



[Minnesota Geographic Board.
Records.](#)

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January 24, 1956

Mr. Philip P. Mason, Archivist
Michigan Historical Commission
Lansing 13, Michigan

Dear Mr. Mason:

I am sorry that I have been so slow in answering your letter of January 4, but it has been so long since I supervised the Minnesota place names project that I found it necessary to go over some of the records to refresh my memory.

We have no printed materials on the subject, which was dropped for lack of funds before it was completed.

The purpose of the Minnesota project was not primarily to gather information for a publication on Minnesota place names, although such a publication might have materialized eventually if funds had been available. Its main purpose was to provide records for the Minnesota Geographic Board on which it could base its decisions.

Five WPA workers under my supervision constituted the personnel of the project. For their use we had a large number of sets of 5" x 8" paper slips mimeographed -- one set for references used; one for villages; one for cities; one for townships; one for lakes; one for streams; one for all other natural features, such as waterfalls, islands, mountains, hills, peninsulas, bays, etc.; and one for all other cultural features, such as dams, forts, parks, Indian reservations, etc. I am enclosing a sample of each.

Each worker was assigned a book, map, or other reference, and for each place name mentioned in it he filled out the proper slip with whatever information he found about the name. When he finished one book or map, he was given another. The completed slips filled out by all the workers were filed alphabetically under counties, thus bringing together all the slips on each name. The information on all the slips covering each name was then typed on a 5" x 8" printed card, and these final cards -- one for each place name -- were then filed alphabetically under counties. I am enclosing samples of the filled-in printed cards.

You will note that in most cases the space after "Approved name" has been left blank. It is filled in only after a name has been approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names or by the Minnesota Geographic Board. If it is an original decision of the national board, it is typed in red. If it is a decision of the state board, it is typed in black and preceded by a red asterisk, which in turn is preceded by a black asterisk

when the state board's decision has been approved by the board of commissioners of the county in which the feature is located. The space after "Name in use" is filled in by the name which most of the sources, or the most dependable sources consulted, used. In the space under "Names" at the left of the card are listed the various other names used, and cross references for these names are typed on plain cards and filed in their proper alphabetical places.

You ask what sources we used for finding information on place names, and whether we relied on personal reminiscences or memoirs. Some of the sources we used may not have their counterparts in Michigan, and Michigan may have others that are not available in Minnesota. It is important to have the decisions on your state's place names made by the United States Board on Geographic Names, which are used on all government maps and other publications. Henry Gannett's The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States (U.S. Geological Survey, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1902) is helpful for the origin of names.

Since local usage and the length of time during which a name has been in use are important criteria in determining the name we use in our files, we have relied to some extent on personal reminiscences and memoirs, state and county histories, newspapers, and accounts of early explorers and travelers. One of the most useful sources for Minnesota names, especially for their origins, is Warren Upham's Minnesota Geographic Names, a volume of the Minnesota Historical Collections.

Maps were an important source for the Minnesota project. We used the maps issued by the U.S. Geological Survey, the soil surveys of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service maps, and maps issued by various state departments, such as the Railroad Commission, the Department of Drainage and Waters, the Highway Department, the Conservation Department, etc. County atlases, county road maps, and railroad land maps were also used. A set of the large blueprint sheets made by the Highway Department as a base for its state map was one of our most valuable sources.

A Water Resources Index issued by the State Department of Drainage and Waters and a Gazetteer of Meandered Lakes published by the Conservation Department were valuable for information on lakes. Post office lists and a compendium of village laws were useful for information about towns.

I hope that this information will prove useful to you. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Berthel
Associate Editor

MWB/b

STATE OF MICHIGAN

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS . GOVERNOR
LEWIS BEESON . SECRETARY-EDITOR



MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

LANSING 13

January 4, 1956

Mrs. Mary W. Berthel
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Berthel,

Dr. Lewis Beeson asked me to write to you to get information on Minnesota's place name project.

We are considering publishing a manuscript on place names in Michigan, but first we want to examine the whole problem of place names. Would you send me any printed material you have on the Minnesota project and a sample of your geographical name card. I would also be interested in learning of the techniques you use in doing research on place names. What sources do you use, for example, in finding information on place names? Do you ever rely on personal reminiscences or memoirs?

Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Philip P. Mason".

Philip P. Mason
Archivist

PPM:er

NOV 23 1940

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
OF MINNESOTA

S. L. STOLTE
ADMINISTRATOR

Minnesota Writers' Project
28 NE 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota

October 22, 1940

Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, Supt.
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Larsen:

We have a letter from the office of the WPA Writers' Program in Washington, which contains the following paragraph:

"The Harian Publishing Company of New York City has expressed an interest in publishing books on place names. A representative of Harian Publishing Company stated that he stands ready to enter into a contract with sponsors or co-sponsors in such work now underway. He is eager to see manuscripts from any interested state Writers' Project and if satisfactory would agree to mimeograph a first edition of 500 to 1,000 copies to sell at \$.35 to \$.50 each. No guarantee or subsidy would be required of sponsors. The publisher would pay the sponsors 5% royalty on all copies sold. The sponsors could then turn this money over to the state projects as contributions. If successful in selling out the mimeographed editions Harian Publishing Company offers then to issue subsequently a printed edition."

Perhaps it will be possible in the near future to make use of this offer to the advantage of the Geographic Board.

Very truly yours,

Roscoe Macy

Roscoe Macy
State Supervisor
Minnesota Writers' Project

RM:lv

*now Bertel
I think you
want to have
this in your
file - 482*

mk
fth
w

WPA Form DPS #18

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration
WPA Writers' Program
REQUEST FOR WRITERS' PROJECT ACTIVITY

January 17, 1940
(Date)

Submitted by: State Geographic Board Minnesota
(Co-Sponsor ~~or cooperating sponsor~~) (State)

(Signature of representative) (Title)

.....

Transmitted by: State Board of Education Minnesota
(Official Sponsor) (State)

(Signature of representative) Commissioner
(Title)

1. Title of Publication: (Tentative) Gazetteer of Minnesota
2. Function: Complete listing of Minnesota place names, with derivation of name, legal description of site, and brief descriptive paragraphs as needed.
3. Personnel required: Six to twenty research field workers, one research editor.
4. Time Required to finish: Six Months to one year.
5. Final Product: Permanently bound book or books. Specimen sections may be issued in mimeographed form before final printing.

6. Materials, estimated value \$800. Light, heat, and building services, use of filing cabinets, typewriters and other office equipment, estimated at \$85 a month; Personal supervision of Minnesota Historical Society Editorial board, estimated average credit of \$200 a month; Publication costs: Interim mimeographed publication by counties, 12 to 87 booklets at estimated cost of \$70 each; final publication of permanent volume or volumes at estimated total cost of \$3000. Total co-sponsor's contributions: (Estimated) \$5,300 to \$11,200, according to time required for completion and the number of separate publications.

The WPA Writers' Project of Minnesota has the necessary personnel
(State)
and equipment to undertake and complete the activity requested herein.

(Signature of State Supervisor) (Date)

Approved: _____
(State Director, Professional & Service Projects) (Date)

Approved: _____
(State Administrator)

Address: _____

Date: _____

Approved: _____ Wash., D. C. _____
(Director, WPA Writers' Program) (Date)

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WPA Writers' Program
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(State Administrator)

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Date: _____

Approved:

(Director, WPA Writers' Program)

Wash., D. C.

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AN ESTIMATE OF THE SUPPLIES NECESSARY TO COMPILE THE
MINNESOTA GAZETTEER.

March 20, 1940.

----- 0 -----

120,000 3 x 5 file cards (plain) for the alphabetical list of place-names. ✓

120,000 5 x 8 file cards which will bear the complete and final report on each place-name or item. These may be more desirable in a printed form. ✓

1,000 reams 8 x 10 mimeograph (20 lb.) paper on which work forms can be mimeographed and then filled in with pencil by the worker. This totals 500,000 sheets of 8 x 10 paper, making 1,000,000 (one million) work forms of 5 x 8 size when cut in half. To be filed geographically. ✓

250 reams 8½ x 11 all-purpose paper to be used in final compilation and editing of each item or place-name. It may have to be usable as a mimeograph paper to take a form worked out to consolidate information from a dozen or more of the 5 x 8 work forms for each place-name, preparatory to typing it out on the final 5 x 8 cards. ✓

Stationery - to be used in writing to individuals in an effort to gain information not otherwise obtainable. In all likelihood this will not be a small item.

8½ x 11 mimeograph paper. Present plans call for a mimeographed booklet on place-names for each county, distributing possibly from 400 to 500 copies in each of the State's 87 counties. Corrections, suggestions, and added information will be solicited in the booklet's foreword, thus enabling a final revision of this material before it is set in type for the Gazetteer. Probably will exceed 5,000 reams.

50 File Drawers for 3 x 5 cards (Alphabetical List). Estimating 100 cards to the inch and 24 inches to a drawer, 120,000 cards call for 100 feet of filing space or 50 drawers. These should be of steel since they will be in constant use and their number (50) precludes the use of paper box files which are not practicable due to weight when piled atop one another. ✓

File Drawers for the 5 x 8 work forms. Here the question arises of the final disposition of these work forms. If they are to be preserved, it will mean several hundred drawers to contain them. If not, only enough drawers will be necessary to handle them conveniently until they are disposed of in the final editing. This set is not to be con-

State Board
\$1000 or 5000

???

\$15-8
(.316¢ per ream)

50

???

fused with the file drawers of the same size for the 5 x 8 cards bearing the place-name information in its final form.

222	File Drawers for the 5 x 8 final forms. Estimating from 100,000 to 120,000 of cards in final form, the filing requirement will be from 85 to 100 feet of space. The number of drawers will depend upon their individual length.	✓
4 doz.	Pencil Erasers (soft, but not gum).	✓
6 gross	No. 3 Pencils. Must be hard enough to stand wear of rough mimeograph paper, yet not so hard as to prevent legibility or cause tearing of soft mimeograph paper.	✓
3 doz.	Red Pencils, for correction and checking purposes.	✓
3 doz.	Blue Pencils, for correction and checking purposes.	✓
4 doz.	No. 1, soft, Editor Pencil, for editing and marking.	✓
6 boxes	Rubber Bands, large enough and heavy enough to put around 5 x 8 work forms as the worker classifies them according to volume researched and before filing them. A No. 33 now in use here seems to be about right.	✓
3 boxes	No. 1 Gem paper clips (1,000 clips to a box).	✓
60	Personal Letter and Bill Files, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 x 9 with about one dozen compartments. These are to be used by workers to hold blank forms in an accessible manner. Otherwise it necessitates their scattering over a wide table area, a distinct handicap since library table space is limited. This item also is very important from an efficiency standpoint, since it undoubtedly cuts handling time by more than one-half, an important fact in handling one million forms. (Curtis 1000 have these in stock (Hastings Warehouse) at about \$4 per dozen in this quantity.)	✓
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	Cardboard file cases, 5 x 8 size. For preparation of the bibliography, desk and stenographic purposes.	✓
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	Cardboard file cases, 3 x 5 size. Necessary for desk and stenographic purposes.	✓
500	Dividers (blank tab) for 5 x 8 file. 3-cut tab desirable.	✓
100	Dividers (blank tab) for 3 x 5 file, 5-cut will do.	✓
3	Typewriters. Necessary in setting up the alphabetical file and the typing in final form on 5 x 8 cards -- totaling over 200,000 typewritten cards. An undetermined amount of typing also will be necessary in conducting correspondence, making stencils, etc.	
1 doz.	Typewriter ribbons	✓
?	Stencils	

???

Stencils. At least 100 stencils are required in the making of work forms, since there are 500,000 sheets to be mimeographed. The mimeographing of place-name booklets for each of the 87 counties will require a much greater number of stencils.

???

Mimeograph supplies, mostly ink

500

Street car tokens for supervising visits to libraries where staff works.

FILE PLAN OF MATERIAL FOR THE MINNESOTA GAZETTEER

Geographic File
by Counties.
(5 x 8 mimeographed work forms)

Natural Features	Lakes
Streams	
Lakes	Cities - Villages
Cities-Villages	Townships (BELTRAMI COUNTY)
Townships (ANOCA COUNTY)	Miscellaneous
Miscellaneous	Urban Features
Urban Features	Parks
Parks	Artificial Features
Artificial Features	Natural Features
Natural Features	Streams
Streams	Lakes
Lakes	Cities - Villages
Cities-Villages	Townships (BECKER COUNTY)
Townships (AITKIN COUNTY)	Miscellaneous
	Parks-Urban Features
	Artificial Features (Anoka Co.-continued)

(The above diagram is listed only to show one possible arrangement of material. Streams, since they often travel through more than one county will need separate classification, etc. Then, too, several of the above listed can be grouped together when few in number.)

(The file containing 5 x 8 cards bearing place-names in their final form will be arranged in the manner in which they will appear in the Gazetteer.)

Alphabetical List of
All Place-Names.
(3 x 5 cards)

B	E
	D
	C
A	B (contin)

Aabye (village) - Norman County
Aarhus (village) - Lac qui Parle Co.
Aaron (lake) - Douglas Co.
Aastad (village) - Grant Co.
Aastad (village) - Otter Tail Co.
Aastad P.O. (village) - Otter Tail Co.
Aastad (village) - Wright Co.
Abbey (lake) - Becker Co.
Aberdeen Jc. (village) - Wilkin Co.
Abbott, E.T., and Seth, named for
Abbott, Wilma, named for
Abercrombie, Gen. John J., named for
Abert (river) - Scott Co.
Abigail (lake) - Dakota Co.
Abita (lake) - Cook Co.
Academy (village) - Hennepin Co.
Accault (lake) - Clearwater Co.
Accault (bay) - Mille Lacs Co.

(The Alphabetical File cards will carry additional information, such as other names, etc., but not extensive general information)

FILE PLAN OF MATERIAL FOR THE MINNESOTA GAZETTEER

**Geographic File
by Counties.
(5 x 8 mimeographed work forms)**

Natural Features	Lakes
Streams	
Lakes	Cities - Villages
	Townships (DELRAMI COUNTY)
Cities-Villages	Miscellaneous
Townships (ANOKE COUNTY)	Urban Features
Miscellaneous	Parks
Urban Features	Artificial Features
Parks	Natural Features
Artificial Features	Streams
Natural Features	Lakes
Streams	Cities - Villages
Lakes	Townships (BECKER COUNTY)
	Miscellaneous
Cities-Villages	Parks-Urban Features
Townships (AITKIN COUNTY)	Artificial Features (Anoka Co.-continued)

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**Alphabetical List of
All Place-Names.
(3 x 5 cards)**

	E
B	
	D
A	G
	B (contin)

Aabye (village) - Norman County
 Aarhus (village) - Lac qui Parle Co.
 Aaron (lake) - Douglas Co.
 Aastad (village) - Grant Co.
 Aastad (village) - Otter Tail Co.
 Aastad P.O. (village) - Otter Tail Co.
 Aastad (village) - Wright Co.
 Abbey (lake) - Becker Co.
 Aberdeen Jc. (village) - Wilkin Co.
 Abbott, E.T., and Seth, named for
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 Abita (lake) - Cook Co.
 Academy (village) - Hennepin Co.
 Accault (lake) - Clearwater Co.
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FILE PLAN OF MATERIAL FOR THE MINNESOTA GAZETTEER

Alphabetical List of
All Place-Names.
(3 x 5 cards)

Geographic File
by Counties.
(5 x 8 mimeographed work forms)

Natural Features	Lakes
Streams	
Lakes	Cities - Villages
Cities-Villages	Townships
	(DELRAND COUNTY)
Townships	Miscellaneous
	(ANOKA COUNTY)
Miscellaneous	Urban Features
Urban Features	Parks
Parks	Artificial Features
Artificial Features	Natural Features
Natural Features	Streams
Streams	Lakes
Lakes	Cities - Villages
Cities-Villages	Townships
	(ANOKA COUNTY)
Townships	Miscellaneous
	(AITKEN COUNTY)
	Parks-Urban Features
	Artificial Features
	(Anoka Co.-continued)

B	E
A	D
	C
	B
	(contin)

-
- Aabye (village) - Norman County
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 - Aaron (lake) - Douglas Co.
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*Geog. Board
Meeting Oct 29*

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
OF MINNESOTA



S. L. STOLTE
ADMINISTRATOR

Minnesota Writers' Project
123 North 2nd Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota

February 6, 1940

Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, Supt.
Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Larsen:

In accordance with your recent conversation with Mr. O'Connell, I have prepared a memorandum for members of the Writers' Project staff working in your building and given one to each of them. A copy is enclosed herewith for your examination.

You may rest assured that we shall impress upon our employees their responsibility in observing these necessary rules. I think they all appreciate the substantial reasons for such regulations, and I am sure that they wish, as I do, to give you the courteous cooperation you have the right to expect.

I asked Mr. Matson the other day for a rough estimate of the materials that will be needed to complete the place-names study and was rather dismayed at the result. As you probably know, we are pretty rigidly limited in our non-labor expenditures. I suppose the cost of materials used in this study will ultimately be covered in the appropriation for publishing the final work, but I wonder if some interim provision may not be made of a supply of these materials which we may draw upon as needed. I am afraid we might be financially crippled from time to time if we had to buy them out of our non-labor fund.

Perhaps this question can be discussed and some feasible plan worked out at your meeting of the geographic board. Presumably it would be easier for the board to supply the materials themselves than to put up the money for buying them through WPA. For purposes of cost comparison, however, I understand the 3 x 5 cards would cost us 50¢ per m, or a total

Dr. Arthur J. Larsen, Supt.

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February 6, 1940

of \$50, and 8 x 10 paper is 17¢ a ream, or \$68 for the entire supply. Items not listed by Mr. Matson, such as pencils, stencils and mimeographing supplies would probably not need to be taken into account at this time.

Mr. O'Connell says you were inclined to discourage the idea of a separate work room for our people, with the privilege of using reference works in such room. This is coming to be a real problem; Mr. Matson reports that references available at the Minneapolis library on place names have already been virtually exhausted and that 85 per cent of the reference work on this study will have to center sooner or later in the Historical Library.

I am sending this letter over by Mr. Matson; you may wish to question him further about the matter. He will also bring the revised copy for the Minneapolis history, which Mr. Crippen says you wanted to see again.

Very sincerely yours,

Roscoe Macy

Roscoe Macy
State Supervisor
Minnesota Writers' Project

RM:lv
Enc.

*You may be interested in the enclosed
Report & Supplement on Project work in
Progress*
RM

Memo. to A.J.L.

The main thing is to talk matters over with Mr. Van de Mark and to consider whether or not some co-operative plan is feasible. May I ask that all this be handled in a purely tentative way, for it is not certain that the State Geographic Board will authorize a joint plan. I see no harm, however, in talking things over. When the matter was referred to me some time ago, it was all very hazy, little more than a suggestion that the Writers' Project was interested and would be willing to consider a joint plan. Since the matter was left in this indefinite state, I have not thought it wise as yet to say anything about it to the Geographic Board itself.

TCB

December 2, 1938

the Federal Writers' Project to meet the requirements laid down by the Legislature and to incorporate the material required by my Washington office. I should point out that the only materials that my Project might wish to include, in addition to those required by the Board, are the altitudes and populations of communities. This means that the card devised and used by the Geographic Board will prove adequate for the purposes of the Federal Writers' Project.

I suggest, in presenting this matter to the attention of the Board, that you request them to empower you, if they determine that this proposed cooperation is desirable, to sign in the near future, and in their name, a sponsorship agreement between the State Geographic Board and the Federal Writers' Project to undertake publication and the distribution of a manuscript concerned with the origins of place names in Minnesota. I should point out to you at this time that such a sponsor's agreement is in no way binding but simply serves as a statement to my Washington office of an intention on the part of a sponsor to bring forth a given work of the Project and to undertake its distribution. In this instance there would be no financial obligation, other than that of publication, funds for which, I understand, are to be appropriated by the Legislature for the publication of the findings of the Board.

As you may be aware, a major part of the work of the Federal Writers' Project nationally, within the next year, is to be the compilation and publication of an encyclopedia of America. This work is to be compiled in each state office and is to be published in separate volumes, one for each state. The whole will probably be brought forth by one commercial publisher and the series will be relatively uniform as to format and contents. The volume of each state will be sponsored by some agency within that state; such a sponsor as the State Geographic Board would be desirable. I enclose a copy prepared by my National office of a tentative plan of the work from which you may gain a general idea of the proposed contents. You will note that this work is quite broad in scope and that, within limitations, it may be adapted to meet the varying requirements of the several states. It is therefore possible that the State Geographic Board, in sponsoring such an encyclopedia, might serve its interests in a manner comparable to the proposed cooperation with respect to the place names study.

13744

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

1734 New York Avenue NW.

Washington D. C.

November 17, 1938

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT LETTER NO. 2

TO: All State Directors, Federal Writers' Project

FROM: Henry G. Alsberg

SUBJECT: American Encyclopedia Series

Section 1. General We have by now received replies to Federal Writers' Project Letter No. 1, dated August 12, 1938, from practically all states. The various suggestions from State Directors and from the editors on the Washington staff have been collated and we are now preparing detailed instructions on how to proceed from the present stage to completion of the Encyclopedia Series.

These instructions will be sent out in the form of a series of Federal Writers' Project Letters, identified by the general subject heading "American Encyclopedia Series," dealing with successive stages in the progress of the Encyclopedia Series.

Sections 2 and 3 of this letter contain modifications of the instructions given in Letter No. 1, while the succeeding sections contain information concerning the first topics to be treated, statistical material which will be supplied by the Washington office, and certain general principles by which you should be governed in work on the Encyclopedia.

Section 2. Biographical Material Page 2 of Letter No. 1 limited names of persons for biographical treatment to those included in the Dictionary of American Biography, if dead, or in Who's Who in America, if living. Many directors think that this will be insufficient and unsatisfactory in state encyclopedias. It is therefore suggested that for the present each state director compile as inclusive a list as possible.

In the list assembled there should be included not only names of people born in the state, but also those who made their major contribution in their particular field in that state, and where the state has a legitimate right to claim them as its own. The following books should be used as sources:

1. Who's Who in America, 1938-9, Vol. 20
(If Vol. 20 is not available use Vol. 19.)
2. Dictionary of American Biography, 1937, 20 Vols.
Note: Use Index:
 - a. First clear section "Birthplace by States" pp. 246-297 and cross reference to "Subjects of Biographies," pp.1-170
 - b. Search section of Foreign Born who became prominent in or are identified with your state.
 - c. Compile list from all sources of people born in other states who became prominent in your state.
Example: Bret Harte, born in Albany, N.Y. to be treated in California.
3. Who's Who in American Art, Vol. II, 1938-9
Note: Inadequate information given in many items; birth-places in some instances missing. File names with question marks alphabetically; the fuller information may show up from other sources.
4. American Men of Science, Fifth Edition, 1933
5. Who's Who in Government, Vol. II, 1932-33
6. Who's Who Today in the Musical World, 1936
7. Living Authors and Authors Today and Yesterday
by Kunitz, 1933-35
Note: Many important authors are not treated in these books and information about them will have to be obtained elsewhere. These books also treat foreign authors who are in no way identified with the American scene. Do not include a foreign author who visited your state and did some work on one of his books there.
8. American Women: The Official Who's Who Among the Women of the Nation
Vol. II, 1937-38
(This book has a geographical index in the beginning of the book and is also distributed by cities.)
9. Who's Who in Law, 1937
10. Who's Who in the Clergy, Vol. I, 1935-36
11. Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, 1938
Note: The coverage of this volume, which contains nearly 15,000 biographies, is world wide. It will require careful checking for the selection of items to be treated in your Encyclopedia.

12. Who's Who in the Theatre, 8th Edition

Note: This is an English publication but contains references to American theatres and American actors.

12. The American Labor Who's Who, 1925

Note: No recent edition of this book exists and each state will have to bring it up to date with local research.

In addition to the sources listed above, each state director may wish to use some special local yearbooks or other biographical sources. Before any work is done on such biographical sources, each state director is asked to submit a list of these sources to our office with explicit reasons for using them. Literally dozens of Who's Who's exist ranging from Who's Who Along the Northshore of Massachusetts Bay TO Who's Who in the Hatchery Business. State directors are urged to be careful not to spend too much time on highly specialized Who's Who's, and particularly "vanity" publications.

Since the name of a distinguished person may appear in several sources, we suggest the following procedure:

Check out the names in a given source first and put them on a master sheet. Example: John Smith

Who's Who in America, 1938, page.....

On a separate sheet copy what is said about him in Who's Who in America. When the same name appears again, in let us say, Who's Who in American Art, mark on the master sheet also: Who's Who in American Art, page..... and then copy the material separately from the Who's Who in American Art. After all the sources have been consulted, a collation of the material will be made.

If in any state the director finds it difficult to obtain the source books given above, or any source book he would like to use, he should let us know immediately and we will get that material for him in Washington.

Section 5. Subjects to Be Covered Page 3 of Letter No. 1 contains a list of headings under which material for the Encyclopedia is to be classified. In accordance with suggestions made by the various Washington editors and the state directors, this list is revised to read as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agriculture | 18. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains |
| 2. Archeology | 19. Medicine and Public Health |
| 3. Architecture | 20. Militia and Navy (History and
Institutions) |
| 4. Arts and Crafts | 21. Natural Resources |
| 5. Biographical Sketches | 22. Penology |
| 6. Cities, Towns and Villages | 23. Place Names, Their Derivations
and Meanings |
| 7. Conservation and Reclamation | 24. Points of Interest |
| 8. Counties, Townships and Parishes | 25. Political History |
| 9. Education | 26. Press and Radio |
| 10. Ethnic Groups | 27. Public Utilities |
| 11. Flora and Fauna | 28. Recreation |
| 12. Folklore | 29. Religion (from Sects to Churches) |
| 13. Geology | 30. Science |
| 14. Government | 31. Societies |
| 15. History | 32. Societies |
| 16. Housing | 33. Sports |
| 17. Industry, Commerce, Finance
and Labor | 34. Transportation |

Section 4. First Topics to Be Treated We suggest that you start work intensively on only the following six sections:

1. Biographical Sketches
2. Cities, Towns and Villages
3. Counties, Townships and Parishes
4. Education
5. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains
6. Place Names

Since these topics will occupy more than half of the space in the final book, it is imperative to prepare them before any work is done on the other topics. The sub-divisions within each of these topics should be arranged strictly alphabetically. While the work on these topics progresses, if any material is obtained that belongs to other topical divisions, it should be filed for the present without any attempt at analysis or order.

Examples of treatment of items under the various headings will be given in later releases. For the present assemble all pertinent data under each sub-head, giving sources for each item of information. It is very important that sources should be clearly indicated and if necessary repeated after each factual statement.

Section 5. Place Names, Their Derivations and Meanings Information concerning the derivation and meaning of place names (of states, mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.) will be assembled under a separate classification in the file of material for the Encyclopedia.

(In several states this work has already been done, or is nearing completion. In some states data on meanings of place names have been assembled in separate studies by the State Historical Society, the State University press, or similar organizations. Naturally in such states we should not duplicate this work, but should make use of the available sources.) After the manuscript is ready to be arranged alphabetically, the information on derivation and meanings of place names should be inserted parenthetically in the description of each item which is affected.

Section 6. Almanacs and Yearbooks We suggest that our state directors begin to collect a number of Almanacs and Yearbooks that they will need for checking purposes throughout the work on the Encyclopedia. They could certainly have before them the American Yearbook, 1938, edited by W. N. Schuyler; Social Work Yearbook edited by Russell H. Kurtz for the Russell Sage Foundation, 1937; as well as the World Almanac for 1938, and the National Almanac and Yearbook published by the Chicago American, 1938.

Section 7. Statistical Material We will prepare in Washington a list of standard works for the statistical data to be used in the Encyclopedia, and we will work out a series of charts to be filled out by each state. The state directors will be expected to submit lists of state publications that they intend to use, with a notation after each as to its reliability and order of preference.

Copies of National Emergency Council reports on Federal emergency agencies for each state are being sent to the respective State Directors of the Federal Writers' Project, with this letter, as an indication of what we can expect to obtain in Washington for the states. We will likewise send you reports prepared by various government bureaus and agencies on state materials, and enlist the cooperation of their various representatives in the states who will assist you with problems relative to their work. This material should be copied as given here and distributed under the proper headings. Later, the material will have to be amended but for the present we want you to keep it in the form as sent. This will assure not only reliability of statistics, but uniformity of treatment.

Section 8. Some General Principles Some general principles to keep in mind throughout the work on the Encyclopedia should be noted:

1. These encyclopedias are intended for the use of the general public and schools. Therefore, highly technical terminology and highly technical topical divisions should be avoided.
2. Items of general currency should not be given individual treatment, and greatest stress should be given to items that portray difference rather than similarity. Thus no in-

dividual treatment should be given to public schools; but where a public school experiments with modern education, or introduces new methods that are likely to have far reaching effects, it should be given full treatment. What is true of Education is true also of Industry and other topics.

3. Stress should be laid further on contemporary factual materials. The historical backgrounds of any activity or institution should be given as briefly as possible. The present day activity should be amplified as far as possible within the confines of the space allotted, and in all instances the factual data should be adhered to without any interpretative trimmings.

4. Considerable space should be given, particularly under Agriculture and Industry, to American processes of work - the way things are done. In very popularized form, the reader should obtain from these encyclopedias a clear idea of not only what is done, but how it is done, if the encyclopedia is to be properly informative about the life of the people in the state. In this, too, the processes that are common to all states would naturally be given briefer treatment, as compared with the processes that are unusual and peculiar to a given plant or a given farm in the state.

5. Although each encyclopedia is intended to present as far as possible a purely factual portrayal of the state, people should not be neglected. The way things are done affects the people who do them, and this should be given sufficient expression. This will be illustrated in examples that will be sent in subsequent letters, but it is something that the state directors should keep in mind from the start, for it will undoubtedly affect the preliminary assembling of the material.

Note: If you have any questions regarding this letter, write to us at once and mark your communication: Subject: State Encyclopedia.

THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT OF MINNESOTA
REPORT OF WORK IN PROGRESS, NOVEMBER 10, 1938

The Federal Writers' Project was established in Minnesota approximately September 1, 1935. By July 1, 1938 the Project had published the St. Cloud Guide, had prepared the manuscript of Minnesota: A State Guide, and had completed some two-thirds of the Arrowhead Guide. Nearly completed at that time were three county histories (Rice, Wabasha, and Blue Earth), an unpublished series of county agricultural studies, the manuscript for a Roseau County Guide and History, and the better part of a child's history of Minnesota Indians. A manuscript on the history of the St. Croix River was in first draft.

In the nineteen weeks since July 1 the following work has been completed or initiated:

1. Minnesota: A State Guide has been published by Viking Press (release date November 28). Galley proofs and page proofs have been read and the photographic dummy has been changed and supplemented. Posters have been prepared, the governor has been persuaded to proclaim the week of November 28 - December 3 Minnesota: A State Guide Week, some thirty reviewers have been contacted, a dozen press releases have been prepared (stories, interviews, etc.), radio time has been secured, and displays have been planned for major outlets in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.
2. The Arrowhead Guide has been completed (save for maps and illustrations), has been read in this office and in the regional office, has been submitted to Washington, and has been presented to Viking Press. Consultants have read all the copy and have presented letters expressing their satisfaction, work has been initiated on the maps, and plans for the photographs and drawings are under way.
3. Of the County History Series two, Rice and Wabasha, have been mimeographed by the sponsor, John G. Rockwell, for the State Department of Education, and a third, Blue Earth, is being held by Dr. Rockwell pending his decision to release it. The first two

were mimeographed at Dr. Rockwell's suggestion the latter part of July and the forepart of August; it was intended that they should be released to rural teachers as sample copies for an experimental study. In the forepart of August Dr. Rockwell proposed that a third, Blue Earth, be included with the others, and that it be prepared for children of a lower age level than either of the others. This was submitted to Dr. Rockwell September 1; to be included in the publication was a letter and questionnaire to the teacher requesting her cooperation in determining the most usable form for future county histories.

This third county history and questionnaire has not been mimeographed by Dr. Rockwell, and consequently the series of three has not been released to the schools for the criticism requested. Quantities of material are being held for his instruction; until the questionnaire has been sent out by his office and answered by the teachers, many editorial problems cannot be solved. In our files are fifteen county units that can be finally edited and prepared for publication so soon as it is determined at what age level they shall be written and in what classes they shall be used. Most of the necessary research has been done on thirty other county units. The problem here is to secure a more favorable sponsor, and toward that end we are approaching the College of Education of the University of Minnesota, which enjoys nearly as close contact with the public schools of the state as does the State Department of Education.

4. The first draft of a History of Minnesota, exceeding 100,000 words, has been prepared, and the writing of the book will begin November 15. Spanning the entire period of the state's history, the work will stress the labor-liberal viewpoint, with the emphasis on the twentieth century; the study will be highlighted, and as dramatic and colorful as is consistent with content. Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, secretary and director of the State Historical Society, is criticizing the work, and although it was originally planned that a state department should publish the history, it is possible that the Historical Society may serve as sponsor. The book is planned for general distribution, but it is expected that the labor unions will provide the principal outlet. Wordage will be approximately 75,000, and if possible the price of the book shall not exceed fifty cents. (A tentative outline is attached to this memorandum.)
5. A summary of debated ^g matters affecting Minnesota agriculture in the last Congress has been completed and is in process of being edited; the manuscript will be submitted to Washington for criticism shortly. This has been prepared at the request of the State Department of Agriculture, and it is intended that that agency should be

the sponsor. The signing of sponsor's application has been postponed pending the elections of November 8; now that they are past, action will be taken. The project is concerned primarily with the dairy industry, but is sufficiently broad to cover all phases of Minnesota agriculture. The study contains charts, tables, etc. from the Congressional Record. Wordage is approximately 20,000.

6. A series to be called Steps of Progress is well under way. Intended to dramatize Minnesota's development, it will be a work of about twenty chapters, each complete in itself, and each built around some important incident that began, impelled, or clarified the next step of industrial progress. Beginning with Pike's trip through the state, the series will treat the fur trade, the building of Fort Snelling, the first mill, the first logging, the first steamboating, the first bridge across the Mississippi, the railroad from St. Paul to St. Anthony (now Minneapolis), the big mill explosion, and many other topics of significance in the state's industrial development. It is expected that the text shall capture the atmosphere and spirit of the time of the separate incidents. To date two chapters are ready for final editing, ten are in completed narrative form, and material for five others has been collected. Sponsor should be some Twin Cities industrial or commercial group. The manuscript should be ready for Washington by February 15. Publication could be either as one unit or as separate chapters.
7. The Finns of Minnesota is the tentative title of the first of the social-ethnic studies to be undertaken in this state. The Finns are a comparatively recent immigrant group, and they have retained much of their colorful cultural heritage. Not the least of reasons for beginning with the Finns is the fact that several Finnish organizations and individuals have evinced interest in the project and from them a sponsor can be chosen. Work upon the new study has been instituted with ten writers--four in Minneapolis, three in Duluth, and, on the Iron Range, two at Gilbert and one at Crosby. Others are needed elsewhere in the state and can be secured so soon as a quota increase permits new assignments. Research in topics covered by the general heading, "Old World Backgrounds", has been nearly completed.

A wealth of information on the period of early settlement is being gathered from volumes of early Finnish newspapers. So enthusiastic in support of the project has become Uusi Kotimaa, Finnish weekly published at New York Mills, Minnesota, that the paper has turned over its files from 1919 to the present day to the Minnesota Historical Society for our use. This paper, which gives thorough coverage on news of Minnesota Finns, will furnish valuable information on the period following the completion of Finnish immigration into the northern part of the state.

Personal interviews prove to be a fruitful source of information on immigration, settlement, "how they lived and met their problems." Anecdotes and snatches of folklore from the interviews will flavor the Firms of Minnesota. Such papers as Lyones, published in Superior, Wisconsin, are proving most cooperative, and are carrying publicity on this and other of our studies written by us in Finnish. Tentative plans of structure call for presentation of the material in a series of dramatized episodes. (A resume of factual information gathered to date, and upon which the continuity will be based, is appended.)

8. A Twin Cities Guide, planned to be as readable as that of New Orleans, is a major work now under way. Sponsorship should be the mayors of the two cities. Although the book is intended to serve the practical interests of visitors and industrial and commercial organizations, primary emphasis will be upon the interpretation of the cities for our own residents. The effort will be made to capture the feeling of the pioneer past, the river boats, the community of St. Anthony, life at early Fort Snelling, the first schools, churches, industries, theatres, dwellings, people. The reader will be made newly acquainted with, and have evaluated for him, our architecture, our industries and business enterprises, and our not inconsiderable achievements in music, education, the arts, and literature.

Although it is planned that the essay treatment will be more extensively used than in other guides, the tour technique will be employed in part. Walking tours will take the urban explorer through the loop sections, on a visit to a great mill or factory, the latest streamlined public building, the oldest, most historic cafe. Tours of wider range will direct him along parkways and through fine and interesting residential sections, past our innumerable lakes and such famed landmarks as Jim Hill's house. Environs tours will guide him through our outlying towns, to White Bear Lake, Minnetonka, Mendota, to Northfield, Red Wing, Hastings, Osboro Heath.

It is proposed that useful statistics, presented pictorially and otherwise, shall be included in either special chapters or appendices--employment and income studies, types and extent of merchandise manufactured, volume of retail trade, commercial and trade publications, etc. A large portion of the textual and statistical material for this guide has already been gathered; all will require close checking and complete rewrite. New assignments are well under way, and final rewriting on some sections of the book is already begun. Working plans call for a publication on the scale of the New Orleans Guide; sponsorship and sales possibilities may reduce this stature.

9. First of a series of topical publications, Curtain Rising, a study of the theatre in Minnesota, is in process of compilation. Material is being gathered in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, and treatment is to be state-wide. The booklet is intended for casual reading by those interested in the theatre and in Minnesota culture; it will be in no sense an exhaustive treatise of the subject. Summary of plays presented, anecdotes, description of early theatres, and mention of persons connected with the stage are to be included. Economic and sociological aspects are to be mentioned but not stressed. Minneapolis and St. Paul will receive the most attention, for they are and have been the drama center of the state and most of the pamphlet's readers will be residents of the Twin Cities. The booklet may approximate 100 pages, plus a signature of photographs of theatres, players, and playbills. The volume will be paper-bound and should retail for about one dollar. Such a sponsor as the women's clubs is being sought. Should it prove advisable, similar booklets can be done on (1) the Dance, Ballet and Opera, (2) the Concert Stage, and (3) Vaudeville and the Cinema. (Attached is a tentative table of contents, and two sample pages from the unfinished, unrevised manuscript.)
10. The Minnesota Annals is proving our most satisfactory sustaining project. Initiated July 18, 1938, some ten thousand items have been gathered and cataloged to date. A dozen workers are engaged in compiling, editing and filing material pertinent to the history of Minnesota--business and industry, labor, public welfare, taxation, politics, disasters, immigration and settlement, cooperatives, agriculture, education and culture, nationality groups, weather, folkways. These are the general file heads; each is broken down into several subheads, e.g., under education and culture are the specific topics of lectures, entertainments, books reviewed or advertised, schools built, enlarged or improved, school legislation, plays. Material is gathered in longhand on prepared mimeograph forms, closely edited for accuracy, typed in four copies, cataloged, and filed--topically under one or more heads and geographically according to the places concerned. The most useful materials are directly quoted; others are condensed.

Work was begun with the Daily Minnesotian, first published in St. Paul in May, 1854. All extant issues of this paper have been covered, and work is at present centered upon three other early Twin City papers. So far as is practicable, work is confined to a given decade. The St. Paul Public, the Minneapolis Public, and the Minnesota Historical Society libraries are the present scenes of operation. With an increased staff, work may be initiated in Duluth and in ten other communities where early files not deposited with the Historical Society are available.

It is tentatively proposed that these materials shall be released in mimeographed form, grouped under major topics, and presented by decades. In such a form they will constitute a type of primary source material not before made available to research workers. So far as the publications of our project are concerned, they have a much broader and more immediate use--that of highlighting the historical phases of our studies with first hand contemporary material--and, incidentally, material that has not heretofore been published (in other than the newspapers from which they are taken). Some of the items find immediate use in our weekly press releases; others may well be grouped and used in topical pamphlets, to tell the story of flour milling, Great Lakes shipping, the rise of cooperatives, etc.

11. Our Place Names study is currently being initiated, under the sponsorship of the State Geographic Board. That agency, under the chairmanship of Dr. Theodore C. Hagen, secretary and director of the State Historical Society, had already initiated a similar study, upon which little progress was being made. We shall undertake to gather the minimum material which they wish, as well as the additional information required by our project. Work will be directed jointly by the society and the project. Sponsor's application should be forthcoming so soon as the matter may be formally decided by the board.
12. Files for the State Encyclopedia are being set up in conjunction with those for the place names study. Lack of adequate personnel has prevented this project getting under way. A sufficiently increased quota will allow it to proceed. There is an obvious and highly advantageous sponsorship possibility in the potential tie-up of this project with the Place Names study; the State Geographical Board may very well wish to back it.
13. Nationality Studies, other than that of the Finns, have been begun in the past and are currently being carried on with limited personnel. Several hundred pages on the Irish in Minnesota (a decidedly minority group, but a most influential one in the history of the state) have been gathered; at least one excellent worker, a Swede, who freely speaks and translates his native language, and who is also a newspaper man of some experience, is on our waiting assignment list. The Swedes are probably the second most interesting group after the Finns, and sponsorship and publication possibilities are of the best.
14. Folklore compilations are at the moment giving precedence to the social-ethnic studies. Much material is being gathered incidentally, however, which is being filed separately. Mr. Alan Lomax, of the Library of Congress, on his recent visit to Minnesota

drafted with us initial plans for a study which we hope to put into operation so soon as the requisite personnel can be spared from other assignments.

15. A study of architects and architecture in Minnesota, our contribution to the proposed national publication, will shortly be initiated, provided adequate personnel can be assigned. Several studies such as this have been kept pending, awaiting additional personnel or the release of qualified people from other assignments.
16. Work on Minnesota's contribution to the U. S. Guide has been started and should be forwarded to Washington by November 23.
17. Work on a Bibliography of Minnesota has been initiated; in Duluth an extensive compilation for that city is nearing completion; in the Twin Cities work begun in the past is being carried forward for the state at large.
18. A quantity of material for a Stillwater Guide has been gathered by a project worker resident in that community. Some of this is being used in other publications, but there is now accumulated a sufficient amount that the writing of a local guide to one of the oldest and most interesting river towns in the state is dependent wholly on the freedom of a qualified writer to undertake the work.
19. A similar situation prevails in the instance of our manuscript for a Roseau County Guide and History. The material in this case has been edited by Washington and awaits the freedom of a competent rewrite man--of whom we have several, all very muchly occupied.
20. The St. Cloud Guide, published in 1936, demands a second edition. The first is so bad that it not only embarrasses us, but its sponsors, the St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce. It is hoped that within the near future a competent worker may be assigned to completely do over the job.
21. A manuscript, the History of the St. Croix, prepared some while ago by a member of our staff, warrants final attention and publication so soon as is practicable. The work was originally designed as a free interpretation of the historical and social significance of this important Minnesota river, and was written with a feeling for the color of the times and an appreciation of the importance of this old waterway in the development of the Northwest.
22. Another manuscript awaiting final attention is a Child's History of the Minnesota Indians, by Frances Densmore, until October 1

- a non-certified member of this staff. Delayed work on this manuscript has been due in part to the uncertainty of Miss Densmore's relation to WPA; it now seems apparent that she will continue with WPA in another capacity, and that her continued cooperation in the final handling of the manuscript will be made possible. Potential sponsor is the University of Minnesota Press.
23. The whole series of county agricultural studies offers publication possibilities as yet unrealized. To be presented in the form in which they were originally intended would call for extensive reorganization of the statistical material to meet the criticisms of the Washington office, and considerable supplementing of the content to bring them up to date. Their better use may be as contributory material to our other studies.
 24. Duluth sponsors of our project are currently interested, following the completion of the Arrowhead Guide, in a history of Duluth. The mayor's office has requested our cooperation in the writing of a series of biographies of Duluth Mayors for a proposed gallery of paintings to be hung in the City Hall. It is the wish of some interested parties that out of this should grow a history of Duluth. The advisability of such a project is debatable, and at the moment no action is being taken. Sponsorship could no doubt be assured by the City of Duluth. Such a volume would, however, in a measure compete with the Arrowhead Guide.
 25. A study of the press in Minnesota, including the foreign language press, is a work that we wish to initiate so soon as possible. There is a wealth of material here, and our relationship with newspapers and libraries throughout the state is increasingly favorable to such a project.
 26. The State Planning Board has approached us with respect to joint publication of a series of booklets and pamphlets concerning Minnesota's natural and human resources. This is an undertaking for which we could probably provide qualified people, and one which would assure us wide outlets. The Planning Board tentatively proposes that one of its staff might be assigned to supervise the compilation of the material (much of which is available in its files); the actual writing and final editing would of course be our responsibility. The publications would be written for popular distribution.
 27. It is the proposal of interested groups in Minnesota WPA that an experimental or folk theatre be established in the Twin Cities and probably elsewhere in the state. We are working closely with these projects particularly concerned--Adult Education, Workers'

Education, and Recreation--and are anticipating the possibility of writing dramatic material for presentation in such a theatre.

28. For the Recreation Project we wrote the puppet show presented by them at the State Fair. Our preparation of pageants for their presentation is an immediate possibility for further cooperation. In conjunction with Workers' Education we are writing short stage and radio plays; work on this is at present suspended pending new assignments of qualified people to our project.
29. The index of our file material has been initiated. In Duluth the job is complete, having been carried on from the beginning. In the Twin Cities the work consists of a summary, of a rather general nature, and of an index to the new Annals material. Work is shortly to be started on a complete index to all file material.
30. Publicity in Minnesota since July 1 has consisted of the preparation and weekly release of news stories, both of historical human interest material and of current WPA news, of several feature articles of full page extent, of one address delivered by the Director to a teachers' organization in Willmar, of a most successful State Fair exhibit, and, currently, of publicizing Minnesota: A State Guide. This publicity, in the daily and weekly press, in the journals and over the radio, is not only designed to sell our Guide but to sell our project. After December 3 we shall concentrate our publicity efforts on our weekly press releases and our occasional feature stories for the metropolitan dailies.

July 26, 1938

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL STATE DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT

FROM: HENRY G. ALSBERG, DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: ORIGINS OF PLACE NAMES

Enclosed is a copy of Origins of Utah Place Names comprising 479 items. The mimeographed pamphlet was sponsored by the Utah State Department of Public Instruction.

Similar booklets might be prepared in other states where workers are available and can be spared from the Guides or other assignments. Such projects can be pursued concurrently with the other activities of the Federal Writers' Project without interfering with the major tasks.

The end aim of the compilation of these place name origins is to publish booklets locally with a view to incorporating some of the more interesting ones into a national book later. The data will be useful for historical purposes and can also be used for tours.

Possible sponsors are schools, libraries, historical societies, pioneer associations, geographical societies, and state highway departments. In general such organizations will readily sponsor such publications which can be produced at a minimum of effort and expense. The ready response to the pamphlet indicates a demand from the public for these monographs.

Persons with little or no previous research experience can be trained easily to gather acceptable data. A wealth of material on local geographical place names in addition to city, town and county names can be compiled simultaneously for possible inclusion in the State Encyclopedia, instructions for which are to be issued shortly.

One of the best methods for listing the data would be to use a 5 x 8 card, indexed alphabetically. The card should give all the possible versions of origin starting with the most probable and should bear the reference or source for each. It is important to keep a record of all information and consultants, in order to authenticate items which may later be questioned.

September 25, 1938

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL STATE DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
FROM: HENRY G. ALSBERG, DIRECTOR
SUBJECT: ORIGINS OF PLACE NAMES

This is to supplement a previous memorandum of July 26, 1938 which suggested that booklets similar to Origin of Utah Place Names be prepared by the State offices.

It is important that these booklets bear on the fly leaf or on the back of the title page the following inscription:

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

ELLEN S. WOODWARD, Assistant Administrator

HENRY G. ALSBERG, Director of Federal Writers' project

Manuscripts must be sent to Washington for editing. Arrangements have been made for checking items against the files of the U. S. Board on Geographic names and the Smithsonian Institution.

There are three different types of manuscripts which may be prepared:

- I. To include names of counties, cities, towns and villages.
- II. To include names of all geographic names not included under I.
- III. To include all geographic names in the State (all material in I & II).

The following suggestions are not mandatory but should be followed if the information called for is readily available and can be compiled without great delay in the completion of the manuscript.

1. The names should be arranged alphabetically, making the book self-indexing. ✓

2. A page should be given to the State name and a complete story should be told of its source and meaning. A brief history should follow which need be not much more than a chronology, giving the date settled, the territorial name or names with dates of adoption, and the brief historical details concerning the adoption of the State name. ✓

3. For each County the following should be given: name, date created, area in square miles, name of county seat, source of name and meaning of name. ✓

4. For each City, Town and Village, the following should be given: name, pronunciation if not obvious, county, altitude, population, dates settled, incorporated and chartered, railroads and highways that touch it, source of the name and meaning of the name.

5. Give population from 1930 census unless there is a later State census. *retint.*

✓ 6. For each Forest give the area in square miles.

7. For each Mountain give the altitude.

7a. " " Lake, area.

8. On the card record in the State Office should also be the name of the authority for the source and meaning and the name of the consultant who has approved it.

9. The following is a list of the publications now available:

Alaska. Geographic dictionary of Alaska, by Marcus Baker, 1906, 690 pages.

Arizona. Arizona place names, by Will C. Barnes. University of Arizona Bulletin Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan. 1935, 503 pages.

California. Place names of the High Sierras, by Francis P. Fargubar. San Francisco, Sierra Club, 1926, 124 pages.

Indiana. Indians gazetteer or topographical dictionary, by E. Chamberlain. Indianapolis, 1850.

Massachusetts. Gazetteer of Massachusetts, by John Hayward. Boston, 1849.

Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts, by Rev. Elias Nason. Boston, 1874.

Missouri. How Missouri counties, towns and streams were named, by David W. Raton, Missouri Historical Society, Columbia, Mo., 1916.

Montana. Origin of some Montana place names, by J. P. Howe. (mimeographed pamphlet) Department of Geology, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Nebraska. Nebraska place names, by Lillian L. Fitzpatrick. University of Nebraska, Studies in Language, Literature and Criticism, No. 6, 1925.

Origin of place names of Nebraska, by J. T. Link, Nebraska Geological Survey, University of Nebraska, 1933, 186 pages.

New York. Gazetteer of the State of New York, by J. Homer French. Syracuse, 1860.

Oregon. Geographic names, by Lewis A. McArthur. Portland, 1923, 446 pages.

Pennsylvania. Place names, by A. Howry Espenshade, Pennsylvania State Colleg., 1925, 375 pages.

Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania, by Thomas F. Gordon. Philadelphia, 1832.

Virginia. Virginia county names, by Charles M. Long. Neale Publishing Co., N. Y., 1908, 207 pages.

Washington. Origin of Washington geographic names, by Edmond S. Meany. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1923, 357 pages.

New England. All New England gazetteer, by Boyd & Wright, Boston, 1841.

United States. Origin of certain place names in the United States, by Henry Gannett. U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. No. 258.

10. The following is a list of authorities who should be consulted:

California Geographic Board
Prof. Tracy I. Storer, Chairman
University of Calif., Davis, Calif.

Miss Julia C. Stokes
State Historical Society
State Museum
Denver, Colo.

Mass. State Geog. Board
Miss Ellen Hudge Murrill, Sec.
State House, Boston, Mass.

Michigan Committee on Geog. Names
Dr. Geo. N. Fuller, Sec.
Lansing, Mich.

Minnesota Geog. Board
Atten. Theo. C. Belgen
St. Paul, Minn.

N. Y. Board of Geog. Names
Dr. A. J. F. Van Laer, Sec.
Dept. Archives & History
Univ. of N. Y., Albany, N. Y.

North Carolina Place Name Committee
W. C. Wilburn, Chairman
Waynesville, N. C.

Oregon Geographic Board
Mr. Lewis A. McArthur, Sec.
Public Service Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Wis. Board on Geog. Names
H. W. MacKenzie, Sec.
Dept. of Conservation
Madison, Wis.

Wyoming Historical Society
State Library
Cheyenne, Wyo.

11. It is suggested that 5 x 8 cards be used for recording the information. Cards are attached which suggest an arrangement of the data. Pronunciation need not be given if obvious. If the card is for a county use the lower right side of the white card; if for a city, town or village use upper right side of the white card. If the card is for any other geographic name use colored card and check item which applies.

NOTE: All of this material will be used in the State Encyclopedia, but that will not prevent its separate publication as planned here. The work should, under no circumstances, delay work on the State Guide.

THE FINNS IN MINNESOTA

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

I. THE FINNS OF MINNESOTA TODAY

A. Population Distribution. According to the 1930 census, 60,610 of Minnesota's 2,563,000 population were foreign born Finns or of Finnish descent. These sixty thousand represent one-fifth of the number in the United States. They are concentrated largely in the Arrowhead country bordering the north shore of Lake Superior, and practically all of them speak Finnish as well as English. With the portions of the Superior-Huron drainage basin included in the states of Wisconsin and Michigan, this segment of Minnesota forms a geographic area in which more than half the Finns who came to the United States have settled.

The Arrowhead country, the northeast section of Minnesota, is cold, marshy, and lake-spotted. In it are the Vermilion, the Mesabi, and part of the Cuyuna ranges, from which more iron ore is extracted than in any other district in the world. Much of the country is covered with second-growth forest, and threaded by rivers and meandered lakes, a popular summer playground. Lumbering operations are still carried on in this region, although large scale cutting ended in 1933.

In this land of marsh, woods and lakes so similar in scenery and climate to Finland, the Finnish immigrants have settled. Many of them live in the Range Towns, mining communities on or near

the various ore deposits. More than half of them, however, are farmers, and it has been estimated that in St. Louis county, which extends from Duluth to the Canadian border and forms the base of the Arrowhead, more than 90 percent of the farms are owned by families of Finnish extraction. Older centers of the Finns are in Minneapolis, Cokato, New York Mills, and Wadena, where the first Finnish immigrants settled and bought farms.

B. Occupations. The first Finns who came to Minnesota were farmers. Many of their countrymen at the same time migrated to Michigan as copper miners and when the iron mines of Minnesota opened up, they came to the Arrowhead. The logging industry attracted some of the immigrants. Many Finns work in the iron mines and lumber camps today, but with the depression and waning of the lumbering industry great numbers have returned to the soil for their living.

Farming has always been the preferred occupation of the Finns. Their characteristic farms, marked by the number of buildings scattered across its fields, distinctive hay-barns with the walls sloping inward at the bottom, and the ubiquitous bathhouse, is a familiar sight in northern Minnesota.

The Finnish immigrants who homesteaded or bought the cutover land of the north were hard pressed to eke out a living. Their familiarity with the difficulties of farming in frost-bitten areas have made life possible if not prosperous for them.

In addition to their prominence as the labor supply for what remains of the lumber industry in the state, the Finns

have found employment in the paper mills of the region, where their experience in the industry back in the mother country and their adaptability as factory labor have made them good hands. They also love to fish the many Minnesota lakes, and the cheapness of fresh-water fish in Minnesota markets is partly because of them. They are excellent fishermen as a result of their former dependence on Finland's lakes for a large part of their diet.

C. Social, Political and Economic Importance of the Group. An outstanding characteristic of the Finnish settler is his habit of reading extensively. More than 30 Finnish-language newspapers exist in this region, and are widely read. Many Finnish homes have on the parlor table copies of the Kalevala, the Finnish national epic. Numerous classes in cooperation, farming and trade union problems, and cultural subjects are held throughout the area, and the per capita book sale is high.

The Finns long have been highly literate and reading is an ingrained habit. Another cultural activity is dramatics. Tabulation of a four-month period in 1917, for example, showed that more than fifty plays were given, all of them in the Finnish language, in Minnesota. Strindberg, Selma Lagerlof, and Hall Caine were among the literary figures whose works were offered.

The political viewpoint of the Finnish-American is almost unanimously progressive, and he has been solidly behind both the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, and the New Deal nationally. This attitude is in accordance with the traditional ideology of the Finn, developed in the long struggle against

oppression by Tsarist Russia and Sweden, and strengthened by successful experimentation with state-owned industry and cooperative action. Factors in the Finns' experiences in this country which have made them politically progressive are their experiences with the labor policy of the mining and logging companies, decreased opportunity in farming because little good land was available at the time of their arrival, and the fact that their attempts in the fields of consumers' cooperation have been signally successful. This latter movement has made the concept of a cooperative commonwealth a familiar and cherished ideal in the minds of most of the group.

Finns are beginning to participate in government as aggressively as their Scandinavian neighbors. They pay an active part in local politics and form a solid progressive front. They are strong in support of mass education, with the result that the Iron Range, with the large mining companies furnishing a convenient source for taxes, has the best and biggest county school system in the state.

In religious inclinations the whole group is Lutheran Protestant, although far fewer in this country belong to the national churches than did in Finland.

The most significant contribution the Finn has made to the economic life of Minnesota is the fostering and development of the northern consumers' cooperative movement. In Cloquet, a paper-manufacturing and lumbering town, is the largest rural cooperative store in the country; the enterprise has been so successful that it has driven many other stores out of town. Cooperatives are common wherever Finns live.

Following the Old World inclination for dairying, the Finnish farmer bears out the adage "here there is a Finn, there is a cow." The farmers usually patronize a cooperative creamery. With rare exception, the Finn is a man of moderate means. There are no great fortunes listed in the group, and usually he is dependent on his farm or his wages for his livelihood.

II. OLD WORLD BACKGROUND

A. Racial History. The Finnic tribes, originating somewhere on the vast central plains of Eurasia at a locality not yet definitely determined, were relatively late in attaining a high degree of civilization. From the beginning of the Bronze Age until the Christian era, they were migratory tribes, pushing slowly toward the northwest and the present nation of Finland. On this 2,000-year trek their occupations were chiefly hunting and fishing, grazing of a few sheep, and a primitive form of agriculture.

These people were blonde, like the Swedes, but shorter and more stocky, and often slant-eyed. Classified as "roundheads" they were of a race different from their European neighbors, the "long heads."

Upon entering Finland, they continued their mode of life for many centuries and were regarded as savages by Others, the ninth-century Norwegian adventurer-explorer whose remarks were preserved in the writings of Alfred the Great. Being a pacific people, they had little trouble with their Swedish neighbors on the coast of Finland. However, their skill as seamen led them before long to piracy, a vocation in which they were successful for many years until Swedish rule of the country and the coming to power of the Hanseatic League

made it too precarious an occupation.

B. Finland, the Buffer State. The Christianization of Finland and its subjugation to Sweden were both accomplished by the sword in the Twelfth Century. This period was marked by sporadic fighting, with political subjection coming in 1157 and Christianity later, after Bishop Henry, now patron saint of Finland, had been drowned under the ice by his unwilling converts.

Under Swedish rule a nobility was created from the rich chieftains to help the Swedes keep the country, and levies of soldiers were frequent in the long wars which marked Sweden's expansion toward the East. When the country was made into the Duchy of Finland as a reward for military service, a Diet was formed, and by experience in this body Finland learned early the lessons in self-government which were to make its people familiar with democratic processes when independence was won. Swedish rule contributed to the development of agriculture and trade. With the help of the Hansa traders the Finns began to send butter and wood products out of the country to the German cities. Contact with the outside world brought the usual blessings of civilization, including steel for tools and weapons, cloth, jewelry and art objects, and the Black Plague, which ravaged the country every now and then for the next five hundred years.

Before the end of the Middle Ages, however, a new threat arose on the east. This was the growing state, Russia, which began to contend with Sweden for the supremacy of the north. Many Finns were marched off to war along the eastern border, and in

the bitter struggles Russia gained more and more of what had been Finnish territory. Finally, when Swedish rule had degenerated so much as to make the Finns fearful of their future if they continued as loyal subjects of their King, they connived with Alexander and in 1809 were taken into the Russian Empire.

Alexander allowed the Finns to keep their privilege of self-government, and for many years they were undisturbed by the panslavic theories of their new masters. But as the lessons learned from the French Revolution wore off, their freedom was threatened, and the nation faced unfriendly tariffs, military service, and land laws. Finally, opposition crystallized in the general strike of 1905, when all over Finland work stopped until the Tsar made short-lived concessions to the demand of the Finns for self-rule. With the return of the oppressive tactics of the Russian government, Finnish patriots waited their time, and with the rise of the Bolsheviks they accepted the chance to make their country an independent nation.

C. Causes of Emigration. Equal to California in area, Finland's population has always been slight. Living conditions were extremely hard because of its barren soil, its cloudy, frosty climate, and its lack of mineral wealth. Famines have been frequent in Finnish history, and every peasant knows the taste of bread made from straw and bark, the diet in lean years. The unproductiveness of the land has been the greatest single cause for emigration, for good farms were scarce and the Finn had to seek another land to earn enough money to buy a farm. Failing such a move, he faced a

life of near-beggary, and it was estimated in 1899 that one-third of the peasant population was landless, working for infinitesimal day-wages. The greatest emigration has been from the provinces of Oulu and Vaasa, two barren counties at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. The coastal plains, fertile and populated largely by Swedes, yielded few emigrants to the stream. In the nineteenth century, as the population grew at a rapid pace, more and more emigrants came to the new lands across the Atlantic.

Later, this movement has intensified by political unrest under Russian rule, and large number of exiles, voluntary or enforced, joined the movement overseas. Most of these emigrants left in the early years of the twentieth century.

The motive in the minds of many emigrants was to save enough money in the new land to enable them to go back to Finland and buy a good farm. Return migration has averaged 29 per cent.

III. THE FIRST FINNS ARRIVE IN MINNESOTA IN 1864

A. Specific Causes for their Immigration. The first Finnish immigrants came into Minnesota in 1864, two years after passage of the Homestead Act that made the state a Mecca for land-hungry Europeans. They arrived at St. Peter, in south central Minnesota, with a party of Norwegians in that year. Their desire for the homesteads brought them to Minnesota, and the fact that friends and relatives in America were making wages three and four times the amount that could be earned in Finland

was a potent factor in encouraging their decision to leave their home land. "America" letters had come to Finland glowing with the praises of this new land where farms were free and freedom was possible. The conclusion of the Civil War with its assurance to Finnish peasants that slave labor was a thing of the past was another factor in their decision.

B. Voyage, Landing, and Arrival in St. Peter. Landing in America, they crossed the Appalachians, made their way down the Ohio, and proceeded up the Mississippi River from St. Louis. On arriving at St. Peter, in south-central Minnesota they found employment on homesteads taken by Norwegian immigrants. With the money earned in this way, the next year they took homesteads of their own near Franklin, Renville County. The next year more Finns arrived in Minneapolis, which became the distribution point from which the immigrants pushed to the northwest to people the Kokato, Holmes City, New York Mills and Wadena territory.

IV. THE WAVE OF IMMIGRATION GAINS MOMENTUM

A. Specific Causes for Leaving the District from Which They Came. In the years 1865-67 a famine of unprecedented severity struck Finland, and again straw bread was a dismal reminder of the times on the tables of the Finns. It had been caused by successive killing frosts during the growing seasons so severe and widespread that only a few sections of the country escaped. In contrast to this came the enthusiastic letters from America full of zeal for their new home and eager to tell about its advantages.

V. THE CREST OF THE WAVE

A. Influx into the Arrowhead. The northeastern part of the state, the Arrowhead country, saw its first Finnish

immigrant in 1870, when a few Finnish fishermen set up their shacks on Minnesota Point, Duluth. It was not long before the first Finnish farmers in the territory followed them, settling in Midway township, St. Louis county. In 1876 more immigrants found work in a sawmill in adjacent Carlton county, now a center of the Finnish settlement. After working in the mill for a few years many of the sawmill hands bought land and began farming.

B. The Turn of the Century--Causes for Increased Immigration. Forces in the Old World were beginning to make the lot of the Finns there so unattractive that in the years following the turn of the century many left their home land for the United States. Chiefly responsible for the migration was the discontent which the Finns felt under Russian rule. The Russification policies of Bobrikoff, the Tsar's governor, were in full swing. It was announced that the Finnish Army (in which young Finns had served their military conscription, under Finnish officers and Finnish army methods) would be disbanded, and henceforth conscription periods would be served in the Imperial Army. This was an unwelcome change to the Finns, who knew from experience that the life of the conscripts would be a hard one, under unsympathetic alien officers using an alien tongue.

Another Russian policy that contributed to the discontent was embodied in the land laws, which were squeezing out the small farmer. It was estimated at the start of the period that one-third of the peasants were homeless, doing day labor on the farms and sleeping wherever they could. Contrasting to

this picture were the letters written back from the first emigrants to America. There a man, according to them, could "whittle gold with a wood knife." Prominent in the propaganda barrage were the Finnish-language newspapers printed in the new country, optimistic and full of success stories. With them came maps printed by land companies and railroads offering farms in the state for \$5 an acre. The railroads, holding enormous tracts of land in the north of the state were especially active in this work and many land agents hired by them were active in Finland.

A third reason why the Finns came to Minnesota in such numbers at this time was the opening of the Minnesota iron mines. This had coincided roughly with the slackening of production in the copper mines of Michigan, and Finns employed there had moved on to Minnesota, where the mine operators took advantage of the new labor supply. Wages were comparatively good, and many Finns came from Finland to join relatives and friends in the big pits.

C. Occupational Attractions. Mining was the biggest occupational attraction for the newly-arriving Finns. The mines were expanding their production. Superintendents had hired Finnish foremen to handle the Finns, most of whom even after a number of years could speak only Finnish with any degree of ease, and the arrivals found it easy to get jobs there. Eveleth, Hibbing, Gilbert, Virginia and Crosby-Ironton, and Duluth became the homes of many Finns, most of whom were dependent on the mines for their living.

The booming lumber industry in the northern part of the state also provided jobs for many of the newcomers, many of whom had experience in logging in their native land. Some of the lumbermen bought farms, cultivating them in the summer and working in the forests in the winter.

VI. PROBLEMS MET IN THE NEW WORLD

A. Problems of Social Adjustment. There were many problems to be faced by the newcomers, and today assimilation in the social structure of the United States is not complete, although with the sharp drop in immigration following the post-war quotas provisions, the Americanization of the Finn has proceeded at a great pace. Many of them were political exiles from Russian rule, outspoken and set in their beliefs. They were pacifistic largely. During the war hysteria they suffered from the enmity of their patriot neighbors, in some instances going to jail rather than obeying the draft call. The Industrial Workers of the World became an organization powerful in the north, with Finn miners and lumberjacks prominent in its militant membership. The ensuing labor wars were bitter in these industries, and many Finns, blacklisted after the mines strike of 1915, were forced to turn to the land for a living. Those who remained in the mines have transferred their affiliation to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, CIO.

Social adjustment between the Finns and their neighbors also proved difficult. Difficulty in learning English led the first generation Finns toward clannishness. They were distrusted by, and in turn looked with suspicion upon, their neighbors. They

encountered the usual disdain of the old settler for people who could not speak English. Being literate and intelligent people, they smarted under the assumption that they were inferior to the assimilated inhabitants. They are proud of their own culture and strive to keep it alive in this country.

To fight these problems, the Finns have had the indomitable drive to work that has made life possible for them on the meager "stump-farms" of the north. It has been said that the Finn believes he can solve all problems by work, and their history in this country would appear to bear out the statement. Also, as it became clear to the majority that the United States was indeed to become their new homeland, the impetus toward assimilation was increased by the whole-hearted activities of the various societies and organizations set up for social and economic purposes. These have carried on Americanization activities and at the present day the younger Finns are indistinguishable from their neighbors save in physical characteristics.

B. Working and Living Conditions. Fortitude of the Finns has been proven by the winters of Northern Minnesota.

In mining communities they live in company houses or on a patch of land where each family keeps a cow and raises some vegetables. Timber workers live in bunk houses or have a "stump-farm."

Much was said in the early days of Finnish settlement about the frailty of the Finns. They were especially susceptible to

tuberculosis, and the disease made heavy inroads on the settlers. One reason given for this disease finding such a fertile breeding-place among the Finns is their custom of sealing their houses tight in winter to prevent the escape of heat. The Finnish steam bath was thought to be a factor, too, in the high tuberculosis rate.

Deficiencies in diet, a direct result of low income, is now recognized as the chief cause of tuberculosis. Pulmonary irritation from silica dust in the mines, a major hazard in the industry, is also a factor in the spread of the disease.

The Finnish housewife is extremely clean, and her house will usually shine with the traditional brightness accredited to the Dutch. The fare she puts on the table is simple, such like the rye-bread, milk, fish, pork and tuber diet of the Old Country.

The most spectacular feature of the Finn's life to outsiders is his method of taking the Saturday night bath. This is the celebrated Finnish bath, taken in a specially built bathhouse where steam is produced by throwing water on heated stones while the occupants of the bathhouse beat themselves with birch twigs to produce perspiration. The heat in the house becomes intense and when the bather has had enough he runs outside for a roll in the snow or a plunge in a lake.

VII. ROLE OF THE FINNS IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PICTURE.

A. Cooperatives. The cooperatives owe a great deal of their success to the support and active organization of Finnish farmers and workers. Today practically all of the officials in the Superior Cooperative Wholesale are Finns. Many producers' organizations, such

as the Cooperative Livestock Association of New York Mills, owe their existence to the Firms. Through the north the Firms have pioneered in this work.

B. Trade Unions in Mass Production Industries. Much support has been given the formation of unions by the Firms, and many of them were brothers in the ill-fated Western Federation of Miners. Subsequently their "union man" tradition took them into the Industrial Workers of the World and later to the CIO steel and timber workers' unions. Their history in northern Minnesota in connection with these labor movements is fascinating, an epic story of struggle against a formidable foe.

C. Progressive Role in the Farmer-Labor Party. Districts in which Firms are to be found form the backbone of voting strength of the Farmer-Labor party. Because of their experiences in the struggle of organized labor, the Firms of Minnesota are usually found the progressive vanguard of the party. They are earnest in their convictions and intolerant of political irregularities.

D. Cultural and Social Societies. Church societies, athletic clubs, educational societies, cooperative courses and schools, political clubs, literary troupes, Americanization units, temperance societies, bands, orchestras and choruses, as well as auxiliary functions of the unions and cooperatives, constitute the main social and cultural activities engaged in by the Firms. Finnish-language papers are filled by accounts of the activities of these organizations, indicating that they played an important part in the

social life of the settlers. The Firms in Minnesota help to support Suomi ("Finland") College, at Hancock, Michigan. They are active in cooperative schools founded to teach the principles of cooperation and business management of cooperative stores. They have outlets for musical and literary activity, two of the arts in which they take great interest because of their pride in their national contributions. Also prominent in the cultural life of the Firms is the fraternal organization, the Sons of Kalevala.

#

WORKING OUTLINE
for a
HISTORY OF MINNESOTA

I. Pre-Territorial Period.

- a. Brief Statement of Minnesota's Aborigines and Original Resources of Soil, Climate, Forests, Minerals, etc.
- b. Exploration and the Beginnings of the Fur Trade: Early French Posts and Settlements.
- c. Competition of French and English: Establishment of Selkirk's Colony.
- d. Revolution: English Still Retain Control of Fur Trade.
- e. Louisiana Purchase.
- f. War of 1812 and Subsequent Rise of American Fur Traders i. e., John Jacob Astor and Others.
- g. Founding of Fort Snelling.

II. Beginnings of Lumbering and First Settlements.

- a. Early Land Grabbers and Initial Indian Treaties.
- b. Lumber Settlements of the St. Croix Valley: Marine, Stillwater and Others.
- c. St. Anthony Falls and St. Paul.
- d. Development of Steamboating and Importance of Mississippi.
- e. Movements Toward Formation of the Territory.

III. Territorial Period.

- a. Establishment of Territory.
- b. Early Legislation.
- c. First Roads.
- d. Land Cessions: Part Played by Lumber Barons, by Half-breeds, by Fur Traders.
- e. Pressure on Congress by Politicians.

- f. Growth of Population and Factors Helping or Hindering.
- g. Early Newspapers.
- h. Pioneer Culture: Books, Music, etc.
- i. Speculation and Town Booming; Railroad Grants.
- j. Panic and Hard Times.
- k. Agitation for Statehood.

IV. First Period of Statehood.

- a. The Enabling Act.
- b. The Constitutional Convention.
- c. The Rise of Steamboating.
- d. Other Roads.
- e. Railroad Incorporation.
- f. Log Rafts and Steamboats.
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- d. Agricultural Expansion.
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VALID ONION SKIN

CURTAIN RISING

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 - 7. 1920-1930
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 - III. St. Paul
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When first the curtain rose on the spoken drama in Minnesota cannot be said with any degree of certainty. However, the boredom of garrison duty at a frontier outpost, Fort Snelling, must have prompted amateur theatricals being held quite early in the history of the state. Elocution and dancing were a feature of social entertainment as early as 1820.

Col. John H. Bliss, who spent several years of his boyhood--from 1833 to 1837--at the fort while his father was commandant, recalled that the soldiers "would get up theatrical performances every fortnight or so," and that "those taking female parts" borrowed dresses from the soldiers' wives, the men making "generous sacrifice to art of their cherished whiskers and mustaches."

Maj. Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent at the fort, in an entry in his journal dated Oct. 1, 1836, relates that he "attended to see the soldiers perform Monsieur Tonson & the Village Lawyer," and that the audience included the "Ladies & Gentlemen of the Post," and that "M. Nicollet attended with me." Joseph H. Nicollet, the explorer, had returned to the fort the previous day after spending the summer in the region around the headwaters of the Mississippi river, where he had been gathering material for his famous map. "The whole went off well," said Maj. Taliaferro of the amateur presentation--and that is probably Minnesota's first written dramatic criticism.

"Monsieur Tonson," written by W. T. Moncrief in 1821, was woven around a romantic plot: "The French barber, Morbleu, is greatly troubled by a steady stream of visitors who come to make inquiries regarding a certain fictitious Mr. Thompson, hoping thereby to gain information regarding Adolphine de Courcy who has been traced to his door." Marcus L. Hansen, in his book on old Fort Snelling, gives an interesting picture of the circumstances that attended this farce: "Here, far from city streets and French barbers," he writes, "on a rude stage, Jack Ardourly fell in love with the beautiful Adolphine de Courcy--who probably only a few hours before

was filled to overflowing, and if the Pence Music Hall could have been open (the latter was in course of building at the time) we doubt not that it would have been well filled. The play of 'Fanchon the Cricket' is the one in which Maggie Mitchell has made so famous a name. Tonight Miss Melville appears as 'Marton' in the celebrated drama, 'The Pride of the Market,' and as Jenny in the musical farce of 'Jenny Lind.'" The Chronicle of April 17, 1867, announces that Miss Melville was well received as "Marton" and "Jenny Leatherlungs," and that on April 17 she would play "Josephine" in "the military drama, 'The Daughter of the Regiment.'" This was followed by "Joan of Arc" on April 20, "The Hidden Hand" on April 22, and "Our American Cousin" on April 24. It was during a production of the latter play that President Lincoln was assassinated.

The Minneapolis Daily Tribune on May 25, 1867, noted that, "Mr. Charles Plunkett, who visited our State last season with a theatrical company, is in town with a troupe of twenty performers, and will open a short season in Harrison Hall on Monday evening next." Three days later the paper succinctly remarked, "Plunkett had a fair house on his opening night, and the plays 'All That Glitters Is Not Gold,' and 'Turn Him Out,' were very well rendered. Tonight the temperance drama entitled 'The Drunkard' will be produced. The orchestra should bear in mind that 'practice makes perfect,' and a personal application will perhaps enable them to play an accompaniment that will not set one's teeth on edge." On June 5 Plunkett's troupe figured in the news twice: first, that the "plays at the theatre last evening were the comedy of 'Naval Engagement,' and the legendary drama of 'St. Mary's Eve,' both of which were brought on the stage as Plunkett's troupe only can;" secondly, that the troupe would visit Rochester, Minn., "about the 10th."

Family acts were not infrequent at Harrison's Hall, and among them were the families of the Hutchinson brothers, who enjoyed a considerable reputation throughout the middle west at this period as both performers and evangelists, and

Mpls. 1860-1870

(Sample Page)

founded the town of Hutchinson, Minn. The public was notified of one of their appearances in the following press item: "To-night the tribe of Asa (one of the brothers) original

THE MINNESOTA GAZETTEER

MWP.
Do you wish to file this with the Geog. Board -

I. DEFINITION OF THE TERM

A - Webster's definition of the word gazetteer:

1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news
2. A newspaper; a gazette (obs.)
3. A geographic dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places in alphabetical order

B - Past Minnesota gazetteers; their content and treatment:

- 1.
- 2.
3. etc.

C - Other examples of gazetteers:

- 1.
- 2.
3. etc.

D - Nature and content of proposed Minnesota Gazetteer; its objective:

- 1.
- 2.
3. etc.

GENERAL CONTENTS OF THE MINNESOTA GAZETTEER

II ENTRIES AND THEIR TREATMENT

A - Nomenclature - meaning and derivation of names of:

1. Municipalities and other political units or subdivisions, such as incorporated cities and villages and organized townships; also hamlets, communities, special locales with vague or natural physical boundaries, etc., including former names in the order of their succession.
2. Geographic features, such as a lake, river, creek, waterfall, island, point, bay, spring, cave, hill, moraine, outcropping, etc.
3. Miscellaneous points of interest, such as a park, quarry, mine, dam, Indian mound, Indian reservation, historic site or trail, etc.
4. Ghost towns. (NOTE - It will be necessary to define the term "ghost town." The Idaho Encyclopedia compiled by the Federal Writers' Project states: "It has been difficult to know what to include in the category of ghost towns because many Idaho towns, really ghosts now in comparison with their former activity, still maintain a dubious existence; and still others are showing signs of renewed life after a long period of quiescence. This list is, therefore, rather arbitrary and includes not only the actual ghosts, but also many that are merely ghostly. The few that are coming to life again will also be found in Section VII" - the regular list of that state's cities and villages.

5. Sobriquets and other names; generally, only when authentic or in common usage.

B - Population and Altitude:

1. Despite probable omission of population statistics in gazetteer, they should be obtained for purposes of information. Certainly nothing depicts so quickly or surely the growth or decline of a municipality as a glance at census returns from the beginning. Give all US Census returns, state returns when official, and generally accepted reliable estimates prior to official returns.
2. Altitude figures for each town may seem redundant and in many instances will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. Yet such information has value and occupies little space. To include this information means difficulty in maintaining accuracy; to omit it may be regretted by some readers.

C - Location and Natural Setting:

1. Exact site - give section or parts of section or sections occupied, township and range number. This is especially vital in describing moved villages, ghost towns, historic sites, or to differentiate villages of same or similar names in same vicinity.
2. General - its relative physical position to the state, county, or a river or lake.
3. Geology - unless exceptional, probably better handled by counties.
4. Paleontology - only if outstanding or extraordinary.
5. Flora and Fauna ??

*Better handled
for state in
general*

D - History, including significant dates:

1. Archeological remains in community, disputes, etc.
2. Indians - anthropological material peculiar to community, tribes, reservations, etc.
3. Early settlement - Reasons for settling on site (such as ferry, stagecoach depot, railroad junction, river navigation, trading post, fort, industrial center, farming, etc.), first settler, store, miller, etc., and other early Americana.
- > 4. Folkways and Folklore peculiar to the community
5. Ethnology - racial groups, their heritage and culture, and relationship to growth of community. Transition can be rapid in racial elements and caution should be exercised in describing a community as Swedish, Irish, Finnish, etc.

E - Government:

1. Official status, if any.
2. Federal, state, county, etc., institutions.

F - Transportation, communication, etc.

1. Railroads (steam and electric); date of entry.
2. Bus lines
3. Airlines and airports
4. Steamboats, ferries, excursions, etc., with docking facilities, etc.
5. Public utilities - gas, light, heat, power, water, sewage, etc.; whether municipally owned and operated?

G - Accommodations:

1. Hotels and restaurants
2. Service Clubs (Rotary, Kiwanis, meeting date, special events, etc.)
3. Fraternal organizations with meeting dates, events, etc.
4. Markets
5. Newspapers and other publications.

H - Points of Interest:

1. City plan - general architecture, buildings, memorials, monuments, statues, markers, etc. and bridges, tunnels, etc.
2. Historic remains - house museums, historic houses (open to public), historic sites and cemeteries.
3. Industry and Commerce - natural resources (mines, quarries, etc.), leading manufactures, plants and factories, warehouses and grain elevators, commodity exchanges, including cooperatives.
4. Education - universities and colleges, elementary and high schools, other schools (technical, private, military, art, etc.) and educators if prominent.
5. Museums - natural history, scientific, industrial, historical, art, botanical gardens, zoological gardens, fish hatcheries, bird sanctuaries, game refuges, etc.
6. The Arts - architecture, drama, literature, music, painting, sculpture, etc., with outstanding personages, organizations, compositions, museums, libraries, etc. Include radio stations.
7. Religion - past and present sects, clergy, seminaries, organizations, etc.
8. Social - social service agencies, local customs, cuisine, events and holidays.
9. Sports and recreation - professional and amateur, facilities (golf links, swimming pools, etc.), community singing, hunting and fishing, carnivals, etc.
10. Points of scenic interest, such as vantage points (towers, peaks), waterfalls, caves, lakes, parks, etc.

I - Calendar of Events:

INSTRUCTIONS ON ENCYCLOPEDIA SERIES

FROM - WASHINGTON, D.C.

Letter No. 1 - August 12, 1938

Letter No. 2 - November 17, 1938

Letter No. 3 - Deals with administrative matters

Letter No. 4 - January 19, 1939

Walker-Johnson Building
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HARRY L. HOPKINS
Administrator

August 12, 1938.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT LETTER NO. 1

TO: All State Directors, Federal Writers' Project

FROM: Henry G. Alsberg

SUBJECT: Preliminary Work on the American Encyclopedia Series and
Index of Project Manuscripts

For nearly a year we have been working on plans for projects, both local and national, to be launched as soon as the state guides are completed. After carefully considering the needs of our projects and the limitations of our staffs, we finally decided to start immediately on a new series similar in scope to the American Guide Series, to be known as the American Encyclopedia Series.

This series will consist of 52 volumes; one volume for each state; one volume for New York City; one for the District of Columbia; one for territories outside continental U.S.A. and, when all the volumes are completed, one-volume index will be added for all the books in the series.

The books in this series will be uniform. The format, tentatively decided upon, will resemble that of standard encyclopedias in size and in length. The wordage should in no instance exceed 800,000 words, or approximately 800 pages.

In order to keep the books uniform in size, fuller treatment of certain topics should be allowed for smaller states or states containing fewer items, and condensed treatment may be necessary in the larger states.

After we have received your list of items requested at the end of this letter, this office will send out examples of treatment designed for the needs of each state.

In addition to the encyclopedia material proper, the contents of each volume should consist of:

1. One Introductory Essay describing the contemporary scene of the state in terms of resources, industrial development, the agricultural development and present day government, rather than an impressionistic description of the state.

2. A list of Annual Events (to be cross referenced to the body of the book).

3. A list of Points of Interest with cross references to pages in the book where they are to be treated fully.

4. A list of Famous Firsts.

5. A Historical Chronology.

6. A Table of Voting in presidential elections.

7. The Illustrations will consist mainly of a folding map that will show the most important features of the state, and small county maps. Where a state has too many counties to be presented separately, groups of counties can be given on one page.

8. Two Indices should be included in the book. The first should be the topical index treating the major topics of the book; the other, an alphabetical index devoted to names of places or people.

9. The book should have a good bibliography, topically arranged, following the topical index.

The encyclopedia proper should be strictly alphabetical from A to Z with cross references where materials overlap.

We have not yet reached any decision about the treatment of people in the encyclopedia; whether to put them in where they appear in relation to events; or include them, in addition, with brief biographical notes.

At present it is advisable to assemble data concerning people on cards with the following general policy as a guide:

(a) No names of people should be included unless they appear in the Dictionary of American Biography if dead, or in Who's Who in America if living.

(b) There will, of course, be some exceptions to this rule and each state director deviating from this rule will have to indicate his reason, if he wishes to include names that do not appear in either the Dictionary of American Biography or in Who's Who in America.

Before any work can be started on the encyclopedia, it is imperative to find out how many items will be treated so that wordage allotments can be made. We therefore ask you to prepare a list of all items to be included in your encyclopedia.

All items to be listed should for the present be organized under the following heads:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Agriculture | 11. Handicrafts |
| 2. Architecture | 12. Industry, Finance and Labor |
| 3. Arts, The | 13. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains |
| 4. Cities, Towns and Villages | 14. Points of Interest |
| 5. Conservation and Reclamation | 15. Racial Groups |
| 6. Counties or Townships | 16. Religion - from sects to churches |
| 7. Education | 17. Science |
| 8. Flora and Fauna | 18. Social welfare |
| 9. Folk-lore | 19. Societies - fraternal and patriotic |
| 10. Government | 20. Sports and recreation |

Five by eight cards are recommended for this purpose. Arrange the cards in alphabetical order according to major topical heads; and then arrange the sub-heads likewise. For example, under Religion the sub-heads will be Sects, Churches, etc; under the Arts will be Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, etc.

After the cards have been organized, send a list of items to Washington, keeping them in the same sequence as in the state files. We will return them with suggestions and examples of treatment.

INDEX OF MANUSCRIPTS

On October 21, 1937, each state Federal Writers' Project was requested to maintain an index, by topics, of all manuscripts in its files. This index should be continued, and utilized in preparation of materials for the encyclopedia.

On each index card should be noted the following information concerning the manuscript to which reference is made:

1. The title of the article in which the material is to be found.
2. The length of the article.
3. The date it was written.
4. The person who wrote it.
5. A note on its character; whether it is complete or incomplete; reliable or unreliable; whether it has been checked or not; or whatever other comments necessary.

Information concerning Items 1 through 4 can be entered on these cards by any reasonably capable worker in the office, but the evaluation should be done by a very reliable editor.

The index inventory will serve a double purpose; first, it will give us the preliminary estimate of all the work that has been done (throughout the country) by the Federal Writers' Project; second, it will give each state director an indication of how much material is on hand for the encyclopedia, how much of it needs rechecking and final verification, and how much is still to be gathered.

Since some states have already completed their guides and some are nearer completion than others, it is not expected that all states will be at work on the encyclopedia at the same time and make the same progress. Some states are also in the midst of completing a number of local guides and other work begun earlier. They may not be able to assign as many workers to devote themselves continuously to the encyclopedia. It is therefore requested that each state director submit a report immediately, stating how soon his state can get to work on the encyclopedia, as well as any suggestions he may have for this series.

A digest of all suggestions will be made, and those accepted will be collated and sent out again in subsequent instructions.

Please identify correspondence concerning this project by the notation: "Subject: State Encyclopedia."

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Walker-Johnson Building
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

HARRY L. HOPKINS
Administrator

November 17, 1938

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT LETTER NO. 2

TO: All State Directors, Federal Writers' Project
FROM: Henry G. Alsberg
SUBJECT: American Encyclopedia Series

Section 1. General We have by now received replies to Federal Writers' Project Letter No. 1, dated August 12, 1938, from practically all states. The various suggestions from State Directors and from the editors on the Washington staff have been collated and we are now preparing detailed instructions on how to proceed from the present stage to completion of the Encyclopedia Series.

These instructions will be sent out in the form of a series of Federal Writers' Project Letters, identified by the general subject heading "American Encyclopedia Series," dealing with successive stages in the progress of the Encyclopedia Series.

Sections 2 and 3 of this letter contain modifications of the instructions given in Letter No. 1, while the succeeding sections contain information concerning the first topics to be treated, statistical material which will be supplied by the Washington office, and certain general principles by which you should be governed in work on the Encyclopedia.

Section 2. Biographical Material Page 2 of Letter No. 1 limited names of persons for biographical treatment to those included in the Dictionary of American Biography, if dead, or in Who's Who in America, if living. Many directors think that this will be insufficient and unsatisfactory in state encyclopedias. It is therefore suggested that for the present each state director compile as inclusive a list as possible.

In the list assembled there should be included not only names of people born in the state, but also those who made their major contribution in their particular field in that state, and where the state has a legitimate right to claim them as its own. The following books should be used as sources:

1. Who's Who in America, 1938-9, Vol. 20
(If Vol. 20 is not available use Vol. 19.)
2. Dictionary of American Biography, 1937, 20 vols.
Note: Use Index:
 - a. First clear section "Birthplace by States" pp. 246-297 and cross reference to "Subjects of Biographies," pp. 1-170.
 - b. Search section of Foreign Born who became prominent in or are identified with your state.
 - c. Compile list from all sources of people born in other states who became prominent in your state. Example: Bret harte, born in Albany, N.Y. to be treated in California.
3. Who's Who in American Art, Vol. II, 1938-9
Note: Inadequate information given in many items; birthplaces in some instances missing. File names with question marks alphabetically; the fuller information may show up from other sources.
4. American Men of Science, Fifth Edition, 1933
5. Who's Who in Government, Vol. II, 1932-33
6. Who's Who Today in the Musical World, 1936
7. Living Authors and Authors Today and Yesterday
by Kunitz, 1933-35
Note: Many important authors are not treated in these books and information about them will have to be obtained elsewhere. These books also treat foreign authors who are in no way identified with the American scene. Do not include a foreign author who visited your state and did some work on one of his books there.
8. American Women: The Official Who's Who Among the Women of the Nation, Vol. II, 1937-38
(This book has a geographical index in the beginning of the book and is also distributed by cities.)
9. Who's Who in Law, 1937
10. Who's Who in the Clergy, Vol. I, 1935-36
11. Who's Who in Commerce and Industry, 1938
Note: The coverage of this volume, which contains nearly 15,000 biographies, is world wide. It will require careful checking for the selection of items to be treated in your Encyclopedia.

12. Who's Who in the Theatre, 8th Edition

Note: This is an English publication but contains references to American theatres and American actors.

13. The American Labor Who's Who, 1935

Note: No recent edition of this book exists and each state will have to bring it up to date with local research.

In addition to the sources listed above, each state director may wish to use some special local yearbooks or other biographical sources. Before any work is done on such biographical sources, each state director is asked to submit a list of these sources to our office with explicit reasons for using them. Literally dozens of Who's Who's exist ranging from Who's Who Along the Northshore of Massachusetts Bay to Who's Who in the Hatchery Business. State directors are urged to be careful not to spend too much time on highly specialized Who's Who's, and particularly "vanity" publications.

Since the name of a distinguished person may appear in several sources, we suggest the following procedure:

Check out the names in a given source first and put them on a master sheet. Example: John Smith

Who's Who in America, 1938, page....

On a separate sheet copy what is said about him in Who's Who in America. When the same name appears again, in let us say, Who's Who in American Art, mark on the master sheet also: Who's Who in American Art, page...., and then copy the material separately from the Who's Who in American Art. After all the sources have been consulted, a collation of the material will be made.

If any (in) state the director finds it difficult to obtain the source books given above, or any source book he would like to use, he should let us know immediately and will will get that material for him in Washington.

Section 3. Subjects to be covered Page 3 of Letter No. 1 contains a list of headings under which material for the Encyclopedia is to be classified. In accordance with suggestions made by the various Washington editors and the state directors, this list is revised to read as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agriculture | 18. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains |
| 2. Archeology | 19. Medicine and Public Health |
| 3. Architecture | 20. Militia and Navy (History-Institutions) |
| 4. Arts and Crafts | 21. Natural Resources |
| 5. Biographical Sketches | 22. Penology |
| 6. Cities, Towns and Villages | 23. Place Names, Their Derivations
and Meanings |
| 7. Conservation and Reclamation | 24. Points of Interest |
| 8. Counties, Townships and Parishes | 25. Political History |
| 9. Education | 26. Press and Radio |
| 10. Ethnic Groups | 27. Public Utilities |
| 11. Flora and Fauna | 28. Recreation |
| 12. Folklore | 29. Religion (from Sects to Churches) |
| 13. Geology | 30. Science |
| 14. Government | 31. Social Welfare |
| 15. History | 32. Societies |
| 16. Housing | 33. Sports |
| 17. Industry, Commerce, Finance
and Labor | 34. Transportation |

Section 4. First Topics to be Treated We suggest that you start work intensively on only the following six sections:

1. Biographical Sketches
2. Cities, Towns and Villages
3. Counties, Townships and Parishes
4. Education
5. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains
6. Place Names

Since these topics will occupy more than half of the space in the final book, it is imperative to prepare them before any work is done on the other topics. The sub-divisions within each of these topics should be arranged strictly alphabetically. While the work on these topics progresses, if any material is obtained that belongs to other topical divisions, it should be filed for the present without any attempt at analysis or order.

Examples of treatment of items under the various headings will be given in later releases. For the present assemble all pertinent data under each sub-head, giving sources for each item of information. It is very important that sources should be clearly indicated and if necessary repeated after each factual statement.

Section 5. Place Names, Their Derivations and Meanings Information concerning the derivation and meaning of place names (of states, mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.) will be assembled under a separate classification in the file of material for the Encyclopedia.

(In several states this work has already been done, or is nearing completion. In some states data on meanings of place names have been assembled in separate studies by the State Historical Society, the State University press, or similar organizations. Naturally in such states we should not duplicate this work, but should make use of the available sources.) After the manuscript is ready to be arranged alphabetically, the information on derivation and meanings of place names should be inserted parenthetically in the description of each item which is affected.

Section 6. Almanacs and Yearbooks We suggest that our state directors begin to collect a number of Almanacs and Yearbooks that they will need in checking the work on the Encyclopedia. They should certainly have before them the American Yearbook, 1938, edited by W.N. Schuyler; Social Work Yearbook edited by Russell H. Kurtz for the Russell Sage Foundation, 1937; as well as the World Almanac for 1938, and the National Almanac and Yearbook published by the Chicago American, 1938.

Section 7. Statistical Material We will prepare in Washington a list of standard works for the statistical data to be used in the Encyclopedia, and we will work out a series of charts to be filled out by each state. The state directors will be expected to submit lists of state publications that they intend to use, with a notation after each as to its reliability and order of preference.

Copies of National Emergency Council reports on Federal emergency agencies for each state are being sent to the respective State Directors of the Federal Writers' Project, with this letter, as an indication of what we can expect to obtain in Washington for the states. We will likewise send you reports prepared by various government bureaus and agencies on state materials, and enlist the cooperation of their various representatives in the states who will assist you with problems relative to their work. This material should be copied as given here and distributed under the proper headings. Later, the material will have to be amended but for the present we want you to keep it in the form sent. This will assure not only reliability of statistics, but uniformity of treatment.

Section 8. Some General Principles Some general principles to keep in mind throughout the work on the Encyclopedia should be noted:

1. These encyclopedias are intended for the use of the general public and schools. Therefore, highly technical terminology and highly technical topical divisions should be avoided.
2. Items of general currency should not be given individual treatment, and greatest stress should be given to items that portray difference rather than similarity. Thus no

individual treatment should be given to public schools, but where a public school experiments with modern education, or introduces new methods that are likely to have far reaching effects, it should be given full treatment. What is true of Education is true also of Industry and other topics.

3. Stress should be laid further on contemporary factual materials. The historical backgrounds of any activity or institution should be given as briefly as possible. The present day activity should be amplified as far as possible within the confines of the space allotted, and in all instances the factual data should be adhered to without any interpretative trimmings.

4. Considerable space should be given, particularly under Agriculture and Industry, to American processes of work - the way things are done. In very popularized form, the reader should obtain from these encyclopedias a clear idea of not only what is done, but how it is done, if the encyclopedia is to be properly informative about the life of the people in the state. In this, too, the processes that are common to all states would naturally be given briefer treatment, as compared with the processes that are unusual and peculiar to a given plant or a given farm in the state.

5. Although each encyclopedia is intended to present as far as possible a purely factual portrayal of the state, people should not be neglected. The way things are done affects the people who do them, and this should be given sufficient expression. This will be illustrated in examples that will be sent in subsequent letters, but it is something that the state directors should keep in mind from the start, for it will undoubtedly affect the preliminary assembling of the material.

Note: If you have any questions regarding this letter, write to us at once and mark your communication: Subject: State Encyclopedia.

LETTER NO. 3 of the Encyclopedia Series deals with administrative matters.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

14013

Walker-Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C.

F.C. Harrington
Administrator

January 19, 1939

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT LETTER NO. 4

TO: All State Directors, Federal Writers' Project

FROM: Henry G. Alsberg

SUBJECT: American Encyclopedia Series

Section I. Work Method. Our work method for the Encyclopedia takes into account work in progress in the states. We are attempting to space our instructions progressively so that workers released from completed tasks can be transferred to the Encyclopedia with assignments ready for them in systematic order. While the rewrite and editorial staffs are working on State and City Guides or other works now reaching completion, the research workers can be released to assemble the factual material for several topics for the Encyclopedia. By the time that material is fairly complete and in the files, the editorial staffs will be through with their task and can begin to rewrite and edit those topics. The research workers by then will be busy gathering factual data for the remainder of the topics.

We wish to impress upon State Directors that the work on the Encyclopedia will be done entirely in the States, with regional assistance where necessary. Manuscripts of items intended for inclusion in the Encyclopedia will be sent to Washington only when examples of treatment are asked for, or when a State Director seeks advice on approach or treatment of a topic on which he cannot get satisfactory assistance from the Regional Office. Otherwise the Washington office will not expect to see the Encyclopedia before it is in pre-final typescript. This procedure places greater responsibility on the State Directors who will be entirely responsible for all factual accuracy, judgement of proportion, and judgement in selection where inclusion or exclusion of items is to be considered.

Section 2. First Six Topics to be Treated. In Federal Writers' Project Letter No. 2, we suggested that work should be started on:

- A. Biographical Sketches
- B. Cities, Towns and Villages
- C. Counties, Townships and Parishes
- D. Education
- E. Lakes, Rivers and Mountains
- F. Place Names

A. Biographical Sketches. The general order of factual material in the biographical sketches should follow that of Who's Who in America. For the preliminary draft more material should be gathered than will be possible to include in the final copy. In some states the number of biographical sketches will be so numerous that some will have to be reduced to the barest mention. However, no attempt should be made at the outset to establish categories of biographies. At the present stage, data should be gathered for full treatment. Classification of importance and space assignment should be made after the number of biographical sketches becomes known and the total wordage for this topic decided upon. No wordage breakdown for the entire book will be attempted until the factual data on all the topics are assembled.

B. Cities, Towns and Villages. The factual material on this topic should be assembled in the following order: Name - pronunciation, derivation, meaning, prior name or names; population (1930 Census - and local estimate today); county - location in relation to other urban centers in the state and to highways; transportation; major industry and commerce; what the place is noted for; education; religion; the arts; the press; a brief historic sketch at the end of each treatment. Cross references should be made to institutions that are treated independently elsewhere in the book.

C. Counties, Townships and Parishes. In order to obtain uniform county treatment in all the books, material should be gathered in each state under counties; the primary civil divisions should be included in each county and should not be given independent treatment. The primary divisions vary from state to state and sometimes even within the state. These divisions range from precincts, townships, representative districts, to beats, locations, wards, grants, etc. Each state should obtain its primary divisions as given in the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Vol. 1. All the material of the primary divisions should be included within each county treatment (and in Louisiana under Parish). Where the primary division is important, it should be given fully at the end of the county treatment, with sub-heads by name and/or number, and cross references/ cards prepared for inclusion in the final manuscript.

The following order of material in the treatment of counties should be adhered to:

- a. Name. (Place name and meaning to be inserted later).
- b. Location. (Give boundaries with brief description of direction such as: "In the extreme southeastern part of Utah, bounded on the east by the Colorado State line, on the south by the Arizona State line and the Colorado River on the west.")

- c. Area. (Maximum width, maximum length, and area in miles and in acres.)
- d. Type of land. ("Soil chiefly alkaline; sand and clay.")
Give also proportion of water to land.
- e. Topography. (Characterize: "Rugged, high plateaus, from 4000 to 12,000 feet elevation above sea level; mountains covered with timber rise above the stratified desert mesas," etc.)
Some counties will need very little space to describe them, others will need more. Examples of treatment will be sent out later. Cross references should be made of mountains, lakes, or any other point of interest treated elsewhere in the Encyclopedia.
- f. Climate. (Only if unusual for your state.)
- g. List all primary and secondary divisions of the county.
- h. County seats and population centers. (Use 1930 Census, indicating division, native born, foreign born, Indians, etc.)
- i. Agriculture. (Types of crops, problems, such as soil erosion, etc.)
- j. Commerce and Industry. (Characterize broadly; describe and list all important industries; cross reference if treated elsewhere).
- k. Transportation. (Only if important, such as port of entry, center of railroad, airport, etc.)
- l. Education. (Number of schools, number of pupils and unusual institutions if of state-wide importance; cross reference.)
- m. Religion. (Number of churches; denominations; dominant denominations; unusual institutions; cross reference).
- n. Government. (The treatment of county government will be given under Government. Only where county government differs from others, or where some primary civil division differs from the divisions of other counties should they be treated in this section).
- o. Federal agencies functioning within a county should be given.
- p. History. (Charters, final boundaries, divisions, disputes, etc.).

Primary and secondary divisions of counties should follow the above. Primary divisions should contain a description of the secondary divisions. Where the secondary divisions are known as towns, villages and cities, they should be cross-referenced by name. (For each factual statement, give its source immediately following it, parenthetically.)

The space to be devoted to counties in the Encyclopedia will differ from state to state, but for the present no wordage limitation should be imposed until the work has progressed far enough so that a Table of Contents with wordage allotment for each topical section can be worked out.

Note:

Most of the factual material needed for the treatment of counties can be obtained from the Historical Records Survey. Before any work on the counties is begun, the State Director of the Historical Records Survey should be interviewed and material made available to us by the Historical Records Survey should be used instead of assigning people to do original research.

D. Education. In addition to the educational institutions, such as universities, colleges, private schools, parochial schools, etc., separate items should be planned for all associations, organizations, boards, and forums related to education. If these items are included under Education, cross references should be made to organizations.

E. Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains. The order of information given for these topics should be the following:

Lakes: Name; origin of name and meaning; size and depth; location by county; nearest roads or highways; sport and recreation facilities and any other information peculiar to the particular lake described.

Rivers: Name and meaning; width and depth; length in state, and percentage of total; power generated, or power possibilities; navigation; sport facilities, swimming, fishing.

Mountains: Name and meaning; altitude; location by county; nearest roads; description; whether wooded or not; types of trees, etc.; whether in a recreation center.

F. Place Names. These should be gathered separately, to be inserted in their places only after all the material for cities, towns and villages, counties, etc., have been assembled.

Section 3. Index of Materials. In Letter No. 1 we repeated the request of October 21, 1937, for all State Directors to complete an inventory of all manuscripts in their files. Most of the states have sent in some material but none of it is in such shape as to enable us to prepare a useful inventory topically and by states.

We therefore suggest that you should now complete this inventory and arrange your material following the topical divisions as given in Letter No. 2. All the material should be assembled from the beginning of the project to December 31, 1938, and allow until March 1, 1939, to complete the inventory.

The difficulty with the material sent in response to the earlier request for inventories is mainly in the incompleteness of information. Some states failed to arrange the material topically, some failed to give the date it was completed or the length of articles in the files, and practically all failed to indicate the nature of the articles. Under "Government," for instance, we find in the inventory the item Dawn. From the title one might expect almost anything.

In order to make the inventories uniform so that after they are received in our office we can prepare a master inventory for all the materials available on all subjects in the states, both topically and by states, we suggest that you arrange your information in the following order:

1. Title of manuscript. (In Caps and underlined).
2. Author (Whether still on staff or not).
3. Date (When completed).
4. Length. (In words).
5. Complete or incomplete.
6. Edited or unedited. (If edited, name of editor if record has been kept).
7. Contents. (Brief description of subject matter covered in copy).
8. Source. (Where the manuscript bears a list of sources just state that sources are given).
9. Consultant. (Whether outside consultant has approved copy).
10. Reliability of facts. (Each piece of copy should bear an estimate as to its reliability).

NOTE: See attached sample.

14013

Topic: Agriculture - Mass.

Title: FAIRVIEW TOWN FOREST
Author: Edward Colton Date submitted: Jan. 5, 1938 Length: 1200 words
Status: Complete Editor: Paul Smith
Contents: Concise but fairly complete statement on the Fairview Town Forest from the time it was established to the date of this article. Gives area, costs, control, income and benefits.

Source: Graves, H.S. Principles of Handling Woodlands; Pack, A.N. Our Vanishing Forests; Forest Service Bulletin #176; interview with the Assistant District Forester at Amherst, Mass.

Consultant: Read by John Doe, Assistant District Forester interviewed.

Reliability: All the facts in this article are considered accurate and have been carefully checked.

File - Agriculture

Folder: #17

VILLAGE

CITY

TOWNSHIP

GHOST TOWN

NAME

PRON.

(ref)

CO.

TWP.

SEC.

T.

R.

GEN.

LCC.

(ref)

PLATTED

ORGANIZED

INCORPORATED

CHARTERED

(ref)

SOBRIQUETS &

OTHER NAMES

(dates)

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; Description, Settlement, First Settler, etc.:

*Sample Form
EN-1-2-3-4*

(over)

(over)

(over)

RECEIVED BY

DATE

VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP GHOST TOWN

NAME COUNTY

ALT. reference or source

POP. 1940 1930 1920 1910 1900 1890 1880

1870 1860 1850

(ref)

RLWYS

HIGHWAYS US STATE

(ref)

AIRPORTS & DOCKS

(ref)

POINTS OF INTEREST:

(ref)

PRODUCTS & INDUSTRIES:

(ref)

(ref) (over)

(check subject)
ORGANIZATIONS:

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MUNICIPALITIES

Form 2-52

VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP COUNTY

(ref) -----

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

REFERENCE OF SOURCE

(ref) -----

PERSONAGES, NATIONALITIES, REMARKS, ETC.:

----- (ref)

----- (ref)

----- (ref)

----- (ref)

(ref) -----

DATE SUBMITTED BY

----- (ref)

LAKE

RIVER

CREEK

WATERFALL

ISLAND

POINT

BAY

SPRING

CAVE

HILL

MORaine

OUTCROPPING

NAME _____ PRON. _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

(ref) _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. _____
LOC. _____

(ref) _____

STREAM _____
source direction mouth

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description, Legendary Interest, Remarks, Etc.

(107)

RECEIVED BY

DATE

LAKE _____
 RIVER _____
 CREEK _____
 WATERSHED _____
 ISLAND _____
 POINT _____
 BAY _____
 OTHER _____

NAME _____
 COUNTY _____
 (ref) _____

DIMENSIONS _____
 100' _____
 50' _____
 (ref) _____

MATERIAL _____
 (ref) _____

SOURCE OF FUNDS _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ SUBMITTED BY _____

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. _____
LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(over)

(over)

PLANT QUANTITY WITH DATE OF INSPECTION

DATE OF INSPECTION

(ref)

DATE OF INSPECTION

DATE OF INSPECTION

DATE OF INSPECTION

(ref)

DATE OF INSPECTION

DATE OF INSPECTION

DATE OF INSPECTION

(ref) _____ *

DATE _____ SUBMITTED BY: _____

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(over)

(over)

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

NAME SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE INITIAL

(ref) _____ *

DATE _____ SUBMITTED BY: _____

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(over)

(over)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(over)

(over)

NAME OF PARTY OR ORGANIZATION
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

(ref)

NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

(ref)

NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

(ref)
Name & Position of Party Secretary, Treasurer, or other

(ref) _____ *

DATE _____ SUBMITTED BY: _____

Indian

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(ref)

(over)

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	DATE
------	---------	------	-------	-----	-------	------

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(ref) _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(ref) _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(ref) _____

NAME & Address of Party Depositing Laboratory Reports: _____

(ref) _____ *

DATE _____ SUBMITTED BY: _____

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. _____
LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(over)

(over)

DATE QUANTITY WEIGHT DIMENSIONS WEIGHT

MARK OTHER MARKS

(ref)

000

DESCRIPTION

ONE

(ref)

DATE (ref)

(ref)

(ref)

(ref) *

DATE SUBMITTED BY:

Indian

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. _____
LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(over)

(over)

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

DATE _____
SUBMITTED BY: _____

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

_____ (over)

_____ (over)

NAME, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
ZIP _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
ZIP _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
ZIP _____

(ref) _____ *

DATE _____ SUBMITTED BY: _____

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

_____ (over)

_____ (over)

PLACE WORDS OF

DATE TIME INFORMATION GROUP NAME CLASS YEAR GRADE NAME

----- (ref) -----

----- (ref) -----

----- (ref) -----

(ref) ----- *

DATE ----- SUBMITTED BY: -----

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND Indian RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME PRON.

OTHER NAMES

(ref)

CO. TWP. SEC. T. R.

DIMENSIONS AREA

GEN. LOC.

(ref)

DATE (discovered) (established)

(designated) (abandoned)

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Logondary Interest; Remarks, etc:

(ref)

(over)

PLACE NAMES ON

(check subject)

PARK QUARRY MINE DAM MOUND ^{Indian} RESERVATION HIST. SITE

NAME _____ PRON. _____

OTHER NAMES _____

(ref) _____

CO. _____ TWP. _____ SEC. _____ T. _____ R. _____

DIMENSIONS _____ AREA _____

GEN. _____
LOC. _____

(ref) _____

DATE _____ (discovered) _____ (established) _____

_____ (designated) _____ (abandoned) _____

(ref) _____

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Interest; Remarks, etc:

_____ (over)

_____ (over)

DATE TIME PLACE NAME NO. OF SHEETS TOTAL

(ref) ----- *

DATE ----- SUBMITTED BY: -----

Comments relative to discussion with Mr. Babcock
December 22, 1937

1. If WPA help is to be employed, we will have to take the advice of Mr. Babcock, who has had considerable experience with such help. I realize more and more that I over-estimate that capacities of persons. However, in a case like this, if Mr. Babcock tells us that certain things in the general plan are beyond the abilities of the WPA crew, we must face the fact that a revision is necessary if such help is to be employed.

2. Under the circumstances a working file will have to be developed. The task will be simply the job of transferring to card index file cards the data that will be furnished.

3. A simple running file will be developed, each card carrying the following information.

- a. name of geographic feature (the toponym).
- b. geographic description (examples; lake, strait, mine, street, village, township, etc.)
- c. counties or county involved.
- d. legal description if necessary and available.
- e. reference to be entered thus;

if dealing with historical development and chronology of the name and its changes--A (as for example A Upham p. 45)

if dealing with spelling and variants--B (as for example B Gannett p. 354)

if dealing with meanings and derivations--C (as for example C Boundary Survey p. 34)

etc.

if a reference deals with more than one of the above isolated interest groups than AC, ABC, etc. (as for example AC Stennett p. 57)

4. The master list need not be a file but preferably an arrangement illustrated on the following page.

5. The Master list should be developed on the county lines, while the master file (developed from the working file) shall be on a state-wide basis (alphabetically arranged).

Note: a page from the master list: This necessarily will be rough.

CASS COUNTY

Albert, Lake: see { also Henry, Lake; Little Lake;
also Alberta, Lake.
Alberta, Lake: see { also Henry, Lake; Little Lake;
also Albert, Lake.

Brownlee (village): see Herbert (p.o.); Brownlee Corners;
Brownlee Corners: see Brownlee (village); Herbert (p.o.)

This may seem like a lot of work, but accuracy & thoroughness as far as possible are needed.

Note: This arrangement will get all the information correlated without necessitating a duplicate file. It will serve its purpose if every synonym is entered, and cross referred to all its applicable variants. (over)

If a duplicate file system can be afforded, it has advantages over this method. However in the face of restricted equipment the open master file will serve. It will be the cumulative check - list, whereas the working file ^(WPA completed) represents the foundation of the permanent Master file.

1. Spelling
2. Thing Named
3. Location *W.M.B.*
County
4. Pronunciation
(Underscoring approved form
as per decision)
5. Rejected or optional names
or spellings

6. Area *or Description* references

7. Decision

{ History
Derivation
References

7- Minnesota Geog. Board.
8- Reasons -



VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP GHOST TOWN

NAME PRON.

(ref)

CO. TWP. SEC. T. R.

GEN. LOC.

(ref)

PLATTED

ORGANIZED

INCORPORATED

CHARTERED

(ref)

SOBRIQUETS & OTHER NAMES (dates)

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; Description, Settlement, First Settler, etc.:

(ref)

RESEARCHERS' REMARKS, ETC.

(ref)

----- VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP TOWNSHIP

----- NAME

----- (ref)

----- CO. TWP. SEC. H. T.

----- DEN. LOC.

----- (ref)

----- CHARTER

----- INCORPORATED

----- CHARTERED

----- (ref)

----- A BUSINESS & SERVICE BUREAU (ref)

----- (ref)

(ref) -----

PERSONAGES, REMARKS, PHOTOS, ETC.:

(ref) * -----

DATE ----- SUBMITTED BY -----

VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP GHOST TOWN

NAME COUNTY

ALT. reference or source

POP. 1940 1930 1920 1910 1900 1890 1880

1870 1860 1850

(ref)

RLWYS

HIGHWAYS US STATE

(ref)

AIRPORTS & DOCKS

(ref)

POINTS OF INTEREST:

(ref)

PRODUCTS & INDUSTRIES:

(ref) (over)

ORGANIZATIONS: (ref)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATIONS

DATE

(ref) -----

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

(ref) -----

PERSONAGES, NATIONALITIES, REMARKS, ETC.:

(ref) -----

DATE ----- SUBMITTED BY -----

LAKE

RIVER

CREEK

WATERFALL

ISLAND

POINT

BAY

SPRING

CAVE

HILL

MORaine

OUTCROPPING

NAME

PRON.

CO.

TWP.

SEC.

T.

R.

(ref)

DIMENSIONS

AREA

GEN.

LOC.

(ref)

STREAM

source

direction

mouth

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description, Legendary Interest, Remarks, Etc.:

(over)

UNCLASSIFIED

(over)

LAKE RIVER CREEK WATERFALL ISLAND POINT BAY

SPRING CAVE HILL MOUNTAIN OUTCROPPING

NAME -----

CO. TWP. SEC. T. R.

(ref) -----

DIMENSIONS -----

HT. LOC.

(ref) -----

STREAM SOURCE DIRECTION MOUTH

(ref) -----

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description, Legendary Interest, Remarks, Etc.

(ref) -----

DATE SUBMITTED BY -----

(over)

VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP GHOST TOWN

NAME PRON.

(ref)

CO. TWP. SEC. T. R.

GEN. LOC.

(ref)

PLATTED

ORGANIZED

INCORPORATED

CHARTERED

(ref)

SOBRIQUETS & OTHER NAMES (dates)

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; Description, Settlement, First Settler, etc.:

(over)

REPRODUCED FROM PHOTO NEGATIVE

(over)

REPRODUCED

(over)

VILLAGE

CITY

TOWNSHIP

COUNTY

NAME

(ref)

CO.

GEN.

LOC.

(ref)

PLANT

ORGANIZED

INCORPORATED

CHARTERED

(ref)

BOARDS &

OTHER NAMES

(ref)

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; Description, Settlement, First Settling, etc.

(ref)

PERSONAGES, REMARKS, PHOTOS, ETC.:

(ref)

DATE

SUBMITTED BY

VILLAGE CITY TOWNSHIP GHOST TOWN

NAME COUNTY (over)

ALT. reference or source

POP. 1940 1930 1920 1910 1900 1890 1880 (over)

1870 1860 1850

(ref)

RLWYS

HIGHWAYS US STATE

(ref)

AIRPORTS & DOCKS

(ref)

POINTS OF INTEREST:

(ref)

PRODUCTS & INDUSTRIES:

(over)

(ref) (over)

ORGANIZATIONS:

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MUNICIPALITIES

Year 1951

NAME OF ORGANIZATION ADDRESS CITY STATE

(ref) _____

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

(ref) _____

PERSONAGES, NATIONALITIES, REMARKS, ETC.:

(ref) _____

DATE _____

SUBMITTED BY _____

(cont.)

(cont.)

LAKE

RIVER

CREEK

WATERFALL

ISLAND

POINT

BAY

SPRING

CAVE

HILL

MORaine

OUTCROPPING

NAME

PRON.

CO.

TWP.

SEC.

T.

R.

(ref)

DIMENSIONS

AREA

GEN.

LOC.

(ref)

STREAM

source

direction

mouth

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description, Legendary Interest, Remarks, Etc.:

(over)

STAT
(over)

LAKE RIVER CREEK WATERFALL ISLAND POINT BAY

SPRING CAVE HILL MOUNTAIN OUTCROPPING

NAME

FROM

CO

TYP

SEC

T

R

(ref)

DIMENSIONS

AREA

GEN

LOC

(ref)

STREAM

SOURCE

WATERFALL

WATER

(ref)

Meaning & Derivation of Name; General Description; Legendary Importance; Remarks, Etc.

(ref)

DATE

SUBMITTED BY

(ref)