Through Dakota Eyes: Narrative Accounts of the Minnesota Indian War of 1862. Edited by Gary Clayton Anderson and Alan R. Woolworth.


FRUSTRATED by the government's failure to meet its treaty obligations, on August 18, 1862, the Mdewakanton band of the eastern Dakota attacked the small community of traders and government employees residing near the Redwood Agency on the Minnesota River. In the next few weeks the "Great Sioux Uprising" spread along the Minnesota River Valley, and before federal troops and local militia units combined eventually to suppress the hostilities, some 500 people, both Indian and white, lost their lives—although contemporary reports estimated as many as 3,000. In the aftermath, embittered settlers tried, convicted, and sentenced to death 303 Dakota warriors whom they accused of committing a variety of crimes during these weeks. At President Abraham Lincoln’s request, federal officials intervened, reviewed the judicial procedures, and finally ruled that only 39 of the condemned Indians had committed crimes that warranted their execution. All but one of these hapless souls (he was given a reprieve) were hanged at a mass execution at Mankato on December 28, 1862. The remaining Indian prisoners were sent to a prison camp at Davenport, Iowa. Their families were exiled to a reservation on Crow Creek in southeastern Dakota Territory.

The events associated with this "uprising" have long attracted the attention of scholars who focus on American Indian policy, and the military encounters and the accounts of white participants have been the subject of considerable inquiry by historians interested in state and local history in Minnesota. Indeed, many of the accounts by federal officials, missionaries, or white settlers have been published by local newspapers or the Minnesota Historical Society, but this volume is the first attempt to collect, edit, and publish the accounts of Indian observers or participants.

The editors of this volume have done an excellent job. Their introduction discusses the background for these events and places them in a meaningful historical perspective. The accounts are arranged in chapters according to the general nature of their subject matter ("Causes of the Dakota War of 1862," "The Battles," "The Flight North and the Emergence of the Peace Party," etc.), and the individual accounts or narratives are preceded with a short biographical sketch of the narrator. Endnotes follow each chapter, and the volume features excellent maps and photographs. Obviously both Anderson and Woolworth have considerable expertise in these subjects.

Not surprisingly, many of these eyewitness accounts were collected from mixed-bloods, but the narratives indicate that people of mixed lineage supported both sides. Some, like Gabriel Renville, opposed the attacks, endeavored to end the fighting, and eventually served as a scout for the army. Others, such as George Quinn, joined the attack upon the Redwood Agency, fought in the second battle at Fort Ridgely, and participated in the fight at Wood Lake. Quinn later claimed that he had secured the release of several white prisoners, but eventually he was accused of murder, convicted by the military tribunal, and sentenced to hang. He was given a reprieve and served several years in prison before being released in 1866. He returned to Minnesota and died in 1915.

Although the narratives contain vivid descriptions of the fighting, the accounts by those Indians hostile to the United States are guarded in their depictions of the attacks upon the settlements. Since most of these narratives were collected in the decades following the uprising, many of the narrators obviously still feared white retribution. They admit to participating in the battles with the troops, but many of their accounts make little or no mention of the attack upon New Ulm. Moreover, their stories contain considerable detail regarding incidents in which Indians are killed and wounded but remain generally vague when referring to white casualties.

Through Dakota Eyes will be welcomed by scholars focusing upon ethnohistory and by historians interested in the Minnesota frontier. A rich source of primary materials, the volume might be utilized as a supplemental text for classes in historical methodology. It certainly will attract the attention of those historians who have begun to examine the role of mixed-bloods within tribal societies, for the narratives illustrate that the politics of Indian communities are as complex as those of their white neighbors and that the key to unraveling these complexities may lie with the mixed-bloods.

Reviewed by R. DAVID EDMUNDS, professor of history at Texas Christian University, who has written six books and 40 articles that focus upon the Indians of the Midwest.

America's Northern Heartland. By John R. Borchert.


JOHN BORCHERT, dean of American economic geography and regents' professor at the University of Minnesota, presents in America's Northern Heartland one of the most powerful and readable "grand interpretations" of a major American region yet written. It reflects a long career of inti-
mate association with the Upper Midwest as a scholar, teacher, and practical consultant in the service of the region's economic development and cultural life. No geographer is more fitted to the task, and none could have written a work with such sustained clarity of view and balance of judgment. This is a book for all those who wish to grasp the full geographical significance of the Upper Midwest as a human-made region with the American mosaic, fashioned from diverse physical environments and peoples, and constantly challenged to redefine its internal patterns and external relations by forces far wider than those within the power of its inhabitants. While heavily illustrated, this book is no mere coffee-table dandy; in word, map, and picture, it lays out a tight argument for the peculiar shaping the region has undergone over the last century, the reasons behind the outcome, and the consequences this shaping has had for the life and prospects of the region in the late 20th century within a larger American and global setting.

The Upper Midwest for Borchert is that swath of territory tributary to the Twin Cities, including along its outer margins northwestern Wisconsin, the Canadian border from northeastern Minnesota to eastern Montana, most of South Dakota, and several tiers of northern Iowa counties. Most of this "hinterland" lies west of St. Paul and Minneapolis because the metropolitan influence of Chicago, Kansas City, and Denver limit it to the east and south while none does westward to the Rockies. This region, "one-tenth of America's land," developed in two broad eras hinging around 1920: an initial phase of white colonization, heavy immigration, and building up of town networks; and a modern phase of slowed population but accelerated economic growth, rural outmigration, and vigorous reworking of the earlier settlement pattern.

An opening chapter portrays a region bound by human ties, of strong religiosity, seasonal temperature extremes, social and business networks, sports team loyalty and the like, and then shows, with striking aerial photographs, how this has been superimposed on a series of physically contrasting environments—forest belt, cropland corridor, and intervening transition zone—all in a context of larger natural and human forces. Two chapters follow tracing the historical occupation of the region up to the 1920s, in which the spread of population, transportation lines, resource development, and trade centers are charted to account for the essential human geography created in the region initially and still decisive today. Then, two chapters examine change since 1920 in transportation, migration patterns, and the urbanization of work both regionwide and by significant subregions. A sixth chapter relates these larger forces to the evolving internal organization of the area's major cities, from Fairmont, Minnesota, and Billings, Montana, up the urban hierarchy to Duluth-Superior and Minneapolis-St. Paul. A seventh chapter presents a breathtaking discussion of recent change in the national and global economic environment as it affects the region's work patterns and its participation in that wider arena. A closing chapter sums up the economic "scorecard" and what it means for the quality of life of Heartlanders.

Borchert's central theme is one of constant development and transformation, and he stresses the adaptability of the region's people to changing evaluation of internal resources and external forces. Over the course of its history the Upper Midwest has passed from "empire to neighborhood," and through both turbulence and continuity has persisted remarkably as a region. The perspective is essentially that of an economic geographer, making sense of the functional challenges people have faced in building a life and a region. While the author is detached and judicious in his assessments of the choices made and the results achieved, he is also enthusiastic about what can only be termed a new era of cultural self-confidence that pervades the region and its cultural capital, the Twin Cities.

America's Northern Heartland is a landmark publication for all interested in the Upper Midwest, but it is also a landmark in American regional interpretation. This is modern geographical writing at its best. Decades of systematic scholarly study of regional economic organization, networks of cities, and rural settlement fabric have been distilled in a masterly synthesis of the geographical roots of upper midwestern regional character, written in a direct, informative style with sure judgment, deft illustration, and obvious attachment and understanding for the region and its people. If ever there was an American book that succinctly brings to life the intricate patterns of peoples' adaptation to and creation of place, of spatial strategies in harnessing a territory for viable settlement, and that proves that regions are human artifacts, this book is it. All those keen to know how the grand panorama of history and geography have conspired to shape an important American region should indulge in the pleasure of reading this book.

Reviewed by Michael P. Conzen, chairman and professor of geography at the University of Chicago and author of Frontier Farming in an Urban Shadow, published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He is currently editing a book of original essays on the making of the American landscape.

The Great Northern Railway: A History. By Ralph W. Hidy, Muriel E. Hidy, and Roy V. Scott, with Don L. Hofsommer.


THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway commissioned this history over 30 years ago. Business and economic historians, rail fans, and local historians have long awaited its publication. During the hiatus, the Great Northern ceased separate corporate existence, necessitating even more research to include the company's last decade of activity and to document the merger process that created Burlington Northern Inc. The final mandate, to reduce a two-volume work to one of severely limited size, added a final chapter to the saga of producing this volume. The end result will disappoint no one. This thoroughly researched, comprehensive history of the corporate entities that formed the Great Northern system is a delight to read, to study, and to enjoy.

The text is divided into two parts: Part I begins with the enfranchisement of the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railroad
Company in 1856 and documents the development of the system up to the death of founder James J. Hill in 1916. Part II chronicles how the successors of the “Empire Builder” adjusted to changes caused by two world wars, the economic collapse of the Great Depression, and the emergence of strong labor organizations, continuing governmental regulation, and competition from other modes of transportation. Throughout the entire time span, the authors have covered all aspects of the railroad’s organization, development, and operation from composition of the board of directors to analysis of freight and passenger traffic and from the intricacies of collateral bond sales to the vagaries of political intrigue with Canadian and American collaborators and competitors.

The authors have presented a meticulously researched history, trying to find or develop comparable statistics from one decade to the next. Extensive graphs and statistical tables chart a myriad of financial data, including such items as operating costs, earnings, mileage, and daily compensation for employees. The special attention paid to the construction of new lines and branches will delight local historians from Minnesota to the Pacific Northwest. Appendices provide chronological listings of original track-laying and track removal from 1862 to 1969. Throughout the book, maps help clarify and amplify the events described in the text.

This volume should provide the framework for hosts of specialized studies. It is filled with tantalizing paragraphs describing in the briefest of terms the impact of the railroad upon Glacier National Park, the trials of constructing the Cascade Tunnel, and the struggles of E. C. Leedy for agricultural diversification, successful immigrant policies, and land development. Each of these paragraphs discusses issues that deserve full monographs. Until now, authors of prospective monographs have lacked the context for depicting how specialized studies fit into the total corporate history of Great Northern. These authors have bridged successfully this void. This reviewer challenges historians to build upon the foundation the authors have put in place.

The authors have given more than just a mere chronology. Analyses of issues, personalities, and administrative styles add another dimension to the volume. Clearly, the personality of James J Hill dominates the book as he did the company; however, the authors emphasize the administration of John Budd (1951-70) and rightly credit him with both foresight and the ability to direct activities toward the merger.

Although clearly well researched and documented, the long production history of this volume has led to difficulties in providing citations. The sources for each chapter are summarized in a narrative that precedes individual footnotes for quotations. Because the James J. Hill Papers and the Great Northern corporate records have both been transferred to archival custody (at the James J. Hill Reference Library and the Minnesota Historical Society, respectively), specific quotations to archival material may be difficult to trace. Though somewhat discouraging, this handicap is not fatal. The three columns of text per page permit easy readability. Page layout and incorporation of more than 200 excellent period photographs within the text combine to form a pleasing appearance.

The accompanying index enhances use of this volume as a reference work. This reviewer, however, would have liked an even more detailed index, especially relating to locations and branch lines. The misspelling of Halstad, Minnesota, in the index (but not in the text) indicates that more attention should have been paid to this important part of the volume. The incorrect spelling of Governor Elmer L. Andersen should not happen in a scholarly work of this magnitude.

Publication of The Great Northern Railway is a milestone. It is one of the most significant volumes on Minnesota history to appear within the last decade. To have done it thoroughly and well, in a scholarly yet interesting way is a tribute to its four authors.

Reviewed by DUANE P. SWANSON, who directed the MHS project to acquire the corporate records of the Great Northern Railway from 1973 to 1979. He is currently deputy state archivist in the society’s division of library and archives.


WHAT A WEALTH of information Glenda Riley has included in her book on women on the prairie and plains frontier. Information from virtually every secondary source on the subject and from a vast array of primary sources is included. If you want to know about almost any subject concerning frontier women, this book will quickly summarize existing knowledge and, through extensive footnotes, tell you where to go for more. Glenda Riley has performed a great service for readers and scholars by bringing together such a quantity of material.

The message of Glenda Riley’s book is that women on both the prairies and plains lived primarily domestic lives that were dictated by the birth and raising of children and the maintenance of a home. “The orientation and the direction of women’s lives were forged far more by gender than by region, male pursuits, or era.” Indeed, in this reading, women lived primarily outside of history, occupied with the eternal tasks of family and home, little affected by place or time. In one sense this interpretation is very true. Frontier women did have primary responsibility for the domestic side of life and its continuing needs for food, clothing, and the socialization of children. The writing of history is a question of emphasis in interpretation, and the problem is at what point are women who bear and raise children more like or unlike all women who do the same thing in all parts of the world and at all times?

Riley puts the emphasis on the sameness of women’s lives in which their activities are primarily dictated by unchanging gender roles. But the evidence she presents bursts the bonds of the interpretation that she has imposed. In the chapter on employment on the plains she describes women working as teachers in frontier and Indian schools, county school superintendents, missionaries and nurses to Indians, domestic servants and nursemaids; cooks, waitresses, chambermaids “in restaurants, hotels or on large farms and ranches”; boarding-
house and hotel proprietors and managers, postmasters, milliners, seamstresses, nurses and midwives; some as skilled typesetters and printers, telegraphers, writers and newspaper reporters; a few as publishers, lawyers, dentists, ministers, and doctors; many as farm laborers, farmers, dairywomen, ranchers and trail hands, and homesteaders. Married women not otherwise employed sold eggs, poultry, baked goods, vegetables, rugs they wove, and clothes they sewed and knitted. They washed, ironed, and mended for pay and took in boarders. But Riley concludes that the Great Plains "expanded women's economic horizons little...[W]omen's jobs continued to be defined largely by gender...[they] commonly focused their lives on family first and only secondarily on employment." True, some of the jobs Riley describes were defined by gender, but others, such as farming, were not. Riley's description of female employment shows that something was happening. Change was occurring whether dictated by place, attitude, or necessity. Women continued to have and raise babies, but what they did with the rest of their lives—and what they thought about what they did—differed from their mothers and grandmothers before them and from their daughters and granddaughters who came after them.

The great value of The Female Frontier is the almost encyclopedic quantity of information it contains. Readers will be intrigued by the descriptions of women's activities and what women wrote about what they were doing. Through these pages, readers come to know intimately what happened on the female frontier. What is less clear is its meaning.

Reviewed by Anne B. Webb, professor of history, Metropolitan State University. She is the author of "Forgotten Persephones: Women Farmers on the Frontier," which appeared in the Winter, 1986, issue of this quarterly.


SOME REVIEWERS of Father William Sherman's meticulously detailed cartographic and ethnographic study of North Dakota's ethnicity, Prairie Mosaic (1983; see Minnesota History, Winter, 1983), carelessly attached the label "definitive" to that book, assuming, no doubt as I did, that the subject had reached a plateau for the time being. I would not have predicted then that Sherman, plus five more scholars devoted to North Dakota's ethnic history, would produce an even larger and more detailed study of the same topic barely five years later. Prairie Mosaic had the virtue of focused perspective that only a single-author effort can achieve, while the new book, Plains Folk, suffers a bit from the committee approach. But Sherman's painstakingly detailed group-by-group—even family-by-family—approach is nonetheless in evidence in the present volume. The book is a landmark tribute to the people of a state. Its publication on the eve of North Dakota's centennial of statehood ought to stimulate much appreciation that will repay the support given to the project by the North Dakota Humanities Council and the University of North Dakota.

Major ethnic groups were assigned to individual authors. Playford Thorson admirably surveys the Scandinavians, including not only the usual stuff of ethnic history but also detailed studies of achievement (governorship of the state has been Scandinavian in almost half of the years since 1921). The Germans need two chapters: Warren Henke on the Reichsdeutsche and Timothy Kloberdanz on the Volksdeutsche, briefly, German Germans and (mostly) Russian Germans, respectively. Theodore Pedeliski surveys the Slavic peoples (Ukrainians, Poles, Czechs, Bulgarians), and Robert Wilkins delves into the contributions made by the early English, Scottish, Irish, and North American-born migrants to Dakota. Other ethnicities are treated in a final chapter, written by Sherman, under the title "Special Groups": these include various minorities who arrived with railroad labor gangs (Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Armenians, and Greeks) plus Syrians, Hollanders, French, Belgians, Gypsies, Blacks, Jews, and Mexicans.

The strongest feature of the book is the inclusion of abundant biographical material and the family album-type snapshots that accompany the text. In keeping with recent trends in ethnic studies, the authors trace their subjects back to the lands from which they came, and these, too, are documented with photographs in some instances. An index with more than 6,500 entries assists the reader in locating descriptions of people, places, and events.

North Dakota's history is, to a large extent, the history of its ethnic groups. For that reason it is especially unfortunate that no chapter was included on the Indians of the state. The editors apologize for the omission, mentioning that a separate volume on Indian people is under consideration. Whatever treatment this subject receives in the future will be all to the good, but the strategy of not including native Americans imposes an impossible burden on Robert Wilkins's chapter on the early settlers of the state. Wilkins is forced to lump Yankees, Scots, and Irish together under the questionable heading "People of the British Isles": he makes little mention of the differences between Yankees and Canadians. A book on North Dakota so detailed that it treats Galician Germans, Bohemian Germans, and Moravian Germans as separate groups ought at least to recognize Canadians as separate from Americans. French and Métis settlement is saved for the later section on "Special Groups," as though these people had a minor impact. No clear sense emerges of the influence from north of the border.

The slighting of Canada and the omission of American Indians notwithstanding, this is an enormously useful book. I hesitate to say "definitive," for I know not of plans that Sherman and his colleagues may have for further volumes. Students of the northern plains eagerly await the fruits of their labors.

A RURAL GOTHIC church, one of those described in the Fall, 1987, issue of this magazine, is the subject of "Before the World Confessed," All Saints Parish, Northfield, and the Community, 1858-1985 (Northfield, Northfield Historical Society, 1987, 211 p., paper, $10). Joan R. Gundersen, author of both the article and the book, has drawn on her training as a historian as well as her experience as an active member of All Saints to produce a thoroughly researched, readable book.

The title of Chapter 3, "The Church Is the People," conveys the author's point of view, consistent throughout. The individuals who comprise "the people," both lay and clergy, come alive as an integral part of "the community" through brief excerpts from letters and interviews that illuminate the records of formal sources. In the span of 125 years, lay issues—political, economic, and social—have impinged on the day-to-day church life of All Saints Parish, which has survived concomitant struggles among high-, low-, and broad-church parties, changes in town-and-gown relationships, and revisions of the Book of Common Prayer. The leadership of women is a strong thread throughout the history of All Saints, although only in recent years has this leadership become an official reality.

Sixteen pages of photographs, largely taken between 1869 and 1985, of significant individuals and groups are conveniently placed together midway through the book. Endnotes for each chapter, bibliography, and appendixes are thorough, as is the index, and the general reader, in using the index, will wish for more explicit entries and subentries.

Patricia O. Smylie

MINNESOTA historian James M. Youngdale has turned from Midwest Populism, the subject of his two previous books, to a consideration of history itself. In Habits of Thought: History as Overlapping Paradigms (Minneapolis: Clio Books, 1988, 211 p., $11.95), he proposes a theory of history based upon Thomas Kuhn's ideas about the nature of revolutions in scientific thought and on Alfred Adler's social psychology. The book's initial 140-page essay is supplemented by three appendixes, one on "The Frontier: Economic Boom and Intellectual Bust," and another on "Populism, Democracy and Paradigm Shift." The third appendix, entitled "Bits and Pieces of Social Criticism," includes provocative thumbnail critiques of Walt Whitman, The Wizard of Oz as Populist metaphor, Robert Pirsig's Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance, and Theodore Rosengarten's All God's Dangers. The Youngdale book is available from the publisher, 157 Williams Avenue, S.E., Box 14764, Minneapolis 55414.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS and geologists of the northern Great Plains region have long known about extensive quarries of Knife River flint, a dark brown translucent stone with a waxy luster and excellent flaking qualities that made it one of the important lithic materials used by Indian peoples in North America from 10,000 years Before Present to the beginning of the 19th century. Found at the sources of the Knife River in west central North Dakota, these quarries received little attention until 1970, when geologists from the North Dakota Geological Survey learned from aerial photographs that there were five quarries in western Mercer County and 24 others in central Dunn County. Soon, the need arose to ensure their long-range preservation as they were on top of a large lignite coal deposit. Excavations were made at site 32DU508 in 1982.

Stanley A. Ahler's study, The Knife River Flint Quarries: Excavations at Site 32DU508 (Bismarck: State Historical Society of North Dakota, 1986, viii, 117 p., paper, $20 postpaid) deals with the reasons for excavating at this site; provides background data on the geological, environmental, and cultural setting of the quarries; addresses research questions; describes the field work at the quarry and a workshop; describes the artifacts; analyzes the data obtained; and provides a summary and conclusions. This volume is a model of its kind. In no sense is it light reading, but nothing of a highly technical nature can be such. It is recommended to Ahler's fellow archaeologists, to individuals intrigued by lithic technology, and to others concerned about regional cultural resources.

Alan R. Woollard

ANOTHER volume from the prolific publisher of thoughtful guides is Folklife Museums: Selected Readings, edited by Patricia Hall and Charlie Seemann (Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 1987, 194 p., $16.15). This volume includes 14 essays by museum curators and administrators as well as by university professors who have been involved with museums and the process of interpreting artifacts; a selected bibliography by the editors and a foreword by Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, round out the publication. The essays range from historical treatments of the subject ("Folklife and Museums: How Far Have We Come since the 1950s?" by Louis C. Jones and Candace T. Matelic, for example) to practical considerations (Seemann's "Presenting the Live Folk Artist in the Museum" and Hall's "Applying Theory to Practice: Folklife and Today's History Museums") to theoretical statements on the use and interpretation of objects ("Connecting the Past with the Present: Reflections upon Interpretation in Folklife Museums," by Willard B. Moore; "A Sense of Another World: History Museums and Cultural Change," by James Deetz; and "The Delicate Tasks of the Folklife/History Museum: Balancing the Givens," by Edward L. Hawes). Readers will find much of value in all of the essays; perhaps the most important contributions that this book makes, however, are its consistent orientation to integrating folklife and history, and its inclusion of 20th-century materials.
ONE of the nice things about old newspapers is the way their pages automatically place whatever event one is researching in the context of everything else that was happening at the same time, as well as the conditions, presuppositions, and properties of the day. The news stories included in Coffee Made Her Issue " & Other Nuggets From Old Minnesota Newspapers, compiled by Peg Meier, illustrate the richness and diversity of historical detail and local color that can be gained by a perusal of the original newspapers. The news items in the 314-page book range in length from one or two sentences to several pages and, as in the original newspapers, their subjects are as various as human experience. The stories selected tend to be those that not only report events in specific, local detail, but also display something about the personal thought processes of the person reporting them. The news items are arranged by decade and are accompanied by reproductions of headlines, advertisements, and illustrations from the newspapers of each period, thereby supplying some graphic, physical links to the original papers and, particularly in the case of the advertisements, providing some additional well-placed windows into the details of the everyday life of the times. The book is available for $14.95 from Neighbors Publishing, P.O. Box 15071, Minneapolis 55415.

Ron Walrath

SOCIAL HISTORIAN Beth L. Bailey turns her attention to the transformation of a ritual practice in From Front Porch to Back Seat: Courtship in Twentieth-Century America (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988, 181 p., $18.95). Bailey investigates the conventions of middle-class courting behavior—the norms and what it meant to breach them—as spelled out in the prescriptive literature, popular magazines, and other cultural documents of her time period. In chronicling the change from courting in the family parlor to dating in public places, "removed, by distance and by anonymity, from the sheltering and controlling contexts of home and local community," the author also documents the rise of the American culture of youth—and the phenomenal growth of an industry that pandered to it. Dating became an expensive proposition and, the author states, the language of courtship became the language of the market-place. Chapters on calling cards and money, the economy of dating, the worth of a date, sex control, the etiquette of masculinity and femininity, and "scientific truth... and love," all studded with examples, reconstruct and analyze the evolution of the complex middle-class American mating dance that held sway at least until the 1960s. Readers who experienced doubts and qualms while indulging in some "heavy petting," or who wondered if the date was worth the price of the Cokes, or who pored over the pages of Seventeen or Mademoiselle magazines will find this well-researched, carefully annotated book to be of more than academic interest.

BASEBALL BUFFS and sports historians will welcome Stewart Thornley's book, On to Nicollet: The Glory and Fame of the Minneapolis Millers (Minneapolis: Nomad Press, 1988, 92 p., $9.95). Reminding readers that the Millers had an overall winning record that was "best by far of all the teams who had ever played in the American Association," the author offers a largely chronological account of Mill City baseball from 1884 until 1960 when class Triple-A ball was supplanted by an American League team, the Minnesota Twins. The book concludes with a section on "Other Notable Millers" and an appendix replete with the statistics dear to the hearts of true fans.

DINING IN AMERICA, 1850-1900, edited by Kathryn Grover (Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press with the Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum, 1987, 217 p., cloth, $25.00, paper, $12.95) is a collection of essays presented as data which, "when examined within the context of other historical evidence, can help us reconstruct the cultural values that shaped the people and events of the past." To that end, the introduction by Susan B. Williams, the editor, offers a largely chronological sketch of the founding of Town and Country and progressing through its moves and various buildings to its present location in St. Paul, the book is full of names, dates, and lists. Readers with an interest in this particular club, the phenomenon of private clubs, or the story of golf and records of outstanding golfers who have played in Minnesota will enjoy leafing through this volume.

TO COMMEMORATE the bicentennial of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 the Indiana Magazine of History for March, 1988, has published a special issue. Based on papers that were first delivered at a conference on the ordinance held at Indiana University last year, the articles range from W. W. Abbott's consideration of "George Washington, the West and the Union" through discussions of the ordinance itself by Robert V. Remini, "A Country Open for Neighborhood" by Rowland Berthoff, the public domain aspects by Malcolm J. Bohrbaugh, public education by Carl F. Kaestle, the exclusion of slavery by David Brion Davis, and the problems of territory-making in "Americans versus Indians" by Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr. The final article is a review essay of Liberty's Legacy, an exhibition catalog celebrating both the ordinance and the Constitution, by George W. Geib. (The exhibition has been on view at the Minnesota Historical Society for the past two months.) The entire issue of the Indiana quarterly was under the guest editorship of Bernard W. Sheehan.