Where the Two Worlds Meet: the Great Lakes Fur Trade

The Minnesota Historical Society has had a longstanding interest in the North American fur trade and has conducted extensive research projects and archaeological investigations (including a thirteen-year underwater search of historic canoe routes along the Canada-U.S. border). This present publication is a catalog designed to accompany the fur trade exhibit at the Society's museum which opened in February 1982. This work is fully illustrated (including several color photographs) and contains annotations on more than 300 objects and graphics on display. In addition to the exhibit text, there are provocative essays that go beyond traditional historical interpretations written by Alan R. Woolworth, Douglas A. Birk, and Bruce M. White. This is more than a museum exhibit catalog—it is an overview of the entire North American fur trading enterprise and well worth the attention of those interested in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Those who read this book will be enticed to view the exhibit and those who view the exhibit first will want a copy of the book to enjoy long after the exhibit ends. A real credit to the Education Division of the Minnesota Historical Society!


The great leader of the Nez Perces, Chief Joseph, is a legend in American history. His famous "I will fight no more forever" speech resounds across the annals of history. The author, head of American and Commonwealth Arts at Exeter University in England, combines narrative and documentary material (including many unpublished items by Joseph himself) with a generous selection of illustrations, some by Edward S. Curtis. This work presents more than the story of Chief Joseph and his long exile. It is also the story of some white men in the late nineteenth-century West: civil servants, businessmen, and academics who observed the waning of the Nez Perces. The author allows the letters, newspaper accounts, and photographs of the time to present the first-hand testimony of a perturbing period in our nation's history. The word "Kopet"