gage in the political process; and (5) it illustrates a reversal of a widespread American tendency to discard its architectural treasures without adequate consideration. Too often the new is appealing just because it is new or the subject of a “main street” promotion. Once the new is built, the exchange for the old often turns out to be a net loss in terms of quality, but by then it is too late.

The Winona County Courthouse drama shows unmistakably that two elements must be brought into play to conserve our finest public buildings: (1) a contemporary, or adaptive, use must be found to justify the perpetuation of such a building, and (2) the force of government is essential to preserve significant public structures. Making them into museums is not the answer. The best of Minnesota’s courthouse architecture, in Winona, Washington, and other counties (the picturesque Dodge County Courthouse in Mantorville, for example), deserves to be preserved. The majority of the people who live in Winona County obviously agree. They are to be congratulated for giving their distinguished courthouse a new lease on life.

RUSSELL W. FRIDLEY, Director

BOOK REVIEWS


C. W. CERAM, author of the popular Gods, Graves, and Scholars, has turned his pen and literary skills to North America in this new work. Following his established approach, he concentrates on the early years of North American archaeology and on the individuals who figured significantly in its development. The book, therefore, is not a synthesis of American Indian culture history, and readers who want an encyclopedic compilation of North American prehistory will need to turn to Gordon R. Willey’s An Introduction to American Archaeology: North and Middle America (vol. 1).

Ceram concerns himself with the discoveries of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which laid the groundwork for contemporary archaeological research. The southwestern United States cultures, the burial and temple mounds of the eastern states, and the beginnings of Early Man (or Paleo-Indian finds) form the archaeological backbone of the book. Included are informative descriptions of twentieth-century archaeologists at work: Thomas Jefferson, Adolph Bandelier, A. V. Kidder, Ephraim Squier, Earl Morris, and many others. Ceram presents the men and their finds in the context of the intellectual excitement and thrill of discovery which characterize the early days of any discipline.

Interspersed throughout the text are chapters on the origins and development of technical aids to archaeology. Thus there is a section describing the concept of stratigraphy and another on radiocarbon dating and its discoverer, Willard F. Libby. Andrew Douglass and tree-ring dating are also discussed. Equally interesting are short chapters on theories about such enigmas as Atlantis and Mu, the Cardiff Giant hoax, and the origins of maize. A chapter on archaeology as anthropology—a fundamental characteristic of North American archaeology—is presented to underscore the contrast with the Old World’s primarily prehistoric archaeology.

Readers will find the book well written and copiously illustrated. They will note a few errors of fact, too, such as the contradictory dates given for the Hopewell culture in Chapter 16, but such errors are probably inevitable in a work of this sort. Some readers may also be disturbed by the author’s frequent use of italic print to emphasize a point that the author finds incredible. Apparently amazed that the Americans Indians were capable of building an earthwork pyramid (such as the one at Cahokia, Illinois) which stands larger than an Egyptian pyramid, Ceram italicizes the information because he thinks the reader will not believe it either.

Ceram’s account of North American archaeology in its period of infancy is fascinating. I hope that readers will realize that North American archaeology is now entering a state of maturity and that a Ceram-style book written fifty years from now about the present period of archaeological research will show a completely different approach and orientation. The problem-directed research of today, with its concern for the analysis of culture process and anthropological theory, will tell a very different story. The discerning reader will understand, however, that the maturation apparent in archaeology today is present only because the pioneering work described by Ceram laid the necessary foundations.

Reviewed by ELDEN JOHNSON, professor of anthropology at the University of Minnesota and state archaeologist.

THE TRANSLATION of Louis F. Frank's 1911 German edition of the collected correspondence of his parents, grandparents, and their friends makes a wealth of significant primary source material available in English to students of German migration, social, business, agricultural, and community history. A new introduction detailing the background, context, and importance of "this extensive body of intimate family correspondence," along with some previously unpublished correspondence, an account of John Kerler, Jr.'s experiences in the West, and additional explanatory footnotes — adds to both the quantity and quality of this work.

The usefulness of this collection of over 500 documents by forty-six individuals is enhanced by the inclusion of biographies of eighteen key figures; genealogies of the Frank and Kerler family members (including the Foerster, Barck, and Seyffardt relations); and supportive data, documents, maps, and illustrations. As in any collection of this size, however, the reader will have some difficulty following individuals and the sequence of events. The chronological arrangement of the letters does provide at least a sketchy developmental framework and as much interrelatedness of the material as probably could be achieved. The author index to the letters and the separate indexes to genealogies, biographies, emigration dates, and other information provide a means for tracing the writings and life of any one of the individual correspondents included in this collection.

While difficult to develop, a subject index would have been very useful. For students of Americanization it would also have been helpful if the editor had indicated when, if at all, the various German-American correspondents Anglicized the spelling of their first names.

The Frank and Kerler families belonged to the fairly prosperous and generally well-educated class of German immigrants. By bringing together the correspondence not only of the family members in the United States but also of those in Algeria and "Germany," the collectors offer a wide perspective on the lives and times of the correspondents. Many of the letters are concerned with events of everyday life — births and deaths, weddings and holidays, church and social activities, business ventures and farm prices, family quarrels, and sickness. Each of the families had at least one member who fell into disgrace. Henry Frank spent the years 1859 to 1861 in the French Foreign Legion before he reconciled with his family in America. The half dozen letters from North Africa detail interesting impressions and accounts of the French campaigns in Algeria. John Kerler, Jr., differed with his father over some investments and spent the rest of his life "in exile." He was in business in St. Paul for a brief time before he went to Montana where he became a trader and scout. Overall, this collection of letters is an essential source for any student investigating Milwaukee's development, German rural settlement in the Midwest, Germans in business and agriculture, and German reaction and involvement in the political issues of the mid-nineteenth century, as well as the response to the emigration by family members left in the homeland.

Reviewed by JOHN C. MASSMAN, whose doctoral dissertation was on German immigration to Minnesota. He is professor of history at St. Cloud State College.


AT A TIME when cities are so peculiarly "unheavenly" and the road to urban reform so remarkably difficult, it is good to read about a successful mayor and his civic victories. Edward L. Henry, a political science professor at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota (Ph.D., Chicago), and a nationally recognized authority on local government, effectively applied his Thomistic view of the community as he directed St. Cloud's battle with air pollution and suburban sprawl, with storm sewers and tax rates, with utility franchises and urban renewal, and with state and federal bureaucracies. Although considerably less a Machiavellian than an Aristotelian, Henry's perspective of the case study, his view from the mayor's chair, and his "Micropolis Faces the Legislature" clearly provide practical insights into decision-making in local government that reinforce the perception of politics as the art of compromise, conciliation, and consensus-building.

In addition, the book includes Professor John Redwood's careful analysis of the political power structure of St. Cloud — a search for the "influentials" — and Richard Devere's report of an in-depth survey of citizen attitudes and socio-economic background, which is part of St. John's "micro-city project" (involving a study of Bemidji, Moorhead, and St. Cloud). There is also considerable information on the nature of community leadership, on the source and style of political authority, and on the impact of social factors on the electoral outcomes of major public issues.

Not surprisingly for a book of readings, the essays are of uneven professional quality. Some background materials seem unnecessarily detailed and occasionally the words of praise for the mayor — however well earned — seem repetitive. Still, this book represents a valuable addition to our understanding of local government in transition. More than that, it is difficult not to share in the genuine satisfaction that the city and its leadership must feel about such progressive and orderly community achievements during difficult periods of social change. In sum, this is not merely a case study of St. Cloud, a small city in central Minnesota wrestling with its governmental and intergovernmental problems and relations. Some of the chapters deserve a
much wider audience — one that appreciates an imaginative leader who with skill and political prudence employs his executive post in a strong mayor-council form of city government to show his fellow citizens what can be accomplished for the common good when, for the benefit of all, the public interest is placed ahead of private gain.

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


(Chicago, Swedish Pioneer Historical Society, 1971. 304 p. $7.50.)

DESPITE some awkwardness in the translation from Swedish to English, this volume must be accorded high marks as an example of the new scholarship on Swedish emigration issuing from Swedish universities. With admirable thoroughness, Dr. Lars Ljungmark has explored varied source materials in America and in Sweden and Denmark: federal and state census and land records; emigration and immigration statistics; railroad archives; quantities of newspaper files, especially in the Swedish language; extensive pamphlet collections, including guides; and private papers, particularly those of Hans Mattson of the Minnesota Board of Immigration.

Principal secondary studies have been examined, documentation is exact, and much supplementary material is presented in the footnotes as well as in the six appendices. In appendix four, for example, the author tests the reliability of census records by checking the names of land owners in Fish Lake Township, Chisago County, with the names on the county tract-book maps, and he makes significant corrections in the "land owners" category of the census. (Undoubtedly more such testing should be done for other townships in the state.) Numerous maps, graphs, and statistical tables illuminate the text. In addition, the author explains his methodology and constantly evaluates his data. Because of his detailed treatment and some problems of rhetoric, the volume will probably be more of a reference work than one which is widely read, but no student of Swedish immigration to Minnesota or of state and railroad land policies can afford to ignore it.

For the years 1866 to 1873, the book gives a comprehensive analysis of the factors that brought Swedish people to Minnesota. The figure of Hans Mattson is prominent throughout the text, for he was active in both state and railroad promotions, and he exercised inestimable influence on Swedes and Swedish settlers already in the Old Northwest. After a brief introductory account of the push and pull pressures operating on Swedish emigrants, the author proceeds to a careful study of the state of Minnesota's promotional agencies and activities which peaked in 1867. When the state's efforts waned, the railroads took up the torch, and some of the most original and useful material in this book deals with the recruitment of Swedish people to the lands owned by the St. Paul & Pacific, the Northern Pacific, and the Lake Superior & Mississippi railroads.

In addition to Hans Mattson such personalities as Hans Olsson Lindberg, Karl Mollerwall, and Josiah Tustin figure prominently in the promotions, and Ljungmark follows their activities on both sides of the Atlantic. But the hero of the book — and the term is apt — is certainly the colorful Civil War veteran and ubiquitous promoter Hans Mattson, who must have seemed "Mr. Minnesota" to thousands of Swedish emigrants to the United States.

It is our good fortune that this volume has been translated into English and is thus available to American as well as Swedish readers.

Reviewed by Carl Qualey, research fellow on leave from the Minnesota Historical Society and visiting professor at Cleveland State University.

Transportation to the Seaboard: The "Communication Revolution" and American Foreign Policy, 1860-1900. By Howard B. Schonberger.


IN POST-CIVIL WAR America, Howard Schonberger argues, merchants, shippers, and railroad managers all wanted to increase foreign trade, and their efforts to improve transportation to the seaboard were directed at capturing foreign markets. By the 1890s, according to the author, there was a "consensus on expansionism" — that is, a conviction held in common by otherwise disparate interest groups that America must "hold and extend the overseas market for American surplus production."

Transportation to the Seaboard thus joins the growing body of recent historical literature that has challenged the hoary notion, held by the "heroic generation" of diplomatic historians, that the United States was indifferent to world realities until dragged kicking and screaming into the international arena in 1898. Mr. Schonberger, however, has judiciously avoided some of the errors of his New Left colleagues. He reminds the reader, for example, that the desire for foreign trade expansion was not the only factor motivating railroad managers and shippers, and that nationalistic arguments were often used during transportation debates to achieve primarily domestic, not foreign policy, objectives.

The author provides some new and fascinating information. His chapter on the Mississippi Valley Trading Company, a grange-inspired effort to form an Anglo-American trade co-operative, is extremely interesting. So, too, are his chapters on the international implications of the Interstate Commerce Commission and on railroad leaders — John Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio, Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central, and James J. Hill of the Great Northern — and their efforts to develop foreign markets.

On the basis of Schonberger's and his fellow revisionists' work, we can now all agree that middle westerners (and
other Americans) looked outward to the world long before 1898. Perhaps, however, this has never been much in doubt. Any good history of Minnesota, for example, notes that the city of St. Paul saw itself as part of a world trading market from the very earliest days of its founding.

What we now need to know is this: what influence did these world market-oriented farmers, merchants, and railroad men have on the actual shaping of American foreign policy? What difference did it make that they favored increased foreign trade? Despite the subtitle of Mr. Schonberger's book, his monograph does not tell us. It is precisely at these points, in fact, that his research appears weakest and his method least critical. We learn that men like Fish and Hill spent a lot of money gathering information about possible markets in Latin America and the Orient, but we learn also that their efforts were thwarted at the policymaking level of the federal government. We are told that the Benjamin Harrison administration sought to stifle the farmers' revolt "by adopting the demands for enlarged markets," but we are told nothing of the "demands" that were adopted. Moreover, the only evidence that this was the route chosen to stifle dissent is a single letter from one of Harrison's advisers to someone identified only as Halford.

Similarly, the author declares that early in 1898 Fish of the Illinois Central wired Theodore Roosevelt and asked him for a meeting to discuss making New Orleans the supply depot for any future war with Cuba. Did such a meeting take place? Schonberger does not say. We are left with the impression that because New Orleans was subsequently chosen as the supply base, Fish had something to do with it — an example of the post hoc, ergo propter hoc fallacy.

The issues discussed in Transportation to the Seaboard are important. We need to know a great deal more than we now do about the factors that influence the making and the execution of our foreign policy, but we must demand more evidence than random and occasional mentions that foreign trade mattered to some farmers, some merchants, and three railroad leaders.

Review ed by Gretchen Kreuter, instructor of history at Hamline University. Mrs. Kreuter and her husband are at work on a biography of Frank B. Kellogg.

news & notes

"WE ARE HOOKED on this country and will never leave it. Come on up and we'll show you whales, porpoises, seals, eagles, deer, and BEAR. (You should have seen me the first time I ran into a bear by myself!)" With these happy words Christina H. Jacobsen ended a letter she wrote on August 7, 1971, from Juneau, Alaska, to the Minnesota Historical Society's publications department where she had worked from November, 1968, through November, 1970, much of the time as editorial assistant and then assistant editor of Minnesota History. She had left the society to take up a new life in Alaska with her husband, Dennis.

Less than a month after receiving the letter the society's staff was shocked to learn that both "Tina" and her husband were killed on September 4 near Juneau, along with 109 other people, in the worst air disaster involving a single plane in United States history. The Jacobsens had been moose hunting along with a brother of Tina and his wife, both of whom also were killed. Several staff members attended a memorial service for the Jacobsens on September 20 in Red Wing, Minnesota, home of Dennis Jacobsen. Both Dennis and Tina were graduates of Carleton College.

THREE MINNESOTANS and the Minnesota Historical Society were voted awards of merit by the national awards committee of the Association for State and Local History which deliberated on September 12-14 prior to the thirty-first annual meeting of the AASLH in Portland, Oregon. Martha Coleman Bray of St. Paul was honored for editing The Journals of Joseph N. Nicollet, published by the Minnesota Historical Society. Vernie E. Long of Pipestone was honored for his leadership in saving native-stone (red quartzite) buildings in his home area and for "creating the historic district concept in Pipestone and throughout Minnesota."

Hiram M. Drache of Baker, Minnesota, a professor of history at Concordia College in Moorhead, won an award for his The Challenge of the Prairie: Life and Times of Red River Pioneers. He was nominated in North Dakota, because his book was published by the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies in Fargo. The Minnesota Historical Society was voted an award "for leadership in saving and protecting the site of Old Fort Snelling and making substantial progress on its scholarly restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation."

THE CITY OF STILLWATER is the chief subject of a rare and sought-after 1888 publication, The Valley of the St. Croix, Picturesque and Descriptive, recently reprinted by the Croixside Press (Stillwater, n.p., $15.00). Originally put out in Nekoosa, Wisconsin, by George B. Pratt of the Art Publishing Company, the album was sold only by subscription in eight parts with brown title wrappers. A collection of excellent photographs taken by unknown photographers, the volume is mainly a pictorial record of Stillwater (whose vital statistics in 1887-1888 included 16,500 people, 42 saloons, and 17 churches) in the height of its prosperity as the lumbering center of the valley. There are also photographs of Hudson, Wisconsin, and of some St. Croix River scenes.

A new introduction by James Taylor Dunn, former chief librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society and a long-time resident of, and
in which Corcoran became interested through Douglas, the author succeeds in lifting one corner of the curtain that discreetly frames the formal public drama of Minnesota territorial politics. The action going on in the wings proves fascinating indeed. Clearly the chance to strut upon the stage of public office was secondary to the control of wealth and the influence it commanded in what the author terms "the appetizer days of the Great Barbecue" of post-Civil War corruption. None of Minnesota's founding fathers comes off unscathed, except possibly Willis A. Gorman, who achieved little influence in his adopted state—perhaps because he represented one of the "islands of integrity . . . in an age of deteriorating public ethics."

Rhoda R. Gilman

AMANDUS JOHNSON has lived most of his adult life in Philadelphia, where he published his classic work, *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware* (1911), and where he was for many years the guiding genius of the American Swedish Historical Foundation. His life as a child and young man in Minnesota is illuminated in Albin Widén's *Amandus Johnson, svenskanereman: En levnadsdeknings* (Stockholm, P.A. Norstedt, 1970. 253 p.), which is largely based on tape recordings made by Dr. Johnson during the 1960s, and quoted at length, although they have been translated into Swedish from the original English.

Johnson was born in Sweden in 1877 and arrived in Minnesota in 1879. Widén's biography describes Johnson's life in St. Paul, in Chisago City, where he lived with his grandparents while his mother and stepfather worked elsewhere, and at Rice Lake in Kanabec County, where his parents acquired an 80-acre farm. Before Johnson could enroll at Gustavus Adolphus College, he spent two or three years "out in the world" earning money to enable him to start his college career. Besides having jobs in a sawmill and as a waiter, he attended Northwestern Business College at the Swedish Tabernacle, Minneapolis, where the curriculum included a course in Christian doctrine, taught by the famous evangelist, E. August Skogsherg. The last of the Minnesota chapters paints a lively picture of student life at Gustavus Adolphus in the years Johnson was there—1897-1904—and of such vacation employments as preaching, teaching in the "Swedish schools" in the summer months, and the itinerant sale of prints of Sweden to farmers.

Albin Widén, who has written extensively, including fiction, on Swedish-America, was head of the Swedish Information Bureau in Minneapolis during World War II and edited the *Bulletin* of the American Swedish Institute.

Michael Brook

A SIGNIFICANT research aid is *Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets on the History of Agriculture in the United States: 1607-1967* (Santa Barbara, Clio Press, 1969. 183 p. Cloth $15.00, paper $5.50). Compiled and "occasionally annotated" by John T. Schlebecker, curator of the division of agriculture and forest products of the Smithsonian Institution, the bibliography attempts to include all accounts of the history of the art and science of the production of food and fiber. (An "account" arbitrarily covers a five-year period at a minimum or an important event such as a depression, and "production" includes land, labor, capital, management, the market, and political and government activity.) From Stampa, Steichen, and Steinbeck to the United States government's Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, and Weather Bureau, the 2,042 principal author entries form a unique compilation of valuable sources (including biographies, novels, narratives, and statistics) for those interested in agriculture. A major eighty-page index lists the same entries by title of the work, by secondary author or editor, and by subject. The Minnesota subject entry includes subheadings such as cooperatives, farm life, education and research, land policies, and forests and timber.

PICTURE, the Sunday magazine of the Minneapolis Tribune, for December 12, 1971, published an article by staff writer Clifford Simak on "Return of Seth Eastman's legacy." The report was based on a similar one by Lila M. Johnson in the Fall, 1971, issue of the *Minnesota History* and told of the discovery of long-lost water-color sketches by Seth Eastman and of the purchase of twenty-four of them by the Minnesota Historical Society. The Tribune published color reproductions of Eastman pictures of Fort Snelling, of an
Indian hunting buffalo, and of Prairie
du Chien, along with interesting en-
largements of parts of the fort picture.
One of the latter was in color and
served as the magazine's cover photo.
Nine of the Eastman water colors, in-
cluding the three in the Tribune, were
reproduced in color in Minnesota His-
tory in the Fall issue.

AN ARTICLE by Don Spavin in Capit-
alis, the Sunday magazine of the St.
Paul Pioneer Press, for November 7,
1971, tells of the belated burial, 109
years after his death, of Little Crow,
releat leader of the Sioux in the
1862 outbreak in Minnesota. Entitled
"Little Crow: Dacotah chief finds
peace at last," the account describes
how Alan Woolworth of the Minne-
sota Historical Society took a box of
Little Crow's bones that the society
had held for many years to the chief's
descendants in Flandreau, South Da-
Kota. There, the bones were identified
and then buried in a simple ceremony
(relatives had expressed a desire that
there be no publicity).

The Reverend Floyd Hemminger,
a descendant of Little Crow, preached
a brief funeral service, and among
those who attended was the chief's
grandson, Jesse Wakeman, eighty-
eight. The latter's father, Wowinapa
(or Wo-win-ape), who later took the
name of Thomas Wakeman, was with
Little Crow on July 3, 1863, when he
was shot to death near Hutchinson,
Minnesota, while picking berries.

AN AVID RESEARCHER, Robert
Orr Baker of the St. Paul Companies
has managed to amass much useful
information about the state's second
military post for his The Muster Roll:
A Biography of Fort Ripley, Minneso-
ta (St. Paul, H. M. Smyth Company,
n.d. 206 p. Illustrations. $5.95).
Largely by means of quotes, some
lengthy, from newspapers, military
records, government publications, the
diary of Chaplain Solon W. Manney,
and many other sources, Mr. Baker has
pieced together the story of the post,
built in 1848-49 on the west bank of
the Mississippi north of Little Falls
to keep peace among the Winnebago In-
dians (newly removed to the area) and
the warring Chippewa and Sioux. The
climax of the fort's relatively unevent-
ful history probably took place during
the Civil War years when it was gar-
risoned by Minnesota volunteers of a
number of regiments and weathered
a disturbance of the restive Chippewa
under Chief Hole-in-the-Day. The
post was abandoned in 1877 after a
fire burned some of the buildings. The
book, which unfortunately is short on
organization and editing, includes a
helpful list of commanding officers
and a name-and-place index.

CHEQUAMEGON, the northern Wis-
consin peninsula that includes the
towns of Bayfield and Ashland
and the offshore Apostle Islands, is
the subject of a booklet, Historic
Chequamegon (1971. 16 p. Maps,
illustrations. $1.00). Written and pub-
lished by Rhoda R. Gilman, the
Minnesota Historical Society's as-
istant educational supervisor, the book-
let is both a guide to, and history of,
Madeline Island. Inhabited as long
as 3,000 years ago, the island succes-
ively served as home to the west-
ward-moving Chippewa, to French
traders who built a fur post there
known as La Pointe in the late ten-
teenth century, to the Canadian traders
employed by the North West Com-
pay in the late eighteenth century,
and finally, in the early nineteenth
century, to the American Fur Com-
pany whose agents brought the first
church and school to the area. By the
1850s the Chippewa were confined to
reservations, and entrepreneurs such
as Henry M. Rice had taken an inter-
est in the area. Eventually such settle-
ments as Bayfield, Ashland, Superior,
and Duluth eclipsed La Pointe. Mrs.
Gilman's booklet includes interesting
walking tours of La Pointe, Madeline
Island, and Bayfield, as well as bi-
graphical sketches of the area's no-
tables, including Bishop Frederic
Baraga who compiled a still-used
Chippewa dictionary; Chief Waub-O-
jeeg, farsighted leader of the Chip-
pea; and William Whipple Warren,
the trader's son who became historian
of the Chippewa people.

IN THE first of two projected vol-
umes on The European Discovery of
America, Samuel Eliot Morison brings
together the varied and fascinating
story of the Northern Voyages from
500 a.d. to 1600 (Oxford University
$15.00). Ranging widely, Morison
progresses from St. Brendan and the
sea-going Irish monks, through the
Norsemen and Vinland (he dismisses
the Kensington Rune Stone as "pre-
posterous") and the mythical islands
which appear and disappear on early
maps, to the efforts of the English and
French to explore and colonize North
America. The second volume hopefully
will deal with the Southern voyages.

Morison is not an armchair histo-
rian, and this book has benefited (as
did his studies of Columbus) from
personal visits to the geographic areas
described, visits which shed consider-
able new light on exactly who went
where. Morison's personal knowledge
of the ways of the sea, ships, and sea-
man is evident on every page, as is his
thorough, fresh examination of the
cartographic evidence from the pre-
1600 period as well as the riches of
the Spanish archives. Background
chapters offer authoritative detail on
the design of ships, on life aboard
them, on navigation, seamanship, and
a host of other details. Also illuminated
is the French maritime background
from 1453 to 1590 and the general im-
portance of cod fishing to exploration.

All the great names — and some
undeservedly little-known ones like
John Davis — march across these
pages: John Cabot, Gaspar and Miguel
Corte Real, Giovanni da Verrazano,
Jacques Cartier, Martin Frobisher, the
Elizabethan mariners, and Sir Walter
Raleigh's early disastrous attempts to
found a colony. The contributions of
Richard Hakluyt to the literature of
exploration and the importance of John
White's paintings also receive discrim-
inating attention.

The delightful explanatory and
documentary notes at the end of each
chapter make rewarding reading. Not
only do they support and supplement
the text but they also record Morison's
witty and perceptive comments on the
evidence and on a wide range of
topics: the dubious case for the
Phoenician discovery of America, for
example, and a summary of the quest
for the elusive Northwest Passage from
1609 to 1969 (omitting attempts
through the Great Lakes).

June D. Holmquist

"INDIANS ASK a simple thing: the
right to be Indian. . . . The desire
to be Indian goes against the goal set
by white America for Indians —
to assimilate into white society." This
is the uncompromising conclusion of
the League of Women Voters of Minne-
sota in its enlarged and completely
revised study, Indians in Minnesota
(St. Paul, 1971. 165 p. $2.00). In-
dispensable for a current picture of
the state's 23,128 Indians, the text
brings together heretofore scattered information about the group's needs and its highly confused and tortuous relationship to tribal, local, state, and federal government. Included is a thorough and well-organized discussion of historical background, the meaning of being Indian, and relations with other minorities, as well as the educational, health, employment, housing, economic, and legal status of Indians in Minnesota. An elaboration of special urban and reservation differences follows an "overview" of each issue. The story told by the statistics (72 per cent of the housing of Minneapolis's 5,829 Indians is substandard, averaging 3.5 persons per room; the average reservation Indian's per capita income is $758.00) is grim, and assessments of the success of governmental programs lead one to the conclusion that current Indian gains are as much due to personal perseverance as anything else. (Minneapolis Indians are acknowledged as possibly "the most organizationally active urban Indian people in the United States.") The cumulative impact of the book is sobering, leaving the reader with a sense of dismay about the federal government's former "coercive assimilation" policies and considerable empathy for the Indian's present distrust of non-Indians and the bureaucratic labyrinth which more or less paralyzes reform today.

Excellent photographs by Charles Brill and Paul Eide of the Red Lake Chippewa and of urban Indians enhance the text which, for all its weight, remains readable and lucid. Included in the appendix are the 1970 census of Indians, a useful annotated list of major federal treaties and laws, pertinent Minnesota legislation and judicial decisions, and information on various tribal governments.

Marilyn Ziebarth

TWO PERSONAL ACCOUNTS of life in early Minnesota have been reprinted from Minnesota History by the Minnesota Historical Society. "Governor Ramsey and Frontier Minnesota: Impressions From His Diary and Letters" (50 cents) tells the story of Alexander Ramsey's arrival in the state and his experiences in the five years following 1849. Narrated by Marion Ramsey Furness, the tale consists largely of quotations from her father's personal papers. Described in some detail is the surprisingly elegant social life in frontier St. Paul, the signing of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851, and Ramsey's perceptions of the national dissonance which culminated in the Civil War.

"Childhood Recollections of Old St. Paul" (35 cents) by Marion Ramsey Furness is a sparkling and frequently humorous account of the frontier capital and wartime Washington in the late 1850s and early 1860s. Personal impressions of social calls "of the very shortest possible length," of musical evenings and Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks, of annuity payments to the Sioux, of a trip to Philadelphia in one of the first sleeping cars (in which berths were akin to narrow shelves and women did not remove their hoop skirts), and of the 1878 visit to St. Paul of President Rutherford B. Hayes all make a pleasant excursion in nostalgia.

FROM JENNIES TO JETS, The Air National Guard in Minnesota, 1921-1971 (Department of Military Affairs, 1970. 236 p.) tells the story of Minnesota's air patrol, the first such unit in the United States to be federally-recognized. Formed in 1921 at a time when the future of the airplane was regarded with skepticism by all but a few individuals such as Billy Mitchell, the 109th Aero Squadron, the primary subject of this laudatory book, has had a long and varied career. The fifty-year memorial pictorial history recounts the unit's activities — from its first mission to search for a missing boatman on Lake Superior to its photo reconnaissance and weather flights in World War II. The many formal portraits and informal snapshots make this work of special interest to individuals who have been closely associated with the organization.

A CARTOON HISTORY of famous Minnesotans, entitled Makers of Minnesota: An Illustrated Story of the Builders of Our State (St. Paul, Mari- nie Publishing Co., 1971. 99 p.), will be enjoyed by young historians. Illustrated and written by Kern O. Pederson, the colorful compendium contains 106 accurate biographical sketches of well-known and little-known individuals, including Chief Little Crow, reluctant leader of the Sioux War; Jane Grey Swisshelm, nationally-known feminist-abolitionist-editor; Peter Gideon, pioneer horticulturist who developed the Wealthy apple; Joe Rollette, frontier legislator who stole a bill to remove the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter and hid until the legislature adjourned; Maria L. Sandford, first woman history professor in America; Frederick L. McGhee, first black lawyer to practice in Minnesota and one of the founders of the NAACP; and Frederick M. Jones, designer of the first portable X-ray machine and inventor of a compact, shock-proof air conditioner for use in mobile vehicles. Hard-cover copies of the book sell for $8.95, paperbacks for $1.50, and printed page packets (black-and-white, unbound pages from which transparencies for overhead projectors can be made) for $2.50.

TWO BOOKS by Thelma Jones of Wayzata, Minnesota, are available again in revised editions published by Ross & Haines. First published in 1957, Once Upon a Lake: A History of Lake Minnetonka and its People (Minneapolis, 1969, 415 p., Illustrations, 695) has been considerably expanded by the author and now takes the story past the turn of the century to 1906, when the lake was fading as a magnet for tourists, particularly from the South. Mrs. Jones has added more than 100 pages to her folksy, readable account of the lake and the people who visited it and lived beside it. She has thereby improved significantly the over-all effect of the work. Her new material, gained through interviews and through research as former Wayzata librarian, includes the story of wealthy millers living in Ferndale as well as the wide-ranging career of a onetime Minneapol- is mayor, George W. Brackett, who by 1906 lived the year around at his summer place on a point bearing his name among others. The addition of several interesting illustrations and of a largely name-and-place index enhance the value of the new edition.

The second volume by Mrs. Jones to be recently reprinted is Skinny Angel (Minneapolis, 1970. 334 p., $6.95). First published in 1946, the book tells in a charming manner the story of Mrs. Jones' family — particularly of her warmhearted mother (the title character) and the latter's educator-husband, Harold Fought, an early fighter for the consolidated school district, adult education, and education of equal quality for all.
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.

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