(Bloomington and London, Indiana University Press, 1980. 293 p. $17.50.)

RESERVE MINING Company was organized in 1939 by Oglebay. Norton as the principal representative of four steel firms. Eleven years later Armco and Republic steel companies acquired controlling interest. In the intervening decade several critical decisions were made, motivated primarily by economic considerations, that laid the foundation for the longest and most expensive environmental legal battle in this nation’s history.

During the 1940s Reserve, controlling thousands of acres of iron-ore land on the eastern Mesabi near Babbitt, decided to break precedent and construct its taconite processing plant away from the mine and on the Lake Superior shore. Developed by E. W. Davis, taconite beneficiation took 20 to 25 per cent iron ore and produced a superior blast-furnace ingredient of 60 to 62 per cent iron. This necessitated extracting large quantities of water from the lake and creating a disposal basin for the tailings. Engineering studies and laboratory tests conducted at the Mines Experiment Station and the University of Minnesota hydraulic laboratory concluded that the tailings dumped into Lake Superior would flow to the lowest point on the lake bottom. State permits were issued in 1947, with opposition only from sport fishermen, and Reserve shipped its first taconite pellets from the Silver Bay plant nine years later. The public seemed to approve the lake dumping, and Reserve was portrayed as the economic savior of a depressed northeastern Minnesota region.

Robert V. Bartlett, research associate at Indiana University’s Program of Advanced Studies in Science, Technology, and Public Policy, has written a thorough, balanced account of the ensuing struggle between environmentalists, state and federal government agencies, and Reserve Mining Company. The book was completed with the financial support of a National Science Foundation program that assists studies demonstrating the interaction of ethics and values with science and technology and reflects those philosophical guidelines. Bartlett amassed a tremendous volume of knowledge by closely following the complicated legal entanglements of state and federal courts and absorbing the multitude of scientific and engineering studies presented by the contesting parties.

The author is especially concerned about the incompatibility of science and technology with the legal and political arena. The Reserve case, Bartlett believes, showed the inherent weakness of science as the sole basis for public policy decisions. Both sides used engineers and scientists to support economic and emotional positions. Courts have great difficulty in incorporating complex data into the legal process. According to Bartlett, alternate institutions and arrangements must be found to protect the environment, that cannot be accomplished through the present legal system or political framework.

"Reserve Mining Company," Bartlett writes, "was not forced out of Lake Superior by science or environmental laws but by a succession of value-laden political decisions." He is convinced that the controversy was, in large part, precipitated by changing social mores. During the 1960s the environmental movement became a potent force leading to a value shift that concerned aesthetic impact, consideration of long-term results, and the element of uncertainty and change. Reserve’s operations were approved during the 1940s and 1950s. They were unacceptable by the 1970s.

This new atmosphere brought important groups into the limelight, including Save Lake Superior and Minnesota Environmental Control Citizens Association (MECCA). Individual lives were often dramatically affected by the struggle. This was especially true of Arlene Harvell Lehto, who provided spiritual leadership for many citizens’ groups; Grant Merritt, who used his legal talent to support a deeply felt family responsibility to the Range; Charles Stoddard, who as regional co-ordinator in the Department of the Interior prepared a detailed study of the lake dumping that served as the foundation for public protest; Federal Judge Miles Lord, who presided over the Reserve trial and then found himself personally involved well beyond his legal jurisdiction; and Congressman John Blatnik, who found it increasingly difficult to reconcile his national reputation as a supporter of pollution control with his state reputation as protector and promoter of the taconite industry.

Reserve initially appeared in court to defend itself against charges of air and water pollution. This controversy quickly expanded and became a political confrontation when the Environmental Protection Agency reported high concentrations of asbestos-like fibers in lake-shore drinking water and talked of the dangers of cancer. The problem of ecological harm took a back seat to public health. Only a company like Reserve, with considerable financial resources, could carry on the legal fight; it could only be opposed by state and federal government agen-
Joseph Nicollet and His Map. By Martha Coleman Bray. 
(Philadelphia, American Philosophical Society, 1980. xv, 300 p. Fold-out map, illustrations. $15.00.)

THROUGHOUT the 19th century, particularly, the discovery and exploration of continental interiors was accomplished by a number of remarkable travelers. Many of these were European-born, and they unravelled in Asia, Africa, South and North America the secrets of river systems much larger than any in their home countries. Some of these travelers were missionaries, some merchants, some diplomats, some adventurers, and some scientists. Among the latter was Joseph Nicolas Nicollet (1786-1843), not to be confused with Jean Nicollet (Nicolet) de Bellesborne, a French explorer in North America of two centuries earlier.

Joseph Nicollet was born in Savoy where he received an early scientific education which was continued in Paris. After graduation from the École Normale, Nicollet taught briefly before receiving an appointment in 1817 at the Paris Observatory. Through this he became acquainted with a number of the greatest scientists of his time — not only Frenchmen but also Germans, Belgians, and Englishmen. In the financial crash of 1830 Nicollet went bankrupt and left France for America, never again to see his beloved homeland.

In the United States he soon made contact with a network of scientists, again, many European-born. Of these none was to be more influential than the Swiss-born, Paris-educated Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, then conducting the United States Coast Survey. With help from Hassler and others, Nicollet began a series of scientific journeys — first in the South and then in the Mississippi Valley, where he was to make his greatest contribution to cartography. One method employed by Nicollet was that espoused by Alexander von Humboldt of using the barometer for ascertaining the altitude of places; as a trained astronomer Nicollet was well versed in finding latitude and, when conditions allowed, longitude.

By 1835 Nicollet was in St. Louis which was to be his headquarters for a series of journeys to the north and west. In this gateway city fur traders had been established for decades; Nicollet was also preceded there by a number of scientists. In 1836 he journeyed essentially northward to the source of the Mississippi at Lake Itasca (now in Minnesota) identified by Henry Schoolcraft four years earlier. Between 1837 and 1839 the scientist made four more expeditions to the north and west in the area now Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas with John Charles Frémont as his second-in-command. Nicollet's fame rests not on primacy in discovery, but on his careful observations on hydrography, landforms, geology (which he learned largely after he came to America), ethnography, and especially on his great map. The map was first published in 1842, close to the end of his life and, with revisions, in 1843. A most valuable part of the publication being reviewed is a facsimile (30 x 35 inches) of the later edition of Nicollet's map of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries, covering an area "as large as France."

Martha Coleman Bray spent more than a decade and a half studying her subject; she has published previously on Nicollet's notes and travels. As well as being a diligent researcher, as indicated by her use of primary sources, Mrs. Bray writes well. She has produced a distinguished biography which also contains some excellent social history, history of science, and historical geography. The author has obviously been to many of the locations she writes about, and her descriptions of places add greatly to the work. Nicollet is important on his own account, but his association — directly or indirectly — with others makes the book required reading for those concerned with the opening of the American West or with science in the first half of the 19th century. Besides Hassler and Frémont, others who figure prominently in the book include Pierre Simon de Laplace, Louis Agassiz, Thomas Hart Benton, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, George Englemann, Joel Poinsett, and above all, Humboldt. On hearing of the death of his younger contemporary, Humboldt (perhaps the leading scientific traveler of his century) wrote: "The vast, well-watered and fertile low plain of the basin of the Mississippi has been elucidated by the valuable work of the highly talented astronomer, Nicollet, of whom science has been deprived by a too early death."
The greatest monument to Nicollet, who died in Washington in 1843, as suggested by the title of Martha Bray's work, is his map. It is a reconnaissance map in the grand tradition of such works. Though largely planigraphic it contains some spot heights along the rivers and subtle hachuring on the rolling "coteau" country between the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. The drainage is so well delineated that it bears close comparison with modern general maps and even topographic maps. The 1843 edition of the upper Mississippi map was prepared for publication by Lieutenant William H. Emory of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers whom Mrs. Bray regards as a truer disciple of Nicollet than Frémont. It is appropriate that the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia published Martha Bray's book, for at the time when Nicollet arrived in America, Philadelphia was a much more important cultural center than the then recently settled Washington.

A few typographical errors such as the index entry "Hesler, Frederick Rudolph" mar the book, but on the whole it is relatively free of mistakes. Besides the large folded facsimile map it contains a smaller, folded route map, there are 14 other well-chosen illustrations. Together, the text, maps, and pictures provide an excellent treatment of Nicollet and his scientific survey of the greatest river in the United States and one of the great rivers of the world.

Reviewed by Norman J. W. Thrower, professor of geography at the University of California, Los Angeles where he teaches cartography, geographical discoveries, and remote sensing of the environment.

Ignatius Donnelly. By David D. Anderson.

(Boston, Twayne Publishers, 1980. 129 p. $12.95.)

THIS BIOGRAPHY of Ignatius Donnelly is an addition to Twayne's United States Authors series. The books in this series are brief, and they emphasize the literary dimension of their subjects. It is no mean task to achieve the goals set by Twayne's editors — to provide accurate, informed, interpretive, and especially useful books for students who may know little or nothing about an author. No one expects a Twayne book to be either based on unpublished material (although some of them are) or definitive. David D. Anderson, who has mastered the Twayne formula, has already published studies of Abraham Lincoln, Robert G. Ingersoll, and Woodrow Wilson.

Anderson's study of Donnelly is a clear demonstration of his effectiveness as a biographer. He understands that most of his readers will neither know nor comprehend Donnelly as well as he does and that he must provide a major source of information, if not final judgment, about his subject. Therefore, after presenting a sketch of Donnelly's political and personal life until the publication of Atlantis in 1880 (his first book), Anderson turns almost entirely to literary aspects of Donnelly's life. He has sensible things to say about Donnelly's writings, and he tells the reader a bit about how the books sold and their literary merits. Anderson sees as a major unifying theme in all of Donnelly's work the idea that "all of nature grows in cycles . . . punctuated or accelerated by gigantic catastrophes, and that there are natural limits to man's ability to progress." Anderson shrewdly notes this contradiction in the personality and intellectual makeup of a reformer.

The author is at his best in providing a précis of Donnelly's books. This is challenging work because the books are so disparate: Atlantis and Ragnarok are paraded as rooted in science; The Great Cryptogram and The Cypher in the Plays and on the Tombstone espouse Francis Bacon as the author of Shakespeare's plays; and Caesar's Column, Dr. Hugnet, and The Golden Bottle are unashamedly political and social tracts in the form of novels. He has given each book a careful reading and deserves commendation for reconciling the opinions of scholars who have written about Donnelly as a writer. Anderson cannot be faulted in so short a book for overlooking some published and manuscript items that would have set Donnelly's work in a more sharply political and psychological context.

Ignatius Donnelly wrote books and newspaper articles with such flair, imagination, and argument, and his political rhetoric was so pungent and robust that it is easiest to deal with him by relying on quotations — allowing him to speak for himself. As a consequence Donnelly comes alive in just about anything that is written that centers on him or his work. Anderson understands this. It gives him an advantage over other authors in the Twayne series who, in the process of distilling a biography into 120 or so pages, often turn out a type of hulion cube that, when dissolved, gives only a flavor of the author but nothing more. Anderson's book, however, is a lively, informative, and useful account of Donnelly's literary efforts.


(St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1980. ix, 79 p. $4.50.)

DURING the last 15 years, networks have been organized in over a dozen states better to preserve and make more accessible manuscripts and local public records that are difficult to administer through a single, central archival or historical agency. The Minnesota Regional Research Centers constitute one of the oldest and most developed of these networks.

Since 1967 the Minnesota Historical Society has established regional centers on eight university campuses throughout the state. The university provides space, equipment, and the services of a part-time director and student aides; the historical society, through its Division of Archives and Manuscripts, provides supplies, training for center personnel, and direct funding for special projects. Each center collects personal papers, organizational and business records, photographs,
Stephen Long and American Frontier Exploration.

By Roger L. Nichols and Patrick L. Halley.

(Newark, University of Delaware Press, 1980. 276 p. Maps, illustrations. $19.50.)

THE AUTHORS of this book begin with a declaration that "It is time to reexamine [Stephen H. Long's] contributions to exploration and to place him in the broader context of American geographical and intellectual growth during the early years of the nineteenth century." It would be hard to argue with this statement. Stephen Long's activities as commander of five exploring expeditions in the west (1816-23) span some fascinating years in the story of this country's intellectual development. American science was finding its institutional and theoretical footing in these years, carving out its unique niche in the history of Western culture. Central to this story was that fascinating group of Philadelphians associated with the American Philosophical Society and Charles Willson Peale's famous museum, with whom Long was so intimately associated and from whom he recruited the scientists who accompanied his two major expeditions. It is no mere book-jacket rhetoric to say that Stephen Long's expeditions could profitably be "placed in the context of American scientific development."

Unfortunately (preface and book jacket notwithstanding), this is not the task Roger Nichols and Patrick Halley have undertaken. Instead, they have chosen to stick closely to the task of retelling the story of Long's expeditions, rarely making detours into broader topics. What the book does, it does well. Long's travels to the Rocky Mountains and Lake Winnipeg do not make the spellbinding reading of some other exploration narratives; whether through Long's good luck or his pheumatic Yankee style of reporting his adventures, the unexpected seems rarely to have happened to him. But the easy, readable style of Nichols and Halley keeps the reader's interest from flagging.

Over the years Long has been subject to a certain amount of criticism because of his role in the invention of the "Great American Desert" myth and because of the consistent failure of his expeditions to achieve dramatic and conspicuous discoveries. Nichols and Halley defend Long as enthusiastically as they attack his critics. In defense of his verdict on the southwestern plains they point out that early 19th-century conceptions of what constituted arable land were much different from our own and that indeed technology of Long's time was not equal to the task of converting the plains into farm land. They also argue, quite rightly, that it is easier for armchair explorers to criticize Long than it was for him to accomplish what he set out to do. On the other hand, the two authors fail to identify convincingly what were the "genuine contributions to such fields as botany, zoology, entomology, geology, cartography, and ethnology that Long and his associates made."

A bibliography of publications that issued from the expeditions (mainly a monument to the indefatigable Thomas Say) raises some interesting questions, but answers few. One thing the authors state truly: among Long's greatest contributions was the care he took to publish and disseminate what information he brought back, sometimes with only lukewarm support from his colleagues and the war department (which took its obligations to the cause of pure science much less seriously than Long did). Offsetthis (this) contribution is the fact that even in his defenders' eyes Long stands convicted of poor judgment and lack of imagination in conducting his explorations, which might otherwise have brought back more to disseminate.

Though scholars will find in this book little that is not already available in previously published sources, the volume will be useful to the general reader needing an overview of Stephen Long's accomplishments in the exploration of the West.

Reviewed by Carolyn Gilman, an exhibits researcher and writer at MHS and coeditor of The Northern Expeditions of Stephen H. Long.
Makers of an Immigrant Legacy: Essays in Honor of Kenneth O. Bjork. Edited by Odd S. Lovoll.
(Northfield, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1980. xvii, 223 p. Illustrated. $12.00.)

The latest publication of the Norwegian-American Historical Association carries on the Scandinavian tradition of the festskrift, a publication to honor a prominent scholar. The collection of essays discusses the contributions of well-known Norwegian-American individuals — “the makers of an immigrant legacy” — while aptly reflecting the work of Bjork, professor at Saint Olaf College, until recently the editor for NAHA publications, and the honoree of this volume.

The essays illustrate the pitfalls as well as the advantages of studying “great” men and women culled from their larger social group. Probably because most Norwegian immigrants were not of the “educated” classes, many of the essayists tend to neglect the greater Norwegian-American community and focus on the more articulate but oftentimes atypical members of the group. The most successful papers are those that use the better-known individuals to illuminate the larger Norwegian-American community life. Peter A. Munch, for example, in the best piece in the volume, analyzes the social cleavages that developed when a pastor trained in Norway attempted to administer his church duties to pioneer Norwegian immigrants in the new spiritual context of the frontier. Other contributors such as Einar Haugen, J. R. Christianson, and Lloyd Hustvedt examine “Norway in America” largely through literary sources, stressing the importance of the printed word that mirrored the hopes and fears of the broader Norwegian-American audience.

Most of the essays disregard more central questions such as Norwegian-American adaptation to the social and economic environment in the new homeland, but they do examine the more eccentric section of the immigrant community whose very uniqueness provides glimpses of more than the usual Norwegian-American rural farm life in the Middle West. Ingrid Semmingsen, for example, gives a fascinating portrait of Agnes Wergeland who moved to the United States because a professorship such as one she ultimately held in Wyoming was denied to women in Norway. Terje I. Leiren follows the “America journeys” of Norwegian historian Halvdan Koht, who was more interested in Progressive historiography than in Norwegian America; and Franklin Scott examines an out-of-the-mainstream Dane, Peder Lassen, who played a significant role in the early settlement of California.

More importantly, however, the essays manifest Bjork’s contribution to Norwegian-American historiography. His pioneering work on Norwegian engineers that stressed a “migration of skills” to America is demonstrated by Semmingsen, who portrays an immigrant with skills moving to a more congenial place of employment. Second, Bjork’s attention to immigrants in the Great West is displayed both in Scott’s essay on Lassen and Sverre Arestad’s depiction of his Washington state boyhood home. Finally, his work as editor of NAHA publications is reflected in Helen Thane Katz’s explanation of the editing process and in Lovoll’s piece on Bjork’s career which has culminated in the establishment of a chair of immigration studies that will fittingly bear his name.

The book has its faults. A number of the essays have been in print before; some are far too descriptive; and others simply rely on biography for biography’s sake. But generally, the collection provides another example of the fine NAHA publications that have for the past 20 years been the responsibility of Bjork himself.

Reviewed by Jon Gjerdé, research assistant in the MHS, who is completing his doctoral work in history at the University of Minnesota, specializing in Norwegian immigration to the United States.

NEWS & NOTES

The Minnesota Historical Society since its founding has had a continuing commitment to local history. In particular, the MHS reference library has always been the most complete repository of state local history publications, whether they be regional, county, town, church, business, or institutional histories, genealogies or reminiscences. Minnesota History would like to reaffirm its interest in keeping its readers in and out of Minnesota informed about new local history publications and to aid the MHS reference library in expanding its fine collection.

The following list of local history publications was compiled by Patrick Coleman, acquisitions librarian for the MHS, and the editors of Minnesota History. All are interested in hearing about or receiving review copies of new local history publications when they appear. Publishers who would like their books reviewed or noted in the magazine or placed in the MHS reference library should address their books or publication notices to Patrick Coleman in the reference library, or to Minnesota History, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul 55101. Publishers who send review copies will receive an acknowledgment and two copies of the note or review as soon as it appears in Minnesota History.


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Twin Cities: *Minneapolis and St. Paul; A Picture Book to Remember Her By.* New York, Crescent Books, 1979. $3.95.


A SUMMARY REPORT of the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological Survey (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1981) covering the years of 1977 through 1980 has been compiled by the society's State Historic Preservation Office. The project was funded in 1977 by the Minnesota Legislature to "collate existing data and acquire data ... on additional significant sites." To carry out the legislative mandate, the MHS established and met four goals: the development of predictive models that describe the distribution of archaeological sites throughout Minnesota; the location of more than 900 previously unreported prehistoric sites; the updating of site files of the state archaeologist; and the creation of an archaeological data bank compatible with the Minnesota Land Management Information System. The report describes the 11 surveys made in all or parts of 21 counties and summarizes their results. The compilers point out, however, that each one "produced far more information about prehistoric Indian life in Minnesota" than the summaries indicate. Among the conclusions drawn from survey results is the fact that prehistoric sites usually occur most densely near shore lines, particularly along lakes; on the other hand, differences in the southeastern "Driftless Area" of the state reveal wider dispersal of sites and no predominance of shore-line habitation.

The handsomely produced 76-page report contains numerous maps, tables, figures, and charts that illuminate and clarify the text; there are a number of illustrations, an appendix, and a list of the references cited. A limited number of the books are available, and a copy may be had without charge by writing to the State Historic Preservation Office, James J. Hill House, 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul 55102.

THE FIRST of a four-volume series, *Lakota Belief and Ritual,* edited by Raymond J. De Mallie and Elaine A. Jahnke (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1989, 329 p.), offers the voluminous and extremely valuable primary materials upon which James R. Walker based his well-known studies of Lakota religion and culture. The Walker collection, in the possession of the Colorado Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Philosophical Society, contains rare and unusual documents gathered from Lakota holy men and elders when Walker served as the agency physician at South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation from 1896 to 1914. Walker's relationship with the Lakota medic-roigious leaders, first cultivated to enhance his work among the people, developed into a close, reciprocal sharing of interests and information.

Eventually it resulted in the high honor of Walker's being recognized as a member of the Oglala holy men's society. In supplying Walker with information on their traditional religious knowledge, rituals, and ceremonies, the Lakota leaders swore him to secrecy during their lifetimes — a pledge he apparently kept both in his published writings and oral presentations.

This volume contains a biographical sketch of Walker, focusing on the significance of his work, and a narrative section of discussions by holy men on fundamental Lakota religious concepts such as the Sun Dance, Hunka and Buffalo ceremonies, and warrior societies, for example, which permeated and gave meaning to tribal life. The book also includes native drawings of the Sun Dance and of warrior societies' insignia and regalia that in themselves documents.

In the writing of Indian history, historians and other scholars seldom have the opportunity to look at the past through "native eyes" or to immerse themselves in documents created by Indians. For the Oglala and some of the other divisions of the Lakota, the Walker materials provide this kind of experience in fascinating and rich detail during an important transition period in their history.

Roger Buffalohead

THREE BOOKLETS sponsored by the Minnesota Parks Foundation serve as valuable guides to three regions of the state. The first publication in the new Minnesota State Park Heritage series is *Tower Soudan: The State Park Down Under* (1976). It tells the geological and historical story of the Vermilion Range, explains the mining methods used in the Soudan (the state's oldest mine), and provides brief glossaries of geological and mining terms. The second of the series, *White Water: The Valley of Promise* (1977) by R. Newell Searle, describes the geology, flora and fauna, industry and agriculture, and finally the conservation efforts to restore this southeastern Minnesota valley to its early ecological balance. The 38-page booklet is augmented by a list of five interpretive trails, maps, and illustrations. *State Parks of the North Shore* (1979), also written by Searle, contains similar kinds of information about the area that reaches along Lake Superior from Duluth to Canada. It is supplemented with helpful maps, illustrations, and a "North Shore Guide" to 31 state parks and other points of interest. The booklets in this series are available for $1.00 each from

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calls “the study of smaller groups of persons, somewhere between the individual and the mass” to reveal “the broader contours of Swedish history in the eighteenth century and both Swedish and American history in the nineteenth.”

Relposing heavily upon the research of a kinswoman in Sweden, Karin Augustinson, Barton used the outstanding Swedish records to create a picture of Swedish life from the point of view of the many members of one family. He then tracked them across the ocean to look at American life from the same perspective. No matter how much one knows about Swedish life and society on the one hand, and the details of the births, deaths, land transfers, and taxes of one family on the other, there is a gap to be bridged in order to relate the two all along the line. Barton put his finger on the quality needed to achieve this synthesis when he wrote of Karin Augustinson, a retired schoolteacher and church organist who was in her 80s at the time of their work together. “She has to an admirable degree that kind of historical imagination that can transform the bare facts of old documents into a vivid, living picture of the past.” Fortunately for the readers of this book, Barton has some of it as well.

The family endures and its history continues,” Barton writes, “despite all changes of landscape, custom, language, dogma, occupation, ethnic admixture, and name.” In the attempt to preserve and document that history, his essay on problems and sources, footnotes, and index are particularly welcome. Historians and genealogists both may hope that Professor Barton will have many imitators among the descendants of other groups. Deborah L. Miller

ANOTHER historical approach to local and genealogical materials is demonstrated in Douglas Sprague and Ronald Frye’s “Manitoba’s Red River Settlement: Manuscript Sources for Economic and Demographic History,” in the Winter, 1979-80 issue of Archivaria, the journal of the Association of Canadian Archivists. Of all the English proprietary colonies, the one nearest to Minnesota — the Red River Settlement which is now part of Winnipeg — may be the most thoroughly documented. The records, which date from the 1820s to the 1870s and beyond, include employment ledgers and other material from the Hudson’s Bay Company, church registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials, and censuses compiled by the Canadian government in 1870 and thereafter.

The article describes each group of documents and outlines “methods that the authors are currently using to file each item of information by individual household, and to link households across generations.” The authors also make clear how the linkage method, currently popular with quantitative historians, works and what it is used for — in this case, “to test a broad range of explanations of the economic and social development of the Red River Settlement in particular and the development of new societies in general.”

CARLTON C. QUALEY, research associate in the MHS, is the author of “Immigration to the United States since 1815,” which appears in the Commission Internationale d’Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux et des Structures Sociales, Les Migrations Internationales de la Fin du XlVIIIe Siecle a Nos Jours (Paris, 1980). Calling the movement “perhaps the greatest folk migration in the known history of mankind,” Qualey dismisses models and generalizations as unhelpful except to note that it was a migration of labor and of capital. His paper describes the European background and reasons for emigration, New World attractions, and effects of the exodus on some European countries. In discussing the evolution of ethnic groups in America, the importance of economics is stressed. The author also says that religion may be the only area where immigration caused major changes which still exist in the American cultural landscape.

Another work by Qualey, “Immigration as a World Phenomenon,” first published in Henry Steele Commager, ed., Immigration and American History (1961) has been translated into Italian. It appears in Anna Maria Martellone, ed., La “questione” dell’ immigrazione negli Stati Uniti. 83-90 (Bologna, Italy, 1980).

THE EVOLUTION of an educational system in the northern Minnesota town of Floodwood is the story told by Lewis E. and Rae Harris in Bootstraps: A Chronicle of a Real Community School (Cable, Wis., Harris Publications, 1980, 199 p., $8.00). While the book focuses chiefly on the community school program that pointed the way for improvements in Floodwood — a sewer
and water system, a co-operative creamery, a feed mill, and rural electric service, for example — it also provides a chapter on the history of the community. This includes information on early settlers, occupations, and customs, with some illuminating details on the Finnish enclave in the area.

"ONE of the longest and most complex cases ever to appear in federal courts" is discussed by Ross R. Cotroneo in the July, 1980, issue of Pacific Northwest Quarterly. The article, "United States v. Northern Pacific Railway Company: The Final Settlement of the Land Grant Case, 1924-1941," describes the vast lands claimed by the railroad under its original charter with particular reference to mineral lands, the government's attempts to save "several millions of acres of national forest lands," and the establishment in 1924 of a joint congressional committee of inquiry. Cotroneo then goes on to explain and untangle the legal maneuvers by which the railroad released to the government over 400,000 acres to which it had laid claim.

OLIVER H. KELLEY'S contributions to the state's horticulture are the subject of a brief article by Tom Woods, MHS site manager of the Kelley Farm, in the October-November, 1980, issue of Minnesota Horticulturist. Calling Kelley "the forgotten Minnesota Horticultural Pioneer," Woods points out Kelley's early experiments with fruitgrowing in the supposedly unfriendly climate of the state and emphasizes the boost given fellow growers through Kelley's abilities as an organizer and publicist. The article also describes current plans for a heritage orchard which will be on view when the farm, a National Historic Landmark, reopens to the public in May of this year.

FROM ACADIANS to Zoroastrians, the Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups, edited by Stephan Thernstrom, Ann Orlov, and Oscar Handlin (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Bellzap Press, 1980), provides information of varying length on 102 such groups in the United States, as well as 29 thematic essays on definitions and interpretations of subjects such as "American Identity and Americanization," "Family Patterns," "Pluralism," and "Prejudice." Although none of the essays is documented, a reading list follows each one. The 1,076-page volume will be of special interest to students of American history, but it will also be useful as a reference work for educational institutions, branches of the media, and public libraries within and without the United States. The numerous maps are helpful in identifying places of origin, and the editors have provided vast quantities of indispensable statistical data. Anyone involved or interested in the so-called "roots syndrome" of recent years will find this volume invaluable.

TWO publications with pertinence for Minnesotans appear in the Architecture series issued by Vance Bibliographies. They include Mary A. Vance, Historical Society Architectural Publications: Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi and Missouri (75 p., $5.00) and Lamia Duamato, Cass Gilbert, 1859-1934 (10 p., $2.00). In the Vance Public Administration series, Robert B. Hamon has compiled a bibliography on Government and Politics in Minnesota: An Information Source Survey (17 p., $1.50). These volumes are available from P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856.

A HISTORY of the Indiana Historical Society 1830-1980 by Lana Ruegamer (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Society, 1980, 383 p., $15.00) provides a comprehensive sesquicentennial biography of that institution, founded on the 14th anniversary of Indiana's admission to the Union. The brainchild of John Hay Farnham, New England lawyer, and crusader for public schools, prohibition, and women's rights, the Indiana society developed slowly and modestly, remaining almost entirely dependent upon private resources throughout its 15 decades. Its founding fathers, mostly lawyers and public officials, followed Farnham's leadership after the secretary of state of the United States offered them two boxes of public documents as an incentive. Like that of Michigan, the Indiana society diverged from the predominant midwestern pattern in which historical societies blended public and private support into one institution, early establishing the precedent of strong public financing and fashioning comprehensive state historical programs centralized in one organization. Instead, Indiana, like Michigan, divided its historical efforts among three agencies, avoided acquiring real property, and

limited its program commitment to a small, quality research library, publications, and archaeological studies. Its enviable 23.6 million-dollar endowment places it among the best funded of all private historical societies. Lana Ruegamer, editor for the Indiana Historical Society, has contributed a significant study of one of the earliest state historical societies which, once again, illustrates the great variety among individual state organizations as well as the impact of early and subsequent directors, editors, and other professionals on the manner in which each state serves the cause of history.

FLOUR MILLING and water power are the primary subjects of Mills of Wisconsin and the Midwest by Jerry Apps and Allen Strang (Tamarack Press, Madison, Wis., 1986, ix, 198 p., $25.00). This companion volume to their earlier Barns of Wisconsin is nicely written by Apps and illustrated throughout with attractive sketches and water colors by Strang, but it amounts to a rather personal account employing lively local examples and should not be read as a carefully developed state or regional milling history. Much basic information is drawn from previously published studies, especially John Storeck and Walter D. Teague's Flour for Man's Bread (1952), the definitive technological history of flour milling. There are interesting but thin discussions of sawmills, windmills, millwrighting, and "mills in language and literature."

The Minnesota material scattered through the volume is derived from my 1977 MHS internal report, Mills to the World, and does not add anything new to the story. It is, however, the first time that some of this particular information about Minnesota mills has been published. Included are a capsule Minnesota overview, comments on the technological revolution centered in Minneapolis, and brief notes about the Northwestern Miller (trade journal), and Fair Haven, Faith, Fugle's, Pickwick, Pillsbury A, Schech's, and Stockton Roller mills.

Apps and Strang provide a list of flour and sawmills to visit in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and some more distant states (but, strangely, no other midwestern states). Also helpful are footnotes, a bibliography, and an index.

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