
THE GOLD RUSH Widows of Little Falls is meticulous history delightfully told. Based on the extensive correspondence of Pamela and James Fergus, and “fleshed out” with painstaking research in local and county records, the book recreates the experiences of Pamela Fergus and seven other self-designated “widows” who managed their households and family fortunes in Little Falls during their husbands’ lengthy absences in the Colorado and Montana gold rushes of the 1850s and 1860s. Their stories are valuable additions to the histories of women, mining, and the West.

Historians of western mining have long noted the extreme scarcity of women in the early gold camps and have analyzed the social consequences of extremely skewed sex ratios. Peavy and Smith break new historical ground by focusing our attention on the women left behind while their argonaut husbands followed the gold trail from one new “diggings” to the next. Broadening the story to other couples mentioned in the Fergus correspondence, they provide a complex glimpse into the personal and domestic consequences of the mining frontier. The Gold rush odysseys of Pamela Fergus’s friends included the very different tales of Amanda Smith, whose alcoholic husband seldom wrote; Agnes Russell, whose husband Robert died in a Colorado mine, leaving her a literal widow with eight small children; Margaretha Ault, who supported herself as a cook and midwife while her husband John pursued other women and ran a tavern; and Rosanna Sturgis, who skillfully managed a flour mill and sawmill, and who, after a brief sojourn in Montana, returned with her husband to his family home in Michigan. The Fergus family ultimately settled in Montana, but their story was only one thread in the more complex patterns of migration, reunion, abandonment, and loss woven in the westward migration.

The most vivid voices in the book are those of Pamela and James Fergus, and the most gripping journey is Pamela's growth in confidence, business skills, and self-assertion during the four years of James's extended absences. Pamela's “widowhood” marked a turning point in her marriage. Managing finances and creditors—making daily decisions for herself and her four children—she also came to trust her judgment and to assert her own authority. As Susan Armitage notes in her perceptive foreword, the independence women gained acting as their husbands’ representatives may have encouraged the development of more egalitarian “cohabitarian” families in the late 19th century. It is in daily small changes, like those Pamela and James Fergus negotiated in their marriage, that we can see individuals as historical actors who shape new relationships and new roles.

Those who want to know how women’s lives changed in the West will find new clues in the story of Pamela Fergus. Just as historians have focused on women’s work at home during wartime for insights into changing sex roles, so we may also look to the eastern “homefront” for the roots of western gender relationships. For anyone who enjoys western history, women’s history, or just a good story, The Gold Rush Widows of Little Falls will be a reader’s bonanza.

Reviewed by ELIZABETH JAMESON, associate professor of history and director of the women studies program at the University of New Mexico, who is the co-editor (with Susan Armitage) of The Women’s West. Her publications include the introduction to the reprint edition of Mary Dodge Woodward’s The Checkered Years (1989) and numerous articles on western women and western mining.


THE SCHOLARSHIP of Frederick C. Luebke, Charles J. Mach Distinguished University Professor in the history department at the University of Nebraska, has long been on the cutting edge of immigration historiography. His better-known works include Immigrants and Politics: The Germans of Nebraska, 1880-1900; Germans in Brazil: A Comparative History of Cultural Conflict; and Bonds of Loyalty: German Americans and World War I. He also is the author of many journal articles and essays in the areas of German ethnicity, comparative history, and historical methodology.

On one level Germans in the New World can be read as a progress report illuminating the development of Luebke the historian, an interpretation supported by the autobiographical detail presented in the introduction. Prompted “by a de-
sire to understand that segment of immigrant society from which [he] sprang." Luebke initially focused on the history of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, a fellowship to which he was linked by familial ties. He soon discovered serious flaws in Missouri Synod historiography—uncritical filiopietism, obliviousness to the existence of other groups, and excessive preoccupation with abstruse theological issues. Consciousness of these shortcomings encouraged Luebke to broaden his research interests and to investigate the applicability of social science methodologies to ethnic history. To judge by Luebke's publication record, this investigation was indeed rewarding.

The first eight of the 10 essays comprising *Germans in the New World* are, with a few minor modifications, reprints of earlier Luebke articles appearing from 1965 to 1985. The ninth, a historiographical discourse, also borrows from previously published articles, but "much new material has been added." The tenth, "Three Centuries of Germans in America," was written specifically for *Germans in the New World*.

Although one can readily endorse Luebke's claim that his essays "are unified by a style of thought or point of view," a brief review cannot possibly do justice to the major themes developed in the collection. A few deserve comment. Several of the essays discuss the German-American role in American politics. Luebke accepts the conventional view that this role has been relatively modest given the size of the German-American electorate. One possible explanation is that the German-American community—if such it can be called—has been too diverse to permit the achievement of consensus in support of a well-defined political program. Carl Schurz, the most prestigious late 19th-century German-American politician, was unable to rally the community as a whole behind his leadership. His identification with the liberal Forty-Eighter tradition was incompatible with the values of his more conservative compatriots.

Nevertheless, German-American voting behavior was a factor of some importance in the politics of several midwestern states in the late 19th century. Republican flirtation with "sumptuary" legislation—notably prohibition and Sabbatarian laws—and with moves to restrict foreign-language instruction in private as well as public schools encouraged a German-American backlash against Republicanism that worked to the advantage of state Democratic parties committed to a "Personal Liberty" ethos.

The two essays dealing with Germans in Brazil point up the illumination to be gained from comparative history. There are, Luebke demonstrates, some important parallels between the German experience in that country and the United States, but there also are significant differences. In the United States the relationship between German immigrants and the host society has not been uniformly harmonious, a reality underscored by the crusade against German culture during World War I. In Brazil the gulf separating outsider and host has been much wider. During World War I the hostility vented on Brazil's German minority was considerably more intense than in the United States, and the consequent alienation from the host society greater. In the 1930s German Brazilians were considerably more responsive to the Nazi appeal than were German Americans.

The ninth essay, "Turnerism, Social History and the Historiography of European Ethnic Groups in the United States," lives up to the promise inherent in the title. The most interesting point made is that although Frederick Jackson Turner largely neglected the ethnic factor in constructing his grand design, he helped pioneer a methodology that ethnic historians can profitably employ: a methodology utilizing "data stored in census reports, commercial records, church registers, and the multifarious tabulations compiled by county, city and township governments." The essay also traces the evolution of ethnic historiography in the past half-century.

"Three Centuries of Germans in America," the final essay in the collection, surveys the high points in German-American history from 1683 to 1983, identifies areas wherein further research should be undertaken, and draws two interesting conclusions respecting the German immigrant impact on American society. First of all, Luebke characterizes "the total effect of 300 years of German immigration to the United States" as "enormous." He suggests "that the admixture of millions of German immigrants and their children in American society has made it into something that it would not otherwise be." Admittedly the same is true of other major ethnic groups, but size makes a difference: "present-day American attitudes and behaviors would be different if . . . the French had immigrated to the United States in the same numbers as the Germans, or conversely, if the German influx had been as limited as the French.

Luebke's second conclusion is that although in the 20th century, "German-Americans ceased to function as an ethnic group . . . behaviors and attitudes rooted in German ethnicity remained. Unidentified or submerged, they move silently into the behaviors and attitudes of middle-class America, especially in the states of the Midwest from Ohio west to the Great Plains."

This is a fine book. One hopes that Luebke will commit his impressive talents to some of the areas that he identifies as calling for further research and interpretation.

Reviewed by Carl H. Chrislock, professor emeritus of history at Augsburg College, whose new book, On Guard: The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety in the Great War, will be published next year by the MHS Press.

The Mild Reservationists and the League of Nations Controversy in the Senate.

By Herbert F. Margulies.
(Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989. 300 p. $39.00.)

WOULD it have made a difference? With that "what if" question Herbert F. Margulies reopens the debate about the League of Nations controversy of 1919-1920 and the refusal of the Senate "irreconcilables" to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and the League. Margulies focuses his scholarly energies upon the "mild reservationists," six and eventually ten Republican senators who
favored American entry into the League. His study of this "internationalist" Republican faction is painstaking, thorough, and very well documented, adding not only to the literature of that critical postwar time, but also providing a more realistic assessment of the role played by the mild reservations, rather than the traditional assessment of blaming them for the treaty's defeat.

The entire drama unfolds during an intense 13-month period, divided into six segments. It is a chronicle of events neither easy for the author to tell, nor easy for the reader to follow, through no fault of the former. Scores of amendments, reservations, and interpretations were continually introduced, one after another, debated, revised, and reintroduced still later.

This compelling enterprise again replays the inept postwar politics of President Woodrow Wilson. Idealistically arrogant and inflexible, academician Wilson simply did not fully understand the most fundamental underlayment of American legislative politics. His book *Congressional Government*, A Study in American Politics (1883) strongly hinted at the reason for his later failure: it was a preference for parliamentary government in which the prime minister led and the MPs were expected to follow. Margulies's portrayal of Henry Cabot Lodge shows the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee as a leader caught in his own web of politics; the League failure at ratification ultimately turned into a Lodge-directed disaster. There are another dozen or more national personalities who struggle with the future: among them are William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Herbert Hoover, Gilbert Hitchcock, Warren Harding.

The essential story, however, is about ten senators—LeBaron B. Colt (Rhode Island), Frank B. Kellogg and Knute Nelson (Minnesota), Porter J. McCumber (North Dakota), Charles L. McNary (Oregon), Irvine L. Lenroot (Wisconsin), who were soon joined by Walter E. Edge (New Jersey), Frederick Hale (Maine), Henry W. Keyes (New Hampshire), and Thomas Sterling (South Dakota). They played their hand "about as well as they could," Margulies argues, fought for Article 10 and the concept of collective security, only to fall short of the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification of the treaty and the League concept of collective security.

There were more than a few ironies in this epic struggle. Perhaps unknown to Margulies, it was Frank Kellogg's late law partner (Cushman K. Davis) who originally had maneuvered Lodge onto the foreign relations committee 20 years earlier. Many of the 1919–1920 principals suffered political reversals or died soon after: besides Wilson, Nelson died in 1923, Lodge and Colt in 1924; Kellogg, McCumber, and Hitchcock were defeated for re-election in 1922, Lenroot and Sterling in 1924 and 1926.

The timeless question ever since has been whether American membership in the League and the collective security arrangements under Article 10 would have made a significant international difference, and whether joining the League might have prevented World War II. Margulies is cautious here, but hints it might have helped tip the balance away from a World War II. This reviewer is skeptical. Old Knute Nelson had lamented the drift into isolationism and how it would "lead to the dishonor of our country among the family of nations. We can no more isolate our nation in this period of the world's reconstruction and rehabilitation, than we could isolate ourselves in the great war." Compare this sentiment to Kellogg's furtive Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact (1928), which was after all a restatement of Wilson idealism without any appreciation for the realities of 20th-century international power. The League would not have stopped Mussolini's rise to prime minister in 1922, nor Hitler's in 1933 had America joined. The French had lost their stomach for war and defense. Add to these events the Japanese intrusion into Manchuria, the Rhineland reoccupation, Russian advances into Poland and later Finland, the fall of Czechoslovakia, and this reviewer concludes that a much stronger form of collective security was needed than any of the idealistic framers or defenders of Article 10 had envisioned. When the League was reincarnated as the United Nations in 1945, the operating reality of post-World War II collective security in actual practice was not revived in a new version of Article 10. But it was left primarily to the old idea of a defensive treaty alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

None of this detracts from Margulies's contributions. His revival of the old debate gives fresh balance to the issue and is a most useful addition to the literature of a fascinating and idealistic 20th-century era.

Reviewed by MILLARD L. GIESKE, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, Morris. A faculty member of the university since 1962, he has written *Minnesota Farmer-Laborism: The Third Party Alternative (1979)* and is the editor of Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics (1977).

The Midwest and the Nation: Rethinking the History of an American Region.

By Andrew R. L. Cayton and Peter S. Onuf.

(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990. xix, 169 p. $25.00.)

REGIONAL HISTORIES and studies of ethnic groups are on the rise today. Sparked by a growing interest in defining one's personal roots and particular identity, a new popular market has developed for books and magazines that help the public understand what it means to be a Westerner, a Southerner, a Yankee from New England, or, most recently, a Midwesterner. Although much of this new writing is directed at the general reader, Indiana University has begun a new series on Midwest History and Culture that will appeal particularly to the professional historian. The latest book in this series, Andrew Cayton and Peter Onuf's *The Midwest and the Nation*, attempts to establish a rigorous argument for defining that which is quintessentially midwestern.

Cayton and Onuf's study is obviously written for the professional scholar. Its brief 127 pages of text and 34 pages of notes focus on the ways in which the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 shaped the Midwest's beginnings in the 19th century. The authors presume that the
By Wallace J. Schutz and Walter N. Trenerry.

THIS IS the first-ever formal biography of an important general. Pope left little to encourage one: no diary, few letters, and a bad reputation. Schutz and Trenerry have worked past these impediments to produce a very well-researched and readable book. For years Wallace Schutz has been researching Pope with a passion, and this is reflected in a bibliography full of obscure sources. Fans of Walter Trenerry’s entertaining book Murder in Minnesota will find some of the same style in this work, but this is a much more serious effort.

As the title hints, the purpose of this book is to demonstrate that Pope does not deserve his bad reputation and was made a scapegoat by an ungrateful President Lincoln. Pope knew how to make enemies, and his enemies’ colorful denunciations have proven hard for historians to resist quoting. In trying to correct the overly harsh and hasty judgments usually made about him, the biography often has a defensive tone. Making Pope into a victim is not an easy task, for the man is pretty hard to like. Even when judged by the standards of his own time, he was characterized by (to use the authors’ own adjectives) “smugness, self-righteousness, contempt, and carelessness.” The authors don’t try to deny that Pope was a vain, ambitious man and so are left with having to make the argument that he was not as bad an officer as he has been made out to be.

The book revolves around the main source of Pope’s disgrace, his defeat at the Second Battle of Bull Run. What happens before the battle is treated largely as a prelude, establishing Pope’s character as an officer, and what happens after is treated as a consequence of his defeat. This is not a bad structure for the book, as it corresponds to how Pope viewed his own life, but it does make it clearly a war-focused “military biography.” Most of the information about Pope’s personal life is probably in this book, but there is so little that we are unable to know him as a person.

The authors sometimes yield to the temptation to make up the detail that the thin record from Pope’s youth fails to provide. Writing, for example, “he probably had an early interest in warriors and battles.” The authors portray Pope in his early years as the bane of all who tried to command him. He went outside military channels to political connections to get better assignments, criticized superiors in bombastic reports, plagiarized maps, abandoned postings he disliked, took extended sick leave (for syphilis), and assumed himself important enough to be above details and procedure. He comes off a little better doing service on General Zachary Taylor’s staff in the Mexican War but seemed to backslide with the resumption of peacetime duty.

There is a brief discussion of Pope’s first Minnesota assignment in 1849 as a Brevet Captain in the Topographical Engineers detailed to assist Fort Snelling commander Major Samuel Woods in the survey of a location for a new military post on the Red River of the North. Pope’s report from this expedition is a classic in the spirit of Manifest Destiny and contains...
his first statements that Indian land titles should be extin­
guished and the Indians sent away to a place where the army
could watch them. In this section and in the later brief com­
ments on his campaigns against the Dakota Indians and post-
Civil War career as an Indian fighter, the authors avoid all
critical discussion of Pope's ideas about Indian policy. In this
they yield entirely to the book by Richard N. Ellis, General
Pope and U.S. Indian Policy. This omission makes it neces­
sary to examine both books to get the full sweep of Pope's
career; the authors also thereby exclude the details of his
Indian-fighting commands and significant Indian policy
statements from the evidence that is necessary to judge Pope
as an officer.

The section on his Civil War commands does make the case
that Pope was not as bad a general as history has portrayed
him. It is more interesting, however, for the light it sheds on
how political concerns dominated high-level military deci­
sions. Looking at the war from Pope's perspective, a perspec­
tive that was very much wrapped up in the rights of patron­
age and politics, it is easy to forget that people were getting
killed. The authors include almost no comment on Pope or
the unfolding events from anyone below the rank of colonel;
the concerns and perspective of the common soldier are ab­
sent from the discussion.

The book makes clear how much party politics were in­
volved in the military decisions of 1862 and puts the blame
for the Union defeat at Second Bull Run on a conspiracy by
supporters of the Democratic General George B. McClellan.
When McClellan was stalled in the Peninsula Campaign of
1862, Pope, the star Republican general, was promoted to the
command of the Army of Virginia with the hope that he
could co-operate with McClellan in a simultaneous attack.
Pope suspected that McClellan would stick him with the
fighting and then claim a victory by capturing Richmond
and so he refused to co-operate. Pope served as both the
spokesman and candidate for radical Republican ambitions
to have McClellan replaced. Lincoln refused to remove Mc­
Clellan, but by transferring men corps by corps to Pope's
army strengthened the rivalry between the two generals. It
was a formula for disaster. General-in-Chief Henry Wager
Halleck was supposedly in command of both of them, but
issued vague orders designed not to offend either one. Lin­
coln stood above the fray, but when all of the confusion al­
most inevitably led to the Union defeat at Second Bull Run, he
"abandoned" Pope by sending him to Minnesota to fight
the Dakota.

The book devotes an appendix to the consideration of the
guilt of McClellan supporter, General Fitz John Porter, in not
following Pope's orders to attack at a key point in the defeat
at Bull Run. Another appendix is devoted to a consideration
of Pope's skill as a general, with quotes from a wide array of
military historians. After the defense rested and all the judg­
ing was done, I found myself having to agree that history has
put too much blame for Second Bull Run on General Pope,
but I was left without any real sympathy for him. The au­
thors are to be commended for having the perseverance to
write a biography on this important but unpleasant man.

Reviewed by David S. Wiggins, a free-lance historian and
current vice-president of the Minnesota Independent

Whitney M. Young, Jr., and the Struggle for Civil
$24.95.)

This is a delightful book, well researched and well written.
It delineates a noted African-American leader whose early
career with the Urban League began in St. Paul after he
earned his master's degree at the University of Minnesota.
Author Weiss, professor of history and dean of the college at
Princeton University, is eminently qualified to tell the story of
Whitney Young and his leadership of the league. Her earlier
writings include The National Urban League, 1910-1940 and
Farewell to the Party of Lincoln: Black Politics in the Age of
FDR, and she was the co-winner of the 1983 Berkshire Con­
ference Prize for the best book by a woman historian.

Despite the book's overall positive qualities, it is curiously
unbalanced in a number of ways. For example, the origins of
the Urban League are strangely missing, along with the
names of the leaders of the various arms of the civil rights
movement. There is no treatment of either the early or later
relationships between the "Big Four" leaders of the move­
ment: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer, Roy
Wilkins, and Whitney Young. The role in the civil rights
movement of Dr. Dorothy Height, president of the National
Council of Negro Women, has not been fleshed out, and Jim
Farmer's leadership in the famed Greensboro lunch counter
sit-in is not even mentioned. In addition, the Urban League's
role in both the Selma march and James Meredith's Missis­
pippi march receives short shrift. Much is made of Young's
colleagues' assessments of him but not Young's of them. For
example, Young's close relationship to Farmer, founder of
CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), is called surprising
even though they were both well-educated Southerners, chil­
dren of academicians, and raised with a common standard of
elegance and civility. Even more puzzling is the fact that we
are told nothing of the influence on Young of major thinkers
with whom he studied at Harvard—intellectual giants like
Talcott Parsons, Gordon Allport, and David Riesman; we
merely get a listing of courses they taught.

On the other hand, Weiss presents fascinating inside infor­
mation on Young's ascension to power in the Urban League,
including his work in Minnesota during the late 1940s. The
author shows the evolving role on the board of white industri­
alists such as the Rockefellers, who had "looked after the
League" as a family responsibility. She also highlights
Young's little-known but significant and positive role with
student radicals inside his own organization as well as the
larger movement. Stokely Carmichael was a special thorn in
Young's side, going so far as to ridicule him at the time of his
tragic death.

Weiss also traces the important shift in mission of the
league from a social-work agency to a direct agent of social
change in America's ghettos. In addition, she details the foot dragging of both the Kennedy and Nixon administrations, while noting the astounding leadership that Southern-born Lyndon Johnson displayed in effecting positive race relations.

Weiss deftly shows Young's ability to use irony and humor in order to shame corporate America into fair hiring practices, citing, for example, his brilliant strategy to "integrate the League." Young set about seeking whites where they were most likely to gather, recruiting those who had an understanding of the language and psychology of the ghetto poor. Those whites—of the few who could qualify—were given six months' "remedial" work and, if they showed promise, hired permanently. In this way, the league increased its white employment from 1 percent to 30 percent. Young observed: "If I can figure this out with my limited capacity and in my very short period of being boss, what could the white people figure out, the white American business men who have been boss for so long and who are so creative and so imaginative if they will really set out to do it? We wanted to do it. That's the difference. If you want to do it, you could. If you don't want to do it, you will fail."

Two of the most compelling events that affected Young's leadership development involved Martin Luther King, Jr. The first was their profound split over the Vietnam War and a rare public spat, during which King lost his temper in an unprecedented manner. King was chagrined by his own behavior, and his abject apology to Young sowed the seeds of Young's subsequent conversion to King's point of view. The second occurrence, King's assassination, had the deepest effect of any public event on Young and forced a change in the Urban League's hitherto moderate stance as a nondemonstrating social agency. Young's speech at the CORE national convention in 1968 reflected this change; he chose to redefine the phrase "Black power" and to show support for it, causing the African-American community to embrace him and many of his white supporters to panic. He also later changed his stance on the Vietnam War to opposition.

In addition to examining Young's career, the author also provides personal glimpses of her subject. She outlines a number of pressures in Young's marriage and tenure at the league that caused him to consider a career change. For example, Young wrote his wife, "I worried so much about you. Have done some thinking and am going to try much harder to be more considerate. This I know I can and must do. No one deserves it more than you. My travel I can't help but so much, but maybe you can go more with me. I love you dearly." This final letter underscores the tragedy of his death in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1971.

Reviewed by Vivian Jenkins Nelsen, president and CEO of INTER-RACE, a think-tank committed to improving race relations. She has written widely on blacks and black leadership, served on the faculties of Hamline University and Augsburg College, and been administrative director of the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. She shared friends and places with Young, as well as the struggle for civil rights.
News & Notes

"THE FAIRMONT Colony in Martin County, Minnesota in the 1870s" receives attention from Larry A. McFarlane in the Autumn, 1989, issue of Kansas History. Focusing mainly on the agricultural endeavors of the English colonists, the author concludes that as a group they "played only a small part in the shaping" of the landscape pattern of mixed crop and livestock farming "that has prevailed in southern Minnesota's cornbelt region in the present century."

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH is the subject of two articles by historian Bruce L. Larson. One, entitled "An American Childhood in Little Falls," appeared in the June, 1988, issue of Architectural Digest and describes the Lindbergh house and its "most central" place in the aviator's life. The second piece is a brief overview of Lindbergh's life, published in the Charles A. Lindbergh Fund Newsletter for Fall, 1989.

THE NATIONAL Archives has announced the publication of two new guides. Teaching with Documents was designed for the use of teachers of grades 7 through 12, although it may be adapted for both upper elementary and community college programs. Each of the book's 52 essays, previously published in Social Education, explores one document housed in the archives and provides suggestions for using the document in the classroom. The documents themselves date from the 1780s to the 1970s and range in type from the 1835 Cherokee census to early 20th-century photographs of children at play, a victory garden poster, a UFO sightings report, and President Nixon's 1974 letter of resignation. This 225-page book, published in 1990, sells for $15.

Former archives staff member Charles L. Gellert compiled The Holocaust, Israel and the Jews: Motion Pictures in the National Archives, published in 1989. This heavily illustrated guide is an annotated listing of films or portions thereof produced by the armed forces, civilian federal agencies, and commercial newsreel sources. In addition to the topics covered in the volume's title, the guide includes material on the Jews in the United States as well as in Europe before, during, and after World War II. It is 123 pages long, casebound, and sells for $17. Both it and Teaching with Documents are available from the National Archives Trust Fund, P.O. Box 100793, Atlanta, Ga. 30384. Please add $3 shipping/handling to the price of either guide.

THE CHISAGO LAKE community in Chisago County, one of Minnesota's best-known and most picturesque regions, is featured in Robert Burton Porter's The Secrets of Glader: Minnesota's Oldest Swedish Cemetery (Center City, Minn., Ancestors, 1989, 229 p., 45 photographs, 60 illustrations/drawings, 2 indexes including entries for 634 names). This self-published, paperback volume brings together assorted information for readers and researchers interested in local and Scandinavian-American history, genealogy, and Swedish-American literature. It tells the story of Glader Cemetery, the site in 1855 of the first recorded burial in the county, as well as those of later individual settlers in the area (with biographical data and grave-marker inscriptions). Porter has also gathered other details about the community, such as reminiscences about visiting author Vilhelm Moberg, who did research there for the epic novels he wrote on Swedish emigration to the United States, beginning with Utvandrarna (The Emigrants), published in 1949 and partly filmed on the site by Jan Troell in the 1970s. The Secrets of Glader can be ordered from Ancestors, P.O. Box 134, Center City 55012, for $12.95, including postage and handling; a special library rate is available.

KEEPERS of Our Past: Local Historical Writing in the United States, 1820s-1930s is a 312-page volume published in 1988 by Greenwood Press of New York. In it, author David J. Russo divides his subject into four parts: the early antiquarians, the later antiquarians, formula local history, and the coming of the academics. While the early period is largely confined to New England pioneer histories, the later one includes the official chroniclers: town and city historians. The third section, perhaps the book's most interesting part, analyzes the production of local history as a publishing venture, as an editorial project, and as literature. The final part evaluates both amateur and academic historiography. An interesting bibliography, including manuscript sources as well as books, concludes the volume, which is available from the publisher for $39.95.

AN EXPANDED EDITION of Documents of United States Indian Policy, edited by Francis Paul Prucha, has been issued by the University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln (1990, 338 p., cloth, $35.00, paper, $12.95). Prucha published the first edition of this volume in 1975. This expanded version adds 38 new documents, making a total of 197 in all. Topics covered range from education to fishing rights, from child welfare to archaeological
resources, from trade regulation to legal status of tribes. Types of documents include treaties, legislative acts, judicial decisions, and committee reports. The documents, arranged in chronological order, begin with a letter from George Washington written in 1783 and conclude with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. Headnotes written by Prucha explain each document’s significance. A brief bibliography and an adequate index complete the volume. Anyone looking for sources to bolster an argument or thesis should consult this volume.

OJIBWAY legends and myths are the subject of John L. Peyton’s book, *The Stone Canoe and Other Stories* (Blacksburg, Va.: McDonald & Woodward Publishing, 1989, 151 p., cloth, $24.95, paper, $14.95). Enhanced with 40 illustrations by the author, the book is a retelling of a dozen tales told by “Grandma Wadikwan . . . [who] told her stories in lively, informal words, keeping their basic structures unchanged while she added embellishments of her own.”


THE MAIN lesson to be learned from *Parsnips in the Snow: Talks with Midwestern Gardeners* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1990, 206 p., cloth, $24.95; paper, $12.50) is that gardeners are as unique as the personalities of their growers. Authors Jane Anne Staw and Mary Swander have not compiled a how-to guide, nor do they provide readers with any sort of overview, summary, or distillation of wisdom. Instead, readers meet 12 individuals—male and female, black and white, urban, small-town, and rural, people at various points in the life cycle and from various occupations—who are passionately involved with growing food and flowers. We hear each gardener’s voice, for the authors have wisely chosen to present most of their story in the form of edited oral-interview transcripts, interspersing summaries and paraphrases to make transitions necessary. Both authors are published poets, and their feel for language shows in this fine piece of work.

WRITERS of local history as well as readers interested in this particular location will welcome the publication of Margaret E. Hutcheson’s *Goodhue: The Story of a Railroad Town*, from *Rocodynam to Respectability* (Red Wing: Munson Printing Co., 1989, 144 p., $12.50 plus $1.50 shipping). A century of history is well told in 14 chapters that are factual and brimming with anecdotes. Each chapter covers an era in the town’s development; while some are predictable, *World War I, the Great Depression*, others demonstrate the author’s whisical eye for the spirit of her community: the era of the first Lions’ Barbecue, 1961–1970, and the community swimming pool decade, 1981–1989. Photographs, maps, lists of officials, and an index of names round out this thoroughly enjoyable work, which may be ordered from the city of Goodhue, Box 126, zip code 55027.

TWO paperback reprints from the University of Nebraska Press in Lincoln should interest teachers, students of Ojibway life, and any reader who enjoys sampling the riches of another culture. Basil Johnston’s *Ojibway Heritage* (1990, 171 p., $7.95) retells some of his tribe’s most fundamental narratives, including “Father Sun and Mother Earth,” “The Nature of Plants,” “The Four Hills of Life,” and “The Incorporeal World.” The stories were written for adults to pass on to children, in order to provide “good texts,” raw material for broader and better intercultural understanding.

Likewise, Johnston’s *Ojibway Ceremonies* (1990, 188 p., $7.95) describes ten rituals or ritual societies, all vital parts of traditional life. The author includes the ceremonies surrounding rites of passage as well as the war path, drum ceremony, vision quest, and others. Three appendices provide Ojibway-language texts for the petitions of the Midewiwin and the Waubunowin and invocation before council. Throughout, Johnston has paid close attention to what he calls the “fundamental” rather than the “primary” sense of words, in order to go beyond physical descriptions and render the meaning of each ceremony.

AN ENTERTAINING collection of previously published short stories about Great Lakes maritime subjects has been issued by the University of Michigan Press in co-operation with the Historical Society of Michigan. *Sweetwater, Storms, and Spirits: Stories of the Great Lakes*, selected and edited by Victoria Brehm (Ann Arbor, 1990, 340 p., $29.50) presents as regional literature Ojibway legends collected by such well-known figures as Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, anonymous stories, and signed pieces. There is a brief editor’s introduction and bibliography, both of which add substance to the collection.

IN AN ARTICLE in the April–June, 1990, issue of the *Journal of American Folklore*, William M. Clements examines a facet of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft’s career, “Schoolcraft as Textmaker.” The author focuses on what seem to be contradictions between belief and action. Schoolcraft saw Ojibway oral literature as a way for outsiders to begin to understand Indian culture. Although he apparently understood the value of presenting texts that were faithful to the original versions, he made substantial changes when publishing songs and stories he had collected. Clements
postulates that when Schoolcraft imposed his aesthetic sensibilities on Ojibway material, he often did so in hopes that the texts would better fit readers' notions of "true literature."

AGRICULTURAL historians and students of regional agronomy will want to note the publication of David B. Danbom's "Our Purpose is to Serve": The First Century of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1990, 225 p., $24.00). Part of the national network of state research facilities created by the Hatch Act of 1887, the experiment station experienced ups and downs in its first 100 years. In telling the story, the author shows the institution's place in the national and international scientific community; he also shows it to be an integral part of life in North Dakota—"the only research institution in the world devoted to North Dakota agriculture and its problems." The book may be ordered from the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, P.O. Box 5075, Fargo 58105-5075. Orders should include $2.00 for postage.

THE MEDICINE MEN: Oglala Sioux Ceremony and Healing by Thomas H. Lewis (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990, 219 p., $19.95) offers an additional perspective to the usual anthropological examination of healing practices. The author, a psychiatrist and medical anthropologist, studied at Pine Ridge with leading Oglala medicine men in the late 1960s and early 1970s. His book examines the medical system at Pine Ridge, beginning with Oglala concepts of power and including psychological theories, such as the Sun Dance, yuweipi sing, heyok’a ceremony, herbalism, and other medicines.

THE DIARY of Bishop Frederic Baraga, First Bishop of Marquette, Michigan, edited by Regis M. Walling and Rev. N. Daniel Rupp (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990, 339 p., $35.00), covers the years from 1852 to 1863. The Slovenian priest had arrived in America to begin missionary work in 1830, beginning in the diocese of Cincinnati but working his way to Michigan. He began keeping his diary at the time he was made the first bishop of Upper Michigan. The multilingual priest, who died in 1868, is perhaps best known for his Ojibway grammar, published in 1850, and dictionary that appeared three years later. Baraga wrote his three-volume diary primarily in the German language, although he interspersed Latin, English, French, Slovenian, Ojibway, and Italian—sometimes several languages in a single entry. All three volumes are included in this publication, with translations by Joseph Gregorich and Rev. Paul Prudhomme.

THE FIFTH in the State Historical Society's six-volume History of Wisconsin, entitled War, a New Era, and Depression, 1914-1940 (Madison, 1990, 642 p., $35.00), is now available. Written by Paul W. Glad, the book covers its topic in 13 chronological chapters that detail a period of "dazzling innovation in science, technology, communications, and agriculture; of ferment and excitement in politics and government; and of increasing tension between opposing ideologies, workers and employers, farmers and city-dwellers, haves and have-nots." Mail requests to Publication Orders, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison 53706 should include $3.00 shipping and handling.

WELL ILLUSTRATED and engagingly written, Bull Threshers and Bindlesticks: Harvesting and Threshing on the North American Plains by Thomas D. Isern (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1990, 248 p., $29.95) is solid agricultural and economic history that also captures the folklife of a bygone era. The author estimates that before the advent of the combine and the elite bulleaters between the two countries for the period, which began with Norway's separation from Sweden.

COUNTY landownership maps have long been of great value to the family historian as well as any researcher interested in local history and geography. The Minnesota Genealogical Society has recently initiated a project to produce name indexes to these out-of-print and often rare maps. The indexes list all landowners in alphabetical order and include their location within the townships. Other features indexed are churches, cemeteries, schools, and post offices. In addition, the individual township landownership maps from which the index was created are reprinted. The county indexes available thus far are Cottonwood, 1896; Faribault, 1886; Jackson, 1887; Lyon, 1902; and Rock, 1886. Each costs $12.00 plus 6% tax and postage, $1.25 for the first publication and $.50 for each additional item. They can be ordered from the Minnesota Genealogical Society, MGS Bookstore, P.O. Box 16069, St. Paul, 55116-0069.

READERS who remember Thomas Wood's article "Varying Versions of the Beal: Toward a Socially Responsible Public History" from the Spring, 1989, issue of this magazine will be interested to note that the debate over representing gender at historic sites continues. "Oral History Review," a national journal, devoted a section of the Fall, 1989, issue to a "Symposium: The Representation of Women's Roles at the Oliver Kelley Farm." Included in the discussion are Amy Sheldon, "Gender, Language, and Historical Interpretation," Thomas A. Woods, "The Challenge of Public History," and Joan M. Jensen, "Comment on Gender Issues and Historic Interpretation at the Kelley Farm."

THOSE with an interest in diplomatic or recent history will want to peruse Wayne S. Cole's book Norway and the United States, 1905-1955: Two Democracies in Peace and War (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1989, 221 p., $27.95). Designed to be a brief overview and introduction to this aspect of American foreign relations, the book is centered on the changes wrought in the two countries by two world wars and the beginnings of the Cold War. Three appendix list the various heads of state and ambassadors between the two countries for the period, which began with Norway's separation from Sweden.

Jon Walstrom
A BOOK that defies pigeonholing is Norman Best's *A Celebration of Work* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990, 223 p., maps, $19.95). A trade unionist who began highway construction during the Great Depression and retired in the 1970s as a senior engineer, the author sought throughout his career to implement industrial democracy, where quality craftsmanship and self-actualization through work were the pillars of egalitarian society. Unequal power relationships, the shift in government policies toward labor, and corruption both within management and union circles all factor into Best's conclusions that human dignity through work is, at best, difficult to achieve in a capitalist system. Elements of memoir, labor and social history, personal philosophy all inform this engaging narrative.

**ON STRIKE at Hormel: The Struggle for a Democratic Labor Movement** (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990, 368 p., $29.95) offers an insider's account of the labor dispute that occurred in Austin during 1985 and 1986. It was written by Hardy S. Green, a consultant for a firm hired by the striking meatpackers to advance their cause. The story of Local P-9 of the United Food and Commercial Workers is "an emotionally charged tale of an uprising by workers who hadn't struck their employer in more than fifty years." Green traces the background of labor relations at Hormel and within the meatpacking industry; he examines the innovative strike techniques used by the strikers; and he explores the significance of Local P-9's double struggle: against Hormel and against its own international union.

**JUST PUBLISHED** as Volume XI in the Norwegian-American Historical Association's Travel and Description Series is *Vivacious Daughter: Seven Lectures on the Religious Situation Among Norwegians in America* by Herman Amberg Preus, edited, translated, and introduced by Todd W. Nichol (Northfield: NAHA, 1990, 232 p., $15.00 plus $1.50 for handling and 6% Minnesota sales tax). The lectures were given by Preus in 1867 in Christiania to explain the Norwegian Synod in America to Norwegians.

PEGl MEIER is the author of *The Last of the Tearoom Ladies, and Other Minnesota Tales*, a collection of 44 articles about "real Minnesota people" that runs the gamut from Browns Valley Man to the neighborhood barber, from opera singer Judith Blegen to a young mother of 16 years. Social and cultural historians will find the book a trove, and lay readers will reap the benefit of Meier's trenchant prose. The book was issued by Neighbors Publishing, P.O. Box 15071, Minneapolis 55414 and may be ordered for $10.00, tax and postage paid.

IN a beautifully produced book with more than 100 illustrations—many in full color—Eric C. Hansen tells the story of *The Cathedral of Saint Paul, An Architectural Biography* (St. Paul: The Cathedral, 1990, 137 p., $26.50). A full-length, scholarly study, the handsome, coffee-table-sized publication traces the religious, architectural, and artistic history of Emmanuel L. Masqueray's fine edifice from the time it was an idea in the mind of Archbishop John Ireland to the recent installation of five bells in its tower.