Schoolcraft's Expedition to Lake Itasca: The Discovery of the Source of the Mississippi. Edited by PHILIP P. MASON. (East Lansing, Michigan State University Press, 1958. xxvi, 390 p. $7.50.)

Reviewed by Harold T. Hagg

In 1953 the Michigan State College Press published a volume containing Henry R. Schoolcraft's Narrative Journal of Travels and numerous other records of the Cass expedition of 1820. The present work, which deals with the same explorer's expedition of 1832, follows the pattern of the previous book, and it is in every respect a worthy companion volume to the earlier publication.

In addition to Schoolcraft's semiofficial account of his expedition of 1832 to the headwaters of the Mississippi, the new work contains extensive appendixes. They include the journals of three members of the party: Dr. Douglass Houghton, physician and botanist; the Reverend William T. Boutwell, a Presbyterian missionary; and Lieutenant James Allen. Here are published for the first time the complete diaries of Houghton and Boutwell. Both are printed from copies in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. There are also reports and letters throwing light on various aspects of the exploring trip.

The editor's introduction sketches the background of the expedition and gives a well-balanced appraisal of its achievements. It makes clear that the desire to find the source of the Father of Waters was foremost in Schoolcraft's mind, although "the official aim of the expedition was to curb fighting between the Chippewa and Sioux bands of the upper Mississippi Valley." Yet the historic enmity between the tribes, far from ending, even increased in intensity in the years that followed. The expedition met with far greater success by yielding a storehouse of information on Indian affairs and the fur trade. But it was "the discovery of the true source of the Mississippi," according to the editor, "which captured the popular imagination of the American public and gave Henry Rowe Schoolcraft his place among explorers."

Mr. Mason is an enthusiastic, but not an uncritical, admirer of Schoolcraft. "Schoolcraft was one of the most remarkable men of the nineteenth century," he writes. Yet in discussing the puzzling question of the naming of Lake Itasca, the editor comments that "it is difficult, if not impossible, to explain the inconsistency in Schoolcraft's writings," adding that one must read him "with caution." The editor's statement that the enigma of the origin of the name "Itasca" was "finally cleared up in 1872" is open to question. It was certainly not settled to the satisfaction of everyone. In 1932, Theodore C. Blegen wrote in Minnesota History that the origin of the name was still an "intriguing little problem." Then in 1936 William J. Petersen discovered a letter Schoolcraft had written on July 25, 1832, to a Galena newspaper, in which the explorer says that the name was derived from "veritas caput." This confirmed the explanation Boutwell had given in 1872.

Each of the journals here published complements the others admirably. Schoolcraft reveals his deep understanding of the Indian and his psychology. Boutwell vividly describes the discomforts of the journey. Allen's well-written journal has much detail on the Indians and the fur trade. Houghton gives interesting information on Indian remedies.

A bibliography of printed and manuscript sources and an adequate index are provided. The map on the end papers has been adapted from Allen's original preserved in the National Archives. It is good to have this excellent volume giving the full story of a memorable expedition. One could wish, however, that the format were more attractive.
MIDWEST BACKGROUNDS
The Heritage of the Middle West. Edited by John J. Murray. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1958. xiv, 303 p. Illustrations. $4.00.)

Reviewed by Charles Cleaver

IN THIS BOOK, Professor Murray of Coe College has attempted to describe and define the heritage of the Middle West by collecting twelve essays on as many aspects of that heritage. His contributors make a very distinguished list, including Ray Allen Billington, John D. Hicks, Arthur J. Bestor, Joseph L. Blau, Sidney E. Mead, and Walter Johnson, among others. The choice of topics is for the most part conventional, for they deal with political, economic and literary history, and with the history of religion, ideas, art, and so on. Perhaps the most surprising title in the table of contents is Mr. Billington's "The Garden of the World: Fact and Fiction." Here at last a consideration of myth joins the respectable company of traditional disciplines. Mr. Murray has put the book into a kind of frame by opening it with his own essay on the "Inheritance from the Old World," and closing it with one by Mr. Johnson which asks the reader to consider whether America would be what it is without the Middle West.

Perhaps the most disappointing thing about the book, however, is the fact that this attempt to give it unity does not succeed. One finishes it with a sense that he knows more about particular elements of Middle Western culture, but still does not understand it as a whole or in any essence. Maybe this difficulty resides in the plan of the book itself, which presents a panel of experts each intent upon his own subject. Or perhaps the problem is that the Middle West itself is not, except in geographical terms, a truly definable entity. The South has a distinctive culture and a strong sense of itself as a region, but perhaps the Middle West is so heterogeneous that no satisfactory answer is likely to emerge from the question, "What is the meaning of the term 'Middle Western'?" As both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hicks point out, there are at least two Middle Wests, the urban and the rural. Mr. Hicks, incidentally, is the contributor who, in an essay called "A Political Whirlpool," makes the most successful effort to synthesize the older rural and the newer urban heritage. Some of the contributions, such as that by Vaclav L. Beneš on European refugees who went to the Middle West, another by John T. Flanagan on literature, and a third by Eugene Kingman on art, simply accept the geographic definition and make little attempt to discover whether or not some quality which may be differentiated as Middle Western pertains to the material they discuss.

The book is disappointing, too, because certain essays simply survey material which by now is familiar. But that is not true of all. Mr. Billington has brought to bear on the myth of "the garden of the world" research on land purchasing practices in Iowa and elsewhere which seems to this reader to be new. Albert Schmidt, in his discussion of the growth of higher education in the Middle West, has also uncovered new and fascinating material. Mr. Hicks's essay, which re-examines his own classic description of Middle Western politics, is thoughtful and perceptive. So is that on religion by Mr. Mead, who holds that the very heterogeneity of the Middle West hastened the process of blurring denominational lines. Almost inevitably that process derived from the logic of Protestantism, and it has, in fact, resulted in something like a single, official regional religion. The book, then, is uneven, as Professor Murray confesses in his introduction; but it contains many essays which are fresh, interesting, and useful.

EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES
Open Wide the Door: The Story of the University of Minnesota. By James Gray. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1958. 256 p. Illustrations. $4.50.)

Reviewed by John T. Flanagan

A LIFETIME RESIDENT of Minnesota, a veteran Twin Cities newspaperman, a graduate of the university and for a time a member of its faculty, James Gray is admirably equipped to write the history of the University of Min-

Mr. Cleaver is a member of the English faculty in Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa.
As a matter of fact, he has already done so, since his more complete account was published in 1951 by the University of Minnesota Press. The present volume, though freshly written, is a streamlined version of the earlier book, and unhappily it shows signs of haste.

Mr. Gray visualized his story in terms of the eight presidents who have so far determined the university’s destiny. Folwell was the architect and planner who served the institution faithfully and effectively long after he left the presidential chair. Northrop was the conciliator who brought compromise to a fine point and proceeded through a combination of paternalism and persuasion. Vincent was the perfectionist in administration, and Burton served only briefly as the war president. Coffman, the professional educator, brought experimentation and new projects to the campus, notably the general college (not an unmixed blessing) and the Center for Continuation Study. Ford and Coffey were both interim presidents, but their administrations capped brilliantly successful careers as deans of the graduate school and the college of agriculture respectively. Dr. Morrill, currently nearing the end of his term, has been notable for his encouragement of basic research in a critical period. It is Mr. Gray’s contention that the University of Minnesota has been conspicuously successful in sponsoring a democratic education for as many people as could possibly benefit by it, while at the same time encouraging and subsidizing important research in the fields of medicine, agriculture, and engineering.

Because of the author’s emphasis on achievement in these areas, the reader is apt to infer that the university has been negligent in fostering the humanities — an inference which is true only in a relative sense.

Mr. Gray has told his story succinctly and clearly. Sometimes he does not make sufficient use of the advantage he enjoys as a result of having known many of the figures he pictures. He is also inclined to hail every campus innovation as a success, although history has sometimes failed to confirm his verdicts. One must also protest against the extremely careless proofreading of the book. Not only are many words misspelled, but proper names are often inaccurately cited, among them La Follette, Itasca, and Jane Swisshelm. And in the pictorial section following p. 64, Deans Macy, Diehl, and Spilhaus are annoyingly labeled as presiding over "Michigan’s" research programs. It is ironic that a book on an academic subject should be marred by such elementary faults. The work lacks an index.

**PATRIOTIC SOCIETY**


Reviewed by Lois M. Fawcett

THE Daughters of the American Revolution was founded in 1890 as a national organization of women descended from an ancestor who gave patriotic service in the Revolutionary War. The forming of chapters throughout the country, historical projects, and the erection of headquarters buildings at Washington occupied a good deal of the members’ time during the organization’s early years. Beginning with the 1920s, however, the leaders of the society took stands on national issues which brought it unfavorable publicity.

The author of this book is a newspaperwoman who has covered the national meetings of the D.A.R. since the 1920s. She devotes nearly half of the book to chapters on the organization’s official attitude toward controversial issues concerning immigration, education, the United Nations, and national defense. The story of the “Black List” of 1928 and the Marian Anderson incident of 1939 are reported in detail. Internal rivalry and dissension among members is thoroughly aired. This is not the kind of book that would be written by a loyal member of the D.A.R., and the reader can readily understand why the author was refused cooperation from the organization and access to its official records.

The uncontroversial projects of the society are mentioned in less detail. There is a chapter on historical projects, like the marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and of historic sites, the restoration of historic homes and buildings, and the copying and preservation of fading public records. The restoration of the Sibley House at Mendota by the Minnesota society is mentioned here. Founding and supporting two schools for underprivileged children in the mountain areas of Southern states are
brieﬂy described in a chapter on education. Although the D.A.R. has ofﬁcially favored restricted immigration, the author points out that “there is a long history of concern for the welfare of the individual immigrant and his family.” Several pages of the book are devoted to the organization’s Americanization program and to immigrant aid work at Ellis Island.

Altogether the book gives a detailed, if unsympathetic, history of the D.A.R. It will be a useful source of information for future readers interested in patriotic organizations.

PARTIES OF PROTEST


Angry Voices: Left-of-Center Politics in the New Deal Era. By Donald R. McCoy. (Lawrence, University of Kansas Press, 1958. 224 p. $4.00.)

Reviewed by Carl H. Chrislock

THE PUBLICATION of these two books demonstrates that the contemporary decline of vigorous third-party activity (reform variety) has not obliterated interest in the American third-party tradition. Howard F. Nash, Jr., attempts to survey third-party movements from 1826, the year in which the Anti-Masonic party was founded, through 1956. A striking feature of his book is its honesty. In the introduction, which is reproduced in part on the jacket, Professor Hesseltine says that “Mr. Nash has wryly set forth, without emotion and without generalization, the story of dissident party movements since the 1820’s,” though he asserts that the book “is by no means deﬁnitive.” He goes on to say that it “serves a highly useful purpose in providing the reader with a carefully written account of a neglected aspect of American history.”

These comments admirably characterize the book. If, for example, the reader desires an expert repor trial account of the Republican National Convention of 1912, he will ﬁnd it here; if he is looking for an analysis of the crucial differences between the New Freedom and the New Nationalism, he will be disappointed. The reader will ﬁnd, as the jacket informs him, that the book is “profusely illustrated.” The political cartoons assembled between its covers are easily worth the price of the book. The bibliography, on the other hand, would have been enriched by the inclusion of such works as John D. Hicks’s The Populist Revolt (1931), Russel B. Nye’s Midwestern Progressive Politics (1951), one or more of Arthur Link’s volumes on Woodrow Wilson, and Ray Ginger’s Biography of Eugene Victor Debs (1949).

In the words of its subtitle, Donald R. McCoy’s book deals with “Left-of-Center Politics in the New Deal Era.” The relationship of the non-Communist Left to the early New Deal was ambiguous and uncertain. On the one hand, many “leftist” recommendations were written into Roosevelt’s program, and spokesmen for the Left frequently professed conﬁdence in the president and his intentions. On the other hand, some aspects of New Deal policy were subjected to bitter criticism, and the professed admiration for Roosevelt did not extend to the Democratic party. For a time criticism seemed to hold the upper hand, and it seemed certain that a powerful third party would contest the presidency in 1936. At the last minute, plans for organizing such a party collapsed. The reasons for this denouement are complex: politicians like Floyd Olson and the La Follettes did not want to destroy an advantageous relationship with Roosevelt; the reformers were divided on the question of accepting or rejecting Communist support; organized labor was determined to support Roosevelt; and the crystallization of opposition to Roosevelt from business conservatives pointed up the degree to which the president and the Left shared a common “enemy.”

This collapse marked the virtual end of any substantial threat that the New Deal would encounter powerful organized opposition from the Left. William Lemke’s Union party (which in this reviewer’s opinion had a poorer title to the “Left” label than Mr. McCoy acknowledges) made a miserable showing in 1936. Two years later Philip La Follette made an effort to create a national Progressive party. This attempt also
foundered. By 1938 crusading ardor had begun to cool, foreign policy issues were assuming greater importance, and those who still remained in the reform camp did not want to desert Roosevelt while he was championing such measures as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the second Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Mr. McCoy's book is an important addition to the accumulating literature on the New Deal period. Its only serious lack, in this reviewer's opinion, is its failure to examine in any detail the possible impact on the Left of foreign policy disagreements, particularly after Roosevelt's famous "Quarantine" speech of October, 1937.

BADGER POLITICS


Reviewed by Floyd O. Flom

Because Minnesota politics is, in many ways, not unlike Wisconsin politics, this book should be of considerable interest to those Minnesotans who are interested in the politics of their own state and of the region in which they live. Despite differences in detail, the politics and government of the two states have much in common. For example, the impact on Wisconsin politics of nationality groups, the Civil War, the Progressive movement, the depression of the 1930s, World War II, and the postwar years are here explored and, to a considerable degree, explained. Of more contemporary interest are the findings about the changing character of the farm vote and the realignment of the Wisconsin electorate.

Although the book was published prior to the 1958 election, the author provides an explanation for the surge in Democratic party strength which that election revealed. Because Wisconsin, like Minnesota, has changed from a one-party to a two-party state, leaders and students of Minnesota politics will find answers to some of their questions in this book, which was written by a Milwaukee-born, University of Wisconsin political scientist.

Mr. Flom, who specializes in contemporary politics, is a member of the political science faculty in the University of Minnesota.

GEOLOGICAL CHRONOLOGY


Reviewed by George A. Thiel

The author of this noteworthy volume is professor of geology in the University of Illinois and editor of the Journal of Sedimentary Petrology. His book presents the first comprehensive study of the Great Lakes to appear since 1915. During the intervening years, many new methods of field and laboratory study have been developed and new investigations have been undertaken. These are summarized and discussed critically by the writer.

The book is divided into two parts. The first consists of six chapters and gives a general description of the present lakes, followed by their pre-lake history. The preglacial history is presented in a brief summary of the bedrock formations from the Precambrian to the Pleistocene. Only the major events of the various eras of geologic time are outlined.

A résumé of the glacial history of the region is given in Chapter 5. The four distinct glacial ages within the Pleistocene epoch are tabulated along with their intervening interglacial ages. Each is discussed briefly. The substages of the Wisconsin are presented in greater detail and a tentative revision of the Wisconsin time scale is suggested. A map showing the maximum extent of the four principal glacial stages is included.

The final chapter of Part 1 deals with the dating of the events of lake history. The author considers Dean G. Kay's post-Wisconsin time scale unreliable and he refers to Ernst Antev's varve chronology as a shrewd approximation. There follows a discussion of the uranium-ionium-radium and the radio-carbon methods of age determination.

Part 2 is divided into ten chapters. Chapters 7 through 10 are devoted to the early stages of the individual lake basin. From the time of Lake Algonquin to the present, however, several of the lake basins had the same lake stage in common. The author, therefore, discusses each of

Mr. Thiel is chairman of the department of geology and mineralogy in the University of Minnesota.
these stages in order in Chapters 12 through 13. The early lake stages in the Superior Basin are listed in order of decreasing age. Chapter 16 gives an absolute time scale for the history of the lakes, based on radio-carbon dates determined on scores of samples. A correlation chart of events for the various lake basins is plotted and discussed.

The volume has seventy-five illustrations, most of which are maps and charts. Twenty-six maps showing the major stages of lake history serve as an excellent summary. A bibliography of two hundred and thirty titles is appended. The author is to be congratulated on a scholarly synthesis presented in a nontechnical manner.

**PROPERTY OWNERS**

*Real Estate in American History.* By Pearl Janet Davies. (Washington, D.C., Public Affairs Press, 1958. x, 232 p. $5.00.)

Reviewed by Lucile M. Kane

THIS WORK presents a review of the forces affecting real-estate ownership in the United States from 1787 to 1957. After briefly surveying land practices in early America, Miss Davies, official historian of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, concentrates her study on local, state, and national associations of real-estate dealers. Stressed particularly are the national association formed in 1891 and dissolved in 1894, and the present-day organization, which was founded in 1908.

Of Minnesota interest are discussions of the Minneapolis and Duluth real-estate exchanges and of the St. Paul board. Of local interest, too, is an account of the career of Samuel S. Thorpe, president of the national association in 1911, who guided the organization in its evolution from a fraternal group into an effective association.

**HISTORY TEXT**


Reviewed by A. Hermina Poatgieter

ONE of the many volumes about Minnesota published during the centennial year is this textbook written for use in the fourth through the sixth grades. Such a book has long been needed by elementary classes in state history.

Treatting his subject under the headings of geography, early history, farming, industry, government, and conservation, the author gives a well-written, authentic account of the development of Minnesota to the present. Teachers will appreciate this up-to-date textbook written by a competent historian, as well as the bibliographies, quizzes, and other teaching aids included in the book. Pupils will enjoy the book's dramatic presentation, interesting maps, clear photographs, and, perhaps most of all, the bright, attractive colored drawings.

**PIONEER PRINTING**

"SOME of the work-a-day fragments of early printing in Minnesota, its equipment, its limitations and its growth, its hardships, its successes, and indeed its pioneering ingenuity" are illustrated and described by Marjorie Kreidberg in the 1958 Christmas book issued by the North Central Publishing Company of St. Paul (29 p.). Under the title *Fragments of Early Printing: Being an Account of Book, Job & Ornamental Printing, and Every Other Description of Printing and Blank Book Manufactory in Minnesota from 1849 to 1860*, the author presents information about a hitherto little explored subject. As Mrs. Kreidberg points out in her preface, the development of the Minnesota press has been studied in great detail, but commercial printing, which "grew up under the same roof with the newspapers," has been largely neglected. By concentrating her attention on such ephemeral items as broadsides, menus, business cards, pamphlets, and the like, and on the equipment used in producing them, the writer succeeds in making a unique contribution to the history of frontier Minnesota. Title pages, advertisements, letterheads, and a rare broadside, all drawn from the Minnesota Historical Society's collections, are reproduced in this handsome little book.

Miss Kane, who is the Minnesota Historical Society's curator of manuscripts, is especially interested in land development and economic history.

**MISS POATGIEFER IS EDITOR OF THE GOPHER HISTORIAN, A MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE PUBLISHED BY THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**
THE JULY ISSUE of Library Trends is devoted to “Trends in American Book Publishing,” with essays by various authors on such subjects as trade books, textbooks, university presses, private presses, and presses devoted to special subjects like religion, art, music, law, and medicine. In his review of “Law Book Publishing,” Norbert D. West includes two paragraphs on the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, “today’s leading law book publisher.” The writer notes that in the 1880s the firm developed the American Digest “into a system covering all reported cases from the earliest to the current decisions.” According to Chester Kerr, who discusses “University Press Publishing,” Mrs. Margaret Harding of the University of Minnesota Press was the “first of several dynamic women to enter this branch of publishing.”

ELEVEN Minnesota dairy newspapers are among those described in a useful History of Dairy Journalism in the United States 1810–1950 by John T. Schlebecker and Andrew W. Hopkins (Madison, 1957. 423 p.). Discussed in some detail are the Dairy Record of St. Paul; Heatwole’s Dairy Paper, which became the Northwest Dairyman, of Northfield; the Stock and Dairy Farmer of Duluth; Land O’Lakes News of Minneapolis; and the Modern Dairyman of St. Paul. The book attempts “to discover how dairy journalists interpreted ideas, passed along information, and thus influenced the development of the American dairy industry.” Ninety-two dairy periodicals and ten early general farm papers are treated in the text; more than seventy dairy journals which appeared after 1910 are listed in the appendixes.

AN ESSAY on “Folklore in American Literature” by John T. Flanagan is one of three contributions appearing in a recent book entitled The Family Saga and Other Phases of American Folklore (Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1958. 65 p. $2.50.). “A land which has created or romanticized such stalwarts as John Henry, Johnny Appleseed, Davy Crockett, Mike Fink, Paul Bunyan, and Pecos Bill,” writes Mr. Flanagan, “is certainly not lacking in genuine folk figures.” He points out that “Folklore in American literature is almost as old as folklore in American life and certainly as constant.” Readers of this magazine will recall Mr. Flanagan’s review of “Folklore in Minnesota Literature” in a recent issue.

“MANY fine composers have found in the songs of the Minnesota Indians, thematic material of great charm,” according to Hazel G. Kinsella, who includes a brief section on the work of musicians like Charles Wakefield Cadman and Thurlow Lieurance in a recent book entitled History Sings: Backgrounds of American Music (1957. 581 p.). Of Midwest interest also are chapters on voyageur songs, “French-Canadian Melodies,” and Anton Dvorak’s visit to Spillville, Iowa.

THE STORY of “John Banvard’s Moving Panorama of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers” is reviewed by Joseph Earl Arrington in the July issue of the Filson Club History Quarterly. Drawing his material from scores of manuscripts, pamphlets, playbills, newspapers, and periodicals, Mr. Arrington pictures in great detail the colorful career of the artist whose “Three-Mile Painting” of the Father of Waters entertained audiences at home and abroad for more than three decades following 1846. The author refers frequently to the Minnesota Historical Society’s Banvard collection. The present narrative is Mr. Arrington’s fourth to deal with painters of Mississippi panoramas.

AN ADDRESS delivered by Arthur S. Genet before the Newcomen Society in North America on March 13, 1958, dealt with the history of the Greyhound Corporation, of which he is president. His remarks have been published by the society in a pamphlet entitled Profile of Greyhound (28 p.), which is prefaced by a statement that “the present Newcomen manuscript is the first to deal with passenger transportation on the highways and turnpikes of the United States of America.” Mr. Genet traces the history of his corporation back to 1914, when Carl Eric Wickman and Andrew Anderson began to transport passengers between the “small mining towns of Hibbing and Alice in the heart of the rugged Mesabi iron-ore range.” From this modest beginning sprang the Mesabi Transportation Company of 1916, which “within ten years,” according to Mr. Genet, “was scattered and then reunited in a transportation pattern that touched all four corners of the Nation.”

A GENEALOGICAL study of “Les Gaultier de La Veranderie et de Varennes et leur lignée masculine pendant quatre siècles: 1550–1930” is contributed by the Reverend Antonio Cham-
pagne to the April, 1958, issue of the Canadian-French Genealogical Society’s Mémoires. The author lists members of a dozen generations of the La Vérendrye family, including some distinguished explorers of the Minnesota country.

“IT WAS emigrant travel, rather than settlement, that triggered the skirmishes with the nomadic Dakotas” in the 1860s, writes Elwyn B. Robinson in an article on “Emigrant versus Nomad: A Skirmish in the Dakota Wars,” which appears in the summer issue of the North Dakota Quarterly. To illustrate his point, the writer describes the adventures of gold-seekers who moved westward across the Plains with the expeditions led by James L. Fisk. Records of these trips, according to Mr. Robinson, show “the resentment that emigrant travel aroused” as well as “the role that the emigrant trains played in the conflict” with the Sioux. He expresses the belief that “white emigrant travel across the Indian country,” rather than the “Minnesota Massacre of 1862” was the “main cause” of the Sioux War of the 1860s.

THE ACQUISITION by the Mississippi Historical Society of 107 water colors and pencil sketches by Edwin Whitefield is announced in its October Bulletin. Many of the pictures depict Minnesota and upper Mississippi River scenes, and most of them date from 1856 and 1857, when the artist was engaged in developing Minnesota town sites. Among the ten items reproduced with the announcement are views of Wabasha and of the junction of the Mississippi and the St. Croix. The pictures were presented to the St. Louis organization by the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company.

A CHRONICLE of the history of Indian tribes during the historic period in Illinois is admirably presented by Wayne C. Temple in a publication entitled Indian Villages of the Illinois Country, which has been issued by the Illinois State Museum as volume 2, part 2, of its Scientific Papers (Springfield, 1958. 218 p.). Included are detailed accounts of the ethnology of the Illinois, Miami, Sauk and Fox, Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa, Kickapoo and Mascouten, Shawnee and Delaware, Winnebago, and Menominee Indians as seen in Illinois. The author’s detailed examination of French, English, and American source materials, and his excellent bibliography make this an extremely useful publication.

ELDEN JOHNSON

“THE CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP between the American Civil War and the federal union of British North America” is explained by D. G. Creighton in an article on “The United States and Canadian Confederation” which appears in the Canadian Historical Review for September. Incidentally, the writer clearly defines the steps that led to Canadian confederation. He recognizes Minnesota’s influence on the process when he writes that in 1858, “Hudson Bay had ceased to be the sole centre of the Hudson’s Bay Company’s transport system; and the Red River settlement was becoming an economic outport of St. Paul.” Minnesota connections are brought out also by W. L. Morton in a booklet on The West and Confederation, 1857–1871, published by the Canadian Historical Association as number 9 of its Historical Booklets (Ottawa, 1958. 19 p.). “St. Paul promoters,” writes Mr. Morton, had “complete confidence that the ‘natural’ entrance to the North West and the ‘natural’ northern route to the Pacific lay through St. Paul.” He points out, however, that “Lord Wolseley’s military expedition to Red River in 1870” demonstrated, especially to Minnesotans, “that the obstacles to communication between Ontario and Red River were not insuperable.”

THE BORDER LAKES area of Minnesota figures prominently in an account of “The Hind and Dawson Expeditions” of 1857–58, which Lewis H. Thomas contributes to the Winter issue of the Beaver. The writer stresses the fact that, in addition to the water route between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg usually associated with their names, Henry Y. Hind and Simon J. Dawson also explored the vast region stretching westward to the Saskatchewan. Their reports, writes Mr. Thomas, “were influential in both stimulating and satisfying the interest which Canadians had in that exciting land beyond their western horizon.” Prominently mentioned among the members of Hind’s 1858 expedition is Humphrey L. Hime, who is credited with being the “first photographer of the Canadian prairies.” A half dozen of his Red River Valley views are reproduced with the present article.

FOR decades after 1811, when it was founded, the Red River Settlement was plagued by economic ills which could be cured only by “developing an exportable staple,” according to Alvin C. Ghuek, Jr., whose article on “Industrial Experiments in the Wilderness: A Sidelight in the Business History of the Hudson’s Bay Company” appears in the Winter issue of the Business History Review. “Ironically enough,” writes Mr. Ghuek, “in the economic ‘salvation’ of the colony lay the undoing of its parent, the Hudson’s Bay Company. For the staple was fur and the market was the United States.”
THE LEADER of the British expedition sent to the Red River Settlement to suppress the Riel rebellion of 1870, Colonel Garnet Wolseley, emerges as a military hero in a recent article by Roger Willock in Military Affairs for May. Under the title “Green Jackets on the Red River,” the author retells the story of the “amphibious operation” that pushed westward from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Fort Garry, using a route which embraced long stretches of Minnesota’s boundary waters. A map showing the course followed by Wolseley and his men accompanies the article.

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

“The appearance of the land and the way in which people use it, the appearance of farms and towns and cities, the ways in which people live and work” are given emphasis by John R. Borchert in his recent study of Minnesota’s Changing Geography (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1959, vi, 191 p. $4.25). The book, writes Mr. Borchert in his preface, “is intended to help young people understand and interpret the varied landscapes of the state as it appears today.” He expresses the belief that “Organized knowledge of the present is essential to give relevance to the historical past” and to provide the “foundation from which plans for tomorrow must grow.” Mr. Borchert’s work, which is designed as a textbook for use in the state’s “program of social education,” is divided into ten chapters dealing with such topics as seasons, farms, transportation, the Twin Cities, and government. The illustrations include scores of maps and photographs.

A list of laws, administrative decrees, and other measures looking toward the preservation of the Quetico-Superior area is included in Sigurd F. Olson’s account of the Minnesota-Ontario border country, published in Outdoor America for May. This helpful chronology opens with the establishment in 1909 of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and the Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario, and closes with the federal government’s acquisition in 1957 of lands in the roadless border lakes area.

How “Iron Ore Plays a Major Role in Minnesota’s History” is explained in the June issue of Ore, Iron and Men, a publication of the Oliver Iron Mining division of the United States Steel Corporation. Mentioned are George R. Stuntz, George C. Stone, Charlemagne Tower, the Merritt brothers, and Henry W. Oliver, pioneers in the exploration and development of Minnesota’s iron resources. Another well-known figure of early iron-mining days, Peter Mitchell, was publicly honored by the town of Babbitt on June 22, when a plaque commemorating his work was unveiled there. The story of Mountain Iron—the first mine discovered on the Mesabi Range and the town that grew up about it—is retold in Skillings’ Mining Review for October 18.

THE ACTIVITIES of skin divers who have collected interesting historical data and artifacts while exploring shipwrecks on Lake Superior are described in the Duluth News-Tribune for October 26. Since 1952, according to Julius F. Wolff, Jr., who provides the information for this article, 303 sunken ships off the North Shore have been investigated. Background material about several wrecks is given. The article is reprinted in the St. Paul Pioneer Press for November 9.

THE FINNS of Minnesota are the subject of Hans R. Wasastjerna’s Minnesota Suomalaisten Historia, recently published by the Minnesota Finnish-American Historical Society (Duluth, 1957, 780 p.). The text is annotated and illustrated, and it is supplemented by a bibliography and an index.

PERSONALITIES and events that figure in the history of a Benedictine mission are described by the Reverend Alban Fruth in his recent survey of A Century of Missionary Work among the Red Lake Chippewa Indians, 1858-1958 (127 p.). In ten chapters, the author traces the story of the mission from its founding by Fathers Francis Pierz and Lawrence Lautishar to “The Contemporary Scene,” basing much of his narrative on religious publications, newspapers, and government documents.

PIONEERS Minnesota missionaries like William T. Boutwell and the Pond brothers figure in Edwin Kagin’s brief sketch of The Work of Presbyterians in the Early Days of Minnesota, recently issued as a pamphlet (8 p.). Included also are some comments of frontier ministers, including Edward D. Neill, Joseph C. Whitney, and John G. Riheldaffer. In another booklet, entitled Following the Markers, Mr. Kagin describes Minnesota historic sites that have special interest for Presbyterians (7 p.).

TO MARK the centennial of its organization at Center City in Chisago County on October 8, 1858, the Lutheran Minnesota Conference of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran church has published a book entitled God Gave the Growth.
by Emeroy Johnson (Minneapolis, 1958. 266 p.). As the title page indicates, the present work reviews the history of the conference from 1876 to 1938 only. In his opening chapter, Mr. Johnson explains that he takes up the story where it was dropped in an earlier work, *A Church Is Planted*, published in 1948. The new book, according to the writer, is based on official conference records, manuscript letters and reports, newspaper items, and previously published histories.

A CHRONOLOGY listing Milestones in the History of Medicine in Minnesota (8 p.) was compiled by a medical history committee for publication in connection with the clinical meeting of the American Medical Association held in Minneapolis from December 2 to 5. The list is divided into sections dealing with French and British exploration; with medical men among frontier fur traders, soldiers, and missionaries in the Minnesota country to 1841; with physicians as pioneer settlers from 1841, when Dr. Christopher Carli arrived in what became Stillwater, to the early 1850s; and with medical organizations and their members from 1853 to 1954. The information here presented in brief outline should prove useful to all students of the state’s social history.

HOW “Minnesota—A Pioneer in State Parks” laid the foundation for its park system is explained by Harold J. Lathrop in the Conservation Volunteer for July-August. In the same issue, H. Nat Johnson offers some information about the increased use made of “Minnesota State Parks”; Curt Williams writes of “‘Driving Down the River’ with a lumbering crew”; John Dobie traces the road from exploitation to conservation of “The Natural Resources of the State”; and Elizabeth Bachmann tells of attempts made by the state forest service to use carrier pigeons as a means of ‘Pioneer Air ‘Fast Mail’.”

LETTERS written in 1863 by a soldier stationed at Fort Hanska in Brown County are featured in the Summer issue of Brown County’s Heritage, the mimeographed bulletin of the Brown County Historical Society. Descriptions of living conditions at the fort, of the local countryside, and of the post itself are contained in the letters. In the same issue, Paul Klammer writes about early “Water-power Mills of Brown County,” giving detailed information about their locations.

PIONEER efforts at Farmington which initiated the rural free delivery of mail in Minnesota are described in the Dakota County Tribune of Farmington for December 18. The area’s rural mail carriers are named, and the routes they traveled after 1896 are given. According to this account, Dakota County carriers organized as early as 1903, a year before the state association was formed.

A MORA real-estate dealer, E. A. Thompson, presents his autobiography in a little book entitled *You Cannot Stand Alone* (Mora, 1958. 114 p.). Since the writer has had wide experience both in Iowa and Minnesota as a sportsman, sheriff, and farmer, his narrative touches upon varied topics. Before settling in Kanabec County in 1939, he was widely known as a wrestler in Iowa.

AN INVENTORY of the holdings of the Lake County Historical Society has been compiled by its secretary, William E. Scott. Included are manuscripts, books, documents, pictures, and other records in the society’s collection at Two Harbors. A typed copy of the inventory has been placed with the Minnesota Historical Society, thus making the local society’s collections available to researchers working in the Twin Cities.

THE ONE-ROOM rural schools in which some of the boys and girls who grew up in southern Minnesota between 1870 and 1916 learned the three Rs are the subject of Elsye Davey Larson’s little book entitled *Country Schoolhouse* (New York, Comet Press, 1958. 120 p.). With members of her family, Mrs. Larson purchased and restored a Martin County school that dates from 1873.

INFORMATION about and pictures of the Alexander Harkin store at West Newton, which is preserved as a museum, are included in a recent centennial *History of the Church of St. George of West Newton* (1958. 88 p.). The frontier store dates from 1871 and still contains merchandise and accounts left when it was closed in 1901. An article about the same store and its present owner, Miss Janet Massopust, appears in the Christian Science Monitor for April 1; it is reprinted in the Fairfax Standard for July 17.

THE OLMSTED COUNTY Historical Society has named Mr. Clark J. Pahl as director to succeed Mrs. Bunn T. Willson, who resigned in November. The new executive formerly was assistant secretary of the South Dakota State Historical Society at Pierre. Mrs. Willson, who has been connected with the Olmsted County society since 1936, will continue to serve in an
advisory capacity. In January, the organization moved from the local library into a building of its own at Rochester. An open house and an address by Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the graduate school in the University of Minnesota marked the dedication of the new quarters on February 22. The first number of a Monthly Bulletin was published by the society in February. In addition to news items about the organization and its activities, the issue contains a brief history of the society by Mrs. Willson.

MAPLEWOOD PARK, a resort on Clear Lake near Waseca which flourished in the late nineteenth century, is recalled by Claude F. Nettleton in the Waseca Journal for November 26. Mr. Nettleton, whose father was caretaker at the park from 1885 to 1892, describes the resort's three-story hotel, the Chautauqua performances held there, and the steamboat which plied between the park and Waseca. A photograph of the hotel in its lake shore setting in 1887 illustrates the article.

THE HISTORY of a Yellow Medicine County township is reviewed by Mrs. Ethel Dirnberger in a recently published booklet entitled Pioneers in Sandnes (1958. 38 p.). Basing her narrative on material gleaned from government, school, and church records, newspapers, histories of the area, and pioneers' reminiscences, the author presents an informative survey of frontier life in the township and of the development of its principal village, Hanley Falls.

CENTENNIAL ITEMS

MANY of the publications and projects inspired by the statehood centennial of 1958 were described in the September issue of this magazine (p. 105-107). Some additional items are noted in the paragraphs that follow.

THE LAST publication issued by the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission of 1958 is A Selected Bio-bibliography: Minnesota Authors compiled by the Centennial Literature Group (v. 79 p. $1.55). Among the six Twin City librarians who served as compilers were Raymond H. Shove of the University of Minnesota library school, chairman of the group, and James Taylor Dunn, librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society. According to Mr. Shove's introduction, the booklet contains up-to-date information about "approximately 700 Minnesota authors of books, extending from William Joseph Snelling's Tales of the Northwest, published in 1830, to books published as late as December 1958." The list and the brief biographies give emphasis to writers of fiction, poetry, history, essays, criticism, and humanities who were born in Minnesota or who lived in the state for six years or more. Although many individuals who could qualify are omitted, the work is a useful tool for librarians and students of cultural history. Copies may be purchased from the Minnesota Historical Society.

"SONGS of the North Star State," selected and sung by Gene Bluestein, are recorded in a "Minnesota Statehood Centennial Album" issued by Folkway Records. Included are songs of French voyageurs, of Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Finnish settlers, and of lumberjacks and farmers. It is a matter of regret that the one distinctly Minnesota ballad, "The Beauty of the West," is not among the songs in this excellently performed and recorded collection. Mr. Bluestein also arranged a series of radio programs, broadcast over KUOM on Tuesday afternoons from October 7, 1958, to March 17, 1959. They have been sponsored jointly by the music committee of the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission and the University of Minnesota radio station. Another project of the centennial music committee was a program of works for piano and voice by Minnesota composers, performed by members of the Schubert Club's active section. The concert was staged in the Weyerhaeuser Room of the Historical Building on November 11.

TO MARK the 1958 centennial, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts arranged a loan exhibition of the collection of James J. Hill, which was placed on view from April 15 to June 1. On this occasion, the collection was reassembled "for the first time since its dispersal after the death of Mrs. Hill in 1922." According to Richard S. Davis, director of the institute, "Hill formed the first important private collection of paintings and sculpture in Minnesota, purchasing over a period of thirty-five years from 1881 to 1916 many paintings which have survived changes in popularity." A handsome, illustrated catalogue issued for the exhibition serves as a permanent record of both the display and the collection.

AMONG the books issued by the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission is a useful survey by Virginia Brainard Kunz which appears under the title Muskets to Missiles: A Military History of Minnesota (108 p. $2.00). In six chronologically arranged chapters, the writer reviews the story of frontier posts in the
Minnesota country and recounts the experiences of the state's fighting men in the Civil, Indian, Spanish-American, and First and Second World wars. Trading, as well as military, posts are considered in the opening chapter, which also takes note of such matters as American exploring expeditions and treaties with the Indians. The profuse illustrations were selected largely from the picture collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.

"FIFTY CHAPTERS in the History of the North Star State," which appeared in a hundred Minnesota newspapers during 1958, have been reprinted in The Minnesota Centennial Story, an illustrated pamphlet issued by the Grand Rapids Herald-Review (52 p. $1.00.). The articles were prepared by the late L. A. Rossman and by James Rottolk at the request of the Minnesota Editorial Association. Most of the line drawings which illustrate the stories are based upon pictures in the Minnesota Historical Society's collection.

A CENTURY of Minnesota Agriculture—Crops 1858—1958 is reviewed by Richard J. Schrimper in a recent pamphlet compiled and issued by the Minnesota department of agriculture, dairy, and food (St. Paul, 1958. 36 p.). Tables, maps, and graphs provide information on the trends in the state's agriculture and on acreage, yield, production, and prices of crops like corn, oats, barley, wheat, buckwheat, rye, flax, soybeans, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, commercial vegetables, and apples.

THE MINNESOTA Statehood Centennial is featured in the July issue of the Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly, which is devoted entirely to the anniversary event. Of special interest is the contribution of Nils William Olson, who presents English translations of "Three Swedish Pioneer Letters from Minnesota" written in the early 1850s. All were addressed to the Reverend Gustaf Unonius, a Wisconsin and Illinois pioneer who did much to encourage settlement in the St. Croix Valley. The letters, which describe conditions in that area, were written by pioneer settlers at Chisago and Hay lakes and at Taylors Falls.

AS A "Minnesota Centennial Memorial," Clarence S. Peterson has compiled and issued in mimeographed form lists of Known Military and Civilian Dead during the Minnesota Sioux Indian Massacre in 1862 and Known Dead during the Great Minnesota Blizzard in January 1873 (Baltimore, 1958. 18 p.). Mr. Peterson has drawn his information from military records, state histories, newspapers, government documents, and the like.

BOATING, fishing, hunting, and skiing are among the characteristic Minnesota sports described by Jack Cornelius in a centennial article published in Sports Afield for July. The author notes that the state at its century mark, is "one of the finest sportsman's areas in the world." Photographs of Minnesota individuals and scenes, some in color, illustrate the article.

Blue Earth County
Madison Lake Times, July 31. Features a history of Eagle Lake contributed by Mrs. Roy Dauffenbach of St. Peter.

Chisago County
Looking Back over One Hundred Years in Northern Chisago County, by Carl H. Sommer (43 p.), is an illustrated booklet centering largely about Rush City and Rushsea and Nessel townships.

Clearwater County
Leader-Record of Gonvick, October 8. Includes a history of Clearwater County taken from a manuscript by Ralph Larson, a former Bagley high school instructor.

Cottonwood County

Crow Wing County
Brainerd Daily Dispatch, August 2. An illustrated centennial edition comprising four sections devoted to the area's government and industries, business and agriculture, sports and recreation, and churches and organizations. A history of Crow Wing County by Anna Himrod, published serially in the Brainerd Dispatch, beginning with the issue for September 4.

Hennepin County
Bloomington Sun, August 7 and 14. Centennial editions containing articles on frontier figures like the Pond brothers, Peter Quinn, and Martin McLeod, and the text of a letter written in 1849 by Henry H. Sibley to Gideon Pond.

Kanabec County
Kanabec County Times of Mora, August 7. A centennial edition of thirty-six pages, comprising brief historical sketches of Mora and near-by communities, of logging in the county, of the Farmer's Co-op Creamery, and of other local firms.
Otter Tail County

Ramsey County

St. Louis County


Hibbing Daily Tribune, July 26. Includes a special eighty-page supplement on local history, with illustrated articles on the development of iron mining on the Mesabi Range.

Scott County
Belle Plaine Herald, May 15 and each week thereafter. A series which includes a “Story of Belle Plaine History,” the text of a letter about local settlement in 1854 written by Mrs. Gracia Sherwin in 1912, and articles on “100 Years Ago in Belle Plaine.”

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

THE SOCIETY’S one-hundred-and-tenth annual meeting will be marked by a dinner and a program at Coffman Memorial Union on the University of Minnesota campus on April 21. The event will center about the Lewis and Clark expedition and the explorers’ papers, with special emphasis on Captain William Clark’s field notes found in a St. Paul attic in 1953. The discovery was followed by litigation involving the society, the United States government, and the heirs of John H. Hammond. It was settled in the latter’s favor in January. Two views of the case will be presented by two distinguished historians on the annual meeting program. The deputy archivist of the United States, Robert H. Bahmer of Washington, D. C., will review the arguments for “Government Ownership,” and the director of the Chicago Historical Society, Paul M. Angle, will defend those against it. A member of the society’s executive council, Walter N. Tre pressure, will serve as chairman. The dinner preceding the program will feature foods the explorers of 1804–06 ate on their western journey and mentioned in their journals.

FIVE HISTORIC TOURS, one each month from May to September, are being arranged by the society for the 1959 summer season. Tentative plans call for a Mississippi River tour to Hastings, Red Wing, and Frontenac on May 17; a four-state tour to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, Galena, Illinois, and Dubuque and Decorah, Iowa, on June 13 and 14; a trip to Lakes Traverse and Big Stone on July 18 and 19; a flight to Canada, with stops at Winnipeg and Fort William, on August 15 and 16; and a Twin Cities tour on September 13. The August tourists will travel by airplane; all other trips will be made in busses. Detailed information about expenses and reservations will be mailed to members of the society in the near future.

FROM the women’s division of the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission, the society has received a sum of approximately $7,200.00 to be used in appropriately furnishing the Le Duc House at Hastings before it is opened to the public as a historic shrine. It will be recalled that the house was presented to the society in 1958 by Mr. Carroll B. Simmons (see ante, p. 107). By aiding in the authentic restoration of the mansion, the women’s centennial group is providing a permanent reminder of the 1958 commemoration. The society gave a tea honoring members of the women’s group, as well as county centennial chairwomen, in the Weyerhaeuser Room on December 5, when their generous gift was formally announced and accepted.

THE LATEST publication issued by the society is John M. Callender’s New Light on Old Fort Snelling: An Archaeological Exploration, 1957–58 (42 p.). The booklet, which is priced at $1.00, will be reviewed in the next issue of this magazine.

A NEW PUBLICATION, to be known as the “Minnesota History News,” is being planned by the society for distribution to members and newspapers. It will be prepared and edited by the assistant director, Mr. Robert Wheeler. He intends to devote the issues, which will appear bimonthly, to current news about Minnesota’s state and local historical societies.

THE INDEX for volume 33 of Minnesota History, covering the eight issues published in 1956 and 1957, is now ready for distribution. Copies will be sent to members and subscribers who ask for them as long as the supply lasts. Requests should be addressed to Mrs. Phyllis Sandstrom, care of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul 1.