." Chapters on Cartier, Champlain, and La Salle suggest the unfolding of North America's map, but in a narrative of such scope there was apparently no space for subjects like the search for the Mississippi's source.

IN HIS encyclopedic study of *Painting in America: The Story of 450 Years,* E. P. Richardson mentions briefly many of the artists who produced pictorial records of the Minnesota and Midwest frontier, characterizing and evaluating their work from the viewpoint of the art critic rather than that of the historian (New York, 1956. 447 p.). In commenting on such painters of American Indian subjects as George Catlin, Seth Eastman, Alfred J. Miller, and John Mix Stanley, he remarks that, with the exception of Eastman, they "were not observers of life and character . . . but glorifiers and dramatizers." The Mississippi panoramas of Leon Pomarede, John Rowson Smith, Samuel Stockton, Henry Lewis, and John Banvard draw the author's attention, and he characterizes their work as "a form of educational entertainment, a forerunner of the stereopticon, the magic lantern, the travel lecture with slides, and finally the travel film of today." Mention is also made of the Sioux War panorama of John Stevens owned by the Minnesota Historical Society. B.L.H.

THE University of Minnesota is one of the sixty-nine institutions discussed by Edward D. Eddy, Jr., in a recent volume entitled *Colleges for Our Land and Time: The Land Grant Idea in American Education* (Harper & Brothers, 1957. xiv, 328 p.). The author treats his material chronologically beginning with a discussion of the concept of land grants as a stimulus to education, the ideas of Jonathan Turner and Justin S. Morrill, and the passage of the land grant act in 1862. A major portion of the book deals with the subsequent establishment and growth of the various colleges and with the expansion of their curricula over the years.

ONLY one Minnesota college is mentioned in George P. Schmidt's well-written survey of *The Liberal Arts College: A Chapter in American Cultural History,* recently published by Rutgers University Press (1957. viii, 310 p.). It is Carleton College at Northfield, which is cited by the author as an example of a church-sponsored institution that carried New England's influence westward. The attractive volume, which synthesizes the development of the liberal arts college in America, treats such topics as the classical tradition and its influence on the curriculum of the nineteenth century, faculty and student life, "The Old-time College President," the growth of the female seminary into the woman's college, and the "Emergence of the University," concluding with a sketch of "The Liberal Arts College Today."

THE STORMY history of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union is recounted by Matthew Josephson in *Union House, Union Bar* (Random House, 1956. 369 p.). The author takes note of two conventions of the International held in Minneapolis in 1909 and 1934. At the former, Frank Hoffman of that city was the local favorite-son candidate for president in a three-cornered race. The convention of 1934 met during the Minneapolis general strike, and not only cheered a delegation of striking teamsters but also donated a thousand dollars to the strike fund. Mr. Josephson states that the teamster officer who accepted the check promised that after the general strike was over there would be no nonunion bars or restaurants in Minneapolis. Although the American Federation of Labor has, until recently, been reluctant to interfere in the internal disputes of its member unions, the author chronicles a crisis in the Hotel, Restaurant, and Bartenders Union in 1898 that led to the appointment of an arbitration board, of which William C. McEwen of the Minnesota Federation of Labor was a member. F.S.C.

STATE AND FEDERAL efforts to bring about the construction of "The Mississippi River Park-

way" are outlined by M. W. Torkelson in the July number of the *Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin*. As originally conceived, the parkway was to run along the west bank of the Mississippi "from the source of the Mississippi in Lake Itasca to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico." The author calls attention to modifications in the plan over the years and traces the progress of the proposal to date.

INDIANS PAST AND PRESENT

AT LEAST a hundred titles relating to Minnesota's Indians are included in the more than thirty-six hundred theses and dissertations listed by Frederick J. Dockstader in a valuable bibliography on *The American Indian in Graduate Studies*, recently published by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, as volume 15 of its *Contributions* (New York, 1957. xvii, 399 p.). Entries are arranged alphabetically by author and list the title of the thesis, the degree granted, the granting institution, and if the work is published, the place and date of publication. Where the title does not clearly indicate the subjects covered by the thesis, a brief explanation is given. A helpful subject index is provided which includes entries for the many Indian tribes mentioned. F.S.C.

UNDER THE TITLE "How Indian Is Hiawatha?", Rose M. Davis analyzes the origins of Longfellow's poem in the Spring number of *Midwest Folklore*. She pin points in detail the poet's dependence on Henry R. Schoolcraft's research among the Chippewa and notes his debt to such other writers as Mrs. Mary Eastman and John Tanner. From the latter he obtained the "names of plants and animals" used in the poem. Miss Davis points out that Hiawatha "is really a composite of three mythological characters," and that he "is an Ojibway culture hero with an Iroquois name, who speaks a composite Algonquian tongue and marries a girl of the Dacotahs." She concludes that "while Longfellow portrays truthfully the external facts of Indian life . . . he does not convey the psychological truth about the Indian and did not aim to do so."

A DETAILED *Historical Review of the Red Lake Indian Reservation* by Erwin F. Mittelholtz and Rose Graves has been published jointly by the Beltrami County Historical Society and the General Council of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (1957. 138 p.). In addition to a chronology of the area covering the years from 1700 to 1957, this substantial booklet contains chapters on the reservation's administrative setup, the churches, missions, schools, government agencies, and sawmills operating there, and on the development of the Red Lake Fisheries Association begun in 1917. The minutes of the council sessions which resulted in the agreement of 1889 and the signature rolls appear in the appendix, along with a biographical sketch of the late Peter Graves, long-time unofficial chief of the band, to whom the volume is dedicated. A large number of interesting illustrations are included. F.S.C.

A SURVEY of "Indian Missions and Missionaries on the Upper Missouri to 1900," by Ray Mattison, may be found in the June issue of *Nebraska History*. The author reviews the efforts of Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, and Catholic missionaries among the Indians of Nebraska and the Dakotas. The work of Moses Merrill, the Riggs and Williamson families, and Father Pierre Jean De Smet receives considerable attention. Pictures of many missions and schools accompany the article.

WRITING in volume 134, number 7, of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* (April, 1957), John C. Ewers discusses "Early White Influence upon Plains Indian Painting," especially among the Mandan. The writer attributes "the development of the painting styles of at least two prominent Mandan Indian artists" to the influence of George Catlin and Carl Bodmer, who visited the tribe between 1832 and 1834. "While among the Indians," writes Mr. Ewers, these painters "demonstrated their skill in handling an alien art style. They were in effect missionaries of the western European artistic tradition." To illustrate his thesis, the author pictures examples of paintings executed by Mandan Indians who are known to have had contact with Catlin and Bodmer. The work of these red men, Mr. Ewers points out, contains details that were completely lacking "from the simple figures of traditional Mandan picture writing." B.L.H.

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

HERBERT W. MEYER has made an outstanding contribution to the history of the electric light and power industry in the Northwest in a recently published volume entitled *Builders of the Northern States Power Company* (Minneapolis, 1957. 161 p.). Issued by the company, the book is made up of articles that originally appeared in *Our Shield*, the firm's house organ,

between 1952 and 1957. Mr. Meyer skillfully traces the intricate evolution of all the electric light and power companies that are now a part of the Northern States system. Included are accounts of the development of the Minnesota installations at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Faribault, Stillwater, Mankato, Montevideo, Pipestone, Glencoe, St. Cloud, Red Wing, and Lake Minnetonka; as well as those at St. Croix Falls, River Falls, La Crosse, Eau Claire, and Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Fargo, Grand Forks, and Minot, North Dakota; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The author chronicles the development of electrical energy from its experimental stage in the 1880s down to the present, and a general chapter on the development of the electric utility industry adds to the value of his narrative. Pictures of equipment, dams, and buildings are used as illustrations. L.K.

THE CONTENTS of a "Rare Prescription Book of Frontier Minnesota" are analyzed by Philip D. Jordan and Dr. Robert Rosenthal in a fascinating article appearing in the April number of the *Journal of the History of Medicine*. According to the authors, the volume, containing about 5,274 prescriptions, "is one of the few available sources which establishes beyond doubt the drugs in general use in Rochester and the surrounding countryside during the period after the Civil War when Dr. [W. W.] Mayo was establishing the practice which led to the formation of the world-renowned Mayo Clinic." The book was "originally used by Dr. Ole W. Anderson," who opened a pharmacy in Rochester in 1866. In addition to Dr. Mayo, the authors report that "most of the early physicians of Rochester and of Olmsted County" are represented by their prescriptions. The contents of the prescriptions are summarized, and the uses of the principal drugs in the treatment of diseases of the period are analyzed. The authors found that "quinine and the opiates were the most commonly used drugs."

ISSUES of *Minnesota Medicine* for January, April, and July contain information on the "History of Medicine in Polk County" by Dr. J. F. Norman. The author tells of the beginnings of medical practice in the county in the 1870s, describes early remedies and attitudes toward disease, and offers biographical data on some fifty doctors who are known to have practiced in the area. Also included is a short sketch of the Polk County Hospital, which operated at Crookston from 1893 to 1902.

A PROVOCATIVE DISCUSSION by Hildegard Binder Johnson of the disadvantages of the American system of land division may be found in the July issue of the *Geographical Review* under the title "Rational and Ecological Aspects of the Quarter Section: An Example from Minnesota." By analyzing the history of selected farms in the Whitewater River Valley of southeastern Minnesota, the author shows that the arbitrary division of land into square quarter sections is largely responsible for the transformation of the valley from a region of cultivated fields into a wilderness area. Mrs. Johnson outlines the provisions of the land act of 1796 and subsequent laws governing the division of public lands in the United States, and she presents evidence gathered from plats, surveyors' reports, maps, and aerial photographs to substantiate her conclusions.

WRITING under the title "River Port of the Pioneer West" in the Summer issue of the *Co-op Grain Quarterly*, Philip D. Jordan focuses on St. Paul as a hub of economic life in the Northwest. Opening with a description of lively scenes on the levee in 1850, he goes on to examine the factors that made St. Paul the leading city in Minnesota Territory. Among them he lists its position at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, its proximity to centers of settlement at Fort Snelling and Mendota, and its prestige as the capital city of the territory. In his interesting résumé of the city over a century, Dr. Jordan emphasizes St. Paul's shipping by steamboat and railroad, its wholesale trade, its manufacturing and marketing, and the development of its agricultural hinterland. Included are useful tables of farm goods received at and exported from St. Paul by boat and rail from 1867 to 1873, and of ton-mile wheat shipping costs on three railroads in 1875, 1880, and 1885. L.K.

AN UNFINISHED MANUSCRIPT on "The American Portrait Painter, Geo. R. Boynton," found among the papers of the late Mrs. O. W. Healy, is printed in the August 22 issue of the *Blue Earth County Enterprise*, published at Mapleton. Mrs. Healy reveals that George Rufus Boynton, a fashionable New York portrait painter who died in 1945, spent his youth on a farm near Mapleton. The author had known the artist as a boy, and she used family letters to picture his rather unhappy early years in Minnesota. A substantial portion of the article is devoted to a detailed description of a visit paid by the author to Boynton at his New York studio.

THE Lac qui Parle County Historical Society's new museum, located in the city hall at Madi-

son, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on June 23. Special displays included a kitchen and parlor furnished in the manner of the late nineteenth century as well as Indian artifacts and pioneer tools. Sketches of pioneers in the county and brief mentions of notable events and places associated with its history may be found in a mimeographed *Bulletin* issued by the Lac qui Parle County Young Citizens League under the title *Early County History Lives Again* (Madison, 1957. 30 p.). Compiled by students in the schools of the area, the material is based largely on family records and interviews with long-time residents.

THE RESULTS of a family research project that led to the discovery of the remains of an early blacksmith shop near the site of the North West Company's fur post at Sandy Lake are reported by Evan A. Hart in the Summer issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* under the title, "A Frontier Smithy in Wisconsin Territory." Mr. Hart pictures and describes many of the tools and artifacts found and brings together considerable information on the work of blacksmiths on the preagricultural frontier. A brief account of "The Birth of the St. Croix Octopus" is contributed by William G. Rector to the Spring number of the same magazine. The author sketches the history of the St. Croix Boom Company, which operated at Marine and Stillwater from 1851 to 1914.

A MARKER, dedicated at Tower on July 21, was erected by the St. Louis County Historical Society, the Oliver Mining Company, and the Minnesota highway department to commemorate the opening of the Vermilion Trail in 1865. Incorporated into its design are portions of an ore-crushing machine used in the Vermilion gold rush. A report on the dedication held in connection with the annual meeting of the Vermilion Range Old Settlers' Association, may be found in the issue of the *Tower News* for July 26.

SOME ANNIVERSARIES

THE following communities and organizations are among those whose recent anniversary celebrations were marked by the appearance of special publications.

Barnesville. To commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town a special issue of the *Barnesville Record-Review* was issued on September 12. In its 48 pages the history of the community is sketched, with special emphasis on its churches, schools, lodges, and newspaper, and the role of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, later the Great Northern, in the town's development.

Carlton County. A brief "History of Carlton County" is included in a *Souvenir Program* (40 p.) issued in connection with the county's centennial celebration staged on July 26–28. The booklet offers information on the development of Cloquet, Wrenshall, Carlton, Esko, Kettle River, Moose Lake, Barnum, and many other communities in the county.

Fort Abercrombie. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of this North Dakota outpost, held from June 28 to 30, was marked by the appearance of an illustrated booklet, *Fort Abercrombie Centennial,* compiled by Josephine Wold (Wahpeton, North Dakota. 20 p.). The history of the Red River fort is outlined from its establishment in 1857, through its abandonment in 1859, and its reoccupation on a new site in 1860. The author also touches on the growth of such towns as McCauleyville and Breckenridge.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, St. Paul. An attractive booklet entitled *75 Years Developing with Minnesota* contains a short history of the company and offers a detailed analysis and a reproduction in color of the huge mural in the company's offices executed by Birney Quick (36 p.).

Minnesota State Automobile Association. The fiftieth anniversary of the association was commemorated by a special, enlarged edition of the October number of its new periodical, the *Minnesota Motorist.* The paper contains illustrated articles on the founding of the club, early automobiling, the fight for better roads in Minnesota, cross-country tours, and the changing fashions in driving clothes. The history and present-day activities of the Minneapolis and St. Paul chapters also receive attention.

Red Wing Daily Republican Eagle. A section of the issue of September 4 commemorates the centennial of the paper, founded in 1857 by Lucius F. Hubbard as the *Red Wing Republican.* Unusually complete information on the various papers in the *Eagle's* ancestry is offered by Philip Duff, who also supplies pertinent data on its editors over the years. By means of interesting anecdotes, Mr. Duff illustrates the part played by the paper and its employees in the life of the community.

Schubert Club, St. Paul. A brief history of "The Schubert Club, 1882–1957" by Mrs. Charles A. Guyer is contained in a *75th Anniversary* booklet issued by the club (14 p.). The organization began in 1882 as a social

group, which met in the homes of members. Gradually its program expanded to include sponsorship of lectures, concerts, and musical scholarships. Lists of its past officers and of the winners of scholarships awarded since 1923 are included.

BEYOND STATE BOUNDARIES

"A SURVEY of the forty-odd years, 1914–1956, may lessen the force of the contention that North Dakota's isolationism stems from sympathy with Germany." Thus writes Robert P. Wilkins in "Middle Western Isolationism: A Re-examination" in the Summer number of the *North Dakota Quarterly*. The writer points out that a "telling argument against the claim that isolationism is based on pro-German feeling is the fact that in North Dakota isolationism has continued into the post-1945 period." After reviewing the situation there, Mr. Wilkins suggests that more complete surveys are needed to determine "whether a majority of persons in North Dakota or in the Upper Midwest have held concerning the three wars of the period 1914–1956 views different from those of the majority in other parts of the United States."

THE FIRST of a planned series of pamphlets, designed to disseminate information on *The Clarke Historical Collection* of Central Michigan College, has been compiled by Arthur M. Fish and published by the press of that institution (Mount Pleasant, Michigan, 1956. 46 p.). The booklet indicates that materials in the Clarke collection, which includes books, pamphlets, periodicals, broadsides, maps, and manuscripts, are centered largely on Michigan and the surrounding Great Lakes area for the period after 1805. Of particular interest to Minnesota scholars is the news that among the manuscripts are papers of Lewis Cass and the American Fur Company at Mackinac. One hundred and thirty-one printed items — books, pamphlets, broadsides, and legal forms — issued in Michigan before 1851 are listed in the present publication. L.K.

A NEW one-volume history of *Kansas* by William Frank Zornow, recently issued under the imprint of the University of Oklahoma Press, may well serve as a model for other states undertaking similar projects (Norman, 1957. xii, 417 p.). Organized along both chronological and topical lines, the book carries the story of Kansas from the Spaniards' quest for Quivira down to 1956. Ten of its twenty-six chapters deal with the twentieth century, treating such topics as politics, agricultural and cultural development, industries, labor and banking, urbanization, World Wars I and II, state services, and taxation. The attractive volume is illustrated, fully annotated, and well indexed.

TO COMMEMORATE the opening of the Mackinac Bridge in November, a history and directory of St. Ignace, Michigan, and its surrounding area has been issued by the local Kiwanis Club under the title *Before the Bridge* (1957. viii, 270 p. $3.25.). About half the book is devoted to a detailed history of the area, sixteen pages describe "The Mackinac Bridge," and the remaining portion contains a directory of St. Ignace and other near-by localities. A large, folded map calls attention to notable historical landmarks in the region. The volume is illustrated and an index is provided. J.T.D.

A LIST of eight hundred and seventy-nine newspapers known to have been published in South Dakota may be found in the July and August numbers of the *Wi-Iyohi*, the mimeographed bulletin of the South Dakota Historical Society. Although it is admittedly incomplete, the useful compilation lists the papers alphabetically by place of publication, gives the years in which they appeared, and includes mergers and publishers' names whenever possible.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

THE 1958 convention of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association will meet from April 24 to 26 at the Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis. Mr. Fridley, the society's director, will serve as chairman of a session to be devoted to a discussion of the writing of state history. During the convention, the society will sponsor a tour to spots of historical interest in the Twin Cities area.

AT A SPECIAL convocation held at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, on October 26, Mr. Fridley received a citation of merit for outstanding achievement reflecting credit and honor on the college. The society's director, who was a member of the class of 1950, is the youngest of the twenty-five persons that have been so honored in the history of the college.

A GRANT of five thousand dollars has been received by the society from the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission to aid in planning and conducting twelve tours during the centennial year to areas of historical interest. A definite schedule of these tours will be announced

later. They will be held at various times throughout the year and will be planned to include as many sections of the state as possible. Suggestions for tour routes are invited.

DR. GRACE LEE NUTE, who joined the society's staff in 1921, retired on December 16 after thirty-six years of service. Miss Nute began her career with the society as curator of manuscripts, a position she occupied until 1946 when she was named research associate. In the former post, Miss Nute developed the system for the cataloguing of manuscripts that is still used by the society and that has been adopted by other research organizations. During her twenty-five years as curator of manuscripts, she located and acquired for the institution many of the notable manuscripts that enrich its collection, pioneered in the acquisition of photostatic and microfilm copies of Minnesota manuscripts in other depositories, compiled with the help of Gertrude Ackermann a *Guide to the Personal Papers in the Manuscript Collections* of the society (1935), and wrote two influential pamphlets on *Copying Manuscripts* (1935) and on the *Care and Cataloguing of Manuscripts* (1936) that are still guide posts in their field. As research associate, Miss Nute produced numerous scholarly articles and book reviews on an array of topics, especially on exploration and the fur trade, that were published in this magazine and in many other scholarly journals in this country and abroad. Three books from her pen were issued by this institution: *The Voyageur's Highway* in 1941, *Rainy River Country* in 1950, and *Mesabi Pioneer: Reminiscences of Edmund J. Longyear* in 1951. In 1955 the society published a reprint of Miss Nute's authoritative study of *The Voyageur*, originally issued by D. Appleton and Company twenty-four years earlier.

THE SOCIETY was one of three institutions to receive from the publisher a gift of microfilmed copies of the *Minneapolis Tribune* from 1867 through 1943. In presenting this welcome film to the society, the University of Minnesota Library, and the Minneapolis Public Library, Mr. John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company, noted that the presentation was being made "in anticipation of the state's centennial year and as a public service to the people of Minnesota." With this important accession, the society now has on film an almost complete file of the Minneapolis newspaper.

WITH funds provided by the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission, Mr. John M. Callender has been employed as archaeologist in charge of the excavations at old Fort Snelling described elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Callender's home is in Lincoln, Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1955 with a major in anthropology and a minor in history. The project directed by Mr. Callender was officially inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies on October 18. Among those who took part in the program were Governor Orville L. Freeman, General Joseph E. Nelson, state adjutant, U. W. Hella, director of state parks, and Peter S. Popovich, chairman, and other members of the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission.

THE AUTHOR of the winning television script in a contest sponsored by the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission, WCCO television, and the society is Professor Royal S. Moore of Macalester College. Judged the best of fifty-nine entries, Mr. Moore's script entitled "They Called It Minnesota" was presented over WCCO television on December 30.

WITH the recent acquisition of the papers of the Thomas C. Wright family of Fergus Falls, the society now has unusually strong documentation on the history of that area. Mr. Wright's gift includes manuscripts ranging in date from 1793 to the 1940s and containing extensive genealogical data on the Wright and on the Thomas Clarke families. It makes available correspondence, daybooks, survey notes, records of land transactions, and scrapbooks of George B. Wright, surveyor and pioneer Fergus Falls entrepreneur. Thus the new collection represents a substantial addition to the Wright papers presented to the society in 1942.

THE St. Paul Young Men's Christian Association has presented to the society the minutes of its board of directors for the period from 1878 to 1939, financial statements, thirty-five scrapbooks containing clippings pertaining to the association, and a few items of correspondence. These records are a welcome supplement to the papers of the organization acquired by the society in 1931.

AN OFFSET REPRINT of a *History of the Ojibway Nation* by William W. Warren, originally published in 1885 as volume 5 of the *Minnesota Historical Collections*, has been issued by Ross and Haines (Minneapolis, 1957. 527 p. $8.75.). The book, which has long been out of print, has been reissued without revision. The attractive end sheets in the reprint, locating important Sioux and Chippewa battlegrounds mentioned by Warren, are the work of Mr. Kozlak, associate curator of the society's museum.