



Rasmus Bjørn Anderson: Pioneer Scholar. By LLOYD HUSTVEDT. (Northfield, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1966. xi, 381 p. \$6.75.)

Reviewed by Clarence A. Glasrud

A BIOGRAPHY of Rasmus B. Anderson is no mean undertaking, for this active and flamboyant Norwegian-American was many men in one, "teacher, translator, writer, diplomat, and editor." Nor is the biographer's task made easier when the teacher becomes a propagandist, the scholar-translator a special pleader, the writer a publicist, the diplomat a politician, and the editor a polemicist. Professor Kenneth O. Bjork's introductory remark that Anderson "could with equal justice be termed idealist or opportunist, scholar or charlatan" suggests the special difficulties confronting his biographer. All men who have had any interest in Norwegian-American affairs have wondered about him and puzzled over his career and reputation; they have their answers now in Lloyd Hustvedt's candid, complete, and well-balanced study, the second volume in the Norwegian-American Historical Association's "Authors Series."

Anderson's biography becomes a brief history of the Norwegians in America, or more properly a history of the struggle for leadership or control of the nerve centers of this migration. In his opening chapter, "Growth of a Rebel," Mr. Hustvedt touches briefly on the formation of the first church bodies, the first newspapers, and the first schools as he traces the early years of

Anderson's life and explains the influences that shaped his mind and personality. He strikes a nice balance: there is just enough information to make Anderson's career understandable to readers who do not know the history of the early Norwegian settlements or the controversies that swirled among them.

Throughout the book the author maintains this same balanced judgment as he weighs Anderson's statements against those of others with whom he differed so vehemently. There is no evidence of bias or animus as the biography unfolds, and the reader can at last see Rasmus B. Anderson fully and clearly with all his crotchets and exaggerations. As completely bilingual as his subject, Mr. Hustvedt has carefully sifted thousands of letters, articles, and literary pieces in English and Norwegian, faithfully translating every Norwegian title or passage for his less fortunate readers. The research required must have been enormous, but the whole has been carefully trimmed, digested, and fitted into a biography that neither bores us by telling too much nor neglects to tell us anything we need to know. All of Anderson's ever-brewing controversies are clarified as completely as would be possible.

The biographer concludes midway in the volume that egoism and vanity were major sources of Anderson's untiring energy, and there is no possibility of disagreement after the evidence is weighed. Despite his eccentricity Anderson was an almost typical late-nineteenth-century midwestern American in his reactions to European literature and to social life during his tenure as minister to Denmark (1885-89). These years marked a shift from insurgence to intolerance in Anderson's point of view, for thereafter he nearly always attacked new move-

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ments instead of the established order in literature, politics, and religion. Earlier he had often enough made himself ridiculous, as in his little book *America Not Discovered by Columbus* and in his assertion before the Peabody Institute of Baltimore that "the electric spark which has made England and America great and free came not from the aboriginal Britons, not from the Anglo-Saxons, but from the Norwegians." In the context Mr. Hustvedt provides, it is clear that Anderson had a definite aim and purpose, which to his mind justified some distortion: the accomplishments of the Norsemen in literature and exploration were underestimated and deserved more respectful attention from the American Anglo-Saxon "Establishment." Anderson was equally concerned about bringing the message to his own people. In the process of becoming Americanized, the Norwegian immigrants must take pride in their great cultural heritage and never think of themselves as second-class citizens. Toward this end Anderson exaggerated grossly and overstated constantly, but if he seems more propagandist than scholar, he is also the more typically American — of his time and place. Even in his apparent opportunism, and in his shift from rebellion and insurgency to conservatism and reaction after the turn of the century, he is a highly representative and significant figure.

CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION

History of the Catholic Church in Nebraska, volumes 2 and 3. By HENRY W. CASPER, S.J. (Milwaukee, Bruce Publishing Company, 1966. xvi, 388 p.; xii, 201 p. Illustrations. \$10.00, \$5.00.)

Reviewed by J. Herman Schauinger

IT IS RARE to find a diocesan history that is more than a compilation of facts. Among the few notable exceptions is George Paré's *The Catholic Church in Detroit* (1951), and if Father Casper's future volumes exhibit the same level of scholarship as those he has already produced, his work promises to rank with that of Paré.

The first volume of Father Casper's series appeared in 1960. Under the subtitle *The Church on the Northern Plains 1838-1874*, he dealt with the early frontier missionaries such

as Father Pierre-Jean De Smet and Bishop John B. Miede, including St. Paul's venerable Father Augustin Ravoux and ending with the work of Bishop James O'Gorman.

The two succeeding volumes, now published simultaneously, differ sharply from each other. Volume 2 covers *The Church on the Fading Frontier 1864-1910*. It leads off with the abortive attempt to send John Ireland as bishop to Nebraska and then deals with the struggles of Bishop James O'Connor to establish the usual institutions. Here one finds the ordinary contents of a diocesan history — the founding of schools, churches, hospitals, various orders of nuns, and the work of some outstanding priests, as well as the leadership of bishops.

The third volume, *Catholic Chapters in Nebraska Immigration*, is unique. The first hundred pages are on the Irish, the role of General John O'Neill, and the Irish Catholic Colonization Society. Here Father Casper has drawn heavily on the Bishop James O'Connor collection in the Omaha archdiocesan archives — a source on midwestern immigration in which Minnesota students will find much of value. Those unaccustomed to anything but the utmost adulation of Bishop John Ireland will be startled to learn that the Nebraska delegation which attended the Chicago meetings of the Irish Colonization Society "resented the measures and methods of the crowd from Minnesota" led by Ireland. One of these Nebraskans wrote to Bishop O'Connor that "When Bp. Ireland told us he was very near being our bishop at one time it does not become me to say what we thought & said of the providence that sent you in his stead. . . . as we looked at him in the rotunda of the hotel, his slouch hat over his eyes & his chair tilted back, cramming his agents, we were forced to think he had missed his vocation."

Another unusual feature of the book is its detailed study of the Polish and Bohemian colonies in Nebraska — groups which are frequently overlooked in works on immigration. Altogether the third volume of Father Casper's history will be of considerable interest to Minnesota readers. It will undoubtedly be compared with James P. Shannon's *Catholic Colonization on the Western Frontier* (1957).

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ORIGINAL DIARIES

The Journals of Eric Norelius: A Swedish Missionary on the American Frontier. Translated and edited by G. EVERETT ARDEN. (Philadelphia, Fortress Press, 1967. vii, 207 p. \$2.75.)

Reviewed by Michael Brook

OF THE FIVE sections into which these journals are divided, the first four, extending from Norelius' birth in 1833 at Hassela, Sweden, to his ordination at Dixon, Illinois, in 1855, consist of Professor Arden's translations of the "Minnesbok." Norelius used this diary as the basis of autobiographical articles first published in *Korsbaneret* (1888-90) and *Augustana* (1930-31), which were translated by the Reverend Emeroy Johnson and published in book form by the Augustana Book Concern as *Early Life of Eric Norelius* (1934). In these posthumously published articles Norelius usually elaborated on the "Minnesbok" versions, but sometimes the original is fuller. At times, as in the episode of the diarist's meeting with the Baptist Anders Wiberg in 1853, there is immediacy (and in this case acerbity) in the "Minnesbok" which is lacking in the version written for publication. The final section describes a "Missionary Journey to the West Coast, 1885-1886," which also originally appeared in *Augustana*.

Mr. Arden, whose work is well known to those interested in the history of Swedish-American Lutheranism, has provided a most useful introduction. In this he shows the place of Norelius in relation to religious developments in Sweden, to the beginnings of the Augustana Lutheran Church, and to the Swedish peopling of the Middle West — in particular Minnesota, which was the missionary's permanent home from 1860 to his death in 1916. The editor-translator has also provided useful explanatory notes and an index, thus filling to some extent a gap left by Mr. Johnson in his work of 1934.

The most profound impression left on this reviewer by these journals is one of the comparative weakness of Lutheranism in the early years of the second Swedish migration, sur-

rounded as it was by a mass of indifference to religion, and beset by competition from Episcopalians, Eric Jansonists, and (more notably) Baptists and Methodists, all of whom were in the field before the fathers of Augustana began their work.

UNGILDED AGE

The Centennial Years: A Political and Economic History of America from the Late 1870s to the Early 1890s. By FRED A. SHANNON. (Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, 1967. xx, 362 p. Illustrations. \$6.95.)

Reviewed by Carl Norberg

THE PERIOD recounted by Professor Shannon opened with the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, as John Greenleaf Whittier, in a hymn commemorating the occasion, invoked what Americans assumed would be continued divine intercession to "Let the new cycle shame the old." It ended with the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, as Grover Cleveland pressed the button that started the 14,000-horsepower engine in Machinery Hall. The shift from Philadelphia to Chicago is symbolic, for the years since 1876 had seen the Midwest rapidly gaining on the East, both industrially and in political importance.

The "Centennial Years" were marked by industrial progress, but the "new cycle" fared grimly in almost every other respect. Railroads continued to operate under the robber-baron philosophy, made the more insidious by increased control of the roads by bankers who substituted more sophisticated devices for the social thuggery practiced in earlier years. Neither the visionary Knights of Labor nor the more pragmatic American Federation of Labor had yet been able to create a viable labor movement. Farmers unsuccessfully embraced a variety of inflationary schemes, and the disparity between farm income and the general wage-price index continued to increase. Nagging reform issues were avoided, nowhere more visibly than in the presidential campaigns of the pe-

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riod. These were donkeybrooks filled with the scandalous charges that were available to all parties in more than ordinary abundance, in which substantive issues were universally ignored.

It was a period of gross materialism, and a voice like that of James Russell Lowell seemed to be crying in the wilderness as he desperately insisted that "The real value of a country must be weighed in scales more delicate than the Balance of Trade." Though he devotes proportionately little attention to the reform movements that did exist, Shannon does indicate the confusion that underlay their efforts and their relative failure. He argues, however, that in these years foundations were laid for the later reforms of the progressive movement. The progressives were able to expand the base of the mugwump tradition by attracting increasing numbers of the urban middle class that had arisen in response to growing industrialism. This expanded base of support enabled them to enact much of the reform legislation that had been neglected in the earlier period.

Professor Shannon, who died in 1963, was sufficiently old-fashioned to write history in terms of heroes and villains. His book includes many more villains than heroes, and he often rises to lively heights of invective in his judgment of them, always leavened, however, with a salty wit. The manuscript of *The Centennial Years*, which was nearly complete, has been edited for publication by one of his former students, Professor Robert H. Jones, as a tribute to a long and distinguished career.

WITHHOLDING ACTION

The Farmer Takes a Holiday: The Story of the National Farmers' Holiday Association and the Farmers' Strike of 1932-33. By EVERETT E. LUOMA. (New York, Exposition Press, 1967. 107 p. \$3.50.)

Reviewed by Jon M. Wefald

FROM THE National Farmers' Holiday Association of the 1930s to the National Farmers Organization of the 1960s, Everett E. Luoma champions the farmer's cause. The author, a de-

sign engineer in Britt and a partisan of radical farm action, picked his way through newspapers, primarily the *New York Times*, the *Minneapolis Journal*, and the *Farmer-Labor Leader*, to fashion this story. Mr. Luoma's mission is obvious: to recall the importance of the Farm Holiday movement, to dramatize the farm problem, and to argue the case for greater farm militancy today.

Accounting for the eruption of the Farmers' Holiday Association, Mr. Luoma cites and delineates the farmer's grievances — pathetic agricultural prices, increasing expenses, declining values for farm property, and mushrooming mortgage foreclosures. To check falling prices and to bolster their income, grass-roots farmers led by Milo Reno structured the National Farmers' Holiday Association in 1932. Although the major tactic of the new organization was the withholding action, the farmers also (and justifiably so, argues the author) resorted to violence and coercion. He shows that by blockading milk trucks and using the threat of mob action to stop farm foreclosures some major victories were had; several state legislatures, for instance, were forced to pass moratorium laws and thousands of mortgage foreclosures were prevented.

Despite Mr. Luoma's colorful and sympathetic treatment of the Farm Holiday movement, a more systematic and broadly researched account is needed. More than a half dozen newspapers should be consulted; government publications must be exploited; the rich collections of manuscripts in the historical archives — the Henry G. Teigan Papers, the Vincent A. Day Papers, and the Floyd B. Olson Papers, to name only a few — have to be tapped. Possibly Mr. Luoma's book will force historians to do precisely that.

DAKOTA GOLD RUSH

Gold in the Black Hills. By WATSON PARKER. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1966. xi, 259 p. Illustrations, maps. \$5.95.)

Reviewed by Helen McCann White

IT IS GOOD to find between the covers of one attractive book the story of the Black Hills gold rush of 1874-79, complete with footnotes,

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two maps, a useful bibliography, an index, a glossary of mining terms, a copy of a typical set of mining laws for a district near Custer in 1875, and sixteen interesting photographic illustrations. The author is a Black Hills native, and he writes well and authoritatively of both placer and hard rock mining processes. The text is colorful and entertaining, and the poetic vignettes at the head of each chapter set the style. The one that precedes chapter nine is a miner's epitaph quoted from a Deadwood newspaper of 1877:

"Put away his pick and shovel,
He will never prospect more;
Death has sluiced him from his trouble,
Panned him on the other shore."

The first two chapters of historical background summarize the white man's earliest experiences in the Hills, beginning with the Vérendryes' alleged adventure in the region in 1742-43. Mr. Parker suggests that Jonathan Carver's reference to the shining mountains may well have meant the Black Hills, and he follows the Hills trail through the adventures of the Astorians and others in the first half of the nineteenth century. This part of the book should be used with caution. There are errors of omission and commission. To tell a story in which the army and the Indians played so controversial a role without going to archival sources is to be foolhardy. For example, the author assigns to Colonel James A. Sawyers an important role in the Powder River campaign. Sawyers was a wagon road superintendent who had no official standing in the army at that time. As for the Sioux Indians, their connection with the Black Hills may have been much more significant than the author suggests. Again archival sources might have provided more useful information than Mr. Parker has cited.

Minnesotans will be disappointed that the author did not use Minnesota newspapers of the 1860s and 1870s to show yet another state's interest in the Hills. He was apparently unacquainted with James W. Taylor's series of articles on the Sioux which provides useful contemporary information on the Hills, and nowhere in the book is there any mention of William H. Illingworth, the St. Paul photographer

Mrs. White, associate curator of manuscripts on the staff of the society, is the author of Ho! for the Gold Fields (1966).

with the Custer expedition of 1874. He has little to say about Captain Peter B. Davy's attempts to lead an expedition to the Hills, and finally, he supplies almost no information on the two Minnesota boys, Moses and Fred Manuel, discoverers of the fabulous Homestake Mine at Lead.

Yet his gallery of criminals, outlaws, bandits, and gold miners of every description is memorable. Here we learn the unvarnished truth about that pseudo-hero, "unimpressive gambler and vagrant," Wild Bill Hickock; we find speculation about how that notorious bawd and fraud, Martha Cannary, otherwise Jane, earned the appellation "Calamity." Among the lively description of the Hills gold mining towns none is better than the picture of Deadwood where the mayor sat on a sack of flour or flitch of bacon dispensing "justice and groceries with equal impartiality," and where miners dug through the streets and under buildings until the town looked like "a heap of lemon boxes propped up on broomsticks." What the author does well, he does very well. While the reader may enjoy the book thoroughly, he should be pardoned for wishing a more meticulous job had been done on the first two chapters and also on the first map, where some foolish errors occur.

CANADIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Men and Meridians: The History of Surveying and Mapping in Canada, vol. 1, Prior to 1867. By DON W. THOMSON (Ottawa, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1966. vii, 345 p. Maps, illustrations. \$8.00.)

Reviewed by Walter W. Ristow

SURVEYING and mapping made notable contributions to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of North America. History books give only passing recognition to these contributions. Little of a comprehensive character has been written about the history of American cartography, or about the surveyors and map makers who blazed trails for the early explorers and traders, and who systematically and accurately measured and laid out lands later settled by the pioneers.

In *Men and Meridians*, Mr. Thomson and

Canada's Department of Mines and Technical Surveys are endeavoring to fill this historical gap for the northern part of the continent. In the first of three projected volumes, the author here begins the story of the development and evolution of Canadian cartography in the seventeenth century, carrying it down to 1867.

The origins and growth of map making before the discovery of America occupy the first five of the volume's nineteen chapters. The treatment is somewhat superficial, but these introductory pages do provide a background for the Canadian cartographic story.

The next four chapters deal with French contributions. Samuel de Champlain, "dean of the land surveyors of Canada," was outstanding among the early Gallic cartographers whose surveys were largely confined to rivers, lakes, and adjacent lands. The triangularly shaped farms which radiate out from villages and banks of rivers are cultural relics of the French seigniorial surveys. In the early part of the eighteenth century surveying and mapping was dominated by French military engineers, who prepared surveys for fortifications and defenses.

With the fall of Louisbourg in 1758 and Quebec in 1759, French control of Canada came to an end, and English military engineers assumed responsibility for mapping Canada. Among the latter were such distinguished names as Captain James Cook, Samuel Holland, John Collins, and Joseph F. W. DesBarres. Surveys of the coasts occupied much of their attention and efforts during the next decade or so.

Mapping during the closing years of the eighteenth century and in that part of the nineteenth century prior to confederation is covered in chapters dealing with surveys of the Great Lakes, Canada's western interior, Upper Canada, the international boundary, Lower Canada, and British Columbia. Also covered is the first quarter century of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Volume 1 of *Men and Meridians* is illustrated with forty-seven maps, portraits, and views, a number of which are in color. Scholars and researchers especially will appreciate the detailed reference notes and the extensive bibliography. There are a few orthographical and typographical errors; for example, Raciensstein (for Ravenstein), Montrefors (for Montresor) and

Mr. Ristow is associate chief of the geography and map division in the Library of Congress.

Saultier (for Sauthier), and this reviewer looked vainly in the index for several names that are mentioned in the text. The binding is inferior, and one signature became detached on the first examination of the volume. The slick, shiny paper which reflects light and induces eyestrain also detracts from the value of the book.

Despite these minor limitations, Mr. Thomson and the Canadian government are to be commended for presenting this "illuminating description of the response made by a young, dynamic nation to the challenge of a vast, thinly populated and largely unorganized territory, richly endowed with natural resources, ripe for vigorous development."

RAILROAD HISTORY

A SOLID CHAPTER has been added to the story of railroads in the nation and particularly in the Midwest by Richard C. Overton in his study entitled *Burlington Route: A History of the Burlington Lines* (New York, 1965. 623 p.). Basing his work primarily upon the records of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad, to which he had full access, Mr. Overton begins with the organization of the company's earliest predecessor in 1849 and pursues a steady chronological course through the next hundred years. He shows the system's beginnings in a number of small lines scattered across Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, all — in typical frontier fashion — long on ambition and short on capital. He tells of the crucial infusion of eastern money that came with the building of the Michigan Central to Chicago and the interest of its promoters — a group led by John M. Forbes of Boston — in securing a connection to the Mississippi and eventually the Missouri. He follows the steady process of building and consolidation through the fifties, sixties, and seventies, making clear the contrast between the conservatism of the Burlington's Boston-centered management and the freewheeling operations of financiers like Jay Gould and Jay Cooke. A similar policy, he indicates, was pursued throughout the twenty-year presidency of Charles E. Perkins, from 1881 to 1901, during which the Burlington system expanded westward to the Rockies, south to St. Louis, and north to St. Paul. The acquisition of the Burlington by James J. Hill in a historic clash with E. H. Har-

riman of the Union Pacific is described in detail, and the second half of the book is devoted to the history of the line as a part of the Hill empire.

Although such subjects as labor relations, changing technology, and the ever-growing structure of government regulation are dealt with, the book is, as Mr. Overton freely acknowledges, a history mainly of management — of “the decision-makers” who “guided the destiny of the system.” In constructing this history,

he has drawn upon a wide array of sources in addition to the records of the company itself. These are listed in a twenty-three page “Selected Bibliography,” and although his conventional annotation is limited to direct quotations, he provides bibliographical notes for each chapter, identifying the main sources of information. The volume also includes a wealth of attractively reproduced illustrations, twenty-nine excellent maps, and a number of informative and easily read charts and graphs.

. . . on the *HISTORICAL HORIZON*

JAMES WILLARD HURST'S impressive study, *Law and Economic Growth: The Legal History of the Lumber Industry in Wisconsin, 1836-1915* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1964. xx, 946 p.), analyzes every facet of that industry. Broad in scope, the volume demonstrates not only the impact of law upon an important economic activity, but also that of business upon the law. Specialists in Minnesota history will be interested in parallels between the industry's evolution in two neighboring states governed by the same federal laws and regulations and shaped by sometimes divergent state measures. These similarities and differences are particularly obvious in the areas of timberland acquisition and disposal, transportation, and marketing. Lucile M. Kane

THIRTY-EIGHT PAGES of historic photographs, local reminiscences, and gleanings from old newspapers have been combined in a booklet entitled *Nevers Dam . . . the Lumbermen's Dam*, by Rosemarie Vezina (St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, 1965). Its subject is a log-piling structure built in 1889-90 that for sixty-five years remained a landmark on the upper St. Croix River, some eleven miles above Taylors Falls. According to Mrs. Vezina, “its purpose was to control the flood of logs that came downriver from the northern pineries to the sawmills at Stillwater.” For twenty years the dam was the center of “an active little community of lumbermen, farmers, mill-hands and workmen,” but when “the last log was sluiced through in 1912” the town soon ceased to exist. The booklet is chiefly devoted to the story and memories of this vanished community, but Mrs. Vezina also tells how the dam itself sur-

vived for many years as a river control point and reservoir for the hydroelectric installation built by the Northern States Power Company at St. Croix Falls. Her account concludes in 1955, when the rotting structure was removed because it was judged “a potential hazard whose floating timbers might endanger canoeists and fishermen.” The essay first appeared as a feature article in the *St. Croix Falls Standard-Press*.

VOLUME 22 of *Norwegian-American Studies*, published by the Norwegian-American Historical Association (Northfield, 1965. 256 p.) includes six essays, two documents, a bibliography of recent writings in the field of Norwegian-American history, and a survey of the society's archives. Among articles of particular interest to Minnesota readers is “A Pioneer Artist and His Masterpiece,” by Marion John Nelson, which tells of Lars Christenson, a Benson pioneer farmer, who in his spare time created wood carvings. Christenson's most elaborate work, an altarpiece now preserved in the Norwegian-American Historical Museum at Decorah, Iowa, is described in detail by Mr. Nelson, who finds it “a monument that in originality, expressive power, and grandeur has little to rival it in the folk art of America.” An essay by Nina Draxten recounts the story of “Kristofer Janson's Lecture Tour, 1879-80,” telling of the first visit to America made by the Norwegian scholar and author who later became a Unitarian minister in Minneapolis. One of “Seven America Letters to Valdres,” which have been translated and edited by Carlton C. Qualey, was written from Adams, in Mower County, in 1881.

A LOOK at "Finnish Place Names in Minnesota: A Study in Cultural Transfer" by Matti Kaups appears in the July, 1966, issue of *Geographical Review*. Place names based on both physical and cultural features are discussed and located with helpful maps. These indicate that the distribution of such names is concentrated primarily in the Arrowhead region, with a secondary area in Otter Tail and Becker counties. The majority of Finnish place names in the state are possessive names, Mr. Kaups asserts; 56 per cent of the total "designate association of a place with, or ownership . . . by, a group or an individual." Seventeen per cent of the Finnish names are commemorative of a person or a place, and only 15 per cent, "an astonishingly small fraction," have been abandoned.

THE STORY of *Historic Mining on Isle Royale* has been told by Lawrence Rakestraw in a twenty-page illustrated booklet published by the Isle Royale Natural History Association in co-operation with the National Park Service (1965). The account covers the years from about 1840 to the turn of the century, including two major boom periods. The first occurred in the 1840s, and by 1847 "at least a dozen" copper mining companies had locations on Isle Royale. The author gives a brief resumé of four principal mines, all of which had closed by 1855. Until 1871 "the island was uninhabited save by fishermen," but the next decade saw a second period of activity, which is also described in some detail, as is the final attempt to mine copper on Isle Royale, made between 1890 and 1892. Mr. Rakestraw includes a short section on surviving evidences of the mining era and a bibliographic note in which he lists his main sources. Minnesota readers will note that he has confused the state's pioneering geologist, Newton H. Winchell, with his older brother Alexander.

TALES AND BELIEFS of the Chippewa from the region of Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay are told and illustrated by Norval Morriseau in a book entitled *Legends of My People, the Great Ojibway* (Toronto, 1965. 130 p.). The collection has been edited by Selwyn Dewdney, who has also added an introduction and a brief biographical sketch of the artist-author. Mr. Dewdney points out that "the topics grouped themselves into those that echoed the ancient oral tradition and those that more clearly reflected European influence." Readers acquainted with well-known collections of Chippewa lore from the Minnesota and Wisconsin area will find few of the familiar tales of Nana-bozho, and the author takes issue with versions

that attribute to the hero-demigod the form of a rabbit, feeling that "This is not the real legend, but is of white origin." The closing chapters deal frankly with the effects of European influence and Christianity upon traditional beliefs. They include a short account of the "Society of Heaven People," a secret cult which according to Mr. Morriseau's information emerged among the Canadian Chippewa "four generations ago."

A CHAPTER on "The Ojibwa and the Indians of the Great Lakes Region: The Role of Cross-Cousin Marriage" is included in Fred Eggan's book entitled *The American Indian: Perspectives for the Study of Social Change* (Chicago, 1966. 193 p.). Based on the author's contribution to the 1964 Lewis Henry Morgan Lectures at the University of Rochester, the volume examines the social organization of the American Indian and includes discussion of the Choctaw and neighboring tribes, the Cheyenne and Arapaho, and the Pueblo in addition to the Chippewa (or Ojibwa).

THREE ADDRESSES given by E. E. Rich as the Sir Edward Beatty Memorial Lectures at McGill University in 1963-64 have been published in book form under the title *Montreal and the Fur Trade* (Montreal, 1966. 99 p.). The three essays deal with the French background, the American frontier, and the North West Company. Mr. Rich has chosen to give special emphasis to the geographical factor which had much to do with Montreal's role in the trade. He shows that the years following the American Revolution, from 1783 to 1794, were a "magnificent period for the Montreal fur trader," but with the division of territory set forth in Jay's Treaty, the Montrealers were forced to choose between the southwest and the northwest trade — each of which presented economic, political, or geographical problems. The author points out that after the coalition was formed between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1820, Montreal "ceased to be the supply centre of the fur trade"; except when reasons of speed superseded those of cost, "goods for trade . . . were shipped into North America by way of Hudson's Bay."

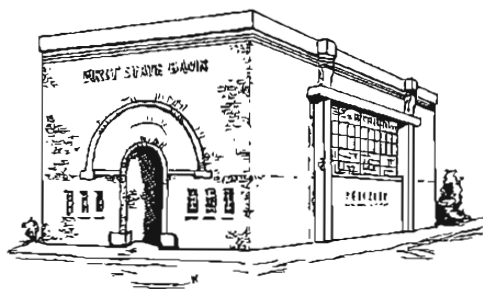
THE CANOE ROUTE along the Minnesota-Ontario border used by the fur trade, and the Red River trails connecting Fort Snelling and later St. Paul with the British Red River settlements, are briefly described and pictured in an attractive volume by Edwin C. Guillet entitled *The Story of Canadian Roads* (Toronto, 1966.

246 p.). The author also tells in outline the story of the Dawson Road, built in 1869-70 between Port Arthur and Fort Garry. His account is illustrated with a number of contemporary drawings.

THREE FIRSTHAND accounts of the "Knights of the Waterways" are brought together by Grace Lee Nute in *The Beaver* for Summer, 1967. The article describes aspects of voyageur life from 1823 to 1844. Miss Nute explains that fur traders "were not an articulate class" but that to "the casual traveller" the experience of journeying with the voyageurs "was so novel as to occasion rather full descriptions." She draws excerpts from the reports of Major Joseph Delafield, a scientist who represented the United States in the survey of the border between his country and British North America in 1823; the diary of Frances Simpson, written in 1830 when she and her bridegroom, the overseas governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, traveled by canoe "into the interior"; and the letters of Captain John Henry Lefroy, an artist, soldier, and surveyor who was "one of the few tourists, if not the only one, to report the voyageurs' manner of speech."

"THE TOWN of St. Paul is a rambling, straggling and, when we saw it, a very muddy place, with one good street, on a high bluff over the river." This description by Cornelia Adair, whose journal of a two-month trip from New York into the western part of the country has been published by the University of Texas Press, appears in *My Diary, August 30th to November 5th, 1874* (Austin, 1965. 125 p.). Mrs. Adair's travels took her across Lake Superior on the steamer "Metropolis" from Marquette to Duluth, which she found "in such an utter state of collapse now, and looked most wretched," a condition she blamed on the fact that the "Northern Pacific Railway [was] completely smashed now." Minnesotans will find the diarist's views on the Falls of St. Anthony and Minnehaha Falls of interest, as is her report of travel down the Mississippi.

THREE SPECIAL ISSUES of the *Western Architect* devoted to the buildings and designs of William C. Purcell and George C. Elmslie, first published in 1913 and 1915, have been reprinted in a volume entitled *The Work of Purcell and Elmslie, Architects* (Park Forest, Illinois, 1965. 96 p.). The book includes all of the original text and plates, plus an introduction by David Gebhard and supplementary notes. Mr. Gebhard points out that the layout and art work for these numbers were entrusted



by the editor of the magazine to the architects themselves. Thus, "These three issues of *The Western Architect* not only illustrate the buildings and projects of . . . Purcell and Elmslie, they also constitute an important chapter in the history of American printing." He notes that the Minneapolis partners "were enthusiastic propagandists for the new architecture" pioneered by Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. Among the many Minnesota buildings shown are the Exchange State Bank at Grand Meadow, the Merchants Bank at Winona, the First State Bank at Le Roy, the Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis, and the Ward Beebe house in St. Paul.

AMONG the sixteen families studied in a recent work by Stephen Hess is the Minnesota-connected Washburn clan. The book is *America's Political Dynasties from Adams to Kennedy* (New York, 1966. 736 p.). Its author defines a dynasty as "any family that has had at least four members, in the same name, elected to federal office," and he found a total of twenty-two such family groups in the United States. From those discussed in this volume have come eight presidents, three vice-presidents, thirty senators, twelve governors, fifty-six members of the House of Representatives, and nine cabinet officers. Mr. Hess points out in a twenty-one page chapter on the four Washburns—Israel of Maine, Elihu B. of Illinois, Cadwallader C. of Wisconsin, and William D. of Minnesota—that their record, "unequaled in American politics," still stands. The family boasted "four brothers in Congress from four different states, two governors, and two heads of foreign missions." The volume is annotated and has an index, a bibliography, and two appendixes.

NUMEROUS REFERENCES to the Minnesota-reared champion of social welfare, Monsignor John A. Ryan, occur in a recent political biography of *Father Coughlin and the New Deal* (Syracuse, New York, 1965. 292 p.). The author, Charles J. Tull, characterizes Ryan as "A man who had fought for social justice throughout a long and fruitful career, generally recognized as the leading scholarly proponent

of Catholic social dogma in America." He describes Ryan's early support of Coughlin and the former's public attack on the political doctrines of the "radio priest" during the presidential campaign of 1936. In a later chapter he quotes from Ryan's repudiation of the Coughlin Christian Front movement in the summer of 1939. Also mentioned prominently in the book is William Lemke of North Dakota, the former Nonpartisan Leaguer who headed the Coughlin-inspired Union party ticket in 1936.

A SUCCINCT ACCOUNT of "Liberalism Frustrated: The League for Independent Political Action, 1928-1933" by Karel Denis Bicha appeared in *Mid-America* for January, 1966. Drawing substantially from the Howard Y. Williams Papers in the Minnesota Historical Society, the article points out the difficulties encountered in building an effective political party from "a frankly elitist body, dominated by academics and left-wing journalists, ignorant of the techniques of mass appeal and unwilling to master those techniques." Mr. Bicha cites the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party as "the closest facsimile to the League's ideal," and notes that the latter was absorbed by the state's third party in 1933 when "the Roosevelt coalition had rendered the League anachronistic."

THIRTEEN READINGS are drawn together in *Myth and Reality in the Populist Revolt*, edited by Edwin C. Rozwenc and John C. Matlon (D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, 1967. 112 p.). They are designed to help students explore the question, "Was Populism a progressive social force based on the realities of an industrial society? Or was it a nostalgic appeal to an agrarian myth that no longer corresponded to social reality?" Ignatius Donnelly, "one of the more eloquent leaders" of the People's party, is represented in excerpts from the platform he drew up for the Omaha convention of the newly founded party in 1892 and by a selection from his book *Caesar's Column*. Contemporary attacks on Populist ideas, published in 1892 in two Minnesota newspapers — the *Minneapolis Journal* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* — are included. John D. Hicks's article, "The Persistence of Populism," which appeared in *Minnesota History* (March, 1931), is among the readings on "Twentieth Century Interpretations."

A MANUSCRIPT journal recently uncovered among papers in the Grange Memorial Library in Washington, D.C., forms the basis for "A Re-appraisal" of "Oliver Hudson Kelley and the

Genesis of the Grange," by William D. Barns, in the July, 1967, issue of *Agricultural History*. Mr. Barns finds that Kelley's daily journal of his 1866 trip through the southern states — hitherto unknown to historians — sheds "new light upon Kelley's attitudes in 1866 and possibly upon his purposes for founding, in collaboration with others, the Patrons of Husbandry." Three basic points of disagreement among historians of the Grange are discussed by Mr. Barns: the time at which Kelley first conceived of such an organization, whether the Minnesotan was indeed its principal founder, and the extent to which political and economic benefits to the farmer entered into his thinking. In regard to the last question the author finds grounds for disagreement with the "prevailing view" that Kelley thought of the Grange only in terms of fraternal, social, and educational aims, and he quotes passages from the journal indicating that in 1866 Kelley "was considering an alliance of West and South against those Eastern business groups which were affiliated with the Radical wing of the Republican party."

THE AGRICULTURAL History Center of the University of California at Davis has issued *A Preliminary List of References for the History of Agricultural Science and Technology in the United States* (1966. 46 p.). The guide was prepared by Carroll W. Pursell, Jr., and Earl M. Rogers in co-operation with the agricultural history branch of the Department of Agriculture as an updated supplement to *A Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States*, compiled in 1930 by Everett E. Edwards. It will become a section of "an ultimate comprehensive bibliography." According to Mr. Pursell "The boundaries of this list . . . have been drawn to include principally the production side and to exclude distribution and processing which will be the subject of later lists." Included are references to books, articles in historical and farm journals, government publications, and publications issued by agricultural societies.

IN THE YEAR 1966 the National Archives and Records Service published several new finding aids. A 154-page booklet entitled *Federal Population Censuses, 1790-1890* is, as the subtitle explains, a price list of microfilm copies of the schedules. Archivist Robert H. Bahmer points out in his "Preface" that these schedules "contain a wealth of information for genealogists as well as for historians and social scientists." He also describes briefly the kinds of information included in the censuses of different years and notes that most of the 1890 population sched-

ules were destroyed by fire. Special schedules for that year, enumerating Union veterans and their widows and giving information about the military service of each, have been microfilmed and are included in the present list. Also appearing in 1966 are two more in the National Archives' series of *Preliminary Inventories* of various record groups. Number 165 (70 p.), compiled by Franklin W. Burch, includes *Cartographic Records of the American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-21*, and Number 166 (52 p.), compiled by Edward E. Hill, is devoted to *Records of the National Park Service*.

A BRIEF mimeographed pamphlet by Father Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., reports on the ambitious *Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Project* undertaken by St. John's Abbey and University at Collegeville. The booklet is divided into three segments containing reports dated January, 1965 (4 p.), June, 1965 (4 p.), and March, 1966 (5 p.). Made possible by various grants, the St. John's effort "is an extensive program of photographing the invaluable manuscripts still preserved in European monasteries which have enjoyed an unbroken existence since the Middle Ages." Over a million and a half pages in eight monasteries had been completed by March, 1966, and 3,181 manuscript volumes dating from the eighth to the sixteenth century had been photographed. One positive copy remains abroad, the other is deposited at Collegeville and is "available to American scholars."

THE AMERICAN Association for State and Local History has issued a second edition of *A Guide to the Care and Administration of Manuscripts* (Nashville, Tennessee, 1966. 75 p.). The author, Lucile M. Kane, is curator of manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society. Changes in the new edition include textual revision, additions "in the interest of clarity," and references to microfilming which had not been incorporated in the original booklet. The bibliography has also been reworked and updated to compass titles to publications "in neglected areas."

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

ELIZABETH BACHMANN of the division of forestry in the Minnesota Department of Conservation is the author of *A History of Forestry in Minnesota With Particular Reference to Forestry Legislation* (St. Paul, 1965. 109 p.). The study, published by the department, has been reproduced by a duplicating process. It is organized chronologically, spanning the years

from 1821, when the state's first sawmill was built, to 1965. Miss Bachman covers briefly the early years, when Minnesota's forest resources were deemed inexhaustible and destruction of them to make way for agriculture was regarded as a positive good. She traces in more detail the gradual shift in attitude that came between the years 1890 and 1920 as a result of timber depletion, disastrous forest fires, and the efforts of early conservationists. In these years, she points out, the Minnesota forest service had its beginnings, starting with the appointment of Christopher C. Andrews as the state's first fire warden in 1895. The major part of her work, however, is devoted to the years after 1920, when, under advancing state and federal legislation, the functions of the forest service expanded from simple fire protection to management of state-owned timber, administration of state forests and recreational areas, reforestation, insect and disease control, and the many other activities encompassed by a modern forestry program. The booklet also contains several summaries of information, such as a list of state forests and the laws establishing them, a chronological list of federal laws affecting forestry, and a list of state forester positions.

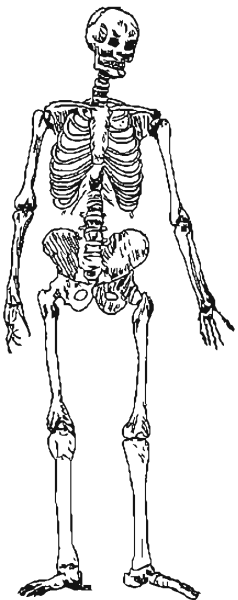
A NOSTALGIC GLANCE at a past era is given by Frederick G. Harrison in a privately published booklet entitled *Cinders and Timber: A Bird's-eye View of Logging Railroads in Northeastern Minnesota Yesterday and Today* (n.d., n.p.). The text serves mainly as a framework for a collection of striking photographs from the days of peak activity in the lumbering industry of the Arrowhead region. These include many views of engines and logging operations, as well as a fine panorama of Cloquet as it appeared before its destruction by fire in 1918. The author's interest centers chiefly on the story of the Duluth & Northeastern Railroad Company, although he makes no attempt to give a connected history of the firm. He points out that a great many other logging roads existed in the area and lists a number of them, concluding that "Most of them were built to serve one mill only and soon passed out of existence."

THE "HISTORY of Pioneer Mine, Ely, Minn., Vermilion Range" is described in *Skellings' Mining Review* for August 12, 1967. The article traces briefly the changes in ownership over the mine's seventy-eight years of operation; it gives tonnage figures for significant years such as 1930, when production reached more than a million tons; and it points out that while "other mines in the Lake Superior region . . . have surpassed the Pioneer in total output," these

have been mines that covered substantial acreage. The Pioneer Mine, it notes, had an ore body of only eighty acres.

A HANDSOMELY illustrated pamphlet telling the story of *Mayowood* (Rochester, 1966. n.p.) has been published by the Olmsted County Historical Society, to which the house was presented in 1965. The booklet includes numerous photographs of the building and of the three generations of Mayos that called it home — Dr. Charles H. Mayo, his wife, Edith, and their eight children, followed by the family of his eldest son, Dr. Charles W. Mayo. Brief biographical sketches of the two doctors are included, and a genealogical chart helps the reader to trace the numerous descendants of William Worrall Mayo.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT of "The Doctors Mayo and Their Military Medical Activities," appears in *Military Medicine* for April, 1965. Written by Dr. Waltman Walters, emeritus senior surgeon of the Mayo Clinic and retired rear admiral in the United States Naval Reserve, the article details the contributions made by the famous brothers, William and Charles, both during World War I and after. Their establishment of "a training camp for the instruction of commissioned medical officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men" at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, is one of the examples Dr. Walters gives. He also examines the role played by the clinic itself in programs of instruction.



A GHOULISH footnote to the lore surrounding Jesse James's famed Northfield raid of 1876 is explored by William V. Holtz in an essay on "Bankrobbers, Burkers, and Body-snatchers" in the *Michigan Quarterly Review* for Spring, 1967. Approaching his subject from a moral and philosophical perspective, Mr. Holtz reflects on the fate of one of the slain gunmen. The man's corpse, according to Mr. Holtz, was appropriated by Henry M. Wheeler, a medical student who had taken part in the town's defense and himself shot the outlaw in question. The author tells of how Wheeler shipped the body to the University of Michigan medical school where it was dissected by students, and how the skeleton served science for nearly half a century in Dr. Wheeler's medical office at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A SUCCINCT account, *For All the People: A Short History of Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party* by Laura K. Auerbach, has appeared under that party's aegis (Minneapolis, 1966. 97 p.). The author, who has worked as an editor for the federal treasury department and as a writer for Representative Donald M. Fraser of Minneapolis, chronicles the development of the DFL by examining its two component parts. The Democratic half is traced from its first convention called by Henry M. Rice in 1849; the Farmer-Labor segment is examined as the inheritor of a long, third-party tradition in Minnesota — from the Farmers Alliance, the Populists, and the Grange, to the Nonpartisan League, immediate forerunner of the organization. The second half of the frankly partisan book considers the history of the party following the 1944 merger. The last fifteen pages give helpful party data and a brief bibliography.

IN THE WINTER, 1966, issue of *Discourse* Carl H. Chrislock reviews "Minnesota Politics in the World War One Period." Subtitled "From 'Consensus' to 'Conflict,'" the essay opens with a survey of the relatively tranquil political scene of 1914, when, according to Mr. Chrislock, the main issues were political bossism and control of liquor sales. The author then traces the growth in Minnesota during the next four years of such explosive forces as the Nonpartisan League, organized labor, and war hysteria. By 1918 he finds that "political debate was becoming so acrimonious that the democratic process groaned under the strain." He describes the state campaign of 1916 and the growing tensions through 1917, closing with the violent campaign of 1918, which saw the defeat of Charles A. Lindbergh in his bid for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. The conflict of 1917-18, concludes Mr. Chrislock, "left a legacy which influenced Minnesota politics for years to come," for "bitter wartime memories provided some of the cohesion which held the Farmer-Labor party together through the twenties and thirties."

A FRANKLY PARTISAN booklet by Joseph S. Smolen, *Organized Labor in Minnesota: A Brief History* (n.p., 1965. 32 p.) has been issued by the Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor. The author discusses the state's labor groups from 1854, when a strike of St. Paul journeymen tailors was recorded, through the merger in 1956 of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to the mid-1960s. The birth and decline of associations such as the Knights of Labor, the Nonpartisan League, and the Industrial Work-

ers of the World is recounted; the political and economic stances of organized labor are delineated. The pamphlet is clearly written and is useful for finding a quick fact, but the author has relied almost entirely upon secondary sources. Footnotes and a short bibliography accompany the text.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT written by Leland R. Cooper tells of recent archaeological work in the state. *Archaeological survey and excavation at Mille Lacs-Kathio State Park, 1965* (16 p.) was published by the University of Minnesota department of anthropology as *Report Number 1* of the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation and Resources Commission Program in Prehistoric Archaeology. It describes the findings made at four sites — three on Ogechie Lake and one on the Rum River — during a five-week period in the summer of 1965. Mr. Cooper points out that evidence thus far uncovered indicates the possible existence of Middle Woodland or even Archaic occupation. The booklet contains twelve photographs and a map.

THE COLLEGE of St. Scholastica has published a booklet by Sister Bernard Coleman on the history of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation. It is entitled *Where the Water Stops* (Duluth, 1967. 20 p.), which, the author points out, is the literal translation of the Ojibway word *Nagadiwan* — the name of the Indian village at the mouth of the St. Louis River which French explorers and traders christened Fond du Lac. The rambling account is divided into sections on the period of exploration and fur trade, missionary work among the Fond du Lac Chippewa, the early reservation years, and the more modern period. It is in the latter pages, dealing with reservation life in the twentieth century, that Sister Bernard has new material to offer. Drawing upon her own observations over many years of contact with the Chippewa and upon interviews with numerous members of the Fond du Lac Indian community, she presents a firsthand though rather disjointed and confusing picture of the slow process of acculturation and the discouraging struggle to gain a foothold in the white man's economy.

A REPORT on *Social Change in Goodhue County, 1940-65* (67 p.) by Lowry Nelson and George Donohue, published in 1966 as *Station Bulletin 482* by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, examines "modifications in individual and collective behavior" over the last quarter of a century "in a representative area of Minnesota." The kinds of change included are: housing, population,

churches, local government, and farm organizations; the "World of Work"; parental aspirations and education; family norms; and the use of leisure time. Maps, charts, and tables accompany the text.

SOME of the early history of Thief River Falls is incorporated in a booklet published by Friends of the Library in that community and entitled *Your Library: 1901-1966* (1966. n.p.). Although it is primarily a record of the sixty-five years of library service in the Pennington County town, the pamphlet includes data from the pioneer days of the "busy little city," as well as twelve photographs from around the turn of the century.

A LIBERALLY illustrated booklet commemorates *A Hundred Years of Greatness in Pope County, Minnesota* (Glenwood? 1966). Compiled by Hart R. Armstrong, the thirty-two-page booklet examines the area's earliest beginnings from 1849, when Captain John Pope first saw Lake Minnewaska, to 1866 when the new county was formally organized. The county's twenty townships and eleven of its towns and villages are separately described; business and banking, manufacturing, agriculture, resorts and recreation, communications and transportation, education and the arts, religion, and medicine are also briefly treated. There is a list of Pope County men who served in each war fought by the United States, beginning with the Spanish-American War.

ONE OF THE lively arts receives attention in a monograph entitled *A History of the Theatre in Austin, Minnesota from Its Beginning through 1903* (Austin, 1965. 36 p.) by Frank W. Bridges, who is the director of theater at Austin Junior College. The study embraces "theatre-related events" such as an impromptu Fourth of July bit of play-acting in 1859, dramatic lectures, and entertaining political speeches given by Ignatius Donnelly and others. The community witnessed its "first legitimate theatre experience" in 1867, three months after "the first regular railroad arrived in Austin." Although dramatic productions were largely importations of groups such as the Plunkett Company, the Marble and the Carter theatrical troupes, and the Andrews Opera Company, community theater started in 1869 when the Good Templars, Lodge 14, presented a "two night run of three short pieces — *The First Glass*, *The Rum Maniac*, and *Wayward Patty*." Mr. Bridges' work, reproduced by a duplicating process, contains a forty-four-page section of six appendixes, seven early photographs, a bibliog-

raphy, and the text of a three-act play published in St. Paul in 1878. He concludes that during the nineteenth century Austin "followed the general pattern of American Theatre and passively accepted the tradition of a Shakespearean play or two, *East Lynne* . . . *Uncle Tom's Cabin* . . . [and] a host of infinitely inferior pot-boilers."

A SERIES of three historical television programs sponsored by the Associates of the James Ford Bell Library will be broadcast in the Twin Cities area by station KTCA (channel 2). "The Discovery of America" will be shown on November 15, "The Great Lakes and the Great River" on November 22, and on November 29 the subject will be "The Northwest Passage." All will appear at 9 P.M.

THE FALL MEETING of the Upper Midwest History Conference will be held on October 27 at the Campus Club of the University of Minnesota. The speaker for the occasion is Rex A. Wade of the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse, who will discuss some aspects of Soviet relations and the Russian Revolution of 1917. A national meeting of the American Studies Association to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 26-28 will devote sessions to "Changes in Urban Society," "Changes in Rural Society," and "The Artist and Society." The conference will be opened with an address by Oscar Handlin of Harvard University, and among discussion leaders at the various sessions will be Erling Larsen of Carleton College and John B. Foster of Mankato State College.

RUSSELL W. FRIDLEY, director of the Minnesota Historical Society, is the author of *Minnesota: A Students' Guide to Localized History* (New York, Teachers College Press, Columbia University, 1966. xi, 36 p. Paper, \$.75). The booklet is an addition to the Localized History Series edited by Clifford L. Lord. Six concise chapters tell of "Glaciers, Waterways, and Early Man," "Discovery and Exploration," "The Americans Move In," "The Thirty-Second State," "The Agricultural State," and "Industry and Urbanization." Written as a steppingstone for younger historians, it includes helpful guides to general reading, reference works, and — perhaps most appealing to junior Folwells — a list of objectives for field trips at the end of each chapter.

TWO AWARDS of Merit announced in September by the American Association for State and Local History went to Minnesota authors of volumes published by the society. Dr. E. W.

Davis of Silver Bay, whose book, *Pioneering with Taconite*, appeared in 1964, was recognized "for his important contribution to underwater archaeology and to the history of the iron mining industry." Helen McCann White of St. Paul was lauded for *Hol for the Gold Fields* (1966), which constitutes "an important contribution to regional history in telling a never-before-told story of the settlement of Montana by Minnesota pioneers." A certificate of commendation was awarded to the Ramsey County Historical Society "for the excellence of its quarterly magazine, *Ramsey County History*," which is edited by Virginia Brainerd Kunz. The presentations were made in Toronto at the association's twenty-seventh annual convention.

A NINETEEN-PAGE mimeographed guide to "Museum Accessioning Procedures and Record Keeping" has been written by Janis Obst, curator of museum collections on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. Designed primarily to aid small museums in establishing reliable and efficient record systems, the manual lists in step-by-step detail the standard procedures followed in accessioning artifacts received by the society's museum. Specific examples are given, and all the record forms referred to are graphically illustrated. A sample group of classifications is included under which the holdings of a typical small historical museum may be catalogued and indexed; materials needed in the accessioning of most artifacts are listed; and hints are given as to the best ways of marking various items for easy and permanent identification. In addition, general suggestions are given on storage and preservation. A limited number of copies of this handbook are available from the museum upon request.

TWO NEW PICTURE PACKETS on aspects of Minnesota history have just been published by the society. One concerns the fur trade and shows in twenty-three pictures accompanied by a brief text the animals trapped for furs, the goods traded for them, the posts, equipment, methods, and the men of the French, British, and American fur trade. A map locates the major posts in the Minnesota country. The other packet is a completely revised edition of an earlier one devoted to the Indians of the state, with twenty-four illustrations showing numerous activities of Minnesota's major Indian tribes, the Sioux and the Chippewa. These two packets, which may be purchased at 40 cents apiece, augment five earlier folios dealing with French exploration, British and American exploration, major state forts, pioneers, and transportation. The price of the latter remains 35 cents.



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