

The Sioux Uprising of 1862. By KENNETH CARLEY. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1961. 80 p. Illustrations, maps. Paper, \$2.50; cloth, \$3.75.)

Reviewed by Evan Jones

IN THE BRIGHT early autumn of 1862, while Minnesotans paled before a savage onslaught, Governor Alexander Ramsey sternly telegraphed President Lincoln. "This is not our war," he said; "it is a national war." He was right in the deepest sense. The outbreak in the Minnesota Valley was the first of the Sioux rebellions that continued to ignite the frontier until the final surrender at Wounded Knee in 1890.

Kenneth Carley in this attractive book not only underscores Ramsey's prescience, but offers the most concise and lucid account thus far available of those eventful Minnesota weeks. His careful prose is enhanced by ninety illustrations selected from the files of the Minnesota Historical Society and from illuminating present-day photographs by Eugene D. Becker, that institution's curator of pictures. The result is the first pictorial history of the outbreak to be published — a welcome addition to the volumes that probe the absorbing story of settlement on the frontier.

Fixing the Indian strategy firmly in its relationship to the Civil War, the author calls the uprising "a war within a war." In fifteen swiftly moving chapters he documents the dissatisfactions growing out of the treaties of 1851, the absurd aftermath of the so-called Spirit Lake massacre, and the triggering of the 1862 conflict by a petty quarrel over a nest of hen's eggs. His research attacks the meanings of the brief war from both sides, and he is never tempted to emphasize the most lurid atrocity stories; he has wisely stuck to fact, with no loss of dramatic

effect. The day-to-day events of this Sioux rebellion, as Mr. Carley recounts them, help the reader to better understand stories of collisions between settler and native elsewhere. There are lessons in this account that may be applied to episodes in today's news.

All in all, this is a book that should have wide appeal. It is conveniently timed to meet the interest engendered by the centennial of the battles of 1862. But it also has substantial value as a reliable reference work, and the text is supported by the best bibliography on the subject in print.

MINNESOTA AUTHOR

Sinclair Lewis: An American Life. By MARK SCHORER. (New York, Toronto, London, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1961. xxiv, 867 p. Illustrations. \$10.00.)

Reviewed by John T. Flanagan

SINCLAIR LEWIS died January 10, 1951, in a Rome clinic; his death was attributed to paralysis of the heart induced by delirium tremens; no member of his family was present at his bedside nor was any friend. He who had passionately and sometimes pathetically sought companionship during his lifetime faced the great solitude completely alone.

It is Lewis' loneliness, as well as his restlessness and instability, which Mark Schorer stresses in his elaborate and vastly detailed biography. Indeed it is not a pretty picture of "an American life" which Schorer presents. The reader might well complain of the biographer's almost complete lack of sympathy with his subject. Lewis is shown here as an awkward, gangling lad in Sauk Centre who was tricked and derided by his older companions; as an ill-

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adjusted college student almost outside the pale in New Haven because of provincialism and social gaucherie; as a sentimental poet and imitative hack writer desperately trying to establish himself; as a prolific and competent short story writer pouring out reams of undistinguished material; as a celebrity famous for his volatility, moodiness, and alcoholism; as a twice-married man who was even more inadequate as a father than he was as a husband; and finally as a world-famous writer who went progressively downhill for the last twenty years of his creative life, imitating cheaply his own past successes and writing dialogue and characterization which were dated before they reached print.

One cannot deny these aspects of Lewis' life. Nor can one deny that Schorer also stresses the amazing vigor and industry of the man — his inventiveness, his passion for research once a subject had taken hold of him, his compulsion to finish *Elmer Gantry* or *Dodsworth* or *Kingsblood Royal* almost without reference to domestic or personal obligations, his astonishing mimetic ability, his passion for detail, his intense but short-lived enthusiasms. Personally unprepossessing (facial acne made him at times almost repulsive), Lewis yet won audiences and made friends. The abrupt termination of most of these friendships was usually his own choice. Yet for a time he liked and was liked by Frances Perkins, William Rose Benét, Carl Van Doren, H. G. Wells, Alfred Harcourt, Bennett A. Cerf, H. L. Mencken, and a host of others. Dorothy Thompson was loyal to him almost to the end of a marriage which he insisted on terminating. But in his later years his friendships soured almost as soon as they were made, and eventually Lewis could find solace only in work and alcohol.

Schorer tells more about Lewis in this biography than most readers care to know. The plan of the book is minutely chronological with an almost endless parade of meetings, brief residences, and feverish automobile trips which anticipate the hectic continental crossings of the beat generation. Several times Lewis determined to return to the Middle West to live; his most elaborate venture was the purchase of an enormous house in Duluth where he spent several months while working on *Cass Timberlane*. But more commonly he would move on before he had even settled his possessions. When he

was not working with concentrated fury, he was a compulsive nomad.

As a picture of a man Schorer's biography is full and definitive. Based on years of interviews and minute searching of letters, reminiscences, and publishers' records, it is revealing and reliable. But as an account of Lewis' literary evolution it is less satisfactory, and Schorer's estimates of Lewis' novels — sandwiched in between mountains of personal detail — seem inadequate. Attempting to sum up his subject, the biographer points to Lewis' creation of unforgettable characters and to his mastery of sociological fiction. It is difficult to imagine modern American literature without Sinclair Lewis, Schorer writes, and yet "he was one of the worst writers" in its ranks. The verdict is both harsh and unsupported. It must be the task of other critics to reassess Lewis' literary achievements. The biography Mark Schorer has done once and for all.

SCHOLARLY TRADER

Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri. By EDWIN THOMPSON DENIG. Edited by JOHN C. EWERS. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1961. xxxvii, 217 p. Illustrations, map. \$4.00.)

Reviewed by James H. Howard

THIS BOOK makes readily available under one cover descriptions of five northern Plains tribes: the Dakota or Sioux, the Arikara, the Assiniboin, the Cree, and the Crow. Four chapters, comprising the accounts of the Dakota, Arikara, Assiniboin, and Cree, were published in the *Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society, while the account of the Crow appeared as Number 33 of the *Anthropological Papers* of the Bureau of American Ethnology (*Bulletin* 151). Anthropologists, historians, and readers who simply enjoy Western Americana will welcome this book, particularly since the last mentioned paper, "Of the Crow Nation," is now out of print.

The author, Edwin Thompson Denig, was one of the most scholarly of American fur traders. As the editor, John C. Ewers, has noted elsewhere (*Montana Magazine of History*,

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Spring, 1954), Denig is the only American trader whose literary efforts compare with those of Canadians like David Thompson, Pierre de La Vérendrye, the two Alexander Henrys, and Alexander Mackenzie. Denig traded on the Upper Missouri for twenty-five years (1833-58) and married an Assiniboin woman. Readers of this book will discover that he made excellent use of his opportunities to learn about Indian life at firsthand. He was an acute and, for his time at least, an objective observer of the Indian scene.

The only major fault this reviewer finds with the work is Denig's failure to note the importance of the Bungee or Plains Ojibwa in the northern Plains area, though they are mentioned in passing. Denig assigns to the Plains Cree a great part of the Plains Ojibwa territory and Mr. Ewers apparently seconds him in this error for he makes no mention of it. Actually, at least a third of the area which Denig notes as Cree territory and large portions of the region he assigns to the Assiniboin and Dakota were, at the time Denig was writing, controlled by the Plains Ojibwa.

These errors, however, are minor when viewed in the perspective of the total work, and Denig's accounts of the various groups provide some of our best and earliest material on northern Plains ethnology and history.

MODERNIZED RADISSON

The Explorations of Pierre Esprit Radisson.
 Edited by ARTHUR T. ADAMS. (Minneapolis, Ross & Haines, Inc., 1961. lxxxiv, 258 p. Chart, facsimiles, map. \$8.75.)

Reviewed by W. L. Morton

IT IS to be regretted that this volume must be dismissed as a sad example of misdirected energy and mistaken zeal. It is also to be regretted that the firm of Ross and Haines, which has been of service in making rare books available in reprints of respectable format, should have published a volume so badly edited.

To prepare an acceptable text of the surviving accounts of Pierre Radisson's journeys would be a very difficult task. The decisions to be made, both in interpreting the documents

and in presenting them in a text at once faithful to the originals and intelligible to the student, would be exacting and delicate. Probably no one could satisfy all critics. To do what Mr. Adams has done, however, is not only to invite criticism for faults of judgment or errors of fact; it is to merit condemnation. He has practically ignored the principal authorities in the field — Grace Lee Nute and E. E. Rich — and has relied instead on obsolete or discredited secondary authorities. He has imposed his own arrangement on the texts, disregarding established fact in at least one decisive instance — Radisson's signature on a document in Quebec in 1655. Finally, he defends this interpretation in an argument the plausibility of which serves only to deceive the uninstructed reader. As a result, the book, which might have been a contribution to scholarship, is a setback to historical knowledge and will do harm when read uncritically.

The explanation of the "modernizations" made by Loren Kallsen is of the same specious nature. They are not justified, for they do not result in a more intelligible text. The version is simply odd, without being authentic. Mr. Kallsen should have taken fewer liberties or more and bolder ones. Had he chosen the latter course, he might have produced a readable narrative with no pretensions to textual accuracy.

The single map and chart are used merely to illustrate Mr. Adams' interpretation of the accounts and the course of Radisson's journeys. Like the rest of the book, they give a false clarity to a very obscure subject, one in which a firm certainty of knowledge is likely always to be exceptional.

WISCONSIN NOTABLES

Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography. (Madison, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960. xiv, 385 p. \$11.00.)

Reviewed by William G. Rector

FROM THE short biographical sketch of the lawyer-railroad executive, Edwin Hale Abbot, to the concluding sketch of former governor Fred R. Zimmerman, this volume presents 1,386 biographies patterned somewhat on the style of the *Dictionary of American Biography*. It pro-

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vides a concise and convenient source of information on prominent Wisconsin men and women who are no longer living.

The work stands as a monument to perseverance, and it is an example of what can be accomplished with limited funds and many willing workers. Its editors trace the book's antecedents to historical sketches compiled by the Works Progress Administration during the depression decade, and its final form to the co-operative efforts of many people extending over a period of twenty-five years. A biographical dictionary, however, is all things to all men and when nearly fourteen hundred biographies are condensed into 381 printed pages disappointments will naturally abound.

The editors attempted to correlate the length of a sketch with the subject's importance to Wisconsin history. This could provide entertainment during long winter evenings when one could play postpublication editor and ponder such questions as why Andrew Jackson Turner rated a sketch almost as long as that of his son, Frederick Jackson Turner, while Alexander McDougall, the father of the whaleback steamer, was omitted. The volume does provide a biographical cross section of the state's history, but if an individual was male and a politician, editor, business leader, or educator, he seems to have had a maximum chance of historical immortality.

In the case of prominent families, the editors combined sketches of the various individuals in the manner of many European reference works. Thus, "Commodore" William F. Davidson of upper Mississippi steamboat renown is combined with his brother, Peyton S. Davidson of La Crosse, to such an extent that it is difficult for the reader to ascertain which brother did what. On the other hand the longest sketch, which is devoted to the La Follettes—Senior, Junior, and Belle Case—is quite clear. The pattern, however, is not consistent, for Margarethe Schurz enjoys a sketch separate from that of her husband, Carl Schurz.

Residents of other states who figured prominently in Wisconsin history are sometimes included. Frederick Weyerhaeuser is honored with a sketch primarily devoted to his activities in the Chippewa Valley, and the accounts of Cadwallader C. Washburn and Nathan Myrick touch on their careers after they moved to Minnesota. Other Mississippi River lumbermen who

logged with Weyerhaeuser are not mentioned, however, and the St. Croix Valley pioneers, whether they lived on the east or west bank of the river, seem oddly slighted. In fact, the lament of northern Wisconsin that the southern part of the state is unaware that Wisconsin extends north of Baraboo comes strangely alive. Northwestern Wisconsin is dotted with a heritage from the St. Croix lumbermen in such place names as Staples' Lake, Chase's Brook, Clendenning Creek, and Sauntry's Pocket, but it is the fate of these men to bequeath their names to the map and not to this biographical dictionary.

In spite of the many criticisms that may be levied at the volume, the fact still remains that Wisconsin, true to its progressive traditions, did produce such a biographical dictionary. Other states could well ponder and profit from its experience.

WESTERN BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Classified Bibliography of the Periodical Literature of the Trans-Mississippi West (1811–1957). By OSCAR OSBURN WINTHER. (Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1961. xxvi, 626 p. \$6.00.)

Reviewed by Francis Paul Prucha, S.J.

ANY DOUBTS about the extensive interest of American historians in the West will be finally removed by this impressive volume, which supplants a similar bibliography published by the same author in 1942. The mere statistics of the bibliography are close to overwhelming. Here are listed 9,244 articles concerned with the Trans-Mississippi West, the work of more than forty-eight hundred different authors. Some of these are men who left contemporary records and whose documents have been edited and reprinted—Father Pierre J. De Smet and Stephen Watts Kearny for example—but the great majority are students of some aspect of the West. A sixty-two-page index of authors makes it easy to locate the articles of any given writer.

The entries are arranged serially under sixty-five major headings, from "Agriculture" to "Wyoming." Although these are mainly geo-

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graphical, special topics also appear as major headings, for example, "Military," "Immigrant Groups," and "Indians." Within these major categories are more than six hundred minor divisions. In this classification the researcher can find his particular topic pretty well nailed down, although a certain amount of cross-checking will inevitably be necessary. Each item is further identified as an article, bibliography, journal or diary, letter, newspaper, official document, or reminiscence. The student of Minnesota history will find 224 items on the territory and state listed under such subheadings as "Geology," "Indians," "Pre-Territorial," "Fur Trade," "Territorial," "Political and Legal," "Logging and Lumbering," "Mining," "Transportation and Travel," "St. Paul," "Agriculture," "Culture," "Journalism," and "Folklore."

The items in the bibliography are taken principally from journals devoted to the history of the Trans-Mississippi West or some part of this region, but other periodicals also furnished entries — beginning with *Niles' Weekly Register*, first published in 1811. All told, seventy periodicals appear in the listing. But the compiler warns that "no special effort has been made to include either so-called 'fugitive literature' or the published transactions of professional societies. And omitted from this bibliography are notes, book reviews, queries and answers, and necrology."

The volume is paper bound and reproduced from typescript, but great care has gone into its production. There are relatively few errors for a work of this nature and scope, and the book is attractive and easy to use. It is the kind of bibliographical guide that delights the serious student of history. Well organized and close to exhaustive within its set limits, it bears throughout the stamp of a competent compiler.

THE PRACTICAL MIDWEST

The Midwest: Myth or Reality? Edited by THOMAS T. McAVOY, C.S.C. (Notre Dame, University of Notre Dame Press, 1961. vii, 96 p. \$3.50.)

Reviewed by Charles G. Cleaver

THE MIDWEST is a reality, concludes Professor John T. Frederick in his "summing up" of this symposium, but its seven essays furnish him with few common denominators. The con-

tributors are drawn from such diverse fields as politics, economics, and literary history, and the difficulty of finding a language which such disciplines can share is notorious. No doubt a more important reason why the essays do not cohere is that they are not uniformly directed toward answering the question posed by the book's title or to finding a core of distinguishing characteristics which would define the word "Midwest."

Nevertheless, two notes sound through several of the essays, sometimes explicitly, sometimes implicitly. The words "pragmatic," "practical," and "realistic" occur often in descriptions of the Midwestern mind and character. (Someone ought sometime to examine the opposite tendency which Midwesterners seem also to have exhibited: a zeal for doing good.) Professor John T. Flanagan recounts the familiar story of early "realism" in Midwestern literature and suggests some of its shortcomings. Father McAvoy expresses a hope that a deeper spirituality may emerge from the old practicality. Professor Russel B. Nye echoes Father McAvoy in an interesting way: prosperity, he says, has converted the spirit of Midwestern political protest from its earlier economic goals to pressure for "mental health programs, expanded educational facilities, unemployment and security benefits, old-age programs, fair employment practices, urban planning and regeneration, and so on." In the faintly defensive tone of Professor Flanagan and Father McAvoy one hears the second common note, one that is explicitly sounded only in Professor Jay W. Wiley's essay. Midwesterners have never felt fully confident of the virtues of their region *vis-à-vis* the East.

Some of the most interesting essays in the book have little to do with the question posed by its title. Senator Gale W. McGee summarily dismisses the issue of Midwestern isolationism on the grounds that it is not presently a live one, then proposes an exciting national program for acquainting young people with Asia. Professor Wiley discusses the difficulty of analyzing economic data about a single region, then suggests an interesting parallel between the anti-Wall Street feeling of an earlier Midwest and anti-American attitudes among underdeveloped

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nations today; in each case, he asserts, the trouble is rooted in faulty economic thinking. Donald R. Murphy relates some telling facts about the economic and political status of today's Midwestern farmer, and suggests how the family farm may survive. All in all the book seems to offer unexpected dividends on topics which its title does not cover.

MANUSCRIPTS CATALOGUE

A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States. Edited by PHILIP M. HAMER. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961. xxiii, 775 p. \$12.50.)

Reviewed by Lucile M. Kane

IN recent years unpublished research materials have become so abundant that they threaten to defeat the scholars for whom they have been preserved. Thousands upon thousands of manuscripts and public records are housed in hundreds of repositories throughout the nation. Yet, their sheer mass and wide dispersal make it more difficult every year for the individual scholar embarking upon a research project to find what he needs.

The staggering problem of providing reference tools to lead scholars to such materials has stimulated several projects. Individual repositories in growing numbers have issued guides to their holdings. Implementing a bold and revolutionary plan, dozens of institutions are co-operating with the Library of Congress in establishing a National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections that in time will centralize information on all historical manuscripts in the nation. And now is published a most remarkable reference tool—Philip Hamer's guide to collections in thirteen hundred repositories in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone.

Condensing a vast amount of data into one volume—even one of 775 pages—was a task that made rigorous demands on organizational skills and judgment. The editor, with his advisers on the National Historical Publications Commission, the sponsoring agency, met the challenge brilliantly. He arranged the reposi-

tories alphabetically, first by state, then by locations within the state. The name of the person in charge of each collection is listed, and whenever possible, the physical size of the holdings is given, with their scope in time, place, and subject matter. In the analysis that follows, the editor lists the important groups of papers, giving titles, dates, and quantity of individual collections classified in logical units such as "Papers of Members of Congress," "Papers of U.S. Presidents and Cabinet members," and "Papers important for religious history." The entry for each repository closes with citations to published guides and other reference tools containing additional information on the holdings.

Minnesotans can be proud of the state's representation in the volume. Included are entries for thirty-nine institutions. Among them are a number of county historical societies, public, college, and university libraries, and church archives, as well as the Forest History Society, the Minnesota State Archives Commission, and the Minnesota Historical Society. In some cases the editor drew his data about the holdings from published sources; in others persons in charge of the institutions compiled the information in response to his request. To all the co-operating agencies, in Minnesota and throughout the nation—and most of all to the editor who conquered the mountain of detail—scholars will be forever grateful.

CHAUTAUQUA AND CHICAGO

The Chautauqua Movement. By JOSEPH E. GOULD. (New York, The State University of New York, 1961. Illustrations. 108 p. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by Frank Buckley

ONE WHO HAS READ various books on the Chautauqua movement written by men and women with firsthand experience will wonder when he first sees Mr. Gould's book how much new information has been unearthed. As he reads the book he may also wonder why the work has been called *The Chautauqua Movement*. The first chapter fulfills the title's promise; it recounts the founding in New York state of the original Chautauqua. This chapter is brief and rightly so because the history of the founding, recorded many times, seems to have no debatable aspects. The second chapter bears

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less directly on the subject, being primarily a biographical sketch of William R. Harper. Since Harper's traits and early experiences aid in understanding his policies as administrator and instructor on the staff of the "Mother Chautauqua," the author is no doubt justified in devoting space to this information. But in the third chapter the Chautauqua movement is not even mentioned. There is instead an account of the successful effort on the part of certain Baptist leaders to get John D. Rockefeller to bequeath funds to found a "Super-University" in Chicago.

The following chapter, entitled "Chautauqua Goes to Chicago," compares the organizational scheme of the new University of Chicago under Harper as president with the established policies for education at Chautauqua. But after demonstrating an impressive parallel the author admits that no writer at the time—not even Harper himself—noted the similarities, and goes on to suggest that the basic influence on Harper's plan for higher education was less that of Chautauqua than of such organizations as insurance and railway companies. In view of the titles of both the book and the chapter and the stress on parallelism one is certainly startled by this conclusion.

The next two chapters summarize the phase of the movement known as the Chautauqua circuits and compare their final debacle with Harper's failure to reach fully the goal he had set at Chicago—to "revolutionize university study in this country." The reason for the failures, Mr. Gould suggests, is that both Harper and the directors of the Chautauqua circuits looked upon education and art so fully as marketable commodities that "they lost sight of their basic cultural mission."

A reader who knows something about the Chautauqua may consider this comparison somewhat forced, and may question whether the final failure of the circuits can be attributed to any single cause. He may also feel, as this reviewer does, that an analysis of this phase of the movement cannot be given adequately in so short a space. But such questions are minor compared to the misleading nature of the book's title and foreword. Had the emphasis been

frankly placed on Harper and the university, with the Chautauqua influence made subordinate, the result, in my judgment, would have been more successful. As the book stands it could not be considered a biography but neither should it, in fairness to readers, be called *The Chautauqua Movement*.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS

The Interurban Era. By WILLIAM D. MIDDLETON. (Milwaukee, Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1961. Illustrations. 432 p. \$15.00.)

Reviewed by Frank P. Donovan, Jr.

WHAT LUCIUS BEEBE has done to pictorialize the romance and glamour of steam railroad-ing, William D. Middleton is doing for the electric interurban railway. This book is a nostalgic panorama of high-speed "electrics" in all their glory. The author describes the Cincinnati and Lake Erie "lightweights" zooming across Ohio from Toledo to the Queen City at better than eighty miles per hour; trolley sleepers, with berths longer than those to be found on steam-driven lines, on the run from St. Louis to Peoria; chartered cars of the "Balloon Route Trolley Trip," which hauled ten thousand tourists monthly from Los Angeles to Santa Monica; and, most representative of all, Indianapolis' famed Traction Terminal, where seven million passengers a year boarded interurbans for points in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan.

This book is to be especially commended for its photographic balance. Practically every important interurban system is represented, along with many lesser lines. The equipment pictured ranges from seventy-two-foot giants on the Pacific Electric to the stubby streetcars on the Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk road, with every conceivable make and design between. Each photo has a meaty, informative caption which is supplemented by short sections of text discussing regional developments of the interurban electric railway. The work gives special emphasis to the Insull properties operating out of Chicago, the Indiana Railroad, the McKinley Lines in Illinois, and the Pacific Electric. There are chapters, too, on Canadian traction and on

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Cuban interurbans, the latter containing remarkable photographs taken by the author.

Minnesota's limited role in interurban railway development is pictured by an Iron Range train, on the Mesabe Electric, which was destined to be superseded by buses — the nucleus of the far-flung Greyhound Lines. There are also photographs of a Twin Cities Rapid Transit double-decked car at Excelsior and a "street-car" boat on Lake Minnetonka.

For electric railway fans there are appendices listing all United States interurbans, prominent car builders, principal types of rolling stock, methods of current collection, and trolley museums. The book includes an annotated bibliography, but, unfortunately, no maps nor index.

HISTORY IN MINIATURE

Toys in America. By INEZ and MARSHALL MCCLINTOCK. (Washington, D. C., Public Affairs Press, 1961. 480 p. Illustrations. \$8.00.)

Reviewed by Marguerite Mumm

THIS BOOK gives the general reader a clear picture of the extent to which children's toys have always reflected the history of the period in which they were produced. In its pages one finds a panorama of American social, cultural, and domestic development, and it also provides a glimpse into the future through the magic of toys.

The authors trace American playthings from the earliest New England examples. Most of these were of necessity homemade by the boys and girls themselves and were frowned upon by their parents who regarded all forms of play or diversion as sinful. With the passing of the Puritan influence, some toys were imported. Of greater interest, however, is the story of the native craftsmen who turned their talents to making articles of tin, pewter, glass, and pottery, and then often created miniatures of their products for their own profit and the delight of children. According to the authors, most toys of this period originated in Pennsylvania and New England.

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The development over the years of an increasing variety of toys and games is shown, and business histories of some important manufacturers are given in considerable detail. Toy manufacturers' trusts and the effects of the Civil War, World War I, and the depression of the 1930s also receive attention. It is obvious throughout that much careful research has gone into this study.

The volume contains an unusually large number of new illustrations, although readers familiar with the subject will recognize a few which have previously appeared elsewhere. An appendix contains a list of American toy manufacturers before 1900, giving for each firm the name, location, type of article made, and years of operation.

UP-TO-DATE GUIDE

THE AMERICAN Historical Association has published a new *Guide to Historical Literature* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1961. xxxv, 962 p. \$16.50.) that replaces a similar *Guide* issued thirty years ago. Its scope is worldwide and it covers all eras of history — a "bibliographic panorama as well as an inventory of the best historical literature extant at the time of compilation." The task of assembling it has been managed through a board of editors headed by George F. Howe, and specialists have assumed responsibility for particular sections. Thus Alfred L. Burt has compiled the extremely valuable section on British North America, and Michael Kraus, aided by many special contributors, has gathered together the one on the United States. In addition to bibliographies, guides to sources, and other aids, the United States section lists — in most instances with appraisals — general histories; histories of special periods and of many special topics, including intellectual history, education, the arts, and immigration; biographies; documents and collections of writings; and university and society publications. Listings are necessarily quite selective, but it is not clear why such a basic work mentions very few state histories, such as Folwell's four-volume *History of Minnesota*, or why the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* is listed while many other regional magazines are overlooked. Obviously the *Guide* is not intended for specialists, who will range far beyond its bibliographical borders, but it will

have many uses for libraries, teachers, and students. The editors cheerfully explain that they have sacrificed depth in order to achieve range, but one could wish that their standards for the selection of the "best historical literature" had been given some elaboration beyond the names of the very competent scholars who have done the selecting.

T.C.B.

INDIAN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

AN UNUSUAL book recently published by the University of Michigan Press is entitled *Mountain Wolf Woman, Sister of Crashing Thunder: The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian* (Ann Arbor, 1961. 142 p. \$4.95.). Edited by Nancy Oestreich Lurie, a cultural anthropologist, the work is unusual in several respects: it is one of the very few Indian autobiographies extant; it concerns a period for which data is not plentiful; and it was taken down verbatim by means of a tape recorder. In a "Foreword" to the book, Ruth Underhill, the distinguished anthropologist, makes the following comment: "Nancy Lurie's tape recording of the year-by-year experiences of a Winnebago woman thus far stands almost alone as source material for a woodland Indian woman's activities and attitudes." Eight chapters describe customs and living conditions among the Winnebago, touching on such topics as food and cooking, marriage, medicines, Mountain Wolf Woman's conversion to peyote, and her relations with her children and grandchildren. Although the Winnebago lived from time to time in Minnesota, the tribe's ancestral home was in Wisconsin, and it is with the Black River Falls region there that the narrative is primarily concerned. Dr. Lurie wisely did not attempt to edit the text, allowing Mountain Wolf Woman to tell her story in her own colorful language. The anthropologist has, however, contributed liberal notes, which add greatly to the book's value.

J.D.H.

MINNESOTANS IN POLITICS

TWO RECENT books describe the unusually prominent roles occupied by Minnesotans in the 1960 presidential campaign and in the Kennedy administration. Theodore H. White's *The Making of the President 1960* (New York, Atheneum Publishers, 1961. 400 p. \$6.95.) discusses Hubert H. Humphrey's unsuccessful

bid for the Democratic presidential nomination with emphasis upon the primaries of Wisconsin and West Virginia, Orville L. Freeman's nomination of John F. Kennedy, Eugene J. McCarthy's electrifying speech nominating Adlai Stevenson, and Walter H. Judd's rousing keynote address to the Republican convention. "It is curious," writes Mr. White, "that at both Democratic and Republican Conventions the best technical orations, the responsive orations, came from Minnesota men, Eugene McCarthy and Walter Judd, as if both had inherited the old-fashioned Minnesota Populist knack of heating the political blood." *The Kennedy Circle*, edited by Lester Tanzer (Washington, D.C., 1961. 315 p.) includes well-written though somewhat superficial biographical sketches of the two Minnesotans who received high appointments in the Kennedy administration. Secretary of Agriculture Freeman is portrayed by Carroll Kilpatrick and Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, is sketched by Charles B. Seib. This volume brings into focus the benefits accruing from the active participation of Minnesotans in the national campaign discussed by Mr. White.

R.W.F.

CRIME RECALLED

AMERICA'S "crime of the century" is examined by George Waller in a lengthy volume entitled *Kidnap: The Story of the Lindbergh Case* (New York, 1961. 597 p.). Mr. Waller recounts in minute detail the events which began with the abduction of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., on March 1, 1932, and ended with the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann on April 3, 1936. Though the progress of the actual case through its four parts—"The Crime," "The Capture," "The Trial," and "The Appeal"—is the central theme at all times, such side issues as public reaction, the part played by the press, and political repercussions are not neglected. The author's style is crisp, dramatic, and vivid, and the book will no doubt appeal to readers who care to be "transported back to the days when each morning's newspaper headlines brought word of a new clue." For historians, however, the work has less value. It is not annotated; it has no index; and the table of contents, which simply lists the four parts into which the volume is divided, is inadequate as a guide to nearly six hundred pages of material.

R.G.

... on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

AN ADDITION to the literature of immigrant groups has been made by Joseph A. Wyrwal in *America's Polish Heritage* (Detroit, Endurance Press, 1961. 350 p. \$6.50.). Mr. Wyrwal, who is editor of the *Bulletin* of the Polish American Historical Association, brings together many published but widely scattered sources on the history of "American Polonia." His first three chapters offer a thumbnail sketch of Polish history and an account of some prominent Poles in America from 1608 to 1870. In two more chapters he examines the mass migration which began about 1880 and its causes. He then goes on to study "The Organization of Poles in America" with particular emphasis upon the activities of the Polish National Alliance and the Polish Roman Catholic Union until the end of World War I. In three closing chapters the author carries the story through the 1950s, touching on changing attitudes and increased assimilation in the 1920s and 1930s, the impact of World War II, and Polish-American cultural relations. Though sketchily annotated, the book includes a lengthy bibliography, an appendix containing twenty-three statistical tables, and an index.

HAMLIN GARLAND as a spokesman for the disillusion and radicalism of the Midwestern farmer is scrutinized by Donald Pizer in a study of *Hamline Garland's Early Work and Career* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1960. 220 p.). He finds that it was during the period from 1884 to 1895, when Garland was preoccupied with social and political reforms, like the single tax movement and the Populist revolt, that he "produced his most distinctive work." Though at times outdated as literature, these writings are, according to Mr. Pizer, "of permanent value to the historian of American life and letters." He examines this segment of the author's career from both the biographical and literary points of view and concludes that with the loss of emotional ties to his Middle Border background, Garland's work became increasingly trivial. Much of Mr. Pizer's research was done in the Hamlin Garland Collection of the University of Southern California Library, and his work is extensively annotated. *Boy Life on the Prairie*, an example of Garland's writing during the late 1890s, has been published recently by the University of Nebraska Press as one of its Bison Book series of paperback reprints (1961. 435 p. \$1.40.).

IN A profusely illustrated volume on *Louis Sullivan* (New York, 1960. 128 p.) Albert Bush-Brown assesses the architect's contributions and calls attention to the only Minnesota example of his work — the National Farmers' Bank at Owatonna. The author provides information on the structure, which was erected in 1907-08, and calls it Sullivan's "supreme achievement." Twelve pages of superb photographs of the bank appear in this book, which also covers many other buildings designed by the Chicago architect.

THE ABOLITIONIST activities of Jane Grey Swisshelm receive attention in a solidly documented and comprehensive history of *The Crusade Against Slavery, 1830-1860* by Louis Filler (New York, 1960. 318 p.). "Conservative free soilism in the Illinois pattern," writes Mr. Filler, "held the ascendancy" in Minnesota until 1857, when Mrs. Swisshelm began publication of her *St. Cloud Visiter* and rallied followers of the more radical antislavery position. That slavery was not the Negro's only problem in the ante-bellum years is shown by Leon F. Litwack in *North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860* (Chicago, 1961. 318 p.). The author approaches the question of the Negro's position in the North in terms of various forms of repression and discrimination — political, economic, educational, and social — to which he was subjected. Little attempt is made to analyze his position in various states or regions, although Mr. Litwack's closing chapter contains a bibliographical essay which attempts to "provide additional depth in certain areas for the interested scholar or general reader."

AN "understanding of the textbooks of the past should throw considerable light upon the evolution of our culture and civilization," writes John A. Nietz in a study of *Old Textbooks* published by the University of Pittsburgh Press (1961. 364 p.). "Certainly," he continues, "the McGuffey Readers did much to mold the character of the culture and ideals of the Middle West for more than a half century." Mr. Nietz examines in detail many textbooks published before 1900 which are to be found in the Nietz Collection of the University of Pittsburgh and in other depositories. He devotes chapters to spellers, readers, grammars, arithmetics, geographies, American histories,

civil government texts, physiologies, and books on penmanship, art, and music. In each of these sections he offers data on authors as well as on the content of the works. An illuminating introductory chapter provides information on the physical appearance of old textbooks.

SOME CONCLUSIONS on "Sixty Years of Historical Change in the Game Preferences of American Children" are presented by B. Sutton-Smith and B. G. Rosenberg in the *Journal of American Folklore* for January, 1961. These conclusions are based on a comparison (shown in two tables) of the results of four large-scale studies of children's preferences made in 1896, 1898, 1921, and 1959. The authors observe that differences in the preferences of boys and girls have been markedly reduced during the sixty-year period and that "boys' play roles have become increasingly circumscribed with the passing years." They also list twenty games that have remained fairly constant favorites from 1898 to 1959 and discuss changing attitudes toward many others. In the December number of the same journal may be found a report on "The Present State of French-Canadian Folklore Studies" by Luc Lacourcière. This paper discusses "the origin and development of French-Canadian folklore scholarship," giving emphasis to the work of Marius Barbeau in many fields including the collection of Indian and voyageur songs. Also touched on are various collections that have been established in Canada, especially that at Laval University.

"IN AN AGE before air travel, in a land devoid of road or rail, on a route beset with obstructions, dangers, and difficulties, how did men burdened with hundreds of tons of fur and trade goods succeed each year practically in crossing a continent and back again in the scant five months between break-up and freeze-up?" This is the question which Eric W. Morse attempts to answer in three useful articles entitled "Voyageurs' Highway," appearing in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* for May, July, and August. The author's emphasis is on the physical geography of the waterways. In a text sprinkled with numerous helpful maps and superb photographs, Mr. Morse analyzes many of the important "trunk routes" of the fur trade, including the waterway along what is now the Minnesota-Ontario boundary, the Kaministiquia River route, the Hayes, and others to the north and west. The second article in the series deals with the navigational obstacles on these routes and with some of the methods devised by the voyageurs

to cope with them. The final piece assesses the logistics of the fur trade and notes some of its contributions to Canadian development.

THE GAMBLING gentry who infested river boats on the Ohio and Mississippi when these streams were main arteries of western travel are described by Henry Chafetz in *Play the Devil: A History of Gambling in the United States from 1492 to 1950* (New York, 1960. 475 p.). Contending that "Americans have always been willing to gamble," this breezy account follows the shady practice through the various periods of American history and from the Atlantic Seaboard down the rivers of the Middle West and through the boom towns, mining camps, and cow country of the West. Mr. Chafetz seems to imply, however, that the main stream of sin bypassed Minnesota, for there is little direct mention of the state. The book is not annotated but includes a lengthy bibliography and an index.

LAKE SUPERIOR shipping disasters are the subject of two recent papers by Julius F. Wolff, Jr. In the Summer issue of *Inland Seas*, he discusses "Some Shipwrecks on the Pioneer North Shore of Lake Superior," in the 1870s. In a pamphlet entitled *Lake Superior Shipwrecks of the 1890s* (1961. 23 p.), Mr. Wolff ranges more widely to give an annotated account of the numerous disasters of the period.

BRIEF biographical sketches of the *Last Civil War Veteran in Fifty States* have been compiled and issued in a mimeographed booklet by Clarence S. Peterson (Baltimore, 1961. 39 p.). As Minnesota's last veteran, Mr. Peterson names Albert Woolson of Duluth, who died in 1956 at the age of 109. He also lists for each state the number of soldiers, sailors, and marines who fought in the Civil War and gives the number of casualties suffered.

TO THE October number of *American Heritage*, Mark Schorer contributes an article entitled "Main Street," which evaluates the book and its author, Sinclair Lewis. Fresh from his labors in preparing the voluminous biography of Lewis (reviewed on page 335), Mr. Schorer discusses the publication of this famous novel in 1920, the contemporary response to it by the public, critics, and such other literary figures as F. Scott Fitzgerald, as well as Lewis' own reaction to his sudden fame. Mr. Schorer also attempts to appraise the impact of this novel and to sum up the importance of Lewis' work. Writing in the same issue under the title "By Canoe to Empire," Hugh MacLennan of

fers a readable assessment of the importance of the fur trade in the development of Canada. He speaks of many familiar explorers, fur traders, and voyageurs who traveled along Minnesota's northern boundary to found an empire.

THE THIRD edition of George P. Murdock's increasingly valuable *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America* has been issued under the imprint of Human Relations Area Files (New Haven, 1960. 393 p.). The present edition contains over seventeen thousand entries, almost twice as many as did the first version, which was published in 1941. Bibliographical references to works on 277 Indian groups have been assembled from over 450 books, pamphlets, and periodicals, including *Minnesota History*, the *Minnesota Historical Collections*, and the publications of the St. Paul Science Museum. Mr. Murdock indicates that the cut-off date for most entries was December, 1958, but that scattered material appearing in 1959 and 1960 was also noted. He reports that references containing only brief mentions of Indian groups were omitted, and that he included "only such references as seemed likely to prove of value to an anthropologist desirous of discovering what is known about a particular culture." Entries are grouped by geographical areas. Those of interest for Minnesota students will be found under the headings for the Santee, Teton, Yankton, Winnebago, Ojibwa, and other tribes of the region.

THE IMPORTANCE of "Marcus Lee Hansen and the Historiography of Immigration" is discussed by Allan H. Spear in the Summer issue of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. The author analyzes the trends and events in the 1920s and 1930s that allowed Hansen and "other second-generation immigrants" like Theodore C. Blegen, Carl F. Wittke, and Oscar Handlin to create "the historiography of immigration." He outlines Hansen's career and discusses his numerous contributions, noting that "within the limitations which his tragically short life set for him, Hansen succeeded in providing a meaningful framework for immigration historiography by firmly placing it within its historical setting." The author concludes that "Hansen was the first historian to treat immigration, not in terms of national groups nor in terms of the United States alone, but as one aspect of the expansion of Europe." He adds that over the past twenty years the study of immigration "has, for the most part, followed the patterns which Hansen established."

AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS of "The Twin Cities Urbanized Area: Past, Present, Future" is contributed by John R. Borchert to the January issue of the *Geographical Review*. In a text liberally supplemented by charts and maps, the author delineates the metropolitan area and attempts to measure changes in its settlement pattern from the 1840s. He emphasizes the physical features that "have played key roles in the development" of the metropolitan area and describes the patterns of expansion that have emerged in St. Paul and Minneapolis since the 1930s. He remarks that "there has been much growth outside the . . . city limits. But this has been largely a continuation of trends that began inside the city limits before 1900." The author notes that "The continuing operation of trends a century old is inexorably converting the two cities into one metropolis with two large, substantial Central Business Districts."

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

TWO MAJOR Minneapolis manufacturing firms have recently marked their seventy-fifth anniversaries by publishing pamphlets on their histories. The more ambitious and detailed of the studies is *The Story of Munsingwear: 1886-1961* (63 p.). This handsomely designed and well-written booklet traces the history of the firm from its founding "in the tiny loft of an old saddlery building" to 1960, when it owned fifteen plants operating in seven states. The personalities who contributed to its early growth; the innovations which yielded its first competitive advantage; the daring advertising policies that "Revolutionized the underwear industry in America"; attempts (successful and otherwise) at diversification and expansion; personnel policies and public service; and, finally, the never-ending struggle to keep abreast of changes in materials, styles, and public demand—all these add up to an absorbing picture of the company's growth. The text is supplemented by numerous illustrations and charts, which include financial summaries for the years 1896-1923, 1924-1936, 1937-1945, and 1946-1960. The story of *Honeywell: The Early Years* (1960. 23 p.) is told by C. W. Nessel, who follows the development of the firm from its founding in 1885 to exploit the invention of a "damper flap-per"—a device for operating the dampers of a coal-fired furnace "in response to the demands of a room thermostat." The contributions of two generations of the Sweatt family are reviewed, and milestones are pointed out, including the merger in 1927 of the Minneapolis Heat Regu-

lator Company with the Honeywell Heating Specialties Company of Wabash, Indiana, to produce the corporation which today manufactures a wide range of devices based on automatic control.

THE DEVELOPMENT of two Minnesota electric power co-operatives founded in the 1930s is traced in recent commemorative pamphlets issued by the companies. An illustrated *25th Anniversary* publication on the East Central Electric Association of Braham sketches that co-op's growth from its beginnings in 1935 as PICK Electric Cooperative (1961. 47 p.). A somewhat less substantial booklet, entitled *Your Cooperative Light and Power Association of Lake County*, offers high lights in the twenty-five-year history of that organization, which has its headquarters in Two Harbors (1961. n.p.).

TO THE January, 1961, number of the *Minnesota Archaeologist*, Fred K. Blessing contributes three articles dealing with modern Chippewa customs. In the first he describes his "Discovery of a Chippewa Peyote Cult in Minnesota" in 1960. At that time he witnessed a peyote "medicine meeting" in the Leech Lake area, where, he says, "peyotism has been practiced for about 35 years." A second brief piece, entitled "Fasting and Dreams Among the Minnesota Ojibway," is based on material gathered by Mr. Blessing on the Mille Lacs, White Earth, and Red Lake reservations between 1955 and 1960. A third tells of "A Visit to an Ojibway Dream Dance" held at Hayward, Wisconsin, in 1960. The July number of the same magazine offers a paper on "Cambria Burial Mounds in Big Stone County" by Elden Johnson. The author discusses previously unpublished information on three mounds excavated along the margins of Lakes Big Stone and Traverse which give evidence that the Mandan Indians once occupied that Minnesota region. The October number of the *Minnesota Archaeologist* contains an index for the volumes published from 1950 through 1959 as well as a discussion by George A. Flaskerd of some equipment known to have been used in playing "The Chippewa or Ojibway Moccasin Game."

THE TENTH and final monograph in a series edited by William Anderson and Edward W. Weidner on intergovernmental relations in Minnesota has been published by the University of Minnesota Press under the title *Intergovernmental Relations in Review* (1960. 178 p. \$3.25.). Professor Anderson summarizes

and comments upon the series as a whole, provides background on national-state, interstate, and state-local relations, and devotes a chapter to "The National Government in Minnesota." In its pages he surveys some of the services and functions performed over the years by the federal government, beginning with its sending of Zebulon M. Pike to the Minnesota country in 1804. He touches on the creation of Minnesota Territory, the state's admission to the union, land grants, taxes, cash grants for agricultural research, and later federal grants-in-aid, as well as on some present-day federal agencies operating in Minnesota.

CONSIDERABLE information on *The White-Tailed Deer of Minnesota* has been assembled by Arnold B. Erickson and others and published as number 5 of the *Technical Bulletins* issued by the Minnesota department of conservation (1961. 64 p.). The authors discuss the white-tail's range in Minnesota both historically and today, when it is found in each of the state's eighty-seven counties; they give figures on deer population; and they offer data on hunting regulations past and present, food habits of the white-tail, and the problems it presents for game management. They note that not only "have some of the largest white-tailed deer in North America been killed in Minnesota," but that the present world's record for this animal was established by a white-tail shot at Funkley in Beltrami County in 1918.

HARD-TO-FIND facts about "George R. Stuntz and Stuntz Township in Minnesota" have been assembled in an article in *Skilling's Mining Review* for June 24. The career of Stuntz, who is described as "one of the greatest of all the early explorers and prospectors of the Lake Superior region," is outlined, beginning with his days as a government surveyor in Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota and his significant part in the early settlement of the Duluth-Superior area. The article goes on to mention his discoveries of iron ore on the Vermilion Range and his activities on the Mesabi, which brought him "to the area later called the Township of Stuntz" in St. Louis County. The development of this township, which includes the community of Hibbing, is briefly traced.

BOTH the new and the old church structures on the campus of St. John's University at Collegeville are the subject of comment in the 1961 issue of the *Scriptorium*, published by St. John's Abbey. Under the title "St. John's First Abbey Church," Father Tobias Maeder traces in detail the changes made in the Ro-

manesque building from 1882 to 1960. In a piece on "St. John's New Abbey Church" Father Brian Millette chronicles in words and pictures the erection of the building from the beginning of construction in 1958 to its dedication on August 24, 1961.

A SIX-PAGE *History of Halloween in the City of Anoka*, compiled and published by Arch G. Pease, brings together facts about this celebration in the Minnesota town known as "the Halloween capital of the world." Much of the information in the leaflet appeared earlier in the *Anoka County Union* of October 28, 1960. Mr. Pease states that "it is generally believed that Anoka was the first city in the United States to put on a community Halloween celebration for the youngsters." The idea, he says, grew up after World War I when "damage from pranksters in Anoka became heavier and heavier." The author traces the growth of the event from its beginnings in 1920, indicating how the program changed over the years and how it has been financed and organized. A list naming the Halloween chairmen from 1920 to 1961 is included.

THE June number of *Minnesota Medicine* contains information on "The History of Medicine in Sherburne County Prior to 1901" by Josie W. Pfeiffer and Dr. Robert Rosenthal. The authors tell of the beginnings of medical practice in the county in the 1870s, mention early epidemics, and offer biographical data on eighteen doctors as well as some pioneer druggists and dentists who are known to have practiced in the area.

THE NOVEMBER issue of *Select* contains a concise account by Irene Fassett of "The Birth of Encampment Forest" on Lake Superior's North Shore. The writer describes how a group of Minneapolis citizens bought the land in 1921, how the Encampment Forest Association was established, and how the property was subsequently developed and managed.

AN ILLUSTRATED booklet entitled *The Winona Little Theatre 1925-1948* by Mrs. Leo J. Murphy has been published by the Winona County Historical Society (1961. 23 p.). In it, the author describes many of the plays and players that graced the little theatre stage in Winona before its demise there in 1948.

SOME little-known details concerning "The Minnesota Sioux Reservation Lands," the Upper and Lower Sioux agencies, and the Indian villages near them are presented in the Fall

issue of *Brown County's Heritage*, published by the Brown County Historical Society at New Ulm. Also included is a report on "Evidence of the Reservation Boundary Line Today," which incorporates the results of a survey made recently by two New Ulm engineers to determine the location of the original boundary line. Their work revealed that in Brown County "at present we can still see the definite boundary at five sites and at five other locations we can establish the line."

ARTICLES by members of the Minnesota Historical Society staff have appeared in two recent publications. Writing in *Greater Minneapolis* for November, Lucile Kane tells briefly of "Feuds, Fusses and Colorful Old Days When Minneapolis Tamed the River." A paper on "Historical Society Libraries: Toward Professional Standards," by James Taylor Dunn, the society's chief librarian, was presented at the September meeting of the American Association for State and Local History in San Francisco, and it has been published in the October issue of *History News*. The society's assistant director, Robert C. Wheeler, spoke on the subject of "Museums or Tourist Traps" before the October meeting of the Midwest Museums Conference in Detroit. His talk is scheduled to appear in a forthcoming issue of *Michigan History*.

TWO NEW PACKETS of black and white pictures suitable for scrapbooks or for study in the classroom were published recently by the Minnesota Historical Society. Each set consists of twelve loose sheets of pictures accompanied by captions. A brief introduction gives background information on the subject covered. One packet includes sixteen pictures on "Indians of Minnesota," and illustrates the important differences between the customs of the Sioux and the Chippewa. A second packet presents "Major Minnesota Forts." Its seventeen pictures give a brief history of the state's most important military posts — Forts Snelling, Ridgely, Ripley, and Abercrombie. The sets may be ordered from the society for thirty-five cents each; a discount of ten per cent will be given to society members and cultural institutions on orders for twenty-five or more packets.

BEGINNING January 1, 1962, the subscription rate at which the society offers *Minnesota History* to schools and libraries will increase from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year. As heretofore, the magazine will be available to individual subscribers only with membership in the society at the annual fee of \$5.00.



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