
Reviewed by Millard L. Gieske

ONE OF THE gaps in the study of the Supreme Court of the United States is the personal role that the court plays in selecting its personnel, and the politics in the nomination process, both on and off the high bench. Thus David J. Danelski’s book, which is a case study in Supreme Court selection politics, represents a significant break-through, valuable for the historian, political scientist, and sociologist alike.

The case on which Mr. Danelski concentrates is the appointment of Minnesota’s Pierce Butler to serve on the Harding-Taft court that was being molded during the early 1920s. The narrative describes in depth the roles that Supreme Court justices—as well as the active party politicians, the legal profession, and (in this example) the clerical hierarchy—all played in the nomination process.

The author begins by tracing Butler’s early school days at Carleton College, where he studied (and apparently accepted) the “secular gospel” of laissez faire. After graduation in 1887 he allied himself with the conservative Cleveland wing of the Democratic party. This was a commitment which he never forsook, remaining throughout his life a loyal Democrat—conservative style.

Butler’s professional career was wide and varied. He was a prosecuting attorney in Ramsey County, a successful and well-known railroad attorney, and occasional counsel to the Taft administration in antitrust cases. In addition to being a respected member of the bar, he was a regent of the University of Minnesota and an adviser to governors John A. Johnson and Winfield S. Hammond. In 1920 he supported the Cox-Roosevelt ticket.

Following the Republican landslide of that year, attempts were begun to repair some of the “harm” done to the Supreme Court by the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis. One of the key figures in this effort was William H. Taft. While securing his own appointment as chief justice, Taft helped President Warren G. Harding remake the court, beginning with the replacement of Justice John H. Clarke by George Sutherland. The offer of a quid pro quo to the aging William R. Day opened the way for yet another conservative appointment. Among the names initially considered were those of Frank B. Kellogg, John W. Davis, and Solicitor General James M. Beck. For a time candidates from New York were favored, but when these proved either unwilling or unacceptable, the chief justice and his confidants turned to the Midwest, looking for a conservative Democrat and a Catholic.

Butler met the tests reasonably well, and a movement for his nomination was begun by influential lawyers, businessmen, financiers, and numerous bishops and archbishops of the Catholic hierarchy. Support was also secured from Minnesota’s two Republican Senators—the lame-duck Kellogg, and the aging Knute Nelson, who was chairman of the Senate judiciary committee and whose influence carried great weight.

In December, 1922, just five months before his death, Nelson guided the Butler hearings through the judiciary committee. After making typically careful preparations, he managed favorable votes in the subcommittee, out of the committee, and on the Senate floor, despite opposition from a handful of progressives led by Robert M. LaFollette and bitter charges from William A. Schaper, a former University of Minnesota professor whose dismissal Butler had secured on disloyalty accusations in 1917.

Mr. Danelski closes his study with an examination of the Butler record in two major areas of decision making: cases involving government and the economy, and rate and evalua-
tion cases. "Butler's activity in economic cases was consistent with his value of laissez faire," the author concludes, and he carefully demonstrates this through statistical analysis.

One aspect of the case which Mr. Danelski never directly discloses is the fact that by the early 1920s the Minnesota Democracy had lost its claim to being a viable political party. The spokesman of protest had gone elsewhere, and the organization had become virtually captive to the Republican cause. Thus it was an easy and natural matter for men like Nelson and Kellogg to work for the nomination of Butler, who was to them a Republican in all but name.

On the Court he represented the last vestige of the Cleveland tradition, which in Minnesota had been moribund even at the time of his appointment.

None of this, however, detracts from the sound scholarship that Mr. Danelski presents in opening the door to a case study of the inner-room politics of a Supreme Court nomination and the impact upon judicial decisions that followed the Butler appointment.

**AGRICULTURAL STUDY**

*The Day of the Bonanza: A History of Bonanza Farming in the Red River Valley of the North.* By Hiram M. Drache. (Fargo, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1964. x, 239 p. Illustrations. $5.75.)

Reviewed by Gilbert C. Fite

A GREAT DEAL has been written about bonanza farming in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota, but no previous study compares in depth, comprehensiveness, and understanding with Hiram M. Drache's *The Day of the Bonanza.* Mr. Drache comes to his task with excellent credentials. He lives in the valley and, indeed, is a successful part-time farmer himself. Moreover, since he lives nearby, he has had an opportunity to examine the voluminous manuscripts and records dealing with bonanza farming which are located in the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University at Fargo. Yet despite his close association with the region, the author has not permitted local pride or attachments to dim his critical faculties.

Professor Drache begins his study by tying together a number of factors which were important in the development of North Dakota agriculture. He then discusses the land policies of the Northern Pacific Railroad which made possible the acquisition of large holdings and provided the foundation for bonanza operations. Drache presents a detailed account of the general operation on bonanza farms by drawing heavily on the experiences of the Dalrymples, the Grandins, and the Amenia and Sharon Land Company. The picture which emerges is one of huge wheat-growing operations characterized by a high degree of mechanization, professional management, hired labor, and heavy capital requirements. Late in the book, the author discusses the factors which were responsible for the success and finally the decline of bonanza farming in the Red River Valley.

This is an excellent book on the whole. It will no doubt be the definitive study on bonanza farming in the Red River Valley. The weakest portions are those dealing with markets, prices, and profits of the large-scale wheat growers. While Mr. Drache correctly declares that the largest profits resulted from increased land values, he gives the distinct impression that profits from wheat raising were quite good. Yet, he presents evidence which shows that some large producers were often in financial trouble. A more detailed analysis of low prices and crop failures and their relation to profits on bonanza farms would have been beneficial. In fact, the reader wonders just what weather and crop conditions really were like in much of the period. The author quotes Oliver Dalrymple to the effect that wheat crops had at least always paid expenses, but he cites James B. Power as being unable to pay his bills with eight bushel wheat which brought only forty-five cents a bushel. A sharper analysis of these factors would have cleared up a confusing situation and contributed to a fuller understanding of the factors responsible for the decline of huge wheat-growing operations.

*The Day of the Bonanza* includes a wonderful collection of illustrations and an excellent bibliography. This book will be valuable for economists who are interested in economic development and for historians who are concerned...
about a highly important phenomenon in the history of American agriculture, as well as for students of the American West. It deserves a wide reading.

**FUR TRADE PANORAMA**


Reviewed by June Drenning Holmquist

IN HER "Foreword," Miss Sandoz tells us that this volume is the sixth of seven works dealing with "the white man's incumbency on the Great Plains." She says candidly that when this series is completed she hopes "to understand something of what modern man does to such a region, and what it does to him." This statement of purpose, coupled with the book's title, clearly delineates Miss Sandoz' point of view.

The focal point of the author's interest is the Great Plains, although the volume ranges widely — especially in the French period — in order to provide background on the theme expressed in its title.

Readers familiar with Miss Sandoz' earlier books in this series — for example, her study of the Sioux chief Crazy Horse and the biography of her father Old Jules — have come to expect a lively, well-written book, and they will not be disappointed. This one has the readability, the excitement, and the panoramic sweep usually found in fiction, for the story of the fur trader in America — his search for the rich pelt of the beaver — is a dramatic one. Miss Sandoz tells it well.

The fur trade scholar will quibble his way through these pages, finding many small factual points with which he can disagree, but the main outlines of the European and American search for furs are presented accurately and dramatically. Many figures familiar to Minnesota readers appear here — Champlain, Le Sueur, DuLuth, La Vérendrye, Alexander Henry, Robert Rogers, and John Jacob Astor — but Miss Sandoz touches only lightly on the exploits of the Hudson's Bay and North West Company men in the north, preferring to concentrate on the Missouri River region and on the Spanish-French confrontation farther south.

Miss Sandoz obviously did not set out to write a detailed history of the fur trade, and her bibliography indicates that she did her research largely in published sources. She picks and chooses only those high lights in the story which point up her themes. Nevertheless the avid fur trade buff, steeped in the lore of the North Country, will find in this book a new point of view toward material familiar to him. Miss Sandoz is unusual among writers on the fur trade in that she places her emphasis not so much upon the exploits of the French, British, Spanish, and American traders but rather upon the impact of those exploits on the beaver in North America and on the Indian tribes of the successive regions tapped by those traders. It is in the latter area that she, in this reviewer's opinion, makes her greatest contribution. Steeped as she is in the lore of the Plains Indians, and drawing upon interviews which she herself gathered over the years, she contributes fresh insights into the Indians' side of this story of empires.

The volume has a bibliography, supplementary notes largely on Indian sources, and an index.

**NOSTALGIC ESSAYS**


Reviewed by James Taylor Dunn

TWELVE AUTHORS — novelists, poets, regional historians, and journalists — are represented in these pleasant, nostalgic studies of a dozen small towns from Vermont to Washington, from Minnesota to Texas. Here are the old, rustic ways of rural America, the almost forgotten past of village living now only occasionally found.

Of special interest to Minnesota and Wisconsin readers is an affectionate appreciation

MRS. HOLMQUIST is associate editor on the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society. She has long had a special interest in the fur trade.
of Marine on St. Croix entitled “Gentility in a New New England,” by the former St. Paul author and critic James Gray. Although the forces of nature and of man have considerably altered the physical appearance of this village’s “downtown” section, there is much remaining today in the peaceful, comely settlement of Marine which has been unaffected by what the author calls “the challenge of change,” and which “survives and persists with a special kind of resolution.” The village of Marine continues to epitomize rural America.

Mr. Gray, who for many years has been a summer visitor to the beautiful border valley of the St. Croix, traces in a most readable manner the story of Minnesota’s first lumbering capital and its people. His account is based for the most part on the historical chronology of the village published in 1963 by the Women’s Civic Club of Marine. The excellent narrative is somewhat marred, however, by a few minor mistakes in name spelling, one misquotation which gives to Marine the fastest horses in the country instead of the county, and five errors of fact — one of the more obvious being the statement that in 1839 Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent at Fort Snelling, traveled up the St. Croix to visit the lumbering company and its enterprising leaders. Unfortunately, Mr. Gray also perpetuates the manufactured “fakelore” that the local dump is a village meeting place and “tête-à-tête corner.”

**COUNTY SOURCE BOOK**

Redwood: The Story of a County. By WAYNE E. WEBB and J. I. SWEDBERG. (St. Paul, The Redwood County Board of Commissioners, 1964. xvii, 570 p. Illustrations. $7.00.)

Reviewed by Clark Kellett

THE READER of this book will do well to accept its title at face value, for it is as a story of the development of a typical county that the volume holds interest. The social, economic, political, and cultural make-up of Redwood County are brought out, and the authors’ occasional inferences and conclusions are outweighed by an encyclopedic array of facts. The earlier parts of the story — already familiar to many Minnesotans — are of course retold, and one is reminded again that history is no respecter of county lines. With emphasis on the Redwood area, site of the Lower Agency, the authors make their way through the well-known events of the Sioux Uprising, but their account does little to recapture the importance or the drama of that memorable week.

It is in the later period that the value of the book becomes more apparent. By its recency (the last full history of the county was published in 1916) and by the vast quantity of information it contains, it makes a real contribution to our knowledge of the area. Redwood County’s impressive role in World Wars I and II is well handled, and the authors set down the names of the World War II and Korean War dead, thus honoring them in the listing and also doing a service to future historians.

Students of government will especially like the emphasis on county organization which runs as a theme, closely paralleled by agriculture, through the book. The authors compare county tax levies over a period of years to show the climb to modern financing and in the comparison use the county budget as the measure of growth.

Up-to-the-minute information is presented on such important functions of the present-day county as health and welfare — activities largely ignored by earlier local historians. Many of the chapters are in themselves small-scale histories of the fields they deal with. One turns the last page with admiration for the tremendous amount of research done by the authors. Almost anything you want to know about Redwood County may be found in this book.

**SIOUX WAR NOVEL**


Reviewed by Roy W. Meyer

THE WHITE MAN’S treatment of the American Indian has long generated guilt feelings among white Americans, feelings that have occasionally erupted in literary form. In such
a novel as Helen Hunt Jackson's *Ramona* the frankly propagandistic motive is sustained by the work's artistic merit. In the latest contribution to this literary tradition, Frederick Manfred's *Scarlet Plume*, the propaganda is not obtrusive, but neither is the art of the high order the theme deserves.

*Scarlet Plume* has its origin in the story of a white woman, captured during the Sioux Uprising, who fell in love with her captor and returned only reluctantly to her husband and civilization. Mr. Manfred's heroine, Judith Raveling, has a roughly parallel experience, but after failing to save her lover from hanging for crimes he did not commit, she vanishes into what is left of the Indian world that she has come to value above her own society. Though it has this basis in historical fact, the novel does not attempt to give definitive fictional treatment to the uprising. Most of the action takes place among the Yankton, who did not join in the outbreak, and the major characters are fictitious. Closer fidelity to the events of the uprising — and more attention to its causes — would have strengthened the author's case in behalf of the injured red man.

But a more serious defect of *Scarlet Plume* is that it fails to carry the conviction that the reader demands of historical fiction. To reproduce convincingly an earlier era and a radically different culture requires the highest artistic imagination. MacKinlay Kantor's *Spirit Lake*, a novel with which *Scarlet Plume* must inevitably be compared, largely accomplishes this feat, both in its characterization of the white settlers and in its portrayal of Inkpaduta and his Hidatsa wife. Although Manfred's earlier novel *Conquering Horse* conveys well this sense of authenticity, *Scarlet Plume* is much less successful and is further vitiated by the author's penchant for sensationalism. The earthiness that in *Spirit Lake* seems essential in the depiction of pioneers like Jim Mattock here becomes mere gratuitous vulgarity. And the attempt to portray the essential human qualities of the Indians despite their alien culture leads to the creation of white men "daubed over with red" at one extreme and grotesques at the other.

The reader eager for a heavy dose of sex, interlarded with the spurting of blood and the splattering of brains, will find what he is looking for in *Scarlet Plume*. The reader expecting, in addition to this, strong characterization, insight into the savage mind, objectivity, and narrative power will be disappointed. The novel that captures the terror and the tragedy of the Sioux Uprising has not yet been written.

Mr. Meyer is professor of English in Mankato State College and has in progress a history of the Sioux.
SEVERAL Minnesota legal cases from the period of 1944-1960 are cited as examples in a pair of supplemental textbooks published under the titles Proximate Solutions: Case-Problem in State and Local Government and Insoluble Problems: Case-Problem on the Functions of State and Local Government (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963. 337 p., 351 p. Paper. $3.50 each.). Both volumes are edited by G. Theodore Mitau of St. Paul's Macalester College and Harold W. Chase of the University of Minnesota. Some of the cases appearing in Proximate Solutions include: Smith v. Holm (1945) in which the Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the 1913 legislative redistricting act, thus allowing the legislature to continue without reapportionment; State v. Meyer (1949) which upheld the constitutionality of the Minnesota youth conservation act of 1947; Visina v. Freeman (1958) in which a Duluth taxpayer unsuccessfully challenged the constitutionality of the Seaway Port Authority law; and Naftalin v. King (1960), challenging the legislature's issuance of certificates of indebtedness in excess of the constitutional limit. One of the Minnesota cases used to illustrate Insoluble Problems is Democratic-Farmer-Labor State Central Committee v. Holm (1948), in which the supreme court held that "in factional controversies within a political party, where there is involved no controlling statute or clear right based on statute law, the courts will not assume jurisdiction, but will leave the matter for determination within the party organization."

THE MINNESOTA Irish community is abundantly represented in an annotated study of The American Irish, by William V. Shannon (New York, 1963. 458 p.). The author, who views Archbishop John Ireland as one of "the two great figures of the golden age of the American hierarchy," tells at some length of Ireland's efforts in co-operation with Cardinal James Gibbons of Baltimore to give "Catholicism in America a progressive cast." Particular emphasis is placed on the archbishop's part in the Third Plenary Council of the American Catholic church in 1884. Ireland's protégé, Monsignor John A. Ryan, whose "steady stream of social criticism and reform proposals" made him a controversial figure in the years between 1910 and 1940, is contrasted by Mr. Shannon with Father Charles E. Coughlin in a chapter entitled "A Tale of Two Priests." Although the Irish role in American politics and religion dominates the book, such fields as literature, the theater, and sports receive passing treatment, and Mr. Shannon devotes a number of pages to F. Scott Fitzgerald, whom he characterizes as "an exile from the 'lace-curtain' Irish parlors of St. Paul, who became the poet of our mocking affluence."

FOR SOME YEARS the National Archives and Records Service has been carrying forward a comprehensive program of records description. A number of general guides have been recently published, including Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War (1962), Civil War Maps in the National Archives (1964), and Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives (1964). (For further description of these publications, see Minnesota History, 38:382, 39:127, 170.) Another aspect of this program is the compilation of "preliminary inventories" of the material in some 350 record groups among which the holdings of the National Archives are distributed. The most recently issued, Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of the Census (Record Group 29), compiled by Katherine H. Davidson and Charlotte M. Ashby (Washington, 1964, 141 p.), is number 161 in this series. It divides the extant census records into three main categories: administrative records of the census office (the temporary office set up for each decennial census before the permanent office was established in 1902); administrative records of the census bureau (the permanent office); and — most important to scholars — schedules and supplementary records maintained by the old records section. Although incomplete in some cases, the records described span the period from 1790 to 1960.

THE MODE of operation of small-scale wheat dealers during the years when Minnesota was gaining prominence in the nation's grain market is traced in detail by Dorothy J. Ernst in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for Winter, 1963-1964. In an article entitled "Wheat Speculation in the Civil War Era: Daniel Wells and the Grain Trade, 1860-1862," Miss Ernst examines her subject largely through the operations of Wells, a Wisconsin entrepreneur, and his dealings with David C. Shepard of St. Paul, a onetime partner of Captain William F. Davidson. The article illustrates how foreign demand or the lack of it, Union successes or setbacks, and unpredictable currency fluctuations, as well as uncertainty regarding river transportation at seasonal changes, affected grain speculation. Miss Ernst concludes, "the flood of wheat from Minnesota continued . . . but under the swiftly changing conditions of the Civil War era the advantage lay with the shrewd professional operator."
THE MINNESOTA land speculations of Jay Cooke are among a number of historic real estate ventures described by Eugene Rachlis and John E. Marqusee in The Land Lords (New York, 1963. 302 p.). Maintaining that “By virtue of its scale, the story of the Northern Pacific is almost a caricature of American land speculation,” the authors review in sixteen fast-moving pages the story of Cooke’s ill-fated effort in the early 1870s to link Lake Superior with Puget Sound and develop Duluth as the “Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas.” Although the financier ultimately failed, the authors point out that in being honored with a statue by the city of Duluth “For his faith in its future,” Cooke achieved a degree of recognition rare among land speculators. The book is unannotated, but among several sources cited in a bibliographical note on the chapter are two articles by Harold F. Petersen, which appeared in Minnesota History, and the work of John L. Harnsberger at the University of Minnesota.

AN ARTICLE in the Annals of Iowa for Summer, 1964, describes the keen rivalry among lumber mill owners in the 1860s, before the establishment of the Mississippi River Logging Company “took much of the competition out of log purchasing.” In “Sawlogs for a Clinton Sawmill,” George W. Sieber examines in some detail the operations through which the W. J. Young Lumber Company assured itself an adequate supply of logs from the pineries of the St. Croix, Black, and Chippewa rivers. Based mainly on the papers of the Young Company in the State University of Iowa, the article describes the terms upon which logs were ordinarily purchased and the practices of dealers and millowners in arriving at a bargain. The author cites numerous examples, among which the names of Minnesota logging firms occur frequently.

IRENE M. SPRY has written the story of The Palliser Expedition (Toronto, 1963. 310 p.), drawing for the most part from the letters of John Palliser and his correspondents, as well as from the report published in 1863 by the British government. The book describes the work of the British North American Exploring Expedition which under Palliser’s direction set out in 1857 to explore the region that is now southern Canada from the Red River to the Pacific and to determine whether the land was suitable for settlement and accessible from both coasts. According to Mrs. Spry, Palliser’s instructions included finding out “more about the route from Lake Superior to Red River.” Hence the expedition traveled via the Great Lakes and Fort William rather than by American routes as had at first been planned. The canoe trip “convinced them that neither a road nor a through water-way could be built between Lake Superior and Red River except with enormous difficulty and at enormous cost.” Five maps show in detail the itineraries followed by the members of the group as they pushed westward across the continent. The book includes only a name index, however, and it lacks annotation.

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

A COLORFUL, accurate, and imaginative presentation reprinted from the comic section of the St. Paul Pioneer Press is The Story of Minnesota, by Jerome W. Fearing (St. Paul, 1964). Combining artistic skill with straightforward narrative, the author tells and shows the story of the North Star State from prehistoric Indian cultures, through early explorations, the fur trade era, territorial status, and emerging statehood. Cultural and economic history, as well as political, are included in this concise pictorial account of high lights in the story of this state.

A BUSINESS biography of Economics Laboratory has been published under the title The First Forty Years: Pioneering in Service (St. Paul, 1964. 58 p.). In somewhat disorganized fashion it presents the story of the firm’s founder, Merritt J. Osborn, and of his son and successor, Edward B. Osborn, eventually coming to grips with the business techniques which made the St. Paul family concern a leader in the field of cleansing compounds. With sufficient patience the reader may follow the story from the founding of Economics Laboratory in 1923 with a capital of five thousand dollars and the formula of a chemical detergent for use in mechanical dishwashers to 1963 when the company operated nine manufacturing plants and controlled fourteen foreign subsidiaries. Improvement and constant diversification of products; development of a sales approach emphasizing service to customers; discovery — almost by accident — of a mass market in the paint and hardware field; and changes in marketing techniques that followed the evolution of the dishwasher from an institutional to a household appliance are all recounted. The various moves made within St. Paul during the firm’s first fifteen years are recorded and documented with pictures. Less thoroughly covered is the mushrooming growth of Economics Laboratory since 1950, accomplished in large part through purchase and merger.
LOCAL HISTORIES of four Minnesota communities, based largely on reminiscences, letters, village records, and newspaper accounts, have appeared during the past year. Two of these are centennial publications: Foster Township, 1864-1964 (n.p.) relates the story of this Faribault County settlement which has grown from a population of twenty-eight to over five hundred; from Kandiyohi County The First Hundred Years, 1864-1964 (Lake Lillian Civic and Commerce Association, 1964. 24 p.) commemorates the founding of Lake Lillian by Norwegian immigrants who sailed to America in 1862 on the “Sleipner,” which was the “first vessel to sail directly from a European port ... to Chicago.” The History of Welcome, Minnesota (Fairmont, 1964. 60 p.) by Pauline Welcome describes in rambling style the beginnings of churches, schools, newspapers, banks, and a host of other organizations in the Martin County town. Sights and Visions of the Village of Sandstone, Minnesota (Sandstone, 1964. 96 p.), a mimeographed booklet by P. G. Carlstedt, recounts incidents from the seventy-five years of the community’s existence and tells the story of the 1894 fire which leveled the village.

IN A fifty-six-page booklet entitled The Making of a Suburb: An Intellectual History of Bloomington, Minnesota (Bloomington, 1964), Scott Donaldson applies the approach and methods of intellectual history to a single community and attempts to interpret broad ideological trends of the past 125 years in terms of the background and attitudes of local residents. Beginning with the fur traders and missionaries who were the first white settlers in the area, he traces the development of Bloomington from a rugged frontier through its days as a quiet agricultural community to its present status as one of Minnesota’s largest metropolitan suburbs. He dwells throughout upon the persistent conflict between the idealization of rural life and the American drive for “progress.” His interpretations are open to argument at every step, and since his work is based almost entirely upon published sources, he provides little new information on the history of the community.

A SPECIAL issue of the Naturalist for Autumn, 1964, is devoted to the boundary waters canoe area. It includes a brief article by Grace Lee Nute on “Paddle and Packsack in Canoe Country,” in which she reviews the colorful history of the border lakes canoe route and appeals for preservation of “the first part of the Minnesota country to lure white men to its waters and its wild life.”

THREE RESEARCH grants for the calendar year 1965 were announced by the Minnesota Historical Society on February 2. The grants went to Professor Carl H. Chrislock of Augsburg College, Miss Ethel McClure of Minneapolis, and Mr. John M. Callender of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Professor Chrislock is engaged in a study of the effect of foreign policy issues upon Minnesota politics from 1914 to World War II. Miss McClure is at work on a history of public and private nonprofit homes for the aged in Minnesota, and Mr. Callender has undertaken research into the history of Fort Snelling. Funds for the grants-in-aid, which were initiated in 1964, were made available to the society by the McKnight Foundation of St. Paul. The grants are made to authors who have in progress manuscripts the society hopes later to publish.

JOSEPH N. NICOLLET’S monumental map, “Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River,” which was published in 1843 and has long been available only at collectors’ prices, is being reprinted by the Minnesota Historical Society. It is the “mother map” of Minnesota cartography; all subsequent maps of the state were based upon it until the era of modern surveys. The society’s full-size reprint will measure approximately thirty-three by thirty-nine inches and will be accompanied by a sketch of Nicollet written by an authority on his career. Publication date of the map and booklet will be announced later.


MINNESOTA History