Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes, 11,000 B.C. to A.D. 1800. By George Irving Quimby. (Chicago, the University of Chicago Press, 1960. xv, 182 p. Illustrations, maps. $5.95.)

Reviewed by Elden Johnson

This is a volume concerned with the prehistoric archaeology and the historic period ethnology of the Indian populations of the upper Great Lakes. The area covered consists of the drainage basins of Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan and therefore centers in southern Ontario, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Only a small segment of northeastern Minnesota is included in this drainage basin. The time period discussed begins at the closing phases of the final Pleistocene glaciation and ends with the nineteenth century breakdown of tribal customs through European contacts. The book was written, in the author's words, for the "lay reader and the introductory student or someone who has a general regional interest in the upper Great Lakes."

Three major categories of time and culture are discussed. First is the late glacial and postglacial period from approximately 11,000 B.C. to 500 B.C. This period witnessed the arrival of man in the region and his cultural adaptation to radically changing climate, vegetation, and fauna.

Early patterns of mastodon and bison hunting gave way to smaller game hunting and fishing as the large mammals became extinct and the boreal forests developed. The striking cultural development lies in the "Old Copper" culture which apparently has its origins here.

The second phase describes the subsequent recent prehistoric period ending with the arrival of the French in the years from 1600 to 1650. There are discussed the development of the burial mound complex and the appearance of Woodland pottery, influences from the developed classic Hopewell culture of Ohio and Illinois, and, finally, influences from the intensive agricultural Mississippian cultures.

The final phase describes known tribal groups of the historic period and includes good cultural summaries of the Huron, Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk, Fox, Miami, Winnebago, and Menomone.

Here, then, is nearly thirteen thousand years of human cultural change and development within a localized geographic region. Summarizing this material in 177 pages is an awesome task, but one for which the author is highly qualified. Mr. Quimby is an archaeologist at the Chicago Natural History Museum who has had firsthand experience with excavations and materials from nearly every cultural phase he describes. His success in grappling with this immense time period, with its great gaps of knowledge, will be apparent to any reader who studies this beautifully illustrated volume.

The Savage Country. By Walter O'Meara. Illustrated by Philip P. Parsons. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1960. x, 308 p. Illustrations. $5.00.)

Reviewed by Theodore C. Blegen

Mr. O'Meara’s "savage country" is that vast Northwestern wilderness in which Alexander Henry the Younger traveled, explored, traded, and kept a remarkable diary in the first decade and a half of the nineteenth century. It is the country of trader and beaver, voyageur and canoe, hardship, adventure, and fighting along the border waters from Grand Portage westward to Pembina, the Mandan country, Saskatchewan, and even the Columbia River and Astoria.

The colorful narrative centers in the experiences and observations of the younger Henry, but its larger purpose is to present a picture of the Nor'westers—the "Gentlemen of the North West Company"—and of their firm as...
“one of the most extraordinary organizations in the whole history of North American business enterprise.” The author achieves this purpose, but he does more: he makes his readers “feel” the wilderness country, breathe its air, see the Indians as they really were, and view the hard-hitting, relentless trade in furs, not in a romantic haze, but in its everyday, hazardous, often sordid, sometimes heroic, aspects. Throughout the volume, the author gives evidence of careful study and the use of a wide array of sources. But as the story unfolds, his central reliance is on Henry’s diary, and that record furnishes the frame and much of the substance of the narrative.

The story opens with a vivid description of Grand Portage, its historical backgrounds and its strategic importance as the depot of the Western fur trade. There follows an account of the summer rendezvous of 1801, when Simon McTavish and the other partners of the North West Company and traders and Indians by the hundreds crowded the grounds of the palisaded trading post on the North Shore of Lake Superior. The reader is then taken along “The Northwest Road” from Fort Charlotte to the Red River area, and there, at Henry’s Pembina post, he views life on the edge of the buffalo country. He is given a fascinating, if horrifying, picture of “Rum, Women and Rations,” with details of the debauchery that went hand in hand with the fur trade. Included is a highly interesting account of food and the problems of food supply at the frontier posts. As the narrative moves on, it presents engaging chapters on Indian troubles (“Blood on the Prairie”) and the Mandans (“The Blond Indians”). Then the locale shifts to the Saskatchewan country, especially Fort Vermilion. In the closing chapters the reader sees the Rockies, the Columbia River, and Astoria, and witnesses the final scene — a capsized canoe and the drowning of the diarist, along with Donald McTavish and others, on May 22, 1814.

The journal of Alexander Henry the Younger, edited by Elliott Coues more than sixty years ago, is one of the great documents of Western history, and an outstanding merit of The Savage Country is its faithful and vivid reflection of that incomparable record. Mr. O’Meara uses the diary with sensitive skill and weaves in scores of quotations, but much of the value and interest of the book derives from the clear and dramatic quality of his own prose, his intimate knowledge of the country he writes about, and his competent research. The Savage Country has charm, color, and action, plus an authenticity and realism anchored in the journal that Henry so faithfully wrote by candlelight in lonely tents a century and a half ago.

**Higher Education**

*The Ongoing State University.* By JAMES LEWIS MOLLRI. (Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1960. 143 p. $3.50.)

Reviewed by James P. Shannon

THE PRESIDENT of a college or university “is the executive officer of the lay trustees, and likewise the head of the faculty. He is the spokesman and interpreter of each to the other. It is expected that he will meet the requirements both of institutional leadership and of educational statesmanship. His task is not a simple or an easy one. He must mobilize, coordinate, and integrate faculty participation, trustee influence and support, and public and private responses to the needs and purposes” of the institution. In these words Dr. Morrill describes the many responsibilities of a university president in our day; and in this clear and cogent collection of his essays and public addresses, covering the fifteen years during which he served as president of the University of Minnesota, the reader sees at once why this decade and a half brought new academic distinction and purposeful leadership to the university.

It is necessary to read only a few pages to realize the author’s vast comprehension of educational horizons. The intricate constitutional and legal problems concerning religious instruction and public education; the numerous “pub-lics” in education, in government, and in society which must be served by a state university; and the far-ranging problems of financing...
higher education in America by public taxes and private philanthropy are analyzed in this small book with a degree of precision, prudence, fairness, and common sense that is rare in any profession. The fifth chapter, on “Academic Freedom and Responsibility,” is the most succinct and balanced statement of this delicate problem that I have ever read.

Dr. Morrill raises all the right questions concerning higher education and academic administration and discusses them with candor and courage. For example: “Without a doubt American intercollegiate athletics have gotten out of hand. They have become infested with commercialization and professionalism, sapping to a considerable degree the fine ideals they exemplify.” College alumni of any age, faculty members, collegiate boards of trustees, and academic administrators should read and ponder the judicious analysis of contemporary higher education offered in this sound and scholarly study.

In a short preface the author thanks Mrs. Peggy Harding Love for her editorial work in preparing these several distinct essays and addresses for publication in a single book. Granting that Mrs. Love had unusually good material to adapt, she has done a splendid job of fitting it together into a smooth and coherent statement of uniformly high quality and clarity.

SOURCES OLD AND NEW


Reviewed by Bertha L. Heilbron

IN MARCH, 1937, when a study outline of Minnesota, Its History and Its People by Theodore C. Blegen and Lewis Beeson was reviewed in this magazine, it was praised for providing Minnesotans with “more insight into their own life and history than is afforded the people of any other state.” This “convenient . . . analytical list of books and articles relating to nearly every phase of Minnesota history and activity” inspired applause because the topics covered were “considered not only in past times,” were carried “right up to date,” and included even such subjects as organized sports.

Now, after almost a quarter of a century, this pioneer work, long out of print, has been revised by Dean Blegen with the co-operation of a new collaborator, like himself an expert in the field of Minnesota history. Both Dean Blegen and Professor Nydahl of Mankato State College were keenly aware that the previous outline had become outmoded. “The centennials of both territory and state have been observed since the earlier edition appeared,” they note in the preface to the present work, “and these events, together with a deepening and widening of interest in the long sweep of our state history, have spurred a wealth of new contributions to enrich the literature of Minnesota history.” In the current guide, they have expanded the original list to embrace these more recent publications.

The newly completed guide is arranged under twelve main headings which in turn are divided into forty-two topical sections. They range in scope from “The Physical Basis of Minnesota Life” and the Indians of the area, to the state’s participation in World War II and contemporary politics. In general, the arrangement is tighter, more compact, and easier to follow than that of the earlier outline. No counterpart for the essay on “State History and Its Materials” with which the latter opened appears in the present work. Here each section is made up of a topical outline, a group of “Questions and Suggestions,” and a list of references. The lists comprise in effect an excellent and useable bibliography of available publications on the state’s history. Scores of books and articles that have appeared since 1937 are noted, among them numerous items in such relatively new periodicals as American Heritage and the Gopher Historian.

The compilers make no claim to completeness either in their outline or their bibliography. The jacket blurb does assert, however, that the “aim in preparing the reading lists was to include any article or book bearing upon the Minnesota story which met the qualifications of good historical writing and fair accessibility.” Certainly Kenneth S. Davis’ study of The Hero: Charles A. Lindbergh and the American Dream (1959) — probably the best account not only of the aviator, but of his father, the Minnesota third-party leader — measures up to this test.

MISS HEILBRON is the editor of this magazine.
Nevertheless, it has been overlooked. Missing likewise are John M. Callender’s booklet, *New Light on Old Fort Snelling* (1959), and John Francis McDermott’s *Lost Panoramas of the Mississippi* (1958). Most of the basic references are included, however, and users of these lists will find in any good library the great majority of the sources noted. Minnesotans in general and students of the state’s history in particular will be grateful to the compilers for making this well-organized and useful study guide available and to the University of Minnesota Press for issuing it in handsome and substantial format.

**SWEDISH MISSIONARY**


Reviewed by Kenneth O. Bjork

With this volume the Swedish Pioneer Historical Society has brought to completion its laudable project of publishing, in easy-flowing English translation, the memoirs written a century ago by Gustaf Unonius, whose writings were a major factor in Swedish emigration to America. In the first volume, which appeared in 1950, Unonius told of his journey to the Northwest in 1841, of his pioneer struggles — so courageously shared by his wife — at Pine Lake, near Milwaukee, and of life as he observed it among the Swedes and Norwegians who preceded and followed the aristocratic couple to Wisconsin. In the present volume he resumes the story of frontier activities in the charming but challenging Pine Lake settlement, explains his conversion to Episcopalianism, relates his experiences as a seminary student at Nashotah House, and describes his work as a priest and missionary among the Scandinavian immigrants of Wisconsin and Illinois in the 1850s.

Mr. Bjork is head of the department of history in St. Olaf College, Northfield, and an authority on Scandinavian immigration.

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Especially noteworthy in the second volume are its descriptions of life in Chicago in the 1850s, its references to the adverse moral effects of emigration, and its interesting details relative to the frontier economy. Unonius discusses the transfer of Scandinavian customs to the Northwest, the relations of Swedes and Norwegians to one another and to native Americans, the question of language, and the experiences of servant girls. Though preferring Illinois as a place of settlement, he sensed that later waves of Swedish immigrants would flow toward Kansas and Minnesota. He offered wise counsel to those who contemplated making the Atlantic crossing, and, appreciating at all times the finer aspects of American life, he favored a fairly rapid assimilation into the new society. He was also shrewd enough to realize—contrary to still popular notions—that the extremely poor elements in the homeland could not afford to migrate in the 1850s.

The attractive volume under consideration is the product of many hands. Its basic translation was completed by Backlund, but after his death it was revised by several competent scholars. Mr. Olsson and Mr. E. Gustav Johnson gave it a superb set of notes. The result is a book that reads easily, and, thanks to wise condensation, presents Unonius with a minimum of extraneous material and linguistic roadblocks. Its index also covers volume 1 of the memoirs.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY


Reviewed by Gilbert C. Fite

WITHIN the last few years, books of readings have become increasingly popular in many fields. People interested in agricultural, as well as general American history, will be grateful that Readings in the History of American Agriculture has been added to this growing list. No one in the United States is better prepared than Mr. Rasmussen to write and edit such a book. As secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural History Society, as a teacher of agricultural history, and as historian in the United States department of agriculture, he has been in an unusual position to study and evaluate both original and secondary sources in the history of American agriculture.

The book is divided into eight parts, each covering a time period, and arranged in chronological sequence. It begins with a selection on English agriculture written in 1625 and ends with an account of the proposal for a world food board in 1946. Altogether there are fifty-two readings. A little more than two-thirds of the volume is devoted to the period since the Civil War. Because the readings deal with a wide variety of subjects, there is little unity in their presentation. For instance, a discussion of the early gasoline tractor is followed by an account of wilt disease in cotton. A very good index, however, meets this problem, and, on the whole, the author's chronological organization seems desirable.

The greatest strength of this book is its emphasis upon the origins of different developments in the history of American agriculture. For example, Mr. Rasmussen does not include the Homestead Act of 1862, which is easily accessible elsewhere, but he reproduces an account of the homestead principle expressed in Congress in 1828. Instead of providing a general reading on the McNary-Haugen bills, the author selected a section from the first edition of Peek and Johnson's Equality for Agriculture, which is available in very few libraries. Thus readers are able to get many new insights into important aspects of agricultural history.

A distinctive feature of the book is a chronology of American agricultural history at the end of the text. This is an extremely handy reference. Moreover, a good working bibliography of American agricultural history is provided. In this connection, however, it is difficult to understand why a few standard works were omitted. Under the "States and Regions" section, one wonders why Fletcher's Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life (1950) was included and Hedrick's A History of Agriculture in the State of New York (1933) was not. Perhaps space was the determining factor. In any event, Mr. Rasmussen's book is a valuable contribution. It shows careful preparation, and much

MR. FITE is research professor in history in the University of Oklahoma and the author of numerous books and articles in the fields of agricultural and economic history.
thought and sound judgment in the selection and editing of the readings. The author’s introductions are clear, perceptive, and to the point. Finally, it should be mentioned that the University of Illinois Press did an excellent job of publication.

**Great Lakes Lore**


 Reviewed by Julius F. Wolff, Jr.

READERS of Great Lakes history will be fascinated by Mr. Ratigan’s latest contribution to the lore of the fresh-water seas. In a single volume, grippingly written and spiced here and there with poetic extracts from literary legends of the lakes, the author has dramatically depicted the losing battles waged by countless ships and crews against the omnipresent hazards of storm, fire, collision, and rocks. He has portrayed major accidents both early and late, from the seventeenth-century loss of the “Griffin” in Lake Huron to the sinking of the giant limestone carrier, “Carl D. Bradley,” on November 18, 1958, in Lake Michigan. For the first time, lovers of Great Lakes shipping tales possess a single volume embracing the most important vessel losses.

Mr. Ratigan divides his book into five major sections, one for each of the Great Lakes, discussing in turn the disasters of Michigan, Huron, Erie, Superior, and Ontario. A final section makes interesting summary comments on common characteristics and elements in the various mishaps. The stimulating narration is punctuated by a group of eye-catching sketches from the pen of Reynold H. Weidenaar.

Though he is a sixth-generation Michigander, thoroughly steeped in Great Lakes lore, Mr. Ratigan has leaned heavily on the orthodox lakes historians for his facts. He acknowledges depending substantially on Walter Havighurst, Dana Bowen, J. B. Mansfield, and the contributors to *Inland Seas*, the quarterly journal of the Great Lakes Historical Society. His dependence on Mr. Bowen’s three monumental monographs is especially evident. In fact, a great deal of the historical detail in this book has appeared earlier in the works of other authors. Mr. Ratigan’s big service is his collection of these accounts — scattered over the last three-quarters of a century — into a single manuscript, charmingly and forcefully written by an author who has been a part of the enchanting Great Lakes environment.

The specialist on Great Lakes history will, however, recognize some limitations. There are numerous errors and inaccuracies. The description of the “Bradley’s” sinking is not borne out by the subsequent underwater television pictures of the hull, taken the following spring. The giant ship did not break in two, as the surviving first mate testified. Apparently, Mr. Ratigan’s manuscript was in the process of publication before this fact was revealed. The reviewer was able to recognize a number of mistakes, many of them derived from other writers, especially in the Lake Superior section. For instance, the surviving wheelsman of the “Sunbeam” disaster was named John F. Fregeau, not John Frazier. The story of the “Sunbeam” differs somewhat from his recollections, as recorded in a manuscript owned by the St. Louis County Historical Society. The “Henry B. Smith,” which sank in November, 1913, left Marquette, not Superior, on its fatal run, and it did not disappear without a trace. The ghost ship “Bannockburn” cleared from Port Arthur-Fort William, not from Duluth, on its journey to eternity on November 21, 1902. There are several errors in the recording of the storm of 1905. The “R. W. England” did not make port safely, but grounded on Minnesota Point at Duluth, damaged to the extent of fifty thousand dollars. The detailed account of the “Mataafa” loss is at variance on many points with the report of its skipper, a copy of which is in the possession of the reviewer.

All in all, while the historian would hope for greater accuracy, these are technicalities discernible only to the student of specialized lakes history and will not detract from the appeal to the average reader of this scintillating volume. Mr. Ratigan has presented a valuable addition to the ever-increasing lore of the lakes. His work should go far toward popularizing Great Lakes history.

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CHANGING RURAL LIFE


Reviewed by Thomas F. Deahl

THE TITLE of this book is misleading; actually it is a study of the changing rural community in Minnesota. Many rural sociologists suffer from a myopic condition known as "rural-sightedness." They see that the bulk of the Minnesota land mass is under cultivation and conclude that the main forces shaping the state are agricultural in nature. Thus, the subtitle notwithstanding, the predominant emphasis in the present work is on the country.

Mr. Nelson's book is built around a collection of miscellaneous studies arranged under a variety of poetic but uninstructive chapter headings. They purport to describe, and occasionally explain, what has happened in rural Minnesota under the impact of a gigantic increase in population and breath-taking changes in technology during the past hundred years. With the aid of various statistical summaries and surveys, the author dissects the population of Minnesota region by region, and provides tabulations regarding the ethnic, religious, age, sex, educational, and economic factors which characterize different agricultural areas.

The writer addresses himself to such diverse and timely questions as: "Is farm to city migration selective?" "Does town or country provide a 'healthier' environment in which to rear children?" "Why does Minnesota rank below many other states in school attendance?" "Where do farm boys find their wives?" "How do farmers of the cutover areas view their problems and prospects?" "Why are church membership rates increasing faster than the population?" In addition, Mr. Nelson touches on the changing standards and levels of living of Minnesota families, and reviews briefly the history of land settlement and the formation of Minnesota's governmental structure from school districts to counties. Finally, he speculates on the state's future prospects, concluding that Minnesota is a dynamic society in which the reach is always ahead of the grasp.

COUNTY SEAT

The Shakopee Story. By Julius A. Coller, II. (Shakopee, North Star Pictures, Inc., 1960. xvi, 772 p. Illustrations.)

Reviewed by Jean A. Brookins

IN THIS BOOK Mr. Coller, a veteran city attorney and native of Shakopee, has rewritten, expanded, and carried to 1959 his earlier history of the city, published in 1933 (see above, 14:325). The first nine chapters cover the history of the Scott County seat from the dawn of time to 1930. Much of the material presented appears in the earlier work, although a good deal of background information has been added to relate "the chequered story of Shakopee" to the "history of our state, nation and the world." Here are treated the arrival of the first white settlers in Chief Shakopee's village, the organization of the townsite, and its development into a stable and thriving community during the period extending from the Civil and Indian wars through World War I. The growth of schools, churches, businesses, and transportation facilities is followed through to the depression years. In this section, as in the last part of the book, Mr. Coller's use of both primary and published source material is apparent. The relevant manuscripts and books are cited at the end of each chapter and also in a bibliography.

The final four chapters are concerned with the years from 1930 through 1958. The author brings out Shakopee's struggles during the depression and its role in World War II and the Korean conflict. He records that the town lost many of its elder citizens each year, but along with notices of deaths, he presents the happier stories of young men and women rising to important positions.

In twenty-eight annotated appendixes, Mr. Coller deals with such subjects as the Shakopee dynasty, first families in the town, the work of religious orders, population figures, well-

MR. DEAHL, who is curator of the society's newspaper collection, has done graduate work in sociology at the University of Minnesota and elsewhere.

MRS. BROOKINS is editorial assistant on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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known personalities, adding — for good measure — an account entitled “The Movies Come to Main Street.” The writer’s two final appendixes are devoted to a chronology of events from 1682 to 1958 and a complete list of city officials, from 1857 to 1958.

Few local happenings of note seem to have escaped the eye and pen of the author. Thus the reader who uses the index will find the work a competent reference volume. The illustrations listed in a subject index at the front of the book are numerous, one chapter alone containing fifty-four.

Unfortunately, the book is poorly designed and is marred by technical faults, including frequent typographical errors, badly reproduced photographs, and ill-chosen type faces. The appearance of some illustrations more than once is, to say the least, superfluous.

U N S U C C E S S F U L C A N D I D A T E

TWO MINNESOTANS — Ignatius Donnelly and James Manahan — figure prominently in the story of the campaign of 1896 as reported by Paul W. Glad in his recent book, The Trumpet Soundeth: William Jennings Bryan and His Democracy, 1896–1912 (Lincoln, The University of Nebraska Press, 1960. xii, 242 p. $4.75.). The author clearly defines the policies of Populists and Democrats which caused the two groups to unite in their support of Bryan and free silver. Donnelly’s attitude toward the fusion is reflected in quotations from his letters and diaries, including, “I like Bryan, but I do not feel that we can safely adopt the Dem. candidates. I fear it will be the end of our party.” That his fears were justified was proved by Bryan’s defeat and the subsequent decline of the People’s party. In preparing his narrative, Mr. Glad has drawn upon the extensive collections of Donnelly and Manahan papers owned by the Minnesota Historical Society. Among the many interesting illustrations in the work is a picture taken in St. Peter, showing a “typical small-town rally” for Bryan.

G E N E A L O G I S T ’ S G U I D E

THE UNIVERSITY of Minnesota Press has issued the third edition of what has become the standard beginner’s book on genealogical research — Gilbert H. Doane’s Searching for Your Ancestors: The How and Why of Genealogy (198 p. $3.95.). It contains little that is new aside from a chapter entitled “Getting Ready to Cross the Atlantic.” There the author gives a few hints on how to search out one’s antecedents in England, Norway, and Sweden, but he leaves much to be desired for any other continental country. Those owning copies of either of the earlier editions will have little need for this new one. Anyone working on family history who does not know the book, however, should at some time read, if not own, this time-tested “how-to-do-it” guide. It should, of course, be on the reference shelf of every library, large or small.

J. T. D.

M E M O R I A L S

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY has a Memorial Fund to which contributions can be made upon the loss of a relative or friend. Such gifts not only serve as appropriate expressions of sympathy and condolence, but they help to support work that is a fitting memorial to any Minnesotan.

Contributions may, if desired, be designated for the purchase of books. When such volumes are added to the library, they are marked with a special bookplate giving not only the name of the person memorialized, but that of the donor as well. Thus the permanence of this type of memorial is assured.

Whenever a contribution is received for the Memorial Fund, a suitable card is mailed to the bereaved family, and the names of those whose memories are honored, as well as of contributors, are recorded in the society’s permanent Memorial Book.

Use the blank that follows in contributing to the Memorial Fund:

ENCLOSED is my contribution of $______ to the Minnesota Historical Society’s Memorial Fund.

Presented in the name of ________________

Please send card to ___________________________

Address ____________________________________

Signed _________________________________

Address ____________________________________

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...on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

"HISTORY, like the fine arts and like literature, should be an adventure of the mind." It "is really the core of a liberal arts education." Thus writes Philip D. Jordan in a stimulating article on "The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge," which appears in The Historian for May. The author points out that history "belongs to the liberal arts because it is not a practical subject. It seeks not so much to impart information as it does to promote knowledge which may, in turn, result in a measure of wisdom. Pure history . . . permits the student to gain a perspective, to be an acute observer of man and his institutions, and to examine our mighty intellectual heritage." Mr. Jordan expresses concern "that we may be losing in this nation the leaven of the spirit of the liberal arts; that learning for learning's sake is, in some quarters, no longer considered desirable; that everything we do and think must be directed toward the solution of a practical formula." By way of contrast, he contends that "The true task of the historian, like the fundamental obligation of the liberal arts, is to give to students on every level depth and breadth of insight. This means more than mere training."

"COMPARATIVE Studies in Frontier History" are the subject of a review article by Marvin W. Mikesell in the March number of the Annals of the Association of American Geographers. The author attempts to place in perspective the American frontier experience, to analyze it against the background of Frederick J. Turner's thesis, and to compare it with frontier influences in the development of Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE has issued a handsomely illustrated brochure based on the report of the Great Lakes Shoreline Recreation Area Survey and entitled Our Fourth Shore (1959. 45 p.). The survey was undertaken to locate promising possibilities for public recreational development in the Great Lakes country. In reviewing the scenic and historic attractions of the region, the report calls special attention to two Minnesota locations worthy of preservation — Pigeon Point and Split Rock — and recommends "a parkway-type development" for the entire North Shore Drive. It also points out that along the North Shore, "string development and ore-rendering plants have already used up approximately 40 percent" of the scenic coast line.

THE AMERICAN Association for State and Local History has established an award of a thousand dollars to be given each year to the author of the unpublished manuscript in local history that makes the most distinguished contribution to United States or Canadian historiography. The first award will be made in 1961, and the association will have first publication rights to the manuscript receiving it. The association also has inaugurated a grant-in-aid program to assist scholars engaged in significant research projects in local history. Information about either program may be obtained by writing to the director of the association at 816 State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

"SOURCES for Research on the American Indian" are examined by A. M. Gibson in the Spring issue of Ethnohistory. Having pointed out that one of the difficulties facing any scholar in this field is the diversity of sources on both location and content, the author lists the major depositories of such materials in the United States and briefly summarizes their holdings. He begins with that "Mecca for Indian scholars," the National Archives, and goes on to call special attention to the regional records centers, especially those at Fort Worth, Texas, and Kansas City, Missouri. Other public and private sources form an impressive list, and the article concludes with a bibliography of published documentary sets and other guides to manuscript materials.

ACCOUNTS OF the ravages of smallpox and measles among the Indians of Minnesota are included by Peter T. Harstad in an article on "Disease and Sickness on the Wisconsin Frontier: Smallpox and Other Diseases," which appears in the Summer issue of the Wisconsin Magazine of History. The former illness first raged among the Chippewa of the Lake Superior region about 1770, according to this account, and deadly epidemics occurred again in 1802-03 and in 1824. Relying on the report of Dr. Douglas Houghton, who accompanied the Schoolcraft expedition of 1832, the author tells of efforts to introduce vaccination among the Indians. He concludes along with Dr. David Day, a pioneer physician who treated the Minnesota Winnebago in the 1850s, that the high Indian mortality from this disease and from measles could be traced largely to the natives' "mismanagement of their patients, and not to any constitutional inability to withstand
them." This is the third and last in a series of articles by Mr. Harstad dealing with sickness on the Northwestern frontier.

AN ILLUSTRATED booklet by Leland Cooper, describing his exploration of Indian Mounds Park Archaeological Site, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, has been issued by the Science Museum of the St. Paul Institute as number 6 of its Science Bulletins (St. Paul, 1959. 50 p.). After reviewing the geographical setting and taking note of an earlier partial exploration of the site, the author presents a detailed report of his own excavations, the results of which "were insufficient to establish more than broad cultural ties with other sites of the region." A steel spring and a lead button, included among the items unearthed, "relate those who built the mound on this site to the period of European contact."

STRIKING PHOTOGRAPHS of Chippewa rice gatherers in northern Wisconsin distinguish Fred Morgan's picture story of the "Wild Rice Harvest," appearing in the Autumn issue of The Beaver. The same magazine contains an article on "That Northwest Angle" by Marjorie Forrester. This is a sequel to her account in the Spring issue of the British-American boundary survey of 1872-75 (see above, p. 86). Knottiest of the many problems faced by members of the joint commission which made the survey was that relating to the Northwest Angle. According to the author, the British felt that this isolated bit of land, which is cut off from the United States soil by the Lake of the Woods, "should be retained for Canada if possible." She recounts the various schemes and proposals designed to achieve this objective, concluding that they failed because of "the slowness of communication, and the unwillingness of the American government to negotiate."

DAVID THOMPSON, who first surveyed the entire shore line of Lake Superior and mapped much of northern Minnesota and the Red River region, died in obscurity, his writings unpublished and his maps unacknowledged, leaving "sparse evidence for historians to know that he had ever existed," according to Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., who tells the explorer's story in an article entitled "A Man To Match the Mountains" in American Heritage for October. Sketching briefly the facts of Thompson's life and outlining the course of his journeys across the wilderness in the service of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies, the author calls particular attention to the lack of recognition for his achievements until a relatively recent date. In the same issue Senator Warren G. Magnuson relates that "Pharaoh Had It Easy" compared to Midwest farmers plagued by grasshoppers in the 1870s.

A LIST of remedies supplied by Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia is included in an article on "The Medical and Surgical Practice of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" which Drake W. Will contributes to the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences for the autumn of 1959. The author reviews the preparations made by the explorers for guarding their health and that of their followers in the field, and he notes some of the problems encountered on the transcontinental trek.

AS ONE of a series of Beaver Books designed for youthful readers, Reed College has issued an account of the March of the Volunteers: Soldiering with Lewis and Clark, by Constance Bordwell (Portland, Oregon, 1960. 111 p. $1.95.). Planned for publication in the near future are studies of transportation in the West by stagecoach, sternwheeler, and rail. The series, issued in uniform paper-bound format, is appearing under the editorship of Dorothy O. Johansen.

THREE "Letters of William H. Oram: Red River Missionary" have been edited by Philip D. Jordan and published in the "Miscellany" section of the Catholic Historical Review for July. The writer describes a journey made during the summer of 1860 by a group of Catholic Oblate missionaries from Montreal via Chicago, La Crosse, St. Paul, Crow Wing, and Red Lake, to St. Boniface, near Fort Garry on the Red River. Oram's letters "reveal the long, arduous trip from Montreal to St. Boniface in detail" and comprise "one of the better travel accounts of the period," according to Mr. Jordan, whose detailed annotations do much to enhance the value and interest of the missionary's narrative.

A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION to church history has been made by E. Clifford Nelson and Eugene L. Fovold in a two-volume work entitled The Lutheran Church among Norwegian-Americans (Minneapolis, 1960. 357, 379 p.). The first volume, written jointly by the two authors, deals with the period from 1825 to 1890, and the second, by Mr. Nelson alone, continues the story to 1959. Thus the work as a whole is a comprehensive study, and it is one of careful scholarship and sustained interest. After opening with an enlightening sketch of Norwegian backgrounds, it carries the story to America and tells about such influential reli-
gious trail blazers as Elling Eielsen, C. L. Clausen, and J. W. C. Dietrichson. All this sets the stage for the emergence of the Lutheran church—the organization of the Haugeans, the path of tradition in the Norwegian Synod, and the middle way offered by the Augustana Synod and the Norwegian-Danish Conference. Then come an account of theological warfare, a description of the churches at work, and a record of the beginnings of the movement for church union about 1880. Taking up the narrative at this point, Mr. Nelson carries it forward through what is called "the Augsburg Controversy," the merging of the Lutheran groups in the union of 1917, and the later period, to which the author gives the significant heading: "A Heritage Meets a New Era." Inevitably these books devote much attention to events and movements in Minnesota and the Middle West, and their footnotes are a guide to basic source materials. Dealing with many one-time controversial themes, such as the slavery debate and disputes about the public schools, the authors are judicious and fair-minded. Throughout both volumes their searching studies result in many new contributions, often presented in footnotes without fanfare. An example is the quiet rejection of the hallowed tradition that Martha Clausen, the wife of a pioneer minister, wrote the much-loved hymn "And Now We Must Bid One Another Farewell." T. C. B.

AMONG MIDWESTERN states, "Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa particularly seem to have owed a significant part of their foreign-born population to the vigor of their advertising campaigns." Thus writes Maldwyn Allen Jones in his recent survey of American Immigration (Chicago, 1960). The author gives some attention to the colonizing efforts of certain railroads, including the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, and he describes Bishop Ireland's founding of "Catholic rural colonies on railroad land" in the southwestern part of the state.

KEY EXTRACTS from source materials in the field of immigration study have been collected by Oscar Handlin for publication in a compact handbook entitled Immigration as a Factor in American History (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1959. 206 p.). Grouped in topics and linked with notes by the editor, the selections "attempt to illustrate the immigrant contribution to American civilization and the forces which brought the movement to a close." Contemporary letters and documents, reminiscences, and quotations from scholarly works are all woven together in one fabric to achieve this purpose. The result is a brief, vivid glimpse of motives, attitudes, and reactions that influenced the American immigration movement. The picture seems to focus more upon the urban than the rural immigrant, and the only selection having special reference to Minnesota or to Scandinavian immigration is an abridgment of Lincoln Colcord's introduction to Giants in the Earth. This gives a biographical sketch of Ole E. Rølvaag, "An Immigrant Author," and an evaluation of his work.

"THE REACTIONS of the Russian Mennonite Immigrants of the 1870's to the American Frontier" are examined by Melvin Gingerich in the Mennonite Quarterly Review for April. By studying letters and journals, the author seeks to understand the special problems and attitudes met by these religious pacifists who, beginning in 1873, migrated from Russia to the northern Midwest and Canada. Among them, he notes, was one group which, though headed for Manitoba, settled instead in southwestern Minnesota because "a Minnesota enthusiast had placed them on a train... for Mountain Lake." Immediately following and supplementing Mr. Gingerich's article is the text of a letter written in 1873 by John F. Funk of Elkhart, Indiana, while serving as one of a Mennonite deputation which inspected lands in the Red River Valley for prospective Russian immigrants.

THE CONTINUING interest in F. Scott Fitzgerald is reflected by three recent publications. A collection which includes nine of his better-known short stories and an introduction by his daughter, Frances Fitzgerald Lanahan, has been published under the title Six Tales of the Jazz Age and Other Stories (New York, 1960. 192 p.). In the Summer issue of the American Scholar, Otto Friedrich attempts a critical reappraisal of F. Scott Fitzgerald: Money, Money, Money. Reviewing the author's life and work, he concludes that Fitzgerald was a "poor boy from St. Paul" for whom money and the things it could buy represented all that was glamorous, beautiful, and worth having. In Mr. Friedrich's opinion Fitzgerald's best work—The Great Gatsby—was produced when, with a flash of insight, he perceived the shallowness of this ideal. Brief references to the Minnesota-born author are also included in Sylvia Beach's memoirs of Paris literary life in the 1920s, Shakespeare and Company (New York, 1959. 250 p.).

PASSING REFERENCES to Minnesota occur in Roger V. Clements' article on "British Invest-
ment in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1870-1914. Its Encouragement, and the Metal Mining Interests," appearing in the Pacific Historical Review for February. The author examines the main channels through which British capital reached the American West after 1870, and shows that though investment in large-scale cattle raising and in mining attracted the greatest public attention, "the type of enterprise in which Englishmen were interested, tended to vary according to the type of resources being developed locally." He notes that centers of English settlement, like Fairmont in Martin County, frequently "resembled sponges, which, when squeezed ever so gently . . . released a golden stream of life-giving capital."

THE STORMY history of the Minneapolis local of the teamsters union and the organization of the Central Conference of Teamsters are among union episodes of the 1930s set forth in Walter Galenson's study of The CIO Challenge to the AFL: A History of the American Labor Movement 1935-1941 (Cambridge, 1960. 732 p.). This is a comprehensive and scholarly review of labor history during those crucial years which saw the emergence of industrial unionism, the passage of the Wagner Act, the communist bid for power, and the advent of World War II. The author approaches his subject through an examination of seventeen major industries, including steel, coal, electrical manufacturing, rubber, lumber, automotive, textile, petroleum, men's and women's clothing, printing and publishing, building, machine tool, and the various branches of transportation, the latter being treated according to the pattern of union affiliation in chapters on "The Maritime Industry," "The Teamsters," and "Railroad Unionism." A final chapter assesses the impact of the maturing labor movement upon American society.

MINNESOTA is one of six states which have granted to their universities "constitutional status as virtually a fourth branch of government," according to Malcolm Moos and Francis E. Rourke’s recent book on The Campus and the State (Baltimore, 1959. 414 p.). Various brief references to the University of Minnesota occur throughout this study of the political, legal, and administrative relationships between state supported institutions of higher learning and state governments.

THE ACTIVITIES "Behind the Lines" during the Civil War of Captain William F. Davidson and his La Crosse and Minnesota Steam Packet Company are discussed by Robert C. Toole in the Summer issue of the Business History Review. After noting that "more important to the La Crosse Line than passengers was the income from freight," the author points out that "especially from 1862 to 1864 the boats transported many cargoes of arms, ammunition, commissary stores, horses, wagons, and other Army equipment and supplies . . . in both directions on the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers." During the Sioux War, writes Mr. Toole, Davidson's boats carried arms and supplies to such points as New Ulm and the Yellow Medicine Agency. The importance of wheat shipments downstream from many ports along the Minnesota streams is stressed, and some attention is given to the shipping of flour, which "was becoming a significant 'export' by the 1860's." Readers of this magazine will recall Mr. Toole's sketch of "The Early Career of William F. Davidson" which appeared in the issue for September, 1959.

SOME "Lore of the Logging Railroads in the Central Chippewa Valley" is presented by Robert E. Inabnit in The Soo-Liner for January-February-March. The author lists the names and local nicknames of many of the small logging lines which operated in this part of northwestern Wisconsin from 1875 to 1920, and he claims that the first of these was built by the Minnesota River Logging Company under the direction of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who thus helped to usher in "a new era in logging operations . . . that spelled the doom of the genuine lumberjack."

A CREATION of the famed Minnesota architect, Cass Gilbert, is featured in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly for July, where August Watkins Harris records the story of "Cass Gilbert’s Old Library Building: The Eugene C. Barker Texas History Center, 1910-1960." This structure, now serving as a library of Texas history and the home of the Texas State Historical Association, was designed by Gilbert in 1910 as a library for the University of Texas. Several sketches and photographs of the building are included, and the author, himself an architect, describes it as "a living source of continuing pleasure and an outstanding example of the use of the most beautiful art at the hands of a master craftsman."

A NEW EDITION of La Follette's Autobiography has been issued by the University of Wisconsin Press with a foreword by Allan Nevins (Madison, 1960. 349 p. Paper, $1.95.). Since the work has long been out of print, this reprint will be welcomed by readers interested in the political changes of the early twentieth
century—a period that came to be known as
the Progressive Era. Minnesotans will find the
book helpful in achieving a greater understand-
ing of the conditions and sentiments under-
lying the liberalism that characterizes their own
state’s political movements of the 1920s and
1930s.

John E. Hartmann

Scattered references to recent Minne-
sota politics and personalities are to be found
in a book by Malcolm Moos and Stephen Hess,
etitled *Hats in the Ring* (New York, 1960.
194 p.). This brief and breezy account of
“American political conventions— backstage
and on stage, from 1832 to 1960” is plenti-
fully illustrated with political cartoons and
apparently designed for popular election-year
reading.

Accounts of “Some Noted Shipwrecks on
the Michigan Coast of Lake Superior” are con-
tributed to the Fall issue of *Inland Seas*
by Juhus F. Wolff, Jr. Some of the catastrophes
described involved ships enroute to or from
Duluth, where the author resides. Articles
from his pen have appeared from time to time in
*Minnesota History*.

The Minnesota Scene

Pictures of Grand Portage and the Pipe-
stone Quarry are among the hundreds of illus-
trations in E. John Long’s recent book on
*America’s National Monuments and Historic
Sites* (Garden City, 1960). Grand Portage is
represented by views of the trail and the re-
stored stockade; Pipestone, by pictures of the
Leaping Rock, the Three Maidens, and an
Indian at work in the quarry.

A feature of a forthcoming conference to be
held in Minneapolis under the auspices of the
Society of Architectural Historians will be a
program on the morning of January 28 devoted
to the architecture of the Minnesota region.
Among the speakers will be Russell W. Fridley,
director of the Minnesota Historical Society,
who will discuss the design, construction, exca-
vation, and future prospects of old Fort Snell-
ing, and Edwin H. Lundie, a prominent St. Paul
architect, who will present his recollections of
Cass Gilbert. A luncheon and a tour of the
Twin Cities will follow the program.

Under the title “Portrait of the West:
The Adventure Stories of Henry Hastings Sib-
ley,” Erling Jorstad presents extracts from the
Minnesota pioneer’s writing in *Tradition* for
October. The selections are taken from two dis-
tinct series of adventure stories, the first of
which appeared in various sporting magazines
during the 1840s. Sibley’s second group of
writings was contributed to an unnamed St.
Paul newspaper in the late 1850s and dealt
with Indian life, centering around the exploits
of a Sioux half-breed named Jack Frazer or
“Iron Face.” These stories, according to Mr.
Jorstad, “stand as important, memorable docu-
ments in a better understanding of the Ameri-
can frontier.”

The story of the Minnesota Education As-
association “Through the Years” since its found-
ging at Rochester in August, 1861, is reviewed
by Bernice Dainard Gestie in the September
number of the *Minnesota Journal of Education*.
This impressive and elaborately illustrated
“Centennial Issue” is made up largely of Miss
Gestie’s discussions of such topics as “Purpose
and Structure,” “Speakers at Conventions,”
“Leadership,” “Legislative Goals,” “Professional
Standards,” Teacher Welfare,” and “Wider
Horizons.” The MEA has, according to the
writer, “held to the original ideals of elevation
of the character and advancing the interests of
the profession and promoting the cause of popu-
lar education” through changing times and
changing issues, many of which are here
chronicled.

A statistical summary showing the de-
cline in diphtheria cases and deaths in Minne-
sota from 1910 to 1958 is included in Dr.
Robert Rosenthal’s “Story of Diphtheria,” which
appears in *Minnesota Medicine* for September.
Before 1923, “when active immunization be-
gan, the number of cases varied between 2,500
and 4,500 annually” in Minnesota, according
to the writer. His account of the conquest of
this dread disease was originally read before a
meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine
on February 10, 1960.

The building of St. Mary’s Hospital in
Rochester and the story of the nun who founded
it are the subjects of James P. Richardson’s
*Mother Alfred and the Doctors Mayo* (New
York, Benziger Brothers, 1959. 177 p. $2.00.).
Writing primarily for young people, the author
adopts a fictional style and he does not cite the
sources of his material. His narrative opens in
1883, when a tornado devastated Rochester
and made it necessary to use the Convent of
St. Francis as temporary headquarters for the
care of the injured—a circumstance which no
doubt suggested to the mother superior and to
Dr. William W. Mayo the idea for establishing St. Mary's Hospital. Woven into the account of this disaster by means of flashbacks is the story of Mother Alfred's life. The author concentrates on the struggles and achievements of a dedicated individual and leaves the historic setting of his story extremely sketchy.

THE FOREST History Society of St. Paul has added Mr. Joseph A. Miller to its staff as bibliographer. His appointment was made possible through joint grants from the Hill and Weyerhaeuser foundations extending over a three-year period. Mr. Miller will compile a comprehensive bibliography of printed sources for North American forest history which should serve as an aid to scholars.

THE DETAILED RECORD of the building of "St. John's First Abbey Church" is contributed by Father Rhaban Tingerthal to the May issue of the Scriptorium, a publication of St. John's Abbey at Collegeville. It consists in large part of extracts from a chronicle kept by Father Xavier White from March, 1879, to October, 1882, while the church was under construction.

By drawing generously upon this contemporary account, the author is able to picture "in detail the growth of the fabric of the building itself, its brick, stone, and mortar." He notes that the consecration of the church on October 24, 1882, "brought to a joyous conclusion the construction period of St. John's first abbey church," and he announces that its later history will be reviewed in a future issue of the Scriptorium.

"THE ONLY bridge of stone arches over the Mississippi is that of the Great Northern Railway at Minneapolis," according to Carl W. Condit, who describes this Minnesota structure of the 1880s in his book on American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century (New York, 1960). He gives attention also to the second St. Paul Union Depot, which, the author declares, boasted the "largest of all the single-span gable sheds, and one with a unique system of truss framing." Another topic of Minnesota interest discussed in this work is LeRoy Buffington's patent of 1888 for "iron skeletal construction" of skyscrapers.

THE STORY of the Minneapolis Public Library and its once-elegant old building is recounted by Charles Hanna in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune for October 30. He tells how the seventy-one-year-old structure, now being abandoned for new quarters, was built in a residential area "well outside the commercial district," where "broad lawns and towering shade trees provided a restful setting." Its Romanesque style architecture and elaborate interior design made it, according to contemporary newspapers, a fitting "home for the muses."

A RECORD of the proceedings in Congress and the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington upon the Acceptance of the Statue of Maria L. Sanford Presented by the State of Minnesota has been published as 86 Congress, 2 session, Senate Document no. 134 (1960). Included is a sketch of "My Miss Sanford" prepared in 1922 by Ina Ten Eyck Firkins.

THE ECONOMIC history of the Twin Cities area is briefly reviewed in part 2 of a Metropolitan Economic Study published by the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission as number 5 of its Reports (St. Paul, 1960, 65 p.). Other useful sections deal with the area's "Labor Force & Employment" and with "Physical Growth," particularly after 1946. Abundant pictures, charts, and graphs do much to make this a vivid glimpse of the Twin Cities' development.

A TWIN CITIES philanthropic institution receives brief mention in Fred Van Deventer's Parade to Glory: The Story of the Shriners and Their Hospitals for Crippled Children (New York, 1959). The backgrounds of the movement which has resulted in seventeen hospital units, including that in the Twin Cities, are described in the present work.

AN ODD ASSORTMENT of material drawn largely from secondary sources and isolated newspaper clippings has been assembled by Lillic Clara Berg in a privately printed volume entitled Early Pioneers and Indians of Minnesota and Rice County (San Leandro, California, 1959). Brief sketches of Rice County towns and of local pioneers are the only pertinent items included in the book.

WRITING in the Quarterly of the Concordia Historical Institute for July, Philip von Rohr Sauer presents a full account of the life of his mother, Elfrieda von Rohr Sauer, describing her as a "Pioneer Pastor's Daughter, Devoted Minister's Wife." A daughter of Philip von Rohr and a granddaughter of Heinrich von Rohr, both pioneer Lutheran ministers in the upper Midwest, Elfrieda was born in 1877 at St. Martin’s parsonage in Winona, and "for 65 years she was to call this house her home — she never knew another." Her devotion to Winona and to the strong German Lutheran tradition of her family is revealed by the author as the main...
theme of her life — a life which opened when Winona was "an eager, self-confident town, just 20 years old," and closed in 1943.

FIFTEEN old Zumbrota homes are described and pictured in a series of articles by Sarah Hall in the Zumbrota News, beginning June 23. The houses, rich in community memories, were all built before 1880. The author has traced their histories largely through abstracts and county records.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

WITH THIS ISSUE of Minnesota History, the present editor, who has had a hand in thirty-five of its thirty-seven volumes, lays aside her blue pencil and other paraphernalia of her profession in order to devote herself to a number of extensive research and writing projects revolving about Mississippi Valley and upper Midwest history. She will continue to occupy an office in the society's building, and she plans to contribute to its magazine from time to time. Beginning in March, 1961, Mrs. Rhoda Gilman, the present assistant editor, will assume responsibility for the quarterly.

TO FINANCE research in Germany on the career of Henry Lewis and on the publication of his book on the Mississippi Valley at Düsseldorf in the 1850s, Miss Heilbron has received a grant from the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. The results of her research will be incorporated in an English edition of Lewis' Das illustrierte Mississippithal. The German text of almost five hundred pages is being translated for publication by Miss Poatgieter.

THE SOCIETY'S hundred-and-twelfth annual meeting will be marked by a dinner at Coffman Memorial Union on the University of Minnesota campus on April 14, 1961. The date selected is the centennial of Governor Ramsey's offer of a thousand men for service in the Civil War — the first tender of Union troops in the conflict. To honor Minnesota's wartime governor, a special Ramsey menu will be arranged, made up of dishes that were served in his frontier St. Paul home and are mentioned in his diary. The speaker for the occasion will be Professor Bell I. Wiley of the department of history in Emory University, author of several books on the Civil War. Among them are works dealing with the Life of Johnny Reb and the Life of Billy Yank, in which he describes the daily routine experienced by the common soldiers of the Confederate and Union armies.

THE AMERICAN Association for State and Local History has published Miss Kane's Guide to the Care and Administration of Manuscripts as volume 2, number 11 of its Bulletins. It will be reviewed by David Mearns of the Library of Congress, in an early issue of this magazine.

A REPRINT of volume 2 of Folwell's History of Minnesota is now in preparation and will soon be published by the society. The work, which has been out of print for the past four years, covers Minnesota's participation in the Civil and Sioux wars. Thus it will have special interest for groups planning centennial observances of those events. They will find of value also the second and revised edition of volume 2 of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars (1899), now available from the society for $5.00.

AMONG the individuals who received awards of merit from the American Association for State and Local History at its annual meeting in Iowa City on September 2 were Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Ayer of Onamia. They received the only Minnesota award of 1960 in recognition of their gift of the Minnesota State Indian Museum on Mille Lakes Lake to the Minnesota Historical Society and the people of the state.

A FORMER librarian at Brown and Bigelow of St. Paul, Mr. Waldemar F. Toensing, has been named head of the acquisitions department in the society's library, a position held earlier by Mrs. Mollie Lurie. Replacing Mrs. Ebba Johnson as assistant reference librarian is Mrs. Dorothy Schultz, who was graduated from the University of Minnesota library school in June, 1960.

A DISPLAY built about some brass and copper trade kettles discovered by skin divers near the Canadian boundary in August is now on view in the Historical Building. Probably lost by voyageurs who met with an accident, the kettles were found below Horsetail Rapids near Lake Saganaga in the border waters between Minnesota and Canada. The search which resulted in this unusual discovery was directed by Professor E. W. Davis of Silver Bay, who plans to sponsor further explorations of the same type in the border area during the summer of 1961. The society will co-operate by locating promising spots in which to search, basing its suggestions on the narratives left by traders and explorers. The discovery of the kettles is described and the importance of the find is evaluated by R. J. R. Johnson in an illustrated feature article appearing in the St. Paul Dispatch for November 21.