
Reviewed by Evan Jones

"THE ST. CROIX, flowing between Wisconsin and Minnesota," James Gray has said felicitously, "first roars over rapids and then, near Stillwater, turns somnolent, forgetting the days when loggers lunged and lounged and swore and sweated along its banks." In this new volume in the Rivers of America Series there is little forgetting. Mr. Dunn has spent much of a lifetime on the river's shores, and some fifteen years have gone into more formal research. The result is pleasant reading, as well as a contribution; the author understands the need to collate regional materials.

After a few swift introductory pages, the reader is deep in the St. Croix's nineteenth-century story — when the stream cut into the heart of sprawling Michigan Territory, then for a dozen years was claimed by Wisconsin boosters, and at last, in 1848, became the Midwest Border River of the subtitle. It also became, for decades, the river of swearing, sweating loggers, and Mr. Dunn does much to remind his readers that the early lumbermen cleared the land for today's rich farms. "This region," he quotes Horace Greeley as proclaiming, "will breathe freer when its last pine log is cut, run, sawed, rafted, and sold." Yet it took much hard breathing before Greeley's prediction became a reality, and the lusty lumbermen who stride through the St. Croix story rank among the more colorful of frontier characters. They were men convinced, said one observer, that they were "endowed with the strength of thirteen or fourteen double, back-action steam engines, and if they don't collide with each other (which is often the case) they stumble against the strong arm of the law." Maybe not the stuff of heroes, but certainly the match of their peers on many a frontier. Mr. Dunn gives them a well-earned salute.

He does more than tip his hat to others who helped to shape the history of this border valley. The reader is given glimpses of steamboat captains; of town builders like Isaac Staples and townsite promoters like Joseph R. Brown; of "wooden-shoe people" who brought the ring of truth to Frederika Bremer's cry for "a new Scandinavia" in Minnesota. There are fleeting appearances by Adelina Patti, her mentor Ole Bull, the spurious but always entertaining Cardiff Giant, and explorers Henry Rowe Schoolcraft and Joseph N. Nicollet. There is a personal quality to the St. Croix saga as Mr. Dunn spins it out, and the affection he thus so clearly shows invests the book with rewards for the average reader.

Nevertheless The St. Croix serves its purpose for serious students of American history. The author has gone directly to primary sources, in some cases exposing hitherto untapped veins to light. He has made use of the invaluable journals kept during the 1820s and 1830s by Indian agent Lawrence Taliaferro; he has drawn on the papers of such familiar midwest pioneers as Ignatius Donnelly, Henry Hastings Sibley, and William H. C. Folsom, as well as the commercial records of lumber barons. But his greater service is the result of dusty hours spent in searching courthouse files for the material he has synthesized in the chapter, "Hercules in Handcuffs." The indication that there is an increase in the number of regional writers doing such hardpan digging cannot diminish the debt to one as accomplished at spadework as is Mr. Dunn. Although the result of his varied labor may fail to reveal a region strikingly different, the St. Croix story has its own interesting complexion. Its telling provides another piece to fit into the still incomplete jigsaw puzzle of midwest frontier history.
RESTLESS REFORMER

John Wesley North and the Reform Frontier.
By MERLIN STONEHOUSE. (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1965. xiii, 272 p. Illustrations. $6.00.)

Reviewed by Carlton C. Qualey

THE EDITORIAL STAFF of the University of Minnesota Press is to be congratulated on this attractive and useful book, and Mr. Stonehouse is to be thanked for telling a story that has been delayed — partly by family restrictions on papers in the Huntington Library — for too long. North’s life touched so many regions and so many aspects of American history that his biography cannot help but illuminate the histories of the states and localities in which he resided, especially New York, Minnesota, Nevada, Tennessee, and California.

Although the Minnesota aspect of the North story, based on the same principal source, has been told by this reviewer in an article in Minnesota History (September, 1956), the eleven chapters of this volume devoted to North’s Minnesota years, 1849-61, are far more detailed. The journey of North and his bride, Ann Loomis, from New York state to Minnesota; his career in St. Anthony as a lawyer, speculator (on his father-in-law’s money, then and later), and territorial leader; his role in the establishment of the University of Minnesota; his move to the Cannon River Valley and the founding of Northfield; his part in the organization of the Republican party in Minnesota; his decisive participation in the state constitutional convention; and his active support of the Republican party in 1860, culminating in his membership on the nominating committee which visited Lincoln in Springfield with the message of his nomination — these and many other features of North’s pioneering in Minnesota are here detailed in full. This phase of North’s career ended with economic disasters that caused him to solicit an appointment from Lincoln, who was able to make him surveyor-general of the territory of Nevada and later one of Nevada’s territorial judges in consideration of his services to the Republican party.

In many ways the most definitive treatment in the volume is that given the Nevada years and the concluding California years. The author’s principal theme, that “Above all, John Wesley North was a carpetbagger,” certainly applies to the Tennessee years, 1865-69, but one may question the propriety of this term for the other periods in North’s life. To call North a carpetbagger in Minnesota is to strain the meaning of the term, and the same can be said for the part he played in Nevada and California. Except for the Tennessee chapters, the carpetbagger theme could have been omitted without altering the usefulness of the book. As it is, the interpretation is a forced one.

The book is well written, is filled with valuable information about each area treated, and constitutes a useful addition to American historical literature. There are a few well-chosen illustrations; the text is annotated but no bibliography is included; and the index is a good one.

MYTHICAL WEST


Reviewed by John T. Flanagan

TO EDWIN FUSSELL the important influence on the significant American literature produced before the Civil War was the frontier. To support this thesis he has examined carefully the writings of Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Melville, Thoreau, and Whitman, and has extracted or quoted virtually every reference he could find to woods, wilderness, wild beasts, pioneers, savages, and Indians. But this is no history of the literal, physical frontier. After all, only Thoreau, Melville, and Whitman got as far west as the Mississippi River. To Professor Fussell the frontier is primarily a myth or a metaphor, neither a region nor a line but an imaginative term for the neutral ground between civilization and nature. In this book the frontier is not an area or a historical period but a concept, many reflections of which the author perceives in The Scarlet Letter, Moby Dick, and Leaves of Grass, not to
speak of Walden. After Thoreau’s masterpiece appeared in 1854, “Never again was the frontier to shed such beneficent influences upon an American work of imagination.”

The book is exasperating in its artificial limitations and stimulating in its critical aperçu. On the one hand, the author has searched the texts of his selected authors with extraordinary diligence and has often shown brilliant insight in his analogies and interpretations. On the other hand, his method seems narrow and his generalizations often unconvincing. One is tempted to say that half the book is quotation (certainly this is true of the chapters on Cooper and Hawthorne), excerpts both long and short being spliced together by brief comment. Again, everything is grist to the author’s mill. Trees always mean woods, woods always mean frontier. When Poe wrote South, he obviously meant West. Hawthorne was not only a western writer at heart but almost from the beginning was involved with the West. In the early 1850s the frontier had vanished. By the time Mark Twain arrived on the scene, both the frontier and the West had disappeared although both influenced his writings. Twain thus can be and is virtually ignored in the book.

Despite repetitiousness and excessive quotation, Professor Fussell’s study should find readers who are interested in the intangibilities of the frontier concept. But even the intellectual historian might wish for a larger core of hard fact and for a less quixotic use of evidence. The book will inevitably be compared to Henry N. Smith’s Virgin Land, published in 1950, and to R. W. B. Lewis’ The American Adam which appeared in 1955. But to this reviewer it seems inferior to both.

INDIAN MISSIONARIES


Reviewed by Henry E. Fritz

THOSE INTERESTED in a chronicle of missionary activity among American Indians during the first seventy-five years of the Republic will not find it here. Mr. Berkhofer has relied upon primary historical records to illustrate difficulties confronted by missionaries who were influential toward preparing Indians for assimilation. The author has assumed a stance of ethnic neutrality and has approached the subject from outside the Anglo-American cultural tradition. Both structure and language reflect a behavioristic schooling. Value systems, contact situations, sequences, syncretism, and acculturation dominate the text. Yet a dimension of understanding is conveyed that a more conventional history might not have succeeded in affording.

Mr. Berkhofer criticizes the missionaries adversely because they equated civilization with conversion to Christianity and demanded a total abandonment of traditional Indian ways. Accordingly, the conversion of male Indians was made extremely difficult, particularly of those with high tribal status, whereas Indian women had less incentive to remain pagan. Refusal to accept a compromise of cultures also made the missionaries blind to their own accomplishments. Thus, the author adjusts their self-assessed failure in terms of odds that resulted from cultural antitheses. Despite the missionaries’ best efforts, it was an ironical and tragic fact that an Indian who accepted every attribute of Christian civilization remained an inferior being in the eyes of the Anglo-American community.

While Mr. Berkhofer has probed the problem of Indian assimilation with much success, the conclusion of chapter seven gives a mistaken impression that missionary influence diminished after the Civil War. Those were the “Peace Policy” years when missionary influence was at a peak and when Indian policy was, in large measure, both determined and directed by religious groups. Not until the 1890s did the federal government decide to abandon school contracts with various denominational groups in favor of Indian education via the civil service system.

Scholars will appreciate the abundance of footnotes at the bottom of nearly every page as well as the bibliographical essay that follows the text. There is an index.

MR. FRITZ is a member of the history faculty in St. Olaf College, Northfield, and author of The Movement for Indian Assimilation, 1860–1890, published in 1963.
FARMERS IN LITERATURE

The Middle Western Farm Novel in the Twentieth Century. By ROY W. MEYER. (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1965. vii, 265 p. $5.00.) Reviewed by Herbert Krause

THIS VOLUME is surely a milestone in the literary history of the Middle West, perhaps of America. No author to my knowledge has so well dramatized the richness and the variety of the middle western farm novel; no one has so well realized its potentials and its limitations or studied its development from its rather timorous beginnings in the 1880s to its full flowering in the 1940s and 1950s.

After defining the genre and setting the boundaries of his study, Mr. Meyer traces the growth of the farm novel in the Middle West by considering the farm novelist as historian, as arbiter of values, as moral critic, and as psychologist. Each category is linked with the development of its form in earlier American writing. Middle western farm novels are then analyzed in this context. The result is the most astute assessment of the significance of the farm novelist and his work yet produced.

By implication rather than direct statement Mr. Meyer underscores the essential disparity between eastern and middle western critical attitudes toward artistic and cultural expression as they are recognized in this country. When an eastern writer piles detail upon detail regarding the landscape of New England society, the eastern critic accepts this as part of a long and cherished tradition. When a middle western writer piles detail upon detail regarding agricultural vicissitudes in the West, the eastern critic generally grumbles about "altogether too much attention [given] to the weather and to the details of farm life," as Mr. Meyer paraphrases an actual review. And the middle western critic? Too many, as if in awe of dicta from beyond the Appalachians, write as though their offices overlooked the Hudson River.

Just as American literature was once an adjunct of British English literature and was considered minor even in liberal colleges, so middle western writing in general from the 1880s onward has been regarded as something very nearly alien. It has never been fully accepted into the mainstream of American artistic expression; the stigma placed on frontier writers as "invading Goths from over the mountains" largely remains. Technical competence? Yes, indeed; that is allowed. Artistic creativity necessary in the "very greatest fiction"? Well, no; not quite. The tinge of the uncouth persists.

The separation from American literature—which in reality means eastern American literature—lingers. To a small degree even Mr. Meyer seems influenced by this attitude, but generally his clearheaded thinking sweeps away more of the prejudice inherent in this tradition than any previous writer has succeeded in doing. Any future consideration of middle western writing or of American writing in general must come to grips with this book. It is probably the first literary study with maturity and stature to come out of the Middle West.

STUDY OF SPECULATION


THIS BOOK traces "the dominant ideas about speculation from 1892 to 1936 and . . . the legislative successes and failures connected with them." The author hopes his study "can aid in forming a judgment" of the relationships of the Populist and Progressive eras to post-World War I politics and reform. But the concern of the book goes beyond this. Professor Cowing also surveys the growth and spread of speculation from 1890 down to the 1929 crash. This of course is necessary for the achievement of his goal, but it seems to this reviewer that he goes beyond the requirements of his problem when he analyzes the causes of the 1929 collapse.

MR. KRUSE is professor of English and author-in-residence in Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and has written several novels of Minnesota farm life.

MR. CHRISLOCK is professor of history in Augsburg College, Minneapolis, and has published several articles dealing with Minnesota politics in the Populist era.
According to Mr. Cowing, three antispeculator groups developed after the 1890s. The agrarians, first on the scene and strongest in the tier of states bisected by the ninety-eighth meridian — the "antispeculator tier" — refused to accept the social utility of speculation; so far as possible, they wanted to legislate it out of existence. The financial reformers, who emerged as a group after 1900, often from within the business community, accepted the contention that speculation was getting out of hand, but believed the commodity and security exchanges could reform themselves with only minimal help from government. The progressives, who rose to influence after 1910, regarded speculation as economically necessary, but were acutely aware of its abuses; consequently, they advocated comprehensive state and especially federal regulation of commodity and security exchanges.

Sometimes acting in concert, and sometimes in a pattern of opposition which aligned two against the remaining one, all three groups have profoundly influenced public policy regarding the speculative problem. The agrarians, who narrowly failed in 1893 to secure enactment of the Washburn-Hatch antioption bill — which virtually outlawed trading in grain futures — worked in alliance with financial reformers to push through state "blue sky" laws after 1900, the Cotton Futures Acts of 1914 and 1916, and the Grain Standard Act of 1914. Resentment at speculation in foodstuffs during World War I worked primarily for the progressives: "despite agrarian extremism, market machinery was maintained and regulation won out over prohibition." In pushing through the Grain Futures Act of 1922, the progressives won "their first major victory."

The speculative binge of the 1920s, reinforced by the participation of more investors than ever before, distressed antispeculators, but did not evoke a united response from them. Writers in the financial reform tradition counseled caution; but their philosophy proved "disastrously inadequate." The agrarians, "afraid of bureaus, boards, and administrative law ... sometimes lost their way in demagogic moralizing." The progressives, particularly the midwest contingent, advocated "tighter credit control and taxation of speculative gain," policies which "have since been adopted as sound" but which did not prevail in the exuberant twenties.

Consistent with its character, the New Deal borrowed from all three antispeculator factions in its effort to reform the security and commodity exchanges. On balance, however, the progressive contribution outweighed the others; the Fletcher-Rayburn bill of 1934, which established the Securities Exchange Commission, and the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 were clearly in the progressive tradition. But Mr. Cowing refuses to interpret these measures as a complete "triumph for the Norisses, Norbecks, and La Follettes. . . . General social planning, rather than emphasis on personal guilt or credit manipulation, was the New Deal keystone."

This is a good book. It presents a provocative thesis, and the author has obviously mastered the intricacies of commodity and security speculation. However, a narrower concentration on the main problem — "the dominant ideas about speculation" — might have permitted a fuller analysis of the study's implications for the relationships between pre-World War I and later reform movements. A glossary of terms relating to speculation also would have helped the general reader.

**NORTHWEST PHOTOGRAPHER**


Reviewed by Eugene D. Becker

THIS BOOK is the valuable by-product of Mr. Tilden's previous writings in the field of national and state parks. In the course of his thirty-year involvement with the cause of conservation, the author has spent considerable time studying Yellowstone National Park where he had necessarily to encounter the work of Haynes, the "official photographer" for this first of our national parks. That the encounter resulted in this volume will be welcome news particularly for those with an interest in historical pictures, for F. Jay Haynes and his camera did truly "follow the frontier."

The young photographer first set up shop in...
Moorhead in 1876 and held a one-man exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair the following year. Until 1895 he maintained his business headquarters in the Red River Valley, but in that year he moved them to St. Paul, even though he himself was living in Yellowstone National Park.

For some twenty years his real place of business was the "Haynes Palace Studio Car." This traveling photo studio, a converted sleeping car purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1885, cost him $15,000. His idea and execution were perfectly timed. The railroad was moving west and pioneer towns, not yet able to support a local photographer, desired graphic records of themselves and their possessions. Haynes and his palace car were there to fulfill that desire. His association with the Northern Pacific proved valuable to both parties; Haynes, as the railroad's official cameraman, obtained inexpensive transportation and the advantage of a large clientele, while the company had all the fine photographs a promotion department could ask.

Although Mr. Tilden sees Haynes primarily as a first-rate businessman, he also depicts a man with historical awareness and a spirit of adventure. It was this last quality which led him in 1880 up the Missouri River to Fort Benton — as far as the steamer "Far West" would go. His pictures of this area are a delight.

Haynes' love of travel and his growing renown as a photographic artist took him on many a trip. He was asked to accompany the 1878 tour of President Rutherford B. Hayes to the Red River bonanza farms and the 1883 visit of President Chester A. Arthur to Yellowstone; he photographed the Henry Villard excursion of the same year; he took pictures of the Black Hills and Virginia City region during the gold fever; he recorded the hunting parties of the wealthy and the sod houses of the struggling pioneers.

This handsome volume contains 244 examples of Haynes' work reproduced in quality. The appendix gives a short history of the photographic technique he employed and has several pictures of his equipment.

MR. SHERA is dean of the school of library science in Western Reserve University at Cleveland.

JEFFERSON CONTINUED


Reviewed by Jesse H. Shera

THE SUMMER of 1790 brought Jefferson's first crisis as secretary of state, involving his first major issue in foreign policy — the threat of war between England and Spain. He was confronted not only by division within Washington's cabinet, but also by Alexander Hamilton's duplicity in carrying out secret negotiations with a British intelligence agent, Major George Beckwith. Since at that time there were no official diplomatic channels between England and the new republic, the way was open for the secretary of the treasury deliberately to deceive both President Washington and Jefferson by attempting to bring the United States into involvement in the war on the side of the British. Parenthetically, it might be added that because of the importance of this episode in the history of American foreign policy, the documents relating to it, together with additional editorial comment, have been published separately by the Princeton University Press under the title Number 7 (the code name used by British Intelligence to designate Hamilton). Neutrality in the altercation between England and Spain was subsequently affirmed as American policy, but Jefferson urged that a firm price be demanded — of Spain, that it open the Mississippi to navigation; and of England, a pledge not to commit aggression upon Spanish territory bordering the United States.

Also important among the documents included in the present volume are those relating to the divisive question of the assumption by the federal government of debts incurred by the several states in prosecuting the Revolutionary War, the payment of soldiers, and the planning of a new seat of government in what is now the District of Columbia.

Like the preceding volumes of the Papers, this one reveals the tremendous variety of Jefferson's interests and activities over and above the pressing affairs of public office. Here are recorded his investigations of the state of the
whale and cod fisheries; his eagerness to systematize the consular establishment; his continuing correspondence concerning a uniform system of weights and measures; his advice to the president on relations with the bankers of Holland; and information on the navigability of western rivers. He was also concerned with the publication of an essay by Thomas Paine on a federal mint and, through correspondence with William Short, he kept a close watch on revolutionary events in France. With Benjamin Franklin Bache he made plans for the publication of a national weekly newspaper, and with President Washington he journeyed to Rhode Island. He ordered wines from France, purchased a thoroughbred horse, urged Virginia farmers to shift from the growing of tobacco to wheat cultivation, and even was able to spare a few days for a visit to his daughter at Monticello. Considering the state of communication in America in 1790, all this was no small achievement for a scant five-month period.

More than three years have elapsed since the publication of the preceding volume of these Papers, and during that time two events of importance to this publishing venture have taken place. The first was the enactment into law, in 1964, of federal legislation in support of the program of the National Historical Publications Commission for “collecting, describing, editing, and publishing” of documentary “sources significant to the history of the United States.” The second was a grant of two million dollars made during the same year by the Ford Foundation to the National Archives Trust Fund Board, to be administered over a ten-year period for the support of certain major editorial enterprises as well as for the training of scholars in documentary editing. The present editorial undertaking has benefited from both of these actions, and it is to be hoped that the rate of publication of the Papers, which has lagged so seriously in recent years, will henceforth be expedited. It is possible that the newly established Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying in the Library of Congress might also contribute to the acceleration of the editorial work.

Finally, one might add as an inflationary note that whereas the first volume of the Papers, published in 1950, was priced at $10.00, the cost of the present volume is $15.00. One can only speculate on the charge that may be made for the final installment in 19—? or 20—? Although this reviewer has not seen a recent index of current book prices, he would hazard a guess that the cost of the average book has increased more than 50 per cent in the past fifteen years. But good scholarship is probably still a bargain at any price.

**INDIAN RECORDS**


Reviewed by William E. Lass

THE RECORDS described in these paper-bound volumes are those of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that were in the National Archives on March 31, 1965. They amount to more than ten thousand cubic feet, slightly over one per cent of the total holdings of the National Archives.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was started informally by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun in 1824 and was legally authorized by Congress eight years later. Since 1824 the Bureau has had the responsibility of administering to those Indians who have had contacts with the federal government. In addition to the post-1824 records, the Bureau of Indian Affairs archives contain records of the secretary of war relating to Indian affairs, 1800-1824, and records of the Office of Indian Trade, 1806-22.

Mr. Hill's guide is systematic and logical. In the brief introduction he nicely covers the historical development of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and also points out the location of Indian records in other divisions of the National Archives.

The body of this inventory consists of short descriptions of fourteen hundred types of records. Each classification, such as claim and removal records, is identified by time and extent and then is generally described. The text is clear and precise. The volumes are easy to use because of the detailed table of contents and the thorough fifty-eight-page index. This inventory will soon become one of the principal tools for scholars in the field of Indian affairs.

MR. LASS is associate professor of history in Mankato State College.
ANIMAL TALE


Reviewed by Karen H. Avaloz

MINNESOTANS might well remember 1963 as the year of the mongoose. Magoo, the Duluth mongoose, had illegally entered the country in violation of United States code, title 18, paragraph 42. He had to die. A protest began with ten thousand angry Duluth citizens, including zoo director Lloyd Hackl. Growing emotional reaction soon forced the city's mayor, George D. Johnson, to do "what many Minnesotans with a problem had done before" — he telephoned Hubert H. Humphrey, then the state's senior senator, a powerful man in Washington, and long a fighter for the underdog. "No noose for the Mongoose" became the slogan of Duluth's campaign. Petitions, letters, and telegrams poured in. State-wide radio, television, and newspaper coverage quickly ignited nationwide interest and response. Finally pardoned by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Magoo became the only mongoose to legally reside in the United States.

Mr. Scott, obviously enthusiastic about his story, has skilfully combined local background and information on mongooses with the main plot and done an admirable job accumulating, sorting, and recording his material. A minor flaw is the superfluous detail noticeable in a fictional account of Magoo's life in India. President John F. Kennedy stated that the story of saving Magoo will "stand as a classic example of government by the people." The book's particular excitement lies in the fact that it is present-day history. The reader can closely identify with the events, places, and characters, proud that Minnesota emerges as an example of the American spirit.

This book will have wide appeal. It is for everyone, but it especially belongs to the young. Illustrated with full-page black and white drawings, it is fine for children of the pre- and early teens and for reading aloud to smaller ones.

MRS. AVALOZ, formerly a research assistant with the Minnesota Historical Society, was for three years on the staff of the children's room in the St. Paul Public Library.

BUTTONED-DOWN PAST

NUMBER 7 in a series of leaflets issued by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission under the general title Mackinac History is an essay by J. Duncan Campbell on Military Buttons: Long-Lost Heralds of Fort Mackinac's Past. Both the historian and the incurable military romanticist will find this six-page fully illustrated folder well worth attention. That the "telling" of buttons can serve as a reminder of men and events is clearly shown here, for "the life span of Fort Mackinac as a military post is reflected in the various designs on military buttons found within its boundaries." Giving a brief history of the fort from 1780 to 1821, the author has smoothly intercalated information on the buttons used at different dates by the units of infantry, artillery, and riflemen known to have been stationed there. Detailed descriptions, plus oversize photographs of twenty-one buttons, and a full-page section on the early button industry should make this a standard reference source for museums and collectors and a fine tool of identification for the researcher.

Janis Obst

AUSTRIAN ARTIST

AMONG THE "Sketches from Northwestern America and Canada" by Franz Hölzlhuber, beautifully reproduced in color in the June issue of American Heritage, are views of logging on the St. Croix, of sawmills on that stream and on the Mississippi, of the interior of a trading post at Yellow Lake, Wisconsin, and of a Minnesota farmer near St. Anthony driving to market with a load of milk. The originals of these charming and informing water colors are in sketchbooks now owned by the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary, Alberta. They were produced by Hölzlhuber, a young Austrian of varied talents, while living in North America from 1956 to 1880, traveling widely and picturing whatever caught his interest. Mention should be made also of the drawings done aboard the immigrant ship that brought the artist from Bre­men to New York in 1856. Readers of this magazine will be interested to learn that some of Hölzlhuber's Minnesota pictures were displayed by the Minnesota Historical Society as early as 1924 (see Minnesota History, 5:435).

Bertha L. Heilbron

Fall 1965
GABRIEL KOLKO offers a new point of view on a subject that has long engaged historians’ attention in Railroads and Regulations: 1877–1916 (Princeton, New Jersey, 1965. 273 p.). Challenging the contention of Solon J. Buck and other scholars who held that farmers and shippers were the leading supporters of federal control, he maintains the “most important single advocates” were railroad men themselves. According to Mr. Kolko they welcomed government intervention as a protection from rate wars, workers, shippers, and state governments. Of particular interest to Minnesotans are discussions of the Grangers, the Minnesota rate case, mergers and pools affecting western lines, and opinions on federal regulation held by such local men as Charles A. Pillsbury, James J. Hill, and Alpheus B. Stickney.

THE LIFE STORY of the “largest, wealthiest, and most powerful transportation organization on the upper Mississippi River before the Civil War” is told by Robert C. Toole in “Competition and Consolidation: The Galena Packet Co., 1847–63,” which appears in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society for Autumn, 1964. Mr. Toole, whose articles dealing with the steamboat business of William F. Davidson have appeared in the Business History Review and Minnesota History, here tells of the line which preceded—and was eventually replaced by—Davidson’s as the dominant force on the upper Mississippi. Its beginnings are outlined, its boats and varying schedules listed, and its competition, rate wars, and mergers discussed. In 1863, a victim of depression, low water, and devastating rate wars, it was sold to the newly organized North Western Line, which “represented the interests of nearly every railroad which reached the Mississippi River between Dubuque and St. Paul.”

A LAVISHLY illustrated book by Mildred Fielder on the Railroads of the Black Hills tells the history of five roads from 1881 to 1947 (Seattle, 1964. 176 p.). Although gold had been discovered in western South Dakota in 1874, according to Mrs. Fielder it was not until 1881 that the first locomotive of the Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad Company began operation. This line, the Deadwood Central, the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Rapid Canyon Line all ran narrow gauge roads; there is a chapter on each with numerous photographs and a table of dimensional statistics. The Burlington lines are included, for, states the author, “it is impossible to ignore the Burlington standard gauges of the pioneer railroading days of that section.” Much of the text of the book first appeared in volume 30 of the South Dakota Historical Collections (1960); that text has been supplemented, and more illustrations and railroad statistics have been added. A portfolio of glass plate photographs by William H. Jackson, reproduced on the opening pages, enhances the volume.

A HANDSOME REPRINT of Paul Wallace Gates’ book, The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University, first published by the Cornell University Press in 1943, has been issued by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, 1965. 265 p. $5.00.). As Mr. Gates points out in his preface to the second edition, “there was little in print on the pine land business and the lumber industry in the Lake States” when this monograph first appeared, but a number of substantial studies have been published since. These, he observes, “add to the background of my story but none require modification in it.” The new edition includes a selection of photographs which illustrate early lumbering in the Wisconsin pine woods, and end papers that display a map of the northern part of the state, showing the lands of Cornell University and those claimed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

A NEW quarterly magazine, devoted to illustrated articles on general historical topics has been announced for 1966. It will be published by the Smithsonian Institution and will welcome articles based on specialized studies, in which the general historical importance of the subject is shown, as well as narrative and synoptic articles dealing with the re-evaluation and reinterpretation of broad areas or problems. They need not be limited to American history. Emphasis will be upon scholarly work that will benefit from extensive illustrations. The latter, suitable for occupying approximately one-fourth of the space devoted to the article, must be supplied by the author. Requests for information should be addressed to Dr. Walter Cannon, editor; The Smithsonian Journal of History; Smithsonian Institution; Washington, D.C., 20560.
A THIRD EDITION of the American Traveler's Guide to Negro History has been issued by the American Oil Company (1965. 58 p.). Published originally in 1963 to commemorate the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, the booklet contains information about sixty-nine monuments, markers, geographic areas, museums, educational institutions, historic houses, and parks which have significance — directly or indirectly — for American Negro history. The Milton House Museum in Wisconsin receives attention, as do four sites in Michigan. Fort Snelling State Park is noted in connection with Dred Scott, whose residence at the fort played an important part in the famous case which bears his name.

IN OBSERVANCE of the seventy-fifth year since Pope Leo XIII created the Province of St. Paul in 1888, a commemorative book has been published. Lavishly illustrated, Catholic Heritage in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota was edited by Patrick H. Ahern (St. Paul, 1964. 224 p. $4.50.). It contains the histories of five dioceses in Minnesota (St. Cloud, Duluth, Winona, Crookston, and New Ulm) and four in the Dakotas (Sioux Falls, Fargo, Rapid City, and Bismarck) under the archdiocese of St. Paul. Two general history sections on the Catholic church in Minnesota and in the Dakotas are followed by an account of each diocese told chronologically through the careers of its bishops.

THE MINNESOTA SCENE

FROM a remarkable group of family papers in the manuscripts collection of the Minnesota Historical Society, Philip L. Tideman has selected and edited a small paper-bound volume called Fourscore and Twelve: The Letters of Oscar F. Hawkins (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1965. 161 p. $2.50.). The various passages from Hawkins' pen are arranged chronologically within four sections which deal with his personal life, his career as a Minnesota educator, his civic activities, and his political convictions. They are mainly drawn from a series of round-robin family letters covering the period from 1902 to 1954. Although he never rose to public prominence, these excerpts reveal Hawkins to have been a keen observer of the events — local, national, and international — that transpired during his long lifetime. He was also a participant, and the letters contain many references to his interest in the Nonpartisan League and his work with the Socialist party in the 1930s. They reflect one thoughtful man's view of a rapidly changing world — his feelings about it at the time, and the many ways in which it reached out to involve him in the sweep of its history. Documents of this type were common in the nineteenth century. Recent generations, less introspective and blessed with the telephone, have left few such records. Copies of the book are available from the Minnesota Historical Society. R.R.G.

THE METROPOLITAN area of Minneapolis and St. Paul has recently served as the site of a field study whose purpose was to investigate "Congressional Townships as Incorporated Municipalities." The results are summarized by Thomas F. Hady and Clarence J. Hein in the Midwest Journal of Political Science for November, 1964. They point out that the tendency for townships to incorporate themselves as a whole and become suburban cities or villages has been especially pronounced in the Middle West, and that Minnesota, with fourteen such communities in the Twin Cities area, leads other states in this respect. The reasons for this trend in local government — as determined through newspaper research and interviews with the public officials involved — are examined in a number of communities, including Coon Rapids, Lino Lakes, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, and Bloomington. The role of the Minnesota Municipal Commission, created in 1959, is also described.
WHAT THE AUTHORS characterize as “the largest 10-day Fair in the nation” is described by Ray P. Speer and Harry J. Frost in *Minnesota State Fair: The History and Heritage of 100 Years* (Minneapolis, 1964. 360 p.). This strictly chronological collection of facts, statistics, and photographs covers the state fairs since their beginning in 1859. No mention is made of the three territorial fairs held in the 1850s, and the events of the years before 1910 receive only brief treatment. From that year to 1964, however, a daily record of each fair is given. Included also are short accounts of associated organizations and activities, as, for example: “Aviation at the Minnesota State Fair,” “International Motor Contest Association,” and “Minnesota Territorial Pioneers.” These are inserted in the chronological scheme at appropriate points, aviation appearing in 1951 — the year in which stunt flying was banned — and the Territorial Pioneers in 1958 — the year of the statehood centennial. The index presents some difficulty, for the material is listed under an odd variety of headings.

THE LAC QUI PARLE County Historical Society has issued a mimeographed monograph, *Lac qui Parle and the Dakota Mission*, by Jon Willand (Madison, 1964. 306 p. $3.00.). The author traces the story of this frontier mission from its establishment by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1835 through nineteen years of active work to its ultimate abandonment in 1854. The study examines the operations of the American Board and the customs, religion, and language of the Sioux among whom the missionaries worked. It describes the “Years of Growth,” which included church building, agricultural progress, and the establishment of schools, followed by the “Years of Trial,” which resulted in the closing of the mission. In an epilogue Mr. Willand considers the years after 1854, the Sioux Uprising, and the attempts to revive the mission. The final chapter deals with the restoration of the site under the sponsorship of legislators and historical societies from both Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties. The monograph is written with considerable emphasis upon the dominant personalities of the mission — Thomas S. Williamson, the Pond brothers, Stephen R. Riggs, and his wife Mary — but serious scholars may question Mr. Willand’s reliance upon handwriting analysis to augment his portrayals. The study is annotated, indexed, and has a bibliography.

IN AUGUST, 1964, the University of Minnesota announced the creation of a “Social Welfare History Archive center” to collect manuscript materials dealing with the history of social welfare and the profession of social work. It was established under a grant of $9,000 from the Russell Sage Foundation of New York and is directed by Clarke A. Chambers, professor of history at the university. The collection is housed in and administered by the University of Minnesota Libraries. According to Mr. Chambers the center is the only one in the nation uniquely devoted to the gathering and preservation of papers and records dealing with the history of social work, social welfare, and reform. “The need for such primary source materials, to be used by scholars, historians and social workers, is great,” he says, “and the task of collecting them in one large national center is an urgent one because already social agencies have had to discard bulging file cabinets to make room for current files.” During its first year the center has received four major collections, containing approximately 325,000 separate items, and in August it announced receipt of a grant of $40,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health for the continuation of its work. Records already processed and ready for use are those of Survey Associates (comprising the editorial and financial files of the magazines *Survey and Survey Graphic*), of Paul U. Kellogg (editor of *Survey*), and of the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, covering the years 1911 to 1952.

A NEW SERIES of mimeographed flyers or “fact sheets” is being prepared by the Minnesota Historical Society for free distribution. They are designed to supply brief but accurate information on the subjects most often inquired about by the society’s visitors and correspondents. Among those already completed are: a list of Minnesota’s governors, giving full names, places and dates of birth and death, terms of office, and party affiliation; a list of Minnesota’s official symbols, including the state seal, flower, flag, song, tree, bird, and fish; a summary of genealogical materials available in the society’s collections; a folder of information on the historical sites and museums owned or operated by the society; and capsule accounts of the Northwest Angle, the Hinckley fire of 1894, and the Kensington rune stone. All are available without charge. Among the fact sheets still projected are a bibliography on the fur trade and canoe country; a guide to the society’s museum exhibits (with bibliography); and short accounts of the century-long search for the source of the Mississippi and the discovery of “Minnesota Man.”