
MANY CITIZENS walk in fear of radical members of contemporary social movements. They choose their words carefully in conversations with Black militants or angry feminists and on many occasions, one suspects, simply avoid encounters with those they believe will judge them for real or imagined failures. Some readers, observing the subdued red cover and subject matter of Women of Minnesota, may hesitate to open it, lest judgment be rendered against them, their families, and ancestors. One hopes their reluctance will be overcome, for this remarkable book increases our understanding of state history while it gently and logically assesses stereotyped notions of women's nature and roles.

Women of Minnesota consists of biographical essays of seventeen Minnesota women, an essay on women who have served in the Minnesota legislature (by Arvonne S. Fraser and Sue E. Helberg), and a list of more than 100 other notable women with brief biographical information. Its editors are Barbara Stuhler, a professor and associate dean of continuing education at the University of Minnesota, and Gretchen Kreuter, who teaches history and co-ordinates women's studies at St. Olaf College.

One of the editors' finest achievements is a balanced selection of women for study and astute pairing of authors with subjects. Writer Abigail McCarthy, for example, has produced a purposeful and deft account of the life and liberation of St. Cloud journalist and newspaper publisher Jane Grey Swisshelm, pointing out that Swisshelm possessed the same "rage for identity and accomplishment" that characterized comparably talented men. Editor Kreuter, herself gifted with a sense of irreverence, has detailed the life of irreverent Kate Donnelly, revered her wife though she termed his poetry "slip" and his mother and sisters "asses." Library science professor Nancy Freeman Rohde has described a more sedate subject, Gratia Alta Countryman, an able administrator who directed the Minneapolis Public Library for more than thirty years and who may have been the state's first single parent through adoption.

Among the others described are author Maud Hart Lovelace, whose Betsy-Tacy children's series immortalized Mankato; Sister Mary Molloy, who went to Minnesota with her Cornell Ph.D. to help found St. Teresa's College at Winona; and Ada Comstock Notestine, who was the University of Minnesota's first dean of women and Radcliffe's first full-time president and who began her final career at age sixty-seven when she married a distinguished Yale professor and joined his research work. The book contains several surprises, not least of which is the interest of Alice O'Brien, philanthropist and daughter of lumber magnate William O'Brien, in the automobile. Alice and several friends drove trucks for the Red Cross during World War I.

The contributors all face the conventional stereotypes of women as gentle, passive, and morally superior beings, pointing out that their subjects were fully human, burdened with such flaws as egotism, stubbornness, and shortsightedness, and suggesting that significant contributions to society often come from cranky humans rather than alabaster statues. The authors describe and analyze without judging by contemporary notions of liberation, even when they may have been tempted to do so. In a moving essay, Elizabeth Gilman, a young social worker who matured during the 1960s amidst contemporary feminism, describes her grandmother, Catharyne Cooke Gilman, reformer, temperance crusader, pacifist, and wife of Robbins Gilman, head of North East Neighborhood House. Elizabeth Gilman notes that many of her grandmother's moral concerns — movie censorship and prohibition, for example — may seem "mistaken or outdated" today but concludes with love and respect, "I am proud of thee all the time, for what thee is and what thee has done."

Women of Minnesota will make citizens proud of their heritage and grateful that the collaboration of two great institutions, the Minnesota Historical Society and the University of Minnesota, with assistance from the new organization, Women Historians of the Midwest, made the book a reality. Had the list of 100 other notable women but included the name of historian and state archivist Lucile M. Kane, this handsome, well-edited, fascinating book would have been perfect.

Reviewed by Andrea Hinding, assistant professor and curator of the Social Welfare History Archives of the University of Minnesota.


THE VERY concrete service that the bicentennial year celebrations performed was that federal and local governments, and in many instances private foundations, lent their resources and support to research studies of lasting value. One such project, of interest not only to cultural and social historians of Minnesota but to anyone attempting to understand the full history of American art, is Rena Neumann Coen's Painting and Sculpture in Minnesota, 1820-1914, published on the occasion of the 1976 exhibition, "The Art and Architecture of Minnesota." Ms. Coen's mission was to find, research, and then shape into a coherent narrative the artists and artworks connected with Minnesota. The result is an informative book including a readable history of art activity in the nation's thirty-second state and reproducing 150 artworks, thirty-seven of which are in color, by over seventy artists. (An appendix lists additional artists.)
The stated goal of Coen’s book “is not an exhaustive account of every artist who worked in the area . . .” rather, an attempt to describe American art of the nineteenth and early twentieth century from a Minnesota point of view. Quite rightly, she denies a Minnesota style (for a “style” would imply a group of artists studying, working, and communicating artistic ideas with each other and enjoying the emotional, if not always financial, support of critics and patrons), but she asserts that there is a unifying factor: “The tie that binds, then, is neither a definable style nor even a characteristic attitude but a tenuous, though real, sense of shared experience — an identification, however fleeting, with the Minnesota scene.”

In the eight chapters of the book, the author’s narrative skillfully weaves through the biographies of the early well-known artists of Indians and the frontier, artists such as George Catlin, John Mix Stanley, and Seth Eastman, as well as lesser known ones such as Peter Rindisbacher, Charles Deas, and Frank Blackwell Mayer. An entire chapter is devoted to the painters of panoramas — those large rolling canvases popular with mass audiences at mid-century. Other chapters sketch the landscape artists from farther east — John Kensett, Robert Duncanson, and Albert Bierstadt — who visited the region to paint Minnehaha Falls, Lake Pepin, the prairie lands, and the woodlands, as well as the resident amateurs who painted the lakes and small farming settlements. Later in the century several professional artists, who had studied at Düsseldorf, Munich, and other European art centers, established studios in Minneapolis or St. Paul — Herbjørn Gausta, Douglas Volk, Robert Koehler, Alexis Jean Fournier; and in the first decade of the twentieth century mural commissions for the Capitol in St. Paul introduced to a Minnesota audience the canvases of major artists such as John LaFarge, Kenyon Cox, Howard Pyle, and Francis D. Millet. Throughout the book, Coen mentions the relevant and parallel artistic developments in Europe.

One is fascinated by the way the artists responded to the changing topography of the area: Scenes of Fort Snelling and the Falls of St. Anthony metamorphize from a romanticized wilderness area inhabited by Indians to segments of an industrialized urban center. Since the social history of the state is an important aspect of its cultural development, it is disappointing that there was not a vigorous school of genre painters or that the portraits as a group are not more impressive. One would wish, especially, to see more representations of the figures who settled and shaped the area. But this shortcomings of the book could easily be attributed to the poor condition of surviving portraits and the unavailability of good photographs, instances of which are noted by Coen.

With such a useful book one hesitates to bring to the reader’s attention one’s own critical disagreements or errors of fact. Briefly they are as follows: The figure in Eastman Johnson’s “Portrait of Hiawatha” is certainly a woman. According to this reviewer’s unpublished notes for a Johnson catalog raisonné, this pastel was titled “Hiawatha” by its present owner, the St. Louis County Historical Society, Duluth, a pencil and charcoal study of identical composition is called “Sitting Indian (Study for Hiawatha),” and the same motif of seated Chippewa woman appears again, with an added shoulder covering, in the oil painting “Indian Women” (both the study and the oil are in the Duluth collection). The American Art-Union, mentioned by Coen, lasted until 1852 rather than 1849 — in fact its most vigorous activity before its downfall was in the years 1849–51. The statement that the Hudson River artists “were the first ‘plein air’ painters of the nineteenth century” needs modification. Even though the American landscapists may have made oil sketches outdoors in the 1820s and 1830s and later, the English painter John Constable had made outdoor oil studies as early as 1802, and, moreover, the “finished” paintings — those sent to exhibitions — were painted back in the studios. Regarding typographical errors: Koehler exhibited “The Socialist” in 1855, not 1855. In the bibliography two authors’ names have been misspelled: Peter “Bergman” should read Bermingham, and John K. “Howat” should read Howatt.

However, these errors do not detract from the importance of the work — to provide illustrations and biographies of men and women of artistic talent who shared with others in the discovery, settlement, and expansion of Minnesota, and we are grateful to Rena Coen for assembling the material for us.

Reviewed by Patricia Hills, associate professor at York College and the Graduate Center of City University of New York. She is also adjunct curator of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century art at the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City, where she has organized major nineteenth-century exhibitions.

**Lindbergh Alone. By Brendan Gill.**


BRENDAN GILL’S short book about Charles A. Lindbergh has been criticized for not being complete, for not having a point of view, for being too laudatory, and for not giving us the “real Lindbergh.” Yet it seems to this reviewer by far the best book yet written about a man who was both a ‘pop’ hero created by the press and a remarkably talented, complex, and private individual who had an impact on twentieth-century America far greater than most of those who cheered his landing at Le Bourget airport in Paris ever suspected he might have.

This is not a definitive biography, nor was it meant to be. Gill has called it a “meditation on Lindbergh,” and it is hard to believe that the writer never knew his subject personally, so well does he illuminate many aspects of Lindbergh’s character. “He was assuredly the All-American Boy,” Gill writes of the young Lindbergh’s appeal to the public, “and then something more. It was the something more — the proud and passionate inner man, bent on self-fulfillment at whatever cost — that the press got wrong and continued to get wrong throughout his life.” Gill gives us glimpses of that “inner man” — and for this reason his is a far more interesting and satisfying work than the more “complete” yet somehow lacking earlier biographies.

**Lindbergh Alone** is of special interest to Minnesotans, for it is in his life on the Mississippi River that Gill finds the roots of many of the adult Lindbergh’s attitudes and beliefs. “In most particulars, it is almost identical to the life that Mark Twain lived some sixty years earlier, in Hannibal, five or six hundred miles downstream from Little Falls,” Gill writes of Lindbergh’s boyhood on the Minnesota farm. “Lindbergh would have been at home in Twain’s pre-Civil War environment; certainly he was never altogether at home in ours. With increasing impatience, he tried to escape the tyranny of our incessant technolog-
ical progress. The future he sought was a kind of past, purged of some of the most terrible of its cruelties.

In his analysis of Lindbergh's parents, Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., and Evangeline Land Lindbergh, Gill is less successful. The parents' estrangement early in young Charles's boyhood must certainly have had an effect on the son, but Lindbergh as an adult was always reluctant to speculate, at least publicly, on the causes of their separation. Gill does speculate, but his thoughts seem inadequately supported by facts. It is unfortunate that he did not interview Eva Lindbergh Christie Spetch, C. A.'s daughter and Charles's half-sister, who could have given him a better picture of her father's character. As it is, C. A. emerges as a stoical and even rather boring individual, "incapable of displays of emotion" — a far different man from the loving father Charles spoke of so often. Gill insists that Charles must have had "far closer emotional ties with [Evangeline]" but offers no evidence to support this and indeed seems baffled as to just what sort of relationship did exist between mother and son. This is an area of Lindbergh's life that will be extremely difficult to define with any clarity until all the Lindbergh papers have been carefully studied and those who know something of the parents' relationship have told their stories.

Perhaps because of his own skill with words, Gill is the first of Lindbergh's biographers to give sufficient recognition to Lindbergh's literary achievements. "Lindbergh was a writer," Gill observes. "It is not how we tend to think of him at first, but there he stands, making his strong claim for our attention." Characterizing Lindbergh's The Spirit of St. Louis as a "literary tour de force" and a "successful work of art," Gill admires the author's technical achievement in writing in the historical present indicative tense and "bringing it off in triumph." It is certainly true, as Gill declares, that "one races through the pages of Spirit as if it were a series of stop-press newspaper bulletins — as if, hour after hour, the outcome of that unprecedented flight were still in doubt." Yet Gill has obviously done much more than "race through" this remarkable book. It is probable that much of the understanding and admiration he brings to his subject came from a careful study of this most powerful of Lindbergh's statements about himself.

The photographs in Lindbergh Alone, many from the Yale University collection published here for the first time, add to this book's high value. The best way to know Lindbergh is still to read Lindbergh's own works, but Gill's book comes in a strong second among the choices presently available.

Reviewed by NANCY EUKANK, interpretation supervisor in the society's field services, historic sites, and archaeology division.

Ms. Eubank has become a "resident expert" on the Lindberghs.


THE SOUP simmering on the stove, the roast in the oven — indeed, most all the food that moves from the kitchen to the table in America — are re-creations of English cookery. The only other enduring influence on American cooking was provided by the Indians. So say Waverley Root and Richard de Rochemont in Eating in America. In spite of the cookery traditions brought to this country by an immigrant population of multinational backgrounds, the specialties of those people survive only in ethnic enclaves in the United States.

Here the history of food and eating in America is brought together with many disparate developments that have shaped the nation throughout 400 years. The authors give a dinner-plate perspective to the timing of the Pilgrims' landing in Plymouth, a choice prompted by a larder that was almost empty of food and beer, and they credit food and the lack of it in effecting the outcome of the Revolutionary and Civil wars. They say the railroads created the "mighty grain industry," expanded the nation's diet, and strongly influenced the country's food-production centers.

Root is a well-known food writer whose works include magazine articles and books, the best known of which is The Food of France. De Rochemont has been a newspaperman, a motion picture director, and a collaborator with Root in another book, Contemporary French Cooking. On his own, he wrote The Pets' Cookbook. Unhappily for the curious reader, as well as the historian, both authors consider footnotes "obstructions," and in lieu of such documentation, so valuable in any book that purports to be history, they furnish only a bibliography of the major works consulted — a serious omission.

The book is wide-ranging, touching on early cookbooks, tracing the route to extinction of some game birds as well as the once abundant buffalo. The authors crisscross the continent to explore the indigenous foods and cooking styles of the Indians, though their coverage of the Plains tribes is fairly limited. They describe the emergence of commercial food processing and develop lesser-known innovations such as the combination of flour, baking soda, salt, and shortening the Shakers produced and offered for sale, a mix that could be transformed into breads, cakes, cookies, or pancakes with the addition of liquid, sugar, or flavoring. They detail the drinks Americans consume and chronicle the growth of the moonshine, bourbon, and wine industries.

The authors believe that America's immigrants have given the nation its best restaurants, especially the French, Italian, and Chinese. The most notable restaurants flourished between the Civil War and World War I, the authors say, but none was the equal of Delmonico's in New York. The authors maintain that home cooking in America was at its best between the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The downward trend in the quality of home cooking took place concurrently with the housewife's growing acceptance of commercially baked bread. Refined flour comes in for scrutiny, and so do millers, and Minneapolis is cited as the flour-milling capital of the nation. Minnesota itself is "clearly cut out for agriculture" — a statement well supported.

Unfortunately, the absence of a careful editor's pencil is very evident in the number of repetitions that have been allowed to get into the finished work, and the inadequate index hardly fulfills its intended purpose. The authors are in error when they state that only American citizens could acquire land under the Homestead Act of 1862. The law allowed anyone to apply if a declaration of intent to become a citizen was also filed. Also, they state that blood sausage, a favorite among Swedish people, cannot be made in Minnesota because a state law prohibits the sale of pork blood. This is not correct. There
is no Minnesota law or regulation that forbids the sale of pork blood by commercial meat packers.

In spite of uneven writing and the authors' strong prejudice in favor of French cookery, however, there is ample substance in the book to provide the reader with more than table talk.


**Industrial Archaeology: A New Look at the American Heritage.** By Theodore Anton Sande.

(Brattleboro, Vt., Stephen Greene Press, 1976. 152 p. Illustrations. $18.95.)

ARCHAEOLOGY is the study of objects in time and space. Industrial archaeology is merely the study of industrial, technological, and engineering objects in their historical settings. It is a relatively new area of study and has attracted serious interest only in the last few years. Sande's book is the first American work on the subject, and it has naturally drawn the attention of most of the practitioners in the field. Few of them will be totally satisfied with it, but Sande did not write it with them in mind. He aimed the book at people with interests in history, preservation, or industry but who are not yet ardent industrial archaeologists.

The book is an overview, or perhaps an illustrated catalog, of the subject matter of industrial archaeology — factories, mines, mills, grain elevators, dams, bridges, water works, machine shops, gashouses, subways, and the like. The book barely mentions method and theory. That is, unfortunately, a rather accurate reflection of the state of the discipline. A consistent methodology for the study of industrial sites has yet to emerge, and theory is in its infancy. It should be noted that Sande is aware of this problem, and his academic work is sufficiently vigorous to satisfy the most strident critics.

Industrial archaeology today is concerned mainly with the identification, recording, and preservation of industrial sites. Preservation has been so difficult and absorbing that little time has been available for studying, understanding, or interpreting sites. In this reviewer's experience, most local industrial sites have come to his attention only as their existence has been threatened.

Few serious scholars would debate the proposition that the Industrial Revolution was more important than the American Revolution. Modern civilization is based on the products of industry. Our industrial and technological past has, as much as any other aspect of our history, shaped our present life style. Yet until recently very little serious study has been devoted to the physical remains of the Industrial Revolution.

Equally little energy has been spent on the preservation of industrial sites. Only a handful of mills and blast furnaces are being actively preserved in this country. The scale of most industrial monuments is such that they usually defy preservation by conventional means. The adaptive use of industrial sites has become the only practical way to save this aspect of our heritage. Factories have become apartment or business buildings, trolley barns have been turned into shopping malls, and railroad stations have been reborn as community centers. That has happened because architects and developers have seen the utility of these old structures. They have often seen a lot more. The quality of workmanship that went into most nineteenth-century mills cannot be economically duplicated today, and often the industrial structures set the tone of the entire town.

Sande's book is not a text, and it is not likely to become a definitive work. It does not satisfy but leaves the reader with an intellectual hunger — a hunger that Sande teases with an appendix listing an additional 350 sites. The Minnesota sites included are the Duluth Aerial Bridge, the Duluth Union Depot, Phelps Mill in Otter Tail County, the Burlington Northern (Stone Arch) Bridge, Pillsbury A Mill, Como Park Conservatory, and the Soudan Mine.

It is hoped that Sande's book will encourage many people to look again at the industrial remains that surround them. The excellent photographs show the range of industrial sites in their best light, and perhaps they will teach the reader a new way of seeing. Preservationists, especially, must start viewing industrial sites as the heart of, rather than an intrusion into, a community. Even the most casual reader of the book will start seeing and thinking about those parts of our heritage that have been so long ignored.

Reviewed by Vance P. Packard, curator for environmental review in the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Office of Historic Preservation. He and Sande are among the founders of the Society for Industrial Archaeology. Packard spoke at the 1976 MHS annual meeting and conference.


(Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin Press, 1976. 659 p. $20.00.)

THE WRITING and teaching of state history is hardly a growth industry in these days of mobile populations and the clashes existing in an industrial society. Where state history thrives best, it is due in part to the efforts of state historical societies in providing materials for the schools, general readers, and researchers. The bicentennial has also stimulated the writing of many local studies and of one-volume histories in all the states. Minnesota led the way in multivolume state history some fifty years ago when it published William W. Folwell's four-volume *A History of Minnesota*. The Minnesota Historical Society reprinted it in the 1950s and 1960s.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin launched a six-volume history back in the 1960s, funded by gifts (mostly corporate) and a legislative appropriation to place the sets in the libraries of public schools and written by established scholars who have an interest in Wisconsin history. The first volume, by Alice E. Smith and covering the colonial era down to statehood in 1848, was published in 1973. Four more volumes will follow this one on the Civil War era. The first two volumes indicate that the quality of the series will be so high that it will meet the needs for at least another hundred years.

The second volume, written by a Wisconsin native whose roots are deep in Wisconsin soil though he now teaches in North Carolina, covers the history of the first generation that occupied Wisconsin after statehood. It centers on the state's role in the Civil War. The sixteen chapters deal with the tradi-
The first section is devoted to a comprehensive study of the electric railways of Minnesota and some adjacent areas. Politics, labor and industry, religious issues, and immigration. National themes pertaining to settlement, local government and politics, labor and industry, religious issues, and immigration. More than the author may realize, the book unfolds the part played by minorities, the disfranchised, the weak. Negro suffrage. Black settlements, and even lynchings, appear again and again as part of Wisconsin history, and readers will be surprised to find that racial issues existed among the first generation of Wisconsinites who debated Negro suffrage, slavery extension, and civil rights. The same attention is paid to Indians, especially the Winnebago and "New York" tribes. Even students of women's rights will find many references to legal rights, suffrage, and the education of women in this era.

If there is a theme in this volume, however, it is not so much the Civil War as the process of accommodation and assimilation of immigrant groups into the "Old American" framework. The contributions of the Germans, Norwegians, Irish, Swiss, and others to politics, religion, and to the weaving of the fabric of society are spelled out again and again.

In retrospect, it is difficult to see how Wisconsin was settled without its own civil war when so much feeling existed among the immigrant groups. There were draft riots in the Civil War, and military units had to be segregated by nationality. Current believes that many of the postwar problems stemmed from animosities developed among these units during the war. It is refreshing to this reviewer, incidentally, that the author uses "Irish" to refer to the immigrants from Ireland and their descendants, rather than "Irish-Americans" or "ethnic groups," and does not blur the historic meaning of "native Americans" by applying that term only to the Indian people. Indians are referred to as "Indians" or "Winnebagoes," not "native Americans."

This book is too long for most casual readers, but it is hard to say where it might well have been cut. Current might have condensed three chapters on the Civil War itself as well as two or three prewar and postwar chapters. The book's redeeming grace is its lively style and felicitous phrases, even when the author is describing or narrating difficult issues of banking or politics. It will long stand as a piece of very readable historical literature.

Reviewed by Walker D. Wyman, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls and author and editor of numerous books and articles on the frontier and on folklore.


MOST AMERICANS whose memories reach back to the days when using public transportation meant riding in a noisy but somehow comforting streetcar have a vast if indefinable nostalgia for a day which seems irretrievably lost. The electric streetcar was an important part of our urban way of life until about a generation ago. In this big volume, published under the auspices of the Minnesota Transportation Museum, Russell L. Olson has done his best to make sure that the memories of that day and of those rumbling conveyances are preserved.

Olson has given us a vast compendium of information about the electric railways of Minnesota and some adjacent areas. The first section is devoted to a comprehensive study of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. It properly receives the most attention by virtue of its size and importance in the growth of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is followed by accounts of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company and the street railway systems which served the smaller cities of the state. Included among them are such centers as Winona, St. Cloud (Granite City), Mankato, Stillwater, Brainerd, Anoka, Fargo-Moorhead, Wahpeton-Breckenridge, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, as well as a short-lived American Traction Company which served International Falls and Ranier on the far northern border of Minnesota.

Separate sections describe interurban lines such as the Mesaba Railway Company, the Minneapolis, Anoka, and Cuyuna Range Railroad, and the St. Paul Southern Electric Railway. Another section deals with lines which operated with combined gas and electric power in interurban service. Among them were the Minneapolis, St. Paul, Rochester and Dubuque Electric Traction Company (the famous Dan Patch line), the Electric Short Line, which ran from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, and the Minnesota Northwestern Electric Railway, which ran from Thief River Falls to Goodridge. Industrial lines operated with electric power and car-building companies receive due attention. The Duluth Cable railway in West Duluth and the South St. Paul Rapid Transit Company are given brief mention. A concluding chapter tells of the continuing project of the Transportation Museum of restoring part of the Como-Harriet streetcar line near Lake Harriet in Minneapolis, over which museum members operate a streetcar evenings and weekends in the summer.

The labor involved in producing this volume seems almost overwhelming. The book includes statistical data in exhaustive detail on cost of construction and operation for many of the lines and abundant and detailed diagrams of routes and roundhouse facilities. It is in effect an encyclopedia of electric railways in Minnesota and some surrounding areas, and it must be a very important resource for anyone studying the social, economic, and urban history of this state.

The work has two main defects. It lacks an index, and heterogeneous subject matter is sometimes lumped together. But such defects are overshadowed by the monumental work of compilation of data about a hitherto neglected phase of Minnesota history.

Reviewed by Arthur J. Larsen, who is retired from the History Department, University of Minnesota, Duluth, and now lives in St. Cloud. Also a former superintendent of MHS, he has written a good deal on transportation subjects.


PHOTOGRAPHS by three non-Indians who lived among the Rosebud Sioux in South Dakota during three different time periods provide the basis for this unique photographic essay. Crying for a Vision is not just a collection of photographs but is a deliberate attempt to make a comment about the reservation experience of the Rosebud Sioux.
To many Americans, the Indian people are known primarily as a stereotype, a frozen image of the nineteenth-century professional historian and professional farmer. For these whites, the Indians vanished at the turn of the century. This book is important in that it gives a visual history that develops the story of the Indian people in the twentieth century and presents them as contemporaries. While destroying one misconception, however, one should not present another, as does Herman J. Viola, director of the National Anthropological Archives, National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. Viola says in his introduction that the book is a “sensitive portrayal of reservation life as it really exists — the isolation, the boredom, the frustration, the poverty.” To Viola, the photographs by Anderson, Buechel, and Doll show the Rosebud Sioux “caught between two worlds” in the 1900s, trying “earnestly and painfully to become white” during the 1930s, and attempting to “return to lost values” in the 1970s.

What is interesting about Viola’s introduction is that it reveals how strongly our view of reality is determined by our personal and cultural experiences. In describing the themes presented in the photographs, Viola sees metal pots used alongside hide containers as indications that the Indians are caught between two worlds. He also sees close-cropped hair, store-bought clothes, and an absence of blankets and feathers as signs of a people trying to become white. And, evidently, the feather worn on the hat of one young man in Doll’s photographs reveals a return to lost values. Although Viola has described the intended themes of this book, I do not believe that everyone can agree with his interpretations or his definition of what is a realistic portrait of the history of the Rosebud Sioux.

A much more perceptive view of the nature and importance of the book for Indian people, particularly the Rosebud Sioux, is provided in the foreword written in Lakota and translated into English by Ben Black Bear Jr. The symbolic quality of these photographs can be understood by Black Bear’s description of this work as a modern-day winter count. Just as the winter count provided a symbolic record of the most important event each year among the Lakota, these photographs provide a record of the reservation experience of the Rosebud Sioux.

Non-Indians viewing these photographs should not assume they can understand the meaning of the pictures for the Rosebud Sioux without sharing the experience and culture of these people. Just as we cannot understand Ben Black Bear’s foreword without the English translation, we cannot understand the meaning of these photographs unless the cultural and experiential “language” which surrounds each picture is understood. Such a language, unfortunately, cannot be translated. It has to be experienced. For the Rosebud people, the pictures in this book speak for themselves.

Reviewed by David L. Beaulieu, associate professor and director of the Native American studies program, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus.


This is an unusual book. In the first place, the author is both a professional historian and a professional farmer. Therefore, he combines the viewpoint of the trained scholar with that of a successful farm operator. Secondly, the theme of the book deals with recent agricultural change and the elements necessary for success in modern American agriculture. This is common enough. However, Drache follows the unusual approach of basing much of his book on interviews with scores of successful farmers in the upper midwestern states of Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. Finally, unlike a number of writers of agricultural history, the author rejects the idea that farming can be justified as a way of life and supports the business, industrial-type agriculture.

The author traces the revolutionary changes in American agriculture during the last half-century through the careers of leading farmers in the upper Midwest. By looking at farmers who operated on the outer edge of change, Drache provides a good deal of information on how mechanization, improved seeds and livestock, fertilization, use of capital, and good management combined to produce dramatic change in rural America. Among his heroes are Thomas D. Campbell, the Montana wheat king; Roswell Garst, a leading hybrid-corn operator in Iowa; Bert Hanson, a Minnesota advocate of alfalfa; the Steiger brothers of Minnesota who saw the value of powerful four-wheel-drive tractors, and many others. These were some of the farmers who richly succeeded in agriculture because they conducted their farming operations like a business. They were the innovators, the risk takers, the careful managers, the mechanizers, and those who knew how to utilize capital effectively. They were also the farmers who paid careful attention to marketing, as well as to production.

This book is both history and message. Through the careers of a substantial number of farmers, Drache shows clearly the factors involved in recent agricultural change. The message is that only through highly efficient use of land, labor, and, especially, capital will the modern farmer be able to succeed.

Other books have been written about individual farmers and planters, but this reviewer is not aware of any other volume that summarizes the careers of so many agricultural producers who have been in the vanguard of agricultural change. In this respect, Drache has done a pioneer work. Through his interviewing, the author has captured historical data not often available to researchers. On the other hand, this is only one side of the agricultural story, and that is all the author intends it to be. He has not dealt with the rural failures and those who barely eked out a living from the land. Those who are still thinking in Jeffersonian terms and who consider farming mainly as a desirable way of life will not find comfort in this book. Drache is clearly on the side of industrial-type efficiency and large, highly capitalized farm operations. He makes a good case for his point of view.

This is a large book that combines extensive interviewing with solid research in the literature. The footnoting is frustrating, as the sources are not numbered. On the other hand, there is a good collection of photographs and the index is good. This is a book that everyone interested in recent agricultural change will want to read.

Reviewed by Gilbert C. Fite, noted agricultural historian who is now Richard B. Russell Professor of History at the University of Georgia, Athens. He formerly was president of Eastern Illinois University at Charleston.

Some things about this lively history remain unchanged. It continues to be vivid, concise, reliable, and capable of fascinating readers of all ages. On the other hand, some things are new. Fearing presents an improved interpretation of the part played in Minnesota history by Indian people. He incorporates results of recent research in such topics as the fur trade, exploration (e.g. Jonathan Carver), military history, and the Sioux revolt.

Thus, this valuable work enters a new period of usefulness. Now that the third edition is out, perhaps Fearing will begin thinking about a fourth — which could include accounts of twentieth-century events.

NORMAN W. MOEN

A COMPOSITE pictorial guide to Afro-Americans living and working in the state is presented in Minnesota's Black Community, edited by Walter R. Scott, Sr., and LeClair G. Lambert (Minneapolis, Scott Publishing Co., 1976, 216 p. $11.00). A number of facets of Black community life are covered, including business, religion, education, and entertainment. The book has a section discussing the history of Black communities in Minnesota, and it shows the role and contributions of Afro-Americans to the economic development of the entire state. Unlike many pictorial reference books, this guide provides useful commentary on the various occupational areas surveyed. Some of these sections, such as the one discussing Black labor, describe the types of discrimination faced by Afro-Americans and relate the effects of these actions on the contemporary labor scene.

One shortcoming of the book is that it does not include much information on Afro-Americans outside the Twin Cities area. Admittedly, the overwhelming majority of Minnesota Blacks live in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, but smaller Black communities in Duluth, Rochester, St. Cloud, and other cities deserve some observation. Another problem is that the section on buildings does not have accompanying descriptive data on the types of establishments located in them or the businesses they house. Nevertheless the book more than adequately serves its main function: to acquaint its readers with the diverse occupational roles of Afro-Americans in Minnesota and to reveal the high echelons of responsibility and status many have obtained in recent years.

CAROLYN AND QUINTARD TAYLOR

THE RECENTLY issued American Indian Ethnohistory collection makes available 118 volumes totaling over 43,000 pages of the Indian Claims Commission reports and findings, originally intended to settle issues of aboriginal land use and title under the Indian Claims Act of 1946. Prepared by an impressive list of anthropologists and historians, this collection examines the history and culture of specific Indian peoples of the contiguous forty-eight states from California to New York. Students of the Chippewa and Dakota will welcome the precise and intelligently interpreted data offered on these two tribal groups by such specialists as John C. Ewers, Alan R. Woolworth, and heavyweight Harold Hickerson.

Of the seven Chippewa Indians volumes published, the two examined by this reviewer provide the kind of intimate detail on the genesis, movement, and transformation of those bands of the upper Mississippi and St. Croix regions that are lacking or confused in straight oral accounts like William W. Warren's History of the Ojibways. Of particular interest is Hickerson's portrayal of the development and maintenance of the so-called contested zone or DMZ that formed a buffer between the southwestern Chipewa and the grassland-oriented Dakota beginning in the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a windfall of information on land cession; social, political, and economic structures; and on white-Indian and intertribal relations.

Prospective readers should note that the books are published in reduced typeface size and are difficult to read. Although paraphrasing and use of jargon present a somewhat clinical writing style that may be tedious to laymen, this is usually offset by consistent clarity and richness of content. Those individuals and institutions that can afford the books ($29.50 each) should find these works to be a standard source of reference, understanding, and enjoyment. A free series catalog is available from Garland Publishing Company, 545 Madison Ave., New York 10022.

DOUGLAS A. BIRK

THE DECEMBER, 1976, issue of Minnesota Archaeologist continues that publication's policy of occasionally presenting fugitive or long out-of-print papers. This issue is devoted to a topic with wide appeal — "Indian Place Names of the Minnesota Region." With a brief summary recalling the prominent contributors to the state's place-name literature, Alan R. Woolworth introduces two lesser-known but equally valid authors of the 1890s. The papers of Andrew W. Williamson (89 Dakota names) and the Reverend Joseph A. Gilfillan (439 Chipewa names) are represented in their entirety. A list of references serves to call the attention of place-name students to an unpublished, indexed bibliography on Minnesota geographical names compiled in 1974 by Wiley R. Pope, catalog librarian at the Minnesota Historical Society. The ten-page typescript may be consulted at the MHS library.

A COLLECTION of essays by twenty-one authors makes up the bicentennial book, Duluth: Sketches of the Past (295 p., $7.00), edited by Ryck Lydecker, Lawrence J. Sommer, and, in an advisory role, Arthur J. Larsen. The contributors' "talents, training, and vocational interest as well as avocational interest have all been put to play in making this a most interesting, if discursive, discussion" of Duluth, writes Larsen in his introduction. Authors include Margaret Culkin Banning, Julius F. Wolff, Jr., Matti Kaups, J. C. Ryan, Anne Stultz Bailey, Mila Kovacovic, Noemi Weygant, Timothy Roufs, and Bruce Bennett, among others. Their topics range over
Duluth's geology, weather, early Indian life, immigration, the ships on the lake, the lumbering and railroad industries, government and politics, sports, culture, and education.

The essays, individually, are often charming and well written and most are the result of extensive research. The collection is not comprehensive and does not claim to be, but there are at least two curious omissions: a discussion of the Duluth harbor and of the impact of the iron mining industry.

Most of the chapters are either annotated, or include bibliographies, or both. An index would have been useful. Some excellent photographs illustrate the work, but one looks in vain for maps of the city, either then or now.

**Virginia L. Martin**

A CASE STUDY of military life at a frontier post in Minnesota is offered by Paul L. Hedren in the Spring, 1977, issue of *South Dakota History*. His "On Duty at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota: 1853-1867" tells of construction of the fort on the Minnesota River by Sixth Infantry companies from Fort Snelling and Fort Dodge, Iowa. He also deals with the plan of the fort and with such subjects as soldiers' diet, uniforms, weapons, pay, "monotonous routine," and desertion. He purposely skipped coverage of the two Sioux attacks on the post in 1862 as they have been treated widely elsewhere. An appendix listing various regular army and volunteer units to serve at Ridgely concludes the article, which is based largely on secondary sources but also on some primary ones. Hedren, a native of Olivia, Minnesota, now works for the National Park Service at the Big Hole National Battlefield in Montana.

**TWO MEN of Minnesota who arrived when it was still a territory and stayed to make quite different careers and reputations are the subjects of recent publications in the MHS Minnesota Historic Sites Pamphlet Series. One was Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's first territorial governor; the other was Alexander Harkin, Scottish immigrant who settled in Nicollet County.**

Mark Swanholm, in *Alexander Ramsey and the Politics of Survival*, paints a candid portrait of the man whose public service included being second state governor, senator, mayor of St. Paul, and United States secretary of war. Swanholm describes Ramsey's culpability in matters ranging from "the travesty of the Sioux," the 1851 treaty in which (with one at Mendota slightly later) the United States acquired about 25,000,000 acres of rich land from the Dakota Indians, to disenfranchising the Mormons in his last political post as commissioner of the Utah Registration and Election Board. Swanholm says Ramsey was a "child of the nineteenth century, the century of the bootstrap fortunes and self-made men." Ramsey, he concludes, was "a man of means rather than ends, who held no principle so dear that it could not be sacrificed for a private interest."

In contrast, the other settler was a "man of rare integrity," writes Jeffrey A. Hess in *Alexander Harkin: Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries*. In 1856 Harkin and his first wife settled at West Newton, located in Nicollet County about midway between Fort Ridgely and New Ulm. Despite "pillaging insects and punishing weather," and a constant sense of loneliness amidst their rural German Catholic neighbors, the Harkins prospered. Their farm thrived, Alexander became active in local politics and was appointed local postmaster, and he opened a retail store. For a while the future of the little town on the north bank of the Minnesota River looked bright. Then the railroads bypassed it, locusts invaded it, and the town faded. The store also did well for a while, reaching its peak in 1870. By 1891, however, Alex admitted that "there is nothing made by the Store now," but it was kept open as a post office until 1901.

A Harkin granddaughter, Janet Massopust, reopened the store as a museum in 1938 and kept it open for several years. In 1973 the Minnesota Historical Society bought it and restored it to its 1870s appearance as the social and commercial center of West Newton. The booklet was published in May to coincide with the store's opening as a historic site.

Copies of both booklets are available at $2.00 each from the MHS Order Department, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul 55101. Add 50 cents for postage and handling. Minnesota residents must also add 4.5 per cent sales tax.

**A WINDMILL whirling in the breeze while performing useful work is an almost magical sight that, at one time or another, has fascinated nearly everyone.** Science writer Volta Torrey catches some of that magic in *Wind-Catchers: American Windmills of Yesterday and Tomorrow* (Bartleboro, Vt., Stephen Greene Press, 1976, 225 p. Illustrations. $12.95).

This book of "fact and fiction about those flirtatious machines called windmills" outlines the use of wind energy from the Crusades to the present. The author traces the origins and development of windmills, most notably in Holland and England, and then develops their story in the New World. Perhaps the most significant part of the book is the last third in which Torrey explores contemporary experiments and experiences with wind energy and talks about "tomorrow's windmills" in a way that suggests a hopeful future for these ancient machines. The book will help turn the reader into a windmill watcher if not a builder.

**Alan Ominsky**

**LINTONITE**, a gem stone found on the shores of Lake Superior, is one of the few minerals named for a woman. The story of how that came about is told by [Jean] C. Dahlberg in an article, "A Woman to Remember," in the October, 1976, issue of *Lapidary Journal*.

In the summer of 1878, Professors Samuel W. Peckham and Christopher W. Hall of the University of Minnesota conducted a geological survey along the North Shore. Among the rocks and minerals they carted back to the Twin Cities were some small, opaque, greenish pebbles. Laura E. Linton was a senior student at the university at the time, and she was asked to analyze the stones. She established them as a mineral closely related to thomsonite — another gem stone found on the North Shore — but with its own distinct characteristics. The professors named it lintonite in honor of the woman "to whose patient effort and skill we are indebted for the analysis."

Jean C. Dahlberg wrote another article on lintonite and the origin of its name that *Minnesota History* published in March, 1962.

**OLD TOWN Restoration, Inc., a neighborhood-based organization in St. Paul, published in 1976 a planning program for the Historic Hill District. Entitled *Building the Future From Our Past* (136 p., $8.95), the book analyzes St. Paul's "back to the city phenomenon" in terms of historic people, events, and forces that have shaped the district. It also treats the current social, economic, land use, and climatic elements and proposes a resident-based, interdisciplinary, comprehensive district planning program. Included is a historical narrative of the area, based on standard research sources and on taped reminiscences of older residents.
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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