

RUSSELL MAGNAGHI
NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
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SUBJECT: Dr. Magnaghi's Publications

START OF INTERVIEW
TAPE 1 SIDE A

INTERVIEWER (I): Will you state your birthdate, please?

RUSS MAGNAGHI (RM): Okay, I was born on October 12, 1943 in San Francisco, California.

I: How did you get involved with Northern Michigan University?

RM: Okay, I first came to Marquette in the middle of a snowstorm in the end of January, 1968. And probably shouldn't have come back, I guess, after seeing the snow storm, but I had no idea that there were big snow storms and small snow storms. And then I eventually applied to Northern at the end of 1968 about Thanksgiving and then in April had an interview and came up and got the job and began teaching in the fall of 1969.

I: Alright. And, this is in a series of interviews. This one focuses on publications. So can you tell me about, when was your first publication? What was the focus of that?

RM: Okay, I'll give you a little history about, you know, publications and so on. When I first came up here I had, well I had worked on my dissertation and you can kind of call that a quasi-publication, and so when I first came up I worked, I was a typical graduate student. At that time they were still hiring ABD, All But Dissertations. Today we wouldn't do that. And I came up here without the dissertation done. I had done a lot of the research, I had worked on it, there were chapters kind of put together. And there was kind of an interesting development that now that I look back at it, it was a god send. But in about October I was looking for a job for the next summer. And I wrote to my alma mater, the University of San Francisco, and they said they would give me a job, but they needed a graduate course and they needed somebody with the PhD, and they weren't going to take an ABD. So at that point I wrote to them and made a commitment and I said that in the summer of 1970 I would have my dissertation done, I would have the PhD, I could teach the graduate course. Okay, at that point then the die was cast. I had to get this thing done. So that, as I said the quasi-publication, and it was interesting. I had a very, now that I look back at it, a very easy schedule, I had, we had a common learnings course. So I think I taught three days a week and I was teaching the same course. So, once the first semester was done and I had that course set up, it was medieval renaissance world, it wasn't quite my field, but you do a lot of things when you're, a lot of different things when you're being hired. And so then in the second semester I really got to work on the dissertation, working every night, sending completed chapters down to my director, getting them back, and I got the dissertation done in, I think it was June 15, 1970. And once that was accepted I got the degree. And that was done and I went on to teach. And as I said that was a godsend because a lot of people, and myself included could have procrastinated and let the thing go. Here I had made this promise, to the University of San Francisco and kept it and the

dissertation was done. Did I want to publish the dissertation? The dissertation was Spanish Comanche Slave Trade, A Case Study. Typical of dissertations I was tired of it, I was done with it, and I walked away from it and never did anything with it. I didn't publish it. I did get into Indian slavery and had gathered material, wrote some papers on other aspects of Spanish Comanche or Spanish enslavement of Indians and vice versa. Then over the years, kind of as that topic, I did a, one of my fastest publications, it was still amazing, usually my publishing takes a long time. I complain about students procrastinating and I procrastinate, or just don't even procrastinate. It just doesn't happen. I don't even think about it, worry about it. But I remember I did one bit of research at the Missouri Historical Society in the summer of 1974. And it was on Indian slavery in St. Louis and I found all the documents and what not. I came back I wrote it up, and I think within the year it was published, and that's probably the fastest that I've ever gotten anything done, it was amazing. But I went, and so I worked on, so one of the topics that I worked on was Indian slavery. And I published a number of articles on the topic. One locally here, Indian Slavery in the U.P., Indian slavery in the French and Spanish, French and excuse me, French and British great lakes country and the one on St. Louis. And there were a few other things. Unfortunately, I guess I procrastinated. I never got up to speed to doing the grand book on Indian slavery in the Spanish Border Lands, which was one of the dreams, and it's still a dream out there. Except now as time passes and it takes me years to get things done I start looking, I'm running out of time. Unless I really get to work on things. But I had some plans for that to do a reader of articles on Indian slavery in the Americas. And that's sitting there on a disc or someplace on a screen in terms of, and the articles have all been pulled out and what not. And that's as far as it's gone. Part of my problem is, I should point out, is that I enjoy doing the research. I get into all sorts of different, creative topics. Once I get the research done, I guess, I have learned the information and I walk away from the topic. I know it, and that's the end of it. Yet, when I mention it to people, they get extremely excited. And one fellow when he heard about Indian slavery didn't know about it and said, 'oh my god, you should publish that.' And you know, 'I want to read about it.' And so on and so on and I naturally told him, yes, I said, 'Martin, you've really encouraged me. I'm going to publish this.' And so on, and this was maybe three or four years ago and I unfortunately haven't done anything. And it's all there. I have boxes of research notes. And they sit up in the basement of Jamrich Hall, at this point. So that's kind of a topic that I do want to work on. And the other one is, and now I'm pushing my luck. In thirty, eh, thirty years now is, it'd be my own fault but no one to date has written on the topic Indian slavery or Spanish Comanche slavery so my dissertation could be published as a small book, and I think it would be well received, because it's a topic that hasn't been touched in the past. But I'm beginning to see younger scholars are beginning to work their way in to that topic. And it'll probably happen that I'll pick up a book that somebody's working on right now that covers Indian, you know, covers Indian slavery in the southwest. Anyway, if it does, that's fine. So that was one topic that I worked on. It gave, over the years gave a number of, and in the seventies this was kind of I was really into this I gave a number of papers on Indian slavery at the western history association and the Missouri, I think the first paper I ever gave was to the Missouri Valley History Conference in Omaha, I guess. I guess it was in Omaha that we met, yep. So that was kind of one topic.

I: Okay, what are other topics you have worked on?

RM: Okay, other topics that I've worked on. Let's see. Okay there was one topic that I worked on, on the Hasinai Indians. And that's spelled H-A-S-I-N-A-I. The Hasinai Indians were in east Texas, they were a sedentary group of people and they were the reason why the Spanish went in to Texas and settled in their area because there were Indians that could be evangelized and brought into the Spanish empire.

They were sedentary. There was a professor at the University of California who died in 1953, Herbert Eugene Bolton, and back in 1906, he had written an ethnographic study on these Indians. And then for a variety of reasons, almost sounds like my life, for a variety of reasons he got into other topics and went in different directions and never finished this manuscript and brought it to publication. And so it was sitting out at the Bancroft library at the University of California, and my, the director of my dissertation, good friend, mentor, good friend, et cetera, the Jesuit John Francis Bannon, B-A-N-N-O-N, mentioned to me one time, he was really good at giving me ideas, unfortunately I didn't pick up. I listened to the ideas, agreed that they were great and then foolishly moved on to something else. And he said, this is one that I did pick up on, he said, 'there's this manuscript by Bolton, it's sitting there and it probably could be published.' So the summer of 1971 I got a research grant from Northern, I went out there and I got all the permissions and what not. Actually went and met, Bannon took me to the Bolton family and we talked to them because you'd have to get permission from the family to publish it. They were absolutely enthusiastic about it all. And I worked, I spent the summer working on that and it was a, the document was a disaster because it had been written in 1906, then Bolton left it. So what you had were partial footnotes. So I had to go through, the real problem with it was I had to go through the entire document and find footnotes. Now this meant that there was a title of an article, not the title of the publication, but a title of the article. And so what I had to do was to try to find, working out a time frame, that the article couldn't have been published after 1906, that it was a kind of a scientific ethnographic study, when did that kind of, those types of studies come into being and so by a process of elimination I was able to focus in on, and then what publications were available in the 1880s. And I was able to find the article. I mean it was fun when the search was done. But it was a nightmare. And another one I remember that I was going no place. I remember I spent a whole morning and it was just absolutely frustrating and Bolton had the title memorias, and that's M-E-M-O-R-I-A-S, and it was memorias 25, memorias 26, 27, 28. And a folio number, a little 'f' next to it. Okay, it was a document. But what is memorias? What does that refer to in today's system of classification? I looked and I looked. And so Bannon smoked heavily. And so he would have to take a smoking break. So, we'd go out in front of the library and talk and I mentioned to him, I said, 'you know, I'm having a heck of a time trying to find what memorias means.' 'Oh!' he said, 'no problem.' He said, and this is how you get a lot of history done, is just by talking and getting, you're not reinventing the wheel. He said, that's what they used to call and what is now known as and what Bolton, subsequently in 1913 in a book that he published on documents locked in as historia. Well, H-I-S-T-O-R-I-A. Historia was part of the Mexican national archives. Once you got that down, you have the, you have the material and everything was locked in. So, that one observation then cleared up all the memorias questions and we moved on. But I spent, I spent week after week going to the Bancroft Library and going through this document and when I got done I had, the entire set of footnotes had really been reconstructed in a modern fashion. And so when you look at the book today, no big deal. But it was a headache. That's why I guess when I teach History 200, historical thinking and writing, or I have students do papers, I get very perturbed when people come and tell me they can't find this and they can't find that. Or they can't figure out what the formula is for putting an article citation together. When you've done a project like that, which was a giant detective jig saw puzzle, I don't have too much time for excuses that way. So anyway, then I took the document, so we got the document, and a good friend of mine who encouraged me, Marty Dolan, who was a colleague at the time, told me, he said, and he was always enthusiastic about things, and he said, 'you ought to just send the publication to University of Oklahoma Press.' Because they're big publishers of Native American material going back to about 1932. And so I did. I sent the manuscript to them. And it

was the rough manuscript with I think the only thing that was changed was the footnotes, with the note that this was all going to be brought up to speed. But it was basically Bolton's work from 1906. And what it is an ethnographic study, he went through the French and Spanish documents that talked about these people, and then broke the manuscript into various classifications, religion, food, warfare, et cetera. And so anyway I worked on that, no, so I sent it to the University of Oklahoma press and they were enthusiastic about it. They said they would like, I think it was, this part, they wanted an updated bibliography. Yeah, okay, that makes sense. Things have happened since 1906. And then they also wanted a history of the Hasinai Indians. Which had not been written. This history of the Indians, oh you could, probably the best part of it was the Spanish French period up to about maybe about 1800. There was a lot of information. That story could be told. After 1800, after kind of the changes that were taken, taking place, and then you had the Republic of Texas and what happened to these Indians at that time, and then what happens after the Americans take over, and then they're now located in Oklahoma, so how did they get to Oklahoma and so on. And so I started working on, and this meant primary research and I remember in 1976, sitting, watching the Olympics to my left and to my right was the microfilm reader and I'm reading microfilm census data letters on the Hasinai Indians in 1876. And so anyway I eventually put together a two hundred page plus manuscript about 1980 I think I finally, '80, '81, finally finished the manuscript on these Indians. And, oh, at that point, I think it was at that point I sent the thing to Bannon and asked him to comment on it. And he said, 'well, a great piece of work, you know. It's a good history.' But he said, 'you're going to put his into Bolton's book,' he said, 'your name's going to get lost. Because the book's going to be, it'll go through the Library of Congress classification as Herbert Eugene Bolton, not Russell M. Magnaghi.' So, he said, 'I'd boil it down,' Bannon was always in to synthesizing, he said, 'I'd boil it down to about a twenty, twenty-five page paper as an introduction to the history. And then publish the history as a separate piece.' So, now this is, what, we began in 1971, this is now 1981. So a decade has past. Still working on it. But, you know, mean time I'm teaching, and you have all of your duties on campus and then you go home tired and you're not interested in building up a head of steam to start working on a book. And so it kind of languishes there. So finally I send a letter to, or get back in communication with the University of Oklahoma and they now had dumped the whole thing. They want Bolton's original work they do not want any part of the history. I guess a new editor came in. He doesn't want the expanded history. He doesn't want the twenty-five page history. No, excuse me, excuse me, no. It gets more complicated. In about 1983, okay so we're puttering along, they wanted a pre-historic piece on the archeology and anthropology of the Indians. Okay. I'm not an anthropologist. The history of these Indians, or the prehistory, is ill published at that time. And, the, and actually, there was no set archeological pattern. There were a number of cultures that intertwined among these Indians. They were like at a cross roads. So I remember spending, I was down in New Orleans for a semester, and I remember spending days trying to plod through this partial history, kind of just chaos. And I eventually got it done. Okay, so now we had the archeology done, the background done, we had the twenty-five, add this one into the twenty-five page history, and I was also looking at doing the archeology as an introductory chapter to the book, as well. So I get the whole thing done. I now send it back to the University of Oklahoma press. Now we're what, 1984. And they send it back and they said, 'we're going back to the purest version. We want just Bolton's work. We don't want, we don't even want an upgraded bibliography. We're going to go with his bibliography.' And, you know, what are you going to do with the publisher, I mean the editor, that's what they want. You know, that's what you're going to get. I wasn't going to sit and make a stand of any sort. And so much time had been spent on it. So, I got the, I did that. And in 1987, June of 1987 the book was published. And it came out, a short

handsome book on the Indians. And the reviews were all good, especially from the Bolton, former Bolton students. Many of them at that time were still alive. They wrote glowing, glowing reviews and a lot of it was because it was Bolton's most recently published manuscript. And that this is the last of his manuscripts. So you had Bolton died in 1953 and then 1987 his last manuscript is published. And I did a very nice introduction to why the manuscript, that went into excruciating detail, on why the, the history of the manuscript. Why it wasn't published and what happened, et cetera. Which people appreciated. And other, there were a few bad reviews. Negative. One was, you know, well, this was done in 1906, 1907, what relevance does it have for today? And there was another one which I found interesting, complaining that the bibliography. Which I had all the citations, the bibliography was frozen in time in 1906 and that the editor didn't bring it up to date. What are you going to do? You're back to what the press editor wanted. You know, that's the way they wanted to go. I guess the book is, I get royalties every year, I get ninety, a hundred dollars, two-hundred dollars, I don't know. And now I got a notice a few months ago that they wanted me to sign over the copyright to come out with a paperback version of it. So the book, and I haven't seen, I think I saw it remaindered once by the university. But the book has basically stood the test of time and obviously it's still in the works. So that was my study of the Hasinai Indians. That was the, kind of the first major, no it wasn't the first major book. But anyway, by a big name press. But it was still just an edited work. So I really probably spent, I spent seventeen years working on an edited work that probably should have been done in seventeen months. That's why I said under those time, time sequence, I'm going to be long dead before I get close to any of these other projects. You know, two and three and four and five projects. Out of that Bolton, out of that process, I did do an article for Western historical quarterly on Bolton and the American Indian. Now Bolton was an old time historian from, he was early twentieth century. He was active in the first part of the twentieth century. But it was very interesting. He was one of the early historians that did gather material and began to promote and cultivate the history of the American Indian in the southwest. So the article I did gets into that in quite a bit of detail following what he did and what not. Because a lot of these early historians were in many cases condemned for being kind of John Wayne in their attitude you know, they're telling the story of the white American male and the West and forgetting the Indians, and other historians, women and minorities and so on. And it was interesting. And so I did get that published. And that was kind of a coup. And part of it was and a lot of my publishing has been successful because of the people I've known. And this one I think was really promoted by Bannon. So I did get it in this significant journal, kind of early in my career. I think it was published in 1975. Another spin off of this was I found an, two things. It was with the documents I was dealing with the Hasinai, I found a series of letters of, I think it was an Indian agent. Anyway, went up the Red River Valley. And I published those in, I forget what the journal was, I think Southern Studies or, maybe at that time it was called Louisiana Studies. And, amazingly people have cited... It was a series of letters of going up the Red River Valley through the land of the Hasinai Indians in, I don't know, about 1800, 1805, something like that. Then there was another article I did, see, and all of this is now is cutting in to, I'm not focused, and I'm deviating. And I did an article on, yeah, there was a 19-, 1970s, right. On, I got into Indian factories. Indian factories were government trading posts. And I found that there was an Indian factory called Sulphur Fork in Arkansas. And this came up because I was doing the Hasinai thing and I ran across references to this. And I gathered the material using resources here in Marquette and what not, and I wrote an article about the Sulphur Fort factory. Went down there one time to try and find it, but it was, I don't know, out in the country some place and I didn't get that deep into it. But then a number of years later I get a letter from an archeologist and I guess my article greatly aided their work. They were looking for and found the site

of the Sulphur Fort factory. And I had, I think there were plans and there were certainly descriptions of it, and so on. So when they were out looking for it, they had my article as kind of a guide and they didn't have to go and do a lot of research. So they, he sent me a copy of, I think a copy of the report and thanked me for having done this. And then I also did, for St. Louis, I did a, when I was doing these factory things, the deviants here, I did an article on the Belle Fontaine Factory, which was around, I don't know, 19-, 1805 around St. Louis. That was kind of a spinoff of some of this. And then I, getting back to, now we're kind of out of some kind of sequence, but that was kind of how I published things. It was sort of, usually I get into some sort of topics I'm usually personally interested in. And one that was an odd topic was the Chinese in Virginia City, Nevada. And this was totally out of sequence because, or out of sync, because I didn't teach minority history at the time. This is like 19-, when did this begin? I don't know, the mid '70s. And what had happened was I had, I think I had gone out there and gotten kind of reintroduced, and I was always kind of fascinated by Virginia City. It's a, it was a big mining town and today it's a town, a little village of about six-hundred people on the Eastern slope of, what's the name of the mountain now? Some, no. I forgot the name of the mountain. That's terrible. I haven't thought about Virginia City in too long. But when I was a kid we had gone there. And the, you know, city is gone so you have these city, empty city block with dirt roads and what not. And was a sign that said Chinatown. And I was from San Francisco and I envisioned Chinatown ala San Francisco, this very elaborate pagoda shaped buildings and lanterns and people all over the place. And I was kind of surprised that this, now I was, this was, I was a young kid it was about, I think 1957, '58, I think. So anyways, I see this and I'm kind of fascinated by it, and there was no information about it. So, when we get into the seventies here, for some reason, I don't know, I guess we had gone out on a trip in the, I remember going there in the winter. And so I remember I started, the only information that was available were newspaper articles from the *Territorial Enterprise*, and the *Gold Hill*, it was little neighboring town, the *Gold Hill Review* or something. And so I remember spending, I think it was early 1975, day after day going through the newspaper. Luckily, it was all usually local news was on one page, or local intelligence. And I went through there and took note after note after note on the Chinese. And there were short articles, longer articles.

TAPE 1 SIDE B

RM: Okay, then I, over a period of time, attending conferences and what not, I went to various libraries around the west and I was able to find in a large picture of Virginia City, a panoramic picture, I was able to find and blow up, and part of the problem was with those pictures was you couldn't blow them up too much because there was a lot of air pollution from the wood and the coal that they burn that was in the air that was in the photograph. So when you blew the photograph up you're blowing up the particles that were in the picture. But I was able to get a picture of the Chinatown. The problem was no one took pictures of it. It wasn't the San Francisco Chinatown that I remembered as a kid. It was a bunch of shacks. Just a tumbled down mess. And I did find pictures of some Chinese women that were like extremely rare. Some pictures of Chinese chair, person that fixes the seats of chairs and what not. So anyway I got that published. That took a little while, it came back, and they accused me of being anti-Chinese, et cetera, et cetera, and what I said. So anyway, Jon Saari kind of put me straight on some points and got that published. But that was like an odd publication over there. Let's see, those were kind of two big developments. The other major development, and then there's a sub category we'll get into, was getting into local history. And I had always been interested in local history from the time I was out, well, I guess as I was growing my parents would take us on vacation and we would go to, and my parents

were as interested in history and they had the history of California. We did, one summer, one summer we did the pilgrimage of the California missions and we went. My dad always said go to the end of the trip first and work your way back so if you miss something or you can't complete the trip, you're always closer to home and you can always fill in. So we went all the way down, well, we actually went down to Ensenada, Mexico, and Tijuana, and then San Diego and worked our way up. And saw all the missions. And I think it was at that time that we even accidentally fell into the opening of Disney Land, we were actually there on the opening day. Just by sheer coincidence. So I got interested in local history and I remember when I was president of the University of San Francisco history club, we'd have, we'd go out on tours and it was called, our director, John McGloin called it history on the hoof. And we'd go out maybe two or three times a year and go to some location and have the person give us a tour of the place. And actually see what you were you know, studying or writing about and so on. Bolton did that, he learned that from nineteenth century historians. And I've always done it. When you're doing some history, go to the spot and see where that history took place. And it's extremely enlightening because you get a feel for the environment, you get a feel for possibly where a place was located and why it was located there, et cetera. So that was kind of my background. I was interested in local history. And when I came to Marquette, I was here a number of years and I was teaching, you know I was getting my dissertation done, I was interested in the South west, the Spanish in the south west. But as time went on I began to see that the Spanish thing wasn't going to go very far in the U.P. And at that time you didn't have all of this multi-cultural diversity and the concern for Latin, well, my Latin American course, amazingly, went very well. So there were students in the class. But a lot of that multi-culturalism didn't quite, didn't exist at the time. So a lot of these courses weren't going any place. And certainly nobody was going to be interested in the Spanish in the United States. So I did offer some courses on the French and Spanish in North America that would kind of get us into the Upper Peninsula. But now to get back to the publishing, and so I remember it was in the summer of 1974 and I don't know why I was down there, but I went down to the Marquette County Historical Society for something. And I was talking to Esther Bystron, B-Y-S-T-R-O-N. And I don't know, Esther said something about, 'gee, we're doing a series on ethnics in the U.P. and we need somebody to do an article on the Scottish people in Marquette.' In the U.P., in Marquette, for their publication *Harlow's Wooden Man*. So, I don't know, I said I'd do the article and I did the article and I remember there was a woman, I forget her last name, her first name was Carmen. She lived down in Harvey, and the family owned a bunch of land and they were Scottish background. And I remember I did an interview with her. And this was before I was in to doing interviews and I didn't tape it. I guess that's why I get upset when I see taped interviews destroyed or the opportunity lost, because I lost that opportunity. Because she gave me a lot of information and I took notes but it wasn't like having the tape. So anyway, I did this article and then I remember soon after that I remember going to a meeting of the Western History Association in Tulsa. So we could actually find the date. I think I could almost actually pin point the day of the week and all. And I remember I was sharing a room with a former student who is now in graduate school at the time, Robert Archibald. And we're talking about, you know, just, you know, where careers are going and what we're doing, et cetera, et cetera. And he kind of brought up an interesting point, he said you know, he said, 'I know you're interested in doing the Spanish in the southwest and all' but he said, 'the reality is that you're in the Upper Peninsula, it might be good to do local or regional history.' Kind of, that's where it's happening for you. And so, that was kind of a turning point, because then I did get into... So that was probably around, I bet that was around 1975 because in '76 they met in Denver for the centennial of Colorado statehood. So it was probably '75. So anyway, at that point I then got interested in the history

of the U.P. and I started. Oh, well, oh, I forget now. But anyway I did start publishing things on the history of the Upper Peninsula for Harlow's Wooden Man and different things. And then in 1980, it was the summer of 1980. I, no, even going back a little further. 1979, I remember, these are just kind of highlights, I did a short article on Blue Allen Chase. He was a professor in the history department and probably up to that point one of the better published faculty members in the history department. And he, the interesting thing about him was he had a sight handicap. He had retinal pigmentosa or something and very, very bad eye sight. And yet he published books and articles and really well published. And so we did, for that I did a little publication for *Harlow's Wooden Man* about him and his career and then we had an exhibit up in the library celebrating the centennial of his birth. And, so that came along. And then in the late '70s I introduced a course on the history of the Upper Peninsula. There were a number of courses on regional history that kind of developed and then came out. And then in the mean time I was doing a lot of research and then about 1980 I got a grant to do a study, research on World War II in the U.P. and then took that research and I think came out with about two or three articles. They were little short article, but they, the importance of them was they were bringing in new material on the history of the U.P. Even if they were published, you know, just at the local historical society they were introducing the reader to a whole new, whole new concepts. And, oh, one of the articles was Henry Ford and his iron mines in the U.P. There was another one on the gliders, the glider factory down in Kingsford. There were some other articles about a surgeon who was looking for, a surgeon at fort Mackinaw who was looking for copper in about, around 1812 or so. So I brought in all of this kind of new information. And then I just through the '80s then I published a lot of things on the Upper Peninsula. And then there was a fellow, was it Charles Simon, I think he was from Gladstone. He met me at a conference or something. I think he was a former newspaper man or something down there. And he wanted to publish something of mine, and I kind of put him off, you know, as I said, procrastinating. Putting things off. And all of a sudden he shows up in my office one day, 'where's that stuff you promised me?' And I thought, geeze, we can't get rid of this guy. So what I did was, I took a lot of the short pieces that I had written about the Upper Peninsula, I gave them to him and said, you know, they're yours. Publish them. That's it. And so he came out, a few months later he came out with a book called, *The Way it happened: Settling the Upper Peninsula*. And it was my articles and so on, and it's kind of an interesting collection of articles. The sad part about that is that it was published by the mid-Peninsula Library Cooperative, they won't give bookstores a discount. So the book sits there, is in libraries, but it sits there and it can't be sold to the public because the bookstores aren't going to make any money on it or they would have to charge a lot more for it. So, I don't know, I've kind of thought about just taking the thing back and republishing it along with some other stuff as a new publication. Because it's kind of a crime, you want to get this stuff out, you're not going to make money on it, but at least you want to get it out to the public and the people enjoy the reading about local history. And yeah, then there were publications, I did an outline history of the Upper Peninsula. I did a chronological, over the years I was gathering, and this stuff went on for a long time but as, and that's why when I say it took me seventeen years to do the Hasinai there were all these other projects. And I started collecting on 3x5 cards citations on the Indians of the Upper Peninsula. Anything that mentioned the Indians of the Upper Peninsula, I put the date, the year, the date, the month, the day and a bit of information. And finally in the 1980s, I remember a good friend of mine, Nancy Kennedy, typed the thing up. She saw the thing languishing, she said, 'I'll type it up for you.' And this is before computers, so when you type something, that was pretty much it, it was done. You couldn't add to it or anything. So she typed the thing up and it was eventually published and it's basically a chronological history of the Indians from 1622 to 1900 as

you go through, every year you can get information about the Indians. Native people have looked at it and like it because it's untouched, it's basically the primary source presented without any interpretation. So you have the information, you have the date, you have what's happening, whatever it is. And then whoever reads it or whoever wants to pull all the dates together or the topics and themes, could actually write a book on it. You basically have the ingredients there, the notes for a history of the Indians of the Upper Peninsula. At least to 1900. And so I got that out and then, okay, now, sort of the subcategory. The history of the, local history. Was ethnic history. And I remember, I think it was in the summer of 1982. There was a woman who had gotten a grant, she headed up a consortium or something. Who had gotten a grant to do, kind of an ethnic research on music and what not for, and this was out of North Land College in Ashland, Wisconsin. And they were doing interviews, primarily with Finnish people, but others as well, on the Iron Ranges of Minnesota and then around Northern Wisconsin and then the Copper Country. And then I guess as part of their grant they said they were going to do the Upper Peninsula. Well, that started getting out of hand, and so, I don't know. I somehow, I don't know how I met these people, maybe at a conference. And they said, 'gee, we'd like to come over Marquette and just see what kind of local interest there is.' And so anyway they had me set up a meeting. Well, I had to go and find, you know, what, how are we going to find some ethnic groups. There really aren't any clubs. Well, there was one club, the Paisano Club. The Italians had a club. Oh, I think the Finns had the Knights and Ladies of Kaleva. And there were a few other things that I knew of. There was an old, an old Danish club that was still around. But a lot of the old clubs were gone. So what I was I went, I knew the ethnic churches. So which church was the old German Lutheran church, which was the old Swedish Baptist, Swedish Lutheran, Finnish Lutheran, and so on. And so I wrote to the pastors of these different churches and I told them what we were doing and that we were going to have this meeting to discuss what could be done with the different ethnic group and how we might do interviews, or they would do interviews, and so on. So anyway, I remember we had the meeting and it was in, I don't know, 101 Learning Resources. We were there. And you know, we put the call out, now we're waiting to see who comes to the meeting and the, this woman was there and some of the other people. And oh, there was a woman, I think Pat Virch who does rosemåling work, Norwegian art thing. She came along and there might have been another person there. Obviously there wasn't a lot of interest in ethnic heritage. And, I mean we didn't have any Finnish people. And this is before, I think it was before Mike Loukinen, Michael Loukinen did his movies, his videos on the Finnish experience. And, but in walks these two guys. And one's a Catholic priest, one's Senior Spelgatti, S-P-E-L-G-A-T-T-I. And Len Altobello, A-L-T-O-B-E-L-L-O. And they come in there and they're, you know, we're talking and so on and they said, well, their bottom line story was years ago we had a professor, a fellow by the name of Vito Perrone, P-E-R-R-O-N-E. A member of the history department then got into other things as we all do. And drifted away from doing anything, but they had money through the Paisano Club and they wanted the history of Italians in Marquette County done. Interviews, primarily interviews. Save the reminiscences of people, et cetera. And, I don't know, we, you know, it was talked about and they kind of pleaded with the people there, could someone do this? And I had my background is Italian from San Francisco and I had sort of totally let the ethnic, I mean, you grew up with this stuff and it was just part of your life and you didn't think it was really that important, it was just like breathing, it was just there. And so anyway, I started, so I thought about it. I thought about it for about six months because I knew where the Italian communities were in the Upper Peninsula. You'd talk to people and they'd talk about Calumet and Iron Mountain and the restaurants in Iron Mountain and the bar in Iron Mountain and all this stuff and other towns. And I started thinking, wait a minute, I'm going to have to do research that

means I have to drive ninety miles to Iron Mountain, ninety miles to Iron River, ninety miles to Calumet. And I have to do interviews and how do you do this and so and so on. And I thought about it and thought about it. And then, probably the beginning of 1983 then I told them I would do it and they had funding for it and I eventually parlayed that money with money from the Michigan Council for the Humanities and we got funding for all of that. And I did interviews with, I don't know, over two hundred interviews collected, over three hundred photographs from around the U.P. People's attics, closets, basements. And we had them all copied. And then I did some articles about the Italian experience in the U.P., and yes, I did have to go from town to town to town to town. And people were always extremely gracious and happy and excited about doing the interviews. Fed you well. Had to have wine, every stop you ended up with... Some people showed you the making distilled liquor, which is illegal. So it was an exciting experience and I also got to go around the Upper Peninsula in depth and detail because you go into these towns, you'd learn about the town, you learned about the Italians, you learned about other ethnic groups because a lot of the times people that you were talking to might be Finnish who were married to an Italian or vice versa. So you got to meet all of these people and it was really a lot of fun. Unfortunately, a lot of these people were old at the time and now twenty years later have passed away. Some of them I see when the Paisano Club has a convocation will get together. And it's always fun to see them. And so then I published in, so I published a number of articles. Then in 1987 I did a little booklet that was privately published called *Miners, Merchants, and Midwives: Michigan's Upper Peninsula Italians*. And it was, you know, it was a light weight book that still people are looking for, and it's out of print now, but they're still looking for the thing. And I'm thinking of reprinting it. And then that interest in the Italians in upper Michigan kind of spread and... I'm getting some of the dates wrong here. I think it was in the fall of 1983 or 1984. Anyway, during the early '80s, I was doing the research on the Italians in the U.P. And then I wanted to do a study of the Italians in Michigan. And so I worked out a deal with the Northern Admissions office that I would work for them and they would provide me the car, they would provide me with food and shelter and my job for them was to go to different schools downstate and present a program to bring students to Northern, encourage them to come to Northern. And then, in my free time I could do anything I wanted. So I would go to these different towns where I knew there were Italians and what not and did research on the Italians in Benton Harbor, Stevensville, Paw Paw, Detroit, you name it, I was there. So I got a lot of information on the Italians in Michigan. And then I had, I think it was the fall of 1984, I had off. It was kind of like an unofficial sabbatical. But it was a way for the university to save money. You teach summer school free, and then you make up your time, and then you'd bank your courses, and then you could have the fall off. So I had the fall off. And I said if I stay in Marquette I'm going to waste the time. And so a friend of mine taught at Loyola University in New Orleans. And a very good friend of mine, Bernie Cook. Bernie Cook and his wife had been up here, they were the people that first brought me up here when Bernie came up to get his job at Northern in the winter I came up with him to see the place. And so anyway, he got me a job teaching the history of the west. So I had a course two nights a week, and the reason for going to New Orleans was, and I didn't check the map out, my daughter was living, my daughter was seven, seven, eight years old, and she and her mother were living in Birmingham. And I thought, well, that's close. Well, not quite. It's about three hundred miles between Birmingham and New Orleans, which I didn't realize till I started making the trip. But anyway, and the weather was always nice, so it was always a very pleasant drive. I had the Sterns book on food, small restaurants, around the country, local restaurants and I'd stop at places along the way. And, in the process, I remember, well no, earlier I had gone down to visit my daughter and my former wife had said that a few days before, I had mentioned something about Italians or something

and I had done some work, and she said some Italian guy was in the sheriff's department and he was selling, you know, tickets or something. And I said, Italians in Birmingham? Italians in Alabama? So anyway, when I went down there in the fall, then I started research. And this was like cold research because I... I did have, now I should say it wasn't cold, I had a report written in Italian from about 1910 that talked about this official had gone all through Alabama and found every coal mining camp where Italians were and wrote about it. And so I had that as the base and then I just started going though, making contacts with people and so on and spent, I think it was the end of 1984, I guess, researching the Italians in Alabama. And I made some other trips down there, so that, that is an unpublished manuscript. There's about a two hundred and fifty, three hundred page manuscript on the Italians in Alabama. The disaster of that was, well it went into a number of disasters. I, again, I had done the research, got the knowledge, and then walked away from it. Now that was the end of it. Then I went, then we had a faculty member, Peter Slavcheff, S-L-A-V-C-H-E-F-F, and he was in Michigan history and ethnic history. And he, so I got him involved and I said, I've done all the research but he had a real good, he was really good on modern ethnic history, you know, and I was impressed. And I said, why don't do this. I'll do the early part and you do the modern part. You can use all the, you know, all the theories and techniques and so on that they use. So, anyway we started doing that. But Slovcheff was about as slow as I was and things really didn't get very far. And meantime the University of Alabama is going nuts. They want this thing published. So, things are going along. Peter's getting, he's making head way. But then comes the fateful year of 1993 and Peter is let go by the history department. Well, Peter was a strange character. He cut off all communication. I was a good friend of his. Wouldn't talk to anybody. Would not talk to anyone. Taught summer school and then vanished. And so vanished all the work he did. And he didn't, and luckily I guess, I never got a copy of the work that he had done, and he just left. So, I'm back to zero, so I've now wasted about four years. Thinking he's going to do something and I'm waiting. And I had my part was pretty much done. So I wasted four years. So now we're up to 1993, '94. And I work on the, and I think soon after I did get the thing together and I don't know what was going through my mind, not much. I send what amounts to, I think I was sending it like I did to the University of Oklahoma, a rough copy. They didn't take it as a rough copy. They took it as the draft. Okay, it's missing footnotes, its missing pages. It is a one hundred percent disaster, unbeknownst to me they send it out as the completed manuscript. Well, you can imagine a reviewer gets this thing and, you know, there were technical things about it which made sense that had to be cleaned up. But it was so, it looked like it was done by an idiot. And they sent it back and they said absolutely not, we're not going to publish this. So now here I am with this manuscript, I've put all this time in it and it tells a story that has not been told, you know, because I went into the nooks and crannies. I'm talking about Italian agricultural communities, little communities out in the middle of nowhere in Alabama, I'm talking about the Italians in the Civil War, and in Mobile, and Birmingham and Huntsville and Florence and, I, all over the place. So anyway, they said absolutely not, this is trash, that was the end of it. So that manuscript is still sitting around. Except now, the good part is I have all the corrections the guy made, who I think has subsequently died, that made the revisions. I have an idea of who it was. But I have all of the corrections there and so that's another project, if somebody were to lock me in my office and say we're going to keep you in there for a month and we want the, as soon as the manuscript gets done you get out of the room. I could have the thing done. I mean it would be very simple to do. As a matter of fact the other day I did, which is now cutting into other things, I started looking at. Then I did, I also, at about that time, '84, '85, I got into a project of the internal migration of immigrants. Something that I just found but there was a lot of movement, especially in mining areas. Movement in people, for instance, Finns,

Italians, other people from the copper areas of upper Michigan, or the iron areas to the iron areas of Minnesota. And I did a paper and then it was published about the internal migration between the two iron areas, mineral areas of Michigan and Minnesota. I went out to Butte, Montana, and did interviews with people in Montana, in Idaho, in Washington. That stuff has remained in note form. Nothing is, I could do an article on probably Italians in Montana, Italians, certainly, in Butte. I did share my, when Idaho, I think it was 1990 Idaho was celebrating its centennial of statehood. I shared my notes with a woman who did an article which I have never seen, or a chapter of a book on the Italians in Idaho. But there was all of that that I did. And then, let's see, I'm trying to think of some of the, where some of this went. So we had all the Italian stuff. Oh, there were articles and things that I, I mean unpublished manuscripts on Italians in Louisville. When I was doing this Italian thing somebody told me to go up to Memphis, there were a lot of Italians up there. All of this was news to me, I had no idea, absolutely no idea that there were Italians in Montana, and here and there and so on. And so I did interviews with people and promised this guy there, all these people are long dead now, it's a terrible promise, which I should, I should finish up and get something done. The Italians in Memphis. I remember we collected a bunch of photographs, this guy, John Grisanti, I think, had a fantastic restaurant in, Italian restaurant there. And when I was there he paid for my hotel room and told me that I had to, he demanded that I have all my meals at his restaurant. And this was like eating at a four star restaurant, so it was like, anything you wanted.

TAPE 2 SIDE A

RM: Okay, let's see, where did I leave off? I was,

I: Eating at that man's restaurant.

RM: Oh yeah, so anyway, I did that, and then I did Louisville and then I went, I was out west. Kind of deviated, wanted to get into what Italians were doing in the San Francisco Bay area, and what not and where I'm originally from. But I didn't know that there were for instance that there were Italian violet growers in Colma, California, and all of this stuff. So it was really a tremendous, tremendous learning experience for me about my ethnic heritage. And a lot of it was interesting because it was a, all of it was a kind of a repeat of what I went through growing up. You know, being there with the immigrants and the stories and the activities and the picnics, and so on. So it was kind of reliving all of that. So I enjoyed that and again, tremendous learning experience. And then in, I think it was around 1990, I still had all the notes from the history of the Italians in Michigan. Nothing had been done with that. The plan, I think I had written up some possible chapter developments, and to do a history of the Italians in Michigan. And then there was this fellow, Art Helwig, anthropologist from Western Michigan University and he contacts me. And meantime, people are hearing that I'm doing and I'm presenting papers and what not and they hear that I am doing studies of Italians and some of the Italian publications, you know, have me down. Unfortunately I am one of the few people in the Midwest, and they're even happier because I'm Italian American. And, so I'm getting known to be, you know, somebody working in the field. Unfortunately I don't go to all their conference and all so I've kind of lost contact with a lot of these people. But, what was I getting at? Well, anyway, we got sidetracked here. Oh, no, no, no, no. We were talking about all of the material from the Italians in Michigan. One thing I should add, now it's out of sequence, but I remember when I was, I just started doing the material on the Italians of Michigan, I had a grant and I had a woman doing interviews for me over in Sault Ste Marie. But I went over to Sault Ste Marie and this woman, Mary Bone [phonetically spelled], set up a meeting, kind of unbeknownst to me,

it was like, 'oh, when you come over here you can be on a radio show.' So, I'm on a radio program in Sault Canada. And I am somewhat frightened because I had just kind of gotten into this stuff. I knew nothing about the story in Sault Ste Marie, Canada, except I could talk kind of in general terms. But the details of what they were doing, mainly they were working, a lot of Italians there were working in the steel mill, and on the rail road, and in the paper factory, and they had a huge community. They still have, about fifty percent of the population there is Italian Canadian. I didn't know any of this. I'm on this radio program, this kind of talk show, not knowing, you know, I'm going into the program and I am nervous and scared. And the whole thing worked out, they were just very general questions about, you know, ethnic heritage and what not. And then it was funny, they took us over to the Marconi Club and the guy is giving us a tour of the club. So he takes us into this room and it's a little banquet, no, it was a large banquet room but there's this one table. And here they go and they serve, I don't know, there were three or four of us there, they serve us this spectacular meal in the middle of the day. And that was kind of the good part of doing some of this research. I remember even one, I just add to it, it has nothing to do with the program but it was, with what I was doing, it just happened. But I remember driving from Memphis across northern Mississippi and Alabama and then going to Birmingham to visit my daughter, going across there. And I had this Stern book on where the good, the local food was. And I remember I stopped in this place, Jasper, Alabama. I'd love to go back there. And they served the most spectacular Southern breakfast around. I mean, the whole place, it was a smoke house type place and it just reeked with smoke and you had sausage and ham and bacon and all this stuff, and it was just fantastic. But that was a little culinary diversion, nothing to do with Italians, just in route. Oh, the other part that occurred and just kind of part of the research, I remember in Birmingham, usually, now my daughter, what did I say, my daughter was I think was about eight years old. Okay, so you don't want to burden a kid like that with having to sit in with an interview and so on. But I went to this one place and this woman said, and I had my daughter with me, and the woman said, 'yeah, I'll do an interview now.' And I thought, well, should I wait, you know, until Emily goes, you know, is home and so on. And I said, okay, we'll do the interview. So here is this little eight year old girl sitting in the living room with me talking about Italians in Alabama. She has absolutely no interest and I still have her drawings of the curtains in the woman's living room. And I think she also had daddy the pirate, I don't know if that had some significance. But anyway, I sort of bought her off or calmed her down, I said, I'll buy you another Barbie doll for your collection, if you can just stay with us here and don't, you know, don't get to squirmish. And she did. That, I was just, kind of a little interlude. So anyway, and so anyway, back to the Italians in Michigan. So anyway this guy Art Helwig, that's where we left off, wanted me to do a chapter in a projected book he was going to do on ethnic groups. Well, this was going to end up being ethnic groups in Michigan, was going to be a big fat book, which I thought isn't going to sell well, because a big book is maybe going to maybe cost fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty dollars. And if you're some ethnic group, you're not going to spend eighty dollars to have, you know, twenty pages on the Italians, or Cornish, or whatever. So I thought it was kind of foolish. And I told him, I said, you know, I said, Oklahoma had done a series back in the eighties of small volumes on the different ethnic groups and I had bought the one on the Italians in Oklahoma. And I said, you might want to do something like that. And years pass, he didn't, I totally forgot about, and I did a chapter. It was thirty pages or something on the Italians, no, twenty pages, on the Italians in Michigan, but nothing ever came of it. And all of a sudden I get a call from Keith Witter [phonetically spelled], who is now editing this series, and they're coming out with individual books. So this would have been, I think, in the fall of 1999. So it's close to nine years that this has been floating there. But, I don't know, Art, his wife had passed away in the course of all of this. He was, at one point

he was Fulbright fellow to Romania and he's living in Bucharest without heat in the winter or something. These are all stories I heard. So anyway, this poor guy had gone through all of this. So they finally, Michigan State University Press, and there was always a question who was publishing this? People would ask and I never quite knew. Well, it was Michigan State. And they came out with the small series. So, finally the Italians in Michigan got a, the material that I had gathered has been presented in a highly synthesized form. And is available. And the book is, I mean, I look at it and I can see where, you know, there could be more expansion of this, that, and the other. But when you look at it in terms of the general reader, it gives you the overview of the Italian story in Michigan, as the other ones do. A friend of mine is doing the Poles, which is, I mean, that's a monumental story because they're the largest ethnic group. And he has done an excellent job on the Poles in Michigan. So anyway, the series seems to be working out quite well. But that was the other development, kind of major development in my publishing career. And then the last one, whether, well, I kind of forgot. This, and for the transcriber, at this point transcriber, what you might want to do is take this little piece of information and tack it onto the section on the Upper Peninsula. The part I forgot was that I had, with the Upper Peninsula, I had, let's see. In about 1996 the board of control at Northern created the Center for U.P. Studies and November of 1996 I became the director. But even prior to this time I had come up with the idea of honoring, somehow giving the president, William Vandament, a special gift. And he was going to be leaving, it was kind of unclear as to when exactly he was going to be leaving. You know, was it next year? No, maybe the year after. And so on and so on. So anyway, probably about 1995 I came up with this idea, ran it by Mike Marsden, the dean, to do a festschrift. Festschrift would be F-E-S-T-S-C-H-R-I-F-T. And it's a German word meaning a festive writing. And what a festschrift is, it's a, usually it's a writing by the former students of the professor on the topic, on some topic that everybody agrees on that they can write about and then, sort of the former students do this honorific collection of chapters honoring the person. And I thought this might, this would be kind of a special, and for me it was special for him because Vandament was committed to the Upper Peninsula, to the heritage, he was not from the area, he was from Illinois. Grew up in Quincy, Illinois, and then had taught and had been administrator in Ohio and New York State and was now from California. And he was here as president, temporary president. And he stayed for seven years. But he had this tremendous interest in the Upper Peninsula. And so I thought this would be a nice, and you might say his students would be his faculty here at Northern. So we talked to Mike Marsden and so on, the board of control funded the publication of it and we got, I don't know how many people, a dozen plus, got them to write about various aspects of the Upper Peninsula. It came out in 1997, which we presented to he and his wife, it honors both of them. We even have the picture of Vandament in an absolute state of shock. We have his face, in the shock state when we came out. Marsden had us bring a pile of books out in a little wagon, it looked like a little covered wagon. And we brought these out at this dinner and presented it to him. And he was, they were in a state of shock, you know, by the whole thing. And it amazingly, I think because the word festschrift, which no one wanted to pronounce, was something no one talked about. So we actually did all of this with a lot of people involved. Vandament's secretaries, members of the board of control, and other people that had heard about it. We got this whole thing done without him having any idea that it occurred. And besides editing the book I also have an article, a number of articles. One I did, originally wrote in 1987, again, wasn't published, on perceptions of the Upper Peninsula to the time of statehood. I did a chapter, I had an unpublished manuscript on the pasty. And then one of the lingering things I had was ethnic food in the Upper Peninsula. It had been generated from my Italian studies. But there were other people that I knew of, Finnish foods and what not. So I said, you know, this might be a good time

to lock this into a publication, so I included a third chapter. People might say, 'well, you know, Magnaghi over did his stay.' I might have, but I was in charge of the thing and it added to the pages of the book and it's now, it's there. When I'm gone it'll still be there, it's finished. So that was another Upper Peninsula publication. I guess the other one that I should mention about the Upper Peninsula was I was also university historian. That began in 1994. And we were talking about the president and you know, they were just kind of talking about, what are we, are we going to have some kind of a publication for the centennial? Now we had six years. So I was going to do a narrative of the history of the university. That got a little, got a little tricky. The trickiness was that there had been a history written in 19-, for the seventy-fifth anniversary in 1974. Let's say, there's information there. It's not analyzed, it's not critical. It's there. Done by Marion Hilton. She wasn't an historian. The historians dropped the ball because they all refused to work with the president at the time, John Jamrich. Nobody wanted to do it, so you let a literature person with an MA in English write the history, you know. And so we're lucky to have that. Was I going to do a new history? I was really reluctant to because, at that time, when we were talking about this, a number of the presidents were still alive. Harden was still alive, he would pass away in 1996. Jamrich was still alive and rather active, doing interviews with us. Appleberry was alive. Vandament's here. Now, you want me to write a critical history of the administration of these people, et cetera? There's no way you can do that. What's going to have to happen is you're going to have to wait until they all pass away, time passes and you can also see how the larger picture emerges. Sometimes people want to do histories, you know, of events that occurred six months before. You don't know what the long range development is going to be. You know, what things that possibly Jamrich did, or Vandament did, or didn't do. What is that, what effect is that going to have on the future? It might have some it might have none, I don't know. But you have to wait to see that occur. So I wasn't too hot about getting into any kind of a cross fire and if I wrote the history as I would project it and from my perspective, there would have been a lot of unhappy people. The other part of that is that if I wrote a glowing history of the presidents I would be trashed by my colleagues. Especially the people that remembered these individuals. Now, the longer I wait, people who lived during that time are gone, the new faculty that came in will have no idea. So whatever I write will be the word. But I didn't want to get into that so I was very leery of that. And then I remember I actually had the date. I think it was actually June 29th, 1994. I have it in the book. I came up with the idea, why not do an encyclopedia? And take all this information about Northern, when did this happen, when did that happen, who was what, and so on and put it into a book. So I started working on that. Again, I lollygagged along, I should have been a little more on target but I let time pass and didn't work on it. No one really, the administration, no one ever put any pressure on me to get the thing done. And we finally got it done, it came out at the time of the centennial called *A Sense of Time*. The title being the idea of president, former president John Jamrich. And we had *A Sense of Place* was the festschrift for Vandament and *A Sense of Time Encyclopedia of Northern Michigan University*. And hasn't sold well. I don't know. It's going to be one of those things that I'm sort of happy with it because it does, between two covers, it does provide you with the essence of Northern Michigan University. I tried to be as complete and as accurate as possible with dates, with information. People have, a few people have actually, I think, read it or looked at it and have made some critical comments. And the problem is well, you left so and so out, you left my wife out. So on and so on. What we did, we were going to put everybody in it. The book would have gotten, gone double in size. But there was a lot of fussing. And then how do you classify people? Who's important of the faculty? Do we mention Professor X and not Y, why did you do that? And one person thinks he's important. So, finally I just said we'd include the presidents, spouses, in terms of biographies, individuals

who had halls named after them. And then after that, if you did something, you're a department head, a dean, you would appear in a list. And then if anybody wanted more information they could go to the archives. So that was kind of the, what I did there. One person recently, I guess, complained that his wife was not in the book, she was the, I don't know, I forget what it was. Vice president for student affairs, I think. You can, whoever's listening to this or reading it, you can find out who that was. Retired in 2000, I think. Good luck. Anyway, I didn't have her, I didn't have a bio of her but I had a bio of Bren Bailey. Well, Bren Bailey is the spouse of Judy Bailey. So, like all the female spouses he's included. But I did have, I have no qualms about that. And when the person told me about it, I said, well, that's nice. Somebody read it, somebody commented. And at least, but I can respond to it with no problem. That I had a, there was a plan there. And that's what I was going to follow. Which I did. Oh boy, now we got, now there's two last publications.

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RM: Then there were two other publications that two major, really major publications that I'd want to talk about here. One was the, now I always gave these publications huge titles. Indian Slavery, Labor, Evangelization, an Annotated bibliography, excuse me, of the Americas. An annotated bibliography. And this was something that got started in the late 1980s. And there was a fellow with, oh lord, Scarecrow Press, and I guess they have a series of bibliographical works. And, for the life of me, I have his name, I can't remember it now. And he was out in South Dakota, he was the editor. And I contacted him. I think, again, I knew him or something. Contacted him and I was going to do a bibliography on the Hasinai Indians. And then I went and they agreed to it all. And talk about kind of embarrassing and I just kind of pushed this along very quietly and it went. But I was going to do that and then I went and I found that in their series they had a book on the Indians of Texas. Luckily I caught all of this before I had gotten deeply involved. So, I talked to this fellow and I said, well, how about I put a revised proposal in and I said, how about a bibliography of Indian slavery. And then I started working on it and there wasn't that much stuff on Indian slavery, so I expanded the title to include any activity that intruded upon Indians of the Americas. So, the mission system was an intrusion on their freedom. Labor, forced labor, et cetera was an intrusion on their freedom. Slavery, obviously, an intrusion on their freedom. So that became the theme of the book. And it ended up being published in 1998 with some thirty-five hundred citations and I included black slavery, and I even included, though it's not quite American Indians, enslavement of native people in the South Pacific who in many cases were brought to Peru as slave labor. And that came out. And that I'm proud of. And it does bring together a lot of material, unfortunately when I got done with it, again my friend Marty Dolan is here in this office and says, 'did you include Robert Burkhofer?' And I could have gone through the floor. No, I hadn't included, this guy Burkhofer had done some pivotal works on nineteenth century protestant missions in the United States. I should have included the guy and I didn't. Maybe at some point we'll put it on the webpage or something and bring the whole thing up to date because more stuff has come out. Anyway, that took a while. Part of it was I didn't, yeah, I was being myself and I decided though the press wanted it, I was not going to include page numbers, which I didn't do. After I got several thousand citations I had to go back through the library of congress catalogue and find out what the page numbers were for all of the books. Not a nice experience. So anyway, I got that done in 1998. Now back again in the '90s, I remember this was about, oh, about 1991 or so I came up with the idea of maybe doing a little biography of my mentor, Professor John Francis Bannon. He had been described as a John Wayne historian. You know, gung ho for the guys in the west and everybody else, to hell with them. And this was done by David Webber, who's a

borderlands historian, who I know did not have any real detailed discussions with Bannon. He probably talked to him at conferences, that was the end of it. And I remember sitting and talking to Bannon and Bannon was the guy that came up with the topic of my dissertation, Spanish Comanche slave trade. I mean, he was obviously interested in the Indians. He told me, you know, when you were going for advice, he said, 'you know, now you're getting into the borderlands, you're getting into the colonial period and all,' he said, 'one of the chief ingredients in this development are the Native Americans.' And so he had me take courses in anthro, this is back in the '60s now, when you didn't have histories of Native Americans. He said, 'you should take courses in anthropology,' and so on. I even went one summer to the University of Arizona and took some courses in anthropology, Pueblo Indians of the south west. So, I'm reading this and I'm thinking, let's tell the story of Bannon. And then as this is going on I'm kind of thinking, well, you know, where, who's going to publish this? What's going to happen? And it was just going to be a publication of love for the topic, I guess. But then I started, somehow I started thinking about one that had, a topic that had come up. And that was the, and this is an area that I'm also interested in, I have all these areas. That's why I have so many books in the office here. And that was the history of the Americas studying the western hemisphere as a unit. This had been information about the origins of the idea, and the historian that we're talking about is Herbert Eugene Bolton. And there were all sorts of stories that I had heard going to school out in California, many of the people that had taught me had been his students. And they had told various stories, some of them were true, some of them were apocryphal. And so I started thinking about this, why not do a historiography of the idea of the history of the Americas and Bolton. So I started working on it back in, probably 1992, '93. And luckily all of Bolton's papers, to and from correspondence, exist. Which is absolutely incredible that such a thing was kept by an individual. So we had all of his papers, there was no, you didn't have to wonder and worry and piece things together, it's right there. So I was able to put together this book on the historiography, well, it's called Herbert Eugene Bolton and the History of the Americas, or historiography of the Americas. And it covers, in about, I don't know, a hundred, two hundred pages, it covers this idea. And I bring the idea back to,

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RM: So anyway, I went back to, I had to do a lot of reconstructing, because even in terms of the library of congress number, there's nothing on the history of the Americas. It shows up in the early E's. There, at the beginning E's, for American history. And so I put together a, an idea of the concept, and then how Bolton came along and then how Bolton developed his concept and how this developed and the interesting thing about it was that the concept never existed in the book. Bolton allegedly, and I've never been able to find any of his notes, wrote a book on the history of the Americas. And at least, it looks like he was lying to publishers. He was telling them that he had this book and they were eager to have him publish it because everybody in the country was teaching the history of the Americas. This was back in the 1920s and '30s. It was a big course. And it's kind of a freebie course for students because in that course you get the history of Canada, the United States, and all of Latin America in two semesters. And as a matter of fact, the University of California used it as their American History course. Though there were some purists that questioned it and eventually dumped the course. But in the '20s and '30s it was a big course. Well, anyway. So it only exists, it's a weird course, it only exists, I mean it's a weird concept because it only exists as a course that is taught. Bolton has some articles, he has a syllabus, a very detailed syllabus. He has a set of detailed notes that, they were published about 1941, and some are his and some are his students. And so these are the only publications, there is no book. You know,

like when you do 490 and you're looking at somebody's book and they, these are their ideas and here's how they present it. Well Bolton never really has that. There's all these little pieces. And so anyway, I put this whole thing together and then brought it up to date. What is the status of this concept, and then I even put in a chrono-bibliography which goes through and chronicles all of the articles and books that have been written on this theme. And so that was my, that was my latest kind of major publication, the Italians being most recent. But that one I'm quite proud of because it does get into historiography, kind of a concept. And a concept that nobody has really ever dealt with. That one I might point out was interesting because I had written the book, I had talked to some publishers at the AHA Conference, the American Historical Association Conference. People were interested. And then one day for some reason I got on a web page and there was an editor, a fellow, John Smith,

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RM: Okay, this fellow Smith from North Carolina State University, I contact him. And he's the editor of a historiographical series put out by, what's the, oh lord, I should remember the press there. It's Western Connecticut, no. And he's doing, anyway, he's doing this series. And I think he's, you know, there aren't that many people alive who do historiographical work, so all of a sudden this book is, this manuscript is available, so I send him a rough copy of a chapter. Again, a rough copy. And he's happy with it. So anyway, I start, and I've never met the man. I have only communicated, I don't think I've ever talked to him on the phone, I've communicated over email. So the whole thing beginning to end was over email. But again, all of these things that I have published all had the intervention of someone that I knew. And kind of when you go off and you just go out on your own and you turn something in, now that's just really just a hot ticket. Now, allegedly, the Indian slavery thing that I had mentioned to people, I would have a publisher. Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas, New Mexico, would publish that topic. But these other things, I don't know if I would have ever gotten, historiography is not a big seller. I mean it's something that you need in the libraries. Most libraries now have the book and it's in there with the other histories of the Americas. But this one tells you where this idea came from and where it is today. And basically what's happened that the chrono-bibliography kind of brings it up to date and shows you what has been published. And it's basically a topic of comparative history, which I've taught as a 490 course which absolutely flabbergasts the students. 'What's that?' and I mean they're really interested, I'm surprised. And I teach it as a course. But, it's a topic now that has become, it's now known as, what do they call? It's not the history of the Americas anymore, it's now called transatlantic history, something like that. And they talk about what is happening throughout the Atlantic, I'd say the Atlantic basin, and various aspects of it. So the concept is alive and well and hopefully this will kind of capstone it. I have one former student, undergraduate, that went to Central Michigan University and was working on a master's or PhD. And his professor was teaching the history of the Americas, which surprised me. He, the student, communicated with me, the instructor didn't. And I guess I sent him a copy of the book, and I guess they were all quite excited because it now answered a lot of questions for them, the class. So, that is kind of the whole progression of Magnaghi's publication history. A lot of stuff still out there. We got the Comanche slavery, we have Indians of Alabama, then there's a new project that I've started to work on with my daughter the last two years but it goes back some forty years, not that I've been working on it continuously for forty years. The tentative title, Plant Use in the California's to 1848. And right now I'm working on that. I should also be doing and putting together chapters of the history of the Upper Peninsula. I have a book in rough form that I should finish out on the history of food, culinary history of the Upper Peninsula. All these things, and as I said, if I let ten years pass between the books, like I said,

I'd be long dead. And this stuff's going to be sitting there. Well, maybe for some student in, you know, 2075 to dig it out and publish it in whatever form, their own form or my form or whatever. So anyway, that's the publication segment of Magnaghi's wonderful biography. Thank you.