

Bibliographical Essay

MUSEUMS AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

The principal collection of artifacts reposes in the museum of the North Dakota State Historical Society in Bismarck. There are also substantial collections in the museum at Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park five miles south of Mandan, in the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park Museum, and at the Chateau de Mores in Medora. Smaller collections are maintained at Camp Hancock in downtown Bismarck, at Fort Abercrombie, Fort Totten, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina, Whitestone Hill Battlefield, and by a number of local historical societies and private collectors. The older museums, as well as many historic buildings and sites, are described in Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of North Dakota, *North Dakota: A Guide to the Northern Prairie State* (2nd ed.; New York: Oxford University Press, 1950). That work also contains a useful list of books on North Dakota.

There are three large collections of unpublished manuscript materials dealing with North Dakota. That of the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies at North Dakota State University, Fargo, is especially valuable for its records of bonanza farms. The Orin G. Libby Historical Manuscript Collection in the Chester Fritz Library at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, is notable for the papers of William Langer, William Lemke, John Moses, Milton R. Young, and the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association. Its holdings are described in Glenn L. Brudvig (comp.), "The Catalog of the Orin G. Libby Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of North Dakota Library," *North Dakota History*, XXXI (January 1964), 79-90. North Dakota's largest manuscript collection is owned by the State Historical Society and is described in Margaret Rose (comp.), "Manuscript Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota," *North Dakota History*, XXX (January 1963), 17-61. The society has a file of more than fifteen thousand photographs.

PRINTED SOURCES

Printed sources of North Dakota history are largely comprised of three types of

materials: (1) federal, territorial, and state government documents; (2) daily and weekly newspapers published in the state; and (3) the *Collections* of the State Historical Society (7 vols., Bismarck, 1906-1925), edited by Orin G. Libby, the quarterly of the State Historical Society, *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* (11 vols., 1926-1933 and 1940-1944), also edited by Libby, and *North Dakota History* (21 vols., 1945-1965), edited by Russell Reid.

A law passed by the legislature in 1905 requiring that each newspaper published in the state deposit two copies of each issue with the State Historical Society, laid the foundation for the excellent newspaper files in the Society's library. In addition to primary sources, the *Collections* and quarterly of the society contain many scholarly articles. The results of much research, often partly historical in nature, have appeared in bulletins issued by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station at Fargo. By 1965 the experiment station had published over 450 bulletins.

UNPUBLISHED THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

A large amount of research by candidates for graduate degrees has been performed at institutions of higher education both within and outside the state. The resultant master's theses and doctoral dissertations, though generally not published, make valuable contributions to knowledge of North Dakota history. The following unpublished theses and dissertations were used in the preparation of this volume.

- Anderson, Robert S. "A Social History of Grand Forks, North Dakota, 1880-1920." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1951.
- Baglien, David B. "The McKenzie Era: A Political History of North Dakota from 1880 to 1920." M.S. thesis, North Dakota Agricultural College, 1955.
- Bahmer, Robert H. "The Economic and Political Background of the Nonpartisan League." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1941.
- Barsness, Lowell A. "The History of High School Track and Field in the State of North Dakota." M.S. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1958.
- Blackorby, Edward C. "Political Factional Strife in North Dakota from 1920 to 1932." M.S. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1938.
- Blikre, Clair. "The Positive and Negative Factors Involved in Successful and Unsuccessful School District Reorganization Proposals in North Dakota." Ed.D. dissertation, University of North Dakota, 1960.
- Bowers, Alfred W. "A History of the Mandan and Hidatsa." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1948.
- Brudvig, Glenn L. "The Farmers' Alliance and Populist Movement in North Dakota, 1884-1896." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1956.
- . "Public Libraries in North Dakota: The Formative Years, 1880-1920." M.A. thesis, University of Minnesota, 1962.
- Carey, Kenneth J. "Alexander McKenzie, Boss of North Dakota, 1883-1906." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1949.
- De Long, Darrell. "A History of Fort Yates." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1956.
- Glaab, Charles N. "John Burke and the North Dakota Progressive Movement, 1906-1912." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1952.
- Gross, Fred W. "Type and Nature of the German Publications in North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1934.
- Hagen, E. Bruce. "The North Dakota State Mill and Elevator Association: History, Organization, Administration, and Operation." M.A. thesis, university of North Dakota, 1955.

- Hanson, Norman H. "History of Consolidated Schools in North Dakota." M.S. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1946.
- Holen, Eugene O. "The Election of 1928 in North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1959.
- Horne, Robert M. "The Controversy over the Seating of William Langer, 1940-1942." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1964.
- Jacobson, Harvey K. "A Study of Novels About North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1956.
- Jobes, Richard J. "Saint Peter, Minnesota: The History of a Frontier Community, 1851-1905." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1956.
- Johnson, James D. "A History of the Midland Continental Railroad, 1906-1950." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1952.
- Johnson, Kenneth C. "The Bank of North Dakota: An Analysis of Its Value." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1957.
- Kane, Ralph J. "Edwin Fremont Ladd, North Dakota's Pure-Food Crusader." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1960.
- Koenker, William E. "The Rural Land Tax Problem in North Dakota with an Appraisal of the Income Value of Land as a Measure of Taxation." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1938.
- . "Banking Trends in North Dakota, 1922-1947." Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 1949.
- Korthal, Jesse C. "The Growth and Decline of Incorporated Farm Trade Centers in North Dakota, 1900-1920." M.S. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1935.
- Kuhn, Bertha M. "History of Traill County, North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1917.
- Lantis, Lee O. "Rural Socio-Economic Conditions in Ward County and the Relations between Farmers and Townspeople." Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Dakota, 1935.
- Larson, Paul A. "A History of Farm Mortgage Indebtedness and Direct Farm Mortgage Relief in North Dakota From 1920 to 1950." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1963.
- Linden, Earl E. G. "The History of Congregationalism in North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of Chicago, 1939.
- Lunde, Richard M. "History of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in the Dakotas." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1959.
- McKechnie, Marian E. "Spiritual Pioneering: A History of the Synod of North Dakota, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 1885-1954." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1955.
- Mehl, Lambert J. "Missouri Grows to Maturity in North Dakota: A Regional History of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1953.
- Milligan, Edward A. "The Standing Rock Sioux, 1874-1890." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1948.
- Morrison, Paul W. "The Position of Senators from North Dakota on Isolation, 1889-1920." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, 1954.
- Ness, Ordean G. "Gerald Prentice Nye: An Illustrative Analysis of Persuasive Technique." M.A. thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1947.
- Neudeck, Mariellen M. "Morality Legislation in Early North Dakota, 1889-1914." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1964.
- Norman, Richard M. "The Election of 1912 and the Progressive Party in North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1950.

- Phillips, William W. "The Growth of a Progressive: Asle J. Gronna." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1952.
- . "The Life of Asle J. Gronna: A Self-Made Man of the Prairies." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, 1958.
- Putnam, Jackson K. "The Socialist Party of North Dakota, 1902-1918." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1956.
- Reitan, Milton W. "North Dakota Editors and the Cuban Crisis, 1895-1898." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1957.
- St. Clair, Robert L. "Progressivism in North Dakota, 1924." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1960.
- Schaff, Dominic. "The History of the North Dakota Oil Industry." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1962.
- Schweitzer, Adam J. "John Moses and the New Deal in North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1954.
- Sigersteth, P. Olaf. "Pure Food Legislation of 1900." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1936.
- Sim, John C. "The History of the North Dakota Press Association, 1886-1940." M.A. thesis, University of Minnesota, 1940.
- Stee, Agnes McCorkell. "History of the Minot State Teachers College." M.S. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1948.
- Strand, Dale J. "The History of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1962.
- Strinden, Earl S. "The North Dakota Legislative Research Committee." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1958.
- Talbot, Ross B. "The Politics of Farm Organizations in North Dakota." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1953.
- Tweton, D. Jerome. "The Election of 1900 in North Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1957.
- Uhlman, Richard P. "Die Deutsche Kirkenarbeit in Nord Dakota." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1937.
- Voeller, Joseph B. "The Origin of the German-Russian People and Their Role in North Dakota." M.S. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1940.
- Weber, Gerald M. "John Shanley: First Bishop of Fargo." M.A. thesis, St. Paul Seminary, 1951.
- Wilkins, Robert P. "North Dakota and the European War, 1914-1917: A Study of Public Opinion." Ph.D. dissertation, West Virginia University, 1954.
- Williams, Douglas E. "The History of KFJM." M.A. thesis, University of North Dakota, 1958.

SOURCES FOR STATISTICAL DATA

Quantitative measurements are of prime importance in the history of a state. To understand certain situations, one must know how many, how much, what percentage. Only statistics can measure growth, change, and accomplishment; only statistics can show clearly the nature of a society and the direction in which it has moved. In history, quantity is often the only available measure of quality.

The great source of quantitative information is United States Department of Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published annually since 1878. A supplement is United States Department of Commerce, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1949). For North Dakota history, the *Statistical Abstract* is much more useful, for it generally breaks down the data by states. It contains up-to-date statistics on population, health, mortality, immigration, education,

crime, climate, public lands, income, roads, agriculture, industry, transportation, and virtually every other aspect of American life. More detailed information, often by counties and for population by townships, is given in the decennial censuses. Because it came shortly before the completion of settlement, the 1910 census is particularly important in North Dakota history. The volume entitled *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, Abstract of the Census with Supplement for North Dakota*, pp. 568 ff., lists not only population by minor civil divisions but also the number of foreign-born by national origin and their children living in each county (pp. 598-608). The *Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920, III, Population*, 764, gives the country of birth of the foreign-born whites for each of the counties in the state for that census year. Data on the mother tongue of foreign white stock for 1910 is found in *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, I, Population*, 998, 1000-1001, and for 1920 in *Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920, II, Population, General Report and Analytical Tables*, 996.

The volumes of the decennial census up to and including 1950 have full data on agriculture. In 1954, Congress provided for mid-decade censuses of agriculture. There was one in 1954 and a second in 1959. Statistics for agriculture in North Dakota are also given in Baldur H. Kristjanson and C. J. Heltemes, *Handbook of Facts about North Dakota Agriculture*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 357 (Fargo, 1950), and in Fred R. Taylor, C. J. Heltemes, and R. F. Engelking, *North Dakota Agricultural Statistics*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 408 (Fargo, 1957).

Since 1957 the North Dakota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, a joint venture of the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service and the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, has issued an annual report entitled *North Dakota Crop and Livestock Statistics*. It has also published other valuable statistical works: *Price Trends in North Dakota, 1910-1957* (Fargo, 1958); *North Dakota Wheat* (Fargo, 1960); *Barley, Oats, Rye: County Estimates, 1919-1954* (Fargo, 1960); *North Dakota Livestock: County Estimates, 1925-1961* (Fargo, 1962); *Corn, Potatoes, Hay* (Fargo, 1963); *Prince Trends in North Dakota, 1950-1963* (Fargo, 1964).

The *Statistical Abstract* and some of the publications dealing with agricultural statistics contain data on income. There is more in Glenn W. Fisher, *Income in North Dakota, 1929-1956*, North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies Social Science Monograph No. 1 (Fargo, 1958), and United States Department of Commerce, *Personal Income by States since 1929: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956). Current income data is published annually in the Department of Commerce's periodical *Survey of Current Business*.

Statistics on churches and church membership are found in the decennial census of 1890 and in the United States Bureau of the Census, *Religious Bodies*, 1906, 1916, 1926, and 1936. In 1936 the Bureau of the Census stopped gathering data on religious bodies. The North Dakota Council of Churches has put out leaflets, *Religious Census of North Dakota*, for 1955 and 1960.

Statistics on the finances of the state government are found in the annual or biennial reports of the state treasurer, the state tax commissioner, and the state budget board. Auto registrations by counties are on a mimeographed sheet from the office of the state vehicle registrar; data in the *Statistical Abstract* allows a comparison between states. That volume also gives figures on highways. More detailed information is found in the United States Bureau of Public Roads, *Highway Statistics*, and in North Dakota Highway Department, *North Dakota Highway Statistics*, both annual publications. Statistics on railroad traffic are issued in mimeographed form (*Railroad Freight Commodity Statistics*) by the North Dakota Public Service Commission. Election returns by counties have been published, beginning with the 1914 election, in North Dakota Secretary of State, *Compiled Election*

Returns. For earlier elections they were published in North Dakota Secretary of State. *North Dakota Blue Book*, a biennial volume from 1897 to 1919.

Statistics on cooperatives are given by counties in North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor, Division of Cooperatives, *Annual Statistical Report*. The number of newspapers and their circulations are found in *N. W. Ayer and Son's Newspaper Annual and Directory* (Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., 1880—), in North Dakota Press Association, *Directory and Rate Book* (Grand Forks), an annual, and for dailies in the *Audit Bureau of Circulation Reports*. Statistical data on libraries are in the biennial reports of the State Library Commission. Statistical data on schools are in the biennial reports of the Department of Public Instruction. Yearly precipitation and other climatic data have been compiled by Frank J. Bavendick in *Climate and Weather in North Dakota* (2nd ed.; Bismarck: North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, 1952).

GENERAL HISTORIES OF NORTH DAKOTA

Probably the first attempt to write a general history of the state was the *Compendium of History and Biography of North Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Company, 1900), a fat leather-bound volume of 1,410 gold-tipped pages which was largely made up of the biographical sketches of the subscribers to the work. The second, William B. Hennessy, *History of North Dakota... including the Biographies of the Builders of the Commonwealth* (Bismarck: Bismarck Tribune Company, 1910), was a similar venture, but the historical section, more than a third of the total, was more extensive. Clement A. Lounsberry wrote a much more detailed and scholarly history, which profited from both his long interest in the subject (he had been publishing *The Record*, a historical magazine on the state, for a number of years), and from his active part in North Dakota life (he had founded the *Bismarck Tribune*, the state's first newspaper, in 1873). First published in 1913, Lounsberry's history was then combined with two volumes of biographical sketches of the subscribers as *North Dakota History and People: Outlines of American History* (3 vols.; Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1917). It was later published separately, with some additional chapters (645 large pages in all), as *Early History of North Dakota: Essential Outlines of American History* (Washington: Liberty Press, 1919).

The biographical sketches in the *Compendium*, the Hennessy, and the three-volume Lounsberry, although invariably laudatory, did preserve much information on those who settled the state and their experiences. Unfortunately, many important people did not subscribe to these works and so were omitted.

Children were introduced to North Dakota history by William M. Wemett, a teacher at Valley City State Teachers College, in *The Story of the Flickertail State* (Valley City: The Author, 1923). and by Herbert Clay Fish and R. M. Black, *A Brief History of North Dakota* (New York: American Book Company, 1925). Fish was the former curator of the North Dakota State Historical Society Museum, and Black was the president of the state normal school at Ellendale. These early elementary texts were finally replaced by Conrad W. Leifur, *Our State: North Dakota* (New York: American Book Company, 1942), an excellent brief account written for eighth-grade pupils.

Two important books were published in the 1930's. Lewis F. Crawford, *History of North Dakota* (3 vols.; Chicago: American Historical Society, Inc., 1931), and Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of North Dakota, *North Dakota: A Guide to the Northern Prairie State* (Fargo: Knight Printing Company, 1938; 2nd ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 1950). Crawford's history, like Lounsberry's, was one volume of historical narrative and two volumes of biographical sketches of subscribers—an effective way of making historical scholarship pay. One edition even had gold-tipped pages. Although Crawford's work lacked some of the detail

found in Lounsberry's, it was better organized and thus marked clear-cut advancement. Crawford, trained in history and political science at Harvard, had been a rancher and banker at Sentinel Butte, and his chapter on ranching history was a distinct contribution to scholarship. *North Dakota: A Guide to the Northern Prairie State*, edited by talented Ethel Schlasinger, was well planned and well written. The best book on the state yet written at the time of its publication, it listed a wealth of interesting historical information on virtually every North Dakota community in its descriptive tours section.

All of the histories published before 1946 dealt largely with the Indians, exploration, the fur trade, and the epic of pioneering. Neither Lounsberry nor Crawford, writing from a conservative point of view, gave any indication of the sense of exploitation felt by a large part of the population, or of the bitter strife against outside interests which had marked North Dakota history. The break with the conservative—and, in a way, romanticized and ancestor-admiring—style of writing came in Bruce Nelson, *Land of the Dakotahs* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1946). Nelson, a young North Dakota newspaperman and something of a radical, was awarded a University of Minnesota Fellowship in Regional Writing to assist him with the work. A more gifted and exciting writer than any who had yet attempted a historical work on the state, Nelson used much colorful material on the Indians and the fur trade, but he also wrote a long and sympathetic chapter (the best in the book) on the Nonpartisan League revolt and another, very realistic one on the controversy over Missouri River development.

Most of the histories have been illustrated, Lounsberry and *North Dakota: A Guide to the Northern Prairie State* being notable in this respect. A much fuller photographic record is found in Marion J. Piper, *Dakota Portraits: A Sentimental Journal of Pictorial History* (Mohall: The Author, 1964). An interesting text is combined with some 425 pictures, many of them never published before. About the same number of pictures are reproduced in Erling N. Rolfsrud, *The Story of North Dakota* (Alexandria, Minn.: Lantern Books, 1963), a new and attractive history for young readers.

Several books and articles dealing with the frontier and the Great Plains should also be mentioned. The meaning of the frontier experience has been dealt with in the essays of Frederick Jackson Turner, *The Frontier in American History* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1920). Walter P. Webb, *The Great Frontier* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1952), took an even broader view of the meaning of the frontier. His earlier volume, *The Great Plains* (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1931), sees the history of the region as a matter of adaptation to a level, treeless, semiarid environment. This idea was expanded by Carl F. Kraenzel, rural sociologist and native of North Dakota, in *The Great Plains in Transition* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955). Kraenzel, who became a sort of prophet of adaptation on the Plains, drew upon A.H. Anderson's "Space as a Social Cost: An Approach toward Community Design in the Sparsely Populated Areas of the Great Plains," *Journal of Farm Economics*, XXXII (August 1950), 411-430. Taking something from Webb, I first developed my own interpretation in "The Themes of North Dakota History," *North Dakota History*, XXVI (Winter 1959), 5-24.

As an explanation for the remainder of the Bibliographical Essay, it should be noted that documentation of the text consists of the footnotes and the books and articles described below for each chapter, except that the statistical sources and the general works described earlier are not usually cited. The purpose is not to give a specific source for each statement, but to show generally the principal sources for each chapter and those which a reader might most profitably consult.

CHAPTER 1

THE GRASSLAND SETTING

There are three general accounts of the topography and geology of North Dakota. The

oldest, an out-of-date classic, is Daniel E. Willard, *The Story of the Prairies; or, The Landscape Geology of North Dakota* (9th ed.; Kalamazoo, Mich.: Printed for the Author by Ihling Brothers, Everard Company, 1921). A more comprehensive account is A. W. Gauger *et al.*, *Geology and Natural Resources of North Dakota*, University of North Dakota Departmental Bulletin 11 (Grand Forks, 1930). This bulletin, however, has been largely replaced by John L. Hainer, *The Geology of North Dakota*, North Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 31 (Grand Forks, 1956).

An excellent booklet on climate is Frank J. Bavendick, *Climate and Weather in North Dakota* (2nd ed.; Bismarck: North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission, 1952). There are several useful works on grass: Warren Whitman *et al.*, *Grass*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 300 (Fargo, 1941); John E. Weaver, *North American Prairie* (Lincoln, Nebr.: Johnsen Publishing Company, 1954); John E. Weaver and F. W. Albertson, *Grasslands of the Great Plains: Their Nature and Use* (Lincoln, Nebr.: Johnsen Publishing Company, 1956). Orin A. Stevens, *Handbook of North Dakota Plants* (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1950), is a comprehensive scientific work. Vernon Bailey, *A Biological Survey of North Dakota*, United States Bureau of Biological Survey, North American Fauna No. 49 (Washington, 1926), contains much interesting information concerning the adaptation of animal life to the environment. The same theme of adaptation is carried out by Wallace Craig, a young biologist at Valley City who drew upon Darwinian concepts to write "North Dakota Life: Plant, Animal, and Human," *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, XL (June-July 1908), 321-332, 401-415. Craig's essay is one of the best pieces ever written on North Dakota.

CHAPTER 2

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS AND PRAIRIES

Two valuable books on prehistoric Indians are Hannah M. Wormington, *Ancient Man in North America* (4th ed.; Denver: Denver Museum of Natural History, 1957), and Waldo R. Wedel, *Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961). Wedel is now the leading scholar on Great Plains archaeology. Alfred W. Bowers, *Mandan Social and Ceremonial Organization* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950), is a scholarly anthropological study. The approach of a valuable older work by George F. Will and Herbert J. Spinden, *The Mandans: A Study of Their Culture, Archaeology and Language*, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Papers, Vol. III, No. 4 (Cambridge, Mass., 1906), is more historical. Raymond F. Schulenberg, "Indians of North Dakota," *North Dakota History*, XXIII (July-October 1956), 119-230, is equivalent to a small book. Lawrence J. Burpee (ed.), *Journals and Letters of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes de la Vérendrye and His Sons* (Toronto: Champlain Society, 1927), contains translations of these interesting and important documents, the earliest dealing with the region that was to become North Dakota.

CHAPTER 3

A STRUGGLE FOR THE INDIAN TRADE

The earliest accounts of trade on the Missouri River are published in Abraham P. Nasatir (ed.), *Before Lewis and Clark: Documents Illustrating the History of the Missouri, 1785-1804* (2 vols.; St. Louis: St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, 1952). The journals of trading trips to the Missouri from the Assiniboine River forts by John McDonnell, Charles MacKenzie, and François-Antoine Larocque are in Louis F. R. Masson (ed.), *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest: Recits de Voyages, Lettres et Rapports Inédits au Nord-Ouest Canadien* (2 vols.; Quebec: A. Côté et Cie, 1889-

1890). Many important documents are included in Reuben Gold Thwaites (ed.), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806* (8 vols.; New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1904-1905). The original manuscript journals, together with the text prepared by Nicholas Biddle (first published in 1814), for the time the expedition was in North Dakota were edited by Russell Reid in "Lewis and Clark in North Dakota," *North Dakota History*, XIV (1947), 5-45, 73-145, 173-241, 287-391, and XV (1948), 15-74.

Two accounts of the Upper Missouri in 1811 have been republished as Volumes V and VI of *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846*, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites: John Bradbury, *Travels in the Interior of America in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811* (Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1904), describes the Mandans and Hidatsas; Henry M. Brackenridge, *Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri, Performed in 1811* (Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1904), is a notable account of Manuel Lisa and keelboat travel. A description of the Mandans and Hidatsas by a North West trader is found in Joseph B. Tyrrell (ed.), *David Thompson's Narrative of His Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812* (Toronto: Champlain Society, 1916).

Two histories of the fur trade written by scholars are Gordon C. Davidson, *The North West Company* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1918), and Hiram M. Chittenden, *The American Fur Trade of the Far West* (2 vols.; Stanford: Academic Reprints, 1954). First published in 1902, Chittenden's work is a classic.

CHAPTER 4

INDIAN, MÉTIS, AND WHITE IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

A number of unusually interesting sources are available for this chapter. Extracts from an early journal are found in Roy P. Johnson, "Fur Trader Chaboillez at Pembina," *North Dakota History*, XXXII (April 1965), 83-99, which was first published in the *Dakota Territorial Centennial*, a supplement to all North Dakota dailies for February 28, 1961. The outstanding primary document, however, is the diary of Alexander Henry: *New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest: The Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry... and of David Thompson... 1799-1814*, ed. Elliott Coues (3 vols.; New York: Francis P. Harper, 1897). The letters of Catholic missionaries in Grace Lee Nute (ed.), *Documents Relating to Northwest Missions, 1815-1827* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society for the Clarence Walworth Alvord Memorial Commission, 1942), are full of revealing details on the métis and the fur trade. So is the contemporary account of the Stevens expedition: William H. Keating, *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of the St. Peter's River... Performed in the Year 1823* (2 vols.; Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, 1824).

There is much of interest in Alvin C. Gluek, Jr., *Minnesota and the Manifest Destiny of the Canadian Northwest: A Study in Canadian-American Relations* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965), in Wilson P. Shortridge, *The Transition of a Typical Frontier with Illustrations from the Life of Henry Hastings Sibley* (Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company, 1922), and in the outstanding work by William W. Folwell, *A History of Minnesota* (4 vols.; St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1921-1930), which is full on the early years of the region. The best history, however, is John P. Pritchett's *The Red River Valley, 1811-1849: A Regional Study* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942).

CHAPTER 5

THE UPPER MISSOURI COUNTRY

The journals or recollections of two traders, two observant travelers, a steamboat man, and an army officer have been published for the third of a century from the 1830's to the

1860's. *Chardon's Journal at Fort Clark, 1834-1839*, ed. Annie Heloise Abel (Pierre, S.D.: Privately printed, 1932), covers the smallpox epidemic. *Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri: The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur, 1833-1872*, ed. Elliott Coues (2 vols.; New York: Francis P. Harper, 1898), gives an account of the trade at Fort Union. Hiram M. Chittenden, an army officer fascinated by western history, used the recollections of a steamboat captain in *History of Early Steamboat Navigation of the Missouri River: Life and Adventures of Joseph La Barge* (2 vols.; New York: Francis P. Harper, 1903). A summer at Fort Union in 1843 is recorded in *Audubon and His Journals*, ed. Maria Audubon and Elliott Coues (2 vols.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1897). *Military Life in Dakota: The Journal of Philippe Régis de Trobriand*, trans. and ed. Lucile M. Kane (St. Paul: Alvord Memorial Commission; 1951), has much on the Indians at Fort Berthold as well as the soldiers garrisoned at Fort Stevenson. The best of the primary sources, however, is Maximilian, Prince of Wied, *Travels in the Interior of North America in the Years 1832 to 1834* (Vols. XXII-XXIV of *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846*, ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites; Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1905-1906). Maximilian spent the winter of 1833-1834 at Fort Clark.

Thorough research went into two articles by Ray H. Mattison, then a historian with the National Park Service: "Old Fort Stevenson—A Typical Missouri River Military Post," *North Dakota History*, XVIII (April-July 1951), 53-91, and "Fort Rice—North Dakota's First Missouri River Military Post," *North Dakota History*, XX (April 1953), 87-108. Adrian R. Dunn, "A History of Old Fort Berthold," *North Dakota History*, XXX (October 1963), 157-240, is a master's thesis. The military campaigns of the 1860's and 1870's and much else are recounted with exciting detail in Joseph Mills Hanson, *The Conquest of the Missouri: Being the Story of the Life and Exploits of Captain Grant Marsh* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg, 1909).

CHAPTER 6

THE BEGINNINGS OF SETTLEMENT

Two general accounts include the beginnings of Dakota Territory. The older and broader is Harold E. Briggs, *Frontiers of the Northwest: A History of the Upper Missouri Valley* (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1940). It contains much that is omitted in a newer and more specialized volume by Howard R. Lamar, *Dakota Territory, 1861-1889: A Study of Frontier Politics* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1956). Early transportation is dealt with in Arthur J. Larsen, "The Northwestern Express and Transportation Company," *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, VI (October 1931), 42-62. The interest of Minnesotans in the British Northwest receives major attention in Theodore C. Blegen, "James Wickes Taylor: A Biographical Sketch," *Minnesota History Bulletin*, I (November 1915), 154-173, and in Alvin C. Gluek, Jr., *Minnesota and the Manifest Destiny of the Canadian Northwest: A Study in Canadian-American Relations*. There are sections on railroad building in Henrietta M. Larson, *Jay Cooke, Private Banker* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936); Joseph G. Pyle, *The Life of James J. Hill* (2 vols.; Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1917); Eugene V. Smalley, *History of the Northern Pacific Railroad* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1883); and William W. Folwell, *A History of Minnesota*, the most useful of the four. Although it is an old work, the best scholarship on all aspects of the development of eastern North Dakota is found in John Lee Coulter's "Industrial History of the Valley of the Red River of the North," *North Dakota Historical Society Collections*, III (1910), 529-672.

CHAPTER 7

THE GREAT DAKOTA BOOM

The most useful work is the one by John Lee Coulter mentioned above. Its material on the big farms is supplemented by Hiram M. Drache, *The Day of the Bonanza: A History of Bonanza Farming in the Red River Valley of the North* (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1964), a thorough study based on manuscript materials never used before. Henrietta M. Larson, *The Wheat Market and the Farmer in Minnesota, 1858-1900*, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. 122, No. 2 (New York, 1926), contains much that is essential to an understanding of the development of eastern North Dakota. Herbert S. Schell, "Official Immigration Activities of Dakota Territory," *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, VII (October 1932), 5-24, is interesting.

CHAPTER 8

PIONEER LIFE

Of the many reminiscences of pioneer life, I found the following the most interesting and enlightening: A. G. (Guy) Divet, *The Divet Story*, published as a supplement to the *Fargo Forum*, March 1, 1950; Mary Barnes Williams, *Fifty Pioneer Mothers of McLean County, North Dakota* (Washburn, N.D.: The Author, 1932); Nina Farley Wishek, *Along the Trails of Yesterday: A Story of McIntosh County* (Ashley, N.D.: *Ashley Tribune*, 1941); and Aagot Raaen, *Grass of the Earth: Immigrant Life in the Dakota Country* (Northfield, Minn.: Norwegian-American Historical Society, 1950). Two items by Usher L. Burdick take on added interest because of his subsequent political career: "Recollections and Reminiscences of Graham's Island," *North Dakota History*. XVI (1949), 5-29, 101-130, 165-191, deals with his boyhood, and *A Short History of Munich, North Dakota, Western Cavalier County* (Langdon, N.D.: *Cavalier County Republican*, 1953) with his young manhood. Mary Dodge Woodward, *The Checkered Years* (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1937), is the diary of a perceptive woman living on a bonanza farm near Fargo in the 1880's—a very special book.

CHAPTER 9

THE OPENING OF THE MISSOURI PLATEAU

Where the best things on pioneer life are primary sources, the best items for this chapter, with one exception, are scholarly syntheses. The exception is the autobiography of Indian Agent James McLaughlin, *My Friend the Indian* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1910), a significant document. McLaughlin's experiences at Fort Totten are rounded out by Charles De Noyer, "The History of Fort Totten," *North Dakota Historical Society Collections*, III (1910), 178-236, which reproduces some documents. Hermann Hagedorn's *Roosevelt in the Bad Lands* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921) is a readable book by a friend of Roosevelt. Father Louis Pfaller, O.S.B., of Assumption Abbey has written an important article entitled "Fort Keogh to Bismarck Stage Route," *North Dakota History*, XXI (July 1954), 91-125.

A large part of the recent scholarly writing on the Missouri Plateau region has been done by Ray H. Mattison while he was a historian with the National Park Service. With Olaf T. Hagen, he wrote "Pyramid Park—Where Roosevelt Came to Hunt," *North Dakota History*, XIX (October 1952), 215-239; alone he brought out a whole series of carefully researched articles: "The Military Frontier on the Upper Missouri," *Nebraska History*, XXXVII (September 1956), 159-182; "Indian Missions and Missionaries on the Upper Missouri to 1900," *Nebraska History*, XXXVIII (June 1957), 127-154; "The Army Post on the Northern Plains, 1865-1885," *Nebraska History*, XXXV (March 1954), 1-27; "The Indian Reservation System on the Upper Missouri, 1865-1890," *Nebraska History*, XXXVI (September 1955), 141-172; "Ranching in the Dakota Badlands: A Study of

Roosevelt's Contemporaries," *North Dakota History*, XIX (April-July 1952), 93-128, 167-206; "Roosevelt and the Stockmen's Association," *North Dakota History*, XVII (April-July 1950), 73-95, 177-209; "Roosevelt's Dakota Ranches," *North Dakota History*, XXII (October 1955), 147-161; and "An Army Wife on the Upper Missouri: The Dairy of Sarah E. Canfield, 1866-1868," *North Dakota History*, XX (October 1953), 191-220. Another valuable article is Arnold O. Goplen, "The Career of the Marquis de Mores in the Badlands of North Dakota," *North Dakota History*, XIII (January-April 1946), 5-70.

CHAPTER 10

THE MAKING OF A STATE

Howard R. Lamar, *Dakota Territory, 1861-1889: A Study of Frontier Politics* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1956), is the best account of the movement for statehood. The sources on the making of the constitution are *Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota* (Bismarck, 1889), which contains the full debates, and the *Journal of the Constitution Convention* (Bismarck, 1889), which records the votes. There are two good accounts of the convention. R. M. Black, "History of the State Constitutional Convention of 1889," *North Dakota Historical Society Collections*, III (1910), 111-157, is not as analytical as John D. Hicks, *The Constitutions of the Northwest States*, University of Nebraska Studies, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 and 2 (Lincoln, 1923), which is a comparative treatment of constitution making in 1889-1890. The constitution itself, with amendments, has been published frequently by the North Dakota Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 11

THE DEPRESSION NINETIES

Very little has been published on the 1890's. The best account is the unpublished master's thesis on the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist movement by Glenn L. Brudvig cited earlier in the Bibliographical Essay and in the footnotes; it is an excellent piece of research and synthesis. There is some material in Paul R. Fossum, *The Agrarian Movement in North Dakota*, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Vol. XLIII, No. 1 (Baltimore, 1925), a small book on a large subject.

CHAPTER 12

THE SECOND BOOM

Some railroad matters are covered in Joseph G. Pyle, *The Life of James J. Hill*. Ties with Minneapolis and St. Paul are treated in Mildred L. Hartsough, *The Twin Cities as a Metropolitan Market*, University of Minnesota Studies in the Social Sciences, No: 18 (Minneapolis, 1925). For western settlement and land speculation, see Mary Wilma M. Hargreaves, *Dry Farming in the Northern Great Plains, 1900-1925*, Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. 101 (Cambridge, 1957), a piece of unusually thorough research, and E. A. Willson, H. C. Hoffsommer, and Alva H. Benton, *Rural Changes in Western North Dakota*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 214 (Fargo, 1928), the most important study of settlement on the Missouri Plateau. A vital subject is dealt with in Theodore E. Stoa, "A Brief History of Wheat Variety Changes on Farms in North Dakota," *Bimonthly Bulletin*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, VII, 6 (July-August 1945), 21-26.

CHAPTER 13

THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

There is an excellent biographical sketch of Edwin F. Ladd in Erling N. Rolfsrud, *Lanterns over the Prairies* (2 vols.; Brainerd, Minn.: Lakeland Press, 1949-1950). For Ladd, see also Ralph J. Kane, "Populism, Progressivism, and Pure Food," *Agricultural History*, XXXVIII (July 1964), 161-166. Charles N. Glaab has two good articles: "The Revolution of 1906—N. D. vs. McKenzie," *North Dakota Quarterly*, XXIV (Fall 1956), 101-114, and "The Failure of Progressivism in North Dakota," *Mid-America*, XXXIX (October 1957), 195-209. The daughter of a leading progressive writes on her father in Beulah Amidon Ratliff, "Charles Fremont Amidon," *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, VIII (January 1941), 83-100. There are three good articles on the struggle with the marketing problem: Robert H. Bahmer, "The American Society of Equity," *Agricultural History*, XIV (January 1940), 33-63; Theodore Saloutos, "The Rise of the Equity Cooperative Exchange," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXXII (June 1945), 31-62; and Theodore Saloutos, "The Decline of the Equity Cooperative Exchange," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXXIV (December 1947), 405-426.

CHAPTER 14

THE LIFE OF THE MIND AND THE SPIRIT

There is a good deal of cultural history in the interesting biographical sketches by Erling N. Rolfsrud in *Lanterns over the Prairies*. Two excellent works on Norwegian immigrants are Theodore C. Blegen, *Norwegian Migration to America* (2 vols.; Northfield, Minn.: Norwegian-American Historical Society, 1931-1940), and Einar I. Haugen, *The Norwegian Language in America: A Study of Bilingual Behavior* (2 vols.; Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1953). Unfortunately, there is less scholarly work on the German Russians. Two valuable recent volumes are Monsignor George P. Aberle's *From the Steppes to the Prairies: The Story of the Germans Settling in Russia... Their Resettlement in the Americas* (Dickinson, N.D.: The Author, 1963) and Adolph Schock's *In Quest of Free Land* (San Jose, Calif.: San Jose State College, 1964).

There is some material on the German Russians in Louis Pfaller (ed.), *The Catholic Church in Western North Dakota, 1738-1960* ([Bismarck]: Diocese of Bismarck, 1960). C. A. Armstrong, *History of the Methodist Church in North Dakota* (Fargo: The Author, 1946), has much of interest, but by far the best history of a denomination in the state—scholarly, well researched, and well written—is Robert P. and Wynona H. Wilkins, *God Giveth the Increase: The History of the Episcopal Church in North Dakota* (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1959). Some revealing letters are reproduced in Louis Pfaller, "Bishop Wehrle and the German Immigrants in North Dakota," *North Dakota Quarterly*, XXIX (Summer 1961), 93-97.

Two scholarly works include much of the history of higher education: William C. Hunter, *Beacon Across the Prairie: North Dakota's Land-Grant College* (Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1961), and Louis G. Geiger, *University of the Northern Plains: A History of the University of North Dakota, 1883-1958* (Grand Forks: University of North Dakota Press, 1958). The Geiger volume fits its subject into the larger history of the state and also of higher education in the nation. A document of prime significance for its objective analysis is United States Bureau of Education, *State Higher Educational Institutions of North Dakota*, Bulletin (1916) No. 27 (Washington, 1917),

CHAPTER 13

THE GREAT SOCIALIST EXPERIMENT

The Socialist background of the Nonpartisan League is shown in Jackson K. Putnam, "The Role of NDSP in North Dakota History," *North Dakota Quarterly*, XXIV (Fall 1956), 115-122. Probably more has been written on the early years of the Nonpartisan

League than on any other phase of North Dakota history except the epic of settlement. Two of the early books, vibrant with the emotions of the author-participants, are Herbert E. Gaston's *The Nonpartisan League* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920) and Charles E. Russell's *The Story of the Nonpartisan League: A Chapter in American Evolution* (New York: Harper and Brothers, [1920]). The best account is Robert L. Morlan, *Political Prairie Fire: The Nonpartisan League, 1915-1922* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1955), but it should be used with Edward C. Blackorby, *Prairie Rebel: The Public Life of William Lemke* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1963), for the latter is based upon the Lemke manuscripts, which were unavailable to Morlan. See also Alvin S. Tostlebe, *The Bank of North Dakota: An Experiment in Agrarian Banking*, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. 114, No. 1 (New York, 1924).

CHAPTER 16

A SOCIALISTIC STATE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The *Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota*, X (October 1919), is entirely devoted to the articles on North Dakota during the war. See also Aaron McGaffey Beede, "The Dakota Indian Victory-Dance," *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, IX (April 1942), 167-178, and Robert P. Wilkins, "The Peace Issue in the General Election of 1914," *North Dakota History*, XXX (April-July 1963), 97-100.

CHAPTER 17

THE TWENTIES: BEGINNINGS OF READJUSTMENT

Theodore Saloutos and John D. Hicks, *Agricultural Discontent in the Middle West, 1900-1939* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1951), places the North Dakota situation in a broader perspective. Harold V. Knight, *Grass Roots: The Story of the North Dakota Farmers' Union* (Jamestown: North Dakota Farmers' Union, 1947), is useful on the beginnings. Eric Sevareid's, *Not so Wild a Dream* (New York: A. A. Knopf, 1946), has something of Sevareid's boyhood in North Dakota.

CHAPTER 18

THE THIRTIES: DROUGHT AND DEPRESSION

Blackorby's *Prairie Rebel* is available for both the 1920's and 1930's, as is Knight's *Grass Roots*. Roy L. Miller, "The Gubernatorial Controversy in North Dakota," *American Political Science Review*, XXIX (June 1935), 418-432, is a good article on Langer's ouster. Adam J. Schweitzer, "The Political Campaign of John Moses," *North Dakota History*, XXXII (January 1965), 19-39, is based on research in the newspapers. An important document is Rupert N. Richardson (ed.), "The 'Summary Foreword' of the Future of the Great Plains," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXX (June 1943), 49-68.

CHAPTER 19

THE IMPACT OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Compared with those concerning earlier years, there are few books or articles dealing with North Dakota history since 1920. Blackorby's *Prairie Rebel* and Knight's *Grass Roots* both cover a wide span of years. Wayne S. Cole's *Senator Gerald P. Nye and American Foreign Relations* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1962) is a good treatment of the subject. See also Robert P. Wilkins, "The Nonpartisan League and Upper Midwest Isolationism," *Agricultural History*, XXXIX (April 1965), 102-109.

CHAPTER 20

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN THE POSTWAR YEARS

On politics, see Lloyd B. Omdahl's detailed and comprehensive *Insurgents* (N.p.: The Author, 1961) and Ross B. Talbot, "North Dakota—A Two-Party State?" *North Dakota Quarterly*, XXV (Fall 1957), 93-104. On the economy, see Arvid C. Knudtson and Rex W. Cox, *Upper Midwest Agriculture: Structure and Problems*, Upper Midwest Research and Development Council and the University of Minnesota, Upper Midwest Economic Study, Study Paper No. 3 (Minneapolis, 1962); William E. Koenker and Glenn W. Fisher, *Tax Equity in North Dakota*, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of North Dakota, North Dakota Economic Studies No. 4 (Grand Forks, 1960). On the oil boom, see Stanley W. Voelker, *Mineral Rights and Oil Development in Williams County, North Dakota*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 395 (Fargo, 1954); Robert B. Campbell *et al.*, *The Williston Report: The Impact of Oil on the Williston Area of North Dakota* (Grand Forks: University of North Dakota, 1958). On wheat, see Theodore E. Stoa, "History of Wheat Variety Changes on North Dakota Farms for Years 1945 to 1960," *North Dakota Farm Research*, XXI; 8 (November-December, 1960), 17-21. For the effects of irrigation, see L. W. Schaffner, *An Economic Analysis of Proposed Irrigation in Northern North Dakota*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 404 (Fargo, 1956).

CHAPTER 21

CULTURAL GROWTH AND ADAPTATION: EDUCATION, RESEARCH,
WRITING, AND MEDICINE, 1920-1960

The most important books on education are Louis G. Geiger, *University of the Northern Plains: A History of the University of North Dakota, 1883-1958*; William C. Hunter, *Beacon Across the Prairie: North Dakota's Land-Grant College*; United States Office of Education, *Higher Education in North Dakota: A Report of a Survey for North Dakota Legislative Research Committee and State Board of Higher Education* (2 vols.; N.p., 1958); and Barend H. Kroeze, *A Prairie Saga* (St. Paul: North Central Publishing Company, 1952).

Some articles on aspects of cultural history are Irene P. Norell, "Prose Writers of North Dakota," *North Dakota Quarterly*, XXVI (Winter 1958), 1-36; Robert P. Wilkins, "Orin G. Libby: His Interests, Ideas, Opinions," *North Dakota Quarterly*, XXIV (Summer 1956), 71-93; Russell Reid, "The State Park System," *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, VIII (October 1940), 63-78; Harlow L. Waister, "George Francis Will," *North Dakota History*, XXIII (January 1956), 5-25; H. E. French, "North Dakota Medicine—A 70-Year Span," *Journal-Lancet* (Minneapolis), 71, 1 (January 1951), 2-8. There is much social history in Erling N. Rolfsrud's readable *Lanterns over the Prairies*.

CHAPTER 22

CULTURAL GROWTH AND ADAPTATION: THE ARTS, LIBRARIES,
NEWSPAPERS, AND CHURCHES, 1920-1960

An atlas volume of Karl Bodmer's drawings and paintings was published with Maximilian's *Travels in the Interior of North America*. Many of George Catlin's paintings are reproduced in his *North American Indians, Being Letters and Notes on Their Manners, Customs, and Conditions, Written during Eight Years' Travel amongst the Wildest Tribes of Indians in North America, 1832-1839* (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Leary, Stuart and

Company, 1913). Some drawings are reproduced in J. N. B. Hewitt (ed.), *Journal of Rudolph Friederich Kurz*, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 115 (Washington, 1937). Paul E. Barr, *North Dakota Artists*, University of North Dakota Library Studies, No. 1 (Grand Forks, 1954), is very useful. E. A. Willson, *Social Organizations and Agencies in North Dakota*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 221 (Fargo, 1928), and Donald G. Hay, *Social Organizations and Agencies in North Dakota: A Study of Trends, 1926 to 1936*, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 288 (Fargo, 1937), have material on churches. See also Stanley W. Voelker, *Economic and Sociological Trends Affecting Town and Country Churches in North Dakota* (Fargo: North Dakota Council of Churches, 1962). C. A. Armstrong, *History of the Methodist Church in North Dakota*, Louis Pfaller (ed.), *The Catholic Church in Western North Dakota, 1738-1960*, and Robert P. and Wynona H. Wilkins, *God Giveth the Increase: The History of the Episcopal Church in North Dakota*, are especially valuable for the history of denominations in the state.

CHAPTER 23

THE CHARACTER OF A PEOPLE

Materials on the North Dakota character are, of course, scattered. Yet some interesting insights can be gleaned from Edward C. Blackorby's fine book on William Lemke, *Prairie Rebel*, and from a number of articles. Beverly Smith wrote on William Langer as "The Most Baffling Man in the Senate," *Saturday Evening Post*, January 23, 1954, pp. 26-27, 101-103. Mark Murphy, "The Cities of America: Minot, North Dakota," *Saturday Evening Post*, November 12, 1949, pp. 38-39, 152-156, has some shrewd observations, but the best item is Eric Sevareid's "You Can Go Home Again," *Collier's*, May 11, 1956, pp. 38-39, 58-67.