FRENCH SPECULATION, which had ruined thousands when John Law's Mississippi Bubble burst in 1720, did not die with the Scottish financier. A century later it was as strong as ever in the open ground of the stock market, to which a brilliant young scientist sought to apply the principles of mathematical probability, as the forerunner of today's stock-market chartists. He was Joseph Nicolas Nicollet, in his regular pursuits an astronomer at the Bureau of Longitudes of the Royal Observatory in Paris, working under the aging Pierre Simon Laplace. With the French Revolution of 1830, the stock market failed, Nicollet's career as a chartist ended, and the United States gained a much-needed geographer.

Early in 1832, at the age of forty-six, Nicollet arrived in his new homeland and went to Washington, where he found employment with the United States Coast Survey. He had earlier reserved for himself, however, a grand design — to search out the headwaters of the Mississippi and to map that region. In December, 1832, he began his travels to that end, though not before having seen Lieutenant James Allen's engineering report from Henry R. Schoolcraft's expedition of the previous summer to Lake Itasca, which would be one of Nicollet's objectives.

Nicollet felt that the geographical location of the mouth of the Mississippi must be determined first. Having gone south and satisfied himself on this point, he headed north from St. Louis by way of the Missouri, only to be turned back in August, 1835, by a bout of malaria. He returned to the quest in June, 1836, reaching Fort Snelling on July 2. With the aid of Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent at the fort, he was outfitted and began his ascent of the Mississippi, only to lose his canoe and provisions at the Falls of St. Anthony. At the end of July he started again, and on Monday, August 29, 1836, he explored the southern tip of the Hauteurs des Terres and found the small trickle that formed present-day Whipple Lake and the beginnings of the Father of Waters.

Historians have had access to Nicollet's map, drawn at Fort Snelling between October, 1836, and the summer of 1837, and his Report Intended to Illustrate a Map of the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River (26 Congress, 1 session, Senate Documents, no. 237 — serial 380; also 28 Congress, 2 session, House Documents, no. 52 — serial 464), but only now do they have full access to Nicollet's day-to-day journals of his Mississippi and St. Croix River journeys, together with many of his papers found after his death in 1843, notably his extended and extremely valuable "Customs of Warfare Among the Chippewa," "Stages in the Life of the Indian," and "Indian Medicine Ceremonies." They constitute a rich treasure in American exploration and travel, geography, ethnology (particularly of the Chippewa, Nicollet's friends), biology, geology (though the author was later to make much more significant contributions during his explorations with young Lieutenant John C. Frémont), and meteorology.

It is one thing for a French-speaking observer to leave documents of this significance and quite another to have them translated by a scholar of M. André Fertey's high capabilities and edited with the historical and geographical skill exhibited by Martha Coleman Bray. At every point calling for annotation, Mrs. Bray has given it to us; her sources are well chosen; and her bracketed modern place names leave us no room for getting lost on the journey, even if Nicollet's own sketch maps are at times a trifle obscure. Above all, her Editor's Introduction is, or ought to be, a model for those who aspire to edit the work of others. Only Heinrich Julius Klaproth's ghost can cavil, and only because Nicollet spelled him "Claprott" in that delightful passage likening the debate between François Brunia and the Chippewa Chagobay over the interpretation of Indian pictographs to academic arguments between Klaproth and French Egyptologist Jean François Champollion about hieroglyphics.

Reviewed by SAVOIE LOTTINVILLE, regents professor of history at the University of Oklahoma and former director of the University of Oklahoma Press, where he edited many books on early travel in America.
WHEN Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., graduated from Little Falls High School in 1918 his father was in the midst of a bitter campaign for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Largely because he had opposed America’s entry into World War I, the elder Lindbergh was subjected to some of the harshest treatment ever accorded a major political candidate in Minnesota. He was maligned, hung in effigy, and physically assaulted. That his father’s experience later influenced Lindbergh’s attitude toward World War II is scarcely surprising.

In these journal entries, which cover the years 1938 to 1945, Lindbergh repeatedly records his conviction that war would seriously weaken the vitality of Western democratic institutions. This conviction explains his advocacy of a policy of continued appeasement before war erupted in Europe. It accounts for his willingness to abandon the search for privacy in order to become a major spokesman for the America First Committee in opposing President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s policy prior to Pearl Harbor. Finally, it haunts both his description of air warfare in the Southwest Pacific in 1944 and his characterization of conditions in Germany immediately following the Nazi surrender.

While many of the entries describe events that are inconsequential, at least three striking insights emerge from Lindbergh’s account of the war years and speak directly to the present. Two of these testify to his sensitivity and foresight. More than most of his contemporaries, Lindbergh saw that American soldiers were just as susceptible as the enemy to the brutalizing impact of war experiences. His brooding descriptions of barbarities Americans inflicted upon the Japanese are prophetic in the aftermath of Mylai. Certainly as perceptive is his portrayal of how modern weapons technology introduces a radical anonymity into the wartime relationship between the killer and the killed.

The dollar of our daddies,
Will make us rich and happy,
Will bring prosperity.
Of silver coinage free.


A CYNIC once observed that history might not repeat itself but historians certainly repeat each other. The charge is hard to dispute; it seems especially true with certain favorite errors. This book seeks to correct one of them — the assumption that the silver miners of the West and the debtors of the Middle West joined forces as early as the 1870s to condemn the “Crime of 1873.” As the author demonstrates with great clarity, this misconception was largely a case of reading the present into the past — another sin that historians regularly commit. In this case the present that influenced the interpretation of the past was the 1890s, when the silver miners and the debtor farmers did indeed join forces, both convinced that the dollar of our daddies,

You press the trigger and death leaps forth — 4,200 projectiles a minute. Tracers bury themselves in walls and roof. Inside may be emptiness or writhing agony. You never know. Holes in a dirt floor; a machine gun out of action; a family wiped out; you go on as you were before. Below, all is silence again.

Death has passed. It is in your cockpit. You carried it in your hands. You hurled it down into those peaceful palm tops. You wiped out a squad of enemy troops, surprised by the suddenness of your attack. You endangered your life and your plane to attack an empty and worthless native hut. You left children wounded and dying behind you.”
turned his attention and talents to social history and has given us a fine account of the daily life of ordinary pioneers in the region.

Drache begins by dealing with what he calls the "lure of the land." Among other things in this initial chapter, he tells why people went to the valley, how they traveled, and where they settled. Then in subsequent chapters he discusses such things as housing, early farm operations, the importance of wheat in the economy, the daily life of pioneer housewives, problems created by storms as well as droughts and grasshoppers, hired help, entertainment, religion, education, medical care, and even the liquor question. Over-all, this is a delightful and authentic book which will inform the present urban generation on farm life nearly a century ago and at the same time stir the memories and emotions of older people who experienced firsthand some of the conditions Drache describes. Drache has given life and meaning to mundane farm activities.

This book is based on a wide variety of sources, including diaries, family records, memoirs, and interviews. The Randolph M. Probstfield "Family Diary, 1859-1962" is especially revealing, as are other firsthand accounts of daily farm life. Besides researching his book thoroughly, Drache brings special feeling and appreciation to his subject. I know of no other book on rural pioneer life that tells it like it was any more accurately or clearly. This book also includes a large number of excellent photographs. Americans who live mainly in cities and who never butchered a hog or gathered eggs will find Drache's study interesting, enjoyable, and revealing.

Reviewed by Gilbert C. Fite, George Lynn Cross research professor of history at the University of Oklahoma and a well-known agricultural historian.

The Marquis de Mores: Emperor of the Bad Lands.
By Donald Dresden.
(Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1970. xi, 282 p. Illustrations. $5.95.)

THE MARQUIS DE MORES' life style typified that of a fascinating group of upper-class and titled adventurers who dabbled in the affairs of the world frontier in that last feverish period of geographical conquest—the late nineteenth century. Between 1883 and 1885 the marquis promoted such schemes in the Dakota Bad Lands as meat-packing, butterine and pottery manufacturing, and truck gardening. From these he moved on to a tiger hunt in India, plans to build a railroad in French Indochina, and a venture in French politics in which he espoused anti-Semitism and a form of socialism. In 1896, at the age of thirty-eight, he met death at the hands of African tribesmen while engaged in still another quixotic adventure. Today, a statue of him at his château at Medora, North Dakota, reminds visitors of his colorful though brief residence in the American West.

In his biography of the marquis, Donald Dresden pre-
resents him in a new, more favorable light than have previous writers. Historians who have studied the man agree that he was brave, handsome, and colorful, that he often misjudged the ability, character, and loyalty of associates, and that he aroused strong opposition wherever he operated. Most scholars have also seen him as impetuous, self-willed, and arrogant, attributing his failures to rashness and lack of business judgment. In contrast, Dresden stresses opposition to him from the Bad Lands' Lang "crowd," the beef trust, the railroads, the French government, and even from his own father and father-in-law. According to Dresden, the marquis was treated unfairly by American frontiersmen merely because he was French, titled, moneyed, and different, and his defeats elsewhere in the world were similarly unjustifiable.

For the general reader Dresden's text is an exciting account of "the most celebrated and the most shot-at man" in the Dakota Bad Lands (the marquis estimated that in six months he had been fired on eighteen times—one more than George Washington's record at the defeat of General Edward Braddock in 1755). For scholars it provides a good exercise in determining proper interpretative limits to be applied to available source materials.

Reviewed by Lewis A. Atherton, professor of history at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

The Modern Sioux: Social Systems and Reservation Culture. Edited by Ethel Nurge. (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1970. xv, 352 p. $12.50.)

NOT EVERY professional conference yields publishable papers, though the enthusiasm of the moment sometimes leads participants to think it will. Happily, however, a 1965 meeting of anthropologists brought together by Ruth Hill Usem and Ethel Nurge did produce ten good papers, all dealing with modern Sioux culture, whose recent publication adds significantly to the already voluminous body of material on the Sioux.

Not intended as a complete ethnography, the collection comprises essays on topics determined by the individual interests of the contributors, and important areas are necessarily omitted. Even the original intention of restricting the scope to the Teton Sioux of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations has been partly abandoned, for two papers deal with other groups. On the whole, the results are fortunate: several aspects of modern Sioux culture are examined in depth, and yet the book achieves an organic unity.

Discussed here are such diverse topics as the present reservation economy, the political institutions of the tribe and how they operate, the relationships between the political and religious systems, the persistence and modification of the aboriginal culture among both reservation and urban Sioux, the special economic and social problems of the latter, and contemporary Sioux music and dance. A summary of Teton Dakota history since 1800 and a description of the Sioux diet in aboriginal and modern times provide a time perspective, and a paper on the Saskatchewan Sioux offers suggestive comparative data.

At the request of the publisher, Editor Nurge has departed from the archaic practice of most anthropological writing and regularized the plurals of tribal names by adding "s." Apart from such mechanical matters, she has not tried to impose any uniformity on the essays. They vary greatly in length (from 8 to 57 pages) and to some extent in style (only one is badly afflicted with sociological jargon), and different contributors have sometimes arrived at opposing conclusions on the same subject.

The chief substantive weakness of the book is one for which neither the editor nor the contributors can rightly be blamed but which is unavoidable in any current writing about Indians when there is an appreciable time lag between field research and publication. It is that much of what purports to describe the Sioux "today" is already out of date. Only one paper, for example, touches on the new militancy among Indians reflected in the Alcatraz seizure, in two recent books by Vine Deloria, Jr., and in the existence of several quasi-underground newspapers.

In this connection a remark by Gordon Macgregor has a current application he presumably did not intend. In commenting on the pressures for rapid change that have often aggravated the "Indian problem," he writes that "time is the most critical factor in achieving better adaptation." In the past the white man did not give the Indians time to adjust to changed conditions; now the question is whether the Indians—and other minorities—will give the white man time to respond to their demands for immediate and sweeping changes.


TRANSLATING is an exacting art requiring that spirit and idiom, as well as meaning, be carried over into the new medium. The team of Professor and Mrs. Peter A. Munch of Southern Illinois University has done an exemplary job of translating from Norwegian into English the letters and memoirs of his ancestors. The letters were written from Wiota, Wisconsin, by the young wife of a newly-ordained Lutheran minister serving his first congregation in Wisconsin in the years 1855-1859. The reader may find the letters of Mrs. Caja Munch seemingly filled with trivia, but perseverance will be repaid when one reaches the witty comments of her husband, the Reverend
Johan Storm Munch, in the excerpt from his memoirs written fifty years later. The letters and the memoirs complement each other. This reviewer recommends, however, that the reader turn first to Mr. Munch's significant essay, "Social Class and Acculturation," which is placed at the end of the volume. The essay provides information needed to understand and appreciate the letters and memoirs.

To the picture of life on the southern Wisconsin frontier provided in the correspondence and journal, Mr. Munch contributes an able analysis of the views and mores of upper-class Norwegian clerical families who came to America to serve immigrant congregations. The fellowship of these clergy and their families — Koren, Larsen, Stub, Preus, Ottesen, Munch — preserved the morale and sense of righteousness of their class. The resentment felt by many Norwegian immigrant farmers against the clergy's assertions of authority was illustrated by Munch's relationship with his congregation. The attitudes of this clerical aristocracy are clearly evident in Caja Munch's letters, just as they were revealed in The Diary of Elisabeth Koren, 1853-1855 (Northfield, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1955). Munch and a few others returned to Norway, but most of the ministers remained to organize congregations and synods, and create academies, colleges, and theological seminaries.

Apart from the sociological and intellectual significance of Mr. Munch's volume, the reader will enjoy becoming acquainted with two remarkable human beings. This is a tribute to their gifts of expression as well as to their later-day translators and editors. For the reader unacquainted with Norwegian-American history, a map showing the location of the settlements visited by Munch would have been helpful. One is grateful for a good index, a useful bibliography, and several pages of notes.

Reviewed by CARLTON C. QUALEY, former chairman of the history department at Carleton College and now a research fellow for the Minnesota Historical Society.


IN HIS Cities on the Move, Arnold Toynbee, the great chronicler and historic model-builder, tells us that prior to the nineteenth century most of the cities of Europe and Asia found their origins growing out of factors external to themselves. Central governments ordered their establishment by decrees that involved considerations of climate, military exigencies, or prestige.

Quite unlike these cities of the Old World, the civil communities which Professor Elazar examines in his book developed in response to the peculiar cultural, technological, economic, and social environment that is characterized as the urban-industrial frontier of the greater American West.

Expanding on the Turner thesis, the author views the frontier concept as a basic framework which reveals "a social commitment and a series of social tasks directed together against specific 'natural obstacles' that . . . provide the essential stimuli for the periodical remaking of American society."

Elazar perceives the struggle of the western prairie cities first with the industrial and then with the metropolitan frontier as the key to an understanding of the continuing American revolution as it seeks to fulfill for all of its citizens the democratic and moral promises of the Declaration of Independence.

With such a broadly-gauged theory of American political development as the point of departure, this intensive study of thirteen "civil communities" located in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota — Pueblo, Belleville, Champaign, Urbana, Decatur, Joliet, Peoria, Rockford, Springfield, Rock Island, Moline, Davenport, and Duluth — goes considerably beyond the contemporary, more quantitatively-oriented surveys of community power structures and community decision-making processes.

Employing a variety of approaches over a period of nearly four years, including historical analysis, searching of documentary materials, carrying out personal observations, scrutinizing election returns, conducting hundreds of interviews with public officials, politicians, and community leaders, as well as providing ample quantitative data about socio-economic community characteristics, the author places the cities of the prairie in their evolutionary context. What emerges from this ambitious and sweeping study by a highly imaginative political scientist is a remarkable and valuable contribution not merely to the literature of American local government nor merely to the search for discovering the mainsprings of urban life in this nation's heartland.

Elazar accomplishes more than that. Despite certain imbalances in treatment and the occasional failure to utilize more rigorous comparative methods of scientific analysis, this work offers wise counsel to the practitioners of government by demonstrating anew the need for an indispensable sense of partnership in American federalism if urban problems are to be faced effectively and brought closer to solution.

As a cultural and political pluralist, Elazar eschews facile or dogmatic answers. Intergovernmental relations call for a new spirit of intergovernmental co-operation and a heightened respect for local initiative and strong local self-government. Within this context "the medium-size urban polity [25,000 to 250,000] may well be coming into its own as the local political system most characteristic of the metropolitan frontier."

Cities such as these possess sufficient human, economic, political, managerial, and communication resources to serve a diversity of interests while simultaneously meeting the requirements of the "national covenant." What Elazar envisions through this renewed sense of localism is a "community-defining federalism" that will lead to a "federalism of communities."

As the nation seeks to build bridges between races and generations and reconcile revenue sources with revenue
needs, America's federalism must strengthen the fabric and values that bind the nation together in a commitment to "institutional self-renewal" and community involvement. To the *Cities of the Prairie* this represents but one more manifestation of but another frontier-in-the-making.

Reviewed by C. Theodore Mitau, professor of political science and chancellor of the Minnesota state college system.


THIS IS a timely, wittily-written, well-documented first volume of a two-volume history of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The enormous project played a crucial part in the welding of a great nation from five separate areas and several nationality groups: the Maritimes with a mixed population, French Quebec, English-Scottish Ontario, Manitoba with its métis, English, Scots, and Swiss, and British Columbia, more British than Canadian. Pierre Berton, an able newspaper writer and journalist, describes vividly the three major aspects of the story — political, financial, and physical — and he obviously knows his Canadian people and their politics of the 1870s and 1880s.

The leading actor of the piece, Sir John A. Macdonald, was the creator and first prime minister of the Dominion of Canada. He was a colorful, pragmatic politician who was addicted to use of the bottle in a crisis, who carried no rancor, and who, in Berton's words, "was in tune with his era — an era which saw the commercial interests working hand in glove with the politicians to develop, exploit or consolidate the nation (one could use all those verbs) for personal profit, political power and (sometimes incidentally) the national interest."

During parliamentary battles in Ottawa, Macdonald, as quoted by Berton, voiced his determination: "Notwithstanding all the wiles of the Opposition and the flimsy arrangement which it has concocted, the road is going to be built and proceeded with vigorously, continuously, systemically and successfully" — the adverbs fell like hammer blows — "until completion and the fate of Canada will then, as a Dominion, be sealed. Then will the fate of Canada as one great body be fixed beyond the possibility of honourable gentlemen to unsettle."

As is commonly known, the early development of Minnesota was intimately bound up with the over-all development of Canada. Berton refers several times to Minnesotans and other expansionists whose hopes of dominating western areas of Canada were thwarted in part by the Canadian Pacific.

The first concrete proposal for the construction of a Canadian transcontinental railway was made by Sir Hugh Allan. It contemplated building a railroad through Duluth and becoming a part of the Northern Pacific Railroad system of American financier Jay Cooke. Canadian nationalism indignantly rejected the proposal and the Macdonald ministry fell.

A second impetus to the construction of the railroad was the direct outcome of the astonishing success of James J. Hill, Montreal banker George Stephen, fur trader, politician, and financier Donald A. Smith (Stephen's cousin), Norman W. Kittson, and John S. Kennedy in seizing control of and reorganizing the bankrupt St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Berton tells this story concisely and with verve. [See the short article, "The Unaccountable Fifth," elsewhere in this issue. *Ed.*]

There has never been a railroad engineering office without personality conflicts and sharp disputes as to how almost any job should be done. As Berton shows, the Canadian Pacific had a large measure of disagreement about the way the line should be laid out. In the "battle of the routes," seven different Pacific Coast terminals were suggested, ranging from Kitimat, near the southern tip of Alaska, to the mouth of the Fraser River where Vancouver now stands. As a corollary, there were disputes as to what pass should be used through the mountains. The author rightly pays tribute to the hardship and deprivation suffered by the men, the unsung heroes of the drama, who made the actual survey.

Berton's book makes a substantial contribution to an understanding of the origins and some of the problems of the United States' neighbor to the north.

Reviewed by Arthur Roberts, an attorney in Duluth.

Henry Cantwell Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture, 1921-1924. By Donald L. Winters. (Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1970. x, 313 p. $8.95.)

HENRY C. WALLACE and Henry A. Wallace, father and son, had many similarities. Both were distinguished agricultural editors. Both were deeply interested in agricultural improvements. Both reacted vigorously to the farmer's plight during the agricultural depression of the 1920s, and both sought the aid of the federal government to ease the farmer's burdens. Both served as secretaries of agriculture. But the similarities end there. Henry A. Wallace was willing to accept government subsidies to agriculture, joined Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and promptly entered into sainthood. Henry C. Wallace, an old Republican progressive of the Theodore Roosevelt vintage, sought relief for the farmer through government regulation, joining the unfortunate Warren G. Harding's cabinet where his reputation still rattle around in political purgatory.

The present volume seeks to rescue Henry C. Wallace from that purgatory. In a complacent age which on occasion permits the dispensing of a few kind words about Harding, it is acceptable to say that a cabinet which contained Charles
Wallace fathered the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which for thirty years, with its emphasis upon lower costs of production and government regulation in the interests of agriculture, brought immense benefits to the American farmer. When the minister secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, sought to have the Forest Service transferred to the Department of the Interior, with the possible result that Alaskan timberlands would drop into greedy hands, Wallace fought stoutly to protect the public interest. He did so as an ardent conservationist and an honest public servant. His biggest mistake was his support for the various McNary-Haugen bills which sought to relieve the glut of agricultural surpluses by dumping them abroad.

The author has dipped into the sources, official and private, manuscript and printed, and has told us all that we need to know about Wallace as secretary of agriculture.

Although his prose style could be described as Ph.D. modern, he occasionally relents and lets us see Wallace as a human being.

Reviewed by Rodney C. Loehr, professor of history at the University of Minnesota and a member of the society's executive council.

FOR THE December, 1948, issue of Minnesota History, the late Theodore C. Blegen wrote a brief article about the summer colony at Lake Minnetonka where he spent his boyhood vacations. Now, under the imprint of the Sumac Press, a handsome new book tells in greater depth and full detail The Saga of Saga Hill (1970. 84 p. $5.00). Recalling the period of the 1890s and early 1900s, Blegen drew on reminiscences of his father as well as his own vivid memories to paint a colorful word picture of childhood activities at the colony on the north shore of the West Arm of Lake Minnetonka, about twenty-five miles from Minneapolis. Distinguished visitors, neighbors, and family are the dramatis personae; wind and water, rain, hail, and sunshine set the stage; and fishing, games, trips, and celebrations provide the action.

Mary D. Nagle

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN studies are enhanced by the publication of the Norwegian-American Historical Association's twenty-fourth volume (Northfield, 1970. 300 p. $4.00). Included in the collection of articles are American letters of 1853-1863 by Mons H. Grinager, a young immigrant who served in the Civil War and later became a successful Minnesota farmer, vice-president of the Scandia Bank in Minneapolis, candidate for state treasurer in 1873, and influential Republican party member. The letters were collected by Per Hamstad and translated and annotated by C. A. Clausen.

An essay by Neil T. Eckstein discusses the social criticism of novelist Ole Edvard Rørvåg, particularly his resistance to the Americanization process and his attitudes toward women. Also of literary interest are Sverre Arestad's translations of four short stories by Knut Hamsun. Hamsun is unique among major Norwegian writers, for his fiction explores American rather than Norwegian-American life in Chicago, the Dakotas, and Minnesota in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A CHALLENGE to Solon J. Buck's The Granger Movement: A Study of Agricultural Organization and Its Political, Economic and Social Manifestations, 1870-1880, is raised in the August, 1970, issue of The Historian. In an article entitled "A Revisionist Interpretation of the Patrons of Husbandry, 1867-1900," Dennis L. Nordin dismisses Buck's long-standing interpretation of the movement as a unilateral effort by midwestern farmers to liberate themselves from oppression by abusive politicians and businessmen. Rethinking three aspects of grangerism, Nordin suggests that the Grange adult education program "overshadowed every other aspect of grangerism," that there were two separate granger movements — in the West and the East — during the period 1867-1900, and that Grange leaders who insisted that their order was primarily a social and educational fraternity knew its nature better than historians who persisted in reading political and economic motivations into their actions. Following the lead of scholars such as Lee Benson, Gabriel Kolko, Gerald Nash, and others, Mr. Nordin offers a new perspective on an interesting chapter of agrarian revolt.

AN AMBITIOUS three-year reprint program of radical periodicals in the United States, 1890-1960, has recently been completed by the Greenwood Reprint Corporation of Westport, Connecticut. Rare and important journals of socialist, anarchist, communist, syndicalist, nationalist, pacifist, and feminist movements are now available to scholars who have previously been limited by the dearth of source material on the day-to-day thoughts and actions of recently rediscovered American radicals. Included are such periodicals as Alarm: An Anarchist Monthly (1884-1889), Conscientious Objector (1939-1946), Party Organizer (internal organ of the Communist party, 1927-1938), and Spanish Revolution (1936-1938). The 109 titles of the series (comprising 401 volumes) have introductions by such distinguished writers as Hannah Arendt, Sidney Hook, and Michael Harrington. Single volumes are available.

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Mary D. Nagle
RENEWED INTEREST in ethnic-group history has prompted the welcome reprint of Carlton C. Qualey's _Norwegian Settlement in the United States_ (New York, Arno Press, 1970. 285 p. $12.00). Originally published in 1938 by the Norwegian-American Historical Association, this volume was distinguished in its time for transcending the sentimental approach to nationality studies. It stands today as a model of careful research and will be of aid to historians interested in this region's ethnic history. There is an extensive appendix of statistical tables based on census records for twelve states and territories in which Norwegian settlement was concentrated during the years 1850–1900.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE of _The Beaver_ for Autumn, 1970, is devoted to "Highlights in the History of the First Two Hundred Years of the Hudson's Bay Company." The text is by Glyndwr Williams, reader in history at Queen Mary College, University of London, and general editor of the Hudson's Bay Record Society. At the beginning he discusses the granting of the company's charter in 1670 as well as the disputed routes of Médard Chouart (the Sieur des Groseilliers) and Pierre Esprit Radisson, "remarkable men who in their own way could lay as much claim to founding the Hudson's Bay Company as the eighteen Adventurers of 1670."

Crisis caused by the French in Hudson Bay, by Irish M. P. Arthur Dobbs at home, and by the North West Company are covered, as are such subjects as the exploration of the prairies by Henry Kelsey and Anthony Henday, Samuel Hearne's move inland to establish Cumberland House, the "Red River Affair," the coalition of rival companies in 1821, and the long era of dominance by George Simpson. Mr. Williams has added a useful "further reading" section, and Joan Craig covers "Three Hundred Years of Records" of the company at the end of the 70-page magazine. The handsome issue is well illustrated and contains numerous maps.

AN IMPORTANT research aid in its own right is _A Classified Bibliography of the Periodical Literature of the Trans-Mississippi West: A Supplement (1957–67)_ (Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1970. xv, 340 p. $5.00). In an earlier compilation of 1961, which supplanted a still earlier one of 1942, Oscar Osburn Winther listed and categorized 9,244 articles on the trans-Mississippi West. They were written by 4,800 authors. The time period considered was 1811–1957. Now, with the assistance of Richard A. Van Orman, Professor Winther has compiled another bibliography for the decade ending in 1967. It contains more than 4,500 items from some 70 journals and has entries arranged serially under more than 70 major headings. The headings are mainly geographical by states, but they also include such topics as "Agriculture," "Fur Trade," "Immigrant Groups," and "Military," among many others. Under each major heading are many minor divisions for easy reference. An index of authors makes it simple to locate what each writer has produced in the magazines, mostly state historical quarters.

Under "Minnesota" and a few other headings are listed a total of about 110 articles, the bulk of them from _Minnesota History_, published during the decade on various phases of the state's past.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER has spurred man's imagination for centuries, and two new "picture" books reflect this continued interest in the history and romance of the Father of Waters. _Hodding Carter's Man and the River: the Mississippi_ (Chicago, Rand McNally & Company, 1970. 205 p. $14.95), is a drama in which man is the "tamer" and the river the "protagonist." The history of the Mississippi Valley—its earliest Indian inhabitants, its domination by the French, its position in United States expansionist policy, and its strategic importance in the Civil War—comes alive in this fresh treatment of the 2,500-mile-long geographical unit. The architecture, peoples, and technological development which are integral to the Mississippi panorama today are displayed in over 100 color and black-and-white photographs by Dan Guravich.

In a more impressionistic vein is _Stephen Feldman's Fabled Land/ Timeless River: Life Along the Mississippi_ (Chicago, Quadrangle Books, 1970. 179 p. $19.95). The record of a river odyssey by Mr. Feldman and photographer Van Gordon Sau- ter, _Fabled Land_ captures the beauty and poignancy of the river which spends "nearly a third of its life in Minnesota" as it flows through Middle America to the sea. From Itasca and Cass Lake to Vicksburg and New Orleans, one sees the river through portraits of its people and towns whose humble demeanor reflects the past age of river boats and railroads more than the present one of great barges and dams. Excellent reproductions of outstanding and hauntingly beautiful black-and-white photographs make this book one to be treasured.

_Marilyn Ziebarth_

A SURVEY and excavation project in central Manitoba is the subject of a technical report by the well-known anthropologist, William J. Mayer-Oakes, entitled _Archaeological Investigations in the Grand Rapids, Manitoba Reservoir_, 1961–1962 (Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Press, 1970). The book includes the results of a survey and excavation carried out in the area which was flooded by the Grand Rapids Hydroelectric Project. Found, analyzed, and interpreted were materials from both the prehistoric and the European-contact periods. Artifacts recovered include goods transported via the Montreal-Grand Portage route and Hudson's Bay Company goods from York Factory.

In Dr. Mayer-Oakes' introduction to his section on historic and trade goods, he writes of the growing interest in fur trade history in the United States and Canada as seen, for example, in the conference on underwater archaeology held at the Minnesota Historical Society in 1963, which was a direct outgrowth of the society's underwater search project for fur trade materials. It is gratifying to read his comments on the first International Conference on the North American Fur Trade, which was also sponsored by this institution: "The meeting was a most significant event in the development of Canadian interest in the fur trade."

Manitoba should be commended for this excellent published report, which makes a significant contribution to both prehistoric and historical archaeology.

_Robert C. Wheeler_

A NEW MAP of the bedrock geology of Minnesota by P. K. Sims has been published by the Minnesota Geological Survey, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1970. $3.00). Such a map has not been issued since 1932, and the new one includes for the first time bedrock formations in the western part of the state which
are covered by glacial soils. These buried formations were depicted on the basis of aeromagnetic and gravity data compiled since 1948. The map, which measures 29 by 38 inches and has a scale of 1:1,000,000 (or approximately one inch to about 16 miles), delineates in various colors the origin and properties of the state's bedrock and clearly shows its three iron ranges. Brief explanations of the types of rocks are also included.

June Holmquist

THE WINONA COUNTY Historical Society has published Thomas B. Ronan's informal history of the once thriving village of Enterprise. The book is entitled Free Enterprise (Rochester, 1969, 117 p. $3.00). Founded in 1853 at the ford of Rush Creek on the road between Chatfield and Winona, Enterprise became a two-mile-long town of 60 families—and then atrophied in the 1860s with the completion of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad several miles to the north, which lured away the travelers who formerly stopped in the town's several inns. Mr. Ronan fondly and impressionistically records the story of the hamlet's boom and decline (and a second boom brought on by a fraudulent gold rush) and its Yankee and Celt inhabitants who stayed on in the area until the present time.

A BRIEF HISTORY of picturesque Lower Fort Garry, now a National Historic Park on the Red River twenty miles north of downtown Winnipeg, is well presented in an article by Philip Goldring in the Summer, 1970, issue of The Beaver. Begun in 1831 by the Hudson's Bay Company to serve as headquarters for the governor of Rupert's Land, the "stone fort" also was intended as the focal point of the northwestern fur trade. Instead, Mr. Goldring shows, it played an auxiliary role to that of the more accessible Upper Fort Garry at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

The lower fort grew, however, and the author describes its part in company activities and relations with the surrounding white and métis settlements. Other themes he touches upon include unusual experiments in agriculture and industry undertaken at the fort and its link, largely by Red River oxcarters, for a time with St. Paul. The fort served variously as a penitentiary, a training station for the North West Mounted Police, a lunatic asylum, and headquarters of the Motor Country Club of Winnipeg before the Historic Sites Division of the National Parks Branch took it over in the 1950s and launched a restoration program that is still in progress.

AN ASPECT of colonization in the state is treated by John L. Hamsberger and Robert P. Willis in an article, "New Yeovil, Minnesota: A Northern Pacific Colony in 1873," which appeared in the Spring, 1970, issue of Arizona and the West. The authors tell the story of several hundred economically-depressed people from southern England who were lured to the Red River area east of Moorhead by an enthusiastic local minister and railroad agent, Reverend George Rodgers. Like many other railroad colonies, New Yeovil "soon disappeared as a separate entity" as a national economic panic, a hostile climate, a dearth of pubs, and other factors dispersed the disappointed English yeomen.

The same issue of Arizona and the West includes a brief history and an annotated bibliography of American Heritage. Compiled by Catherine Hitchcock, the bibliography consists of 163 articles on the trans-Mississippi West which appeared in the hard-cover magazine during the period, 1849-1869.

"JOHN C. CALHOUN of South Carolina can be described as the godfather of Fort Snelling—and hence of Minnesota." This assessment by W. Edwin Hemphill, editor of the papers of John C. Calhoun, appears in an article, entitled "John C. Calhoun and the Sesquicentennial of Distant Fort Snelling," published in the January 1, 1971, edition of the New South Carolina State Gazette. Concerned with Calhoun's ambitious activities as President James Monroe's secretary of war, which included plans for a system of defensive forts across the western boundary of the United States, the brief article discusses Calhoun's rationale for the creation of the fort later named Fort Snelling at the mouth of the Minnesota River. The News and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina, reprinted Mr. Hemphill's article on January 6, 1971.

THE FIRST TWO Minnesota Historical Society Public Affairs Center research fellowships have been awarded to Barbara Stuhler of St. Paul, associate director of the University of Minnesota's World Affairs Center, and William E. Lass of the history department of Mankato State College. Professor Stuhler received $3,000 to enable her to study Minnesotans who have influenced the foreign policy of the United States. Professor Lass received $4,200 to pursue research on the historical aspects of the establishment of the United States-Canada boundary.

The society's Public Affairs Center, initially endowed by the Oscar F. and Madge Hawkins Foundation, was created in 1967 to call attention to the influence of Minnesotans and Midwestern organizations on the course of politics and governments in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Funding for the first two fellowships was made possible by the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation of St. Paul.

A QUICK, attractive reference to Minnesota's chief executives—three during territorial days and thirty-three since statehood—was achieved in 1858 in a booklet, Governors of Minnesota, 1849-1971, by Russell W. Fridley, director of the society. Published by the Committee for the Inauguration of Wendell R. Anderson, January 6, 1971, the 24-page brochure pictures each governor, presents a few facts about him (such as his ancestry and occupation), and quotes from one of his messages.

In his introduction Mr. Fridley points out, among other things, that Minnesota's governors "have been a remarkably youthful lot averaging 43 years of age at first election." Republicans have controlled the governorship 75 per cent of the time, and all but three of the governors since Kriste Nelson (1863-1865) have had Scandinavian backgrounds.

INDEX AVAILABLE

THE INDEX for volume 41 of Minnesota History, covering the eight issues of the quarterly published in 1968 and 1969, is now available. Because of rising costs, the price for this and earlier indexes is now $3.00. Indexes can be purchased for the following volumes of Minnesota History: 8, 9, 16, 18, 23, 24, 27-32, 34-41. Orders should be directed to the Minnesota Historical Society Order Department, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.
Since 1849, when it was chartered by the first territorial legislature, the Minnesota Historical Society has been preserving a record of the state's history. Its outstanding library and its vast collection of manuscripts, newspapers, pictures, and museum objects reflect this activity. The society also interprets Minnesota's past, telling the story of the state and region through publications, museum displays, tours, institutes, and restoration of historic sites. The work of the society is supported in part by the state and in part by private contributions, grants, and membership dues. It is a chartered public institution governed by an executive council of interested citizens and belonging to all who support it through membership and participation in its programs. You are cordially invited to use its resources and to join in its efforts to make Minnesota a community with a sense of strength from the past and purpose for the future.