
FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS and books, photographs, letters, diaries, business and government records, Peg Meier, a talented and experienced reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune, has put together a delightful collection of excerpts, vignettes, snippets, bits and pieces, and often real nuggets of rich information about Minnesota's past. Beginning with the aboriginal residents who drew petroglyphs on the rocks near Jeffers, her selections continue (in words and handsomely presented illustrations) through the days of early explorers, fur traders, missionaries, and soldiers, through the settlement and growth of territory and state, decade by decade, to the end of World War II. Meier takes us on a long journey and on the way introduces us to a lot of interesting people who describe what they are doing and thinking in their own words.

Meier is modest about the significance of what she has done, and she does not make profound generalizations. She has not chosen something from every part of Minnesota or each of its 87 counties. She covers some decades more fully than others. She lets some of her people ramble on a lot longer than others, and when some say nasty things that reflect the common prejudices of their day, she does not try to explain away or forgive them. Yet we should not be misled into thinking lightly of her book.

The people represented in the book are a hodgepodge, Meier says. For the most part they are not rich or famous or mover-pushers, but "ordinary" people who interested her (as they will us, I think) because of what they said about their daily life, "how much they spent for groceries, how they raised their children, whom they hated and whom they loved, how they made life enjoyable and how they handled despair." Ordinary people, perhaps, but taken together they are a courageous and resilient lot, and, in the midst of such simple matters as making soap or killing grasshoppers or looking for a job in Minneapolis, they are not far from the great problems of the age. As Linda Bennet wrote in 1938, "In the meantime we go on living our lives of daily routine while we hang on the edge of the abyss for our civilization." Matters of wresting a living from the earth, struggling for human rights and freedoms, coping with the recurring miseries of economic depression and war — these are all a significant part of the lives of Meier's ordinary people. And yes, inevitably, they are concerned about the weather (from whence comes the title of the book) and that "dry" cold our forefathers bragged about when forced to defend their hyperborean realm.

Teachers and students, crippled for years in their study of history by texts squeezed of most of the vital juices, should welcome this book rich in detail and human experience. Meier and the Minneapolis Tribune should be complimented for producing an attractive and significant contribution to the study of Minnesota history.

Reviewed by Helen M. White, editor and publisher of The Dalles Visitor in Taylors Falls, whose work has appeared frequently in this journal.


THIS REPRODUCTION of the author's 1956 doctoral dissertation is a volume in the Arno Press collection, The Railroads. The major themes are the construction and financing of the Northern Pacific, Jay Cooke's interests in Duluth and Minnesota iron ore, his plans for the commerce of the Red River Valley, and the colonization program of the railroad. The emphasis throughout is on the financial aspects of the enterprise. The concluding chapter analyzes the failure of Jay Cooke and Company.

The many problems which plagued the project are discussed in considerable detail. Cooke and his associates had to cope with excessive construction costs, the largely unsuccessful efforts to raise European capital, conflicts between the rail-
road officials and the financial backers, and the disappointing results of the colonization program of the railroad. Harnsberger believes that Cooke erred in becoming the principal promoter of the Northern Pacific instead of limiting his role to that of financial agent. Another mistake was permitting his company's assets and some of the funds of the depositors to be frozen in railroad bonds. The unfavorable bond market in 1872 and 1873 and the meager revenues from land sales also contributed to the financial collapse of the railroad project. Harnsberger concludes that "Cooke's importance in American business history was the leadership he furnished in the transition period of investment banking." The financier's publicity efforts also eventually bore fruit in the development of the Northern Pacific country that came later.

On the whole, the narrative is clearly written and well organized. The author has drawn on manuscripts collections, including the Jay Cooke papers, government documents, newspaper files, reminiscences, and a substantial number of secondary works. A map of the Northern Pacific Railroad system in 1873 is included. Unfortunately, despite a publisher's note stating that "this book has been reproduced from the best available copy," numerous pages contain almost illegible print. There are more proofreading slips and misspellings of proper names than one would expect in a doctoral dissertation.

The publication of this thesis makes it more accessible to specialists in railroad history. Minnesota readers will probably find the chapter on immigration and colonization policy the most interesting part of the book, but the draft format and the lack of illustrations, not to mention the price, will limit the volume's appeal to railroad buffs. But then it was not the author's purpose to write for that audience.

Reviewed by Harold T. Hagg, professor emeritus of history at Bemidji State University. He is the author of four articles and numerous reviews which have appeared in Minnesota History and an elementary-school text, Exploring Minnesota (1967).

Anthropology on the Great Plains. Edited by W. Raymond Wood and Margot Liberty.

(Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1980. vii, 300 p. $25.00)

THE FOCUS of the 34th Plains Conference which met at Minneapolis in November, 1976, was an ambitious two-day symposium entitled "Anthropology on the Great Plains: The State of the Art." Organized by W. Raymond Wood of the University of Missouri-Columbia and Margot Liberty from the University of Pittsburgh, it gave a current overview of the scholarship in anthropology's four traditional subfields: physical anthropology, ethnology, archaeology, and linguistics. Specific topical and theoretical subareas also covered the region, the literature, and the native Indian peoples.

This volume's 21 papers furnish an integrated, up-to-date approach to Plains anthropology. Each has a valuable, definitive bibliography. Liberty and Wood's introductory essay gives the background for planning the conference and explains the sense of urgency which motivated them. Papers on Plains ecology, the culture area concept, a history of research on the region — and the use of the ethnohistorical concept in studying it — are followed by others exploring its physical anthropology, archaeology, and linguistics. The format of the book complements the Plains volume of the Handbook of North American Indians under preparation by the Smithsonian Institution.

In this publication the Great Plains region, stretching across the central part of the continent, is presented as a vast grassland area with many complex, interacting natural systems and subsystems. It is also a region "of great time depth and marked internal diversity" despite the many important cultural traits shared by its Indian inhabitants. In "The Plains Setting," B. Miles Gilbert reviews the extent, physical nature, climate, vegetation, and fauna of the region and mentions its long history of human exploitation. Richard Scaglion examines "The Plains Culture Area Concept," tracing its development before turning to the problems of studying a region inhabited for approximately 12,000 years by various human cultural groups. He concludes that two main subgroups — each with its own material, linguistic, and political diversity — lived on the plains at the time of the earliest white contact.

The paper by Alfred E. Johnson and W. Raymond Wood ably summarizes Plains Indian prehistory and concludes that future archaeological excavations will enhance our understanding of man's use of and adaptation to the region. "An Overview of Great Plains Physical Anthropology" by David V. Hughey explores the relatively late interest in the study of Plains Indian skeletal materials; it also deals with many specialized studies that have developed around human biology and origins in recent decades. Robert C. Hollow and Douglas R. Parks, in "Studies in Plains Linguistics: A Review," survey the existing work on Plains Indian languages, note the materials and results of anthropological significance, and indicate where future research and its priorities should be directed. W. Raymond Wood's individual paper, "Plains Trade in Prehistoric and Protohistoric Intertribal Relations," explicates segments of the complex system of interchange on the plains before the advent of the white man. Mildred Mott Wedel and Raymond J. DeMallie review the methodology in "The Ethnohistorical Approach in Plains Area Studies," noting its usefulness for comprehending time depth and patterns of occupation which can be directly applied to the identification of archaeological sites. The essay by E. Adamson Hoebel, "The Influence of Plains Ethnography on the Development of Anthropological Theory," evaluates ethnological studies of Plains Indian tribes, pointing out the impact that this new data had on the younger discipline of anthropology during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The remaining 13 papers are substantial contributions that deal with varied aspects of Plains Indian life and ethnology.

Anthropology on the Great Plains assembles under one cover a wealth of current professional research and viewpoints on almost all aspects of Plains regional anthropology. It will be read and reread far into the future by scholars and students in many disciplines.

Reviewed by Alan R. Woolworth, a research fellow at the MHS and fourth-generation descendant of Plains pioneers. He served as chairman of the 34th Plains Conference in 1976, and has done research into many aspects of Plains history.

(Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1980. xxviii, 162 p. $17.50.)

DIVING to the depths of Wisconsin’s large European immigrant pool, Richard Bernard assays the state’s melting pot from the vantage point of the altar. In that word lies the one misleading facet of the book: nowhere does Bernard discuss the power of the “altar” to determine the exo- and endogamous marriage patterns used in the book as a measure of assimilation. Attractively published, the volume follows almost identically Bernard’s 1977 doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin, which also bears the inaccurate, though catchy, title.

That said, the opus does comprise an excellent treatise. It contains a great many richly documented and individually substantiated statistical tables, as well as narrative explanations of the countless socioeconomic, geographic, demographic, and ethnic factors that contributed to the assimilation process. In that sense, Bernard is a pioneer. Too few studies of this kind have thus far been attempted, although Minnesota readers should consider Lowry Nelson, “Intermarriage among Nationality Groups in a Rural Area of Minnesota,” in the American Journal of Sociology (March, 1943) and Lee G. Burchenal and Loren E. Chancellor, “Social Status, Religious Affiliation and Ages at Marriage,” in Marriage and Family Living (May, 1963), among others.

Bernard first describes Wisconsin’s immigrants, their settlement patterns, and their social characteristics. After positioning the immigrants in Wisconsin, he divides them into eastern European (Polish, Russian, Czechoslovakian, Austrian, and Hungarian) and western European (English, Irish, German, Swiss, and Scandinavian) groups. Bernard’s descriptions are enhanced by statistical tables which present country-of-birth data from 1850 to 1920 and age ratios for brides and grooms from the two geographical categories. Here, too, we find the fallacy of the “altar” in Bernard’s otherwise excellent work. For example, the only immigrants from Russia in Wisconsin were either Jews or Germans from Russia, perhaps Lithuanians; in these groups religion, not nationality, was always the most important factor in the choice of a marriage partner.

The author also analyzes the marriage patterns of two general occupational groups (farm and nonfarm) among the first and second immigrant generations. Graphs depict out-marriage rates of men and women of both categories by decade as well as percentage variations for out-marriers of first- and second-generation status. Not content with the statistics available in Wisconsin’s marriage registration files, Bernard devotes two chapters to individual and group factors that tended to modify the behavior he found to be characteristic of the eastern and western Europeans. Here we come to grips with the fact that western immigrants did not live in the large metropolitan areas, notably Milwaukee, in the same percentages as the eastern Europeans. Geographic proximity, the size of an immigrant group, and proximity to outsiders were strong determinants in the choice of a partner. If a group was large, the possibility of finding a suitable mate was greatly enhanced, thus encouraging endogamous marriage. Too small an immigrant group decreased the chances of intranationality marriage.

Time and the date of arrival in Wisconsin were important factors in the rate of out-marriage. Endogamous percentages dropped in proportion to length of time in the state. Among western immigrants of 1910, for example, only the Norwegians and Germans married more frequently within their own groups than outside of them. Some 72 per cent of the Norwegian born and 54 per cent of the second-generation Norwegians married endogamously, while the German totals were 76 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. What Bernard fails to note is that the Germans and Norwegians were the largest — and therefore most self-sufficient — groups among the western immigrants. High intranationality marriage rates were thus enhanced. Among eastern European immigrants out-marriage was delayed until social and economic advances gave them the geographic mobility that allowed them to mingle with members of other groups.

The conclusion: Bernard is the suitor of a highly complex and elusive “bride.” He more than adequately wooed her though he does not conquer her. His application of statistical analysis adds a quantifiable dimension without ignoring personal, emotional, and family factors. In his final remarks the author calls for much more study. I join him in that request while richly congratulating him for his skillful pursuit of the inexplicably complicated topic of choosing lifetime partners. The selected bibliography mentions most, though not all, articles that deal within immigrants in Wisconsin. Some typographical and spelling errors and map inaccuracies mar the book’s production. Although the volume is best suited for scholars, it can profitably be read and should be studied by general readers as well.

Reviewed by LA VERN J. RIPPLEY, professor of German at St. Olaf College and author of The German-Americans (1976), whose article on anti-Germanism in Minnesota schools appeared in the Spring, 1981, issue of this magazine.

F. Jay Haynes, Photographer.

(Helena, Montana Historical Society Press, 1981. 192 p. Illustrations. $29.95.)

THE MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY has done precisely the right thing with its recent acquisition of the F. Jay Haynes photograph collection. It has published an exquisite book using top-quality reproductions and a minimum of text to present the work of a significant pioneer in his field. Some books purport to be about a photographer and his work but are in fact biographies and analyses illustrated with poor-quality reproductions, poorly printed and greatly reduced. In contrast, the Montana society’s good judgment led it to print one negative in the original size on each page. Apparently, the society used similar good judgment when selecting from its holdings of 9,000 Haynes negatives the 160 views in this book. They give the reader a good sense of the artistry and variety of this remarkable man’s work.

The book is organized into six sections, each depicting a major aspect of Haynes’s career. “Small Town Beginnings” offers selections from his work in the Red River Valley and
Dakota Territory from 1876 to 1883, portraying the photographer's immediate surroundings. But young F. Jay Haynes was never satisfied with his immediate surroundings, and "The Traveling Photographer" illustrates how far-ranging his peregrinations were, as he photographed throughout Montana and Wyoming territories and in Oregon, Washington, Canada, and Alaska. Always one of the first to photograph a given place, he captured dramatic landscapes that allow the viewer to share the sense of wonder a pioneer has in a new frontier. "On the Northern Pacific" contains samples of Haynes's work that leave little doubt as to why impressed Northern Pacific executives named him official photographer for the railroad. "Recording Life in the West" reiterates the pioneer aspect of Haynes's work, as it was used to draw visitors and settlers to new lands.

Haynes's true love was Yellowstone Park, and his admiration is evident in the views shown "In Yellowstone Country." After his first visit to the park in 1881, he returned almost every year. He photographed the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River more than a hundred times. In 1884 he convinced the federal government to allow him to set up a photography concession in the park; he was later named its official photographer. By the turn of the century he had established two permanent work locations: Yellowstone Park during the tourist season and St. Paul during the other months. If the previous pages had not already proven his prowess to the viewer, the final chapter, "Haynes' Vision of the Landscape," underlines his artistry as a landscape photographer.

Minnesota was home base for Haynes during most of his 45-year career. His first studio was in Moorhead from 1876 to 1879. He then worked out of Fargo for ten years and moved his studio to St. Paul in 1889. His wife Lily managed these studios while F. Jay went on the road to photograph the frontier. He employed every available mode of transportation, including wagons, skis, steamboats, and his famous Palace Studio Car purchased from the railroad. The Northern Pacific was one of his best customers from the time it purchased his views of bonanza farms along the railroad in 1876 until Haynes retired the studio car in 1904. His work was used to show that railroad lands were desirable places to settle and that western parks like Yellowstone were attractive places to visit, especially by train. He also recorded the railroad's construction and engineering feats. Hundreds of his images can be found in the railroad records at the Minnesota Historical Society's division of archives and manuscripts.

In addition to producing this excellent vehicle for introducing and sharing the marvelous Haynes collection, the Montana Historical Society has also published a finding aid, *F. Jay Haynes Photo Collection Index*. Sold as a set of 12 microfiche ($4.00), it indexes the Haynes photos by subject, place, and individual names. It is a well-made, easy-to-read index, but it sorely needs a printed list of subject headings to accompany it. The reader must guess which headings to use for his topic and then put a fiche in a reader to see if the guess was correct. Nevertheless, libraries would do well to purchase both the fiche and the book. As an additional help, both publications list negative numbers for easy ordering of photocopies or prints.

The strength of this book is its attention to quality. Readers will find an outline of Haynes's life in the introduction, but those who desire more detail can read *Following the Frontier with F. Jay Haynes* by Freeman Tilden, reviewed in this journal's Fall, 1965, issue. For beauty, buy this book.

Reviewed by Bonnie Wilson, head of the special libraries and for nine years the curator of photographs in the MHS.
SHUCKS, SHOCKS, and Hominy Blocks, aptly subtitled Corn as a Way of Life in Pioneer America (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1981, 271 p., $20.00) presents American history from a unique perspective — the monumental significance of this versatile grain. Author Nicholas P. Hardeman exhibits an encyclopedic grasp of corn culture, ranging from the Indians who domesticated it, to the settlers who depended on it for food, shelter, and a great variety of luxuries, to the 20th-century technocrats who refined it almost beyond recognition. Little escapes his consideration — the corn belt covers 50 million acres of North America, and Hardeman covers almost as much ground in his descriptions of a century's worth of farming technology, corn by-products and their sociocultural significance of this versatile grain. Most of the article's many illustrations are credited to the Minnesota Historical Society, although the magazine's cover of warrior Cut Nose by Henry H. Cross is from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art in Tulsa. Color illustrations inside include one of the second New Ulm battle by artist Anton Gag (called Gag Anton in the caption) and a version of Fort Snelling by Seth Eastman. On the back cover is a black-and-white photo of survivors Lavina Eastlick and her sons.

THE PUBLICATION of Saint Anthony Falls Rediscovered (Minneapolis, Minneapolis Riverfront Development Coordination Board, 1980, 128 p., $8.95) marks in an unusual way the tricentennial year of Hennepin's arrival at the cataract. The book is, as its producers claim, "the story of a physical environment, of how that environment changed through several generations of building on the land, and of how these generations of building, and the patterns of life which they housed, are echoed today in the architectural heritage of the area surrounding Saint Anthony Falls." Designed as both a tour guide and a resource for those making decisions on the area's future, the book carries the historic district's story from its mid-19th-century development as the core of a new city to the present. The area, which encompasses buildings representing many functions, architectural styles, and facets of Minneapolis history, is described in segments identified as North First Street, West Side Milling District, Nicollet Island, East Hennepin-Central Avenue Commercial District, University Avenue Southeast Residential District, and East Side Milling District. Illustrations vary from photographs of architectural details to panoramic views of the city as an integral part of the volume, as are the maps, building inventory, and architectural glossary.

"YOU can't go home again" is the theme of John J. Koblas' book, Sinclair Lewis: Home at Last (Bloomington, Minn., Voyageur Press, 1981, 151 p., $12.95). Lewis was known as a restless soul whose incessant globe-trotting was occasionally tempered with visits to his family homes and favorite haunts in Minnesota. These sojourns, sometimes for business, sometimes for pleasure, Koblas interprets as the attempts of a lonely, tortured outcast to put down roots in his native soil. A chapter is dedicated to each of the towns or areas of the state (and Madison, Wisconsin, and the province of Saskatchewan) in which Lewis lingered. Each contains photographs of Lewis residences and a list of "sites."

Koblas has gathered some interesting reminiscences from Lewis' family and friends to bear out his thesis, and this new information is the strong point of the work. The book, however, has some serious flaws, both scholarly and technical. Much of the information presented is of a gossip nature, and it is unsubstantiated either by reference to the author's interview material.

HISTORIAN Dee Brown has written a brief, straightforward account of the Dakota conflict in Minnesota during the Civil War for the August, 1981, issue of American History Illustrated. The article, entitled "The Sioux Uprising of 1862: In Pursuit of Revenge," provides a short background on the reasons for the fighting and then describes the relatively few days of military action, especially the two attacks on Fort Ridgely, the two battles at New Ulm, and the final decision at Wood Lake. Brown also concentrates on Little Crow's reluctant leadership of the war and concludes with his death in 1863 at the hands of hunters near Hutchinson.

Most of the article's many illustrations are credited to the Minnesota Historical Society, although the magazine's cover of warrior Cut Nose by Henry H. Cross is from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Arts in Tulsa. Color illustrations inside include one of the second New Ulm battle by artist Anton Gag (called Gag Anton in the caption) and a version of Fort Snelling by Seth Eastman. On the back cover is a black-and-white photo of survivors Lavina Eastlick and her sons.

The reader is left to assume that the omission in a book of this nature — and the lack of footnotes — a surprising bibliographic omission almost compensates for the lack of footnotes — a surprising omission in a book of this nature — and this new information is the strong point of the work. The book, however, has some serious flaws, both scholarly and technical. Much of the information presented is of a gossip nature, and it is unsubstantiated either by reference to the author's interview material.
correspondence, or the major works on Sinclair Lewis. While the informal tone and homespun details make enjoyable reading, the reader is left to wonder whether the insights into Lewis' thoughts and feelings are Koblas speculation or the poorly footnoted opinions of those who knew or studied him. The cantankerous, controversial Lewis was a complex man, and it is difficult to accept Koblas' ingenuous thesis without stronger supporting evidence.

GRACE LEE NUTE, well-known author and for 25 years curator of the MHS manuscripts collection, received the Western History Association Award of Merit in October. Dr. Nute was cited for her "long and distinctive record of scholarship and service to western historians" and for her books, many of which were published by the MHS.

DEAN Robert A. Stein's readable book, In Pursuit of Excellence: A History of the University of Minnesota Law School (St. Paul, Mason Publishing Co., 1980, 443 pp., $24.50), is a comprehensive history of one of the state's important educational institutions. It covers the years from the founding of the law school in 1855 to 1979 when Stein became dean. The volume is arranged in six chapters, each covering the deanship years of one of Stein's predecessors.

Dean Stein carefully chronicles the law school's progress in recruiting and retaining outstanding faculty members and in building a student population despite the turmoil caused by wars, depressions, and a lack of a building large enough to house the school. Not surprisingly, groundbreaking and completion of the new law school in the late 1970s formed a high point in the story. Stein also follows curriculum development, paying particular attention to the rise and fall of the Minnesota Plan created in 1930 by Dean Everett Eraser.

The University of Minnesota Law School made extraordinary contributions to the state of Minnesota. It has provided the professional training for one vice-president (Walter F. Mondale, who wrote the foreword to the book), many senators and congressmen, cabinet officers, governors, state legislators and judges, plus countless lawyers. For historians interested in governmental and legal history, this work is a rich source of material; for lawyers — particularly those who are alumni of the school — Dean Stein's book provides enjoyable reading about a place they love.

Curtis L. Roy

THE CENTER for Great Plains Studies announces its fifth annual symposium, "Intersections: Studies in the Canadian and American Great Plains," to be held March 19-20, 1982, at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The conference will focus on differences and similarities between the experiences of various cultures and national groups occupying a geographically continuous region.

Further information is available from Dr. Frances Kaye, 1214 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln 68588.

ELEVEN witty essays by veteran editor C. L. Simonsen have been published under the intriguing title, The Ambidextrous Historian: Historical Writers and Writing in the American West (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1981, 120 p., $9.95). Toilers in the vineyards of local history, especially authors, would-be-authors, editors, and librarians, will find chuckles, practical advice, and the comfort of knowing someone else shares their headaches in such essays as "A Book Is Born" and "John Doe OHM" (Order of Minor Historians). Simonsen, who is senior editor of the Journal of Arizona History published by the Arizona Historical Society, knows what it is like on the regional history firing line. He skillfully defends its importance in the title essay and others, as well as the contributions of buffs, folklorists, popular culturalists, ordinary citizens, and amateur authors. A dash of bitterness occasionally seems to creep into his wry comments on the second-class citizenship to which the nonacademic toilers have long been relegated by academic historians. Sympathetically Simonsen presents some of the myriad problems of the toilers. The shifting points of view which glorified first the pioneer and currently the Indian are discussed in "Victims of Time." The unrealistic questions which drain away librarians' efforts are covered in "Dracula in the Stacks." Historical quarterlies and their audiences and the perils and rewards of regional writing are discussed in "The Editor: A Necessary Evil." "Caveat Scriptor," and "A Book Is Born." The low state of history as a profession and the equally sad state of the profession's use of the English language are depicted in "The Dark Night of History." And finally, the possible differences between "facts," "truth," and "research" are illuminated in "The Fine Art of Plagiarism."

EVER-MOUNTING interest in family, local, and regional history — from oral and written sources — has spawned numerous publications in the last decade. North Country History (begun in 1972 as North Country and published annually thereafter except in 1974) is a fine example of this genre. Much of the material comes directly from the residents of Beltrami County as reminiscences, diary excerpts, maps, drawings, and photographs; editor Hilda R. Bachy has done a good job of retaining the flavor of oral narrative in written form. Originally assisted by a grant from the Community Arts Council of Bemidji and then by the Beltrami County Historical Society, North Country History has been self-supporting since 1973. Copies (and some back issues) may be ordered from the editor, 2709 Birchmont Drive, Bemidji, Minnesota 56601.

ALTHOUGH the title of Tracing Your Ancestors in Minnesota: A Guide to the Sources by Wiley R. Pope and Alissa L. Wiener (1980, 228 p., $12.50) says Minnesota, the revised and enlarged second edition of this volume is actually an excellent guide to United States genealogical research. It lists details about Minnesota records and information available in some Twin Cities libraries for both Minnesota and non-Minnesota research. Changes in the second edition include taking the forms from the back of the book and interfilng them in the text. When needed, forms have been updated. Nearly all sections have been rewritten to make them easier to understand and to show the changes in depository accessibility. Information has been added about finding birth, marriage, and death places; Minnesota population statistics by county; passenger lists; Minnesota territorial research; and the United States census.

A companion volume, South Central Minnesota, compiled and edited by Wiley R. Pope, Anne E. Smyth, and April Schwartz (1981, 126 p., $7.50), supplements and provides a step-by-step guide to records in Blue Earth, Brown, Faribault, Freeborn, Le Sueur, Martin, Nicollet, Rice, Sibley, Steele, Waseca, and Watonwan counties. The book lists which records are available, where they are, and what dates they cover. There is also a
Bibliography of manuscripts and published works for each county. Both paperbound volumes can be ordered from Minnesota Family Trees, 718 Sims Ave., St. Paul 55106.

FAMILY historians will welcome one more book to help them. Not limited in application to Finnish research, HandBook for Doing Finnish American Family History (Minneapolis, Minnesota Finnish American Family History Project, 1981, 2nd ed., 94 p., $4.75) can assist a person to preserve family history, tradition, and genealogy. Carl Ross and Velma M. Dolby have compiled a guidebook which is both more and less than the traditional genealogical handbook. The book gives an overview of traditional genealogical sources but does not go into much detail. It is divided into four sections: "Who and What"; "Interviewing"; "Research"; "Writing." Of chief importance is the part on interviewing living relatives: too often people do not delve into family history until it is too late to interview the members who knew the most. This section includes information on how to conduct an interview and ways to stimulate a person's memory.

The book includes numerous photographs and examples of family stories, but the arrangement is a little difficult to follow, since the examples are not always set off from the text in a way that is easily seen. If the examples were all from one family, this book with its many pictures and stories would itself be a family history. The term genealogy is often used to indicate a "bare-bones" listing of names, dates, places, events, and relationships. Family history is much more; it covers information about people that shows them as individuals with feelings, hopes, and desires. For those who wish to go beyond this guidebook, a bibliography is provided. The volume is available from Parta Printers, New York Mills 56567. Wiley R. Pope

A CENTURY and a half of Indian press in the United States is the subject of a pioneering study by James E. and Sharon M. Murphy entitled Let My People Know: American Indian Journalism, 1825-1978 (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1981, 236 p., $14.95). The authors begin with a brief overview of the treatment of Indians by the communications industry, which indicates that "when Indian news was presented at all, it often contained wholesale misinformation." The volume also offers an examination of the major agency publications, which "do not, strictly speaking, qualify as Indian." (Dakota Friend, or Dakota Tawaxitu Kin, issued by Gideon Pond and Edward D. Neill from the Dakota Mission in St. Paul from 1850 to 1852 is one of these.) Tribal and intertribal journals and newsletters include several newspapers founded in Minnesota in the 1970s, notably those issued at Cass Lake and the White Earth and Leech Lake reservations. The Murphys also examine regional publications, such as the short-lived Indian Viewpoint from Duluth and Wig I-Wan from Minneapolis, and Indian magazines and special publications, one of which is issued by the Indian American Folklore Group at the Minnesota State Prison. The book contains three appendixes — one is a directory of American Indian print and broadcast media (now in need of updating) — a helpful bibliography, an index, and a foreword by Jeannette Henry, editor-in-chief of the Indian Historian Press.

"THE COOPERATIVE IMPULSE to live and work in harmony is worldwide," writes Leo N. Rickertsen in To Gather Together: CENEX, the first fifty years (Minneapolis, 1980, 265 p.). His book goes briefly into the origins of the co-operative movement in Europe and the United States and then furnishes a straightforward, chronological account of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., which held its first meeting on January 15, 1931, in St. Paul. The book provides a good number of photographs and an appendix listing past and present directors, the various facilities maintained, wholly and jointly owned subsidiaries, and interregional co-operatives.

ONE of the Twin Cities' best-known suburbs is the subject of a book by William W. Scott and Jeffrey A. Hess. In History and Architecture of Edina, Minnesota (Edina, Heritage and Preservation Board, 1981, 92 p., $6.95 plus $1.35 tax and handling), the authors point out that, despite its image as a post-World War II phenomenon, Edina's origins "reach back into Minnesota's territorial days, and even its suburbanization is of venerable lineage." (One pre-World War I resident recalled "building sand castles in the middle of France Avenue.") The book provides a brief history of the community and examines its changing architecture and "significant buildings and districts." Two inventories of surviving structures (before 1900 and between 1900 and 1920) appear at the end of this well-illustrated, indexed, and annotated study of "frozen history.

VOLUME III of J. C. Ryan's Early Loggers in Minnesota (Duluth, Minnesota Timber Producers Association, 1980, 63 p.) presents another additional stories of logging history that appeared earlier in the bulletins issued by the publisher. (The Fall, 1973, issue of Minnesota History carried a brief review of the first volume.) Like its predecessors, the new work is profusely illustrated and celebrates the lumberjacks' way of life — from the horses they used and the clothes they wore, to the songs they sang and the food they ate.

THE PERILS and pleasures of logging and trapping in the boundary waters of northern Minnesota are described by Carl Schels in I Lived to Tell the Story (Eagle River, Wis., 1976, 212 p., $17.00). Schels spent the depression years of the 1930s first in northern Wisconsin and later in the Gunflint Trail and Superior National Forest areas of Minnesota, where he trapped beaver for a living. Although "the minimum fine for one skin caught ... was $50," he wrote, "trapping beaver was fast money." The somewhat rambling memoir, replete with details, provides an illuminating description of north woods existence.

THE PASSAGE of a party of Canadians through Minnesota in 1862 figures briefly in Thomas McMicking's recently published account entitled Overland from Canada to British Columbia (Edina, Minnesota, Our Country Press, 1981, 175 p., $19.95). Lured by gold discoveries on the Fraser River, a group of men traveled from Ontario as far as St. Paul via train and Mississippi River steamboat. Aboard the "Frank Steele," McMicking complained that "we were crowded together between the decks ... where we had no room to lie down and were refused provisions, although we offered to pay for them." From the "busy little town" of St. Paul the men crossed Minnesota via stage to the Hudson's Bay Company post at Georgetown on the Red River, where...
they waited for the completion of the "International" to carry them to Winnipeg. There they purchased animals and provisions and formed a train of 97 Red River carts for the trip to Fraser River. Written for an Ontario newspaper, McMicking's account describes the journey; the editor's extensive notes and two appendixes trace the route and record the indifferent success of the miners, a few of whom remained to become the leaders of British Columbia. The charm of the narrative is enhanced by the water colors and sketches of William G. R. Hind, an artist who accompanied another party that year. These groups encountered many problems similar to those described in Helen M. White's *Ho! for the Gold Fields*, published by the MHS (1966), which documents wagon trains that traveled over other northern plains routes to the Montana gold fields in the same period.

A RECENT publication of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs sheds light on *Indochinese Refugee Settlement Patterns in Minnesota* (1981, 10 p.). The study is based on only 75 percent of the state's refugees, but Glenn Hendricks, the author, points out that the Indochinese "have begun the process of becoming part of the warp and woof of United States society" and believes that this is the "best information available." Three helpful maps, based on public medical assistance eligibility records and preliminary 1980 census data, indicate Indochinese settlement in the Twin Cities and the metropolitan area surrounding them.

"COPPER MINING enjoyed brief boom," a history of copper in Pine County by David R. Moffatt, was recently published in the *Pine City Pioneer* (May 27 and June 3, 1981) and the *Hinckley Enterprise* (May 28 and June 4, 1981). The article describes the people, the companies, and the equipment used to explore and develop the small pockets of "float ore" — separated from the main lode — in the vicinity.

AN ORGANIZATION that had its inception in the "German-American Red Cross Society of Minnesota" is the subject of June Wilkinson Dahl's *Footprints: A History of the St. Paul Red Cross* (St. Paul, Area Chapter, American Red Cross, 1991, 233 p., $10.00). The book, which includes 23 illustrations, chronicles the chapter from 1895 to 1950, describing its services during the Spanish-American War, its temporary demise in 1899 and subsequent rebirth 18 years later, and the wide variety of relief assistance it has provided since that time. Two appendixes list predecessor organizations and officers and directors.

THE SUMMER issue of this magazine incorrectly identified the author of *Iron Range Country: A Historical Travelogue of Minnesota's Iron Ranges*. Pamela Thompson is the author of this attractive and informative book.

THE CAREER of "Raphael Zon, Forest Researcher" is the subject of a two-part article by Norman J. Schmaltz that appeared in the January and April, 1980, issues of the *Journal of Forest History*. (The article received the Forest History Society's Frederick K. Weverhauzen Award for that year.) Zon, whose papers are in the MHS manuscripts collections, spent 34 years at the University of Minnesota following his days as chief of silvics in the United States Forest Service; he served as director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, headquartered in St. Paul, from 1923 to 1944.

THE ARTISTRY of Hugo Skrastins is apparent again in volume 3, number 11, of *Voyageur* (1980). After a hiatus of five years, editor Skrastins has produced a handsome issue that devotes "more attention to the spiritual values of the people who built this country." Illuminated by remarkable photography, the magazine looks at Basswood Lake, "last frontier of the Minnesota wilderness"; Swede Hollow, "the forgotten saga of bygone days at St. Paul"; Sinclair Lewis' home town of Sauk Centre; the Swiss festival at Berne in Dodge County; and the Minnesota Zoological Garden at Apple Valley.

MINNESOTA farms, farmers, and farmworkers are included in *The Myth of the Family Farm: Agribusiness Dominance of U.S. Agriculture* by Ingolf Vogeler (Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, Inc., 1981, 352 p.). Dedicating his book to "a new populism in our lifetime," the author examines not only the struggle between land interests in the private and public sectors, but also the impact of federal legislation (beginning in the 19th century) and land-related programs on the small-time farmer. He argues convincingly that "federal legislation and practices have had an institutional bias toward large-scale farms and agribusiness and have hastened the demise of family farms."

**Recent Local History Publications**


