

erally recognized as the first Swede to settle in Minnesota but also at various times during his long life a fur trader, mail carrier, farmer, and a Methodist missionary to the Indians and early settlers. He married Margaret Bungo, an Indian girl from a community of Chippewa living near Valley Creek. Fahlstrom Road, which either went through or skirted their claim acquired in 1850, is now officially Tenth Street South.

Bolles Mill Road was named for Lemuel Bolles, the author's great-great-uncle, an enterprising New Englander who in 1843 built (with Indian labor) the first privately owned flour mill north of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. His mill was operated by water power from the stream which bears his name. Bolles was also appointed the first postmaster for this area. Bolles Mill Road is now officially Putnam Boulevard, a name that has nothing to do with either Bolles or the mill.

Fortunately, some historic names have been kept, except to add "South" to them. One is Indian Trail, the route by which first the Indians and later many white settlers traveled to the St. Croix River. It was on this trail that Fahlstrom built his log cabin, which still stands although the logs are now covered with siding. Another

name left intact is Trading Post Road, originally the path to the trading post at Point Douglas for Indians and early settlers.

Some names would have meant something if correctly spelled. Neal Avenue, for example, could have been spelled Neill and then would have honored Reverend Edward D. Neill, who contributed much to the cultural foundations of Minnesota.

The change in road designations outraged the history-minded of Afton. They found that their best alternative was to purchase, by voluntary subscription, at least two signs marked "Historic" to preserve the traditional names of the seven roads mentioned above. The Washington County surveyor kindly installed these below the official grid signs, but unfortunately several have already disappeared.

We hope that visitors who appreciate the St. Croix Valley's scenery and colorful past will move gently along our winding ways, will enjoy the loveliness that we still preserve here, and will, upon seeing the historic signs still remaining, give a thought to the days and to the intrepid people they commemorate.

BOOK REVIEWS

A History of Iowa. By Leland L. Sage.

(Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1974. xii, 376 p. \$9.95.)

IOWA, Minnesota's southern neighbor, has long needed a one-volume history of the Hawkeye State. During the past decade adequate and comprehensive narratives of the two Dakotas were written by Elwyn B. Robinson and by Herbert S. Schell, each of whom, using broad strokes supported by specific examples, offered both students and general readers enlightenment and perhaps even entertainment. Alice E. Smith, in 1973, published a superb history of Wisconsin, covering the years of exploration to the achievement of statehood. Hers is the first of a proposed six-volume history of the Gopher State's neighbor to the east. Now comes Mr. Sage's eagerly awaited *A History of Iowa*.

Mr. Sage, professor emeritus, University of Northern Iowa, originally took as his professional field modern European history, but for years interested himself in Iowa history with emphasis upon the political. His biography of William Boyd Allison, long-time congressman and senator, was subtitled "A Study in Practical Politics." It is not surprising, then, that his narrative of Iowa's development should follow established pat-

terns of interest. Unlike Mr. Robinson and Mr. Schell, Mr. Sage devotes relatively little space to social, cultural, and intellectual forces, although it must be admitted that now and again he alludes to them. He himself says, "If the book seems heavily weighted on the side of politics, perhaps a second look will show that I am writing about economic and social politics, using an account of the political processes as a vehicle for carrying other aspects of history."

Viewed from what the author intended to do, the volume achieves its purpose. He does a competent job when discussing agrarian radicalism, the silver problem, and populism, issues which agitated Iowans toward the close of the nineteenth century. He is, perhaps, even more skillful when dissecting the various and complex threads which, when woven together, became the rope of progressivism. Speaking of Albert Baird Cummins, the "front man" of Iowa progressives, Mr. Sage writes that "It is at least a defensible speculation that the Old Guard of Iowa politics drove this brilliant and magnetic leader of men into progressivism, much as their counterparts a generation earlier had driven James Baird Weaver into Populism."

Economic and agricultural historians may well be interested in Mr. Sage's discussion of the Herbert Hoover era of financial distress and general economic depression. Milo Reno,

the Cow War, and, of course, the Farmers Holiday Association wrenched the thinking of sturdy, conservative farmers from loud grumbling to direct action — boycotts, dumping milk trucks, and picketing. Mr. Sage notes that rightists and communists offered leadership to the Farmers Holiday Association. When Hoover was repudiated at the polls and Roosevelt elected, the latter is characterized as "self-confident, jaunty" and pictured as "cockily riding the wave of his great victory."

Substantial, thoughtfully reasoned, and possessed of integrity, although not always based upon available and contemporary sources, the volume will provide a handy reference book. Not all readers — either scholars or laymen — will agree with some conclusions and interpretations. Some, forgetting the author's affirmation that he was primarily writing political history, will chide him for what he did not intend to do, pointing out the lack of generous chapters on, for example, health and medicine, law and order, education, and the arts. Others may object to the book's subject balance. The thirty-four years from 1938 to 1972 are capsuled in twenty-three pages. Mr. Sage does make a semibow to writers and artists in a three-page epilogue. One wishes that the author had been permitted sufficient space to include portions of a somewhat splintered essay, "Iowa Writers and Painters: An Historical Survey," published in the Spring, 1974, issue of *Annals of Iowa*.

Reviewed by PHILIP D. JORDAN, retired professor of history at the University of Minnesota now living in Burlington, Iowa. He is well known for numerous books and articles on a host of subjects in both American and local history.

***The Sheffield Site: An Oneota Site on the St. Croix River.* By Guy E. Gibbon.**

(St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1973. v, 62 p. Paper \$4.00.)

THE SHEFFIELD SITE report is the tenth of a new and important prehistoric archaeological series dealing with heretofore unpublished manuscripts, new research, and excavated sites which have awaited interpretation and publication. The Sheffield report is of the latter category. It is a small multicomponent site whose major occupation was by Oneota peoples about A.D. 1300±180 (I-784). Work at Sheffield was initiated by Lloyd A. Wilford in 1951 with subsequent work under his direction in 1955 and 1956. Later excavations in 1959 and 1960 were conducted by Peter Jenson, all of which suggested a former village with a refuse heap, rock-lined hearths, and small basin-shaped pits whose characteristics are described in the first chapter.

The most important chapter, with its associated tables, figures, and plates, deals with the artifact assemblage. At this point it is necessary to introduce three critical factors associated with this report. First, author Guy Gibbon was generously allowed to pursue his Oneota research interests by both Professors Wilford and Elden Johnson, who made available to him the Sheffield site materials. Second, as more recent interpretations of previously excavated materials have made us acutely aware, there are inconsistencies between the original field artifact counts and the now published inventory. In al-

most every institution there are unfortunate artifact attritions due to unrecorded loans or mysterious disappearances resulting in an artifact universe which is somewhat modified. Mr. Gibbon has, however, presented both the original and present frequencies where necessary. Third, and of central importance to this report, is the manner of presenting and interpreting the artifact assemblage. The chipped stone, ground stone, metal, bone and antler, and shell artifacts are presented in a traditional or standard archaeological fashion with tables and plates for comparative purposes. The most common recovered artifacts were shell-tempered sherds (1,886) associated with the Oneota component (43 sherds are assigned to the Woodland tradition and eight postcontact items are also described). Mr. Gibbon has elected to present the Oneota ceramics according to their attributes "to facilitate a detailed description of the large number of small sherds and to provide a source of data for intersite comparisons." There are twenty-one classes (i.e., shoulder design patterns) containing 173 individual attributes; that is, rounded lip or plain inner-rim decorations which are listed, described, illustrated, and placed in two extensive and complex tables. This form of descriptive analysis generally leads to extractive typological categories or to attributes which are shown to cluster and are presented as groups. Unfortunately for *intrasite* comparisons, neither of these next analytical steps or stages was utilized except for one short paragraph in the chapter on "Local Chronology and External Relations." Thus, for internal comparisons the reader is left with extremely laborious extractive measures such as key punching the data and seeking such clusters. Comparisons with Gibbon's reports on the Midway site, published in 1970, and the Bornick site, published in 1971, where one would seek *intersite* comparisons, present further difficulties in attribute analysis. In no instance under the twenty-one classes used are the number of attributes similar nor are the codes similar. For example, Class II, attribute one, is tool impression at Midway, narrow tool impression at Bornick, and plain at Sheffield; and in Class VI, the rim height, number one, is 10-19 mm. at Sheffield, and 1-9 mm. at Bornick.

A careful scrutiny of the attribute numbers used (Class X: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 13) or designs illustrated (Classes VIII and IX, inner and exterior rim designs, and Class XVI, shoulder designs) strongly suggests that Mr. Gibbon was working from a master attribute list of which parts and modifications were applied for each site report. I have been privileged to see and make use of this master list, which is in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota. Hopefully it soon will be published in the Minnesota Historical Society's Prehistoric Archaeology Series along with Gibbon's manuscript entitled "The Mississippian Occupation of the Red Wing Area: A Preliminary Report." Eleven Oneota and Middle Mississippian ceramic assemblages will be examined, but until this report becomes available the Sheffield analysis has to be regarded as incomplete and the conclusions drawn from the artifacts as being undocumented. I am currently using techniques of ceramic analysis similar to Mr. Gibbon's and was initially frustrated in making a master list from his three published reports. As an advocate of this approach, I am aware of how potential users of these methods would also be frustrated. Finally, there is no mention of the computer extractive programs or of the more important analytical programs utilized so

that others may know and use the same programs for external comparisons. Fortunately, the above comments will be nullified as soon as Mr. Gibbon's substantive report is available.

From the point of view of the Sheffield report, "The Economic Base" is the most solid and self-contained chapter. It is based on a large bone and shell assemblage which allowed for internal interpretations of exploitive patterns and site functions as well as meaningful external comparisons to other sites in the Great Lakes area.

It should be obvious from this review that the Sheffield site report cannot stand by itself. As a companion volume to Mr. Gibbon's as yet unpublished study mentioned earlier, however, it will become an important contribution toward understanding "Mississippian" manifestations in the Great Lakes region.

Reviewed by WILLIAM M. HURLEY, *professor of anthropology at the University of Toronto in Ontario. He is the author of one of the papers in the forthcoming book, Aspects of Upper Great Lakes Anthropology: Papers in Honor of Lloyd A. Wilford, edited by State Archaeologist Elden Johnson, to be published in 1974 by the Minnesota Historical Society as part of the Prehistoric Archaeology Series.*

The Spanish in the Mississippi Valley, 1762-1804.

Edited by John Francis McDermott.

(Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1974. xii, 421 p. \$15.00.)

THIS VOLUME is a collection of sixteen papers presented to a meeting of scholars concerned, each in his individual way, with the "issues and incidents, the practices and personalities" of the "four decades when the French Mississippi Valley was under the dominance of Spain." It follows other publications of a similar nature that resulted also from conferences, two on the French in the Mississippi Valley in 1964 and 1967, and two on the western frontier in 1966 and 1968. In the words of Mr. McDermott, under whose persistent and devoted efforts these conferences and volumes have been produced, their purpose is "to stimulate interest and to encourage research" in the given topic under discussion. "No theme or point of view was imposed [and] no common conclusion was sought. We merely wished to make contributions that would enlarge knowledge and understanding of that period."

Each of the volumes has been a contribution toward this end, but in the case of the Spanish years — from the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1762 that removed France from the power struggle for control of the Mississippi Valley, to 1801 when, again by secret treaty, the territory west of the Mississippi was ceded to France, only to be sold again to the United States in 1803 — an extraordinary amount of interesting material emerges. Spain left few marks on the valley which continued even during Spanish rule to be mainly French in all of its ways. But more accessible archival sources, recent scholarly publications, and a revival of interest in administrative problems of colonialism have resulted in a fruitful and stimulating

new look at a period heretofore only dimly understood. Even the broad outlines of Spanish activity in southern North America beginning in 1501, ably presented by John Francis Bannon, are unknown to many of us. Three papers, admirably supplementing each other, deal with source materials suggesting dozens of lively topics of investigation to young scholars. New approaches to Indian studies, both anthropological and archaeological, are suggested by John C. Ewers of the Smithsonian Institution and Carl H. Chapman of the University of Missouri. Mr. McDermott's careful investigation of Captain Fernando de Leyba reveals another case in history where false rumor, innuendo, and downright maliciousness may have ruined a man's reputation. The documentation of all of the papers is impressive, and while no one can find equal personal interest in the varied topics represented — from buildings of New Orleans to an unheralded pioneer, Pedro Vial, who made the first overland trip from San Antonio to Santa Fe, and broader topics such as land settlement policies in Louisiana and Spanish regulation of the liquor trade — they suggest, when taken together, that Latin American colonial studies are indeed thriving.

This reviewer knows, too, from personal experience how much authors who are represented in this and other volumes owe to Mr. McDermott, the University of Southern Illinois, and the University of Illinois Press for bringing them together in person and in print.

Reviewed by MARTHA BRAY, *editor of The Journals of Joseph N. Nicollet, published in 1970 by the Minnesota Historical Society. She currently is working on a biography of that explorer-cartographer.*

***Travels in North America, 1822-1824.* By Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Württemberg. Translated by W. Robert Nitske. Edited by Savoie Lottinville.**

(Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1973. xxxiv, 456 p. Illustrations. \$20.00.)

SOME OF THE most perceptive interpretations of the United States in the nineteenth century were the work of foreigners. The Swedish feminist Fredrika Bremer, the English naval officers Basil Hall and Frederick Marryat, Mrs. Frances Trollope, and Charles Dickens all left their impressions of American social and economic life, particularly as a result of their travels in the Middle West. De Tocqueville's shrewd and astriking comments on institutional and political life retain an astonishing validity today. But none of these writers were scientifically oriented, and certainly few foreign visitors before the Civil War had the competence in ornithology, botany, and even zoology displayed by Duke Paul of Württemberg.

Duke Paul reached New Orleans in December, 1822, with the intention of learning as much as he could about the inhabitants of the North American continent; actually, although he commented acutely on the Negroes, Indians, and Creole settlers of the Mississippi Valley, he seemed chiefly concerned with collecting specimens of natural history, either for immediate study or for deposit in a German museum. The valuable account of his travels was first published privately in 1828

and again at Stuttgart in 1835. The present edition is the most complete translation and is further enriched by Savoie Lottinville's encyclopedic annotations.

The duke traveled up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers on steamboats to Louisville and then to St. Louis. The major portion of his travelogue, however, deals with the ascent of the Missouri River from St. Charles to a point somewhat north of Council Bluffs; unrest in the Indian country made it impossible for him to venture as far as the Mandan settlements. He traveled on foot, on horseback, by canoe and pirogue, but mostly on a clumsy river boat propelled by oars, sails, tow ropes, and cordelle. Travel was inordinately slow. The boat was impeded by driftwood, shifting sandbanks, masses of uprooted trees, and a vigorous current which necessitated frequent river crossings. In addition, the voyagers had to contend with storms and heavy rainfall, uncertain food supplies, water which though plentiful was not always potable, billions of insect pests, and excessive heat (temperatures of 100 degrees in June). Duke Paul himself suffered from thorn and nettle lacerations, innumerable drenchings, and a coarse diet. All of these experiences he carefully noted, without sentimentalism and without self-pity. His diary, here transplanted into a travel narrative, has Teutonic thoroughness.

There are a few accounts of meetings with important frontier figures—for example, General William Clark, Major Benjamin O'Fallon, members of the Chouteau family of St. Louis, and Colonel Henry Leavenworth. But most of the book is concerned with the daily record of travel and with the specimens taken or described. For the reader without specific scientific orientation the volume is often monotonous, despite Duke

Paul's vivid descriptions of prairie chickens, passenger pigeons, Carolina parakeets, whooping cranes, wild turkeys, and alligators. Trees and flowers are meticulously recorded, as well as the banks of streams, the confluence of rivers, and variations in temperature. Above St. Charles, Duke Paul saw few settlements but did describe Franklin and Fort Atkinson, not to overlook certain Oto and Pawnee villages where he received Indian hospitality but did not relish the dirt of wigwams or dinners of boiled dog. Curiosity impelled him to visit such places, but he was obviously happier collecting snakes, eagles, and other birds. His own occasional footnotes reveal his wide knowledge of botany and ornithology and his familiarity with the natural history of other continents.

The translation reads clearly and is marred by only a handful of misprints. Mr. Lottinville's annotation is remarkably full and informative. One might indeed question the need for such extensive data about Negro slavery, the various Indian tribes, unrelated western geography, and miscellaneous frontier forts. Some of the pages have more annotation than text. But it is helpful to have the common names as well as the scientific labels for animals and birds. Not every reader will recognize *Canis latrans* as the coyote or *Cervus canadensis* as the American elk. Duke Paul's nomenclature was remarkably exact, and Mr. Lottinville's explanations will aid all those unfamiliar with Linnaean classifications.

Reviewed by JOHN T. FLANAGAN, professor of English at the University of Illinois at Urbana. He has reviewed many books and written numerous articles for Minnesota History, especially on Minnesota literature.

news & notes

"A HISTORY of the Arts in Minnesota" is the theme of the 125th annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society to be held Saturday, September 14, at the Radisson Hotel in downtown Minneapolis. The all-day program will consist largely of sessions by Minnesota-based authors, artists, and educators on such topics as government art projects in Minnesota during the depression of the 1930s (Syd Fossum), architecture and music in the Twin Cities (Eileen Michels and Mary Ann Feldman), the art and politics involved in building the State Capitol (Neil B. Thompson and Brooks Cavin), Minnesota Indian art (Carl Gawayboy), and Minnesota in literature (Roy W. Meyer).

Immigrant and ethnic aspects of our artistic heritage are the focus of the noon and evening programs. The luncheon address on "America and American Art:

An Immigrant's View" will be given by Brian O'Doherty, painter-sculptor-writer who is currently program director, visual arts, National Endowment for the Arts. The annual meeting will close with "An Evening of Minnesota Ethnic Music" presented by Maury Bernstein and Friends. Mr. Bernstein, folklorist and musicologist, is founder of the Snoose Boulevard Festival held annually in the Cedar-Riverside area of Minneapolis.

The Saturday meeting will be preceded by an open house Friday evening at Fort Snelling.

GRETCHEN KREUTER has been named winner of the Minnesota Historical Society's Solon J. Buck Award for the best article published in *Minnesota History* in 1973. Her first-place effort, "Empire on the Orinoco: Minnesota Conces-

sion in Venezuela," appeared in the Summer issue. Ms. Kreuter, who received her doctorate at the University of Wisconsin and is now president of Women Historians of the Midwest (WHOM), also was a co-winner, along with her husband, Kent, of the Buck Award in 1969. She will receive \$175 of the \$250 award as the 1973 winner. The remaining \$75 will go to the honorable mention winner, Robert C. Ostergren, for his "Cultural Homogeneity and Population Stability Among Swedish Immigrants in Chisago County" which appeared in the Fall issue. Mr. Ostergren, a doctoral candidate in geography at the University of Minnesota, spent the 1973-74 academic year doing research in Sweden as an American-Scandinavian Foundation fellow.

The 1973 awards will be presented at the Minnesota Historical Society's an-

nual meeting September 14 at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis. The Buck Award committee this year consisted of Barbara Stuhler, associate director of the Minnesota World Affairs Center at the University of Minnesota; Henry E. Fritz, chairman of the Department of History at St. Olaf College; and Kenneth Carley, editor of this magazine. There is no winner of the Theodore C. Blegen Award (for MHS staff members) this year.

WORD OF THE death of Charles A. Lindbergh at the age of seventy-two came as this magazine was in the advanced stages of preparation. At this juncture we want merely to record that the renowned aviator, conservationist, scientist, and author died of cancer on the remote Hawaiian island of Maui on August 19, 1974. That was some forty-seven years after the then unknown pilot from Little Falls, Minnesota, was catapulted into international fame by making the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic on May 20-21, 1927.

Although he moved to Darien, Connecticut, and ranged the world over on various missions, he kept his ties with Minnesota. For the last eight years he has been an esteemed member of the Minnesota Historical Society's executive council, and last September he took part in the dedication of the Lindbergh House Interpretive Center near Little Falls.

"ARMY UNIFORMS at Fort Snelling, 1821-1832," is the subject of the first of a new series, *Historic Fort Snelling Chronicles*, published by the Minnesota Historical Society. The six-page pamphlet, written by fort historian John F. Grossman, is illustrated with black-and-white photographs and color drawings.

The elaborate military attire fashionable at that time had to give way to simpler and more sensible clothing on the frontier, explains Mr. Grossman. Not only did the soldiers have to campaign in Minnesota's wide-ranging temperatures but they also had to farm, cut logs, build forts and roads, and haul boats up wilderness rivers. The fort was remote, and navigation on the Mississippi was closed for several months each year. Thus equipment and clothing was generally inadequate in both quantity and quality — creating headaches for the commandant and resulting in a more miserable existence for the soldier.

"Army Uniforms" (several are pictured) is available for fifty cents at Fort Snelling and at the society's bookstore in the Historical Building in St. Paul, or it

can be ordered through the Order Department, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul 55101. For mail orders add 4 per cent sales tax and, if the total order is over \$1.00, add fifty cents for postage and handling.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES and Records Service has published the 1974 *Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* as part of its records description program. The 184-page catalog supersedes the 1968 *List of National Archives Microfilm Publications*, which has long been out of print. The new catalog lists more than 100,000 rolls of microfilm that are available in positive prints. The publications range from the papers of the Continental Congress to those of court claims and related records of World War II war crimes.

Among Minnesota items included are Extension Service Annual Reports, 1914-44 (105 rolls); Index (Soundex) to 1880 Population Schedules (37 rolls); Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of Minnesota (10 rolls); and Minnesota Census Schedules for 1870 (13 rolls).

The publications are divided into two series. The "M" publications, of high research value, have introductions describing the origin, content, and arrangement of the records filmed and listing related records. Some include special aids such as indexes and registers, and descriptive pamphlets are available for most. The other series, identified as "T", supplements the "M" records. The catalog contains roll-by-roll lists of the records of the Continental Congress and the Department of State but only the publication title, price, number of rolls, and similar information for the rest of the publications. The cost of each roll is \$12.

Copies of the *Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* are available upon request from the Publications Sales Branch (NEPS), National Archives (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20488.

IN THE ANNALS of Minnesota history, the Washington County village of Scandia is best known as the place where Swedes first settled in the state in 1850. Now, well over 100 years later, another Scandian of Swedish descent has recorded for the first time the updated story of one of the byway villages of the St. Croix Valley. This should make St. Croix River buffs happy, for Anna Monson Engquist, amateur historian with no more than a ninth-grade rural school education, has told the story of yesterday

and today in her home town — and told it well. She has the talent and the enthusiasm of an amateur who knows what will interest her readers. This is attested by the fact that after only a few months the first edition of 1,500 copies is almost sold out. Would that other river towns could produce similar Anna Engquists! Her work finished, Mrs. Engquist ends the book with these words: "Whatever the future holds for Scandia . . . it is hoped that its pioneer heritage and rural characteristics will never be forgotten or entirely obliterated." She has gone a long way toward making sure that this will not happen, and we should be grateful for her dedication and enthusiasm.

The volume is both good reading and a visual delight. Maynard Johnson of the Croixside Press, Stillwater, has given the book a handsome design embellished with attractive pen sketches by Jerome Fearing and Kenneth Haag, and the author has collected an amazing group of photographs. Especially noteworthy are three stylized portraits with owners carefully and symmetrically positioned in front of their pioneer homes and a picture entitled "Annie Johnson and a pet kitty" that could very well have been photographed by Edward Steichen for his "Family of Man" exhibit.

Mrs. Engquist would be the first to admit that her book is not a complete or thorough history of her birthplace. For her facts she has depended mostly on Augustus B. Easton's *History of the St. Croix Valley* (1909), on Warner and Foote's *History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley* (1881), and on reminiscent articles published in *The Elim Messenger*, bulletin of the local Lutheran church. The rest is pure Engquist based on oral research, family papers, and house-to-house interviews. The important thing is that she has written a very readable and appealing book which certainly should be on the shelf of all those who know and love the beautiful St. Croix Valley. The price is \$5.00.

James Taylor Dunn

THE FIRST ISSUE of a new publication, *Journalism History*, contains an article by Ronald Walrath, newspaper curator of the Minnesota Historical Society. The article, entitled "The Media Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society," is an edited version of a collections feature which originally appeared in the Fall, 1972, issue of *Minnesota History*. The new quarterly is published by the California State University Foundation in co-operation with the school's Department of Journalism at Northridge, California.

Since 1849, when it was chartered by the first territorial legislature, the Minnesota Historical Society has been preserving a record of the state's history. Its outstanding library and its vast collection of manuscripts, newspapers, pictures, and museum objects reflect this activity. The society also interprets Minnesota's past, telling the story of the state and region through publications, museum displays, tours, institutes, and restoration of historic sites. The work of the society is supported in part by the state and in part by private contributions, grants, and membership dues. It is a chartered public institution governed by an executive council of interested citizens and belonging to all who support it through membership and participation in its programs. You are cordially invited to use its resources and to join in its efforts to make Minnesota a community with a sense of strength from the past and purpose for the future.

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