

BOOK REVIEWS

Twin Cities: A Pictorial History of Saint Paul and Minneapolis. By Lucile M. Kane and Alan Ominsky.

(St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1983. 304 p. \$27.50.)

THIS is a book that may not spend much time on coffee tables, lovely as it is. It's more likely to be in the hands of readers.

Twin Cities is a handsome collection of more than 700 pictures including photographs, maps, drawings, playbills, advertisements, covers of sheet music, posters, political cartoons, and newspaper pages. The illustrations are plentiful and powerful. What makes the book especially strong is that the words are as fine as the art. What makes the book different from most regional picture books is that it avoids the "Isn't this the best place on earth!" approach.

Instead of parochialism, it offers a solid look at how Minneapolis and St. Paul developed. The cities may be twins, the authors stress, but they are far from being identical. The book traces their development from 1851 all the way to 1983.

Twin Cities certainly offers a wealth of information to researchers. On another level, its words and pictures appeal to a general audience — young and old, Minnesotans and former Minnesotans, history-minded and those who profess to be bored by history. I can vouch for its appeal: I had it at my office for a week, and my colleagues kept walking off with it.

Its authors obviously work well together. Kane, a senior research fellow at the Minnesota Historical Society and former state archivist, was the writer. Ominsky, MHS production manager and a photographer, chose the illustrations, shot some of the present-day photographs, and designed the book.

The format of the big book (9 by 12 inches) is well thought out. In each chapter a short essay, an array of illustrations, and information-packed captions work together to give a solid impression of the Twin Cities in a particular time period. What Kane tells us in words is shown us in Ominsky's photo selection.

For example, in "1895-1920: Passage to the Twentieth Century," the text tells of urban growth and industrialization, war, automobiles, orchestras, and prohibition. This whets the appetite for pictures, and sure enough, there follow 30 pages of marvelous art — photographs of the cities' skylines in 1908, an 1897 ad for Munsingwear underwear, a Waverly electric car made in 1900, sheet music for "Every Day will be Sunday When the Town Goes Dry," photos of Minnesotans at work and at war, and more, more, more.

One of the nicest features of the book is that the photographs are not predictable. When showing us how World War I touched Minnesotans, the authors present not only the soldiers and Red Cross nurses and victory parades but also the interior of the Minneapolis Artificial Limb Co., which had a federal contract to supply limbs to injured men.

Kane's writing is clear, lively, and example-laden. She uses

specifics that stick in the brain of new readers and that provide new information for those already well read in Minnesota history.

Other pluses: the paper is high quality, the type is easy to read, and the photo reproduction is excellent. Important in a picture book aimed at a general audience, the captions are packed with information. In *National Geographic* style, the authors tell not only about the pictures but also delve into the background and add a bit of spice. With a photo of Alvin "Creepy" Karpis under arrest in 1936 for the Hamm kidnapping, for example, there is the information that J. Edgar Hoover reported that Karpis "folded up like the yellow rat he is."

My major criticism of *Twin Cities* is that the authors should have used fewer pictures and used them bigger. Some perfectly marvelous photographs and illustrations are run so small that the reader wants a magnifying glass to look at expressions on faces and details of buildings. Too many pictures are just 1 by 2 inches. I have no quarrel with the 700 illustrations the authors chose from the 50,000 images they studied, but I wish they had gone a giant step further. They should have weeded out more and let the survivors grow.

I'm more interested in people than buildings so I especially enjoyed the middle and later chapters that are chock-full of people. However, a friend who loves old architecture thought the early chapters were among the strongest. We both liked the photographs of redeveloped Twin Cities neighborhoods and businesses (Irvine Park, Milwaukee Avenue, Butler Square). The present-day photographs of the Twin Cities, many shot by Ominsky, are wonderful.

A small problem is that the reader has difficulty on some crowded pages to decide which caption goes with which picture. A small arrow or triangle would have helped.

But quibbles aside, *Twin Cities* provides a remarkable mix of illustrations and essays that show the evolutions of our towns. It's a lot of book for the money. After you have one for yourself, you'll keep it in mind for special gifts.

Reviewed by PEG MEIER, reporter for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and author of *Bring Warm Clothes: Letters and Photos from Minnesota's Past (1981)*.

Night Flying Woman: An Ojibway Narrative. By Ignatia Broker.

(St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1983. 135 p. Cloth, \$12.95; paper, \$7.50.)

WHILE THE SKILL of oratory among the Ojibway was traditionally the realm of men — warriors, dance leaders, medicine men — the art of narration belonged to women elders. The grandmother would enliven the long winter nights in the wig-

wam by recounting stories principally for the benefit of the children. Drawing on a rich repertoire of tales about Wena-bosho, the Ojibway culture hero-cum-trickster, she was able to impart through oral tradition much of tribal wisdom and moral values to the youngest generation. But the story sessions also included personal narratives; in this sense, the grandmother was the custodian of family history as well.

Ignatia Broker's *Night Flying Woman* is just such a history, and one can well imagine its recounting over a long period of time, as Broker, herself a White Earth elder and expert narrator, unfolds the story of her great-great-grandmother Oona, from her birth in precontact days well into this century. The availability of this book in paperback is particularly welcome, as other Ojibway women's narratives in the past have been either obscure scholarly publications — Maud Kegg's *Gabekanaansing/At the End of the Trail: Memories of Chippewa Childhood in Minnesota* (1978) — or privately published in small editions and now out of print — Eliza Morrison's *A Little History of My Forest Life* (1978).

Broker's prologue depicts her own raw, difficult years in the Twin Cities during World War II in a climate of prejudice and want. When she begins to narrate *Night Flying Woman's* story, the shift is abrupt, not only in substance but in style. The reader finds himself suddenly in a Peaccable Kingdom where man and nature are harmonious. While some may find Broker's prose style overly romantic ("The full, spring-scented breath of Grandmother Earth was blowing everywhere"), anyone familiar with Ojibway song poetry will recognize that Broker's imagery consistently falls within that tradition. Furthermore, this narration is replete with accurate descriptions of traditional Ojibway daily life — foodways, technologies, ceremonials, architecture — and the way each of these was affected by the arrival of the white man and removal of Oona's people to reservations. Poignantly noted is the tenacity of the Ojibway to hold onto practices and beliefs while they were under pressure to conform to the dominant society: when frame houses were built, their doorways, like those of wigwams, faced east for symbolic reasons; although Christian pictures adorned their walls, birch-bark containers hung from the rafters. During the transition to a money economy, despite the presence of stores for the purchase of staples, berry picking continued, but with galvanized instead of bark pails and canvas instead of birch bark for drying the fruit. The narrative concludes with promise: the youngest generation now wishes to "close the circle" by learning of the old ways.

Paulette Molin's foreword to *Night Flying Woman* provides a useful background for Oona's tale, outlining the history of White Earth Reservation and the impact of various legislative acts on its people. Steven Prcmo's illustrations beginning each chapter not only enliven the text but are sound in ethnographic detail. One minor flaw in the book is the spelling of Ojibway words throughout, "the author's phonetic transcriptions" of spoken Ojibway. While efforts have been made by linguists and native speakers to standardize the orthography for classroom use (the Fiero/Nichols-Nyholm system), Broker has followed instead an early Ojibway practice, breaking words down and hyphenating them syllable by syllable. Readers, Ojibway and non-Indian alike, may find cumbersome such spellings as "shi-n-go-b" (*zhingob*, in Nichols-Nyholm). Furthermore, the translations given in the glossary should be treated with some

caution: "shi-n-go-b" is given as the generic name for trees, while in fact it means specifically "fir tree." One hopes that *Night Flying Woman* will spark the reader's interest to pursue the fuller meanings of the language and ethnology of the Ojibway. Frances Densmore's *Chippewa Customs* would be a useful next step.

Because of Broker's prose style, the reader might also wish to complement this narrative with the other two works cited, as they are rendered in less poetic autobiographical idioms. Additionally, now available from the Minnesota Archaeological Society is a second Kegg volume, *Nookomis Gaa-inaajimotauid. What My Grandmother Told Me* (1983). Together, the Broker, Morrison, and Kegg narratives provide a fairly complete picture of life over the past 150 years as seen and interpreted by Ojibway women.

Reviewed by THOMAS VENNUM, JR., senior ethnomusicologist with the Office of Folklife Programs, Smithsonian Institution. He is the author of *The Ojibwa Dance Drum: Its History and Construction* (Smithsonian Folklife Studies No. 2, 1982).

***Many Tender Ties: Women In Fur-Trade Society, 1670–1870.* By Sylvia Van Kirk.**

(Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1983. 301 p. Cloth, \$21.50; paper, \$9.95.)

***Strangers in Blood: Fur Trade Company Families in Indian Country.* By Jennifer S. H. Brown.**

(Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press, 1980. 255 p. Cloth, \$22.95; paper, 1983, \$10.95.)

"WHAT IF Mama is an Indian?" So James Ross, mixed-blood son of fur trader Alexander Ross, chided his sister Jemima for her embarrassed unwillingness to be seen in mid-19th-century Red River society with her Indian mother. It was a painful question for which there were no ready answers. But it accurately reflected both the sentimental and racist climate of Victorian North America. By the 1860s the Ross children were anomalies, caught between a world on the wane and a new social order emanating from eastern Canada which counted them respectable only if, for all intents, they appeared civilized, British, and "white."

The world which the Ross children had lost was, in Sylvia Van Kirk's apt phrase, a "fur trade society." It had been built over 200 years through a multiplicity of contact experiences and economic exchanges between Euro-American men of the trade and native hunters of diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds, it was cemented by social and familial bonds based on widespread intermarriage between white men and Indian women. Until the early decades of the 19th century, it was a world fashioned in relative isolation from European institutional pressures. Moreover, it was a world without white women, which may help to explain why historians traditionally have portrayed the fur trade as a nearly exclusively male activity and as a primitive colonial extractive industry foreshadowing permanent settlement and social development.

These two important books, *Many Tender Ties* and *Stran-*

gers in *Blood*, written, respectively, by a female historian and a female anthropologist and first published in Canada, should lay such narrowly focused and sexually biased interpretations to rest. Indian women, as Van Kirk and Brown reveal, were not merely the casual bedmates of white men of the trade or menial drudges. They were essential contributors to the spread and conduct of the trade itself and to the hybrid set of cultural values and norms, customary practices, and familial networks that comprised fur-trade society in Canada. As Van Kirk's richly detailed study points out, Indian women and their métis daughters after them played key economic roles as provisioners, fur dressers, moccasin and snowshoe makers, canoe and lodge builders, as well as occasional hunters, guides, transporters, diplomatic agents, spies, and traders. More significantly, as "women in between" the male representatives of potentially antagonistic cultures, Indian women in the first century of fur-trade expansion served as cultural and often political liaisons between their male kin and Euro-American husbands. Teachers, advisers, and interpreters, they helped to set the norms of an emerging society which, increasingly after 1750, was characterized by a far-flung web of interrelated households bursting with children of mixed descent and culture.

While Van Kirk and Brown approach the social history of the fur trade from different perspectives, their studies are complementary and perhaps should be read in tandem. Both have relied upon the remarkably complete record of Hudson's Bay Company post life after 1723 and an ambitious array of Canadian traveler and trader accounts. Both have attempted to establish a chronology for the institutionalization of fur-trade society and for the variations and changes in domestic and social relations associated with its growth and demise.

Van Kirk's highly readable account concerns itself with the separate experiences and history of women and, through a careful weaving of snippets of information (written largely by men, as she admits), sheds light for the first time on an array of memorable and influential native, métis, and white women. This is not merely well-crafted collective narrative biography. Van Kirk convincingly traces the evolution of a society based initially on marital compacts between white men and tribal women through a long period of stability and intensifying kinship networks (based on marriages between trade employees and their colleagues' métis "daughters of the country") to the status dispossession and victimization of women of native ancestry by the newly arrived white wives of company officers after 1821. In the process she demonstrates that one of fur-trade society's little understood institutions, marriage "à la façon du pays," although not sanctioned by church or state, contributed to domestic stability, conferring paternity rights and legitimacy on the mixed offspring of white traders. While not all traders took these obligations seriously, fur-trade society at large, and particularly its women, regarded customary marriage as legally binding. The arrival of missionaries and white women at Red River and the greater social control exerted by the Hudson's Bay Company after 1821 undid this custom, with devastating impact upon children of Indian-white unions. By the 1870s Canadian courts, believing that a true marriage between "savage" and "civilized" was both incomprehensible and repugnant, declared the custom a fraud.

If Van Kirk looks primarily at the motivations, activities,

and roles of native and métis wives between 1670 and 1870, Brown enlarges the analytic frame to include the entire domestic unit: husband, wife, and children. Treating fur-trade society as a "partial sphere," connected to and influenced by the larger social and economic spheres of Europe and eastern Canada, she views the development and patterning of social relations in fur-trade country through the lens of two contrasting company traditions. Although Scots dominated the officer ranks of both the HBC and the North West Company, the social isolation and vertical integration of HBC post life was more likely, she argues, to produce a permanent commitment to a native wife and family and to the future of fur-trade society than the Norwesters' loosely knit horizontal kin networks which stretched to Montreal and Scotland. In the latter case, company men were apt to retire to their "true" home, leaving native wives to rear their métis children in Indian country. In a work which bristles with provocative insights, Brown's suggestion that the métis of western Canada may have their roots in the mother-dominated North West Company tradition, while mixed offspring of Hudson's Bay Company officers were either integrated into British Canadian society by their fathers or returned to their mothers' tribal bands, deserves much study.

Neither of these works pays sufficient attention to the native side of the fur-trade social equation. They reveal little about the relations which Indian women and their métis offspring surely maintained with their native kin. Nor do they elucidate how differing tribal cultural traditions and social organizations may have influenced the patterns of Indian-white relations in a fur-trade context over time and across western Canada. These are important weaknesses; however, they point to a range of questions which can now be asked largely because of the groundwork laid by Van Kirk and Brown.

Many Tender Ties and *Strangers in Blood* are seminal studies that deserve wide reading. That they are carefully documented and beautifully illustrated — in Brown's case, by colored lantern slides — is an added bonus. Their arrival in paper edition should be cause for celebration.

Reviewed by JACQUELINE PETERSON, assistant professor of American Indian studies and history at the University of Minnesota.

Ohiyesa: Charles Eastman, Santee Sioux. By Raymond Wilson.

(Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1983. 219 p. \$16.95.)

DURING the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when assimilation was seen as the solution to the "Indian problem," Charles Alexander Eastman, whose Dakota name was Ohiyesa (the Winner), served as Exhibit A in the case to demonstrate that an Indian could successfully enter the mainstream of American life. Here was a man, born in a tribal society, who overcame the educational and other handicaps imposed on him by his origins, qualified himself to practice medicine, and mastered the English language well enough to earn a living as an author and lecturer. Even conceding that Eastman's native endowments were exceptional, surely other Indians could

achieve some measure of success in the dominant society if they could be weaned away from the tribe and subjected to the same education as non-Indians.

Eastman's autobiographical writings — chiefly *Indian Boyhood* and *From the Deep Woods to Civilization* — manage to convey this impression of a successful adaptation to white society, though his idealized picture of aboriginal lifeways and values carries with it a suggestion of something lost. Now Raymond Wilson has sifted through the extensive but admittedly incomplete body of correspondence by, to, and about Eastman and has presented a portrait of his subject as a flawed personality — a man of divided loyalties, desperately seeking to measure up to his public image but never quite succeeding.

Writing a biography of Eastman is a difficult task. Documentary evidence on important facets of his life is lacking; some of his descendants have insisted on remaining anonymous; and the autobiographical volumes conceal as much as they reveal of their author's inner life. Given these handicaps, Wilson has done a creditable job, and, unless more source material comes to light, his study will probably remain the definitive biography of Eastman. Having said that, one finds it necessary to add that, as biography, Wilson's book is not wholly satisfactory, mainly because of the elusiveness of his subject. Much has to be based on conjecture, and Wilson's conjectures, though sensible, fail to penetrate very deeply.

There is, for example, Eastman's attitude toward John Collier and the Indian New Deal. In the absence of primary evidence pointing one way or the other, Wilson relies on the judgment of Dr. Herbert B. Fowler, Eastman's grandson, who, he says, "believed" that his grandfather supported the Collier program. Arrayed against this slender bit of evidence is the established fact that Eastman had long been an advocate of the Daves Allotment Act, which Collier sought to repudiate. It is also known that Elaine Goodale Eastman, from whom Ohiyesa was estranged by the 1930s, never wavered in her assimilationist position and consistently opposed Collier's policies.

The failure of the Eastmans' marriage — scrupulously excluded from the autobiographical works — may have had ideological causes, though Wilson is inclined to attribute it chiefly to Elaine's attempt to dominate her husband, as illustrated by her sweeping revisions of his manuscripts. Significantly, when her editorial hand was no longer present following their separation in 1921, Eastman published no more books. Wilson does not evade the issue of the Eastmans' marriage, but in the face of the reticence of the principals and their descendants he is unable to do much more than present the scanty evidence and leave its interpretation to the reader.

An interesting sidelight on Eastman's career is his friendship with Hamlin Garland, a man whom in some ways he resembled. Brought together by the project of "renaming the Sioux" — assigning family names to simplify land ownership and inheritance problems — the two men shared a somewhat romantic view of aboriginal life and wished to preserve what remained of Indian culture. Moreover, both men wrote autobiographies in which they reconstructed their own pasts in terms of their later attitudes and thereby long deterred would-be biographers from making a full-scale effort to set the record straight.

Eastman's profound respect for his Indian heritage, coupled with his belief in the necessity for acceptance of the dominant culture, made him a divided man, one who could simultaneously campaign for the abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and seek appointment as Indian commissioner. It is this troubled man, a potentially tragic figure, who emerges from Wilson's pathbreaking biography. Limited by the paucity of materials for a complete study of his subject, Wilson has nevertheless provided a more detailed and presumably more accurate portrayal of Charles Eastman than has heretofore been available.

Reviewed by ROY W. MEYER, professor of English at Mankato State University and the author of *History of the Santee Sioux: United States Indian Policy on Trial* (1967).

Atlas of the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Edited by Gary E. Moulton.

(Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1983. ix, 25 p., 130 maps. \$100.00.)

THE PRACTICE of issuing an atlas volume to accompany the journals and other textual matter pertaining to an important exploring expedition emerged in the last quarter of the 18th century and flourished with the scientific expeditions of the 19th. It was a useful means of protecting maps and sometimes illustrations as well against damage from repeated folding, and it made possible the publication of maps of large dimensions. The first American naval exploring expedition, led by Captain Charles Wilkes from 1839 to 1842, produced an atlas volume to supplement the text, but the first great American overland expedition did not. That want was partially supplied nearly a century later when in 1904–1905 Reuben Gold Thwaites published *The Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*.

The history of the recovery of source materials from this expedition has seen maps, journals, and other documentation turning up in many places over the past 180 years, and probably the end is not yet. But from what is currently known, we now see the first volume of a projected seven-volume publication of the journals of this most significant exploring expedition of our national history. It begins with the atlas volume, according to the publisher, so that the forthcoming journals will be better understood. This is sound reasoning, but it presents the reviewer at this stage with some problems, since the function of the atlas volume is to provide graphic documentation for the text, and the effectiveness with which this is done will become evident only when the text appears. Nevertheless, until the subsequent volumes are published, this magnificently produced volume will have a utility of its own as an atlas to whatever account of the Lewis and Clark expedition one might be reading. And it has sufficient text of its own to relate the maps to the expedition, together with an account of their history and an indication of their importance. Of the 126 maps included here, 52 were not included in the Thwaites edition of the journals, and many of them are published here for the first time. Most of them are full-size facsimiles.

Following a preface that presents the background and an overview of the expedition and underscores the need for a new edition of the journals, an introduction places the expedition in the context of the geographical knowledge and theory of Thomas Jefferson's presidency. It notes the tardiness of any serious effort to publish maps resulting from the expedition, comments on the failings of Thwaites when he made the first real effort, and presents information on William Clark's cartographic methods.

The maps included in the volume are categorized and described, the first group being "preliminary" maps, actually maps used in preparation of the expedition. Then follow maps of the various sections of the route, including conjectural concepts and information from western Indians that were influential in developing knowledge of the more remote regions. This introductory text is heavily documented, but unfortunately with the notes on pages following the text. The notes are followed by a calendar of the maps, giving location of the original, dimensions, coloring (if any), dates of travel through the areas shown, where the map is to be found in the Thwaites edition, and other particulars. This calendar is followed by a note on the order and means of reproducing the maps for the atlas.

The map section is introduced by a set of index maps which locate the individual sections of route maps over the complete route. They are magnificently reproduced on high-quality paper. Route maps have dates included and due north indicated. But that is all, and this is the major deficiency of this splendid volume: the rest of the information about a given map is elsewhere, either in the calendar, the text, or the notes. Possibly it could not be otherwise, but this is a volume nearly 20 inches high which opens to 28 inches. It weighs seven pounds. Getting from map to calendar to editorial comment and notes is somewhat cumbersome.

One might see this as much an atlas *illustrating* the expedition as an atlas *of* the expedition. Pre-expedition maps are included. For the lower Missouri the originals are not extant, so copies made in 1833 for Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied are used. Clark's Fort Clatsop map of 1806 is lost and is presented here in copy, with the problem of its faithfulness to the lost original considered. The Biddle-Hassler map is lost as is the Biddle-Clark map, both relating to the publication of the journals by Biddle in 1814. Clark's great 1810 map is not exactly an expedition map, since it includes later information from Zebulon Pike, George Drouillard, and John Colter. And 29 half sheets of maps sent by Clark to Jefferson describing the route down river from the Mandan villages are lost. These are deficiencies in the availability of source materials from which the atlas might have been constructed, but certainly no criticism of the atlas, which fully considers all of these lacks and will surely stand as the authority on the mapping of the expedition until more source materials are discovered. For the genuine Lewis and Clark enthusiast and the western Americanist, this atlas is an absolute necessity.

Reviewed by JOHN PARKER, *curator of the James Ford Bell Library in the University of Minnesota, a founding member of the Society for the History of Discoveries, and editor of The Journals of Jonathan Carver and Related Documents, 1766-1770, published by the MHS in 1976.*

Prairie Mosaic: An Ethnic Atlas of Rural North Dakota. By William C. Sherman.

(Fargo, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1983. 152 p. \$12.85.)

IT IS A DELIGHT in these times of foundation grants in support of nearly everything to find a gem of scholarship that owes its existence quite simply to the skill, patience, and hard work of the author. What foundation would support a program of field interviews by one man seeking to determine the ethnic background of every farm family in an entire state? No sampling, no approximations, no use of census data or any other shortcuts were used. In his unneringly low-key explanation of the procedure, Sherman admits to the use of local informants who identified their neighbors' ethnic backgrounds, but that is his lone concession to expedience. The result is surely the most detailed set of ethnic maps ever produced for a large area within the United States.

This is not to say that Sherman is a naive amateur. (He is, in fact, a university professor of sociology, which suggests that the absence of "modern" approaches is deliberate.) Those familiar with his earlier papers showing results of interviews in parts of North Dakota will find the same careful approach here. Sherman presents his information on six, double-page 11-by-17-inch maps that show the ethnic background of virtually every square mile of North Dakota in 1965, the year on which his interviews were based. Each map has a dozen or more categories of black-and-white line shading patterns showing the dominant groups and is accompanied by an extensive table of numerical entries identifying ethnic mixtures in areas where no group dominates.

His choice of 1965 as a base date will surprise those used to rural ethnic mapping as a historical exercise. In North Dakota, where settlement history often involves no more than a few generations of occupancy, a relatively contemporary approach is possible. Sherman wisely limited his study to rural families and thus avoided the rather different problems of urban ethnic mapping. He maintains that small towns almost exactly mirror the ethnic mix of the surrounding territory (truer today, surely, than at the time of initial settlement) and even that North Dakota's cities reflect closely the surrounding rural ethnic mix. This position is left unsupported.

Each of the six regional maps is accompanied by a supporting text detailing the settlement history of all major ethnic concentrations. The information on religious congregations (the author is also Father Sherman, a Roman Catholic priest) is particularly detailed, amounting to no less than a comprehensive religious geography of the state. This juxtaposition incidentally reveals the value of Sherman's microscale approach to ethnic mapping, for it is in the discussion of rural churches that one appreciates the significance of language, religion, and nationality in differentiating such groups as the Austrian Germans, German Swiss, German Mennonites, and many others that most ethnic maps would depict as a single category.

The strength of *Prairie Mosaic* is also its one weakness. The richness of detail often masks the general trend. The book cries out for a single map of the state, minus the details, that would give a more general impression of ethnic distribution. Nor can one create such a map as a mosaic of individual maps because,

most unfortunately, the same ethnic groups are represented by different symbols on different maps. The maps appear to have been constructed independently of one another with no eye toward presenting an over-all display. Sherman apologizes for the omission, all the more disappointing given the comparatively small amount of additional effort that would have been required.

This is a handsome volume, well illustrated with photographs that, despite their lack of captions, give the book a warmth matched by the author's obvious love for his subject. The book is a most worthy addition to the series of monographs published by North Dakota State University's Institute for Regional Studies. It scarcely need be added that Sherman's is a definitive work on the subject, one that will be of immense value to students of North Dakota as well as to followers of ethnic studies generally.

Reviewed by JOHN C. HUDSON, professor of geography at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and the author of several recent studies of North Dakota settlement.

Duluth: An Illustrated History of the Zenith City. By Glenn N. Sandvik.
(Woodland Hills, Calif., Windsor Publications, Inc., 1983. 128 p. \$24.95.)

MANY READERS of this magazine are familiar with at least some of the county and local histories published throughout the United States during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Collectively, these volumes could have provided a relatively thorough grouping of local histories for a country not very far removed from its pioneer past. Unfortunately, however, the vast majority of the publications that emerged were overly sanitized and romanticized chronicles of unrelated facts and events. Since people often paid to have their personal biographies included in these reports, local men (one would hardly know there were any women) who could afford the cost of recording what they perceived to be their notable accomplishments, virtuous deeds, and God-fearing attributes were featured on an inordinate number of pages. Immigrants and minorities, even when mentioned, were treated as anonymous and faceless entities, despite the fact that such people, more often than not, provided the muscle and sweat for the establishment and development of communities. The shortcomings of these publications have been called by historian O. G. Libby the "trash that has been printed under the title of county histories."

During recent years interest in the local and regional history of America has grown, at least in popular if not academic circles. Because there still is such a dearth of scholarly works on individual cities in North America, especially those of small to medium size, a number of commercial publishing houses have begun to produce popularized urban histories that can both serve and capture this rather large market. One of the most active of these firms has been Windsor Publications of California, which to date has produced some 80 histories of

cities and regions in the United States and Canada. Another 80 volumes are in various stages of planning and production.

This recently published history of Duluth displays both the attributes and shortcomings of a work that is intended primarily for a general audience. First, the author's background as a working journalist is evident since the account is well written, free of jargon, punctuated with anecdotes, and filled with an array of information that will appeal to a wide readership. On the other hand, one wishes that certain approaches of contemporary academic historiography had been utilized in organizing the book. Greater effort might have been made, for example, to place Duluth within a larger state and national context; likewise, had some of the most important facets of Duluth's personality, ranging from its role as a Great Lakes port to its ethnic diversity, been emphasized consistently in each chapter, an interpretive thread could have been woven throughout the entire book. Such an approach would have been especially useful in the latter portion of this chronologically organized volume. The early history of Duluth, primarily a story of explorers, raconteurs, and exploiters, is entertainingly related in the initial chapter, but the need to describe the city after its institutions, activities, and population had begun to grow, created an obvious problem of what information to include or exclude. Had each chapter been organized around a selected number of major themes, the abrupt transitions that occur when moving from fact to fact could have been reduced if not eliminated.

The book examines five time periods, from 1679 to the present. Because of Duluth's seemingly ideal location at the head of navigation on the Great Lakes, industrialists, politicians, and dreamers have long envisioned that the Zenith City would develop into a major American metropolis some day. Many of these visions and plans, both failed and realized, are captured in these pages, which will provide resident and nonresident alike with insights to a city that so many of us admire. A genuine highlight of the book is the many clearly reproduced photographs gathered by Virginia Hyvarinen. Since the volume was produced in association with the St. Louis County Historical Society, its excellent photographic collections, in addition to those of the Duluth Public Library and other sources, are well utilized. The book concludes with a section by William O. Beck entitled "Partners in Progress," brief biographies of 26 institutions and business firms in Duluth that also provided financial support for publication of the history. Quite obviously, therefore, one should not expect to find a full listing of Duluth's cultural, commercial, and industrial organizations.

This reviewer did not have sufficient time to check the factual information in the book, but a cursory review did reveal at least some errors. The Pokegama mission school is noted as being in Itasca rather than Pine County; and the date of the first shipment of iron ore from Tower was July 31, 1884, not July 3. Also, the author states that more than 1,000 lives were lost in the 1918 Cloquet-Moose Lake forest fire. Estimates made at the time of the fire approached this figure, but subsequent assessments (including an article in the Fall, 1983, issue of *Minnesota History*) have placed the total at somewhere between 400 and 500 lives lost.

Glenn Sandvik's work fills a void that has long existed in the

literature about Duluth, providing a popularly written, well-illustrated account of the city's history that avoids the excesses of books written many decades ago. What is still missing is a scholarly study of Duluth that will utilize the techniques, approaches, and paradigms of contemporary historiography. Are there any history or geography students searching for dissertation topics?

Reviewed by ARNOLD R. ALANEN, a cultural geographer and associate professor of landscape architecture at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, who in 1983 received the MHS Solon J. Buck Award for his article, "The 'Locations': Company Communities on Minnesota's Iron Range" (Fall, 1982).

***The Great Lakes Forest: An Environmental and Social History.* Edited by Susan L. Flader.**

(Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1983. 336 p. \$29.50.)

THIS VOLUME is a collection of 18 essays about the Great Lakes forest, a region of historical interest both biologically and culturally, which covers northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and portions of Ontario. The editor portrays the forest as a dynamic ecosystem in which humans now function as the dominant agent of change. As human attitudes, values, and institutions change, so too does the character, composition, extent, and quality of the forest. The most obvious example of such alteration concerns the clearing of most of this forest by Americans of European ancestry between 1850 and 1930. Unlike the Woodland Indians who were at home in the forest, these new Americans perceived the forest as a fearsome place and regarded the timber as an obstacle to cereal crop farming. This change of human values nearly destroyed the forest.

The first of the book's five sections describes how Great Lakes forest ecosystem has changed since humans arrived. For example, clearing of the forest warmed the freshwater streams leading into Lake Michigan and thereby allowed the sea lamprey to enter the streams for spawning. The lamprey in turn found the lake trout a defenseless prey and destroyed what had been a multimillion-dollar trout fishery. The disappearance of the trout then allowed the ravenous alewife to flourish, and the alewife eliminated several native fish species from the waters of Lake Michigan.

The second and most fascinating section of the book documents the experience of the Menominee Indians from 1854 to the present. During this time the Menominees have valiantly and successfully protected their forest — part of their original homeland which occupies an entire county in northeastern Wisconsin — from exploitative logging. Their struggle continues, but the Menominee forest today still contains huge trees logged conservatively, which stand as the only large-scale reminder of the original Great Lakes forest.

The third section considers the history of social and institutional changes in the region. Charles Twining's chapter, "The Lumbering Frontier," is provocative and especially well written. The author observes that the heroic literature of the American frontier seems almost ashamed of logging and virtually ignores loggers. Unlike the trappers, buffalo hunters, cowboys, and miners who subdued the frontier with charismatic style, loggers were seen as drudges who merely removed obstacles for the builders of the new nation. Yet, according to Twining, loggers "could hardly have kept from looking back over their shoulders at what they had accomplished."

The remaining two sections discuss how human perceptions of the forest have changed and describe prospects for the future of the region. One excellent chapter distills the predictions of over 50 historians, ecologists, and other experts into a detailed scenario of the region's ecological, economic, and social prospects for the next 20 years.

In reading this book, it is sometimes difficult to accept wholeheartedly the editor's view that postindustrial humans — we creatures who from time to time decide almost capriciously to destroy or disfigure the forest — are best regarded as a component of the forest ecosystem. One is used to thinking of ecosystem components as things whose activities can be measured, predicted, and modeled in terms of energy or species composition. Regardless of our role in the ecosystem, however, *The Great Lakes Forest* shows admirably what happens when we humans change our minds without considering the ecological consequences. This illuminating book is well worth reading.

Reviewed by PHILLIP M. HOOSE, director of preserve selection and design for The Nature Conservancy, Midwest Region. An avid supporter of biotic diversity, Hoose is the author of *Building an Ark: Tools for the Preservation of Natural Diversity Through Land Protection* (1981).

NEWS & NOTES

"COMPELLING ARGUMENTS justify a detailed consideration of the vice presidency," and that is what Joel K. Goldstein offers in his book, *The Modern American Vice Presidency: The Transformation of a Political Institution* (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1982, 409 p., \$28.00). The author argues that the second highest office in the land "has evolved into a position of new importance" and ascribes that transformation to "dramatic changes in American political institutions since the New Deal" — such as the rise of the presidency, the decline of parties, the nation's role in international politics, and increased expectations of government. The study examines the office and the men in it from 1953 to 1980, a time period that includes the vice presidencies of Minnesotans Hubert H. Humphrey and Walter F. Mondale.

AN architectural history of Minnesota's courthouses, and a good one at that, lies hidden in *The First 100 Years*. The *Minnesota State Bar Association* (Minneapolis, Minnesota State Bar Association, 1983, 284 p., \$20.00). The essay by Beverly Vavoulis appears as "Places," a 181-page, county-by-county examination of "the way in which each county presents its official face." Minnesota's courthouses date from the 1860s to the 1980s, reflecting a century of high-style architectural change. A brief glossary and a bibliography help readers unfamiliar with architectural terminology. Architectural descriptions follow brief histories of county formation, and each courthouse is illustrated with historic or current photographs or line drawings. Vavoulis has provided us with an excellent and much-needed look at some of the most important buildings in the state.

The rest of the book is not up to the standards of the courthouse section. At best, it is an anecdotal glimpse at the bar association — far from a history of that organization's first 100 years. There are some important maps of judicial districts and tables of succession for

judges of courts from the municipal to the federal level. There must be more to a century of the state bar association than judgeships and courthouses, but that is not evident in this book. There should be a sticker on the cover to let people know about the courthouse section, for that is the significant part of the book.

Thomas Harvey

ROMAN Catholic scholar James J. Hennessey, S.J., has sought to write a "people's history" in his book, *American Catholics: A History of the Roman Catholic Community in the United States* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1981, 397 p., \$19.95). As he states in his introduction, "while not neglecting the story of bishops and clergy, of structures and institutions, we must be more concerned with the people who *were* the community we study." With this perspective in mind, Hennessey focuses on the Catholic experience within American society, as he follows the movements of Catholic settlement during American expansion in the 1700s and 1800s, and analyzes the effects of the rapidly changing world of the 20th century. The author divides the history into three periods: the basic "American" period of 1634–1829, the major immigrant period between 1830 and World War I, and the true end of the "immigrant church" effected in the 1960s and 1970s.

Two Minnesota Catholics figure prominently in Hennessey's survey. One is Archbishop John Ireland, both for his role in Irish immigration and in the Catholic Americanists movement of the late 19th century, which "raised the possibility of legitimate divergence from European models of church order." The other is the St. Paul-raised priest, author, and professor John A. Ryan, a major theorist behind the social reform of the 20th century and a supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s. Also mentioned are priests Daniel and Philip Berrigan's protests against American involvement in Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s. The book concludes with a look at the

changed church which emerged from this period and from Vatican II, and the challenges it faces in the 1980s.

James Erlandson

ON November 1 Hildegard Binder Johnson presented a James Ford Bell Library lecture on German settlement in the Middle West, opening a new exhibit on German cartographic knowledge of the Americas, in conjunction with the ongoing 300th anniversary of German immigration to America. For the occasion the Bell Library published a facsimile of an important 1719 German broadside detailing French and German geographic understanding of the Mississippi River basin and promoting German settlement in Minnesota. Johnson provides a translation and offers some thoughtful reflections on the relationships between the river basin and the continental patterns of German settlement. John Parker contributes some notes on the relationship between the broadside's presentation of geographical knowledge and contemporary cartography. Through it all, of course, strides the bold figure of Father Hennepin.

MARY E. NILLES' *Rollingstone: A Luxembourgish Village in Minnesota* is a felicitous combination of family album and local history. Making extensive use of photographs and other graphics, Nilles combines those resources with published and manuscript materials and interviews with village residents, her own family included, to piece together the story of the town and its people.

She looks at life in Luxembourg at the time of emigration, at the idea of leaving and the move itself, the beginnings of the Rollingstone community, its early settlers, organizations, social life, politics, business, agriculture, religion, and education, being careful to place the specifics she has gathered into an appropriate context. On page 133, for example, she writes, "while these pioneers were enmeshed in a tightly

woven social system, they never isolated themselves completely from cultural interaction with other towns,' and goes on to note the effects of proximity to Winona, the local post offices, the arrival of the railroad, and finally and most dramatically of the telephone and the automobile. The use of photographs is skillful, though Nilles could have given more information about them — especially the material culture they depict — since they form such an important element of the book. The lack of an index is disappointing, but the table of contents provides reasonable access. The hardcover, 223-page book, published by Editions Guy Binsfeld in Luxembourg in 1983, is available from the College of St. Teresa Bookstore, Winona, Minn., 55987 for \$29.50 plus \$1.77 tax for Minnesota residents and \$1.10 for mailing costs.

CALLS for papers have been issued for two upcoming history conferences. Proposals are requested for papers and sessions in all fields of history for the 19th annual Northern Great Plains History Conference, to be held September 27–29, 1984, at Bismarck, North Dakota. Paper proposals should include a one-page summary and a single-page *vita*. Session proposals should contain one-page summaries for each paper and a one-page *vita* for each participant; proposed sessions should not include commentators. All proposals should be sent no later than April 1 to Larry Remele, program chair, State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck, No. Dak. 58505-0179.

The program committee for the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians, scheduled for April 17–20, 1985, in Minneapolis, invites suggestions for papers, sessions, panels, workshops, and presentations of music, films, and drama. Applicants should send three copies each of a brief *vita* and a two-page résumé of the project, its thesis, methodology, and significance to Gerald N. Grob, program co-chair, Department of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903, by February 15, 1984.

"SINCE the *Dakota Democrat* first appeared in 1859, hundreds of newspapers (no one knows the exact number) have come and gone," Robert F. Karolevitz states in *With a Shirt Tail Full of Type: The Story of Newspapering in South Dakota* (n.p., South Dakota Press Assn., 1982. 115 p.,

\$11.95). Examining the history of South Dakota newspapers, Karolevitz plunges the reader into personal events that helped shape the direction of many of the papers. For example, he mentions Joseph and Alice Gossage of the *Black Hills Journal* (later the *Daily Rapid City Journal*). As Gossage's health deteriorated, his wife assumed more responsibilities in editorial management and publishing. Illustrations and photos add a nostalgic grace to the book. Produced in conjunction with the centennial of the South Dakota Press Association in 1982, it also provides a list of newspapers that have existed for 100 years or more.

SINCE childhood, James Clary's love for ships and the sea has grown. A consummate marine painter, he lovingly put together a synopsis of legendary Great Lakes ships in a handsome book, *Ladies of the Lakes* (Lansing, John Henry Co., 1981. 183 p., \$24.95). Clary chronologically explores ships ranging from the "U.S.S. Michigan," launched in 1843, to the ill-fated "Edmund Fitzgerald," which disappeared in November, 1975, in Lake Superior. Naval wars between American and British fleets over possession of Lake Erie canal rights are also examined. Throughout the book, Clary's paintings of ships appear along with many color and black-and-white photographs of vessels, passengers, advertisements, and other memorabilia.

BOY Off The Farm: A Memoir of Southwestern Minnesota Boyhood by Irid Bjerk (Sioux Falls, S.D., Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, 1982. 272 p., \$11.95) captures the flavor and detail, not to mention the rhythm of life in the days of Lydia Pinkham's vegetable compound, country schools, and corncob fires. A collection of the author's columns in the *Rock County Star*, the book is written in a conversational tone and includes photographs of family and local sites.

NORTH DAKOTAN E. Palmer Rockswold has told the story of his family's immigration from Norway to settle in Dakota Territory in a book called *Per: Immigrant and Pioneer* (1981). Clearly written in an understated style, *Per* reads like a novel even though it is the product of much research and family history. To order the 224-page hardcover volume, which sells for \$12.00, write Adventure Publications, P.O. Box 96, 118 North 5th St., Staples, Minn. 56479.

BUILDING the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America, by Gwendolyn Wright (New York, Pantheon Press, 1981. \$18.50), reflects the author's belief that "the houses of America are the diaries of the American people." This 329-page volume has an index, notes, a list for further reading, and many helpful illustrations. Not a history of American architecture, the book focuses instead on important issues in housing as seen in Puritan New England, row houses in commercial cities, plantation houses and slave quarters, factory workers' housing, rural cottages, Victorian suburbs, urban tenements, apartments, bungalows, company towns, planned residential communities, public housing, suburban expansion, and preserving homes while promoting change. "The history of American houses," says Wright, "shows how Americans have tried to embody social issues in domestic architecture, and how they have tried, at the same time, to use this imagery to escape a social reality that is always more complex and diverse than the symbols constructed to capture it."

A MODEL publication for oral history projects is the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's *Guide to Wisconsin Survivors of the Holocaust* (Madison 1983. 206 p., \$12.50 plus postage and handling). A finding aid for research into a major documentation project of the Wisconsin Jewish Archives, the book includes a microfiche, along with brief biographies and photographs of 24 survivors, information about each interview, descriptions of the photographs collected during the project, maps, a bibliography, glossary, and list of related collections in the Wisconsin society. While the volume is primarily intended as a finding aid, editors Sara Leuchter and Jean Loeb Lettovsky are to be highly commended for producing a moving document that quietly yet with great humanity conveys the horror of its subject and the remarkable strengths of the survivors.

SOME OF US Will Have to Sit Up Front with the Lutefisk is a paperback collection of editorial cartoons by Ed Fischer from the pages of the *Rochester Post-Bulletin*, *City Pages*, and *Twin Cities Magazine* (n.p., 1982. \$3.50). One classic shows a man peering into the engine of his nonfunctioning car as winter gales blow around him, his hat gone, his muffler streaming in the wind. His fixated friend is telling him, "Sure

— you could move to California. But then you wouldn't have the wonderful change of seasons." The weather is not the only target of Fischer's pen: local, state, and national politics, nuclear and environmental issues, Minnesota's business climate and general image, sports and the Metrodome, farm problems, and Rochester issues, along with the wonderful title cartoon and a few more Scandinavian ones, comprise this entertaining volume. Very Minnesota and — unlike the weather — consistently enjoyable.

EDITOR Elaine Hedges and the Feminist Press have joined forces with Minnesota writer Meridel Le Sueur to produce *Ripening: Selected Works, 1927-1980* by Le Sueur, with an extensive introductory biography by the editor. Best known for her proletarian stories and reportage from the 1930s, Le Sueur is an artist, a journalist, a political activist, and a feminist whose works have enjoyed a revival in recent years. Hedges quotes her on her philosophy of life and writing: "Much of what is called culture is merely the advertised, the expected, and the imposed," and observes that Le Sueur's writing "had been her form of resistance to such expectations and impositions." The book's 384 pages include photographs and a bibliography. It is available for \$14.95 (cloth) or \$7.95 (paper) from the Feminist Press, Box 334, Old Westbury, New York 11568.

WOMEN of the West by Cathy Luchetti in collaboration with Carol Olwell (St. George, Utah, Antelope Island Press, 1982, 240 p., \$25.00) is a beautifully made book. More than that, it is a book in which the text is easily as compelling as the photographs. Author Luchetti carefully circumscribed her topic: the book was to chronicle the lives of the women "who have not had a place in academic history. It does not pretend to cover all the numerous nationalities and religions present in the West during this period [1830-1910], nor does it address the dozens of wonderfully diverse occupations women began to pursue." Luchetti did, however, try to unearth information about the many minority women — Indian, black, Chinese, and Japanese — who lived in, traveled to, and helped settle the West.

Women of the West reprints the minimally and carefully edited writings of 11 such women. An essay by the author on minority women presents some of the experiences of those who were unable to record their own stories.

What draws the reader into this book, though, is the photographic material. The pictures themselves — of women at work, at play, of families, single women, children, prostitutes, street scenes, home interiors, and women outdoors — are eloquent. They are enhanced by the sensitive design of the book, in which text and photographs work together to tell one story.

THOSE interested in becoming familiar with the geological features of Minnesota will welcome Constance Jefferson Sansome's *Minnesota Underfoot. A Field Guide to the State's Geological Features* (Bloomington, Minn., Voyageur Press, 1983, 224 p., \$9.95). It describes in considerable detail the features of 56 sites scattered across the state, chosen to illustrate the major geological processes that have created the topography of the region. The sites are described in six groups: Northeastern, Southeastern, Southwestern, West Central, Northwestern, and East Central. For each site there is a brief topographical description, details of the geological history, a topographical map pinpointing the site, and appropriate photographs and drawings.

An introductory portion gives a very brief "Geological Overview of Minnesota," general "Bedrock Geologic" and "Physiography and Drainage Basins" maps, and "Minnesota Stratigraphic Column" chart. Photographs by Kenneth N. Sansome and drawings by James E. Kiehne are excellent and contribute to the fine appearance of the book.

The volume describes and briefly explains the histories of most of the geological strata which underlie the state. Unfortunately there is no index; consequently the reader can not easily locate the description of a particular formation unless, for instance, he knows that the Cambrian and Ordovician formations are discussed at their fine exposures at Stockton Hill, Site 21. There is a good glossary and a reading list.

Persons familiar with the general geology of Minnesota will find this volume a good guide as they travel the state. Those who do not have such familiarity, however, will best use it as a companion to a basic geology book, such as *Minnesota Geology* by Richard W. Ojakangas and Charles L. Matsch (see *Minnesota History*, Spring, 1983) or a more elementary work like *Billions of Years in Minnesota* by Edmund C. Bray (*Minnesota History*, Spring, 1979).

CHILDHOOD triumphs and setbacks, joys and sorrows fill the pages of a gentle reminiscence, *The Country Girl . . . The Early Years* (Hutchinson: Crow River Press, 1981, 160 p., \$4.95 plus \$1.00 postage and handling) by Mildred Hakel Kovar, family news reporter and author of a column entitled "The Country Girl" for the *Hutchinson Leader*. Family affairs, farm life, births and sudden, tragic deaths, school days, and sibling relationships are some of the subjects of the short vignettes that make this little book, liberally sprinkled with quotes from sources ranging from the Bible to O. Henry. *The Country Girl* is available from the *Hutchinson Leader*, 36 Washington Avenue, Hutchinson, Minn. 55350.

READERS who enjoyed Edmund C. Bray's account of botanist L. R. Moyer in the Summer, 1982, issue of this journal will want to examine a gem of a book issued this spring by the University of Minnesota Press, entitled *Jewels of the Plains: Wild Flowers of the Great Plains Grasslands and Hills* (Minneapolis, 1983, xxi, 236 p., \$19.95). Written by Claude A. Barr, a South Dakota rancher-turned-botanist, this readable and informative account is enhanced with 119 full-color photographs of the plants that grow from the Rocky Mountains east to the western part of Minnesota. More than a mere listing (although there is one), this book will please both armchair and dirt gardeners.

IN Living History Farms, A Pictorial History of Food in Iowa (Des Moines, Living History Farms Foundation, 1980, 96 p., \$3.00), authors Jay Anderson, a recognized authority on foodways and museum administration, and Candace T. Matelic, a specialist in museum interpretation, have documented the efforts of that working agricultural museum to interpret three stages of Iowa's legacy of food production. From 1867 to 1906, Martin Flynn operated a model farm from his luxurious mansion atop Walnut Hill, near Des Moines. Today the site is Living History Farms, where visitors learn about the foodways of the log-housed pioneers, the "golden age" of horse farming centered around Flynn's restored home, and the Farm of the Future, an energy-efficient, underground experiment named for Henry A. Wallace whose progressive ways enriched farming history in this country.

The book documents the museum's

efforts to unite these three periods, through the study, production, and presentation of traditional Iowa foods, food customs, and the artifacts necessary to enjoy them. Attractively illustrated with duotones of historic buildings and the processes of farm work taking place within and near them, the booklet is called a "guidebook," but functions more properly as a souvenir since it contains no maps. Its value is increased by useful references about those aspects of farm life which the museum interprets and brief essays setting each farm era in its historical and technological perspective.

Bill Moore

BIOGRAPHIES of corporate executives are not often well done, tending toward either uncritical admiration or disparagement. Carol Pine and Susan Mundale have produced a pleasant compromise in *Self Made: The Stories of 12 Minnesota Entrepreneurs* (Minneapolis, Dorn Books, 1982, 223 p., \$11.95). The book deals with an interesting selection of Minnesota entrepreneurs, and in fact bills itself as a study of entrepreneurship. Its subjects include both the obvious candidates — Jeno Paulucci, William Norris, Rose Totino, and Curtis Carlson — and less publicized figures, including Earl Bakken, Manuel Villafana, and Dean Scheff. The book is written in a clear but folksy style and succeeds because it is unusually well researched for a work of this genre and is packed with anecdotes and insights that throw unexpected light on the characters of the subjects. While the authors uncover no new keys to success as an entrepreneur (each subject is credited with the generally accepted qualities of hard work, faith, and self-confidence), they do focus on personality to excellent result. Taken as a whole, the book emerges as a celebration of entrepreneurial know-how, rather than of individuals. The result is an entertaining affirmation that the entrepreneurial spirit is alive and well in Minnesota.

James E. Fogarty

ABBY WEED GREY brought large ambitions to her first serious efforts at art collecting. Widowed in her late fifties, Mrs. Grey embarked on travels which kindled a desire to bridge the cultural gap between the Middle East and America using an international language: modern art. *The Picture Is the Window/The Window Is the Picture* (New York University Press, 1983,

299 p., cloth, \$20.00; paper, \$9.95) contains passages from her diaries, loosely connected by a narrative written many years later.

Through her collecting and patronage, Mrs. Grey advanced several projects for the promotion of international communications through art. Traveling exhibits, catalogs, and "One World through Art," an exhibit of 1,001 art works at the Minnesota State Fair grounds in 1972, were all fruits of her persistence. Mrs. Grey endowed New York University's Grey Art Gallery and Study Center, after protracted negotiations with several Minnesota institutions as possible homes for her collection. That lively gallery and this "autobiographical journey" both serve as memorials to Mrs. Grey's quest for international understanding. The book's photographs also carry out that ideal, for they illustrate the art works of many nations, their creators, and the remarkable woman who brought these works together. An added poignancy derives from Mrs. Grey's deep friendships with Iranian artists and their families, many of them victims of the upheavals in that country since the revolution of 1978.

The blend of Mrs. Grey's diary entries with a narrative in the past tense is imperfectly achieved, giving a garbled sense of her immediate impressions and her later reflections. Despite this editorial confusion, Mrs. Grey's candor in recounting both triumphs and frustrations makes the book an interesting memoir. Her opening sentence — "It hurts to give away a million dollars" — sets the tone of frankness. Even readers who may not sympathize with such pains will find it rewarding to skin this tale of a very individual mission.

Thomas O'Sullivan

WALDEMAR AGER'S Norwegian-American novel, *Gamlelandets Sønner*, published in 1926, has been translated by his son, Trygve M. Ager, and issued by the University of Nebraska Press as *Sons of the Old Country*. Ager's status has been greatly overshadowed by his noted countryman Ole E. Rølvaag, but this novel was worth translating. It tells the story of Norwegian immigrants in the lumber camps and towns of northern Wisconsin during the Civil War era, an aspect of Norwegian-American history often overshadowed by accounts of rural and farm-town life. Of special interest is the depiction of the relationships of Norwegians with other ethnic groups,

most notably the Irish. The introduction by Odd S. Lovoll gives the reader useful information about Norwegian-American literature and Ager in particular. The translation is quite smooth, though differences in the Norwegian spoken by the several classes of immigrants are not captured in the English. The Wisconsin map at the beginning is rather mystifying: Do the shaded areas indicate places where Norwegians settled, or the forests where logging occurred, or what? It is a minor point, but publishing a map without a legend is rarely a good idea. The book is handsomely designed, especially the jacket. The hard-cover volume, published in 1983, has 255 pages and costs \$17.95.

Deborah Miller

THE Summer, 1983, issue of *Montana: the Magazine of Western History* commemorates the completion of the Northern Pacific's transcontinental line by featuring articles on the state's railroads. The Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Milwaukee railroads, Henry Villard, Paris Gibson, James J. Hill, and F. Jay Haynes are featured. The issue includes first-person accounts of the construction and completion of the line and a fine synthesis of oral histories taken from railroad workers of the first half of the 20th century. Single copies are available for \$4.00 from the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, Montana 59620.

A PULITZER PRIZE-winning book long out of print has been republished by Indiana University Press in association with the Indiana Historical Society. R. Carlyle Buley's handsome and scholarly two-volume work, *The Old Northwest: Pioneer Period, 1815-1840*, first published in 1950, was reviewed in the March, 1951, issue of *Minnesota History* by Philip D. Jordan. A current selection of the History Book Club, the books are now available from the Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind., for \$40.00, plus \$1.50 for postage and handling.

READERS who are interested in obtaining a Table of Contents to volume 48 of *Minnesota History* may do so by writing to the editor at 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.



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