



OFF THE PRESS

History of the Santee Sioux: United States Indian Policy on Trial. By ROY W. MEYER. (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1967. xvi, 434 p. Maps, illustrations. \$7.50.)

Reviewed by Francis Paul Prucha, S.J.

THE SANTEE were the eastern subtribes of the Sioux — the Mdewakanton, Wahpekute, Sisseton, and Wahpeton — who lived on the upper Mississippi and along the Minnesota River. They were the Sioux whom most travelers met in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and they were the Indians who fought in the uprising of 1862.

Mr. Meyer, a professor of English at Mankato State College, presents a remarkably comprehensive study of these Indians. He describes their first contacts with the whites, the events and conditions that led to the uprising, and the outbreak itself. This part of the account, although carefully researched and well presented, has been told in detail before, and the author wisely devotes the greater part of his book to the history of the subtribes from the aftermath of the uprising to the present time. Here he makes a significant contribution to our knowledge of American Indian policy, for he traces what happened to the several groups when they were removed from Minnesota and describes the effect on the Indians of the various laws which

the United States adopted in those hundred years to regulate Indian affairs.

Mr. Meyer organizes his story around the reservations to which the Santee Sioux were moved — the temporary Crow Creek Reservation on the Missouri River in central South Dakota, the Santee Reservation in northeastern Nebraska, the Sisseton Reservation in northeastern South Dakota, the Devils Lake Reservation in North Dakota, and the small groups of Sioux at Flandreau, South Dakota, and in Minnesota. He tells how these Indians adjusted to reservation life through the remainder of the nineteenth century and then recounts the history of the same groups in the twentieth.

The work of the Indian agents, the disastrous effects of allotting lands in severalty, the attempts of the Indians to adopt the white man's agricultural economy, the results of federal educational programs, and the operation of the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934 are considered in detail. The documentation is exceptionally full, for Mr. Meyer has used the essential archival sources, augmented with newspaper accounts and whatever private papers were available. The tone throughout is judicious and moderate, yet the author's deep sympathy for his subject is evident.

Mr. Meyer's position is that, whereas the Indians had to accept an agricultural life and give up intertribal warfare if they were to share the continent in peace with the Europeans, it was not necessary to deprive them of other elements in their culture, such as language, religion, dress, family relationships, and a preference for

Father Prucha, professor of history at Marquette University in Milwaukee, is the author of American Indian Policy in the Formative Years (1962).

collectivism over individualism. He concludes: "The people who wanted to save the Indian might have accomplished more if they had tried to do less. But two conditions were required for the necessary culture change to take place: time for the Indian to see the necessity for the change and to make it himself, and a place for him to work out his destiny in comparative freedom from overt external pressure. Neither of these was granted him." The attempted acculturation of the Santee Sioux that he describes ended in poverty and demoralization.

This is a scholarly, not a popular book, but no one can afford to miss it who is seriously concerned with Minnesota's history or with the Indian policy of the United States.

FRONTIER FORTS

Forts of the Upper Missouri. By ROBERT G. ATHEARN. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967. xi, 339 p. Illustrations. \$7.95.)

Reviewed by Walter O'Meara

ALTHOUGH numerous books and articles have been written about individual forts, military campaigns, the fur trade, river travel, and other related subjects, no work has ever dealt specifically and in depth with the Missouri River military frontier. Having noted this gap in American history, Robert G. Athearn proceeds to fill it with *Forts of the Upper Missouri*, a book that will fascinate every reader even casually interested in the westward expansion of our nation.

After the Sioux Uprising of 1862, the army acted as energetically as the general military situation would allow to protect settlers in Minnesota and the Dakotas from the Indians and to guard the Missouri River route to Montana by establishing a string of forts up the river from Fort Randall to the base of the Rockies. Professor Athearn's book describes in graphic detail the building of these lonely outposts where the garrisons lived in cold so deep that the guard had to be relieved every fifteen minutes. It gives a vivid picture of officers frequently drunk,

troops always on the brink of mutiny, scurvy rampant, and the Sioux ever poised to strike.

Forts of the Upper Missouri not only reports the intimate, very human aspects of frontier military life from "the low quality of the food . . . to the painful lack of available women," but also effectively relates it all to the grand pattern of westward expansion. The political, economic, and military motivations of the army's advance up the Missouri are clearly defined. We are given a running account of the infighting among the War Department, the Indian Bureau, the fur traders, burgeoning frontier business interests, and the Minnesota-Dakota settlers. And back of it all we see the Indians fighting skillfully but without hope — or standing patiently in line for the government rations that would keep them alive a little longer.

This is a very complex story and one that could easily become mired down in a bog of static detail. But the author keeps it rolling by a skillful use of narrative technique — for example, the chapter on General Alfred Sully's frustrating campaign against the Sioux. And the extensive use of material taken directly from frontier newspapers, personal letters, officers' journals, and other contemporary writing gives one a sense of sharing life at the lonely prairie posts and a new understanding of the Missouri River frontier's influence on the settlement of the West.

Forts of the Upper Missouri is written in Mr. Athearn's companionable style, with occasional flashes of ironic humor and always a keen perception for the human nuances of history. It is a fine, scholarly addition to the American Forts Series inaugurated by Stewart H. Holbrook. Since much of its story bears on the early settlement of their state, Minnesotans will find it especially interesting.

STORY OF A HERO

The Last Hero: Charles A. Lindbergh. By WALTER S. ROSS. (New York, Harper & Row, 1968. xvii, 402 p. Illustrations. \$7.95.)

Reviewed by Russell W. Fridley

THE THESIS of this well-written biography is that Charles A. Lindbergh, by virtue of time, circumstances, and native ability, was the last hero on the American scene. That is, he was the

Mr. O'Meara is the author of Guns at the Forks (1965). His new book, Daughters of the Country, will be published in November.

last to perform an extraordinary feat on his own before the advent of the age of mass technology.

Mr. Ross is careful to state that his work is not authorized by the flier and was written without access to Lindbergh's papers. The narrative, annotated and indexed, is woven from newspaper accounts, articles, books, interviews, and conversations, and the author explains that, in order to produce a "reasonably accurate book," he has treated his subject as "what he is: a historical figure, albeit a living one."

Embellished by well-chosen anecdotes, this fast-moving account follows Lindbergh from his birth in Detroit, his boyhood and early manhood in Little Falls, his flight training and work as an airmail pilot, to the epoch-making Atlantic crossing in the "Spirit of St. Louis." Mr. Ross chronicles the flying colonel's happy marriage to Anne Morrow and the tragic kidnapping-murder of their first child; he describes Lindbergh's collaboration with Alexis Carrel in developing the automatic heart pump, his support of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the rocket pioneer, as well as his role as an early advocate of American air power. The author tells of Lindbergh's opposition to United States involvement in World War II and of his association with the America First Committee. He delineates the flier's quiet and unofficial engagement in air warfare against the Japanese in the Pacific.

The Last Hero emphasizes the continuing growth of Charles Lindbergh as a thinker and writer. Mr. Ross feels that "perhaps his true appeal to our consensus-ridden society, with its constantly eroding liberties and encroaching conformities, is his freedom." He paints his subject as "an inner-directed man in an increasingly other-directed world . . . doing exactly what he decides is his duty." The book concludes with a description of the current cause espoused by this unusual sixty-six-year-old individual: the preservation of vanishing species of wildlife around the globe.

The volume plows no new furrows. The definitive biography of its protagonist remains to be done. And it awaits the exhaustive study of Lindbergh's papers. Until that day arrives, Mr. Ross's book will stand as a reliable study of one of the truly remarkable figures of our century.

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FINNISH SETTLERS

History of the Finns in Minnesota. Edited by HANS R. WASASTJERNA. Translated by TOIVO ROSVALL. (Duluth, Minnesota Finnish-American Historical Society, [1967]. xi, 676 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Reviewed by Michael G. Karni

AT LAST, through Toivo Rosvall's fine English translation, Hans R. Wasastjerna's *History of the Finns in Minnesota* is available to people who do not read Finnish. Commissioned by the Minnesota Finnish-American Historical Society, the book was first published in Finnish in 1957. Its stated purpose was to bring together, and thus to save, the vanishing historical material left by Finnish immigrants in Minnesota so that young American Finns could better appreciate their cultural heritage.

Editor Wasastjerna, however, has done more than preserve a mountain of historical data. He has compiled an encyclopedia of Finlandia. To provide a suitable backdrop against which to see more clearly the struggles of pioneer Finns, he begins with a long chapter which traces the survival of Finnish ethnic identity from its origins in the Finno-Ugric tribes through six hundred years of political subjugation by Sweden and Russia to Finland's ultimate emergence as an independent nation.

Next comes a detailed chapter about Finnish emigration to America, including statistics and probable causes of the exodus. Finally, the focus shifts to Minnesota, which is examined county by county in the south where there are few Finns, and township by township in the north where there are many. Rightly, most space is given to Duluth and St. Louis County, perhaps the center of Finnish population in America. In addition, dozens of valuable photographs add dimension to a straightforward narrative which proudly catalogs Minnesota's Finns and their contribution to the state.

Throughout the volume, which is based on letters, interviews, archival material, Finnish-American newspapers, minutes from social organizations, and printed sources from both

Mr. Karni is the author of "Otto Walta: Finnish Folk Hero of the Iron Range" in *Minnesota History* (Winter, 1967).

Finland and America, the editor offers answers to such important questions as: Why did so many Finns emigrate? Why did they choose to settle in northern Minnesota? Why were they so "clannish"? Why did they so fiercely resist Americanization? His answers to these questions, which for the most part seem valid, will undoubtedly be challenged by scholars and Finns. But the importance of Mr. Wasastjerna's work is not whether he correctly interprets the data he has compiled; rather, it is that he was able to compile so much. By bringing together so many sources, he has done a valuable service for later historians who will perhaps have a better perspective from which to evaluate the imprint of the Finns on America and Minnesota.

The ultimate significance of the book, however, is that it marks the final assimilation of Finland's emigrants into American culture. The Finns, so long inscrutable, so long resistant to the ways of America and her language, at last recognize that they have a past in America, a past to be proud of. *History of the Finns in Minnesota* is their official pronouncement of that.

NORWEGIAN ESSAYS

Norwegian-American Studies: Volume 23.

Edited by CARLTON C. QUALEY. (Northfield, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1967. 256 p. \$4.00.)

Reviewed by G. Rudolph Bjorgan

THIS VOLUME of *Norwegian-American Studies* might be described as a literary *lapskaus*. (This was a dish comprised of a mixture of foods often found on the menus of the common folk.) The first eight sections deal with a variety of subjects running the gamut from that of a scholarly historical paper to reminiscences by an elderly pioneer editor of his boyhood on the prairies of North Dakota.

The lead article by church historian Eugene L. Fevold, "The Norwegian Immigrant and His Church," considers the influence of religion on the Norwegian immigrant. He discusses the impact of the revival atmosphere that pervaded Norway in the nineteenth century as the result of the Haugean and Johnsonian movements. Although these movements showed dissatisfaction with the apathetic state church, religion was

not a major reason for emigrating. This fact did not contribute to religious unity after the immigrants reached America, however, and several church bodies emerged—all Lutheran in character. The Norwegians, besides organizing churches, edited some four hundred papers, many of which devoted space to religious matters. They frequently shunned the English grammar schools for their nonreligious spirit and lack of discipline and organized parochial schools. Their best contribution to education was at the college level. Fevold enumerated some of these but saw fit to omit the name of Concordia College at Moorhead. The reader also wonders where this paper was first presented. The preface states that it was read at the American Historical Association meeting in 1965 (a topic with a similar title does appear on the program), but a footnote on page one places it at the triennial meeting of the Norwegian-American Historical Association in May, 1966.

The next four selections deal with edited letters of prominent Norwegians. Millard L. Gieske selected fifteen of Senator Knute Nelson's Civil War letters; Nora O. Solum's "An Immigrant Boy on the Frontier" is a translation of part of the memoirs of Simon Johnson, a staff member of *Decorah-Posten* and later editor of *Normanden*; and C. A. Clausen's translation of several letters written by Hans and Johan Gasmann and Beulah Folkedahl's "Knud Knudsen and His America Book" are early examples of America letters dating from the 1840s. Knudsen's account of his trip to America is spiced with advice to those who might follow later in order that they might avoid some of the pitfalls which he observed or experienced.

"Kristofer Janson's Beginning Ministry" by Nina Draxten deals with the way in which Janson was coaxed by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and Rasmus B. Anderson into coming to America to expound his liberal religious views. Arlow W. Andersen discusses the controversy over the bitter criticism leveled at America by Nobel prize winner Knut Hamsun. These sentiments, the result of his trip to America in 1882, were presented in *Fra det moderne Amerikas aandsliv* (From the Intellectual Life of Modern America—Copenhagen, 1889). Apparently Hamsun later regretted having made these

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statements and did not wish to have them circulated. In the last essay in the volume, "The Romantic Spencerian," Marc L. Ratner discusses some of the influences—particularly that of Herbert Spencer—on the thought of writer Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.

Beulah Folkedahl's briefly annotated bibliography of recent publications in book and periodical form, as well as the listing of significant source materials in the Norwegian-American Historical Association Archives, completes this small but interesting volume.

RED RIVER FARMING

The Valley Comes of Age: A History of Agriculture in the Valley of the Red River of the North, 1812-1920. By STANLEY NORMAN MURRAY. (Fargo, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1967. xv, 250 p. Illustrations. \$7.50.)

Reviewed by Merrill E. Jarchow

IN ten fairly brief and readable chapters, arranged into three parts, Professor Murray tells the story of land utilization in this fertile and level valley of the "American Nile," from the days of the Cree and the Assiniboin, the Cheyenne and the Chippewa, to 1920. By this time, white men had learned the secrets of adjustment to the special conditions of climate, topography, and soil and had turned the flatlands adjoining the Red into "one of the most stable and productive agricultural regions in the world." Although in essence a homogeneous geographical area, a transition zone between the land of lakes and trees lying to the east and the horizon-reaching prairies to the west, the valley spans several governmental jurisdictions. By comparing the responses of these jurisdictions to the problems of settlement and land use, Mr. Murray makes a distinct contribution to agricultural scholarship.

Part one outlines the geography of the region and takes the story up to 1870. Here we encounter familiar characters in the drama of the frontier—the Indian, the buffalo, the beaver, and the mink, and those who preyed upon them. We

meet the Selkirk settlers and relive the hardships they faced while proving "that farming was possible in the northern prairies." Part two takes us to 1885, by which time railroads had made the area easily accessible and bonanza wheat operations had captured the attention of people from far corners of the world. In part three we learn how, through the assistance of government and science, poorly drained sections were reclaimed, pests and weeds were destroyed, and a modern system of diversified farming was established.

A number of carefully drawn maps clarify and supplement the text. Some fifty illustrations add visual dimension and assist the reader in transporting himself backward in time. The picture on the dust jacket, while depicting a period later than that covered by the text, is eye-catching. All of the scholarly paraphernalia—tables, footnotes, bibliography, and index—are present, and the job of bookmaking is excellent.

It is obvious that Mr. Murray has carried on a long-time love affair with the region of which he is a native. The book reflects his ardor. If anything, he has at times been too meticulous. Savings could have been effected and the book given a sharper look had citations within paragraphs been combined and repetition in the listing of dates and places of publication of works mentioned in footnotes been avoided. There is some unevenness, too, in annotation. The bibliography, while uncritical, offers a rich and varied menu of materials, but one cannot help wondering why newspapers were neglected, and if an effort was made to locate and use relevant personal papers—letters, diaries, reminiscences—of farm people. But the story in its essentials is here, clearly and concisely told.

HISTORIC HOUSES

Minnesota Houses: An Architectural & Historical View. By ROGER KENNEDY. (Minneapolis, Dillon Press, 1967. xi, 275 p. Illustrations. \$8.50.)

Reviewed by H. F. Koeper

ARCHITECTURE is the art which is closest to us all. Being cribbed and cabined from earliest years, we grow up aware of the houses we live

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in and those we visit and admire. We can hardly avoid being architectural critics of a sort. This involvement makes architecture the supreme social art, and it takes its place among historical factors of economics and politics as well as serving as an index of taste and education.

In his book on Minnesota houses Mr. Kennedy has taken this wide point of view and relates his commentary to events and personalities of Minnesota history. He gives us a selection from eight decades of domestic buildings erected between the mid-1830s and 1914. His selection is generous; over seventy of the houses are illustrated, many photographs happily taken in the clear, cold light of Minnesota winters which convey the climate and leave the architectural view free from foliage.

A successful example of Mr. Kennedy's broad treatment in which politics and religion relate to architecture is his chapter on the houses the Germans built. Centering on New Ulm, he points out the difference between houses built prior to 1870 and those constructed afterward. The later work was distinctly German in character and was the direct result of the reaction of disenchanted "Forty-Eighters" that coincided with the newly arrived immigrants who wanted to perpetuate old German ways. Hence, "Cahenslyite architecture," to use the author's term.

A consistent and vexing shortcoming is the author's reluctance to give sources of information or quotations. For example, an authority on early cabins is mentioned and quoted but nowhere does his name appear in the bibliography.

This reviewer does not mean to imply that the material is uninteresting or blandly presented. Indeed, the presentation is enthusiastic, but also it is less than reassuring. Generally the choice of historical material is relevant to the architectural story. It is satisfying to know something of the personalities who built these houses, and Mr. Kennedy's predilection for anecdote shines well here.

In a strictly architectural framework, this book serves less well. A tendency to generalize and to omit necessary explanation is regrettable. We are not told, for example, which of Andrew J. Downing's books provided the source of the William G. LeDuc house in Hastings. No men-

tion is made of its plan or the stone with which it was built. In the Gothic-styled John B. Gilfillan house in Minneapolis, built by B. O. Cutter, we are told of the "imitation of shaded stone" on the exterior. Was this painted on stucco or an earlier board-and-batten siding? Thus we learn more about the personalities of LeDuc and Gilfillan and very little about the famous houses in which they lived. The refinement of house plans which comes in the Victorian period—special rooms for special purposes—is not discussed nor is the mechanization of the American house, its plumbing, heating, and lighting.

Compelled by the economics of our time to live in smaller and plainer quarters, many are fascinated by and envious of the personality of old houses. For those (and even a few hardened futurists) Mr. Kennedy's affectionate book will be a happy encounter.

INTREPID ITALIAN

GIACOMO C. BELTRAMI'S incredible wanderings in the Minnesota wilderness in 1823 are recounted amusingly by Timothy Severin in "The Preposterous Pathfinder" in *American Heritage* for December, 1967. Based on Beltrami's own romantic writings, the article tells of the flamboyant Venetian's arrival aboard the "Virginia," first steamboat to make it upstream to the Minnesota country, and of his subsequent "hitchhiking" with Major Stephen H. Long's expedition up the Minnesota and Red rivers. The author describes how the party reached Pembina, where Beltrami had a falling out with Long and set out with two Chippewa guides to find the source of the Mississippi River. After a brush with some Sioux Indians, the Chippewa decamped, leaving Beltrami "sitting disconsolately on the bank [of the Red Lake River] with his baggage and a canoe he did not know how to paddle." By wading and pulling the canoe behind him, with a pink umbrella protecting his baggage in the craft, Beltrami somehow reached a small lake he erroneously thought was the Mississippi's source. Eventually, he reached Fort St. Anthony (later Snelling) and went downstream to New Orleans. In 1866, says Mr. Severin, the Minnesota state legislature honored the explorer "in a way that even Beltrami would have considered suitable." It named Beltrami County after him.

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. . . on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

AFTER SEVEN YEARS of research in their own and neighboring parishes, in Stockholm, in the ports of emigration, and in Minnesota, the thirty members of the Långasjö Emigrantcirkel have produced *En Smålandssocken Emigrerar* (A Småland Parish Emigrates) (Långasjö, Sweden, Långasjö Emigrantcirkel, 1967. 928 p. Sw. Kr. 80). Ten authors are credited with responsibility for the several sections, including a former newspaper librarian of this society, Roy A. Swanson, who contributes a short piece (the only one in English) on the Swansons of Port Wing, Wisconsin.

The book includes a study of Långasjö (a country parish in the province of Småland, in southwest Sweden) and an account (comprising about half the book) of the 1,414 emigrants who are known to have left the parish between 1853 and 1947. Wherever possible, the family relationships of the individual are given, along with whatever facts could be ascertained about his life after leaving Sweden. Included, too, are a chapter on the emigrants who settled in Chisago County, Minnesota, an analysis of the emigration, and a group of emigrant letters and autobiographical sketches, together with chronological and alphabetical indexes of emigrants' names. The details amassed in the long section devoted to individual migrants appear in the masterly analytical chapter by John Johansson, modestly entitled "The Course of Emigration," which, with the help of statistics, displays much information of very wide interest on such subjects as the emigrants' destinations, ages, length of stay, and remittances home. Thus, one notes that no information at all could be found about one-third of those who left, and of those who could be accounted for about one-seventh returned. One-third of those who could be traced went to Minnesota and no less than sixteen per cent to British Columbia, although most of the latter went home. It is to be hoped that this chapter will be translated into English and published separately. Michael Brook

UNDER the general editorship of Clifford L. Lord, the *Localized History Series* published by the Teachers College Press of Columbia University has recently produced two new guides. Einar Haugen's contribution is *The Norwegians in America* (New York, 1967. 40 p.). The book traces the migration of Norwegians, examines their pattern of settlement in the United

States—"more of them in this state [Minnesota] than in any other"—daily life and customs, and their churches and cultural contributions. The final chapter takes a look at some of the members of this immigrant group whose achievements have "won them attention . . . as Americans." Ole Rølvaag, Knute Nelson, Floyd B. Olson, and Hubert Humphrey are among the Minnesotans listed. *The Germans in America* by Carl Wittke (New York, 1967. 26 p.) covers much the same ground for this element which "as late as 1930 . . . constituted the largest single group among America's foreign-born."

NEW EDITIONS of two important nineteenth-century books written and illustrated by well-known painters of North American Indians have appeared recently. One is a centennial edition of George Catlin's *O-kee-pa: A Religious Ceremony and Other Customs of the Mandans* (New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1967. 106 p. \$12.50). As John C. Ewers, the editor, points out in his perceptive introduction, Catlin prepared *O-kee-pa* for publication in 1867 to answer critics who said he was guilty of falsification, or at least exaggeration, in his earlier descriptions and pictures of the major Mandan religious ceremony with its painful self-tortures and sexual overtones. (Catlin had witnessed the four-day *O-kee-pa* of the Mandans during a journey to the upper Missouri in 1832.) The handsome new edition not only reproduces Catlin's *O-kee-pa* text in its entirety but also includes thirteen color plates of the artist's Mandan paintings, Catlin's *Folium Reservatum* (which described sexual aspects of the ceremony for scholars but was deemed too risqué for general readers of 1867), and corroborative letters to prove Catlin was telling the truth. Mr. Ewers has added notes and an index.

Paul Kane's *Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians of North America*, first published in 1859 and reissued in 1925, is also in print again in a new edition (Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo, Japan, Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1968. 329 p. \$7.50). The book records the Canadian artist's impressions of Indians, scenery, and other subjects during an 1845 journey to the Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac areas and during a more ambitious trip of 1846 to 1848 across the Canadian prairies to the Pacific Northwest

and back. The new book reproduces some of Kane's paintings in black and white, reprints Lawrence J. Burpee's introduction and notes from the 1925 edition, and has a new introduction by J. G. MacGregor. There is no index.

"THE TRANSFORMATION of American attitudes toward international organization during the Second World War" is the subject of Robert A. Divine's book *Second Chance* (New York, 1967. 371 p.). The author traces his topic from 1915, when the League to Enforce Peace was formed, through 1945 when the United States Senate voted to approve the charter of the United Nations. The major portion of the volume—subtitled *The Triumph of Internationalism in America During World War II*—is devoted to the years after 1939 and to the growing bipartisan support of the once small but always vocal group of internationalists. Among the key figures is Minnesota's former Republican senator, Joseph H. Ball, who had campaigned in 1942 chiefly on foreign policy issues and who "interpreted his surprise victory as a mandate for internationalism." Mr. Divine assigns the Minnesotan a prominent role in helping to shift public opinion away from isolation. Other like-minded Minnesotans include Harold Stassen, Melvin Maas, and Walter Judd. The lone isolationist from the state, Henrik Shipstead, also receives attention. The book is annotated and has a bibliographical essay.

MAPS COVERING a wide range of north-of-the-border subjects from early explorers to modern fisheries are included in *Philips' Historical Atlas of Canada* (London, England, 1966. viii, 48 p.), edited by J. W. Chalmers, W. J. Eccles, and H. Fullard. Skillful use of color enhances the effectiveness of the maps. Several touch on Minnesota and the border country. Among these are shown fur trade posts, inland fur trade routes and portages, exploration from 1663 to 1763, the first Riel rebellion of 1869-70, the 1818 Convention boundary, railways, and highways. There is a helpful index.

A QUARTET of men "who laboured valiantly in the service of the law during the infancy of Western Canada" are rescued "from the twilight of history" by Roy St. George Stubbs in *Four Recorders of Rupert's Land: A Brief Survey of the Hudson's Bay Company Courts of Rupert's Land* (Winnipeg, Peguis Publishers, 1967. 192 p. \$6.50). The author provides biographical sketches of Adam Thom, who became the first recorder on March 20, 1839, and of his successors, Sir Francis Godschall

Johnson, Dr. John Bunn, and John Black. The latter served until 1870 when Manitoba became a province. Mr. Stubbs also discusses cases the recorders heard. The book has illustrations, footnotes, and an index. Ross & Haines of Minneapolis are exclusive distributors of the volume in the United States.

THE JUNE, 1967, issue of *Civil War History* features "A Bibliography of Civil War Articles: 1966" compiled by Ada M. Stoffet. The more than four hundred articles are subdivided into twenty-three categories which cover general works, as well as studies on slavery and the antebellum South, antislavery and sectionalism, the 1860 election, the Negro and the war, foreign affairs, navies, prisons, miscellany, and Lincolniana. The three major subdivisions—the Union, the Confederacy, and Reconstruction—are further broken down into classifications of government and politics, state and local works, and social and economic studies. The section on military affairs lists articles on the campaigns, year by year; mobilization, organization, administration, and supply; and soldier life. Since 1960 this bibliography has been compiled annually for *Civil War History*.

IN A RECENT addition to the American Heritage Junior Library, Ralph K. Andrist spins a sprightly and readable account of the Lewis and Clark expedition under the title *To the Pacific with Lewis and Clark* (New York, American Heritage Publishing Co., 1967. 153 p.). Its appeal for young readers is enhanced by striking photographs and the imaginative use of a wide variety of other illustrative material. Careful readers of high school level, however, will be astonished to find in the concluding pages the statement that "America's first million-dollar fortune [*that of John Jacob Astor*] was to be built upon profits from Astoria, the fur-trading post . . . set up at the mouth of the Columbia." Astoria, founded in 1811, was taken over by the British in 1812.

THE SPIRIT and the history of a decade are considered in a new book by Elizabeth Stevenson entitled *Babbitts and Bohemians: The American 1920s* (New York, 1967. 300 p.). Primarily a social history, the book has three chapters devoted to the background of the Twenties and a concluding section, "The Libertarians," which provides an over-all view of the years from 1918 to 1932. Included on the author's roster of pacesetters, image makers, and heroes are Sinclair Lewis, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. The vol-

ume is annotated and has both a bibliography and an index.

A BIOGRAPHY of Bishop Frederic Baraga entitled *Shepherd of the Wilderness* by Bernard J. Lambert (L'Anse, Michigan, 1967. 255 p. \$4.95) traces the career of the Austrian-born missionary among the Indians of the Great Lakes from 1830 to 1868. The bibliography indicates that the author has consulted much primary source material, but unfortunately the book is not annotated and contains no index.

"LEWIS CASS was one of the master architects of American Indian policy," according to Francis Paul Prucha in a lecture delivered in November, 1966, to the Ninth Annual Local History Conference sponsored by the Detroit Historical Society, the Burton Historical Collection, and Wayne State University. Father Prucha's speech has been reprinted under the title *Lewis Cass and American Indian Policy* (Detroit, 1967. 18 p.). The Michigan territorial governor was largely responsible for Indian policies followed in preterritorial Minnesota, and the author points out that one of the "saddest aspects of developing American Indian policy . . . was the disarray in the structure and operation of the Indian Department" and that one important reason "why everything did not just collapse . . . was Lewis Cass."

THE ROLE of George Johnston as Chippewa interpreter for the Sioux-Chippewa boundary survey in Minnesota in 1835 is discussed by George M. Blackburn in *Michigan History* for Winter, 1967. Professor Blackburn points out that Johnston, half-breed brother-in-law of Indian agent-explorer-ethnologist Henry R. Schoolcraft, joined the survey party only for its return journey. He arrived in time to help the group's leader, Major Jonathan L. Bean, locate Otter Tail Lake. Drawing upon the interpreter's journal of the eastward survey to mark "true lines," Mr. Blackburn shows the trip was made in unpleasant weather through what Johnston described as "one of the most abominable countries a human being could set foot in." To make matters worse, Johnston was right in his forebodings that surveying and marking a line would not end warfare between the Sioux and Chippewa. "Indian culture did not accept a precise, artificial boundary," writes Mr. Blackburn. "Virtually the only successful aspect of the survey was incidental—the field notes and plat were the first scientific study of Minnesota geography from the St. Croix to Otter Tail Lake."

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

MINNESOTA'S senior senator, Eugene J. McCarthy, is the author of *The Limits of Power: America's Role in the World* (New York, 1967. 246 p.). Pointing out that "Today our potential foreign obligations are almost unlimited," the author traces briefly the shift from isolation to internationalism in the United States and proceeds to outline his recommendations as to how our foreign relations could be "more restrained and, insofar as prudent judgment can determine, more closely in keeping with the movement of history."

IN AN ATTRACTIVE 36-page booklet, *Old Crow Wing: History of a Village* (privately printed), Sister Bernard Coleman, Sister Verona LaBud, and John Humphrey have pieced together the colorful story of the trading settlement that once flourished at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers. Now a ghost town whose site is part of a state park, Crow Wing had a peak population of about 600 in the 1860s. The authors cover Crow Wing's various roles as the scene of a Chippewa victory over the Sioux in 1768, fur trade headquarters for Allan Morrison and others, lumbering center, and outfitting place for oxcart trains that crossed the Mississippi there on trips between Pembina and St. Paul. Missionary activity under Father Francis X. Pierz and his contemporaries is traced, and a chapter is devoted to the adventures of Chippewa Chief Hole-in-the-Day who lived at Crow Wing with his followers. Crow Wing declined, the authors show, after the Indians were removed to the White Earth Reservation in 1868 and the Northern Pacific Railroad bypassed the village in 1871. The booklet is illustrated, has notes and two maps, but is not indexed. Copies can be purchased for \$1.25 from Sister Bernard, 231 East Third Street, Duluth, Minnesota, 55805, or from Mr. Humphrey, First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Brainerd, Minnesota, 56401. A colored map of Crow Wing State Park is also available for \$2.00 from Mr. Humphrey. The map appears on a smaller scale in the book.

THE STORY of a Northfield soldier's lengthy service against Sioux Indians and Confederates is told in *The War Letters of Duren F. Kelley, 1862-1865*, edited by Richard S. Offenbergh and Robert Rue Parsonage (New York, Pageant Press, 1967. 168 p. \$2.95). After joining up with the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, Kelley fought at Wood Lake on September 23, 1862,

in the decisive battle of the Sioux Uprising and then was part of Henry H. Sibley's expedition against the Sioux in Dakota Territory in 1863 before going to the South with the Seventh. In February, 1864, still only a corporal, he seized the opportunity to become a second lieutenant in the Sixty-Seventh United States Colored Infantry, serving in Louisiana. All the while, Kelley wrote affectionate letters to Emma Rounce of Northfield, whom he married on February 2, 1863. (Their daughter, Mrs. Royal H. Moses of Northfield, now owns the letters.) Along with numerous expressions of love for his wife, Kelley mixed typical soldierly grumbling about such subjects as food and lack of mail. He also offered many opinions (one was: "We dont like old Sibley at all."). He showed ambivalence toward Negroes. The editors have furnished an introduction and some annotation. The book does not have an index.

DONIVER A. LUND is the author of *A History of First National Bank of St. Peter, Minnesota* (St. Peter, 1967. vii, 53 p.) which examines the story of that institution from its beginning in 1857 to the present time. The bank was founded by Erastus S. Edgerton, a St. Paul financier. Frederic A. Donahower was in charge of operating it. The author points out that it was the only bank in that community to survive through the panic of 1857 to become in 1871 a national bank under a federal charter. He explains how the organization weathered the panic of 1893, World War I, and the depression of the 1930s. The sources on which the brief history is based include early newspapers, minutes of the board of directors of the bank, county histories, interviews, and material in the National Archives. The book is annotated and illustrated but there is no index.

ERLING LARSEN is the author of *Something about Some of the Educations of Laird Bell* (Northfield, 1967. 162 p.). The book is based on letters, diaries, and scrapbooks as well as interviews and correspondence with friends and associates of Bell, who, in addition to a twelve-year stint as chairman of Carleton's board of trustees, held a similar position at the University of Chicago and served as an overseer at Harvard. The work was commissioned by Carleton College; it is not annotated or indexed.

TWO BOOKLETS have appeared which commemorate state communities. Official records, newspaper files, and collections of the Martin County Historical Society are among the sources used by Walter Carlson for *Happenings in Our*

Neighborhood (Trimont, 1967. 41 p.). The "neighborhood" consists of Trimont and four surrounding townships of Cedar, Galena, Elm Creek, and Fox Lake. The early history of the area is recounted, as is the establishment of postal and school systems and disasters such as blizzards, fires, and grasshopper infestations. There are numerous photographs and nine maps of the townships in 1887 and in 1900. A fifty-five-page publication entitled *Historical Souvenir Booklet of the 1892-1967 Virginia's Diamond Days Celebration*, issued by the city's jubilee committee, is notable for the excellent selection of early photographs of the St. Louis County mining town.

THE BROWN County Historical Society has brought out *A Guide to Brown County History* in the form of an attractive map researched by Leota M. Kellett, the society's director, and drawn by Paul Klammer. The map locates geological, pioneer, and Indian sites, including the Sioux reservation boundary line and scenes of the uprising of 1862, as well as forts, mills, markers, early trails, and routes of exploring expeditions. Even noted is the place where the James-Younger gang was sighted in 1876. Both old and new names of lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water are given. The map sells for \$1.50, plus tax of five cents.

THE Solon J. Buck award for the best article published in *Minnesota History* during 1967 went to Roger E. Wyman for his "Insurgency in Minnesota: The Defeat of James A. Tawney in 1910," which appeared in the Fall issue. Mr. Wyman, a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Center System, teaches at the Racine and Kenosha campuses. He holds degrees from Rutgers University and the University of Wisconsin. His article was selected by a committee made up of Bishop James P. Shannon, Rhoda R. Gilman, and Rodney C. Loehr, professor of history at the University of Minnesota, who announced the award on May 9 at the society's annual meeting in Minneapolis.

ASLAK LIESTØL has asked that a correction be run in a formula he furnished with an example in his review article, "Cryptograms in Runic Carvings: A Critical Analysis," that appeared in the Spring, 1968, issue of *Minnesota History*. The article dealt with the book, *Norse Medieval Cryptography in Runic Carvings*, by Alf Mongé and Ole G. Landsverk. Mr. Liestøl writes that the probability formula he used on page 42 should be $p=1/6^8$ and "the number should be 1,679,616."



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