The Civil War in the Northwest: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. By ROBERT HUHN JONES. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1960. xvi, 216 p. Illustrations, maps. $4.00.)

Reviewed by Kenneth Carley

ALTHOUGH Civil War literature is reaching embarrassing proportions (there are at least 34,000 books on the war, according to the preface of this work), gaps remain in the record. This book ably covers one of the neglected areas—the Civil War in the northwestern frontier region of Minnesota and Dakota Territory.

While furnishing its share of soldiers and other resources to the main conflict in the South and East, the Northwest was more directly concerned with its own struggle—the Sioux Uprising of 1862.

Because the Minnesota River Valley bore the brunt of deaths, depredations, and terror, most accounts concentrate almost entirely on Minnesota phases of the Sioux War. Mr. Jones, however, takes a more comprehensive look at the Uprising. He not only recounts the "turmoil in Minnesota's verdant valley," but also shows how "panic touched every rude settlement from western Nebraska to eastern Wisconsin." He states that "the whole northwestern frontier feared a general Sioux war," and that "in the West Johnny Reb had an unwitting ally in the awesome Sioux." By putting the Sioux Uprising in a wider perspective, he effectively corrects the myopic view of it held by many Minnesotans.

For his study, Mr. Jones examines the administration of the military Department of the Northwest, which was created on September 6, 1862, as a result of the Sioux War. The department included the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa and the territories of Dakota and (for a time) Nebraska. Embracing nearly the whole Sioux area, it had its headquarters first in St. Paul and later in Milwaukee. The author presents its day-by-day workings and in doing so tells in detail—sometimes in almost stupefying detail—the various movements of regiments and other units. He also relates the shifting of troops on the frontier to the demands for replacements or additions in the war with the South.

The chief character in this book is General John Pope, who headed the Department of the Northwest from September, 1862, to February, 1865. Pope had done well commanding Union troops in the West early in 1862, then went east to meet disaster at the second battle of Bull Run. For this he was "banished" to the Northwest. A proud, bombastic soldier, Pope swallowed his anger and, as Mr. Jones shows, proceeded to do a good job in his new post—a segment of his career which has in the past been largely ignored.

Pope planned the Sibley-Sully expedition to Dakota Territory in 1863, the Badlands campaign of 1864, and other operations against the Sioux, who continued to pose a considerable threat.

Pope's problems also included Indian captives, the draft, Copperhead activity, and many other matters. He respected civilian authority and managed to keep Washington bigwigs aware of the Sioux War despite their preoccupation with events in the South.

Mr. Jones puts the war in the Northwest in its proper place as no other author has done, and it is a pity his work is damaged by errors in detail. Perhaps most of these are attributable to sloppy proofreading. At any rate, Major Robert N. McLaren's name is first given as McLaren and used correctly thereafter; Paynesville appears correctly after first being Painesville; the Eleventh Minnesota Regiment is said to have been recruited at the same time.
as the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth, though it was actually formed much later; and the Eighth Minnesota did not make the march to the sea as Mr. Jones indicates. These and other errors might have been avoided had the author used the resources of the Minnesota Historical Society as well as those materials he lists.

BUSINESS HISTORY SOURCES


Reviewed by Edwin H. Lewis

SOME eight years before he flew his homemade kite into a thunderstorm, Philadelphia’s leading citizen of the mid-eighteenth century added a less publicized undertaking to his manifold activities. He published two trade catalogues. The first, listing “choice and valuable books, consisting of near 600 volumes” is considered by Mr. Romaine to be the first real trade catalogue published in America. In it, Franklin offered to sell “for ready money only” books “in most faculties and sciences,” and “those persons that live remote, by sending their order and money to said B. Franklin, may depend on the same justice as if present.” In the same year, Franklin issued what is believed to be the first catalogue in the general field of manufacturing, “an account of the new invented Pennsylvanian fireplaces,” better known during subsequent years as Franklin stoves.

These publications, as it turned out, were among the pioneering efforts to introduce into this country an advertising and sales medium which has since increased steadily in importance. The significance of trade catalogues as mirrors of a way of living and doing business has been recognized for some time by historians and librarians, and collections of such materials—frequently uncatalogued—may be found in many public and some private libraries throughout the country. It has been difficult, however, for researchers to ascertain where needed materials might be available among the scattered depositories.

It is the function of this volume to indicate the types and breadth of catalogue material available and to point out where it can be found. The compiler states clearly that this is not intended to be a definitive listing of all business catalogues which are known or which have survived. The listing, however, is highly useful and comprehensive.

Mr. Romaine has classified the selected catalogues under some sixty-four headings, which reflect the types of goods used by our forebears before 1900. Consequently, in addition to agricultural machinery, drugs, and furniture, we find such categories as bells and bell founders; bicycles and accessories; celebration, decoration, and theatrical supplies; horse goods; and magic lanterns, stereoscopes and stereopticons. Each listing is described briefly with an indication of the product lines covered, and accompanying reference symbols show in which of about 170 libraries the material may be located. Also included are a list of bibliographical suggestions and a company index.

Sage and humorous comments by the compiler at the beginning of each section and at other points throughout the book—unexpected in a reference listing—enhance the readability of this conscientious and scholarly piece of work. It will be of great value to business historians and to those who need illustrations and product descriptions of a bygone day. In fact, this volume should become a landmark among reference books in American business history.

AMERICANS FROM WALES

The Welsh in America: Letters from the Immigrants. Edited by ALAN CONWAY. (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1961. 341 p. $6.00.)

Reviewed by Carlton C. Qualey

IT IS GOOD to have this addition to the all too few published collections of America letters. This work is clearly modeled on Theodore C. Blegen’s volume of Norwegian immigrant letters, Land of Their Choice, published by the University of Minnesota Press in 1955, except that the Welsh collection is somewhat broader in scope. The editor is a lecturer in American history at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and is one of the declining number of people, even in Wales, who has a com-

MR. LEWIS is professor of marketing in the school of business administration of the University of Minnesota.

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mand of the Welsh language. He has wisely limited the published letters to those written by immigrants themselves, excluding travelers' accounts. Although many are translated from original manuscripts, more are from Welsh and English language newspapers, which served as means of wider distribution for the accounts. The result, in the words of the editor and translator, is "a personal selection which presents a picture, admittedly imperfect, of nineteenth-century America as seen through the eyes of Welsh emigrants, who, though comparatively few in number, contributed something peculiarly their own to America."

A ten-page general account of Welsh emigration opens the volume, and there are introductory paragraphs for each of the eleven groups of letters. Within each of these sections, there is wide distribution as to mailing address and date, though most of the 197 letters come within the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. It is to be hoped that Mr. Conway will expand these brief introductions into a needed general study of Welsh migration to America.

Although Welsh Minnesotans are not represented in this volume, the experiences described in the letters are representative of those met by all the Welsh emigrants to America, as well as by members of other national groups. The letters begin with a series of twenty-one items describing the Atlantic crossing. The full range of experiences is recorded, from the occasional pleasant voyage to the more common occurrences of illness and storm. The Welsh phobia against the Catholic Irish is well illustrated in these and later letters. From the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, thirty letters present comments on farming conditions, land values, wages, roads, canals, health, politics, and religion. From Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Tennessee, in letters of the 1830s to the 1850s, there are similar accounts, while the next group of twenty-four letters gives descriptions of frontier conditions in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas. Oregon and Washington are represented by three letters. The remaining documents are arranged by topics, including coal mining, the iron, steel, and tin-plate industries, the California and Colorado mining frontiers, the Welsh in the Civil War, Welsh Mormons, and an epilogue consisting of a single summary letter. There is a bibliography and a good index, but the book contains no maps or illustrations.

The University of Minnesota Press is to be congratulated for publishing two volumes of immigrant letters, not to speak of several other works dealing with various aspects of the history of American immigration. It is to be hoped that the Press will continue its activity in this field for immigrant letters constitute an invaluable body of source material in the study of American economic and social history.

UNEASY BORDER


Reviewed by Hartwell Bowsfield

IN THIS STUDY Robin Winks explores the validity of the recently attacked concept of "a century of peace" between Canada and the United States, underlines as a myth the tradition of the "undefended frontier," and reveals the Civil War as a period of maximum tension in which peace between the two nations was sorely tried.

By 1860 relations between Canada and the United States, though lacking cordiality, had reached a basis of mutual toleration. Boundary disputes had been settled; benefits from the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 were satisfactory and trade was flourishing. Yet during the Civil War tension, fear, and enmity increased, and by 1866 reciprocity was abrogated.

In a narrative rather than an interpretive work, which indicates an overwhelming coverage of source materials, Mr. Winks examines these years and presents an intensive and detailed contribution to the understanding of events and attitudes on both sides of the border. In addition to reviewing such relatively well-known incidents as the "Trent" affair, the second "Chesapeake" affair, and the St. Albans raid, he probes into the general climate of uneasiness and repressed hostility which characterized the war years on the long border from Nova Scotia to the San Juan Islands.

MR. BOWSFIELD is archivist of the province of Manitoba, with headquarters in Winnipeg.
Challenging earlier investigations of public opinion in Canada, the author finds more anti-Northern sentiment and more pro-Southern sympathy than one would expect, although he readily admits the limitations of attempting to measure such opinion. It is not surprising to find him concluding that “it is more accurate to speak in terms of ‘anti-Northern’ or ‘anti-Southern’ newspapers rather than to use the prefix pro in either case” — for to this day the Canadian personality seeking a positive expression has not progressed beyond the negative state of being non-English and non-American. Even George Brown of the Toronto Globe, the most consistently pro-Northern of Canadian editors, held deep reservations because, as he said, of the North’s corruption, financial manipulations, and monopolies.

Of particular interest to readers of Minnesota History will be the section devoted to relations between Minnesota and the Red River Settlement. While still somewhat isolated from the immediate current of North American affairs, the Hudson’s Bay Company territories had stimulated the expansive ambitions of both Canada and the United States. Though the growing commercial connection between Fort Garry and St. Paul suggested to many that political union was inevitable, the Civil War dimmed the vision of American continental destiny by temporarily diverting energy and capital away from westward or northwestward expansion. At the same time, the effect of the war in stimulating Canada’s steps toward nationhood in the Confederation of 1867 has become by now almost a cliché of Canadian history.

The issue at Fort Garry in the 1860s was not that of North versus South, but rather the question of annexation to Canada or the United States. To say, as the author does, that the Red River Settlement “becoming increasingly Americanized” is perhaps to overstate the case. True, trade with American communities to the south was rapidly growing, and sentiment in the Settlement, as reported by The Nor’Wester newspaper, was strongly in favor of annexation to the United States. Nevertheless, to what extent this was a real possibility is a question which still begs an answer. Most writers, following the example of James Wickes Taylor in the 1860s, make the mistake of underestimating the loyalty of the people of the Red River Settlement to the Crown and overestimating the attraction of union with the United States.
ences. The perfunctory footnote documentation is disturbing as is the loose paraphrasing of Folwell and other well-known secondary historical works.

The index only partially compensates for the poorly organized content, although the authors undoubtedly did the best they could with the hodgepodge of material. Their finding that “Minnesota has one of the most complex patterns of land ownership in the United States” and that “state, county, federal, industrial and other private lands are so intermingled as to hamper effective administration and management” naturally arouses the historian’s curiosity as to how things got into such a mess. Most of the answers are found in Part 2 of the book, entitled “Evolution of Land Ownership,” although historical background is included throughout—as in the discussion of the unimplemented legislation of the 1930s which authorized zoning classification, and in the account of the valiant efforts since 1909 to preserve the roadless wilderness character of the border country.

The authors maintain a commendable objectivity; in fact, their treatment is probably too detached, and not sufficiently exhaustive, to be of much use to those who are grappling with the realities. This volume will serve primarily as a practical reference manual and starting point for further research, rather than as a guide to specific future decisions.

**ST. LAWRENCE SAGA**

*The Seaway Story.* By CARLETON MAEHEE. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1961. xii, 301 p. Illustrations. $5.95.)

Reviewed by June Drenning Holquist

THE IDEA of a waterway capable of carrying ocean-going vessels into the heart of the North American continent is a venerable one, and the struggle to bring this dream into being is almost equally hoary with age. In this fascinating book, Professor Mabee of Clarkson College traces the development of the movement for a St. Lawrence Seaway from the dawning of the idea in 1800 to the opening of a deepwater channel in 1959.

The intriguing notion that ocean ships might sail directly into the Great Lakes “came into the mind of the shrewd aristocrat, one-legged Gouverneur Morris” in 1800, says Mr. Mabee, and later led to his promotion of the Erie Canal. A Canadian—William Hamilton Merritt—in 1828 had a similar dream which resulted in the construction of the Welland Canal. The idea was revived in the 1890s when “canal mania”

**WHEAT GROWER**

No. 1 Hard: Oliver Dalrymple, *The Story of a Bonanza Farmer.* By JOHN STEWART DALRYMPLE. (Minneapolis, privately printed, 1960. x, 57 p.)

Reviewed by Gilbert C. Fite

THIS LITTLE BOOK relates a few of the more familiar facts about the career of Oliver Dalrymple, North Dakota’s most famous bonanza farmer. Written by Dalrymple’s son, it is a brief, chatty, informal, and sometimes sentimental review of the bonanza farmer’s interesting and significant career. It begins with an account of the family in New England, their move to Pennsylvania, and then Oliver’s trip to Minnesota in 1856. There Dalrymple found an opportunity to practice law and speculate in land. Before long he possessed 2,600 acres of land about twenty miles southeast of St. Paul, and had become one of the West’s most successful wheat growers.

After losing heavily in grain speculation in the early 1870s, Dalrymple went to Dakota Territory to open up and manage farms for several Eastern investors who held thousands of acres of Northern Pacific lands in the rich Red River Valley. Within a few years the name of Dalrymple became synonymous with large-scale wheat production. He played a leading part in making wheat raising a specialized, mechanized, and highly commercialized type of agriculture.

This book records only the barest outline of Dalrymple’s activities. A memoir rather than a biography, it will be of interest to members of the family, but other readers will find it unsatisfying and unrewarding. If it stimulates the writing of a full-scale biography of Dalrymple based upon scholarly investigation, it will, however, have served a useful purpose.

MR. FITE is research professor in history in the University of Oklahoma.

MRS. HOLMQUIST is associate editor on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society.
swept the continent, and it was in this period that there appeared on the scene the first of a long list of distinguished Minnesotans who played key roles in promoting the seaway. He was John Lind of New Ulm, who in 1892 introduced the first seaway bill in Congress. He was followed by a dynamic group of Duluthians—S. A. (Deep Water) Thompson, Julius Barnes, Charles P. Craig, and Lewis G. Castle, who got the job done.

The struggle of individuals on both sides of the boundary to bring a seaway to completion makes a dramatic story, and Mr. Mabee tells it well. It is, he says, "a classic story of the interplay of pressure groups in a democratic society, in which the public concern was sometimes all but forgotten. It is a record of sectional rivalry, international bickering, and tragic delay" on the part of both the United States and Canada.

Seven chapters provide background and outline efforts in both countries up to the 1920s; the next four chapters cover the power struggle in New York and Ontario and the Hoover and Roosevelt eras; two more assess the importance to the seaway of the Labrador ore development in the 1940s and bring the struggle to a climax under Eisenhower; another two especially vivid chapters deal with the formidable problems of construction in the international section and with the human problems encountered by the builders in moving villages and people in the areas to be flooded—feats which Mr. Mabee as a resident of the St. Lawrence Valley saw at first hand. Other sections assess the seaway's impact after two seasons of operation and describe the author's trip through the newly completed waterway.

It was Professor Mabee's avowed purpose "to write for the general reader, in reasonable compass, the whole story of this vast project." He has succeeded admirably, producing a well-written narrative that can be enjoyed with pleasure and an amply documented account that can be studied with profit. The author is the first scholar to tap the rich resources of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association's papers in the possession of the St. Louis County Historical Society, Duluth. This vast record of the group that was for sixteen years after 1919 "the chief American lobby for the Seaway" must be a veritable gold mine of source material if Mr. Mabee's footnotes are any indication. The book has a useful index and a section of well-produced illustrations.

NORTHEASTERN COUNTY


Reviewed by A. Hermina Poatgieter

ITASCA is one of the original counties included in Minnesota at the time of its organization as a territory, but not until 1960 was a history of this county written. The present volume, produced as a result of public interest stimulated by the statehood centennial in 1958, is fittingly dedicated "as an enduring memorial to those who have transformed a wilderness into one of the most attractive counties in the North Star State." The book claims to be "no scholarly attempt," and is based principally on newspaper accounts, courthouse records, and personal interviews.

The author begins with a physical description of the area, and then describes the Indian activity, fur trading, and exploration which took place before permanent settlement. After the land was bought from the red men in the 1850s, lumbering began and communities were founded. Later, farms were established and mines opened. The many changes in county organization are traced from 1849, when Itasca County occupied the entire northeastern corner of Minnesota, to the present. The discussion of settlement tells of the growth of the principal villages and the pioneers who took part in the development of the area. Unlike many other histories of Minnesota counties, this one does not have a separate section giving biographies of early settlers. It does, however, list the people who were living in the county in 1905, and it gives the names and addresses of the fifty-year residents who were living in 1958. The book's illustrations are well chosen, and the maps give important data on schools, roads, soil, and other matters.

The narrative contains few inaccuracies; this reviewer noted only one of importance. The statement is made on pages 5 and 8 that the delta between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers was part of the purchase made by Zebu-
Ion Pike in 1805-06. This land was bought by treaty in 1837, as is shown on the map from William W. Folwell's History of Minnesota which is reproduced on page 9.

The usefulness of this excellent history would have been greatly increased if the publisher had provided an index and a table of contents. It is to be hoped that these will be added if the book is reprinted.

The volume will be of special value to the schools and libraries of the state, and it will certainly be read with interest and enjoyment by those people familiar with the area. The author, who is professor of English at St. Olaf College in Northfield, has for some years been a summer resident of Itasca County, and the book reflects his appreciation of the beauties of the region.

... on the HISTORICAL HORIZON

THE WESTERN frontier as a concept and its influence on the American mind have come in for considerable comment in recent publications. Trends in American thought which foreshadowed Frederick Jackson Turner's frontier thesis are examined by Rush Welter in "The Frontier West as Image of American Society, 1776-1860," appearing in the Pacific Northwest Quarterly for January. Though Mr. Welter finds that "ante-bellum commentators on the West adumbrated most of the elements of Turner's frontier hypothesis," he feels that "the fact may be a tribute as well as a criticism." Turner's thesis is defended by Ray Allen Billington in an article entitled "The West of Frederick Jackson Turner," which appears in Nebraska History for December. Mr. Billington attempts to demonstrate that Turner's concept can be validly applied to the pioneer society of the plains states. How "The Poets Interpret the Western Frontier" is examined by Robert H. Walker in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for March. His article is based on a study of verse written mainly in the 1880s and 1890s, at a time roughly contemporary with the disappearance of the frontier. An earlier literary reaction is chronicled by R. Carlyle Buley in The Romantic Appeal of the New West, 1815-1840 (Detroit, 1961. 17 p.). In this paper, originally delivered as a Lewis Cass Lecture before the Detroit Historical Society, Mr. Buley attempts to capture some of the spirit and sentiment inspired by the pioneering experience in the Ohio Valley.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS on the wave of agrarian discontent that swept the Midwest during the last quarter of the nineteenth century are presented by Morton Rothstein in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for December. Under the title "America in the International Rivalry for the British Wheat Market, 1860-1914," the author follows the fortunes of American agriculture in its struggle for the lion's share of the international market during the years when wheat was the crucial cash crop of the developing frontier. Though in the pinch of hard times farmers frequently turned in wrath upon the middlemen, it was, according to Mr. Rothstein, "the highly developed and tightly organized grain business, along with additional advantages in transportation, that accounted in large measure for the unique position of the American wheat trade" in relation to its chief rivals, Russia and India.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S anti-Utopian novel, Caesar's Column, is among several statements of Populist ideology examined by Norman Pollack in "Hofstadter on Populism: A Critique of 'The Age of Reform'" appearing in the Journal of Southern History for November. The author questions Mr. Hofstadter's methodological assumptions, which, he claims, could "in less capable hands . . . lead to the denial that protest ever existed in American society," specifically, he feels that Caesar's Column, which Mr. Hofstadter cites as evidencing a "vein of anxiety" in Populist thinking, "can be viewed more properly as an attempt to point out the seriousness of the economic conflict faced in Donnelly's own day." He goes on to question the implications of applying psychological analysis to historical phenomena, pointing out that "psychology imposes a static model of society . . . upon the study of social movements," and "all behavior not conforming to the model is categorized as irrational."

THE ROLE of a leading Wisconsin educator during the early 1900s when the Progressive movement was gaining national significance in the areas of social reform, journalism, and legislation, has been set forth in an annotated biography of Charles Richard Van Hise: Scientist Progressive by Maurice M. Vance (Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960.
POLICIES and practices of the American Fur Company are reported by Ray H. Mattison in a thoroughly documented article entitled "The Upper Missouri Fur Trade: Its Methods of Operation," appearing in the March issue of Nebraska History. Comments by Charles Larpenteur, Edwin Denig, Rudolph Kurz, and other traders and travelers along the Missouri River between 1828 and 1865 are used to illustrate various facets of the fur business, including the liquor traffic, methods of crushing competition, business and social relations with the Indians, and the boring, lonely, frequently squalid daily life at the trading posts. After noting that the Civil War and the Sioux Uprising of 1862 brought an end to extensive fur trading on the Missouri River, Mr. Mattison concludes that the traders "greatly exploited the Indian, largely in the interests of a few absentee owners in St. Louis and New York."

SUPERB sketches and oil paintings of Indian life on the Upper Plains which William Cary, a self-taught artist, made on a trip up the Missouri River as far as Fort Berthold, Montana, in 1874 are reproduced in ten pages of American Heritage for February under the title, "What a sight it was!" The author of the accompanying text is James Taylor Forrest, director of the Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where most of the painting done by Cary in his fifty-year career is preserved. According to Mr. Forrest, "Cary helped perpetuate the frontier symbol and preserve a fast dying chapter in the history of the West."

THE ROLE of The Ohio Press in the Civil War is described by Robert S. Harper in a booklet published by the Ohio State University Press for the Ohio Historical Society (Columbus, 1961. 35 p. $1.75.). Mr. Harper demonstrates that the Union actually was fighting two enemies: the Confederates to the South and the Peace Democrats or Copperheads on the home front. Spearheading the Copperhead campaign in the North were a number of Democratic editors who behaved as politicians first and newspapermen second. Foremost among these was Samuel Medary, well known to Minnesotans as their third and last territorial governor, whose paper, The Crisis, published in Columbus, became a clearinghouse for pure anti-war and anti-Lincoln propaganda. The author relates how Medary and other Ohio editors struggled to preach a minority opinion and to maintain a free press in the midst of the Great Rebellion. T.D.

SEVERAL OUTSTANDING titles have been added recently to the Bison Book series of paperback reprints published by the University of Nebraska Press. Probably of greatest interest to Minnesota readers is The Populist Revolt, by John D. Hicks (473 p. $1.75.). Excerpt for illustrations, this is a complete reproduction of the original edition published in 1931 by the University of Minnesota Press. Other titles include J. Frank Dobie's The Voice of the Coyote (386 p. $1.40), Crazy Horse, by Mari Sandoz (428 p. $1.65.), and End of Track, by James H. Kyner (280 p. $1.60). The latter is a railroad contractor's reminiscences of the 1880s and 1890s, first published in 1897.

THE PASSENGER LIST provided by Nils W. Olsson in an article entitled "The Arrival in Boston June 27, 1851 of the Swedish Brig Ambrosius" in the April issue of Swedish Pioneer, includes the name of the now famous Hans Mattson, "publisher, soldier, politician, and diplomat," who arrived that day along with 118 other Swedish immigrants and later settled in Goodhue County, Minnesota. Mr. Olsson points out that, although he had acquired some scholastic and military training, Mattson was listed in the manifest as Hans Kilgrin, an eighteen-year-old laborer. The article gives each passenger's name, age, and occupation, and mentions that at least two other immigrants, Hans Eustrom and Troed Pearson, also traveled to the Vasa settlement in Goodhue County.

SOME INFORMATION on Olive Fremstad's childhood in St. Peter and Minneapolis is given by Elenita Lindi in a review of the celebrated soprano's career which appears in the Winter issue of the American Scandinavian Review. The author recounts how in 1882 Olive emigrated with her parents to St. Peter in the Minnesota Valley, where her father served both as a Methodist minister and as a doctor of medicine. Readers may follow her career from a childhood spent practicing "endless scales and arpeggios for two or three hours a day" at her piano to stardom with the Metropolitan Opera Company.
THE MOST RECENT Bulletin (no. 41) of the Minnesota Geological and Geochronology of Minnesota is the work of five scientists, headed by Samuel S. Goldich, representing a number of disciplines (Minneapolis, the University of Minnesota Press, 1961 xxi, 193 p.). The work is not recommended for light bedtime reading. Its language is technical; its results are abstruse, if not incomprehensible, to the average layman. Nevertheless, the material here presented has significance for scholars concerned with Minnesota's backgrounds, for its authors have attempted a revised classification and dating of the Precambrian rocks that underlie a large part of the state. Along the North Shore, the border lakes, and on the iron ranges, these venerable rocks are often exposed; near St. Cloud they form the basis for the granite industry; and in the Minnesota River Valley they occasionally outcrop to provide "the sites of numerous quarries." The authors explain that the objective of their study "was to date by radioactivity methods" various rock types and from this to "build the framework of a time scale" for the Precambrian series. After devoting a chapter to explaining the methods they used, the authors go on to present the results of their analysis of 126 samples in three chapters dealing with northern, east-central, and southwestern Minnesota. A final chapter is devoted to the "Development of a Precambrian Classification." The entire work is illustrated with numerous photographs, charts, and maps.

CONSIDERABLE information on three generations of a well-known St. Paul brewing family and on the successful business they established are to be found in an article by John T. Flanagan entitled "Theodore Hamm Founds a Brewery" in the December number of the American-German Review. In this substantial article, the author describes the beginnings of the company in 1865 when Theodore Hamm, who "was by occupation a butcher, not a brewer," acquired a mortgage on A. F. Keller's Excelsior Brewery on Phalen Creek. Mr. Flanagan goes on to explain how Theodore, his son William, and his grandson William, Jr., built this business into the seventh largest brewing company in the United States in 1959. Facts and figures on the company's development from 1865 to 1960 are noted by the author include the incorporation of the Theo. Hamm Brewing Company in 1896; its expansion in the twentieth century under William, its first use of the now-famous slogan, "From the Land of Sky Blue Waters" in 1947, and its acquisition of additional facilities in California and Maryland in the 1950s under William, Jr. The author also provides a good deal of valuable biographical information on the Hamm family, which first settled in St. Paul in 1856. He discusses the activities of jolly, talkative Theodore Hamm, his operation of a boarding house on the St. Paul levee in the 1860s, of a local flour mill in the 1870s, and his founding of the Hamm Realty Company. The many-sided career of William Hamm also receives attention - his services on the St. Paul City Council and the city's park board, his expansion of the Hamm Realty Company, his investment in a chain of motion picture theaters, and his purchase of a controlling interest in the Emporium, a St. Paul department store, in 1925. The formation of the Hamm Foundation in 1952 and its work through 1958 are also mentioned.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE-YEAR life of the Waterous Company, "probably the nation's largest manufacturer of pumps used in fire-fighting," is reviewed in an article by Stephen Alnes in the St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press for January 29. Moved from Winnepeg to St. Paul in 1886, the company was, according to Mr. Alnes, "an offshoot of a family organization which began doing business in Canada 117 years ago. Milestones in its history are noted, including the production in 1898 of the first gasoline-powered pumper and the development eight years later of the first self-propelled fire truck. The article is illustrated with a drawing of a pumper manufactured in the 1880s.

INTEREST has been mounting over the past months in the preservation of St. Paul's historic buildings, a number of which are threatened by plans for freeway development and urban renewal. A historic sites committee of the city planning board, recently organized under the chairmanship of Mrs. Donald W. DeCoster, Jr., is currently undertaking a survey of places and buildings in the city which are worthy of preservation or marking. The committee hopes to prevent "the complete demolition of the flavor of old St. Paul," while at the same time working "within the framework of over-all planning," according to Mrs. DeCoster. Twelve of the sites under study are shown in a picture article by Gareth Hiebert, appearing in the St. Paul Pioneer Press Sunday Pictorial Magazine for May 7 under the title "This is Our Heritage: What Shall We Do With It?"

A CATALOGUE of its Eastman Johnson Collection: Paintings of Chippewa Indians has been issued by the St. Louis County Historical So-
ciety. It includes brief descriptions of the fifteen oil paintings and twenty charcoal drawings done by Johnson during a visit to Superior, Wisconsin, in 1857. Thirty-two of these were purchased and presented to the city of Duluth by Richard Teller Crane in 1908, and they are now on display in the society's building, along with a collection of Indian clothing and ornaments originally owned by the artist. The booklet also contains a very brief sketch of Johnson's life.

A BRIEF history of the Redwood Falls Gazette, calling attention to the importance of newspapers as a source of history, is published in the issue of that paper for December 15, 1960, in the form of an editorial by Scott Shoen, its editor. He lists some of the men responsible for the simultaneous growth of the town and its newspaper, which once served seven counties in southwestern Minnesota. Mr. Shoen points out that the first Redwood Falls newspaper — the Patriot — was issued in 1866, and was followed in 1869 by the Gazette, which has appeared continuously since that date.

THE FIRST issue of a new mimeographed quarterly bulletin called Over the Years and dedicated to the recording of "something of the changing scenes around us" was published in January by the Dakota County Historical Society. The publication contains information on the activities of the county society and presents interesting bits of the area's history.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

THE CASH PRIZE accompanying the society's Solon J. Buck award, which has hitherto been fifty dollars, was increased this year to a hundred dollars through the generosity of an anonymous donor. The award was established in 1954 and is given each year to the author of the best article appearing in Minnesota History. Pieces written by members of the society's staff are ineligible, and purely reminiscent or documentary articles have generally been excluded from consideration, as have those which represent chapters from books already scheduled for publication. These restrictions, however, may be varied at the discretion of the committee which is appointed annually to select the winning essay. For 1960 the award was presented to Mr. John Hartmann of Minneapolis for his article on "The Minnesota Gag Law and the Fourteenth Amendment," which appeared in the December issue. It was the first published work by Mr. Hartmann, who is at present enrolled in the University of Minnesota graduate school. The winner was selected by a committee consisting of Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, Dean Emeritus of the University of Minnesota graduate school, Professor Earle J. Wigley of Mankato State College, and Miss Bertha Heilbron, who was editor of Minnesota History during the year under consideration. Dr. Blegen, chairman of the committee, announced the award at the society's annual meeting in Minneapolis on April 14.

A GRANT of $25,000 to establish a revolving publications fund was recently made to the society by the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation of St. Paul. This is one of the largest contributions ever received for the society's publications program, which has been almost entirely supported by private funds during the institution's long existence. Although the State of Minnesota pays the salaries of publications department personnel, no state appropriations are made to cover the cost of issuing the society's magazines and books. This generous grant from the Hill Foundation will be used to finance deserving manuscripts of book or pamphlet length, which can be expected to return the cost of their publication to the fund so that additional titles can then be issued. The first publication to be financed from this grant will be a substantial illustrated booklet on the Sioux Uprising of 1862 by Kenneth Carley. It is scheduled to appear later this year.

A CORRECTED reprint of volume 2 of William W. Folwell's History of Minnesota is now available and may be ordered from the society for $7.95. The work covers Minnesota's participation in the Civil and Sioux wars. Volume 1, reprinted in 1956, is also in stock, but in recent weeks volume 3 has followed its predecessors out of print, and there remain only a few copies of volume 4.

MEMBERS of the society's staff are represented in recent publications by three articles. Writing in the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians for December, Robert Wheeler describes Cloquet's "Frank Lloyd Wright Filling Station, 1958." The discovery of eighteen copper trade kettles at the foot of Horsetail Rapids on the border lakes canoe route is recounted by Alan Woolworth in the Spring issue of The Beaver under the title "In Search of the Past on the Voyager's Highway." In the Minnesota Elementary Principal for Spring, Thomas Deahl discusses the "Civil and Indian Wars: Should We Commemorate Them?" He disagrees with those who would "hide the violence, disguise the bitterness, tear the human guts from the drama," feeling that each "genuine encounter with history drives the sense of national identity just a little deeper."