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PUBLIC RELATIONS
OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

By

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE
(Journalism)
at the

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1951
Yesterday is history. Today, man looks toward tomorrow and sunrise, for hope is his eternal prerogative. But civilized man, hoisting his sail of hope in the stream of time, has a degree of confidence. He is provisioned with the motor of knowledge to hold steady his course from yesterday toward tomorrow—the winds of chance are unpredictable.

Man’s behavior reflects the content of his mind. How significant, then, is education—the feeding of man’s mind!

Man’s mind is the battle prize in this present war of opposed ideologies, and the battle is raging furiously. In some world-areas, the democratic way of life is an empty can—–the light is blotted out. Physical action, in the form of open hostilities, engendered by Communism, has ensued. In other areas, where democracy is viewed with skepticism, the light is flickering. Where the democratic way of life is every man’s pledge, that pledge is a torch.

So that the light can burn on, Democracy’s first long-range focus must be on education—this feeding of the mind—with the ideals and principles of the free way of life for the individual.

What more accessible approach than through the door opening to the American Story—man in his subjugation,
man in his struggle, man in his translation of the barbaric into the civilized--yesterday, today, and tomorrow?

Democracy exacts an intelligent, patriotic, useful citizenry. What deeper, richer reservoir can be plumbed than that of history, to contribute to poignant appreciation for and illuminated understanding of the present and the future?

To these objectives, the historical societies--some 1000 across the land--are dedicated. They are telling the American Story to an audience of thousands in a thousand ways, but they must reach even larger numbers and gain further support.

It is the aim of this study to consider the public relations program of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in comparison with the public relations programs of other historical societies, to ascertain how the story is being told and what lines of action appear feasible for broadening the base of public support.

There has been little attempt in this study to consider the public relations of the library, research, and archives functions of any historical society, except to suggest their public service aspects.

Questionnaires were submitted to sixty-two historical societies (which number includes a scattering of organizations functioning as historical societies) throughout the country, selected as a sample. No replies were received to nineteen questionnaires. Of the forty-three
replies, including pamphlet and bulletin materials, twenty-nine were deemed to be usable in the comparative study.

Since there exists no written history of the Wisconsin Society to-date and little printed information on the Society's public relations, personal interview supplied much of the information, secondary sources furnishing material on the historical background of the Society.

It is hoped that the opinions set forth in this study will be construed in the light that they are intended—a frank, impersonal interpretation of Society policies and programs, as the writer sees them. The writer admits a short acquaintance with the historical society and does not submit this study as a definitive, comprehensive panacea for the ills of historical society public relations, but rather, as a survey, which, it is hoped, will be suggestive.

Among those whose time and effort made possible this study are: Professor Scott M. Cutlip, School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Clifford L. Lord, Director, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and his staff—Miss Dora M. Drews, Supervisor of Public Contacts; Mrs. Mary Touhy Ryan, Supervisor of School Services; Mr. John W. Jenkins, Chief Curator; Dr. W. H. Glover and Mr. Raymond S. Sivesind, Field Representatives; Dr. Doris Platt, Miss Livia Appel, and Miss Lillian Krueger, Editors;
Professor John R. Barton and Professor Arthur F. Wileden, Rural Sociology Department, University of Wisconsin; Professor Robert E. Gard, Director of the Wisconsin Idea Theater; Mr. Charles F. Schuller, Assistant Director, Bureau of Visual Instruction, Extension Division, University of Wisconsin; Dean George C. Sellery, a member of the Board of Curators; and directors and personnel of the state historical societies who so willingly completed the questionnaires and supplied supplementary material. To these persons and to the office girls of the Wisconsin Society, the writer expresses her sincere appreciation.

The writer is especially grateful to Mr. Lavergne Becker, United States Geological Survey, Madison, Wisconsin, for his accomplished drafting of illustrations embodied in this study.
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INTRODUCTION

"'History,' Mr. [Henry] Ford assures us, 'is bunk,'\textsuperscript{1} yet we hear repeated today, the words of John Adams, spoken on his deathbed: "'Thomas Jefferson still survives!'"\textsuperscript{2} The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, recently published, reveal Jefferson as the "central figure in American history--and if freedom and democracy survive in our generation" perhaps the "central figure in modern history."\textsuperscript{3}

A New York Times survey reveals that "an overwhelming majority of the nation's key educators believe that it [American history] is necessary to enable students to become better citizens."\textsuperscript{4}

Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor of the Department of State, has said:

History has placed upon us as great a responsibility for the future of the world as was ever placed upon any nation in history. Such responsibility demands from us a maturity of judgment and a sound understanding of history far beyond anything we have been forced to do in our favored past. We can no longer afford the luxury of the role of an observer. The United States in effect is now an active participant, in fact, the leading participant in world affairs.\textsuperscript{4}

In further contradiction to Mr. Ford, Bryce recalls that "when the American Republic began its national life with the framing and adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787-'89, the only materials which history furnished to
its founders were those which the republics of antiquity had provided, so it was to these materials that both those founders and the men of the First French Revolution constantly recurred for examples to be followed or avoided."

Possibly Mr. Ford's impression of history stemmed from that unfortunate, all too common classroom treatment of history as a "dead" subject, colorless and boring, devitalized by texts akin to old almanacs. The historians of yesteryear, such as Hume, Gibbons, and Robertson were concerned with external events, neglecting to penetrate underlying and ultimately determining conditions; Macaulay and Bancroft lacked design and proportion, so that their work fits in no general scheme--"it's neither literature or history.""

Darwin's *Origin of the Species* in 1859 resulted in the study of men and human events "as the logical outcome of a long and complicated natural process in which the two leading factors are environment and continuity, and the result, evolution." Therefore, "human history has become part of a comprehensive cosmogony, and its area vastly extended," human nature being the invariable constant.

From a conception of history as a representation of political events, each pigeon-holed in a segregated niche of time, we have come to enlarge our view of history to include, as suggested by Frederick Jackson Turner, social, cultural and intellectual developments irrevocably joined
in points of time and space.

"History," in this study, then, is used to denote "history-as-actuality," defined by Charles A. Beard as "all that has been felt, thought, imagined, said, and done by human beings as such and in relation to one another and to their environment since the beginning of mankind's operations on this planet."8

Since "a culture is the sum of all of the activities of all the people who compose a nation,"9 it is apparent that history is the story of that culture—that way of life, or, more exactly, the status quo of that civilization.

"The specific content of what constitutes progress or decline would constitute a specific people's conception of civilization."10 Charles A. Beard points out that this idea of civilization [in the United States], in a composite formulation, embraces a conception of history as a struggle of human beings in the world for individual and social perfection—for the good, the true, the beautiful—against ignorance, disease, the harshness of physical nature, the forces of barbarism in individuals and in society.11

What man has, has come by struggle; what man cares to keep, will be retained by struggle, what man gains in the future, will be won by struggle.

No man can avoid history. "...'Every man,' as Sancho Panca remarked (Don Quixote), 'is as heaven made
him, and sometimes a great deal worse'--sometimes, too, a
great deal better; it depends partly on his own efforts,
partly on the traditions, the beliefs, the codes, the
philosophy of life that happen to be current in the
society into which he was born."12 Enmeshed in a network
of social institutions—the family, school, church and
state—to a greater or lesser degree, consciously or uncon-
sciously, man both absorbs and reflects the traditions
(influences of the past) which these institutions represent.
"No man lives unto himself alone..." and "without society,
with its cultural heritage, man would be a beast."13

Man cannot avoid history. He can form no judgment
respecting his present or his future without reference to
some earlier event. Further, by virtue of his activities
in society, man himself makes history—he is an actor in
an unfinished epic, playing to the audience of the future.
As such, he is socially accountable for his performance.

Although, as Huxley says, man, with relation to the
universe, is little more than a mathematical point, he has
the capacity for thought by which to frame for himself
symbolic conceptions, or stereotypes, of the vast unknown.14
As his knowledge of the past increases, that knowledge
will replace stereotypes with facts; it will cause him
gradually to discard some traditions and impose upon him
new ways of thinking, for "time, whose tooth gnaws away
everything else, is powerless against truth."15

H. G. Wells has stated that civilization is a race
between education and catastrophe. In a Democracy, where
man is a voluntary participator, upon the quality and
degree of his moral and intellectual participation,
Democracy will stand or fall. His participation depends
on his interest in, based on an understanding of, his way
of life.

Man's way of life, in this American machine age of
speed and complexity, is encircled by whirlpools of dis-
tractions. He is confused. He has need of paths on
solid ground whereby he can stand sufficiently tall above
the whirlpools to see the past, present and future con-
verge in one horizon.

Public, non-partisan agencies for adult education are
the paths above the whirlpools, and the historical society,
an association "of individuals organized primarily to
collect, preserve, and make available the materials for
the history of the United States or a section of it," is such an agency. It is such an agency because basic
attitudes for good citizenship--self-respect, social con-
cern, responsibility, scientific viewpoint, creativeness--
begin at home on the local level. The historical society,
projecting before the local citizen the story of the
American Way, by local language and local illustration,
can instill these citizenship attitudes colorfully and
effectively--inject them into his bloodstream.

Since only in comparatively recent years has the
school curriculum recognized and included local history,
there are scores of adults ignorant of their community background. The historical society can compensate for such deficiency, and resultantly, the citizen's knowledge of his own community will broaden into understanding of and interest in other communities and ultimately, the national community. Insofar as history itself is significant, the historical society is significant, concerned as it is with the materials of history—the flesh and blood of the American Story.

Man understands only that history which he has experienced in his own past and which continues to live and have meaning for him in his present—that history in his bloodstream, feeding his mind and heart. Therefore, the story must be kept current; it must be vitalized and enlivened; it must attract and hold the attention of the average American—the man-on-the-street. The man-on-the-street must hear, for he makes up the bulk of the public. His vote decides who will administer the government—from the president of the nation, to the alderman in the town ward. To fulfill his citizenship duties, the man-on-the-street must have an understanding of and love for the American Way. In addition, the man-on-the-street, because of his numbers, can form a larger audience for the historical society than any other public, and the society needs his support.

Who is this man-on-the-street, this average citizen? First of all, he is a social creature, interested in
himself and in other people more than in things. He has a simple mind and is more likely to respond to emotional interest and action than to logic and symbols. Most of his ideas proceed from visual impressions—he likes a good show. He will want his history in a colorful package. Reaching this man is not easy, and the historical society is only one of many agencies which share the responsibility of developing in every strata of American society a strong spirit of loyalty to the American Way.

Lacking financial support, a historical society cannot exist or operate effectively, and to gain such support, the society must first create a public opinion favorable to its policy and program. A sympathetic, receptive audience cannot be won overnight. It can be won only by a long-range program of activities, persistently publicized and designed to win the goodwill of its publics. Like a business corporation, the historical society has a product to sell. The product must be one that the public is willing to pay for—there must be value received. In addition, a market must be created, the product advertised, and good business sense exercised.

The historical society has audiences other than the man-on-the-street, to satisfy—scholars, civic leaders, educational institutions—smaller public segments which supposedly mold opinion. Since "historical societies can exist only where there is considerable interest in
cultural institutions, it is to these publics that the society owes its first allegiance. Their support has made possible whatever accomplishments the society has attained and whatever services it has rendered. But the man-on-the-street cannot be overlooked. History as a product saleable to the whole public, for the public interest, is the consideration of this study, for "'no man is fit to be entrusted with the control of the PRESENT who is ignorant of the PAST, and no People who are indifferent to their PAST need hope to make their FUTURE great."
Footnotes for INTRODUCTION


5 James Bryce, Modern Democracies (New York, 1921), I, 3.


7 Ibid., p. 12.


11 Ibid.


15 Thomas Henry Huxley, Methods and Results (New York, 1899), p. 255.

16 Odegard, op. cit., p. 77.


18 Ibid., p. 15.

19 Horace Bailey Carroll, The Junior Historians Movement in the Public Schools (Bulletins of The American Association for State and Local History; Montpelier, Vermont), I, No. 12 (February, 1947), 349, 349.
CHAPTER I

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AS AN INSTITUTION OF AMERICAN CULTURE

A Yankee, it has been said, will treat you equably provided he knows your grandfather, for the New Engander has an ingrained reverence for forebears. This trait, together with respect for schooling and solicitude for record keeping, partially explains the New Engander's interest in the historical society.

The inadequacy of American libraries for historical scholarship appalled these New Enganders, who had brought with them from Europe, the spirit of inquiry and the Puritan faith that history was the revelation of God's plan. Moreover, the destruction of historical records was everywhere apparent. It is not surprising, then, that in 1791, Massachusetts organized the first historical society in the country. Other societies followed in the East—New York in 1804; the American Antiquarian Society in 1812, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1824.

As the nineteenth century unfolded, the historical society became increasingly prevalent. New Midwestern
states, proud of their history, "usually established state supported historical societies, as they did state universities." By the Civil War period there was such interest in the growth of the American nation that persons in every section of the country sought historical records, and historical societies commonly were established to collect and preserve such records.

Joseph Henry, first head of the Smithsonian Institution, declared, "'Nothing is more important to the future history of our country than that local associations shall be formed to gather up and preserve the accounts of events as they occur.'"2

Consideration of kinds of records led to a general agreement that manuscripts, newspapers, public documents, and local and ephemeral publications are of most importance, the latter, because "'what is called temporary literature,'" if it survives, "'becomes contemporary history; and conservators of trifles are often the real annalists of their age.'"3

Exemplary of such records are the manuscripts of the Almy and Brown papers (the earliest records of an American textile manufactory), the file of the Providence Gazette (beginning in 1762), and the manuscripts on the state's eighteenth and nineteenth century overseas trade, of the Rhode Island Society; the Delaware Gazette, 1832, a recent gift to the Delaware Society; the Oregon Society's newspaper collection of the Pacific
Northwest; the Adams farm-expense-account book (going back to 1846), giving significant data on prices of farm commodities, a new acquisition of the Iowa Society.

As a repository for family documents and letters of public interest, the society performs a valuable service. The Franklin and Penn collections of the Pennsylvania Society and the Clarke and Boone papers of the Wisconsin Society are illustrative.

"Legislation places a number of societies in close relationship to their state governments," and consequently, the society frequently maintains archives of state and county records which furnish genealogical data for use in verification of pension claims, obtaining scholarships and birth certificates, and substantiation of eligibility for social security benefits. The Kansas Society, in January of 1950, furnished 416 certified copies of census records.

Historical societies, dealing as they do with such materials of history as records, are frequently acknowledged by law to be institutions of public benefit. The preamble of the act to incorporate the Massachusetts Historical Society terms the activities of the society 'desirable' and 'of public utility'; the charter of the New Hampshire Society states that the object of the society not only is of 'public utility' but deserving of 'public encouragement'; the educational contribution of historical societies was stressed in such acts of
incorporation as those of the Kentucky Society and the American Antiquarian Society; the Illinois legislature declared that it was to the advantage of a state to encourage historical institutions; and the Arkansas legislature said that the objects of its antiquarian society were 'of vital importance to the people of this state.'

Although all historical societies are concerned with historical materials, they vary widely as to organization, aims, and localities where they work. Some receive state support; others are privately supported. Some limit their collections and activities to particular areas and subjects; others do not. Genealogical research and Indian memorials are the fields of some. Preservation of history existing only in oral tradition has been the aim of other societies in the South and West. The Wisconsin Society specializes in sources of British history; the Connecticut Society, in Northeastern local history; Kansas and Missouri, in local newspaper files. The diversity emphasizes the widespread interest in historical materials.

Collections of records generally led to the establishment of libraries by the societies. Since the public library movement in this country was not well underway until after 1870, prior to this date the society libraries commonly furnished the public, general information, advising on such matters as the desirability of settling in new states and the location of colleges throughout
the land.

Great efforts were expended to obtain American historical materials in foreign archives, and numbers of the early societies developed systems of exchanges of materials, which systems are in effect today. In 1922, North Carolina extracted from the British Public Record Office in London, an appreciable amount of material on North Carolina Loyalists during the Revolution, and in 1925, gained voluminous record matter from Spanish archives at Seville, Madrid, and Simancas. Lyman C. Draper papers, given by the Wisconsin Society, have recently been photocopied by North Carolina.

Societies, since their inception, have furnished materials for use by the historian, who the Social Science Research Council terms one of the guardians of the cultural heritage of mankind and an interpreter of the development of mankind. In addition, the societies encourage and even sponsor writing projects.

The Southern Quarterly Review noted that the origin of many historical works could be traced to the spirit of inquiry created by the organizations, and a member of a western association reflected, 'If celebrated histories are not produced by the members of such societies, it is by them that our celebrated historians are formed—that the spirit of research is awakened and the materials furnished.'

Dr. Robert Taft's articles on artists of the West, appearing in the Kansas Historical Quarterly, are to be reissued in book form by Scribner's. Kenneth Roberts used the diaries of the little known soldiers marching with Arnold to Quebec, as well as those diaries of the
famous, when he wrote the historical novel, *Arundel*. Jay Monaghan, State Historian of Illinois, has completed a pictorial history of Illinois. Marquis James' *Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain* and A. B. Guthrie, Jr.'s *The Way West* were based on records of the North Carolina Historical Commission and the Kansas State Historical Society, respectively.

Historical research, a natural adjunct to libraries of source materials, is a present function of many societies, it often being subsidized by such grants as that of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Wisconsin Society and that of the Dixon Ryan Fox Annual Research Fellowship in the New York Association. In 1950, the Kansas Society conducted research on the sugar beet industry, the Santa Fe' trail, and on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Collecting, library and research activities comprise one major part of the society program, but as early as the 1840's, it was realized that the society also had the duty to exert an influence on the community and the passing age. This idea, not commonly held in the nineteenth century, is embodied in the twentieth century concept of the society. "Accounts of events" has been broadened to signify "interpretations of events," for interpreters are sorely needed, as stated by the late Glenn Frank, "to think their way through...knowledge and translate it into the language of the street."
Brooks Atkinson of the *New York Times* points out that the tradition of scholarship as a separate and rather exalted department of life has never taken firm hold on American culture and that the separation of the thinker from the doer weakens the whole structure of society. Present publications programs of the historical societies are increasingly attempting to exemplify the fusion of scholarly accounts and enlightening interpretations, to exert an influence on contemporary society. For example, the Iowa Society, in March 1950, published in its official magazine, the *Palimpsest*, "The Evolution of Farm Machines," by Professor J. Brownlee Davidson. The application of the article, as bearing on the present scene, is evidenced by the request of the John Deere Company for reprints in order that special distributions might be made.

Society publications, in general, include introductory circulars (stating the objects of the organization), Collections, Transactions or Memoirs (texts of manuscripts and varied historical materials), magazines, pamphlets, miscellaneous volumes, newspaper accounts, newsletters, and brochures.

Artifacts and relics are included in society collections, and consequently, the museum has become a usual feature of the society. Natural history, at first considered within the scope of the society, after a time, was rejected as a separate though related field.
The museum is now recognized as an educational medium of consequence, but the historical society museum, without discrimination in collecting, easily can become a "catch-all" for useless antiques. Today the society museum is striving to be alive and functional—to provide for activities; to tell a connected, dramatic story which arouses wonder, the precursor of understanding, and which inspires man with new ideas. Films, photographic and pictorial reproductions, dioramas and models, and objects per se, vivify the story.

The printed record, tradition and personal memory remind us of our immediate ancestors. Our contemplation of these ancestors awakens feelings of gratitude and reverence. To them we owe the debt that we would wish to repay. Their tools and utensils are still so warm with their touch that we are kindled with a burning desire to make these material evidences of our forebears live in usefulness again. ...To read of the past is not enough; we would experience it by contact with its visible artifacts. 10

The creations of man's mind and hand—his shovel, his chessboard, his Paul Bunyan tall tale, his church hymn—are objective things with which the museum deals and which it interprets. These have significance for man, for he can see and make them part of his experience. They are a link between the common man and history.

In the San Jacinto Museum and Monument near Houston, Texas, is concentrated the essence of that state's history. Nearly 3,000,000 visitors, since 1939, have viewed the Spanish manuscripts, early business documents, relics, seals, sculpture, costumes, medals, the 1400
pictures; the permanent exhibits outlining the continuous history of the region in ten groupings: Pre-Conquest Native; Conquest and Exploration: France and the Establishment of Spanish Missions; Spanish Colonial Life; Mexican Revolution; Anglo-American Colonies; The Texas Revolution; Sam Houston and Texas; The Republic of Texas; Texas' Early Statehood.

Such displays as the Oregon Society's sea chest of Robert Gray, discoverer of the Columbia River in 1792, which chest is the oldest relic of the white man in Oregon, and John Dickinson letters, law notebooks and compositions, of the Delaware Society, lend reality to the past.

At Cooperstown, New York, where baseball was invented and first played, the New York Association's National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum commemorates baseball notables with sculptured bronze plaques and with exhibits, including Babe Ruth's bat used to hit his record-breaking sixtieth home run. In the Association's Farmers' Museum, the everyday living of New York pioneers is re-enacted by actual spinning of flax and weaving of cloth. Here are found, also, the country store with a storekeeper; the apothecary shop; the country school house; the law office; the blacksmith shop with a smithy; a minature circus—all depictions of the American Way of Life.
By fall of 1950, the New York Association will have six traveling exhibits of museum materials for circulation among subscribing schools. The Pennbrook Milk Company of Philadelphia was furnished an early Babcock tester and other objects from the Farmers' Museum. Recently, the Celanese Corporation of America sent a designer to Cooperstown, which visit resulted in an "Old York State" series of Celanese spring fabrics, based on objects and materials seen and sketched at the Farmers' Museum—"Wagon Wheels," "Pottery Jugs"—and a Celanese series of colors—"Leatherstocking," "Buttermilk," and "Shaker Orange." Hence, the past lives in the present.

Bringing the museum to the people is a relatively recent development and by virtue of its popular reception to-date, suggests future possibilities for reaching a wide public. In observance of the state centennial in 1949, the California Caravan of the California Society, consisting of two large blue, white, and gold buses, showed throughout the state, a scholarly, sequential exhibit illustrating the California Story; New York, with a train, and the Illinois Society, with a museum-o-bile, have carried their stories to cities, towns, and villages and the man-on-the-street.

Fine arts objects are sought by the societies and emphasized to the public, as representative both of the high achievements of man and as representative of man's part in the American Story. Thus, the societies foster
a knowledge of cultural heritage, which term implies acquaintance with the fine arts—literature, drama, painting, sculpture, and music. Fenimore House at Cooperstown, New York, contains such art specimens as the unique Browere collection of Life Masks, and portraits by Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West. The New York Association frequently loans its fine arts objects for special exhibitions. Asher B. Durand's "The Mohawk Valley" went to the Dayton Art Institute as part of the exhibit, "The Railroad in Painting".

It was reported by the Institute that over thirty thousand people saw the exhibition. It is interesting to note that the American Military Government in Germany prepared a major exhibit entitled 'U. S. Railroads' for which they provided a complete photographic coverage of this Dayton exhibition, and a nationally known paper company reprinted and distributed thousands of copies of the catalog.

The Cooperstown Folk Art Gallery, dedicated July 4, 1949, now houses about three hundred paintings and sculpture from New York, New England and Pennsylvania—a collection requiring fifteen full-time years to accumulate. Included in it is "a dancing negro, thought to have been a sign for a tobacconist's shop, or an inn sign or ship's figurehead. Another piece...is a cigar store figure that was first made by a Negro slave in the first half of the nineteenth century, one of the few existing examples reflecting the great wood-carving tradition of the African West Coast. ...Another picture in the collection, considered one of the finest of its
kind in the country, is a panoramic view of the harbor at Newburyport, Mass., painted about 1825, with a frame that was probably carved by a local ship carver.12

Here is the handwork of the common man.

There are also the sounds of history in traditional songs and stories of the past. The characteristic expression of people—in their music, their legends, and their tall tales—are as much a part of history as where they fought or how they voted. Here are revealed their beliefs and opinions, what interested and amused them. ...It is not only history, but it is also a living, continuous process that is a part of the culture of the present and an endowment for the future.13

The Iowa Society currently collects music about Iowa and for Iowans, and the Kansas Society uses its library as a repository for the Music Library Association, the object of which is to preserve musical materials of local and regional interest.

The contention of the pragmatists that "we learn by doing" is nowhere better exemplified than in the arts. "Understanding Modern Painting by Painting" is an adult class sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. To the extent that the historical society fosters creativeness—in historical drama, in writing, in handcraft—it is keeping alive the American Way. The David Clark Everest Prize is annually awarded by the Wisconsin Society for the best manuscript on Wisconsin economic history. Creative uses of history, writing local history, and folk arts and crafts are fields of study offered in the Seminars in American Culture held annually.
at Cooperstown, New York. 1950 marks the third season for the Vermont Society's weekly radio program, "This Is Vermont." Broadcast over four state stations, the fifteen-minute dramas of little known stories and legends are enacted by volunteer performers. Wisconsin's Badger History publishes the art work and creative writing of junior historians throughout the state--poems, historical sketches, articles, and stories.

The societies keep the American Story before the people by such other projects as placing roadside markers and conducting tours and pilgrimages. Societies in Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Montana and Wisconsin are among those carrying on an extensive program of placing readable and educational markers at historic sites to attract the attention of motorists and tourists.

The Nebraska Society and the Wisconsin Society foster airplane tours; in Connecticut each fall, a train travels a historic route; trips down the Susquehanna by the New York Association, and down the Mississippi, by the Iowa Society, are enjoyed. One hundred historians of the Minnesota Society, touring by automobile, were photographed by Life Magazine as they stopped at historic spots.

Since the historical society is herein termed an institution of American culture, the question arises as to how the aspects of its program, as set forth in this chapter, relate to culture.
Culture is defined in the Introduction as the sum of all the activities of all the people who compose a nation, which constitutes a way of life. In addition, culture is a value term, denoting the degree of advancement of a way of life or a civilization—the extent that the good, the true, and the beautiful are operative.

Records are proof of man's activities and preserve for the future, facts upon which man's entire sum of knowledge is based. The facts and interpretations thereof are amassed in libraries and museums for purposes of enlightenment and are the materials of the researcher in his quest for truth—truth pointing toward progress. Publications disseminate knowledge, by word, and museums, by visual image. By virtue of its contribution to man's knowledge, the society is a cultural institution—educational as to the American Way of Life and as to the degree of civilization that way has attained.

Alfred Harbage points out that there is a progressive atrophy of the creative instinct of the average American, one reason being the mounting pressure toward conformity—life is becoming increasingly regimented. But the source of our strength as a nation, says David Lilienthal, is our faith in a creative, aesthetically sensitive mankind. Through the expression of creative impulse and the development of fine feeling, man gains a new perception of himself as a human being and of the world as a social sphere.
The fine arts provide opportunities for the preservation and cultivation of individuality; ...they foster an awareness of continuity with the past and of certain perennial—if not eternal—values. Finally, through the expression of the innate aesthetic impulse possessed by nearly everyone, the spirit is strengthened against the mental and emotional tensions of the times. The experience of the war has demonstrated, if any proof were needed, the therapeutic value of active participation in the creative arts.\textsuperscript{15}

The historical society, by its advocacy of the fine arts, champions the best that is known to man—the good, the true, and the beautiful—the best that our civilization offers.

Further, the society is weaving the historic past into a meaningful present by stimulating, through such activities as tours and roadside markings, interest in the American Story. But there are yet to be recorded and told, chapters in that story contributed by those whose history emanates from Ellis Island rather than from Plymouth Rock—a mass of urban and rural Americans.
Footnotes for CHAPTER I


2 Leslie Whittaker Dunlap, American Historical Societies (Madison, 1944), p. 132

3 Ibid., p. 78. 4 Ibid., p. 49. 5 Ibid., p. 48.


7 Dunlap, op. cit., p. 132. 8 Ibid., p. 21


13 American Heritage, I, No. 1 (September, 1949), 57.


CHAPTER II

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY THROUGH THE YEARS

Early Wisconsin newspapers were instrumental in the founding of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The Mineral Point Democrat, on October 22, 1845, and the Milwaukee Courier, in September of 1846, proposed that the Territory of Wisconsin organize a historical society. The Madison Democrat endorsed the proposal and further suggested that the society be formed during the forthcoming Constitutional Convention in October of 1846. Consequently, twelve men met in Madison that October and elected officers, requesting Territorial Governor James Doty to address the new organization at the next meeting in January of 1847. The address was not given, and the society disbanded.

On January 29, 1849, a preliminary meeting was held to organize a second society. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and the secretary was instructed to find a suitable person to deliver the introductory address. The Historical Society of Wisconsin was formally organized January 30, 'to preserve the materials for a complete history of the Indian tribes.' Governor Nelson Dewey became first president of this organization, and General William Smith delivered the first address before it on January 15, 1850.
One hundred and twenty-nine members were recorded in 1849, and such notables as the Supreme Court judges were invited to attend the first annual meeting. Early in 1849 the Society received its first manuscript contribution—the William Henry papers—from Cyrus Woodman of Mineral Point.

Dr. Lyman Copeland Draper, experienced in the work of eastern historical societies, on January 19, 1853, became a member of the Wisconsin Society. The Society immediately reflected the dynamic vitality of this man. Previous to coming to Wisconsin, Draper had journeyed more than 60,000 miles through wildernesses of the Old West—Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky—collecting manuscripts, sometimes endangering his life in his searches.

Two months after Draper became a member—on March 4, 1853—the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was incorporated

'to collect, embody, arrange, and preserve in authentic form, a library of...materials illustrative of the history of the state; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, ...and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the state.' A new constitution was adopted January 18, 1854, and several months later an annual appropriation of $500 was voted to the society by the Wisconsin legislature.

It was on this latter date—January 18, 1854—that Draper became corresponding secretary of the Society, its first paid employee. State financial assistance,
increased to $1000, enabled him to proceed in his outstanding efforts to collect historical records, aiming to make the library "embrace the Whole West." The Society's conception of Wisconsin as a region, not solely a state, pertains today.

Fifty-four volumes comprised the Society's library in 1854, housed in the Governor's office and in the annex of Dr. Draper's barn. By 1861, the library had grown to more than 14,500 volumes, quartered in the basement of the Baptist Church and then in a Capitol wing.

Draper started a gallery of portraits and a publishing program, the latter consisting of Reports and Collections, four volumes of which were printed in English before 1860 at state expense. Reminiscences on Indian and pioneer life and articles on place names and local history, many by contributors, were included in the Collections, the second volume of which was printed in German and Norwegian, and the third volume in Norwegian. No other early American historical society had made foreign translations of its Collections, and the move stemmed from the conviction that dissemination abroad of such publications almost certainly would win foreign approbation for the forward-looking Wisconsin Society.

The first volume of the Collections states that thirteen hundred circulars, published by the Society, fully setting forth its aims and wants, were sent to "men of learning and genius" in our own and other countries, and
more especially to those known as lovers and promoters of history, and that many of them kindly responded to the appeal of the Society, contributing rare and noble works to the library and collections. Besides these circulars, over three hundred official letters were, at the same time, sent forth in the name of the Society in furtherance of the objects of its formation.\(^4\)

The philosophy of Jeremy Belknap, expressing the spirit of the Massachusetts Society in the 1790's, characterizes the Wisconsin approach:

'\textit{We intend to be an active, not a passive literary body; not to lie waiting, like a bed of oysters, for the tide [of communication] to flow in upon us, but to seek and find, to preserve and communicate literary intelligence, especially in the historical way. \ldots There is nothing like having a good repository, and keeping a good lookout, not waiting at home for things to fall into the lap, but prowling about like a wolf for the prey.}'\(^5\)

During the Civil War, Draper sent circulars to Badger Volunteers, imploring them to save for the Society, records and souvenirs of the war.

Draper initiated a system of exchanges with historical societies in Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and New Hampshire and with Vattemare in Paris. To win the favor of the New York Society, which up to the time was non-committal about exchanging publications, Draper forwarded a specimen of Daniel Boone's handwriting and information about a diary that he believed the New York Society would desire.
In 1855, the Society, by law, became the trustee of the state, legislative approval being required for disposal of Society property and for other acts of the Society. In 1856, the legislature named the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer to the executive committee of the Society. Although close relationship with the state increased, the Society was kept free of politics by reason of the diverse political and religious beliefs represented in its membership.

At the time the Society was reorganized in 1853, an attempt was made to limit membership to a select few, but Draper, Governor Farwell, and others, of the opinion that an exclusive society could not prosper, succeeded in opposing the attempt. This view of unrestricted membership is held by the Society today.

The endowment fund of the Society originated as the fruits to an appeal in 1867 by Draper for a binding fund. Draper, in addition, was State Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years and "succeeded in the 1850's in getting from the legislature grants of money for projects intrinsically more novel than state support of public education."  

Emerson's statement that an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man may appropriately apply to Dr. Draper's influence on the young Wisconsin Society. But as the years went by, the Society reflected the forceful personalities of those who succeeded him.
Reuben Gold Thwaites (1887-1913) coordinated the service of the Society with the needs of the University by such moves as holding seminars in American history and opening the library stacks, for free access to students. Thwaites, realizing the importance of favorable public opinion, published laudatory comments of scholars regarding the Society. He, himself, was a prolific writer and his Jesuit Collections were among his works that received wide acclaim. He published ten volumes of the Society Collections, wrote fifteen books, over one hundred articles and addresses, and edited and published one hundred sixty-eight additional volumes, touching hands "'with men of the stone age--the survivors of the fur trade, pioneers, politicians, men of affairs and scholars,'" in his quest for materials. "Dr. [Frederick Jackson] Turner said the Indians who were all 'pals' of Thwaites used to camp in the Society rooms while, at his summer home, 'Turvilwood,' the gypsy Winnebagoes made annual hunting camps and were afforded board and small coin by their benefactor, Thwaites."7

Milo Milton Quaife (1914-1920) founded the Quarterly and the Wisconsin Historical News, a regular press release, still published.

Joseph Schafer (1920-1941) produced momentous biographies and agricultural histories.

Edward P. Alexander (1941-1946) devised ways and means for intensifying popular appeal of the Society,

Under Clifford L. Lord (1946- ), the present Director, the Society has gained its largest membership and its greatest amount of state support; initiated junior historians and field programs; and expanded museum and library collections.

Except for depression years, the legislative appropriations to the Society generally have increased substantially from year to year. In 1879, $900 was authorized; in 1927, $98,325. The increased state aid made possible the enlargement of the library collections, from 118,000 bound pamphlets and manuscripts in 1886, to 446,000 in 1920.

The binding fund instituted by Draper continued to grow, and by 1920, the binding fund had become an endowment fund of $42,000.

Up to 1875, a general state library had been managed by the Supreme Court judges, who desired primarily a law library; accordingly, the legislature authorized the Society to include in its library, the miscellaneous, non-law volumes. This action enlarged the historical library considerably, as did the valuable personal collections which were bequeathed to the Society by former directors.

Growing library accumulations necessitated more space, and in 1900, the legislature financed a $750,000
building on University-owned land, to accommodate the flourishing Society, which building it occupies today, sharing its quarters with the University of Wisconsin library.

At present, the society is directed by law

'to serve as trustee of the state in the preservation and care of all records, printed, written, filmed, or otherwise recorded, and all articles and materials of historic interest and significance placed in its custody, and to interest itself constructively as the agent of the state in the preservation and care of all such materials wherever they may be. To collect by gift, exchange, or purchase, books, periodicals, pamphlets, records, tracts, manuscripts, maps, charts, papers, artifacts, relics, paintings, photographs, and other materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and of the West generally. To inculcate through publications, museum extension services, and other media a wider and fuller knowledge and appreciation of the history of Wisconsin and its significance.'

Since 1947, the Society has been the official custodian of the state archives, and it is by law, official custodian of the state's portraits of governors. Thus, the Society is closely related to the state, caring for its records and serving as a state library. Present statutes also specify that the library and museum shall be kept open at all reasonable hours and without fee to citizens of the state, although fees may be charged for special exhibits loaned to the Society and for admission to historic sites and buildings; and that the Society shall loan library and museum objects, subject to certain restrictions.

Sixty thousand persons annually use the Society library,
the largest historical society library in the country -- 343,531 books; 363,489 pamphlets; 827,000 manuscript items; 5,000 microfilm reels; 50,000 volumes of newspaper collections. According to the Library of Congress, the Society has the fifth or sixth best collection of public documents, state and federal, to be found in the entire country; national newspaper coverage ranks sixth or seventh among newspaper collections of the country; and the genealogical library also ranks among the best in the country.

The library is believed to be the best in the world on Middle Western history, and it serves as the University library on American history. Theodore Roosevelt used source material of the Society library for his *Winning of the West*. Samuel Hopkins Adams, well-known American writer, Tom Duncan, California novelist, M. and Mme. Jacques Freymond, Lausanne, Switzerland, at work on a history of the International Workingman's Association, used the library for research purposes in 1950.

"The Society has the third or fourth best collection of labor publications in the country"—— the John R. Commons Collection.

Early in the century a group of University... economists organized a bureau for the systematic gathering of information relating to the history of labor and socialism in the United States. The presence of the remarkable body of source materials that they assembled at the Historical Society has been the inspiration for additional gifts of
papers from individuals and organizations having kindred interests. Representative of these are the correspondence of Henry D. Lloyd, the Winnetka, Illinois, reformer; the archives of the Socialist Labor Party; and ... the papers of the noted economist, Richard T. Ely.\[11\\]

Research of the Society is being carried on in the fields of business records and labor history, in which latter project the Society has the "complete, cordial and official cooperation of Labor, the State CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the major Independents."\[12\\]

In 1949 the legislature made a separate appropriation for microfilming—$15,000 annually, and as a result, the Society now has the papers of Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Jackson; Wisconsin records in the National Archives—the journal of Captain Henry Whitney, papers on military wagon roads, on leasing and operating mineral lands in Wisconsin, papers of the Quartermaster General's office on Forts Howard, Winnebago and Crawford. By microfilm, newspaper collections are being expanded, a recent inclusion being a series of Negro newspapers, for special use of the Department of History of the University. The Society is presently negotiating for the microfilming of the American Fur Company papers.

The Society is one of the few groups in the United States using a recording machine to capture oral history. A tape recorder, acquired in the year 1949-1950, is being used constantly for collecting undocumented records. Already recorded are the account of former State Superin-
tendent of Schools, John Callahan, on education; Pro-
fessor W. H. Lighty, on early days of the University
Extension Division and radio on the campus; Burton Nelson,
former President of Stout Institute, on the history of the
vocational school movement in Wisconsin. Interviews, where
voice is of importance, will remain on tapes; otherwise,
recordings will be made on vinylite discs. Tapes and
records are filed in the manuscript division of the Society.

Organizations affiliated with the Society are the
Badger State Folklore Society, the Wisconsin State Geneal-
ogical Society, the Wisconsin Postal History Society, the
Wisconsin Archaeological Survey, and local historical
societies throughout the state.

Since its establishment in 1849, the Society has been
aware of the value of favorable public opinion. It has
striven to be of public benefit by furthering knowledge,
and to be of public concern by publicizing its needs and
activities. The esteem in which it is held and the signi-
ficant collections it has amassed have been gained through
the recognition, on the part of its directors, of the
Society's dual role of serving the public and communicat-
ing to the public.
Footnotes for CHAPTER II

1 Leslie Whittaker Dunlap, American Historical Societies (Madison, 1944), p. 218.

2 Ibid., p. 219. 3 Ibid., p. 35.

4 Lyman C. Draper (ed.), Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, I (reprint; Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed.; Madison, 1903), 13.

5 Dunlap, op. cit., p. 65.

6 Merle Curti and Vernon Carstensen, The University of Wisconsin (Madison, 1949), I, 162.


9 1949 figures.


12 Clifford L. Lord, "Chats With The Editor," Wisconsin Magazine of History, XXXIII, No. 4 (June, 1950), 387.
Abraham Lincoln's credo, "'Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it, nothing can succeed,'" governs projects of the historical society, as well as those of individuals and of other organizations dependent upon public support. Public sentiment or opinion is, basically, the aggregate of individual opinion and may, like an individual opinion, be favorable, unfavorable, or indifferent.

Provided that a historical society program is worthy, it may be reasonably deducted, that public approbation of it will be in proportion to public understanding of it. If the program is unworthy, no amount of public understanding will win for it approval in the public mind. The program, then, is of first importance in winning public opinion; but a worthy program is not of itself sufficient--it must be interpreted to the public in language that the public understands. A successful interpretation or communication implies a knowledge of that public so that the most effective
media of communication are chosen to tell the story.

Preparatory to instituting a program, it is apparent that a plan or policy must be formulated. Since the planning and subsequent programming require authoritative backing to be executed successfully, they must, of necessity, have the endorsement of the controlling voice in Society administration.

Formally defined, "Public relations is the management function which evaluates public attitudes, identifies the policies and procedures of an individual or organization with the public interest, and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance."²

Public relations is not a separate sphere of activity but is interwoven with policy, programming and publicity in every division of the Society. This discussion, however, for the most part, excludes the library, research, and archives, for such public relations as they involve are more akin to public relations aspects of a library, than to those of a historical society.

For convenient analysis, the following arbitrary divisions of the Society program are considered:
Administrative and Financial; Physical Plant and Operational Staff; Membership; School Services; Publications; Museum; Field and Instructional; Markers and Sites; Public Contact.
The public relations of these divisions will be examined from the standpoints of policy forming, program execution, and communication to the public.

**Administrative and Financial.** Basic policies of the Society are formed by the Board of Curators and the Director of the Society. The Board consists of thirty-six Curators, twelve being elected annually by members of the Society, and the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the President of the University of Wisconsin, being permanent *ex officio* members, in addition. The Curators select the officers of the Society, including the Director, who is the administrator.


The Director of the Society serves as secretary to the Board, which meets at least once every six months, and as secretary and *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee, which meets at least once every three months. This committee formulates policy, subject to the confirmation of the full board, and approves policy recommendations of all other committees.

Policy formed by the Board determines the scope of
all Society programs and according to the Director, is
governed by the principle that "past precedents are
not sacrosanct."3

The Director of the Society, as a member of the
Executive Committee of the Board, participates in
policy planning, a public relations function at manage-
ment level. As director, he is also responsible for
the policy in operation and by such means as a Director's
Report, semi-annually to the Board and members of the
Society, and a Monthly Report to the Governor, furnishes
facts and figures on the Society in motion.

Concurrently with his policy-shaping activities
within the Society, the Director, as an ex officio mem-
er of the State Free Library Commission, is instru-
mental in policy and program planning of this Commission.
Coordination and cooperation are thus maintained between
the Society and the Commission.

Legislative and revolving funds finance the Society,
revolving funds proceeding from gifts and income from
endowments, from dues, and from sales of publications.

The annual member contributes very little over the
costs of the publications he receives. Receipts from
sales of publications have increased from year to year,
in general, but have not covered publishing expenses.4
Thus the Society is mainly dependent upon legislative
appropriations and gifts.

The Director states that "...few bequests or gifts
flow in by themselves. They have to be sought out and channelled into our exchequer." The Endowment Committee have effectively encouraged gifts to the Society by personal contacts throughout the State, and the sum of $62,216.69 comprises gifts and bequests recently received by the Society.

Total State appropriations over a five-year period are indicative of the Society's service to the state and of effective presentation of the Society's needs to the legislature. "Ordinary operating expenses no longer need be met from private funds," the library and museum, for example, being primarily state-supported.

Concerning its legislative public, the Society policy is to keep key people well informed and to make friends with them to create a feeling of confidence. Gubernatorial and legislative nominees are contacted before elections; legislators are most successfully approached when not in session. Exhibits, such as charts and graphs, are used in presentation of the case to the Governor, to illustrate needs of the budget, for which the Society has framed its own bill. Society representatives appear before the legislative joint finance committee, and in special cases, letters are sent to legislators. Personal contact is the basic element of public relations involved in procuring legislative approval, but the use of the press for general releases on Society activities and the generation of
DIVIDENDS FOR THE TAXPAYER
1945 - 1950

1945-1946
Receipts $27,741
24.6%
Appropriations $85,054

1946-1947
Receipts $35,469
28.6%
Appropriations $102,604

1949-1950
Receipts $78,000 (Est.)
Appropriations $235,468.18

1947-1948
Receipts $72,912
30.2%
Appropriations $168,368

1948-1949
Receipts $91,400
37.2%
Appropriations $154,900
1948-1949 EXPENDITURES
(ALL FUNDS COMBINED)
friendly relations with labor and other organized groups are the groundwork for successful relations. Intensification is planned of the procedures mentioned, since maintenance and expansion of research, publications, and promotional activities indicate the need for increased financial support.

**Physical Plant and Operational Staff.** In its gray stone building of 96,000 square feet, on the University of Wisconsin campus, the Society occupies about 61,000 square feet of space and the University library, about 35,000 square feet of space. Separate University library quarters in a new building, now under construction, will relieve, to some extent, congested conditions in the Society plant; but so great has been the expansion of the Society, in collections and personnel, that even upon the release of the forthcoming 35,000 square feet of space, the building will be inadequate for Society purposes. Society records, now stored in such places as the Law Library and Agriculture Hall, on the campus, and in the Capitol, will be transferred to the Society building, as space becomes available, but the large volume of records will leave little remaining space for additional library and museum facilities of the Society.

Society space in the building presently is allocated as follows: basement—Maintenance; first floor—Exhibits and Directories in the corridor, Government Publications,
Newspapers, Manuscripts; second floor--Administrative Offices, Library, Order Division; third floor--Archives, School Services, Editorial Division, Research; fourth floor--Museum.

A small sign on an outside door of the building indicates "office," museum and library hours, and a directory, posted inconspicuously inside the corridor, indicates location of divisions.

The Administrative Offices, located on a side corridor of the second floor, have no identification as such, except a door sign, "State Historical Society Office." Since the door to the corridor is usually open, and since no corridor sign is posted, ready ascertainment of Society quarters is prevented, and the personnel therein are nameless, insofar as a stranger is concerned. Employees in this office, as well as those in other Society offices, are handicapped by lack of working space.

Sixty full-time staff members, assisted by part-time workers, carry out, under the supervision of the Director, the operational policies of the Society. Those primarily engaged in public relations are: Clifford L. Lord, Director; John W. Jenkins, Chief Curator of the Museum; Miss Dora M. Drews, Supervisor of Public Contact; Mrs. Mary T. Ryan, Supervisor of School Services; Wilbur H. Glover and Raymond S. Sivesind, Field Representatives.

The employees constitute another public of the
Society, and as such, are reached through weekly meetings and individual conferences with the Director, whereby the Director, at the same time, is reached by his staff members.

Every employee is provided with a mimeographed bulletin, *The State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, which explains the main purposes of the Society and its divisional operations, and each employee has access to *What's Going On*, a monthly newsletter for members of the Society. *What's Going On* is received by division heads, who circulate it among division personnel.

New staff members have no formal orientation period but gain knowledge of the Society through acquaintance with work over a period of time. Staff members, ostensibly, might profit from an introduction to the Society's historical background and its present publications program.

Employees are one public of the Society and, in addition, each employee is, in reality, a public relations representative, insofar as he, by his conduct, creates good will or ill will for the Society. The manner of answering telephone queries and meeting visitors can create or destroy favorable public opinion. The Society's responsible and obliging personnel win public good will every working day.

**Membership.** Membership is unrestricted—any person over eighteen years of age may purchase a membership in the
Society. All members receive the quarterly, *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, the newsletter, *What's Going On*, the annual *Proceedings*, and announcements of meetings; they have the right to vote and attend meetings.

Membership categories are: Annual, $3.50 per year; Business and Professional, $25.00 or more per year; Contributing, $10.00 or more per year; Sustaining, $100 or more per year; Life, $100.00 or more.

Business and Professional members receive *Badger History*, published by the School Services Division; a copy of the *Wisconsin Calendar*, a discount privilege of twenty-five per cent on all books published by the Society, and printed materials of special relevancy, such as *Labor News*, a monthly newsheet, initiated in connection with the Society's research project on labor history.

Contributing members receive *Badger History*, the *Wisconsin Calendar*, and the twenty-five per cent discount privilege.

Sustaining members receive one free copy of all Society publications and "the satisfaction of contributing generously" to the program.

Life members pay no annual dues and have the privileges of annual members.

Membership categories, in general, lead to the conclusion that members are those of substantial financial resources.

*The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, the 6" x 9"
Let's hear what you are doing!
Let's put it across!
Let's get at this!

Here are some of these reports out of process—IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

...and to spread this program further. Help us to other states as well.

A possible way to encourage more about the project, as workers in the project in Washington.

A ceremony in Dedication on October on the Birthday of John H. Crammon.

The report in the Office:

...volunteers in the state collection. Let us hear from you.

brochures, and the reports, the committee, the newspaper, the office, which would be

should be put on a tape recording. You may have some old printed materials, reports,

recorded in this or next attempt. You may have some people whose collection,

Get behind this thing and hand... You may know about someone who has old...
ANNOUNCING: THE LABOR HISTORY PROJECT

What Is It? A joint effort of organized labor in Wisconsin and the State Historical Society to get together and preserve the records of organized labor.

Why Is It Important? Because labor is important. Because labor has made a great contribution to the society, the economy, the legislation, etc., etc., of this state. It has been the model for labor in other states in many fields in which it has pioneered.

But Why Are The Records Important? Because they alone tell the story. Without the records, the story of labor in Wisconsin can be told only from newspaper accounts and similar sources which have not always been well-rounded or unbiased.

So, it is important to labor and important to the State Historical Society to save and get together the records of labor from which unbiased, well-rounded, factual histories of labor's vital part in shaping the history of Wisconsin can be told.

WHAT IS WANTED? There is in the files of the State Historical Society the finest collection of labor publications in the country: annual reports, newspapers, proceedings, etc. But they, as you well know, tell very little about what was really going on. This collection was started by the late John R. Commons, the first real historian of the labor movement in this country and for many years on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. It has been kept up to date through the efforts of Selig Perlman and the Society. Now we want to supplement these printed records with the things that can make the story real, full-fleshed, living.

We want:

1. The written records and files of unions at the state, regional, and local levels: the handwritten or typed minute books, the ledgers, the correspondence files (particularly the policy files), contracts, etc.

   We want NON-CURRENT RECORDS ONLY. Stuff that is "hot" should stay under the control of the union until it has cooled off. (We can accept records under seal of secrecy for a specified period of years, but we prefer to have you do the holding.)

2. The letters and papers of labor leaders, of men like Frank Weber, Henry Ohl, Victor Berger, their colleagues, their cohorts, their successors; the letters and papers which can put some flesh on the bare bones of labor history recorded in published minutes of conventions, etc. Others whose papers we want include
3. The reminiscences of living leaders, many of whom go back in their memories to the last century. We have a tape recorder just to get down in permanent form the stories of labor history which today are just memories in someone's mind.

4. We want to gather these records and letters and recordings in one central location - in the same building that houses this wonderful collection of printed labor records - where they can be of most use to the most people (including the graduate students at the University of Wisconsin and men like Profs. Perlman, Feinsinger, Witte, Schwartztrauber, Ulriksson, etc.) in preparing reliable, factual, unbiased histories of Wisconsin labor.

THIS IS AN OFFICIAL PROJECT. It has been formally adopted by the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, and in three preliminary meetings, the full cooperation of the State CIO, most of the Independents and the Brotherhoods has been assured and pledged. It has also been formally approved by the Board of the State Historical Society.

It will operate under and through a LABOR HISTORY PROJECT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, consisting of representatives of organized labor, the Society, and a group of interested faculty members of the University of Wisconsin. This will be the coordinating, advisory, executive group. Its membership consists of:

George Haberman, chairman, president State Federation of Labor
John Sorenson, secretary-treasurer, State CIO
J. F. Friedrich, regional director, American Federation of Labor
Frank Ranney, president, Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee
H. R. Johnson, Legislative Council, Railroad Brotherhoods
George Hampel, Jr., publicity and research director, State Federation of Labor
Francis A. Henson, educational director, U.A.W.-AFL
Hugo Ripp, Legislative Council, Railroad Brotherhoods
B. M. Feinberg, president, United Office Workers
Ray Bailey, International Association of Machinists
Selig Perlman, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin
Nathan Feinsinger, professor of law, University of Wisconsin
Edwin E. Witte, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin
Ernest E. Schwartztrauber, extension division, University of Wisconsin
Vidkunn Ulriksson, extension division, University of Wisconsin
Clifford Lord, director, State Historical Society
William Nagorsne, secretary-treasurer, State Federation of Labor

The State Federation of Labor has charged its Education Committee with responsibility for the program within the Federation. In turn, the education committee of each Central Body is made responsible at its level, and so are the officers of each local.

The State CIO has promised a similar assignment of responsibility at the state level through the Councils and the locals.

The Brotherhoods and Independents have indicated their willingness to establish similar set-ups.

SO THAT each union officer and each union member has a direct interest and a direct responsibility for the success of this program.
State Labor History Committee

- Education Committee of Federation RESPONSIBLE
- Education Committee of CIO RESPONSIBLE
- Independents
- Brothers
- Education Committee of Central Bodies RESPONSIBLE
- Education Committee of Councils RESPONSIBLE
- Education Committee of Locals RESPONSIBLE
- Education Committee of Locals RESPONSIBLE
- Pioneers and Individuals
- Pioneers and Individuals

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

If a union officer (state, regional, local):

1. Find out what non-current records are in the possession of your organization. Offer them through your state office to the Historical Society. The Society will take what is important for historical purposes, suggest that you junk the rest.

2. Find out what records are missing (they often vanished in former days when a court was about to issue an injunction, etc.). Check with the officers of that time if they are still living; with their families if they have since died. See if they are in the family's attic or cellar - they're apt to be. If you can get them, fine. If not, in any case let the state office know.

3. Make it an office policy that when any batch of non-current records are ready to be thrown away, they are either to be shipped direct to the State Historical Society or the Society informed and given a chance to look them over before they are thrown out.

4. Take up a list of old-time labor leaders in your area who have had the experience and are still sufficiently alert mentally to make a real contribution to labor history via a tape recording. Send their names to the Society via your state office. Bill Glover, assistant to the director of the Society, will arrange for an early recording in your city. Indicate those whose health makes their immediate interview a matter of top priority.
5. See that the Society (816 State St., Madison 6 Wis.) is on your mailing list for all your publications, including reports, surveys, releases, newsletters, manuals, etc. This is important. See that we get everything you send out from now on.

6. If you have back files of your publications, send your Society a list of them. We'll probably have most of them, but there are likely to be gaps in our files which should be filled — and we may lack an occasional complete file.

7. Keep an eye out for old labor banners, convention badges, collections of old craft tools, etc., which could be used in labor displays in the Society's historical museum.

8. Don't forget the women's auxiliaries. They're an important part of the labor movement. They have records. And they've made a real contribution. Everything we've said above applies just as much to them as to the unions themselves.

9. Publicize the Labor History Project in your unions. Mention it in meetings. Cover it in your newsletter. See that everybody knows about it and why it is important.

This will take time. But it is important — to labor and to history. Take the time to get this rolling. See that the program is put over.

George H. Beekman says: "This is the biggest thing Labor has undertaken. It is important that all of us get at it at once. It is my hope all AFL folks will cooperate until the project is completed."

If you're not an officer:

If you're not an officer:

Got behind this thing and hump. You may know about someone who has old labor records in his or her attic. You may know some pioneer whose recollections should be put on a tape record. You may have some old printed material, reports, broadsides, strike notices, throw-aways, badges, banners, etc., which would be welcomed in the state collection. Let us hear from you.

There's more in the offing:

A ceremony in Madison in October on the birthday of John R. Commons.

A possible movie about the project, as a workers' education project in Wisconsin and to spread this pioneer Labor History Project to other states as well.

More on each of these, reports of progress — in our next issue.

Let's get at this!
Let's put it across!
Let's hear what you are doing!
quarterly received by all members, has a colorful cover and high editorial standards. It contains scholarly, illustrated articles on special aspects of history, written by authorities; "Chats with the Editor," "Book Notes," and "Wisconsiana." Articles in the March 1950 and the June 1950 issues are a sample of those customarily appearing in the magazine:


These articles appear to appeal, mainly, to an intellectual, leisured, and historically-minded readership.

Commencing with the September 1950 issue of the magazine, a new format is planned, which will result in larger size and a change in the outside cover; but the contents, according to the magazine editor, will remain fundamentally the same.

What's Going On, mimeographed on colored paper and issued monthly, in an informal, chatty tone adequately
and teacher.

Formidable looking in size, but very readable for the advanced student. Detailed.


Excellent material. Chapter 6 is on the "Ordinance of 1787"; chapter 8 on the "Early Territories"; chapter 13 on "Boundaries of the State", and chapter 14 on "Territorial Legislation".

Thwaites, Reuben Gold. The Story of Wisconsin. c1899. (Out of print but obtainable from D. N. Sakols Co., 744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee) 2. 50.
Territorial days, leading to the constitutional convention, pp. 193-246. Colorful picture of intrigue, politics, fighting.

The government of early Wisconsin, pp. 7-19 is described well. Short sentences, short paragraphs.
My dear Wisconsin Teachers:

Remember Mrs. Miniver saying "You cannot successfully navigate the future unless you keep constantly framed beside you a small clear image of the past"? Boys and girls in Wisconsin as junior historians will surely make the better citizens for our future welfare for they will have that "small clear image of the past".

A teacher at Badger in Sauk County tells us that she "finds this local history new and very interesting. We enjoyed reading BADGER HISTORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS last year. We hope that this year's editions will be equally inspiring. I took quite a few copies this summer to the school where I taught in England and the children there were immensely interested. I have lived in the states for only three years. Good luck for the coming year."

In the attached bibliography on "Two Charters for Wisconsin" you will note that many of the books listed are old in date and out of print. These were chosen particularly because most of them may be found right away on your bookshelves. Reading could begin instantly. The school year is so short. The two levels of reading indicated may help both your retarded and advanced readers.

By request of a county supervising teacher we made a suggestive $5.00 list of reading materials for the Wisconsin shelf in the office of the county superintendent of schools. A list of $10.00 worth of materials is also attached; plus a list of reading background for the teacher that may be borrowed; and some free materials. Two "indispensables" are listed. Will be glad to pass this buying list along to you if you so request.

Suggestive teaching units for the study of Wisconsin have been received from the counties of Clark, Dunn, Kenosha, and Portage. Burnett County and Superior are working on theirs now and expect them to be ready for use this fall for their elementary children. Histories of the school districts have been received from Douglas, Walworth, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Trempealeau.

These county histories of school districts are monumental pieces.
of work and involve tremendous digging, checking, typing, assembling, etc. Don't be discouraged over the length of time it takes. Rome was not built in a day. Take your time, don't push the boys and girls to the extreme so that they begin to think it is a chore instead of a fine discovery.

**********

Junior Historians booths appeared at county fairs for the first time this summer. Winnebago, Burnett and the county 4-H fair at Janesville are among the ones we noted. Excellent displays made a growing consciousness of the need of knowing more about our own community and state. Local appreciation was very high. We would be glad to help you. For the second time the State Historical Society will have an educational booth at Milwaukee for the Wisconsin Teachers Convention, November 3-4-5. We would be so glad to meet you then--make our booth your headquarters. It is in the main auditorium, next to the conservation booth corner.

**********

Fred L. Holmes' last book Side Roads: Excursions Into Wisconsin's Past had been given to the State Historical Society for publication. It is almost ready for distribution. You will want to keep it in mind for Christmas giving, $2.75. We who love Fred L. Holmes' writings are elated to have this last word from the man who deeply appreciated his rich, rich state. See the inside back cover of the October BADGER HISTORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS for a detailed description of the delightful contents of Side Roads. In my opinion eighth grade readers can enjoy reading Side Roads. Sentences are short, vocabulary may be a little difficult but not too difficult for the average eighth grade reader. For high school readers and adults it is most suitable. Very attractive format, unusual intimate drawings. Designed and edited by our expert book editor, Miss Livia Appel. I am sure of your pleasure in adding this volume to your Holmes' collection. Fred L. Holmes has done much for Wisconsin.

**********

Our governors' series to date comprise the stories of Nelson Dewey, James Duane Doty, Jeremiah Rusk, William Dempster Hoard, William Dodge, Nathaniel Tallmadge. We hope to add a few more this year: Leonard J. Farwell, William A. Barstow, and Arthur McArthur. You and your boys and girls are so kind and so patient in waiting for your own stories to be published. I know it is trying. Sometimes it takes a long time as we have only the 28 pages which we try to divide between the intermediate and the upper grade readers. It is difficult.

**********

Our new book It Happened Here by Henderson, Speerschneider and Ferslev, is being well received. An appreciative letter from a teacher of teacher, Miss Esther Smeed, says "I received my copy of It Happened Here. Thank you for making such a valuable book available to me. It is of unusual interest to me and I am enjoying it very much. I plan to share it with the students in The Language Arts and Children's Literature classes". Miss Smeed was Visiting Lecturer on the summer staff of the Department of Education at the University of Wisconsin. She is assistant professor of elementary education at Wayne University, Detroit.
Every school library should have at least one bound volume of BADGER HISTORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS of both Volume 1 and 2. The index in each May issue assists in making each volume an invaluable reference tool that we shall always need. Vol. 2 is still available, $1.50. We have a few copies of Vol. 1, 20¢ each.

This short excerpt called THE CHARM AND ROMANCE OF LOCAL HISTORY is so well written from the late William George Bruce of Milwaukee that I pass it on to you for inspiration.

"There is no impulse on the part of a community more laudable and elevating than a due regard for the story of the past. We should all be familiar with the story of our country, our state, our city.

"The history of Milwaukee presents all the charm, romance and adventure that attaches to the development of an Indian village to a great American center of population. The transition from wigwam to skyscraper state implies a splendid struggle with the elements of nature and the achievements of splendid men and women of a past day."

Mr. Bruce wrote the Short History of Milwaukee, published by the Bruce Publishing Co. in 1935.

We are especially pleased with your understanding and cooperation in quietly guiding the choice of the youngsters in the selection of a truly historic name for their Chapter, which is significant, as, Military Ridge Badgers, Winnebago Badgers, René Menard Badgers, Pecatonica Pioneers.

You will place us on your mailing list to receive your county directories and bulletins, won't you.

Your Wisconsin friend,

Mary Tuchey Ryan

Mrs. Mary Tuchey Ryan
Supervisor of School Services
JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR SEPTEMBER

Would you like to post this on your bulletin board? Watch for more listings next month. (Number of Chapters will be in parentheses).

Ashland County-La Pointe, Bay View School, 15 members.

Brown County-Green Bay, Whitney School, 13; Oneida, Indian Mission School, 23.

Caledon-Brillion, Public School, 27.

Columbia-Cambria, Engle School, 7.

Columbus, Otsego School, 10;

Fall River, Bennett School, 7;

High School, 32; Merrimac,

Durward's Glen School, 8;

Okee, Lake Okee School, 16;

Portage, Evenezer Williams School, 12,

Garrison School, 7;

Hillsdale School, 6;

Leo A. Devine School, 15;

Woodford School, 6;

Oak Grove School, 6;

Rip, Burke School, 14;

John Hampden School, 12.

Crawford-Eastman, Eastman School, 27.

Dane-Blanchardville, Meadow View School, 10;

Cross Plains, Markville School, 7;

De Forest, Graded School, 22;

Madison, Blessed Sacrament, 37;

Mt. Horeb, Lukkin School, 4;

Spring Valley School, 10;

Stoughton, Clff School, 12.

Dodge-Waupun, South Ward School, 12.


Eau Claire-Augusta, Oak Ridge School, 9;

Chippewa Falls, Springfield Prairie School, 12;

Eau Claire, Jobs School, 13;

Second Ward School, 36;

Seventh Ward School, 26;

Fall Creek, Pine Grove School, 11.

Fond du Lac-Eldorado, Crescent School, 8;

Woodhull School, 16;

Fond du Lac, Bragg School (2), 62.

Grant-Beetown, State Graded School, 25;

Bloomington, Public School, 22;

Blue River, Public School, 29;

Boscobel, Heberling School, 9;

Miller School, 6;

Pleasant Valley School, 6;

Wisconsin Valley School, 8;

Yellow School, 6;

Bridgeport, Lane School, 12;

Military Ridge School, 7;

Gassville, Elwell School, 7;

Cuba City, Bishop School, 6;

Model School, 6;

Grant-Fennimore, Castle Rock School, 9;

Rock School, 8;

Roger Hollow School, 6;

Hazel Green, Milltown School, 9;

Highland, Red Oak School, 11;

Lancaster, Bowen School, 6;

Buckwheat Ridge School, 9;

Ellenboro School, 15;

Five Points School, 8;

Gray's Mill School, 10;

Rowdon School, 4;

Whitcomb School, 12;

Livingston, New California School,

Montfort, Public School, 17;

Oak Grove School, 7;

Mt. Hope, Pleasant Valley School, 5;

Patch Grove, Public School, 19;

Platteville, Arthur School, 19,

Big Patch School, 8;

British School, 5;

Bunker Hill School, 11;

Center School, 11;

Franklin School, 5;

Lone Smellser School, 10;

Maple Glen School, 11;

Rock School, 10;

Poller School, 6;

Stumptown School, 5;

Whig School, 10;

White School, 10;

Potosi, Drawner School, 7;

Oak Ridge School, 13;

Rigby School, 4;

Sinners Creek School, 16;

Underlin School, 7;

Stitzler, Henry School, 5;

Woodman, Rosendale School, 10;

Woodman Village School, 5.

Green-Brookhead, Poplar Grove, 4;

Monroe, Frien, 11.

Iowa-Blue Mounds, Walnut Hollow School, 7.

Jackson-Melrose, Melrose Union Free High School, 9.

Jefferson-Watertown, High Lawn School, 6;

Pipersville School, 6.

Juneau-Mauston, Sheep Pasture Bluff School, 11;

Wafle School, 11;

Now Lisbon, Juneau County Normal School, 13;

Wenec, Valton School, 13.

Kenosha-Kenosha, Highland School, 23.

La Crosse-La Crosse, Emerson Orthopedic School, 14;

St. Rose High School (2), 53.

Lafayette-Argyle, Owego, 11;

Darlington, Holy Rosary School, 24;

New Diggins, High School, 26;

State Graded School, 32;

Shullsburg, Glenville School, 7;

Rowe School, 8;

South Wayne, State Graded School, 16. (over)
JUNIOR MEMBERS FOR SEPTEMBER

Lincoln-Frederic, Lincoln School, 8; Merrill, Franklin School, 26; St. Stephen's Junior High School, 26.
Manitowoc-Cleveland, Pleasant Hill School, 15.
Marquette-Westfield, Sheldon School, 15.
Milwaukee-Milwaukee, Brown Deer School, 20; Brown Street School, 16; Green Bay Avenue (6), 120; St. Joseph School, 54; Wauwatosa, Fisher School, 33.
Monroe-Cataract, State Graded School, 12.
Pierce-Prescott, Public School (2), 145.
Polk-Luck, North Star School, 12.
Portage-Almond, Public School, 12; Amherst, Tomorrow River School, 25.
Racine-Waterford, Washington School, 11.
Rock-Edgerton, Public School, 29; Indian Ford State Graded School, 12; Evansville, Tullar School, 13; Janesville, Adams School, 33; Grant School, 40; High School, 15; Mount School, 12; Washington School, 39.
St. Croix-Baldwin, Riverside School, 11; Hudson, North Hudson School, 17; Star Prairie, State Graded School, 15; Woodville, Public School, 24.
Sauk-Badger, Public School, 31; Baraboo, City View School, 13; Ikey School, 9; Lower Dells School, 9; Lower Narrows School, 5; Lower Webster Prairie School, 10; Loganville, Honey Creek Ridge School, 11; La Valle, Bethel School, 11; Litz School, 9; Oak Hill School, 12; Loganville, Edgewood School, 7; North Freedom, Diamond Hill, 12; Oak Grove School, 9; Plain, Hilldrop School, 13; Prairie du Sac, Hillside School, 7; Public School, 21; Sauk Prairie School, 9; Valley School, 7; Reedsburg, Hay Creek School, 9; Narrows Prairie School, 8; Prairie View School, 11; Rock Springs, Rock Elm School, 10; Sauk City, Fair Valley School, 6; Witwen School, 5; Spring Green, Harrisburg School, 12; Badger Valley School, 4.
Sawyer-Hayward, 0'Brien Hill School, 11.
Shawano, Shawano, Lincoln School, 101.
Sheboygan-Sheboygan, Pigeon River School, 14; Washington School, 32; Waldo Grammar School, 29.
Taylor-Medford, Taylor County Normal School, 49.

Trempealeau-Ettrick, Beach School, 5; Whitemall, Memorial School (3), 72; Walworth-Genoa City, Grade School, 24; Lake Beulah, Stewart School, 23; Waukesha-Menomonee Falls, Fussville 4-H Club, 16; Waukesha, Lincoln Junior High School, 33.

There are 212 Chapters and 3,300 Junior Members recorded here. The leading counties are:

Grant - 52 Chapters, 517 members
Sauk - 26 Chapters, 270 members
Winnebago - 23 Chapters, 298 members.
TWO CHARTERS FOR WISCONSIN
Suggested reading by Mary Tuohy Ryan

I ORDINANCE OF 1787--"The Magna Charta of the Northwest"

"I doubt," says Daniel Webster, "whether one single law of any
lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct,
marked, and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

**Secondary level
*Elementary level

Co., c1901. 80c.
"The Great Ordinance", pp.182-7, and "How the Wilderness was Sub-
dued", are easily read.

*Davis, Susan B. Old Forts and Real Folks. Pub. by the author, (Brown's
Book Shop, Madison). c1939. $2.00.
"We Get Settled and Take Care of Ourselves", pp.9-20 is a very
clear account of the development of the Northwest Territory.

*Doudna, E.G. Our Wisconsin: a school history of the Badger State.
"The Northwest territory"; "the territory of Wisconsin"; "the
thirtieth star" are very readable short chapters for the intermediate
and upper grades. While this edition is now out of print,
most of our Wisconsin schools will find a copy on their shelves.

*Doudna, E.G. Wisconsin-The Thirtieth Star in 1948 Wisconsin Blue
"The Old Northwest Territory", pp.153-156 is very helpful for a
quick understanding.

*Fitzpatrick, Edward A. Wisconsin. Bruce, c1928. $1.75.
Chapters 8, 9, 10 on "Rulers and Boundaries of Wisconsin"; "From
Wilderness to Statehood" and "Territorial Politics" are simply
told.

*Kellogg, Louise P. The British Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest.
The ceding of the Northwest to the United States, the organization,
and the struggle for a change of boundary, pp.180-233.

c1920. Out of print.
"Wisconsin territory formed"; "Wisconsin becomes a state"; and
the "boundaries of Wisconsin" are a few of the Badger tales, pp.155-
171. Most schools own a copy of this volume.

*Wisconsin Blue Book, 1937. Joseph Schafer has written an excellent
article, "The Old Northwest", pp.185-92. 11 simple maps.

*Pamphlet: History of the Ordinance of 1787 and the Old Northwest
Territory prepared for the Northwest Territory Celebration Com-
mission (under the direction of a committee representing the
states of the Northwest Territory). Marietta, Ohio, c1937.
A supplemental text for school use, distributed free to the schools of the Northwest Territory, should be found in most of our schoolrooms. Excellent. Useful for the upper grades also, as well as high school.

II WISCONSIN MAKES A CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility, and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.


"The Constitution of Wisconsin", Chapter 7, is very well described, without any superfluity of words. For intermediate grades.

*Fitzpatrick, E.A. Wisconsin. Bruce, c1928. $1.75.

Chapters 11, 12 on the "Foundation of the State" and the "Bill of Rights" are well organized.

*Henderson & Others. It Happened Here. State Historical Society, Madison, 6. 2.00.

"From Wilderness to State" pp. 85-97 is a thrill.

**Raney, W.J. Wisconsin: a Story of Progress. Prentice-Hall, c1940. 5.00. to schools.

"Wisconsin becomes a state", pp. 124-136. This discusses the question of boundaries; the two constitutional conventions; the constitution of 1848; local government. For the advanced student and teacher.


Formidable looking in size, but very readable for the advanced student. Detailed.

*Smith, Carrie & Callahan, John. The Making of Wisconsin. Eau Claire, c1927. 72c.


Excellent material. Chapter 6 is on the "Ordinance of 1787"; chapter 8 on the "Early Territories"; chapter 13 on "Boundaries of the State", and chapter 14 on "Territorial Legislation".

**Thwaites, Reuben Gold. The Story of Wisconsin. c1899. (Out of print but obtainable from D.N. Sakols Co., 714 N. 4th St., Milwaukee) 2.50.

Territorial days, leading to the constitutional convention, pp. 193-246. Colorful picture of intrigue, politics, fighting.


The government of early Wisconsin, pp. 9-19 is described well. Short sentences, short paragraphs.
briefs members on current activities of the Society.

_Badger History_, published by the School Services Division and received by membership categories specified, is appraised under School Services.

One member of the Society states that he receives the quarterly magazine not earlier than a month after it is published, and that notices of special events are received, as a general rule, on the day of the event or only a day preceding the event.

Membership activities consist of contributing to the magazine and to library and museum collections; of dinner meetings from time to time, and an annual convention of two or three days, held each year at a different spot of historic interest in the state. The 1950 convention, held at Ephraim, June 16-18, jointly with the Badger State Folklore Society and the Wisconsin Genealogical Society, featured addresses, folk dancing, a pilgrimage, boat rides and social functions. The annual meeting, extending over a period of two or three days, presumably attracts members of sufficient time, money and interest in history.

The Founders' Day meeting in November of 1949 was the occasion of recognizing outstanding contributions of members. The first David Clark Everest Prize in Wisconsin Economic History was presented to the 1949 winner; the Society Award of Merit and Fellowship, a certificate, to five members; the Association for State and Local History Award, to Mr. Everest for his establishment of the prize
The formal pilgrimage will end at the Boynton's Bailey Harbor. All members are urged, however, to stop if they can at the Door County Historical Museum in Sturgeon Bay. "Uncle Harry" Dankoer will have the museum open that afternoon and will be glad to show our members around. It is just one block from the center of Sturgeon Bay — one block off the route everyone will be traveling south after arriving during Sunday.
THURSDAY, June 15
7:30 p.m. - Preliminary meeting of the Board of Curators - Edgewater Lodge

FRIDAY, June 16
(Free boat rides available throughout the day, Eagle Inn dock)
9:00 a.m. - Registration - Lobby, Village Hall
10:30 a.m. - FIRST GENERAL SESSION - Village Hall
Greetings from the Door County Historical Society, A.M. Logerquist
Welcome to the Peninsula, W.E. Wagener
Some Early Ephraim History, H.R. Holand
H.R. Holand, presiding
12:00 noon - LUNCHEON SESSION - Anderson Hotel
History and Statistics in the County, W.H. Ebling
Tom Stine, presiding
2:00 p.m. - SECOND GENERAL SESSION - Village Hall
The Juniors in Action (representatives of area chapters)
Aztlán (a colored movie of the recent digs), David A. Baerreis
Fred Heinemann, presiding

6:00 p.m. - DINNER SESSION - Anderson Hotel
Side Views of History, David H. Stevens
George C. Sellery, presiding

8:00 p.m. - A NIGHT IN BOHEMIA: (Folk dancing) Gibraltar High School Gymn
Mrs. Olga Dana, presiding

SATURDAY, June 17
(Free boat rides available throughout the day, Eagle Inn dock)
10:00 a.m. - MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY - Lounge, Eagle Inn
A Short History of the Genealogical Society,
Kathryn Morris Wilkinson
Genealogical Records in the D.A.R. Library,
Mary Sipes Zindler
Charting the Family Tree, F. Winston Luck
F. Winston Luck, presiding

10:00 a.m. - MEETING OF THE BADGER STATE FOLKLORE SOCIETY - Village Hall
Business meeting, with papers
T. Fred Baker, presiding

(more)
Ephraim program continued -

SATURDAY, June 17 (continued)

12:00 noon. - LUNCHEON SESSION

Eagle Inn

A Century of State Fair, Einar Hammer
Milo K. Swanton, presiding

The Business meeting will be followed by the regular meeting of the Board of Curators at Dr. & Mrs. Arthur Byfield's house.

6:30 p.m. - ANNUAL BANQUET

Eagle Inn

Labor in Wisconsin History, Edwin E. Witte
George Banta, Jr., presiding

SUNDAY, June 18

9:30 a.m. - ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE: Peninsula State Park, Sisters Bay, Ellison Bay, Gill's Rock. Picnic at Land's End (at Village Hall, Sister Bay, in case of rain). Bailey's Harbor where Mr. & Mrs. Donald Boynton have invited all members to see the Norwegian houses and chapel. Autos will leave from in front of Village Hall promptly at 9:30. Please be sure you have your car there on time. If you do not have a car, be there and your transportation will be arranged. Pick up your picnic lunch at your hotel before leaving.
The hotels have requested that we check out before going on the pilgrimage, as they are expecting a convention of 2,400 people to arrive during Sunday.

The formal pilgrimage will end at the Boynton's, Bailey Harbor. All members are urged, however, to stop if they can at the Door County Historical Museum in Sturgeon Bay. "Uncle Harry" Dankoler will have the museum open that afternoon and will be glad to show our members around. It is just one block from the center of Sturgeon Bay - one block off the route everyone will be travelling south after the convention.
award, "'for assistance in reorganizing the philatelic holdings of the . . . Society, and for his leadership in securing forty-two sustaining members, each of whom contribute $100 or more annually to the . . . Society'"; and the Association award, to the Society for its five full color film strips covering Wisconsin history, its high publication standards, for its junior program, and for its large general membership. Such public recognition of the accomplishments of the Society and its members is GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS. The recipients are rewarded and gratified, and the Society achieves prestige and beneficial publicity therefrom.

Membership promotion is handled by the Director and the Supervisor of Public Contacts. Other staff members, however, encourage and solicit membership at opportune times during the course of their field activities.

Membership figures reveal the following: 1918-'19—an increase of about 100 a year to 1927--1480; a drop during the depression and in 1940--1161; a jump to 1356 in 1946, when a drive for membership got underway; 1947--2438; 1948--3273; the peak of 3472 was reached in July of 1949, after the Centennial.

As of May 1, 1950, there were 3284 adult members, and approximately 140 exchange societies (including certain libraries), which pay no fees. As of September 1949, the adult membership totaled .1 per cent of the population of the state. The Society is believed to rank fourth in
MEMBERSHIP OF WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1917-1950

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MEMBERSHIP COUNTY COUNTIES IN STATE

as of August 22, 1949
WILLIAMS BAY

Van Biesbroeck, Dr. George
Williams Bay Public Library

WINDSOR

Eilers, Rev. Harry T.

WINNEBAGO

Radde, Arthur F.

WINNECONNE

Winneconne Business Men's Assn.

WISCONSIN DELLIS

Bennett, Miriam
Bres, Helen H.
Wisconsin Dells Public Schools

WISCONSIN RAPIDS

(L) BALDWIN, HENRY P.
Barker, Mrs. Leland H.
(L) BRAEBAU, THEODORE W.
Getzinger, Carl
Glenn, Dr. E. C.
Lipke, Martin O.
(L) MEAD, GEORGE W.
* Pomainville, Dr. L. C.
Schnabel, John E.
Smith, Clare
T. E. Scott Public Library
Waters, Dr. Donald
Thiele, W. F.

WOOD

(L) BRENNAN, REV. EUSTACE F.
Prudell, Capt. J. A.

WOODRUFF

Newcomb, Dr. Kate P.

MYALUSING

Pendleton, Mrs. Herbert L.
membership among the societies in the nation. The home county of the Society, Dane, ranks first in number of members, and counties in northern Wisconsin have the fewest members. According to the Public Contact Division, the largest proportion of members are those in the older age groups.

New members are sent a pamphlet, *The State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, a welcoming letter from the Director; a membership card; a list of members in Wisconsin, and a biographical blank for completion.

*The State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, published during the Centennial Membership Drive in 1948, in concise form, summarizes pertinent facts on the Society programs. Some of the figures and facts are out-dated—for example, those on radio programs, which have been discontinued. The pamphlet serves its purpose, but the new member, as well as the employee of the Society, is likely to be ignorant of the historical background of the Society, no up-to-date history of it being accessible. Specifically—there is no one work devoted to the history of the Society, the many ponderous volumes of *Collections and Proceedings* and the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* accumulated through the years providing the preponderance of available historical source material.

The Society reports that exhibits, personal contacts, and mailings (including *What's Going On*) are the most effective techniques for keeping members' interest. On
State Historical Society Building at Madison, Wisconsin

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

CENTENNIAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
State Historical Society Building at Madison, Wisconsin

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN

CENTENNIAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
ABOUT THE SOCIETY

THIS MUCH YOU KNOW—It is a friendly association of people interested in Wisconsin state and local history or in supporting the work of the Society. It operates a famous library in its own building on the lower campus of the University of Wisconsin. It has a large historical museum at the same site. It is the custodian of the State archives. It is the State public document depository and exchange agency. It is defined by law as the trustee of the state. It conducts an active research and publication program. It services the State government, the University, and some 140,000 citizens of the state each year. It is a busy historical laboratory, preserving our heritage as Badgers, publicizing Wisconsin's history, feeding with an eye to the future the fires of interest in our past, assisting in every way possible those who come to it for information.

BUT DID YOU KNOW—That it was founded in October 1846, a year and a half before Wisconsin became a state?

That its library of some 700,000 bound volumes and pamphlets is the largest historical society library in the country?

That it has a staff of 57 full time employees ready to help you in any way possible?

That its manuscript collection of over 760,000 items is one of the best-known in the country?

That its public documents collection is so complete that the Library of Congress has photostated some of its items to fill out its collections?

That the newspaper collection of over 40,000 volumes contains not only a practically complete file of all Wisconsin weeklies and dailies, but also includes numerous files of out-of-state papers?

That its collection of American labor publications is one of the most complete in the country and that it is now actively collecting labor manuscript records to supplement the published material in this field?

That its membership has increased over 100 percent in the last two years, and that it is the second largest historical society in the country?

That its library annually services some 60,000 citizens of the state and students of the University, as well as numerous scholars from all over the country?

That it has an endowment of over $580,000 and receives an annual appropriation from the State of approximately $150,000?
That it has an active publication program which so far has produced 51 volumes in addition to the popular quarterly, *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*?

That it is engaged in an active research and publication program which will cover parts of Wisconsin’s history so far undeveloped, and will produce not one but several books a year?

That its junior historians program in the schools of the state, begun in September 1947, has enrolled over 14,000 children as junior members of the Society in its first year?

That it is cooperating with the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission in the marking of historic sites in the state reservations and along the state highways?

That it is producing film strips and circulating exhibits on Wisconsin history for school use?

That it is participating in the Conservation Commission’s program for the preservation of important historic sites?

That it has housed the University library in its building since the opening of the present structure in October 1900?

That it conducts for Wisconsin through the Committee on Public Records a modern, streamlined public records program?

That it is seeking new museum quarters which, if available in the immediate future, would give solid grounds for anticipating the establishment in Wisconsin of a historical museum of as high a national standing and of as great use as its noted library?

That it hopes from such a museum and collection to send exhibits to schools, libraries, other museums and interested agencies throughout the State, extending the great teaching values of the modern museum to the four corners of Wisconsin?

That it has its own weekly radio program, *Wisconsin Cavalcade*, and participates regularly on three other radio shows?

If you did, we are mildly abashed not to find your name already on our membership rolls. If you did not, we hope that you will join us now. A cordial welcome awaits you in the friendly fellowship of the Society.
WHAT ARE THE PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP?

Each Annual Member, for his modest dues of $3.00 a year, receives the Wisconsin Magazine of History, a one-third discount on volumes of the Wisconsin Biography Series and a warm welcome at the Annual Convention. This friendly and informal gathering is a two or three day affair held each year in a different spot of historic interest in the State. It consists of addresses, a pilgrimage, and special entertainment such as a pageant or folk dancing. Other meetings for members are held from time to time.

A Life Member pays $50.00 life dues, once only, has every privilege of an Annual Member, and may also acquire any publication of the Society which is in print at a discount of 33½% from list prices. A price list of back publications will be sent on request.

Institutional Membership ($100.00), which has all the privileges of Life Membership, grants permanent membership in the Society to an institution.

Sustaining membership ($100.00 or more a year) offers all privileges of Life Membership plus the satisfaction of contributing generously to our program.

Even more important than the publications the member receives or the pleasant acquaintances he makes with kindred souls at the Annual Conventions, is the knowledge that his membership helps preserve and disseminate the history of a great commonwealth.

The Society celebrated its own centennial in October 1946. The State celebrated its one hundredth birthday in May 1948, the University celebrates in February 1949. Join us now during this Centennial Membership Drive.

ENROLL ME NOW!

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP

☐ I enclose herewith $3.00 dues for the current year.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

☐ I enclose herewith $50 for Life Membership.

Name ____________________________________________

Please type or print name

Address _________________________________________

(Street, P.O. Box or R.F.D. Number)

________________________________________________

(Post Office and Zone, if any)

Date ____________________________________________

Make checks payable to THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN and mail to the Director at Madison 6.
the agenda for the fall of 1950 is the organization of a women's auxiliary for such purposes as raising funds, assisting at social functions, and sponsoring exhibits and lectures. A series of regional dinner meetings throughout the state is contemplated.

The membership promotion campaign, commencing in 1946, made use of blanket lists of professional people and others. Twelve thousand letters were sent out, and a two per cent return in membership was realized. Old members also suggested names for solicitation, and radio "spots" were utilized. High pressure salesmanship tactics were found undesirable, for members joining for reasons other than interest in the Society are commonly dropped for non-payment of dues.

A membership campaign was attempted by dividing the state into districts each having a chairman, but lack of promotional effort caused the campaign to be abandoned.

Personal contacts and exhibits are the Society's most satisfactory methods for interesting the general public in history, the enthusiasm of the speaker being the most important element. Illustrated talks, with exhibits after the talks, have been fruitful in awakening interest, but sales talks must not be too precipitant. Keeping at people constantly is necessary for good results, as is attested by the increase in the number of members after the 1946 promotion and after the Centennial. The Supervisor of Public Contacts, the Director, the Field
has suggested that you would enjoy membership in the State Historical Society. We would be delighted to have you with us in one of the oldest and largest historical societies in the country, and it is a great pleasure for me to extend to you our cordial invitation to join our membership.

For more than a century the State Historical Society has been active in promoting the study of Wisconsin history among its citizens. It promotes an active research and publication program. It has assembled one of the great reference libraries in the field of American history. It serves some 140,000 people a year.

Your membership will provide you with the WISCONSIN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, published quarterly by the Society, and participation in the annual meeting held at a different historic location in the state each summer where you will meet persons of like interests. It will also give you the satisfaction of supporting such worthwhile projects as the new junior historians' program, our school services, a great reference library and research center, and rapidly developing historical museum.

We believe that you will gain much satisfaction from membership in the State Historical Society, and we shall be very happy to welcome you into our fellowship upon receipt of the enclosed membership card and your check.

Yours very truly,

Clifford L. Lord
Representatives, the Supervisor of School Services, and other staff members talk extensively to individuals and groups throughout the state. Approximately five hundred speeches were delivered by the staff in the year 1949-'50 before such audiences as school groups, civic organizations, and men's and women's clubs.

At present, personal and written solicitation are used to obtain new members. Intelligent support is the chief need, according to a member of the Board. Especially needed, according to the Public Contact Division, are members in the younger age groups, those between twenty-five and fifty, the groups which are, perhaps, the most occupied of all—breadwinning and rearing families.

Publications. Aside from periodicals for members, the Society publishes such books on Wisconsin and Middle Western history as *Side Roads* by Holmes; *Milwaukee: The History of a City*, by Still; *It Happened Here*, by Henderson et al.; *T.B. Walker Collection of Indian Portraits*; *Collections*; series of historical studies; bibliographies; articles; bulletins; manuscript guides; Indian picture postcards and other miscellaneous matter.

Publication projects in process are a new 1951 *Wisconsin Calendar* in four colors; an aviation history; a business records survey; county economic histories for inclusion in the State Department of Agriculture series of county crop reports; a *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*,
which is a suspended Federal Writers' Project; and school texts on Wisconsin history, for intermediate and junior high school grades.

All publications are for sale to the public, certain mimeographed materials being available free of charge, and other printed matter, for a nominal sum. Reprints of photographs and photostats of documents can be had by the public at cost. Books are offered to certain membership categories at a twenty-five per cent discount.

Publications policies emanate from the Publications Committee of the Board and are executed by staff editors, in cooperation with the Director. The Supervisor of Public Contacts promotes sales and distributions of publications.

Special circulars to select lists advertise new publications, such circulars being designed to reach certain libraries, bookstores, and certain individuals and groups adjudged to have particular interest in such works. Society membership periodicals and publications of other historical societies provide the main media for publicity. A display of publications in glass-topped showcases is maintained on the first floor of the Society building, with directives stating that same are available for purchase on the second and fourth floors.

Since the publications program of the Society is not self-supporting, private funds, at present, largely subsidize it; more sales or more subsidization are required if the program is to continue and to expand.
The Society has issued nine publications dealing with the Draper Manuscripts. One is out of print and the supply of two others (designated by an asterisk) is nearly exhausted. The volumes, with prices, are as follows:

**Descriptive List** (1906) 1.00
**Calendar of Preston and Virginia Papers** (1915) 7.50
**Calendar of Kentucky Papers** (1925) 7.50
**Calendar of Tennessee and King's Mountain Papers** (1929) 10.00
**Documentary History of Dunmore's War, 1774** (1905) 0.00
**Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777** (1908) 3.50
**Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio, 1777-1778** (1912) 3.50
**Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio, 1778-1779** (1916) 5.00*
**Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779-1781** (1917) 5.00*
The DRAPER MANUSCRIPTS

A Description of A FAMOUS COLLECTION 
Now Available on Microfilm from the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
In the year 1891 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin received a bequest of incalculable value. Lyman Copeland Draper, at his death on August 26 of that year, left to the institution whose affairs he had administered for nearly a third of a century his priceless collection of manuscript records.

The story of Draper's assembling of his manuscripts is one to stir the pulse of collectors. His interest in the past was awakened early. As a young lad in Lockport, New York, he listened to tales of Revolutionary valor told around the family fireside. In 1825, at the age of ten, his worshipful eyes beheld Lafayette on the celebrated Frenchman's return visit to America. Six years later he was importuning the aged James Madison for an autobiographical sketch. By 1840 his historical interests had crystallized and he had set a pattern for investigation from which he never departed.

The heroes of the early West were to be his theme. He would write the exciting story of their adventures, their struggles, their achievements. Possible subjects were obvious to anyone: Boone, the Kentucky hunter; George Rogers Clark, the Western conqueror; Sevier and Robertson, the builders of Tennessee. Their names were on every frontiersman's lips but little had been written about them, and that little was not reliable. To learn the basic facts about the border heroes he would go directly to the survivors or their descendants. From them he would gather the pieces which he would fit together into the true story. And thus he began the quest for data, a quest that continued throughout his lifetime but was for him never completely and satisfactorily fulfilled.

They received him hospitably, these Westerners. Though the years had dimmed their memories somewhat, their pride in having subdued a wilderness with rifle and ax and plowshare was still strong, and when the earnest and sympathetic scholar appeared at their doors, they responded wholeheartedly to his skillful questioning. From chimney cupboards and ancestral chests they brought out illustrative materials — daguerreotypes, commissions, surveyors' notes, diaries, correspondence — providentially preserved for just such an occasion as this. Willingly they furnished him with introductions to others who could supply further details in the record. His visit ended, the young interrogator would move on, afoot, by convenient neighborhood con-
veyance, on horseback, by stagecoach, or river boat, to continue his unique researches. In this fashion he traveled during his lifetime somewhat over sixty thousand miles, covering an area roughly enclosed in a circle extending from his early home into Upper Canada and westward to Missouri, thence southeasterly to South Carolina and back to western New York.

Upon returning from an expedition he would pore over the notes he had taken, comparing them with earlier acquisitions, sometimes indexing them in preparation for that ever receding task of composition, and always finding some topics in need of further illumination. Then he would take up his pen and address long, detailed questionnaires to his informants, spurring them to renewed research and recording. Libraries and archival depositaries he searched too, transcribing or abstracting data from records that have since disappeared or from newspapers and current periodicals now found in only one or two places in the country. Occasionally when he discovered some badly wanted information in records which he could not induce the owner to part with, he would copy the entire collection, working, he once wrote to his wife, ten hours a day for days on end.

Few historians were engaged in original research, and none had ventured far into the field of trans-Allegheny history. But the greatest of them — Hildreth, Bancroft, Parkman, Sparks, Lossing, Drake — took note of Draper’s ambitions and encouraged him in his course. Local writers showed equal enthusiasm and gave him advice and practical aid.

Sometimes he was so fortunate as to be able to purchase the papers brought together by fellow antiquarians and add them to his own steadily mounting collections. Through the cooperation of interested helpers and his own untiring efforts he had amassed by the end of a decade an impressive amount of material. The documents covered three-quarters of a century of frontier warfare and settlement, ending with the War of 1812. Among the papers were dozens of little notebooks containing records of his interviews. Represented in the closely written pages were many of General Clark’s old Indian campaigners; associates and descendants of Boone, Kenton, Sumter, Shelby, Cleveland, the Zanes; veteran fighters among ten or more Indian tribes; worthies of numerous frontier settlements. Then there was correspondence — Draper’s copies of the long letters of inquiry he had sent.
out and the detailed replies. Depicted in original documents were the early penetration of Augusta County, Virginia, the movement into the Upper Ohio, the Sullivan campaign in New York and Pennsylvania, the Cherry Valley massacre, Sumter's defense of South Carolina, Tecumseh's conspiracy, the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne in the Northwest Territory. Pertaining to less warlike subjects were family letters and miscellaneous papers of Jonathan and William Clark, the journals of John Filson, notes assembled by Daniel Drake for his Cincinnati sketches, records preserved by Richard Henderson, Colonel Robert Patterson, William Harrod, General Joseph Martin, the Preston family, and many others.

Throughout all this assiduous collecting Draper never relinquished his original purpose of writing. To that end he prepared innumerable chronological outlines with detailed citations to printed and manuscript sources, notes that today are useful bibliographical aids to contemporary materials. In response to the urging of Benson J. Lossing, who was then producing his pictorial histories, Draper undertook to write the Boone biography and completed the manuscript to about the year 1778. An injured hand halted his progress for some months and he never resumed the writing. Many years later, in 1881, he published a weighty volume entitled *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*. A few short articles based on his collections appeared in serials or memorial volumes over his name. The truth is, however, that his role was preponderantly the role of investigator and collector rather than writer.

It was more than a disinclination to put pen to paper that deterred Draper from authorship. His was a busy life. In 1854 he moved to Madison to become the first superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Immediately he embarked on a vigorous program of organizing, collecting, and publicizing, which produced gratifying results but left him little opportunity to prosecute independent research or writing. Only one noteworthy addition to his own manuscript library was made after his arrival in Madison. In 1864 he purchased in Cincinnati a part of the papers of the Reverend John D. Shane, a contemporary who like himself had traversed the Ohio Valley interviewing pioneers.

In 1886 he relinquished his position at the Historical Society to Reuben Gold Thwaites. Five years of life were left to him, during
which he wrote letters and revised his manuscripts, but made no discernible progress on his projected biographies.

The collection as it came to the Society in 1891 was in a discouraging state of confusion. Part of it was in volumes, about a hundred in number; the remainder, consisting of many thousands of pages, had to be studied and assorted to conform to the arrangement by series that Draper had begun. There were fifty of these series or sub-collections. Some had a geographical unity; others were the collected papers of individuals; but most of the series comprised a great miscellany of material centering around some subject on which Draper planned to write. As the work of organization proceeded, the collection was bound in volumes, in accordance with practices of the time. Two years after his death, in the same issue of the Proceedings that contained Frederick Jackson Turner's "Significance of the Frontier in American History," the Society announced that the greater portion of the Draper Collection was available for use.

The unique geographical scope of the manuscripts and the widespread demands for information about them led the Society to issue three types of publications. One was the Descriptive List of 1906, which is still the only general guide to the collection. A project of calendaring individual series within the collection resulted in three published volumes of calendars. Between 1905 and 1917 appeared five volumes of selections from the manuscripts themselves, dealing largely with the Revolution on the Upper Ohio. These nine volumes are listed, with prices, on the back cover. In addition to the published calendars, the Society has on file in its manuscript section complete typewritten calendars of four series: the George Rogers Clark Papers (64 volumes), the Sumter Papers (24 volumes), the Frontier Wars Papers (24 volumes), and the Shepherd Papers (5 volumes).

Throughout the half century and more that the collection has been open to the public the Society has welcomed its use by the student of history. Research workers in many fields have come to explore the manuscripts and the large library of Americana that Draper assembled. For nearly forty years Louise Phelps Kellogg of the Society's staff, who knew the collection perhaps better than Draper himself, placed her broad scholarship at the disposal of inquirers. Scores of published biographies, histories, and collections of documents are based wholly or in part on the manuscripts. Numerous diaries, cam-
campaign journals, interviews, family records, and groups of correspondence have appeared as separate publications or in historical and genealogical magazines across the country.

Sections of the collection, sometimes whole series, have been photostated for historical societies and libraries. But this has not been enough to meet the needs of the institutions interested in the material. Many libraries have canvassed the possibility of obtaining copies of the entire collection, only to abandon the project reluctantly because of the cost. The drain on the Society's resources for reference services on the Draper Manuscripts has become, in the face of the demand for services on the rest of its rapidly growing manuscript library, a serious problem. Furthermore, the Draper Manuscripts are showing unmistakable signs of wearing out. Faced with these difficulties the Society decided to copy the entire collection on microfilm, retire the original manuscripts from use, and keep the master negative films for positive reproductions. By apportioning the cost of microfilming among purchasers, no onerous burden would fall on either the Society or the buyer.

To film so miscellaneous a collection of manuscripts, in which every page presents its own problem in photography, was an undertaking that called for the most reliable and painstaking operators. The task was entrusted to the University of Chicago Photographic Laboratory, where, under expert supervision, about two-thirds of the Draper Collection was filmed. In 1948 the establishment of a microfilm laboratory in the Society's own building with an experienced photographer in charge made it possible to complete the work in Madison.

The filming has been done with the utmost care. Each exposure has been compared with the original to test for clearness and to guard against possible omissions. A clipping from the pages of the Descriptive List briefly summarizing the contents of each volume is filmed as an introductory sheet thereto. The same sheet explains the system by which the volumes and pages were numbered when they were bound and which has ever since been followed in citing any given part of the collection. The microfilm used is nonperforate 35 mm. safety film.

The three-year project has now been completed, and the Society is offering to any individual, organization, or institution the opportunity to purchase positive microfilm copies of the Draper Collection. The films may be purchased as a complete collection or by series within the collection.
Below are listed for each series its pressmark, title, number of volumes, and the price of a positive film, including transportation. The prices are based on number and size of volume. A set of the entire fifty series (486 volumes) will be sold for $1500. Address orders to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

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Complete set $1500.00

The Society has issued nine publications dealing with the Draper Manuscripts. One is out of print and the supply of two others (designated by an asterisk) is nearly exhausted. The volumes, with prices, are as follows:

*Descriptive List (1906)*
*Calendar of Preston and Virginia Papers (1915)*
*Calendar of Kentucky Papers (1925)*
*Calendar of Tennessee and King's Mountain Papers (1929)*
*Documentary History of Dunmore's War, 1774 (1905)*
*Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777 (1908)*
*Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio, 1777-1778 (1912)*
*Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio, 1778-1779 (1916)*
*Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779-1781 (1917)*
MILWAUKEE: The History of a City
By BAYRD STILL

THIS is the story of the evolution of a midwestern city into a great modern metropolis. From the primitive fur-trading post of two centuries ago Milwaukee developed, first, into the flourishing Great Lakes port that was for a time the world’s largest export port for wheat, and subsequently into one of the most intensively industrial centers in the country. The story of that transformation is an exciting one. Dr. Still tells it with zest and with a full appreciation of its drama and its significance for all aspects of the city’s life.

He tells also the story of the Americanization of Milwaukee, which as late as 1880 was the most foreign of American cities, and which
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He tells also the story of the Americanization of Milwaukee, which as late as 1880 was the most foreign of American cities, and which
exemplifies the contributions of a score of nationalities to city-building in the Middle West.

Every aspect of the developing urban society is woven into the narrative: the arts and entertainment as well as economic enterprise; religious and social organization as well as politics; education and the professions as well as labor. Milwaukee's urban services, justifiably famous, are treated in detail. The police and fire departments and other governmental agencies are fully discussed, as are the political parties, labor organizations, and citizens associations through which Milwaukee's notable achievements have been won.

To Dr. Still, who lectures on the history of the American city at New York University, the city is more than a mere aggregation of enterprises and people. None can read this book without realizing how strongly he sees it also as a vital social organism, the creature of changing conditions and in turn a powerful creative force in the life of America.

Included in the volume are many illustrations and maps, some of which are here published for the first time.

xvi + 638 pages. $6.00

A Book of History Tales for the Younger Folk

IT HAPPENED HERE
Stories of Wisconsin

By MARGARET G. HENDERSO, ETHEL D. SPEERSCHNEIDER, and HELEN L. FERSLEV
Illustrated by LORAIN DURV

TOGETHER, these beautifully illustrated stories give the child of fourth-grade age or older a rounded picture of a midwestern state's development since the days of the white man's arrival. Many of the stories, such as those about
the fur trade and those recounting the adventures of the early explorers and Jesuit missionaries, are of specific interest to the children not only of Wisconsin but of neighboring states. And all the stories are good reading simply as narratives of real events and real people.

There are stories and charming pictures of the forts built by the French, the British, and the Americans; stories of white settlement filled with the details that a child so loves—how people built their homes, what they ate, how they dressed, and how they traveled from place to place in different periods of settlement; stories of early farming, cheese-making, and dairy farming, of the life of the lumberjack, of the beginnings of manufacturing, and of many of the industries for which the state is famous.

The authors, all experienced teachers in the Green Bay Public Schools, have prepared this book to meet the need for more and better reading materials in this field. They have chosen the type of material that appeals to the age group for whom they are writing. The narrative style and vocabulary, too, have been carefully adapted to the child’s reading ability.

*Ready February 1949. xiv + 266 pages. $2.00*

**THE T. B. WALKER COLLECTION OF INDIAN PORTRAITS,** with an Introduction by A. W. Schorger. 125 reproductions, 22 in color, of Henry H. Cross’s paintings of Indian warriors and of well-known white men in the Indian country. *Paper. $1.00*

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State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin

Enclosed is my remittance for the books checked:

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PAID
Madison, Wisconsin
Permit No. 430
Iowa county, volumes I and II.


Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers: Iowa County.

Directory of Catholic Church in Wisconsin.

Southern Wisconsin District: Ev. Lutheran Synod.

Inventory of Church Archives in Wisconsin: Assemblies of God, Moravian Church, Disciples of Christ, Prot. Epis. Church in U.S.A., Diocese of Fond du Lac, Church of the Nazarene.

Inventory of Federal Archives: The Federal Courts, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Treasury, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of War, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Justice, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Navy, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Interior, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Agriculture, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Commerce, No. 48, Wisconsin; and Federal Civil Works Program, No. 48, Wisconsin.

Works Progress Administration, Wisconsin

Miscellaneous Agencies, Wisconsin
Publication list as of September 1, 1949

MIMEOGRAPHED MATERIALS (no fee)

Junior Historian Program Outline. 1947. Objectives of an instructions for organizing a Junior Historians chapter. (A1)

Treasure Hunting at Home. 1947. A guide to local history study. (A2)

MIMEOGRAPHED MATERIALS (fee shown)

Early Day Wisconsin, by E. Keown. 1947. A bibliography. (B1) $ .05


Books About Wisconsin for Boys and Girls, by M. Gleason 1946. A bibliography set up by grade level. (B3) .05

Wisconsin Indians, by E. Keown. 1947. A bibliography. (B4) .05

A Century of Wisconsin Costumes, 1944, Script. (No charge for script when it accompanies set of 46 glass slides 3x4, rented for $1.00 plus express charges both ways.) (B5) .15

Suggestions for Staging a Historic Costume Show. 1947 (B6) .10

Buckskins to Bobby-Sox, 1946. Script. (No charge for script when it accompanies set of 26 kodachrome transparencies 2x2, rented for $1.00 plus mailing charges both ways.) (B7) .15

A Portrait of Wisconsin, by Louise P. Kellogg. (B8) .05

Indian Legends. (B9) .15

Wisconsin, Then and Now, by D. M. Drews. 1949. A booklet giving historical as well as up-to-date statistical information about Wisconsin. (B10) .25

Black Hawk's Route Through Wisconsin, by W. T. Hagan. 1949. (B11) 1.00

PERIODICALS

Wisconsin Magazine of History. Issued quarterly. Current subscriptions include an annual membership in the Society. (C1)

Vols. 1 - 7, single copy 1.25
" " volume 5.00
" 8 - 32, single copy .75
" " , volume 3.00
Sets, as complete as possible 75.00
Badger History. Issued monthly during the school year. (C2)

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS


The Wisconsin Calendar for 1949. University of Wisconsin Centennial Edition. Engagement book, spirally bound in red, with 55 photographs of University scenes, and historic state and University dates. Boxed. (D2) $0.50

The Wisconsin Calendar for 1950. Attractive and useful engagement book with 55 photographs of Wisconsin scenes, representative of the entire state. Includes historic dates and special holidays. Boxed. (D3) $1.00

Subject Bibliography of Wisconsin History, by LeRoy Schlinskert. 1948. 2,900 entries, 213 pages. (D4) $2.50

T. B. Walker Collection of Indian Portraits. 1948. Catalog with biographical sketches and colored as well as black-and-white plates. (D5) $1.25

Milwaukee: History of a City, by Bayrd Still. 1948. (D6) $6.00

It Happened Here, by Henderson, Speerschneider, and Ferslev. 1949. Stories of Wisconsin for boys and girls. (D7) $2.00

Side Roads, by Fred L. Holmes. 1949. Excursions into Wisconsin's history. (D8) $2.75

miscellaneous Materials:

Indian picture postcards. 1948. (D9a) $0.10 each, 3 for $0.25, set of 22 for $2.00

Wisconsin's Story: A Series of Film Strips. Complete set of 5 strips in color (30 frames each). Titles:

I. Under Three Flags; II. American Settlement;
III. Emergence of a Modern Economy; IV. Liberty Through Law; and V. Wisconsin Comes of Age. 1949. (D9b) $22.50
PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

Collections of the State Historical Society
(Vol. 1-31, 1854-1931)

Vol. 1-21 (The Collections proper) (Gla-u) $25.00

v. 1-15 Miscellaneous documents, memoirs, etc.; relating to the early history of Wisconsin.

v. 16 The French Regime in Wisconsin, 1634-1727.

v. 17 The French Regime in Wisconsin, 1727-1748.

v. 18 The French Regime in Wisconsin, 1743-1760; British Regime in Wisconsin, 1760-1800; Mackinac Register of Marriages, 1725-1821.

v. 19 Mackinac Register of baptisms and interments, 1695-1821; Fur trade in Wisconsin and the upper lakes, 1778-1817.

v. 20 Fur trade in Wisconsin, 1812-1825; A Wisconsin fur-trader's journal, 1803-04.

v. 21 Index to volumes 1-20.

Vol. 22 Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, ed. by Milo Quaife. 1916. (Gly) $10.00

Vol. 23 (See Draper Series, Vol. 4)

Vol. 24 (See Draper Series, Vol. 5)

Vol. 25 An English Settler in Pioneer Wisconsin; letters of Edwin Bottomley. 1918. (Glw) $10.00

Vol. 26 (See Constitutional Series, Vol. 1)

Vol. 27 (See Constitutional Series, Vol. 2)

Vol. 28 (See Constitutional Series, Vol. 3)

Vol. 29 (See Constitutional Series, Vol. 4)

Vol. 30 Intimate Letters of Carl Schurz, 1841-1869, tr. and ed. by Joseph Schafer. 1928. (GLx) 3.50

Vol. 31 California Letters of Lucius Fairchild, ed. by Joseph Schafer. 1931. (Gly) 3.00

Caléndar Series

Vol. 1 The Preston and Virginia Papers of the Draper Collection of Manuscripts. 1915 (G2a) 7.50

Vol. 2 Calendar of the Kentucky papers of the Draper Collection of Manuscripts. 1925 (G2b) 7.50
Vol. 3 Calendar of the Tennessee and King's
Mountain Papers of the Draper Col-
lection of Manuscripts. 1929. (G2e) $10.00

Studies

Vol. 1 Economic History of Wisconsin During
the Civil War Decade, by Frederick Merk.
1916. (G3a) 3.00

Wisconsin Biography Series

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Schafer. 1930. (G4a) 3.00
Vol. 2 Memoirs of Jeremiah Curtin, ed. by Joseph
Schafer. 1940. (G4b) *o.p.

Wisconsin Domesday Book. General Studies.

Vol. 1 A History of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by
Joseph Schafer. 1922. (G5a) 2.50
Vol. 2 Four Wisconsin Counties, Prairie and Forest,
by Joseph Schafer. 1927. (G5b) *o.p.
Vol. 3 The Wisconsin Lead Region, by Joseph Schafer.
1932. (G5c) 4.00
Vol. 4 The Winnabago-Horicon Basin, a Type Study in
Western History, by Joseph Schafer. 1937. (G5d) *o.p.

Town Studies.

Vol. 1 (G5e) 5.00

Wisconsin History Series

Vol. 1 The French Regime in Wisconsin and the
Northwest, by Louise P. Kellogg. 1925. (G6a) *o.p.
Vol. 2 The British Regime in Wisconsin and the
Northwest, by Louise P. Kellogg. 1925. (G6b) 5.00

Draper Series

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1908. (G7b) 3.50
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Collections, Vol. 23) (G7d) *o.p.
### Vol. 5
Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779-1781. 1917. (Also listed as Collections, Vol. 24)

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### Miscellaneous Materials

- Descriptive List of Manuscript Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1906. (G9a) 1.00
- Joseph Schafer, Student of Agriculture. 1942. (G9b) 1.50
- Pioneer and Political Reminiscences, by Nils P. Haugen. 1929. (Reprint from Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol. 11-13) (G9c) 1.00
- Letters of the Reverend Adelbert Inama O Praem. (Reprint from Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol. 11 and 12) (G9d) 1.00
- Reuben Gold Thwaites, by Frederick J. Turner. 1911. (G9e) 1.00

### Wisconsin History Commission. Original Papers

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<td>Vol. 1</td>
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<td>Vol. 3</td>
<td>Three Wisconsin Cushings, by Theron W. Haight. 1910.</td>
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<td>Vol. 4</td>
<td>The Chattanooga Campaign, with Especial Reference to Wisconsin's Participation Therein. 1911.</td>
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<td>Bibliography of Wisconsin's Participation in the War Between the States, by Isaac S. Bradley. 1911.</td>
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<td>Vol. 6</td>
<td>Wisconsin Women in the War Between the States, by Ethel A. Hurn. 1911.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<td>Vol. 7</td>
<td>Service with the Third Wisconsin Infantry, by Julian W. Hinkley. 1912.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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Vol. 8  An Artilleryman's Diary, by Jenkins  Lloyd Jones.  1912.  (G10h)  $3.00

Reprints:

Vol. 1  The Battle of Gettysburg, by F. A. Haskell.  1908.  (G10i)  3.00

Vol. 2  Civil War Messages and Proclamations of Wisconsin War Governors.  (G10j)  2.00

Proceedings.  (Incomplete file).  (G11)

1904-1933, 1936-1942, 1946——, most issues in stock bound copies .75  1.25

MUSEUM MATERIALS

Booklets edited by Dorothy Moulding Brown:

Indian Fireside Tales  (M1)  .40

Manabush, Menominee Tales  (M2)  .40

Pecos Bill, Mythical Hero of the American Cowboy  (M3)  .40

"Pleasant" Flowers and "Comfortin" Herbs  (M4)  .60

Wisconsin - Midwest Edible Mushrooms  (M5)  .75

Wisconsin Indian Place-Name Legends  (M6)  .75

Wisconsin Circus Lore, 1850-1908  (M7)  1.00

What Say You of Paul?  (M8)  1.35

Centennial Exhibits.  30 x 40 inch panels ready for hanging.  Illustrated with maps, charts, and photographs from the Society's collections.  Express costs

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Class Room Exhibits. Fifteen 8 x 10 inch mounted photographs with explanatory labels. Express costs

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Lantern Slides. 2 x 2 inch.

A Lumber Raft Trip Down the Wisconsin River in 1887. 16 black-and-white slides. Rental (P7) $ .75

Wisconsin Today. 16 black-and-white slides. Rental. (P8) includes postage .75

Lantern Slides. 3 and 1/4 x 4 inch. (P9)

A subject file of slides which includes historic sites, buildings, objects, and people in Wisconsin's history. Sets will be arranged for rental on request of specific subjects.

OTHER MATERIAL

Reprints of photographic material and photostats of documents in the Society's collections are available at cost upon request. (Phg and Phs)

*O-P* These publications, though out-of-print, are available in very limited quantity. Price quoted upon request.
Inventory of County Archives. Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Polk, Rusk, St. Croix, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon and Waushara counties.

Inventory of City Archives of Wisconsin, Third Class. 

Inventory of Local Government Archives of Wisconsin. Village Series, Greendale.

Development of Town Boundaries in Wisconsin. Chippewa and Manitowoc counties.

Inventory of State Archives of Wisconsin. Department of Banking.

Index to Governors' Messages.


Wisconsin Territorial Papers, County Series. Iowa county, volumes I and II.

American Imprints Inventory. Check List of Wisconsin Imprints. 1833-49, 1850-54, 1855-58, 1859-63.

Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers. Iowa County.

Directory of Catholic Church in Wisconsin.

Southern Wisconsin District. Ev. Lutheran Synod.

Inventory of Church Archives in Wisconsin. Assemblies of God, Moravian Church, Disciples of Christ, Prot. Epis. Church in U.S.A., Diocese of Fond du Lac, Church of the Nazarene.

Inventory of Federal Archives. The Federal Courts, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Treasury, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of War, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Justice, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Navy, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Interior, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Agriculture, No. 48, Wisconsin; Dept. of Commerce, No. 48, Wisconsin; and Federal Civil Works Program, No. 48, Wisconsin.

Works Progress Administration, Wisconsin

Miscellaneous Agencies, Wisconsin
Museum. Carrying on a program of exhibits and extension services, the Museum employs a full-time staff of ten members, seven of whom have had art training. Policy formed by the Board committee, is effected by Chief Curator, John Jenkins, and approved by the Director.

In two areas of the building--the first floor corridor and the fourth floor--Museum displays are maintained, those on the first floor being temporary and those on the fourth floor comprising the Museum proper.

Examples of first floor exhibits, from March to August, 1950, are a scale model freighter, which by pushbutton may be lowered and raised in dry dock, and Indian relics; since July and until October 16, 1950, a photographic story of Wisconsin architecture, from stockades to modern ranch-type structures, currently seems to attract the attention of those who enter the building.

In one corner of the corridor (under a stairway), graphs, charts, and photographs, arranged above showcases of publications, form a permanent display and illustrate the operation of the Society. Recently placed in this corner is an automatic slide projector, operated by push-button, which shows archeological excavations throughout the state.

On the wall along the stairway hangs a current "Portrait of the Week"--a portrait of such a famous American as James Madison, below which a short, biographical account is framed, setting forth well-known facts.
The Museum proper, on the fourth floor, contains some 400,000 items and is arranged in chronological order so that the visitor may view the exhibits by periods. Wisconsin life, from Indian days to the present, is depicted by dioramas, scale models, pictures, charts, maps, and natural objects—Indian arrowheads, jewelry, canoes; a pioneer cabin, agricultural implements; Daniel Webster's carriage; an apothecary shop; china and pottery; elaborate costumes of the '90's modeled by life-like mannequins; shawls; dolls. Museum exhibits are identified, generally, by such labels as "Daniel Webster's carriage."

Museum appeals are a "hit and miss proposition," according to the Curator—directed neither to the mass or to select groups. "The State Historical Museum hasn't the facilities for doing a lot of things which could be done," lack of space being a major handicap. Since 1900 four of the fourteen galleries—nearly one-third of the area designed for exhibits—have had to be retired for storage space.

According to the Curator, the variety of illustration and objects is the test for effectiveness of the exhibit, and attempts are being made to use color and design to get greater public appeal.

Approximately 70,000 children and adults annually are said to visit the Museum. Guided tours are provided for groups, the guides having had no formal training as such, but being persons cognizant with the Society and Museum
through in-service apprenticeship. The Museum has in the past invited collectors groups to utilize its quarters for meeting activities. Some of the work of Wisconsin rural artists has been exhibited by the Museum, but the prevailing opinion of the Curator is that there is not sufficient space for such exhibits. Student artists at the University utilize the Museum as a source of ideas for creative art.

The Museum has for sale, booklets on Indian folklore and other subjects, which are published under Museum direction, and all Society publications in general, including picture postcards reproducing Indian paintings by H. H. Cross.

A series of circulating exhibit units on the history of Wisconsin, produced by the Museum with the aid of the State Centennial Committee, are for loan (for express costs) or can be bought. Each unit is composed of several panels, 40 inches wide by 30 inches high. Maps, charts, photographs, drawings and descriptive labels have been mounted on these colorful panels. Each unit is a fairly complete story of a specific period in the history of Wisconsin (1634-1900).

For loan, also, are about thirteen state-wide traveling exhibits on general history, of the chalk tray variety, small of necessity, for use in schools and libraries. The photographic history of Wisconsin on masonite panels, and natural objects, posters and charts are sent out on occasion.
SUGGESTIONS FOR STAGING AN HISTORIC COSTUME SHOW

Prepared by Betty Geisler for The Museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN HISTORIC FASHION SHOW

**COSTUMES:** Get all available costumes, pick and choose to assemble a chronological show with a style representing every distinct style period - 10 year span are best, with 5 years for the more recent styles.

List sizes and types of models needed to really "fit" into each costume you decide to use. Try to match personality types, and choose models who have enough hair to make an authentic hair arrangement for the period, and with a similar physical appearance to the ideal of the time...

Scout for the models, have a "try-on" session and be sure to exact agreement from each that they will be there for rehearsal and the show without fail, and that they will not object to having an unbecoming hair arrangement, padding in spots etc., to give the authentic effect of the costume they will wear. Also make each model responsible for the accessories assigned to her, for the condition of her costume, and for fixing her hair the way you tell her. Also decide what "props" she should bring herself...such as colored stockings, type of shoes if old ones are not provided, "rats" for her hair-do, bows, bobby pins, safety pins, etc., that she may need. Get all these things settled with each model at this time...

Label each costume with accessories you decide on with the name, address, and phone number of the model chosen for that outfit...

Arrange list of models and costumes and write appropriate commentary...planning about two or three minute comments on each model, and providing amusing "fill-ins" for unexpected delays or added interest as the show indicates...

Synchronize authentic historic musical background with each costume, time accordingly.

Press costumes, clean or wash if necessary. Assemble in orderly fashion in place of show and in order of appearance...with chairs for each model's accessories. Try to have hats, handbags, sunshades, gloves, hankies, fans, etc., if possible. Shoes seldom fit, but seldom show either, from the very early years. Stocking feet or plain ballet slippers (no open toes or heels!) do very nicely. For the years after 1890, shoes add a great deal to the effect of the costume, and are more easily found in wearable sizes...

Have dress rehearsal, emphasizing timing with music, correct attitude and posture (over-exaggerate for effect...) Plan some activity for each to do, such as opening an umbrella, using fan, etc...

**MECHANICAL ARRANGEMENTS:**

**HALL:** Arrange for appropriate place to hold show, where there will be plenty of room, good acoustics, parking facilities, chairs available for the number expected, etc. Also good lighting facilities, and a place for a loud speaking system.

**RAMP:** Build a ramp with no steps, preferably, since coming down steps in historic shoes and long skirts is a hazard...A run-way with gradual rises at each end and a larger place in the center to turn around is fine...high enough to be lifting the model so she can be easily seen, but close to the audience, as old costumes are more interesting seen at a close range, or much of the detail is missed.

**LIGHTING:** If possible, a spot light on the center of the ramp and a well lighted run-way help the effect of the show...

(more)
LOUD-SPEAKING SYSTEM: This can not be stressed too much. Commentary no matter how clever or interesting, must be easily heard, or the audience soon loses interest and starts tittering and murmuring, making it impossible for anyone to hear anything. The success of the show depends on the commentator getting across all the interesting information she can concerning who is wearing the costume, and the various interesting notes about the style of the period.

MUSIC: Arrange for a pianist, or an ensemble of piano and violin or more to play music typical of the various periods used in the show. Figure timing of music and models at the dress rehearsal, with music acting as a cue to come on and go off. Keep music soft in the background so as not to drown out the commentary. An added comical note can be provided by dressing the musicians in costumes of the later years, such as the 1920's or 30's and placing them in view of the audience. Appoint someone to act as "starter" behind the scenes so each model appears.

PROGRAMS: If programs are desired, make the lay-out after the models are all arrange and set for the performance, cut stencil and have mimeographed. Arrange for someone to hand out programs.

PUBLICITY: Advance publicity in city newspapers with pictures preferably, posters in store windows, actual costumes and accessories displayed in store windows all help to create advance interest. Size of audience makes the show and publicity make an audience.

ARRANGE DRESSING ROOM: Dressing room should be easily accessible to ramp, and plenty of space so models won't crowd each other too much. Hoops and bustles take a lot of room. Provide plenty of mirrors and arrange the costumes in orderly fashion with a chair for each so model can rest until her appearance. It also helps if chairs are in order of appearance of the models. Provide plenty of safety pins, hat pins, bobby pins, "rats" for hair, combs for those who forget their tissue paper for stuffing, hoops and bustle gadgets in lieu of the real thing.... petticoats or substitutes... Arrange a place to hang freshly pressed costumes.

HAIR ARRANGEMENTS:

From 1840 to 1870: A simple arrangement with hair parted in the center, drawn down flat and over the forehead and over or around the ears. May be in a flat bun in back rather low, or may have curls tucked at back or over the ears like earrings. Artificial flowers in coronet shapes were worn, or at the back over a cluster of curls.

From 1870 to 1889: Hair done in "bustle effect" much like the dresses..."Tied-back" styles...with bangs and soft fringes over the forehead, but hair either piled and bunched tightly at the crown of the head, or fastened high up and let to "bustle" down the back. Ribbons, flowers, and feathers were used as hair ornaments, as well as high combs. Hats and bonnets made allowances for a mound of hair high at the back.

From 1890 to 1900: Hair drawn tightly up to the top of the head, with heavy coils wound around like a nest. A high pin or comb would be inserted at the top and wound with hair to form the characteristic "Psyche Knot" arrangement. Hats of the period were made to accommodate this knot which formed an anchor for the large hats and pins.
From 1901 to 1910: Pompadours, of the full wispy type, often with an ample "overhang" in front, and "flirtation curl" at the nape of the neck, casually frowsy. Hats were huge and meant to set on the "platform" of hair. Marcel: were in but naturally curly hair was the ideal. Often, the pompadour was softly made to dip slightly over the forehead, and a high loosely wound "cone-shaped" mound of hair was often planted right on top of the head, which made a handy anchor for the hat pins.

From 1920 to 1926: Hair worn closer to the head, with puffs over the ears, made by snarling the hair (combining up on it 'til a bunched effect results). The top was often worn parted and flatly drawn down over the ears...also, often parted on the side and combed in a sort of ruff over the center of the forehead almost hiding the eyebrows. This could be done also by parting it in the middle and having a "tie-back" idea, with a dip over each eyebrow. The hair was pulled back over the ears rather short, allowing the ear lobes to show beneath, and the pug in back was often formed by an over-lapping from left to right, instead of a pug formed by pushing the hair up and under. The dip of hair in the center of the forehead was supposed to show beneath the hats, whether brims or toques, both of which were worn low over the eyes.

From 1926 to 1930: Hair shingled, and brushed forward all around, to form a wind-blown personality bob...Also the masculine effect was desired, with hair plastered to the head and cut in a "boving bob." Those who kept their hair long wore it close to the head with a low chignon at the nape of the neck. "Spit-curls" were popular with this type, if too severe for the wearer.

From 1930 to 1940: Hair rather simply arranged, with no curls on top, but drawn over the ears in a flat wave. Usually about "ear" length, tapered at the sides. Many wore their long hair in braids, or with buns over the ears. Long glamour bobs were not yet in, although "page boy" bobs were beginning to come in later in the 1930's. Gradually curls and top-knot effects came in, too, and have continued to the present.

Sample listing for each model...to be used as data for writing of commentary, and for model's use:

Title: "The Bride Wore Beige" - 1857
Music: "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair"
Model: Helen Wetzel

Costume: Beige pin-stripe taffeta wedding dress originally worn by Mrs. Samuel Marshall of Milwaukee in 1857.

Accessories: Tan silk shirred stiff bonnet
Hair locket with grooms picture in back
White fan with feather tips and sequins
White embroidered handkerchief with initials
Long white kid gloves
Beige knit purse with silver top
Trousseau linen petticoat with embroidered hem
Large size hoop
(Extra petticoats if available for padding...)
White cotton stockings
Ballet type slippers, white if possible (no open toes or heels)
No nail polish!
Hair arrangement: Severe, with center part, hair drawn straight down across forehead and over or around under ears, with cluster of curls or low chignon protruding from rounded opening in back of bonnet.

Attitude: Prim and demure, with sweet smile, erect posture, and a gliding walk, taking small little steps.

Action: Lift skirt slightly in front to show petticoat when mentioned in commentary...open and use fan, show picture on back of locket when mentioned.

Be on hand at ..... time ..... place ..... date .....
"PAGODA SLEEVES" - 1855

A beautiful example of the early hoopskirt period is this plaid taffeta dress. It has the "dipped in front" bodice like the pioneer models, but has the added style note of what was known as the "pagoda sleeve," a full sleeve attached to a dropped shoulder seam.

It is dated 1855 and is in perfect condition, the taffeta as good as new. The skirt would almost stand alone, with its triple-thickness lining of crinoline and cambric. The bonnets with bows under the chin were coy and becoming to the petite type of maid and the dainty brown linen fan lends a feminine air, and also produces much needed air-conditioning which the lady often needed when the lack of breathing room in her dress made survival uncertain.

"The Bride in Tender Brown" - 1886

The bride in tender brown is modeled by May Jones, who just fits into this lovely cocoa satin wedding dress worn in 1886. It has a flattering pleated peplum, and the "side-draped" bodice so popular today. May was also able to squeeze into the little white kid pumps of this period.

Her intricately shirred bonnet has ribbons to match the dress which is trimmed with narrow bands of grayish fur. The satin parasol brings out the creamy quality of the pearl buttons. A real bustle hoop with a swoop out the back gives this its silhouette.

Added information which may be used if time permits:

Most shoes of the '70's and before had no right and left. They were identical when new, with long straight - square toed soles, and became shaped to the right and left foot by wearing them.

In the '80's the women began to look toward a more active life. They longed to play tennis, go boating, or to ride bicycles or "wheels" as they were then called. It was in the '80's that the big-wheel "bone-shaker" skimmed around the Capitol Square, a sight that probably started a hankering in many a female heart to be a tomboy;
Schools, hobby shows, county fairs, book fairs, teachers conventions, and public libraries have provided opportunities for Museum displays, schools and libraries being the most frequent borrowers.

The Museum has a few slide lectures with accompanying mimeographed lectures, to furnish interested publics. One, *Buckskins to Bobby-Sox*, views fashions through the years. Lantern slides on historic sites, objects, buildings, and people are available on request.

In 1946, in cooperation with the University Bureau of Visual Instruction, the Museum produced two black and white film strips which were popular. The latest venture in this field by the Museum consists of five film strips, utilizing colored cartoons, made with the support of the State Centennial Committee. The set, with an accompanying Teachers' Manual, prepared under the direction of Field Representative, W. H. Glover, may be purchased for $22.50. The Wisconsin Society is the first historical society in the country to make such a series. Five hundred sets were made, the number being predicated on the number of projectors in the state, and as of June 1, 1950, about one hundred had been sold to schools in the state.

"The set has been well received in school circles. It has been shown to an enthusiastic group of officials of the State Department of Public Instruction. It has been televised over WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee; and it has received special mention in an award of merit to the Society
It is printed on the inside of the cover that some strips contain the index page of the set. The box has been labeled with a name which will hold 12 sets. The box has an outer appearance of a bound book. The strips are put into a cardboard container having the name of the set. Each set of strips is boxed in a separate cardboard container.
WISCONSIN'S STORY
ON FILM STRIPS

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has completed a series of five (5) FILM STRIPS on the history of Wisconsin. Utilizing a new but highly satisfactory technique for reproduction we are able to offer these full color strips at a price very little above that normally charged for black and white film strips.

THE FIVE COLORED FILM STRIPS ARE:

1. UNDER THREE FLAGS
2. AMERICAN SETTLEMENT
3. EMERGENCE OF A MODERN ECONOMY
4. LIBERTY THROUGH LAW
5. WISCONSIN COMES OF AGE

A detailed Teacher's Manual of 108 pages giving supplementary explanatory material for each cartoon, together with suggested readings and follow-up activities at both intermediate and secondary levels, accompanies the set of five strips.

Each set of film strips is boxed in a strong cardboard container having the outer appearance of a bound book. The set can thus be catalogued and shelved in the school library. The box has an inset frame which will hold 12 metal film strip containers. An index page is printed on the inside of the cover.
1. **UNDER THREE FLAGS** — 30 color cartoons covering early history from the state's discovery in 1634 to the period of American accession of the Northwest Territory, 1813. Includes the story of French exploration, missions and fur trade, and the French and Indian Wars.

2. **AMERICAN SETTLEMENT** — 30 color cartoons telling the story of early settlement, the influx of government and law, the establishment of the Wisconsin Territory and the State of Wisconsin, the accession of Indian lands, and the expansion of travel and communication facilities. Covers the period 1816 to 1848.

3. **EMERGENCE OF A MODERN ECONOMY** — 30 color cartoons showing Wisconsin's march from a frontier settlement to a major force in the nation's economy. Covers immigration of nationality groups, growth of the railroads and lake traffic, development of wheat and flour production, education, the reaction to the slavery problem and the State's participation in the Civil War, the change to diversified agriculture, and governmental problems after the war. Covers the period 1848 to 1893.

4. **LIBERTY THROUGH LAW** — 36 color cartoons depicting the socio-economical adjustments effected from 1893 to 1929. Covers the story of the struggle for political control of state and local governments, the Spanish-American War, the rise of the LaFollette Progressives and progressive legislation enacted, the growth of urban labor class and labor problems, beginning of co-operatives, expansion of secondary and higher education services, the World War I period, and the change in both rural and urban living standards to the stock market crash of 1929.

5. **WISCONSIN COMES OF AGE** — 1929 to 1948. 27 color cartoons including discussions of Depression problems and emergency legislation, conservation and rehabilitation, federal aid and the Roosevelt economy, mechanization of agriculture, the rise in the importance of manufacturing in the state's economy, World War II, and post-war problems.

**SPONSORED BY THE STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE**

**Price for set of 5 Strips incl. box and study guide**

$22.50 F.O.B. Madison

Send orders or requests for further information to:
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
816 State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin
for its recent contributions to the field of state and local history.

Museum plans are to correlate visual aids with educational programs; to prepare circulating exhibits of natural objects, such as household implements, for study materials; to build up the collection by photographic competition, a special project being underway, in cooperation with Professor George Hill of the Rural Sociology Department of the University and with the Grant County Historical Society, to document Grant County life photographically; to produce automatic projectors with lectures, by attaching sound equipment to commercial machines; to organize folk museums, especially in the fields of agriculture and labor, in order to recall the changes in the life of the common man.

Lack of funds prevents the Museum from purchasing a museum-o-bile, as is used by the Illinois Society, to take the museum to the public.

To some extent, radio has been utilized by the Museum in the past. It has cooperated with the University Station WHA, by suggesting ideas for plays; it has sponsored scattered radio programs on such subjects as holiday customs; in 1948-'49, it ran a fifteen-minute drama—"Wisconsin Cavalcade," every Thursday at 10:15 P.M. on Madison Station WKOW; it cooperated with Robert Gard in his "Wisconsin Yarns" program on WHA; but expense and lack of time and talent for producing scripts and for dramatizing necessitated discontinuance of participation in radio
programs.

The Museum and its extension services are advertised in Society publications, including those reaching junior members. Schools throughout the state are circularized, generally at the commencement of the school year, on museum visual aids for loan and for purchase. The story of the production of the film strips, by Curator John Jenkins, appeared in American Heritage, September 1949, a publication of the American Association for State and Local History.

Notices of exhibits are prepared for local papers, which notices emphasize for long periods, the same permanent exhibits, such as "Dolls" and "Ole Bull's Bed and Dresser," the latter having appeared in the "Calendar" of the Wisconsin State Journal, a Madison daily, from August 11, 1950 to December 15, 1950, and for periods preceding and following these dates.

From time to time, illustrated feature articles on Museum activities have appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal. 1950 stories describe the doll collection; Mrs. Dean Meeker and her work as artist for the Society; the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Madison Free Library, for the celebration of which the Society loaned costumes, a sewing machine and other objects; the Society acquisition of a camera with a "vest button lens,"; and the Wisconsin Story in Architecture.
Historical Museum's Assembly Line Builds All Sorts of Automobiles

Now they're assembling automobiles in the museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Little automobiles. And old.

They are model automobiles, dating back to the earlier days of this century. Some are so small that they will fit in the palm of a person with a big hand.

Most of them are "orphans" now, automobiles that lived a few brief years and then died out, and today are all but forgotten. There are Ramblers, and Reos, and Hupmobiles, and, naturally, the old Maxwell and the Stanley Steamer.

They are being assembled and painted by Henry Soder, student working in the museum, but they are not on display.

Later on, they will be used in exhibits and displays, either in the museum or circulated throughout the schools of the state.

The automobiles fit into a series of model vehicles in a history of transportation that goes back to the travois pulled by the horses of the Indians to the early trains, steam boats, sailing vessels, and the like.

Pride of the collection is a scale model of James Stevenson's Rocket, probably the best known of the early locomotives.

A number of models were made during the days of the W.P.A., including Conestoga wagons, broughams, surreys, and even a droschky of Russian design.

Other phases of the series include airplane models and small plastic and metal models of agricultural equipment.

Hard at work putting together a model of an old-time automobile is Henry Soder, shown above.

The model is one of a number being assembled at the museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin these days. They are not on display, but will form a part of future displays.
School Services. Initiated in 1947 to stimulate the interest of school age children in local history and to provide the schools with working materials on local history, the Wisconsin Junior Historians Program in 1950 ranks first among like programs in the nation, with 17,231 members. Winnebago County, with 1843 junior members and 100 chapters, ranks first in the state in 1950.

Chapters usually are organized, under faculty sponsorship, by children in public and private schools. 1950 membership comprised 943 junior chapters, 13 senior high schools, 114 Catholic schools, 2 4-H clubs, 3 girl scout troops, 1 Lutheran school, 11 county normal schools, 3 state teachers colleges, 2 vocational schools, 1 Wisconsin school for girls, 1 Emerson orthopedic school, 792 elementary schools—rural, village, city. Each member, for an annual fee of $.25, receives a membership card and button and Badger History (a monthly from September to May). The chapter is provided with a printed charter and is eligible to receive from the Society, visual aids on loan and supplementary materials of every description on local history. The Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter (monthly from September to May) is sent to the chapter sponsor. Children who are not members of chapters may receive Badger History for $.75 a year, and adults, for $1.50 yearly. Single copies are $.20.

Inspirations of Mrs. Mary Touhy Ryan, Supervisor of the Division, are a circulating curriculum box of books
JUNIOR HISTORIANS IN WISCONSIN
1949 - 1950

943 Chapters
17,231 Members

The Leading Counties

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and pamphlets on history, containing information as to prices and publishers, and a circulating activities box of sample activities of schools, providing suggestions for over three hundred projects in connection with local history.

**Badger History**, 8½" x 11", designed for the junior high school level, has a special section for intermediate grades, has large type, colored, illustrated covers, approximately thirty-two glossy pages, and is profusely illustrated. Contents are written by and for school children. Children's contributions in 1947-'48 numbered 115; in 1948-'49, 286; in 1949-'50, 269.

Biographies, study helps, anniversaries for observance, quizzes and crossword puzzles, book reviews, stories of historic homes and places, creative poetry, pupil interviews, vocabulary builders columns, nationality discussions, facsimiles of unusual documents, columns on "Things to See," "Things to Do," "Fun with Hobbies," and inspiring messages from noteworthy adult contemporaries are illustrative of contents.

Other than to membership, in 1950, **Badger History** went to 1137 individual subscribers; 6 county normal schools; 77 libraries; 31 Catholic schools; 8 Lutheran schools; 14 senior high school libraries; 13 junior high school libraries; 8 state teachers colleges; 1 Boy Scout troop; 1 Wisconsin school for boys; 47 Wisconsin homes for dependent children. In addition, 1200 copies were requested by
adults. The popular appeal, from front cover to back, of this beautifully edited magazine is evidenced by its large circulation. Complimentary mailings during 1950 went to the Governor, Society staff, advisory committee of the Board and 324 to superintendents whose pupils had articles printed therein, and to newspaper editors in towns where the student authors reside. The 324 mailings "greatly increased newspaper publicity," according to the Supervisor of the School Services Division.

The Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter stresses various teaching aids. It is a communications medium for the Society and also for educational agencies concerned with history, as is shown in the publicizing of a new University of Wisconsin Extension course, "The History of Wisconsin," in the September 1950 issue.

Thirteen hundred and eight copies of the Newsletter were mailed each month from September to May, 1950, to chapter leaders, rural supervisors, city supervisors, elementary supervisors, the advisory committee, elementary supervisors of state teachers colleges and to individuals requesting it.

Attachments to Newsletters included: September--Application Blank; October--Junior Membership Report To-date, Charters, and Suggested Reading; November--Junior Membership Report, Order Blank for Calendar, and Helps for Junior Historians Tours; December--Junior Membership Report and Visual Aids of State Historical Society;
January--Junior Membership Report and Wisconsin Background Winter Reading; February--Junior Membership Report and Scholastic Writing Awards Contest Blank; March--Junior Membership Report; April--Suggestions for Your Visit to Madison; May--Summary of Junior Memberships by County, Application Blank, and Suggestions Sheet for School Programs.

Among the divisional activities for 1950 carried out by Mrs. Ryan and two assistants were: exhibiting materials at nine conventions throughout the state (Wisconsin Education Association Convention, Milwaukee; Hobby Show, Milwaukee; Junior Historians County Convention, New Diggings; Waukesha County Historical Society; Annual Meeting of the State Society at Ephraim; Social Studies Convention, Madison; Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers, Milwaukee; Library Section, Southern Wisconsin Education Association, Madison); carrying on an extensive program of public talks throughout the state to commencement audiences, teachers institutes, junior historians, homemakers' clubs, county normals, women's clubs, public and private schools; assisting WHA, Madison, with materials for "Wisconsin Cities" broadcasts; dispatching 254 information packets, on request; sending out to members, "Suggestions for Tours in Madison" and "Visual Aids" for the Museum; sending sample Society publications (including new books) for examination, to teachers and principals; issuing an edition of Badger History to assist the Society
Guides to Junior Historical Tours: Where to Go: What to See:

by

Mary Tuohy Ryan

State Historical Society

Madison 6, Wisconsin

A request from Morrisonville "Our junior historians are interested in taking a tour of northern Wisconsin. We would like a lot of interesting spots to include in our trip. Could you send us such a list? Also where might we find some interesting reading material about these places?" We suggested the helps listed below. Maybe they will help you too.


2. Department of Public Instruction. Statewide Conservation Curriculum Committee, Madison 1, Wisconsin. A Guide to Conservation Education. 2nd printing, March 1950. Free to schools. See pages 66-90 for location of historic spots: landmarks, buildings, Indian mounds, monuments and markers, battlefields and old forts, memorial parks, trails and roads, military reservations, trail trees. For location of recreational spots as: state parks and forests, roadside parks, county and municipal parks, public hunting grounds, county forests. For location of scenic spots as: moraines, caves, dams, forests and prairies, springs, dells and dalles, quarries, river valleys, waterfalls, islands, watersheds, scenic heights, highlands, monadnocks, marshes.


This pamphlet presents the current exhibits and teaching materials prepared by the Museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to meet the needs expressed by educators and institutions of the state. The exhibitions and other materials are offered for use by museums, colleges, schools, libraries, and other organized groups or institutions.

This program has been made possible through the joint subsidy or cooperation of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, The Wisconsin Centennial Committee, The Committee on Wisconsin Women, and the University of Wisconsin.

We invite your suggestions for additional types of exhibits and educational aids which would prove valuable in the study and interpretation of Wisconsin.

F. A. LaFayette
Curator of Exhibits
Museum

COSTS

The fees quoted after each exhibit include all rental charges to the exhibitor. If sufficient exhibitors request the displays, an itinerary will be set up and the only charge will be to the next point of display. The fees listed supersede those quoted in any previous Society listings.

BOOKINGS

Requests for exhibitions will be granted in order of application with the reservation that the most efficient time schedule and economical transportation will be arranged for everyone concerned. Because of occasional circumstances beyond our control, the Society does not guarantee shipping dates.

LENGTH OF EXHIBIT PERIOD

Exhibitions listed are available for a period of two weeks. Time may be extended upon request.

PUBLICITY

Exhibitors are requested to give credit to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in all news releases concerning display of exhibits.

HANDLING

Exhibitors are requested to take precautions to insure careful handling of the exhibits to prevent unnecessary wear and tear in uncrating and recrating material. Directions for uncrating and recrating will be followed wherever included.
All panels are provided with the simplest hanging devices. Do not fasten by nailing directly through frames or panels. Estimates on required running feet of linear wall space are figured on minimum requirements.

**TRAVELING EXHIBITS**

**COSTS:** Express charges from and to Madison. The exhibition is sent express collect, cost of which varies from $2 to $4 per exhibit each way, depending on distance. (Later routing may reduce costs.)

1. **The Discovery and Exploration of Wisconsin, 1634-1812.**

   The story of Wisconsin's history through the French and British periods in pictures, charts, and diagrams, fully labeled. Nine 30" x 40" panels requiring an approximate minimum 32 feet of wall space for display.

2. **From Territory to Statehood, 1812-1848.**

   The story of Wisconsin's pioneer history in pictures, including political events, home life and economy. Nine 30" x 40" panels requiring an approximate minimum 32 feet of wall space for display.

3. **Into a New Economy, 1848-1870.**

   A graphic story of Wisconsin's history, including incidents leading to and during the Civil War, the change from wheat and flour production to diversified agriculture and the political struggles of the period. Twelve 30" x 40" panels requiring an approximate minimum 46 feet of wall space for display.

4. **A Lumber Raft Trip Down the Wisconsin River in 1887.**

   Approximately 50 excellent quality "action" photographs made by H. H. Bennett, Kilbourn, on an actual raft run in 1887. Includes charts showing raft construction and terminology. Ten 30" x 40" masonite panels requiring an approximate minimum 34 feet of wall space for display.

5. **Architecture in Wisconsin.**

   A series of photographs and labels showing the architectural tastes and trends in Wisconsin from early log cabins to the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Ten 24" x 36" masonite panels requiring an approximate minimum 20 feet of wall space for display.

**CLASS ROOM OR CHALK TRAY EXHIBITS**

**COSTS:** Shipped parcel post. Costs from and to Madison, approximately 35¢ to 45¢ each way. Send stamps or money order for costs from Madison. (Later routing may reduce costs.)

6. **A Lumber Raft Trip Down the Wisconsin River in 1887.**

   A condensed version of exhibit #4 above. Sixteen 8x10 inch photographs with labels, mounted on cardboard which may be fastened to bulletin boards, walls, or used as chalk tray exhibit. Requires an approximate minimum 20 feet if displayed on wall.
HOW TO STUDY COUNTY HISTORY
Suggested by Mary Tuohy Ryan

"Local history serves as the springboard from 'then to now' and from 'here to there'."

PART I--BACKGROUND

I. Geography of Your County
   A. Location--Sea level? Boundaries of your county when organized? Changes that have been made? Section?
   C. Climate--Temperature? Rainfall? Length of growing season? Winds?
   E. Cities--Names and locations? Meaning of names? History? Population then and now? Important businesses?
   F. Villages--Same as cities.
   G. Towns--Same as above. Hamlets? Main roads?

II. History of Your County
   A. Early History--Name of county, origin, meaning? Where county was authorized? When formed? Size in acres? Part of what purchase, grant, annexation or cession? Famous citizens then and now? Famous settlers? Folklore tales?
   B. Settlement--Tribes of Indians? Nationalities? Claims? Pioneers?
   E. Scenic Sites--Resorts? Roadside? Views?
   F. Recreational Sites--Swimming pools? Youth hostels? County and municipal golf?

III. Education in Your County


C. Other Factors that Have Been or Are Educational -
2. Past - Newspapers no longer published? Closed schools?

D. County Superintendent and Supervisors of Schools - History? Who? When? Contributions?

IV. Religion in your county
B. Lodges - Fraternal Orders?

V. Industries in your county
B. Present Days - Dairying? Manufacturing? Factories, as aluminum, pickle, creameries, cheese, pea vineries, soy bean meal plants?
C. Crops - Animals and Animal Products?

VI. Government of your county
2. Executive Department - Vested in clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, district attorney or sheriff, superintendent of schools, clerk of circuit court? How does each help you and your father?
3. Judicial Department - Probate or county judge?
4. State and county institutions.

PART II -- ACTIVITIES

1. Use your own personal observation and knowledge.
2. Do some research. Does your county or community have an organized County Historical Society or a County Museum or Public Library?
3. Use newspapers from old files if possible in county libraries, or office where your county or city paper is published.
4. Interview early settlers, individually or by small committees.
5. Read books. Consult private, city, county officials, as register of deeds office, banker, aged doctor.
Examine Wisconsin materials in State Department of Public Instruction.

Borrow Mrs. Ryan's Wisconsin hobby scrapbook.

Look at pamphlets: often commercial clubs and fraternal orders advertise a community by this method; county fairs; pageants and plays; junior chamber of commerce, local resort; industry; business concern; commencement programs; dedication programs.

Examine old letters, diaries, journals.

Visit the State Historical Society library. This is not a lending library. Subscribe to its Wisconsin Magazine of History, $3.00.

Look for scrapbooks, plush albums, photographs.

Use bibliographies of Recent Wisconsin Materials compiled by Mrs. Ryan in the Wisconsin Reading Circle Annual beginning in 1941.

Consult old and present day city and county directories and maps.

Read reports of territorial, state governors, other state officials.

Use U.S. Government and state reports pertaining to your county as in agriculture, census reports.

Run a "Request" news story in local newspaper. Ask for help-stories, old books and newspapers, records and so on.

Organize a Junior Historians Chapter and start them "interviewing" as a language arts exercise.

Build up the Wisconsin shelf of materials in your school library.

Send for publications buying list from State Historical Society.

Study school clerk's records, school registers, minutes of school board meetings, county superintendents' reports.

Search in court house for old county histories, as in register of deeds, clerk, surveyor's office.

Use committees of pupils.

Spot information on a large handmade county map by the boys and girls (maybe paint it on wrapping paper).

Study and learn how to use plat book.

Make county historic pilgrimages. Let the boys and girls see for themselves. Have them write up the trip afterward.

List and locate historic places in the county.

Encourage the boys and girls to send stories with historic interest to BADGER HISTORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS magazine.

Make simple questionnaires for information about farms in district.

Look up ACTIVITIES in index of May 1949 BADGER HISTORY, page 21.

Examine study materials on "Wisconsin Shelf" in county superintendent's office.

Keep newspaper clippings, day by day, to make a current history scrapbook.

Read in BADGER HISTORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS magazine.


Sources of Information on Wisconsin--p.13, October, 1948.

Century Family--p.8, October, 1948.

How Columbia County Studied Local History--p.12, October, 1948.

Praise for Columbia County--p.17, February, 1949.


Genealogy Chart--p.12, April, 1949.

Sauk County Studies Local History--p.2, October, 1947.

Pupil-teacher Planning in County History--p.6, November, 1947.

Letters from Children--p.27, April, 1948.


We Have Received From You--p.21, January, p.26, February, 1948; p.16 February, p.12, March, p.8, April and p.28, October, 1949.
in locating aviation history materials; publicizing Society books and selling memberships, in connection with speaking and exhibits; sending personal acknowledgments to 943 chapters; sending letters and junior program brochures to superintendents.

In addition to those mentioned, some of the major accomplishments of the program, since its inception, under Mrs. Ryan's direction, are that it has encouraged a closer tie-up between local and state societies; encouraged writing of county and school district histories; helped preserve pioneer and old settlers' stories; encouraged the Society to print materials for children, such as *It Happened Here* and the filmstrips; encouraged county meetings of junior historians; provided the first children's program ever given at an annual meeting of the State Society; provided outline for county history study; encouraged junior historians to act as guides at historic houses; suggested procedures for club formation, such as charter, constitution, and secretary's book; made suggestions for history correlation with language arts, social studies, music, art; suggested pen pals and thus tried to foster better understanding and neighborliness around the state.

The children in the three years, according to Mrs. Ryan, have made money to finance historical tours, to purchase film strips, to erect a historical marker at Prairie du Chien; put on exhibits at county and 4-H
fairs; published one book, *New Diggings Is An Old Diggings*; made dioramas and historical displays, museums and junior historians rooms, maps, scrapbooks, murals, friezes; collected place names in counties; made lists of county landmarks; taken photographs of historical markers and places; made genealogy charts and written ancestor stories; turned in lists of "One Hundred Famous People" and won trips to the Centennial Exposition.

"On May 15, 1950, Dr. Lord received this letter of approval from Dr. Edward Krug, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the state social studies committee:

'Dear Dr. Lord:

'Last week at a meeting of the Social Studies Committee of the Wisconsin Educational Planning Program, the discussion turned to ways of reaching accepted social studies goals. We spoke about the Junior Historical Program and we agreed that it is a power for good. It not only gives much needed emphasis upon Wisconsin history, but, through its activities, in aiding the personal and social development of Wisconsin boys and girls.

'Teachers enjoy the *Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter*; pupils look forward to their own magazine. They like the human interest stories, historic pictures, puzzles, quizzes, maps, Indian tales, and biographies of men and women who have made Wisconsin history. What a thrill children get when they see their own contributions in print...

'Perhaps the "extras" count most of all—the parliamentary practices, the social development, the continuing activity following what under ordinary circumstances might be just one unit of a social studies program. Boys and girls who have once joined the Junior Historical Society keep on belonging. They get the *Badger History* magazine year after year. They read it
from cover to cover—so do their parents! Interest grows and so does good citizenship.

"We want you to know how heartily we endorse the Junior Historical Program."

This division is doing a thorough and effective selling job of its own program and the program of the entire Society, due in large part, to the efforts of Mrs. Ryan, who has made local history a dynamic, colorful reality to thousands in the state. The program is reaching a wide public—children and parents—and it is a Society investment certain to pay long-term dividends in a forthcoming adult citizenry, aware of their heritage and alert to their trust as custodians of that heritage. More extensive dissemination of the program in northern Wisconsin is planned, which Mrs. Ryan feels will take at least five years to accomplish satisfactorily. The junior program is not self-supporting, and funds for continuance and expansion of it are necessary.

Field and Instructional. Organizing historical societies on local (community and county) levels throughout the state is supervised by Field Representative, W. H. Glover. There are approximately forty local societies in Wisconsin, membership ranging from 3 to 600. A purely voluntary relationship exists between the local organizations and the State Society, some individuals belonging to both groups. But an incorporated local society is considered an auxiliary or affiliate of the State Society and is entitled to
the representation of one voting delegate at Society meetings and, in addition, files with the Society an annual report on its work.

Counties of urban population and average or better economic status generally evidence the most activity in local historical societies--Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, LaCrosse, Rock, Grant, and Brown. Burnett County, in northern Wisconsin, is interested in marking historic sites for tourist trade; consequently its local society is chiefly concerned with this aspect of the program.

To a large extent, success in finding "one person to take hold in every case," determines the initial success of the local society, the Field Representative maintains. In Marathon County, where there are large and diversified industries, and civic leadership in Wausau, the Field Representative has six times made unfruitful attempts to help organize a local group and has had no response until recently. The "right person" is now on the scene.

Identification of local interests with the historical society program is accomplished through the Field Representative's knowledge of the region he is servicing. He considers the local inhabitant the best source of information.

Strengthening the ties of the Society to its members and to the county and community societies, providing good service to would-be donors of materials to library or museum, increasing membership, accomplished by public
talks, individual, local, and regional conferences, place the Field Representative in constant and personal touch with individuals throughout the state.

Northern Wisconsin counties are relatively unorganized as to local societies and present the problem of identifying Society work with land use—a problem paramount to inhabitants of northern Wisconsin.

July 6, 7, 8, 1950, in Madison, the State Society sponsored for the first time, an institute, to teach representatives of local groups to become better historians and conversant with historical society procedures and activities. General meetings, roundtable exchanges of problems, and demonstrations were mutually beneficial to the State Society and to the forty-five local delegates. Cooperation between the two in areas of library collection, school programs, research programs, appropriations, publicity, advice, manuscript collecting, museum extension services, museum collecting, and membership were discussed. A special committee was set up to study a contemplated official agreement between the Society and local organizations, to effect closer cooperation and understanding. Staff members of the State Society conducted the institute, the Director presiding at the general meetings.

At the institute, the representative of the Grant County Historical Society, which organization reports 800 charter members in the first seven months of its existence, explained the membership promotion employed.
Miss Sandoz, our speaker for the dinner meeting on Friday July 7, is the author of Old Jules and a number of other serious regional studies. We are fortunate that she is on the University faculty this summer. In reply to our request that she address the meeting she writes: "Yes I should enjoy talking to the society. I'm no professional speaker, as you well know, but I like historical society people." We know that many will enjoy hearing her, and we will accept extra reservations for this dinner.

Please return your reservation blank by June 20. We will need time to complete arrangements, and there are only a limited number of rooms available at the low cost announced. We look forward to a pleasant and profitable opening to this new line of work.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford L. Lord
Dear Member:

You are invited to attend our first Institute on Local History, scheduled to take place in our building at Madison Thursday, July 6 through Saturday, July 8. Our purpose is to offer some practical suggestions to people interested in local history as well as to bring together a group which will enjoy a chance to exchange ideas through general discussions. We propose to offer a series of informal workshops to cover several phases of historical activities, hold three meetings for open discussion, and give you a chance to hear Miss Mari Sandoz, one of America's most distinguished regional writers.

The schedule of the meetings, with reservation blanks, is on the reverse of this sheet. We hope that you will consider the possibility of coming yourself and that you will pass along the notice to non-members who might be interested if you cannot take advantage of the opportunity. We have had favorable reactions from a number of local society officers as well as from members, and we are sure that there will be a real collection of talents from around the state to point up the interest of the meetings.

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Sincerely yours,

Clifford L. Lord
### INSTITUTE ON LOCAL HISTORY

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<th>Thursday, July 6</th>
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<td>Discussion of local society activities, particularly collecting</td>
<td>Round table: continued discussion of local problems</td>
<td>1. General Museum work: care &amp; preservation</td>
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<td>1. General museum work: exhibits (Lichter and LaFayette)</td>
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<td>Continuation of Previous Discussion</td>
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<td>2. Cataloging procedures: Museum (Jenkins and Gleason)</td>
<td>2. Cataloging: pictures</td>
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<td>3. Editing and Publishing (Appel)</td>
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<td>4. Use of sources in Historical study (Smith, Wilcox, and Glover)</td>
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<td><strong>Open House</strong></td>
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<td>Mari Sandoz, Values in Local History</td>
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### RESERVATIONS

I expect to attend workshop No.

- 1. General Museum
- 2. Cataloging
- 3. Editing and publishing
- 4. Use of sources

Reserve a room for me for ____________ at $2.00 per night *

- Thursday night, July 6
- Friday night, July 7

*This number of University rooms available at this price is limited. Reservations will be honored in order of receipt.

Reserve a place for me at the buffet supper meeting July 7, at the Memorial Union. Price: $1.00 or less.

Signature,

Please return by June 20
Every business and professional man in every town, city, and village in the county was personally approached as a prospective member. The prospects were interested by the promises of assistance to the county junior program; of restoration of the Episcopal Cemetery in Lancaster, where former Governor Dewey is buried; of publishing and disseminating a newsletter; and of taking tape recordings of old settlers' stories. The Junior Historians Program in Grant County has been so successful that children wanted their parents to join the adult group, the delegate reported.

The bulletin or newsletter of the local society was emphasized as a major stimulator of interest in local history. The Kenosha Society newsletter contains biographical sketches, sprightly anecdotes, and advertises the State Society program. Kenosha employs five-minute spots on the radio, transcribed from tape recordings.

Delegates' reactions to the institute indicated they desire to have more than the one annual workshop meeting each year and prefer a more closely knit schedule of workshop demonstrations. A written critique of the workshop, and suggestions for future improvement were requested of the delegates by the Director at the closing session.

The Society has proposed to the University of Wisconsin the establishment of a series of university courses for a minor in historical society work. It is as yet unapproved. The courses aim at giving the student
The grave of Nelson Dewey, Wisconsin's first governor and the historic old cemetery at Lancaster received a "face lifting" recently by members of the Grant County Historical society and Junior historians.

LANCASTER — The neglected old Episcopal cemetery where Nelson Dewey and some members of his family are buried underwent a "face lifting" recently when the Grant County Historical society, assisted by "Badger Historians," made a project of cleaning it up.

The group of children and adults spent two days with rakes, scythes, saws, axes, and clippers removing the tangled growth of years.

Just a block from the Grant county courthouse, the cemetery plot was Lancaster's first burial ground.

It was deeded to the Episcopal parish by Nelson Dewey, the state's first governor, along with almost a block of land on which the church, guild hall, and rectory are located.

The little parish, which Dewey helped to establish, has been unable to keep up the cemetery, and the city lacked authority, so it lay neglected until now. Mrs. Alice Britten Speth, Platteville, president of the newly organized historical society, plans to ask the county board to appropriate funds to provide new footings for the monument on the first governor's grave, and to make repairs on that of his small son Charles, and to his brother Orrin's monument, which bears on its face the simple inscription "My Brother."

Other members of the Dewey family are buried in Hillside cemetery, Lancaster.

At least two Civil war soldiers are buried in the cemetery and legend says a revolutionary soldier is also buried there. Some of the graves are obliterated and the stones broken.
an over-all perspective of the field and preparing trained personnel for employment. Society relations with the public is one of the suggested studies, in addition to such aspects as administration, museum, library, archives, research and collecting.

Markers and Sites. Collaborating with the State Highway Commission, the State Conservation Department, the State Planning Board, and the Department of Public Instruction, the Society identifies historic sites with official markers. The markers provide official-looking information of educational and inspirational content for tourists and the general public.

In 1948 the Society set up a Committee on Historic Sites and Markers to recommend to the Governor's committee, sites to be marked. Professional and scientific advisors recommend proposed sites for marking to the Society committee. The Society, represented by Raymond S. Sivesind, aids in the preparation of texts for markers, which texts are cleared by the Society committee and then by the Governor's committee. Operational agencies may furnish and erect markers on sites approved.

In January of 1949, the Governor's committee adopted for uniform use, a marker bearing the shield of Wisconsin at the top. The marker will generally be a few rods off the highway, at a wayside drive-in, which the Highway Commission prepares as part of its roadside development
Organization of Wisconsin Markers and Sites Committee and Affiliated Agencies

Professional and Scientific Advisors

Director, State Historical Society
State Geologist

Director, Wis. Archeological Survey
President, Badger Folklore Society

Wisconsin Markers and Sites Committee

Chm., St. Highway Comm.
Dir., St. Historical Society
" Conservation Dept.
" Planning Ed.
Supt., St. Dept. of Public Instruction

Operational Agencies

Public

Municipal
Highway Commission
Conservation Dept.
University
Teachers Colleges

Educational
Cities
Counties
Villages
Townships
High Schools
Elementary Schools
Private Schools
Parochial Schools

Private

Patriotic organizations
Local historical societies
Churches
Service clubs
Others
OFFICIAL MARKER NO. 1
For use in rural areas
ROADSIDES WAYSIDES ROADSIDE PARKS
STATE PARKS COUNTY PARKS COMMUNITY PARKS
Ample space for removal of cars from the highway should be provided.

Note...
Materials for support of Official Tablet Marker may be of stone, brick, wood, or material in harmony with the site selected for erection of the marker.
Standard highway approach markers may be used when convenient.

work. Warning signs advising the motorist of the wayside spot and of the marker are placed a thousand feet back on the highway.

At Red Banks, near Green Bay, the new marker commemorates the landing place of Nicolet in Wisconsin. In Dane County, the marker near Sauk City tells one chapter of the bloody Black Hawk War that terrorized the lead mining region in the summer of 1832.

The Conservation Department is currently developing thirty to forty waysides, besides the 168 in existence, and the markers are being increasingly erected along Wisconsin highways.

In 1948, the Society and the State Conservation Department entered a cooperative arrangement for the development and restoration of historic sites, with Mr. Sivesind as Supervisor of the program. Restored historic sites symbolize and vivify in spirit and physical essence, the American Story. The Society is rehabilitating the Nelson Dewey homestead at Cassville and the Eleazer Williams home in DePere, two of the six sites in the state operated by the Conservation Department.

The recent acquisition by the Society of the Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien, the 107-year old home of Wisconsin's first millionaire, was made possible by the F. R. Bigelow Foundation grant to the Society. The Villa is the only Society-owned site. In the words of the Director:
Prairie du Chien 'Dresses Up' for Guests

Looking like the young people of long ago but chatting of affairs of today, these guests gathered under one of the huge trees that stands beside the 107-year-old Villa Louis during the Villa's weekend celebration at Prairie du Chien. They are (left to right): Nicky Harvey, Shirley Adams, Gwen Dry'yor, and Dave Krieg, all of Prairie du Chien.

—State Journal Staff photos
Locale of Indian conclaves and treaties, the site of the first Fort Crawford, this seat of the agent of the Astor fur interests is a fine example of an upper Mississippi River plantation. Furnished as it has been by the Dousman heirs with authentic family pieces and portraits, it is one of the show places of the upper river. It is a welcome and valued addition to our plant.

Mr. Sivesind, as secretary of the Society's Historic Sites Committee, and as advisor to the Wisconsin Historical Markers Committee, participates in policy-making for the programs. As supervisor of the programs, he is responsible for execution of the policies. Additionally, he assists in publicizing the programs and the Society as a whole by giving frequent public talks before such audiences as old settlers groups and the Colonial Dames, and by furnishing the press with information.

Such newspapers throughout the state as the Sheboygan Press and Wisconsin State Journal currently publicize the markers and sites programs with illustrated feature stories.

Advertisements of commercial firms utilize Wisconsin historic sites. The Home Insurance Company pictured the Dousman House (Villa Louis) in a Time Magazine ad, and the Ladish Malting Company plans to use Wade House at Greenbush in Sheboygan County, in a forthcoming advertisement.

These programs are publicized, additionally, in Conservation Department pamphlets.

Public Contact. In addition to publicity activities carried
on by the Museum, the School Services Division, the Markers and Sites Programs, Membership Program, and by the Field Representatives, Miss Dora M. Drews, the Supervisor of Public Contacts, devotes full time to interpreting the Society program to the public. She promotes sales of publications; writes and distributes special bulletins and pamphlets; writes and releases materials for press and radio; delivers public addresses and makes arrangements for them, and for those of other staff members; corresponds with other historical societies, individuals, and organizations; promotes contests and tours; and prepares a weekly newspaper column.

Public opinion of the Society, loosely determined by editorial comment, activities of members, number of members, letters, and public reactions to speakers is considered good by the Society. The Supervisor sees two Milwaukee and two Madison papers and uses the Wisconsin Press Association clipping service, which service, she states, is not entirely effective for the purposes of the Society.

"Any publicity is good publicity," is the viewpoint of the Supervisor, but she avers that too much news surfeits. She calls the attention of the press (by telephone or mail) to Society news. No regular schedule of releases of news to the press is maintained, excepting a monthly clip sheet—Wisconsin Historical News—which key newspapers in the state and bordering states, and state radio stations receive. Approximately 39 Wisconsin dailies, 309 Wisconsin
PERSONAL DATA on Mrs. Mary Tuohy Ryan, supervisor of school services for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for release to the press.

Dora M. Drew
State Historical Society
816 State St., Madison 6

Mrs. Mary Tuohy Ryan, supervisor of school services for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, joined the staff of the Society in 1947. For eleven years prior to this appointment she was assistant supervisor of school libraries for the State Department of Public Instruction. A native of Eagle, and daughter of pioneer settlers in Waukesha County, Mrs. Ryan is well-known throughout the state for her work with Wisconsin's school children.
Please extend the appreciation of the State Historical Society to your organization for their kind reception of our staff member, Mrs. Mary Tuohy Ryan, at their meeting recently. It was a pleasure for her to be asked to address such an interesting and prominent group of persons, and to realize, as we all do after such a pleasant experience, how important to the state's citizens is the chronicling of Wisconsin's fascinating history, its people, its places, and its events.

Do not hesitate to call upon us at any time for assistance in helping your program chairman provide interesting and educational entertainment for your group. We are vitally interested in getting to know as many Wisconsin people as we can in order that we might better spread the state's historical story the length and breadth of its environs. To many persons our educational and research services are unknown. We offer help to all and our services are available to all.

State Historical Society staff members available for speaking engagements include Dr. Clifford Lord, Society director, Dr. Wilbur H. Glover and Mr. Raymond Sivesind, field representatives, Miss Dora Drews, head of public contacts, and Mrs. Ryan. It is suggested that you request a booking at least one month in advance of your projected program since our speakers are very busy people.

Yours very truly,

Dora M. Drews
Supervisor of Public Contacts
weeklies, and 300 individuals, besides out-of-state newspapers, receive the **News**—informational "squibs" for fillers and attached sheets for immediate release. The Supervisor states that about sixty-five per cent of the releases are printed by the press and that the amount of released materials actually utilized by state radio stations is a matter of conjecture.

Contents of the *Wisconsin Historical News*, 1950, are as follows:

January.---"Tittle-Bits" on: Chippewa Indians, founding of Madison, founding of Platteville, unusual early names; lead mining in pioneer days; a list of "Wisconsin Firsts";

February.---"Tittle-Bits" on: mound builders, pioneer remedies for ailments, early French settlers; a special release on Wisconsin aviation history;

March.---"Tittle-Bits" on: Lincoln's visits to Wisconsin, founders of the Layton Art Gallery, community personalities of historical interest, passenger pigeons in pioneer days; a list of "Wisconsin Firsts";

April.---"Tittle-Bits" on: Wisconsin soldiers in the Civil War, pioneers of historic interest, a pioneer wedding, Voree—a Mormon settlement, early conservation measures; a list of "Wisconsin Firsts";

May.---"Tittle-Bits" on advertisements of Madison's Northwestern Business College, school teaching in early days, Eleazer Williams, the first kindergarten in America; a list of "Wisconsin Firsts";

June.---"Tittle-Bits" on the first camp meeting in Wisconsin, the Old Military Road, founding of Cassville, historic figures in the Blackhawk War, first issues of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, early settlers; a list of "Wisconsin Firsts";
In 1835 "Colonel" T. B. Shaunce of Dodgeville was challenged to a duel by an Irishman, Joseph McMurtry. Shaunce agreed to fight but chose the weapons—rocks at 40 feet, neither party to stir from his tracks until satisfied. When the time for the duel arrived, the two men, their seconds, and a large crowd gathered at the top of an old mining shaft. Colonel Shaunce handed the Irishman a pile of rocks and told him to go to the bottom of the mine shaft which was 40 feet deep! It is said that dueling was laughed out of Dodgeville as a result of this encounter.

* * * *

Cyrus Alexander, Thomas Crocker, James Meredith and Curtis Caldwell found mineral in a hole made by the overturning of a bee tree in the early part of 1827. The lead or "lode" thus discovered was called "Bee Lead" and the town was named "Beetown".

* * * *

The first English-American known to have visited the Sawyer county region of Wisconsin was the famous Yankee traveler, Jonathan Carver, in 1767. The first resident fur traders of Sawyer county were the Warren brothers and John Baptiste Corbin.

* * * *

(more)
In the days of the Civil War, a devoted sister and brother, Sarah and Mason Collins, lived in the town of Lake Hills. When the war broke out, Mason made up his mind to enlist and his sister decided to do the same. She was a robust girl with "the bloom of roses upon her cheeks" and could easily have borne the hardships of a soldier's life. Won over by her persistence, her brother aided in the deception. Her hair was cut short; she put on a man's apparel, and tried to get used to it. She accompanied her brother to the rendezvous of the company, and notwithstanding her soldier-like appearance, her sex was detected - it is stated, by her unmasculine manner of putting on her shoes and stockings:

* * * *

Among the early pioneers of Dodge county it oftentimes happened that more than one man wanted the same piece of land. In such cases, the fellow who could get to the Land Office with his money first was the lucky one. These contests were known as "Green Bay races", the United States Land Office being located at Green Bay.

* * * *

No expensive vehicles were necessary to go to church in the old days. Everybody walked or rode in a wagon drawn by oxen. Often when people walked they carried their shoes under their arms to save wear and put them on just before they reached the doors of the church.

* * * *

When people traveled any distance to a dance half a century ago, the price of admission covered the horse and hay. Invitations were printed to a gala affair at the American House at Juneau in the winter of 1875 which read: "Bill, including dancing, supper and horse to hay, $2.00."

* * * *
Four tools were considered a full "kit" with which to build a tavern or residence in pioneer Wisconsin. These tools included an axe, a saw, a hammer, and an augur.

*** ***

During the rainy seasons the whole prairie about Fond du Lac was covered with water in the early days; roads were almost impassable. Teams were oftentimes three to five days on the way from Sheboygan, and the stage three to four days from Milwaukee. The main street in the village looked like "a long vat of blacking, and the remainder of the thoroughfares were little else but bottomless sloughs and prodigious ruts. The mud looked like an octopus, and when a wheel or foot ventured into the mass, something seemed to grasp it."

In 1850, James Ewen, proprietor of the Lewis House at Fond du Lac, waded out into the street early one morning before his guests had arisen and placed a pair of boots and a hat in the sticky mass. Passersby thought a man had drowned on land!

A Vermonter visiting the village wrote the following doggerel to discourage future travelers:

"Great western waste of bottom land,
Flat as a pancake, rich as grease,
Where gnats are full as big as toads,
And skeeters big as geese!"

*** ***

In 1840 when a pioneer went "shopping" for provisions, he needed very little cash. He could buy a bushel of wheat for half a dollar, and a barrel of apples for four. A bushel of potatoes cost only 25 cents, butter only 8 cents a pound, eggs 8 cents a dozen, and whiskey, considered a necessity, 40 cents a gallon.
Wisconsin's first wave of invading whites dates just 114 years after the Pilgrims spied Plymouth Rock. It was 1634 when Jean Nicolet landed at Green Bay where he was the guest of honor at a feast of 120 roasted beavers put on by the friendly Winnebago Indians. Nicolet's discovery and his report on the rich beaver skins lured many an adventuresome young Frenchman to the Wisconsin region. One wrote his homefolks the following letter describing life in the Great Lakes region:

"We were in a terrestrial paradise. Fish and beaver abounded. We saw more than a hundred roebuck in a single band, and half as many fawns. Bear's meat was more savory than any pork in France! The grapes were as sweet and large as any at home. We even made wine. None of us were homesick!"

***

Major Stephen H. Long, a topographical engineer, is credited with the naming of Wisconsin. When he saw the Wisconsin river for the first time, on a surveying tour through the state, he was so impressed by the size and beauty of the waterway that he gave its name to the hitherto unnamed Northwest Territory portion.

***

The valuation of taxable property of the Territory assessed for Wisconsin's first year of statehood was $11,025,621.23, an increase of nearly two and a half million over that assessed for the preceding year.

***

The Almanac for 1874, published by Madison's Wisconsin State Journal, has this to say about weather predictions: "It is but just to state to the public that they know as much about the weather for the New Year of 1874 as we do. No mathematician or astronomer, however able in his profession, can possibly "cipher out" the weather. When such predictions are seen in almanacs, etc., they should be regarded as mere guesswork and entitled to no confidence."

***
JANUARY IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

1  NEW YEAR'S DAY
6  TWELFTH NIGHT
1840  Winnebago County organized
7  1901  Robert Marion LaFollette, first native-born
governor, inaugurated.
10  1883  Newhall House burned in Milwaukee.
11  1840  Sauk County organized
15  1848  First telegram from Chicago received
         at Milwaukee.
18  1854  Lyman C. Draper appointed Secretary of
         the State Historical Society.
19  1842  Milwaukee Journal started as a weekly.
20  1885  Agricultural Short Course started by
         University Regents.
27  1854  Trempealeau County organized.
30  1850  Kenosha County organized.
31  1846  LaFayette and Waukesha Counties organized.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Madison, Wis. (special) — Two important additions to the collections of the State Historical Society library were announced today by Benton H. Wilcox, chief librarian. Both are on microfilm and consist of the American Periodical Series, and three groups of private papers, the Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, and Robert Todd Lincoln Collections, representing an aggregate value of approximately $1,600 and a limitless value to students of American history.

The American Periodical Series reproduces page by page all known extant magazines, as distinguished from newspapers, published in continental United States between 1741 and 1800. No institution or individual possesses all the originals of these periodicals, and those in existence are scattered in many locations throughout the country. The best-preserved copies were put on 35 mm. double perforate microfilm for this Series. As source materials for the study of American culture — history and literature — the Series provides the materials for a study and understanding of 18th century American society in all its phases, and is essential to a study of American thought and writing, particularly fiction, poetry, and the essay. Included in the collection are 89 magazines which are represented in 66,000 pages. An index to the Series is also provided.

(more)
The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of papers consists of a set of documents on 94 microfilm reels, with an index comprising five reels. These are the papers of Abraham Lincoln, gathered together under his son's name, deposited by him in the Library of Congress in 1919, presented to the Library in 1923, and formally opened "to the people" in 1947. The Collection contains more than 18,350 documents. It is bare of personal family papers and accounts, containing only one letter from Abraham Lincoln to his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a few lines from her to her husband on the back of a message from Secretary of War Stanton, and a telegram from Robert to his father, dated April 3, 1865.

That the papers were withheld from public scrutiny for 21 years caused much speculation as to what they contained or included, but this practice is not uncommon among public figures, and, as Robert Todd Lincoln explained, "[The papers contain] many references of a private nature to the immediate ancestors of persons now living which, in my judgment, should not be made public."

In the Collection are almost a thousand documents authored by Abraham Lincoln, many in his own handwriting, some showing successive stages of revision. The richest single collection of Lincoln material extant, it contains letters and papers written prior to Lincoln's Presidency, as well as documents on his cabinet, his leading generals, and a small but significant group of letters of contemporary editors and publishers. More than half of the Collection is comprised of clamorous bids for patronage.

The collection of Alexander Hamilton papers contains nearly all his public documents, reports and pamphlets, as well as articles for the press. The bulk of the material is correspondence received, and more than half is made up of papers written during the period Hamilton was Inspector General of the Army, which commission he accepted in 1799. The collection, reproduced on 50 reels of microfilm, contains 8,000 documents (1760-1830), of which 2,500 are letters
and papers written by Hamilton. The remainder, with the exception of about 175 army rolls, etc., consists of correspondence and papers addressed to him.

The Andrew Jackson Collection consists of papers written during 1775 and through the years to 1860. They cover every phase of General Jackson's career from his birth to his death, and include drafts of his Presidential messages, private family letters, military papers, farming operations, and household expenses, the whole reproduced on 20 reels of microfilm. Military papers (1781-1832) are also included, and these comprise muster rolls, military returns of various sorts, receipts, and general and brigade orders.
July.--"Tittle-Bits" on historic figures, customs of ethnic groups, founding of Dubuque, experiences of pioneer teachers; a news release, "General Mac Arthur Belongs To Wisconsin";

August.--"Tittle-Bits" on: LaFollette as a student, Camp Randall in the Civil War, pioneer settlers, the Jesuit Collections--the first literature of Wisconsin, Wisconsin's first scientist, Charles King--"father of the Wisconsin National Guard", beginning of logging in Wisconsin, early housing in Madison;

September.--"Tittle-Bits" on: wages of domestics in the early days, founding of the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee--the birthplace of a national labor union, early experiments with vaccination, mail in pioneer days; news releases on a historical flight and on the awarding of honorary fellowships by the Society;

October.--"Tittle-Bits" on: the creation of Wisconsin counties, the first Wisconsin Blue Book, the naming of Madison, the first newspaper published in Watertown, Hoard's Dairyman;

The Wisconsin Historical News is believed to cover a wide range of topics of general and special interest to newspaper readers, inasmuch as the "Tittle-Bits" play up in clear-cut journalese, unembellished and factual, the human interest element--the men and women who made Wisconsin history--and, additionally, the everyday aspects of pioneer living.

In 1948, Miss Drews participated regularly on the Homemakers' Hour on WHA, the University Station at Madison, but radio is not employed at present as a regular outlet for Society programs, since past experience of the Society with this medium has proven too expensive in time and money. Radio and the press are viewed as effective in introducing an idea to a heterogeneous public, and "the Society can't
keep up with requests for newspaper and radio mate-

No paid advertising is utilized except in the Wisconsin Alumnus. Publicizing is accomplished mainly in Society publications, those of other historical societies, and in trade organs, about one hundred of which receive materials spasmodically. The Wisconsin Federationist, the official bulletin of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, carried respectively, in its March, May and June 1950 issues, articles on the Society John R. Commons collection, on the Society labor history project, and on Edwin E. Witte's speech, "Labor in Wisconsin History," delivered at the annual 1950 Society meeting at Ephraim. The Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association prints Society aviation matter in its monthly publication; the American Automobile Association Journal prints Society recreation digests on historic sites and tours, and such house organs as those of the Indianhead Resort Association and the Milwaukee Advertising Club carry Society releases from time to time.

Speakers receive no remuneration except reimbursement for expenses; however, it is common for such expenses to be borne by the Society.

A school essay contest, sponsored by the State Centennial Committee in 1947, drew 6000 entries. Since 1947, the Junior Historians Program has sponsored various contests for students. The David Clark Everest Prize contest
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

announces the

David Clark Everest Prize

in Wisconsin Economic History

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1948
Wisconsin's rich and varied economy presents a challenge to the historian which has not been met. No comprehensive study has been made, for example, of any of the state's many industries. Largest of these, in value of product, is the automotive, second the manufacture of paper and paper products. The meat packers, who have been pioneers in their field, hold third rank.

Wisconsin's machine-tool industry boasts that it "tools the world." Its agricultural machinery and implements equip farms at home and abroad. One of its breweries is said to have "made Milwaukee famous." Its fabricators of light and heavy metals, its leather workers, aluminum manufacturers, and ship-building plants contribute significantly to the economic health of the state and of its citizenry. Its cheese, butter, and milk production has inspired the sobriquet "America's Dairyland." Its corn crop, valued at $183 million dollars, is a sinew of the meat and dairy industries. Canning factories place both peas and lima beans among the ten most valuable farm crops. The climate of Wisconsin favors tobacco in the south, cranberries in the central part, and cherries in the northeast.

The state has had its wheat craze, its canal craze, and its hop craze. Its lead and iron mines, now quiescent, have had romantic histories. The lumbering era has left a saga of its own. Its public carriers have survived political storms, its banks have surmounted the handicap of early constitutional restrictions. Its cooperatives are an increasingly important segment of its producing and distributing mechanisms.

Many-sided as is the state's economy, the story of its evolution, particularly since the Civil War, has not been told. Its interrelations with political and with social and cultural movements have not been explored. A plethora of topics are awaiting exploitation by the historian. A wealth of material is available for his use.

To stimulate research in this important field Mr. David Clark Everest of Wausau, Wisconsin, is offering a thousand-dollar prize, to be awarded annually for ten years through the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the best work submitted to the judges. The history of industry and labor in Wisconsin, and only less so the history of agriculture, awaits the historian's pen. The David Clark Everest Prize awaits the best works produced in the next decade.

Terms Governing the Award of the

David Clark Everest Prize

1. This prize shall be known as the David Clark Everest Prize in Wisconsin Economic History. It shall be in the amount of one thousand dollars ($1000) and shall be awarded annually at a meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to the author of the work which, in the opinion of the judges, is the best of the manuscripts submitted for their consideration. No work already published shall be eligible for the prize.

2. The contest shall be open to all persons regardless of their place of residence.
3. The award shall be based chiefly on the manuscript's contribution to the economic history of Wisconsin and on its conformity to the canons of historical scholarship. To be eligible for the prize the manuscript must be of book length. It shall be typed in triplicate, double- or triple-spaced throughout, including the footnotes. The footnotes shall be in proper form and shall be grouped at the end of the chapter.

4. The award shall be made by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin on the advice of three judges to be appointed annually by the president of the Society from a panel proposed by the Society's Editorial Committee. The decision of the judges shall be final.

5. If in the opinion of the judges no manuscript submitted in a given year is worthy of the prize, no award shall be made.

6. The award shall first be made for a manuscript deposited before October 1, 1949, at the office of the director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

7. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin shall have first publication rights to any manuscript submitted for the David Clark Everest Prize in Wisconsin Economic History.

8. Authors of manuscripts published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin shall receive, in addition to any prize money, a royalty to be fixed by agreement between the author and the Society, payable after the cost of publication has been met from sales of the book.
Gentlemen:

One of the chief purposes of the State Historical Society is to encourage and assist in the recording of the history of Wisconsin. It has been endeavoring to carry out this function for over one hundred years and in some divisions of the field the results have been quite satisfactory.

There is one phase in the life of the people of the state however, that has been, to a large extent, neglected. Too little has been set down about the history of its industries and so the Society, in addition to offering the annual D. C. Everest Prize in economic history, now proposes to begin a survey of the field and to lay the groundwork for preserving the source material which will be required in the future by historians and students of history. It is in this connection that we desire your cooperation at this time.

No one likes questionnaires, but there seems to be no other way to get the information to lay the foundation for this work. We are enclosing a simple one, which when returned properly filled out, will enable us to catalogue and index the information for future reference.

There is no desire to pry into the intimate affairs of your company, but we do want to help you to record your own history and to assist in the preservation and compiling of the history of entire industries in the state of which your company may be a large or small segment.

This effort on the part of the State Historical Society has the sanction and support of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association.

We will appreciate your cooperation by an early return of this questionnaire properly filled out for our files. If you wish to carry out the preparation of the history of your institution we will be glad to assist in any way we can.

Very truly yours,

George Banta, Jr.
President
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
BUSINESS RECORDS SURVEY

Nature of business or service
Title of firm
Address
What year was your present firm established?
Was it a new firm? If not, what was (were) the corporate name (s) of its predecessor (s)?
Has your firm ever prepared a historical sketch? If so, under what title (s)?
Where and when published?
Which of the following types of business records have you preserved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minutes of meetings of Executive Board..........................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minutes of stockholders meetings!...............................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journals and Ledgers...........................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual or other periodic reports................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>War Contracts.....................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor Contracts....................................................</td>
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<td>Patents, Copyrights, etc.........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogues or Price Bulletins....................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Correspondence...........................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant layout drawings............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other records useful for historical purposes.................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How far back have you early photographs showing the plant, operations, employees, officers, etc.?

Date: Signed:
is annually held, and in the fall of 1950, a photographic contest, "Wisconsin Today," will be open to all amateurs and professional photographers.

The business records survey presently being conducted by the Research Division with the approval of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, has interested business and industrial firms throughout the state to such an extent that their sustaining memberships are adequate to finance the survey. The Society first sent letters explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting sustaining memberships. Several thousand organizations were then circularized by questionnaire, to determine available types of records.

Miss Drews furnished travel information for a national travel editors' tour of Wisconsin in June of 1950 and currently cooperates with the American Automobile Association in setting up other travel agendas.

In the fall of 1949, the Supervisor instituted the Historical Flights Program of the Society, which flights have increasingly attracted participants. The flights are publicized by the press, by fly-sheet announcements, by airport operators, and by Society publications. The Aeronautics Commission shares with the Society the cost of mailings of "flyers" to fans.

An aviation history of Wisconsin being presently undertaken by Miss Drews is stimulating the interest in the Society of those persons throughout the state and Midwest
The Fish Bowl Flight - Sunday, June 11

7 - 10 a.m.  Land at Burnett County Airport, Siren.  (This is a Class III airport.  Locate it on your Twin Cities sectional chart 10 miles northwest of Rice Lake and 65 miles northeast of St. Paul.) The Burnett County Flying Service will park your planes, service them, and direct you to the registration desk and restaurant.

7 - 11 a.m.  Brunch in airport restaurant.  Special menu, prepared by Burnett County Historical Society members and Homemakers groups, will include wild rice, blueberry muffins or toast, ham or bacon and eggs, and coffee.

7:45 a.m.  Protestant church services at Siren.
8 and 10 a.m.  Catholic mass at Webster.
(Special transportation to and from the airport will be provided for those who wish to attend church services.)

11 a.m. sharp  Buses leave Burnett County Airport.  Itinerary of the 70-mile tour includes visits to the La Rocques cabins at Danbury to view Indian relics and souvenirs; Yellow Lake, an area rich in historical interest; Webb Lake, where there'll be a rest stop at Ivan Johnson's resort; the Searles Cranberry Marsh; and there'll be a special demonstration of tree planting and fire fighting for our benefit by the State Conservation Department.

2:30 p.m.  Conclusion of tour at airport, where an afternoon lunch will be served before departure.

3:30 p.m.  Take off.

*** Programs will be provided when you register.  These will give complete information on tour as well as maps of area.

*** Registration fee - $3.00.  Children under 12 - $1.50.  This includes brunch, afternoon lunch, and cost of bus transportation.

SEE YOU AT SIREN ON SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1950

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

STATE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION
From the State Historical Society

Since people seldom, if ever, saw the flag, and never, until the Mexican war of 1846-48, fought under it, they did not possess the love for it which today is shared by all Americans.

A universally-believed misconception is that the Stars and Stripes was commonly carried by our Revolutionary armies. Actually the flag was designed for use at sea. During the Revolution it was designated in the official correspondence of General Washington as the "Marine Flag." It was not, and was never intended to be, supplied to Washington's armies. If carried at all on land in the war, it was not supplied by the Continental Government. John Paul Jones, America's first great naval hero, carried the flag at sea, and it is likely that it was borne also by other American ships.

Another misconception of widespread prevalence concerns the significance of the Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

In a cemetery in darkest Brooklyn, a grief-stricken man stood over a grave for three days running, beating his breast, and repeating in mournful cadence, "Why did he have to die? Why did he have to die?"

An attendant sought to console him, and asked, "Was the deceased your father, maybe, or a brother?"

"Neither," sobbed the mourner. "He was my wife's first husband."

Dr. Cigrand died in 1932. His heritage to his fellow Americans, conceived at Waubeka when he was a young man, is a great inspiration to all the future generations of American men and women as well as those of today in his national day of recognition for the flag of our nation and all it stands for.
Flag Day, Born in Wisconsin

By Dora M. Drews

The Wisconsin village of Waukesha, in Ozaukee county, will observe Flag Day on June 14, with the rest of the nation, but with a difference.

In Waukesha is an especially significant celebration, for it was in this village, 100 years ago next Wednesday, that the first official observance of the day was held.

The "Father of Flag Day," Bernard J. Cigrand, was born in Waukesha on Oct. 1, 1837. He was the youngest of six chil-
dren and early in life displayed a great inter-
test in American history, a devout patriotism for the land of his birth, and a great love for the flag of his nation. Though Amer-
ican flag has never been too plentiful when Cigrand was a youth, the lad al-
tways managed to have one on his "desk chair.

YOUNG CIGRAND

Young Cigrand started grammar school when he was 13 in the nearby community of Stoney Hill. From the first, he made much of the flag in his teaching, and always displayed a little flag on his desk.

At school, the youthful teacher conceived the idea of observing June 14 with a flag raising ceremony as the "birthday of the flag," feeling that day was most ap-
propriate since it had been on June 14, 1777, that congress had officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as the United States flag with this conclusion: "Resolved--The Stars and Stripes for ever--alternate red and white, with a blue field representing a new constellation."

The "certificate of a nation's birth" been named in accord with time of form in time, it should have been the Stars and Stripes, but in traditional language, probably for euphony, it has been known to but few. Instead, a volume-

Large size picture was to be his June 14, 1942, said: "Daniel Webster said: "We need a national flag, a national flag.""

That is the flag we observe to-day. It flies not in defiance but in protec-
tion. The red signifies the bravery, the blue the justice, the white the purity, inno-
cence, and peace, of peaceful expansion.

The red signifies the bravery of those who have fought for the flag, the blue the justice, the white the purity, innocence, and peace, of the flag.

The flag had never been carried by our army in war, nor would it be for another generation. We had no need to display it about, but while it floated over some merchant ships and over land fortifica-
tions, the majority of Americans never came in contact with a fort or with a ship on which the flag was displayed.

Some people claim that the old, red, white, and blue is the Stars and Stripes, and they are right in some respects, but when we are dealing with American flag, we are dealing with the Stars and Stripes.

True story of the national flag is known to few. Instead, a volume-

Lustre of the myths woven about the Stars and Stripes is the one associated with Betsy Ross.

No authentic record ever has been found of the creation by Mrs. Ross of the first Stars and Stripes.

The Rev. Sidney Edgerton of the Wisconsin Historical Society has a flag day address at Belle Isle, Detroit, June 14, 1842, said: "Daniel Webster called the flag a "national flag.""

It should be known to all that the flag was adopted by congress on June 14, 1818; when he was 89 years of age, Mrs. Rose of the Wisconsin Star, while writing a letter to a newspaper, said: "Mrs. Rose of the Wisconsin Star, while writing a letter to a newspaper, said: "We need a national flag, a national flag."

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The red signifies the bravery of those who have fought for the flag, the blue the justice, the white the purity, innocence, and peace, of the flag.
Flag day in Washington is especially significant since the capital is a village just 65 years ago next Wednesday that had no official observance of the day was held.

"Father of Flag day," Bernard J. Cigrand, was born in Waushaca on Oct. 1, 1886. He was the youngest of six children. In life displayed a great interest in American history, patriotism for the land of his birth, and a great love for the flag of the nation. Cigrand's flag was not his first. Instead, a volume of changed, as new states joined, came to be known as the Stars and Stripes but order of time in formation of the national flag felt from particular veneration of the flag, and that such addition for the red, white, and blue. The United States was not to have a national flag until Washington was supposed to have uniformed the Stars and Stripes at the head of the Continental army.

Actually, the flag colors we know are in the Stars and Stripes because they were in the Meteor Flag of the United States. From this, by two simple changes, our own (national) banner was evolved.

Legend of the myths woven about the Stars and Stripes is the one associated with Betsy Ross.

No authentic record ever has been found of the creation by Mrs. Ross of the first Stars and Stripes. The Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones, in a Flag day address at Belle Isle, June 14, 1942, said: "Daniel Webster called the flag a Geneva Bonnet. I should speak of it as the Stars and Stripes, Old Glory; to multitudes it is just our flag. Whatever we call it, it is our most sacred political symbol."

In his book, "The Flag of the United States," Frederick C. Higgs says: "The Stars and Stripes in the English language probably for euphony have been called the Stripes but order of time in formation of the national flag felt from particular veneration of the flag, and that such addition for the red, white, and blue.

The true story of the national flag is known to but few. Instead, a volume of changed, as new states joined, came to be known as the Stars and Stripes.

The United States was not yet a nation in the sense that we understand that term. The country was a week, prior to separation of states throughout the Revolution.

As late as 1788, when Washington was first elected president, two of the 13 original states (Rhode Island and South Carolina) were not yet members of the Union, and New York took her election.

The flag had never been carried by our army, nor would it be for another generation. We had no navy to display it abroad. It floated over some merchant ships and over land fortifications.

The majority of Americans came in contact with a fort or with a ship that had flown the flag.

Since people seldom read, there was no crying of the flag, and never, until the Mexican war of 1846, did they see it in crowd.

The red signifies valor, hardness, the earth, the country, the army; the white, the "life blood of brave men and women."

The blue represents justice, truth, loyalty, vigilance, perseverance, heaven, or faith in God.

Color origins in the flag myths extend from Mount Sinai and the Ten Commandments. It is a legend that the Ark of the Covenant carried the Ten Commandments and that the Ark of the Covenant was red. The Ark was placed upon the Ark of the Covenant which was a chest made of stone on which was written the Ten Commandments.

In recent times, the ten commandments have been the basis for the law of the land. In the United States, the United States flag was the first national flag. In 1777, Congress established the Stars and Stripes and adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag. The Stars and Stripes has a long and storied history.

The United States flag was adopted by the United States government in 1777 and has been the national flag of the United States ever since. The flag consists of 13 stripes and 13 stars, with the stripes representing the original 13 colonies and the stars representing the states that joined the Union after the original 13.

The flag is a symbol of American pride and has been used in many different ways throughout history. It is flown on military bases and ships, on government buildings, and in many other places where it is considered appropriate.

The flag is also a symbol of American unity and has been used to represent the United States in many international events. The flag has been used as a symbol of American values and has been a source of inspiration for many Americans. It is a symbol of the United States and is a source of pride for many people.
who are flying enthusiasts.

Since spring of 1950, Miss Drews has contributed a double column to the editorial page of the Sunday edition of the Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, which column carries her picture and by-line. Early roads, historic sites, history by airplane, and women in Wisconsin history are topics conversationally treated. The columns are literally packed with facts and figures on state history, but typographically, they seem crowded and black. Since the Sunday circulation of the Journal is 72,228, the column has good coverage in southwestern Wisconsin.

"Contact" implies, to greater or lesser extent, communication, and communications media afford the principal means of gaining public interest in and understanding of the Society, the intensity of interest and the degree of understanding achieved being largely proportionate to the effective handling of such media.

Since the audience, or public, receives the communication through sensory channels, usually visual or auditory, and since in this present day, the public is bombarded with communications via commercial mass media and the specialized media of organized groups, a discussion of communications must necessarily consider the elements of audience receptively in terms of stimuli and response.

The man-on-the-street—the average American adult—has only six years of schooling behind him and reads "at or a little below the eighth grade level." The less
informed he is, the more susceptible is he to the influence of communications content, and he is categorized as an "all or none" audience for mass media. But the less formal schooling he has, the less will he be affected by the printed word, and he is part of the two-thirds of the adult population not influenced by books. If he does read, probably he will be motivated by the desires for: fuller knowledge of a practical problem and greater competence to deal with it; relief from inferiority; reinforcement of attitudes or convictions, or conversion; aesthetic experience from literary art; and/or relief from tensions.

For this composite man-on-the-street, then--susceptible, lazy, and inadaptable at reading--the printed word is not enough. To such extent as is needed to make a generalization, visual and audio-visual materials must supplement the printed word--provide concreteness and vividness of experience to heighten interest. Schools and the Armed Services have for some time recognized the importance of visual and audio-visual aids in educational programs.

Words, though, are of consequence. As pointed out by an authority, the visual process is really a verbal-visual process, and because language is symbolic in nature, it can only evoke meaning in the recipient if the recipient has experiences corresponding to the symbol or word. Thus, words should be made meaningful by simplification and by clarification.

The significance of commercial mass media is attested
by the following figures: 85,000,000 persons weekly attend motion pictures; there are 60,000,000 radios in the country and 53,000,000 copies of newspapers printed daily; 5,000,000 picture magazines and 4,000,000 general magazines are sold weekly; one-fifth of the waking hours of the average American adult are spent with media.24

Use of commercial mass media by the Wisconsin Society to reach a heterogeneous, non-membership public, is, for the most part, confined to the press—news stories and fillers, of reportorial content, in state and out-of-state papers; illustrated feature stories on collections and on markers and sites, a Sunday column, and notices of museum exhibits, in local papers.

According to the Continuing Study of Newspaper Reading Publications, printed media are still the primary sources of appeal and information, and stories having the elements of brevity and illustration tend to attract more readers than those stories lacking such qualities. In addition, "emotional content, or human interest elements in the item were more likely to account for relatively high readership than the size of the headline."25

Sixty-five percent of Society releases to the press are printed. The releases and feature stories deal with personalities and human interest sidelights and appear to have readership appeal. The Sunday column—typographically black, crowded, and lengthy—ostensibly lacks readership appeal. Notices of museum exhibits are needlessly
repetitious and monotonous in content.

For creating understanding of and interest in history, the attributes of radio—universality, contemporaneity, and psychological appeal for the individual—are overlooked by the Wisconsin Society, with the exception of Society provision of news releases to state radio stations. The amount of actual use of these releases by the radio stations is undetermined.

Since ninety-three percent of families in the United States have radio and average four and one-half hours of listening daily,²⁶ radio is acknowledged to have a tremendous social responsibility; but the top popularity of variety and comedy programs, and drama, indicates that "radio has entertained more than it has educated." There is little evidence of radio furthering understanding but much evidence on its helping people to know.²⁷

At least twenty-one radio stations²⁸ provide outlets in the state. The number of outlets, coupled with the Federal Communications Commission dictum that stations be operated for their public interest, convenience, or necessity, suggests that the Society, a public service institution, tell its story through this medium.

The unique advantages of the motion picture as a medium for mass communication—its ability to show continuity of action, its wide range of intelligibility, its value as a group experience—have been incorporated into the documentary and information film, popularized during World War II by the
Office of War Information, and subsequently, by the United States Department of State and by the United Nations Rehabilitation Recovery Administration. The expense of producing such films is prohibitive to the Society, but the information and documentary film is available for loan from commercial distributors.

The motion picture and the popular magazine, "the most powerful and pervasive [of mass media agencies], so far as women are concerned,"29 are not employed by the Society as mass communication media, but television, a comparatively new and sensitive medium, has been utilized by the Society for communicating the story from its colored film strips.

Paid advertising by the Society is negligible. Repetitive advertising of services or ideas has a powerful impact when public opinion of the goods or ideas is favorable and when the goods or ideas have individuality and coincide with emotional buying motives. The Government, in World War II, paid one billion dollars for public service advertising, evidencing the necessity of selling ideas to the American public.

The press, then, is the principal medium of mass communication which the Society employs to reach a heterogeneous, non-membership public. Society communications are primarily channeled through specialized media--printed, oral, and pictorial--to reach membership, personnel, and non-members.

Specialized communication, per unit of exposure, is
more effective in promoting opinion changes than the
generalized communication, and the more personal the media,
the more effective it is in converting opinions. 30

Printed media on Society operations--director's re-
ports, divisional reports, and budget analyses--are fur-
nished legislators and state officials, Board members,
division chiefs, and employees. Members, through wel-
coming letter, membership card, introductory pamphlet on
Society functions, list of members, membership periodical,
monthly newsletter, the Proceedings, and announcements,
are informed on current Society activities. Society
publications--books, historical studies, bulletins, manu-
script guides, study helps, teaching aids, postcards,
illustrated calendars, bibliographies, membership maga-
zines, and newssheets--attest the emphasis placed by the
Society on its publishing program. Promotion--of
publications by circulars; of membership by written solic-
itation; of special projects and contests by news sheets
and "flyers" and letters; of Society programs in trade and
house organs, state publications, and advertisements of
commercial firms--appears to be aimed adequately at special
groups.

But reading and private meditation are not
enough and never have been enough. People must
also sit together elbow to elbow and be stimu-
lated to thought by the presence of others....
Democracy...is maintained by developing common
sentiments and enthusiasms; and these sentiments
and enthusiasms are acquired by contagion, by
the assembling of groups...by people meeting
together, listening together, thinking together,
applauding together. 31
Additionally, educators generally concede that an individual learns more readily from oral interchange of ideas than from reading the printed page, and Hitler in *Mein Kampf* extols "the magic force of the spoken word alone," in contrast to the less potent "goose quill."

By: personal solicitation for donors, state aid, and for members; director's meetings with employees, the Board, and with division chiefs; public addresses by all staff members; advisory conferences with local groups; membership gatherings; and tape recordings, the Society maintains its flow of oral communications. Membership participation, in social assemblage, is slight. The benefits of social participation—increasing civic consciousness and effectiveness; improving home and cultural life; securing recreation and an opportunity for self-expression; escape from monotony and securing social contacts; broadening the base of knowledge—are only superficially realized by the Society program.

Specialized pictorial communication—pictures, film strips, slide lectures, posters, charts, graphs, models, objects *per se*, photographs, dioramas—emphasized by the Museum, contribute toward simplifying the communication of history and consequently, toward the stimulation of interest and understanding. Slides and film strips are especially serviceable for showing development of ideas. The silent filmstrip has the advantage of not being mechanically tied to a single commentary. The photograph
and picture can portray motion and permit an uninterrupted flow of thought. Models and natural objects bring the public into direct contact with experience. Graphic materials are, generally, highly symbolic and are effective in proportion to their simplicity. Museum visual aids circulate, principally, among schools, and both in the Society plant and as part of loaned exhibits to other organized groups, play an important part in telling the story of history and of the Society itself.

Summarizing Society relations with various publics, the following is concluded:

Most Society programs are handicapped by financial limitations, which, in turn, prevent the acquisition of additional space and personnel.

Public service is basic to the main Society programs. The Museum and Museum extension services and Markers and Sites programs provide the general public with educational and inspirational opportunities; the School Services Division widely disseminates materials on local history to schools and to the general public; the Field Division assists local groups in organizing and in solving problems; the Public Contact Division furnishes speakers, tours, and published materials for public benefit.

Personal contact appears to be the most effective medium of communication and that most consistently used in each division, a medium which provides for a two-way
flow of ideas--from the Society to the public and from
the public to the Society--awakening interest of non-
members and holding that of members; appealing to donors
and legislators; selling the Junior Historians and Field
programs. Mailings are extensively employed; press
publicity covers all divisions spasmodically; radio is
not used.

Participation by the public is evidenced by the
activities of members--meetings, contributing to publi-
cations and to library and museum collections; by Badger
History, as an outlet for the creative writing and art
work of juniors; by the institute for local historians,
whereby problems of local groups are discussed and views
exchanged; by the suggestions of the public, through
channels, for proposed markers and sites.

Cooperation with other organized groups is apparent
in the Society programs--in planning tours and flights;
loaning exhibits and program materials; providing infor-
mation for local historians; planning history studies in
the schools.

To the extent that these promoters of good relations--
public service, personal contact, public participation,
and cooperation--are elements of Society policy, they
operate to create and maintain public good will for the
Society.

Public relations activities, carried on by the
Director, Public Contact, the Museum, Field Representatives,
School Services, and Markers and Sites divisions, are coordinated by the Director.

Society relations with the Board appear satisfactory, meetings and reports providing for exchange of ideas and information.

Relations with donors, through personal contact, and with state officials and the legislature, through personal contact, supplemented by evidence of need, are good. The necessity for additional space, and for financial backing of the Junior Historians, Publications and Museum programs deserves further emphasis.

The Society plant itself can convey more effectively the business and educational character of the organization it houses, by attention-catching devices in certain areas of the building, notably the entrance corridor.

A friendly and responsible operational staff, from the Director to the office girls, is a major contributing factor to good employee relations. Conferences and printed informational materials are communication channels among staff members, but the need exists for staff members to be more fully acquainted with the history of the Society and what it publishes. Guide training is also suggested.

Membership fees provide no margin of profit for the Society over and above the cost of membership publications. The present adult membership program appears limited in its appeal, as to publications and membership participation. Opportunities for general membership participation in the
Society appear to be lacking. Presumably, a small percentage of the some 3000 members contribute materially to the magazine and collections, and presumably a small percentage of members attend dinner meetings and participate in historical flights. Further, the participation is believed to be limited by the laxity of the Society in notifying members of events and in mailing them the membership magazine promptly. The adult membership public is composed of individuals of the older age groups, and supposedly of those of above average income and intellectual interests, the largest number of members being in Dane County, and the fewest number, in northern Wisconsin. It is the obligation of the Society to interest intellectual and influential members and to maintain high publication standards. Extension of the membership program to include more such individuals, to give "intelligent support," and extension to include, additionally, lower income and intellectual levels are suggested. The Society is believed to have the responsibility to put history across to the mass man—the man-on-the-street, and it needs his support.

Press publicity, talks, exhibits, special promotions, and Society publications are the means of interesting members and non-members. Members are informed on Society publications and activities, through membership periodicals. Non-members, the general public, are comparatively uninformed as to the publications program, Society activities, and as to what the Society is, what it does, and
what it aims to do. The publications program is not self-sustaining, suggesting the need for additional concentration on advertising and marketing.

Museum services apparently reach a cross-section of the general public—adults and children. Extension services, including use of radio, are especially circumscribed by financial limitations, and the Museum proper, by space limitations. Society publications, the press, and exhibits and services themselves publicize the Museum. To the extent that the exhibits tell a meaningful story of human life, they are effective; to the extent that they are varied and connected with contemporary life, they attract attention. The Museum can further humanize and interpret history to the public, for historical objects and facts mean little without a context. The first floor corridor, as has been mentioned, can be employed to advertise more adequately the Society and to provoke interest in its collections and publications. Extension services, especially the availability of film strips, can be publicized more fully to the general, non-membership public. Press notices of exhibits evidence repetition and monotony.

The School Services Division reaches the largest membership public in numbers—the schools and parents of school age children—through its popular publication, Badger History, supplemented by circulating visual aids, study materials and by talks. This division sells not only its own program, but other Society programs—Adult
Memberships, the Museum, and Publications. The particular problems of the division center on obtaining increased financial support and getting the program across to areas in northern Wisconsin. The Junior Program is almost entirely dependent upon subsidy, and since it has wide popular appeal, it is believed that it can stand on its own feet through revamping of selling policy.

Field relations are maintained by close personal contact with local individuals and groups—the general public. Service to localities is the facet of the Field Program, and no publicity medium is uniformly employed to advertise it. As is the case in the Junior and Adult Membership Programs, northern Wisconsin areas present the greatest need for further field work. Institutes and proposed University courses aim to increase public services.

Historic markers and sites are, of themselves, means of communicating history to the general public. Publicized by the Society, the press, talks, and state publications, they pose no particular public relations problem.

The Public Contact Division reaches Society members and non-members through press, public appearance, correspondence, and special promotions. It is believed that non-members of average intellectual interests and financial resources may best be attracted to the Society through more emphasis on human interest aspects of history and on the aspects which tie-in with everyday life,
presented with attention to eye appeal. Public opinion of the Society is determined informally and requires further interpretation. Radio utilization of Society releases, and readership interest in press stories on the Society require measurement, to determine the effectiveness of distribution and of content, respectively.

Knowledge of public attitude toward the Society, adjusting policy and program in accordance therewith, and publicizing through communications media are accepted public relations precepts which must be followed constantly. Thus public relations is a convolution of perpetual motion, which gains momentum in proportion to its activity.

Inasmuch as public relations revolves around policy, programming, and publicity, defects in Society public relations logically will be remedied through re-appraising these three p's.

As has been stated, gaining additional adult members is a basic concern of the Society, and as such, bears analysis. It appears that the studied policy of the Junior Historians Program is to offer history of popular appeal and gain popular support—that of large numbers. Conversely, the policy of the Adult Membership Program is ostensibly one which offers history of limited appeal to obtain exclusive support—the support of the affluent and the intellectual. Since the adult membership of the Society does not show substantial gain in numbers from 1948 to 1950, it is concluded that the adult membership
policy and program circumscribe extension of membership; that there exists little incentive for the average individual to purchase a membership; that the program is not geared to interest individuals in the 25-50 age groups, individuals who are especially desired as members. These individuals, confronted by the immediate, everyday problems of breadwinning and rearing families, even if they have the desire, lack the leisure to spend perusing scholarly, specialized articles in the membership magazine, and it seems unlikely that such individuals will neglect home and family for annual meetings at distant points, or dinner meetings at nearby points, involving considerable expense. Thus it is held that the problem of obtaining new members, of primary concern to the Society, can be solved by consideration in policy and program, of the interests of the average individual, the interests of the many, as well as the interests of the few. Reshaping of adult membership policy and program, it is believed, will enable the Society to appeal to the younger age groups.

Presupposing a knowledge of public opinion, in such a public service institution as the Society, creating sufficient interest in and understanding of the Society are of first importance in policy and program formulation, for interest and understanding precede action. If sufficient understanding and interest exist, action will follow—joining of new members, purchase of publications, and support of programs.
Footnotes for CHAPTER III

1 J. Martin Stroup, A Publicity Program for the Local Historical Society (Bulletins of The American Association for State and Local History; Washington, D.C.), I, No. 5 (January, 1943), 113.


3 Statement by Clifford L. Lord, June 13, 1950, personal interview.

4 Director's Report, January 28, 1950, pp. 4, 5.

5 Ibid., p. 4. 

6 Ibid.

7 The State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Centennial Membership Drive (pamphlet).

8 Clifford L. Lord, "Chats With The Editor," Wisconsin Magazine of History, XXXIII, No. 3 (March, 1950), 259.

9 Hjalmar R. Holand, Curator, statement at the Annual Meeting of Curators, reprinted in Proceedings, One Hundred and Third Annual Business Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, held at Appleton, September 9, 1949 (Madison, 1950), p. 34.

10 Statement by John Jenkins, personal interview.


12 The Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter, September, 1950.

13 Appendix I.


15 Statement by Dora M. Drews, personal interview.

16 Standard Rate & Data Service, XXXII, No. 16 (July 11, 1950).


28 WKBH, LaCrosse; WRJN, Racine; WIBU, Poynette-Madison; WHEY, Appleton, WPHR, Wisconsin Rapids; WBLZ, Eau Claire; WGEZ, Beloit; WISN, Milwaukee; WJPG, Green Bay; WCEO, Janesville; KFIZ, Fond du Lac; WOMT, Manitowoc; WOBT, Rhinelander; WSBR, Superior; WATK, Antigo; WIBA, WIBA-FM, WISC, WKOW, WHA, Madison; WTMJ, Milwaukee.


33 Membership Graph, p. 46.
CHAPTER IV

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

(Based on Questionnaire Information)

Completed questionnaires used in this study reveal great diversity among societies in all phases of operation. Therefore, replies are tabulated to include facts and figures which would be passed over in a general treatment.

Since certain societies request that the information which they supply be kept confidential, arbitrary alphabetical symbols are employed to designate societies.

One organization (A3), mainly a library and archives, is included in the public relations discussion because it has an active public relations program not dissimilar to one which might be found in a historical society.

The purpose of a historical society public relations program may be said to be that of interesting people in history with the objective of gaining support, financial and otherwise--thus the relevancy of the information on finances and on membership. This information, inexact and superficial as it may be, provides a yardstick for measuring the achievements of one society in relationship to those of other societies. Finances, number of
employees, housing, general program and handicaps are covered in the questionnaire, in addition to public relations aspects of a society, for they provide a background of information which facilitates an understanding of, and is related to, public relations, an integral part of every phase of society activity.

**Financial Basis of Support**

Total state appropriations over a three-year period:
- year 1948--16 societies--$300 to $184,636.57
- year 1949--17 societies--$300 to $159,808
- year 1950--15 societies--$300 to $235,468.18

Total private contributions over a three-year period:
- year 1948--12 societies--$250 to $278,712
- year 1949--14 societies--$250 to $282,716
- year 1950--9 societies--$1870 to $110,391

Total income from membership fees:
- year 1948--21 societies--$200 to $18,115
- year 1949--22 societies--$175 to $18,660
- year 1950--17 societies--$250 to $13,850

Other income:

Sales of publications; sales of souvenirs; and income from admissions charged for museums.

Income from admissions furnishes one society with a substantial amount annually.

Income from state, private contributions, and membership fees (the three main sources)--8 societies

Income wholly from state appropriations--2 societies
Income wholly from private contributions--none
Income wholly from membership fees--6 societies
Income from state appropriations and private contributions--2 societies
Income from state appropriations and membership fees--5 societies
Income from private contributions and membership--4 societies

One state society receives no state appropriation in money, but most of its functions are handled by various departments of the state. This society (A1) explains its program thus:

The Society's program is conditioned by the activities of certain state departments:

The Conservation Dept. is responsible for the state museum, parks, and memorials.

The State Library looks after the state archives and maintains a genealogical division and newspaper division.

The State Historical Bureau publishes a monthly Bulletin for Society members and advertises the Society, buys roadside markers, helps the Society with archaeological work, shares an editor with the Society, promotes the county historical societies, publishes materials for school use, helps the Society maintain high school history clubs, provides a headquarters for the Society--and its director serves the Society as secretary.

So the Society gets state help without getting a state appropriation. And without an appropriation, the Society has no official duties.

The society reporting the largest private contribution for 1948 and 1949 is entirely privately supported, as is the society having the largest private contribution for 1950, neither receiving state aid and both receiving
substantial amounts from investment income on endowments.

### Key Personnel of Society Headquarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Salary Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director--19 societies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2100 to $15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Curator of Museum--10 societies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1620 to $4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Curator of Museum--8 societies</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>$1800 to $3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Librarian--19 societies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1800 to $6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Librarian--8 societies</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>$1782 to $3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archivist--5 societies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1980 to $5040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Manager--9 societies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1980 to $4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor--12 societies</td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
<td>$400 to $5280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher--10 societies</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>$2000 to $5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations (Publicity or Promotion)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time--1 society</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time--11 societies</td>
<td>1 to 3</td>
<td>$960 to $6500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Titles:** Superintendent, Director, Archivist, Assistant Director, Librarian, Office Manager, Secretary, Editor, Field Director, Chief Division of Public Displays, Researcher

**Duties:** Editing; promoting junior historians organizations; lecturing; preparing and disseminating press and radio releases; answering correspondence; writing articles for magazines and pamphlets; promotion of publication sales and membership; preparation and distribution of visual aids.
Other Personnel: Archeologists, educational staff members, assistants in all divisions, members-volunteers

The highest salary for director is paid by the society which has the largest private contributions for 1948 and 1949. Highest salary for office manager is paid by the society having the largest private contribution for 1950. Top salaries for museum curator and assistant, for head librarian and assistant, for researcher, and for full-time public relations personnel are paid by the society having the largest state appropriation for 1948, 1949, and 1950. The top salary for archivist is paid by a society almost wholly supported by the state, and the top for editor is paid by a society which receives all of its support, excepting a small fraction of the total, from the state.

Part-time public relations personnel consist, with two exceptions, of such staff members as director, librarian, office manager, and researcher, who divide their time among official duties and those of public relations. One exception is the society (R) which pays a newspaper man $960 annually, who, the society feels, performs excellently and whose salary "is absolutely no indication of his abilities." The other exception is the society which is to hire a part-time public relations specialist in the near future.

A society (G), almost entirely state-supported, pays the highest salary for part-time public relations personnel, the public relations duties being handled by the
director and by the archivist. This society is among the
50% of societies reporting the highest total income for
1949.

Small societies in membership and income and staff
have few or no salaried employees. The few employees have
interchangeable duties, and member-volunteers perform
society services.

**Plant**

Number of buildings--Of 27 societies reporting, 8
share room space, and 19 societies are housed in separate
buildings. The number of buildings ranges from 1 to 11,
1 building comprising the usual housing for a society.

Location--

On a university campus--5 societies

Other--More than one-half of the 19 societies which
are not located on a university campus are in state
capitals

Is sufficient space available?--17 societies--no;
5 societies--yes

State government, library and university buildings
are those most commonly shared with societies. The
societies which report sufficient space include one whose
functions are performed by other state departments; one
which mainly functions as a select research library and
has a limited membership and publications program; one
which plans a new wing to present accommodations; and
the society which has 11 buildings, including museums
throughout the state, in villages of 2700 to 3000 population. University campuses, state capitals and states' largest cities are the usual headquarters.

**Purpose of Society**

 Assuming that the purposes of the society are to arouse interest in state history and to instill in persons, the desire to become members, the greatest emphasis is placed on:

- recording and preserving functions—10 societies
- disseminating functions—4 societies
- equal emphasis on recording and disseminating—10 societies

**Program of Society**

**Collecting historic materials**
- manuscript materials
- published materials
- artifacts and relics
- human materials

**Restoration and maintenance**
- of landmarks and historic sites
  (4 of the 14 societies reporting serve as advisors to, or in cooperation with, other state departments)

**Placement of roadside markers**
(3 of the 12 societies serve as advisors to, or in cooperation with, other state departments)

**Sponsoring of historical research**

By whom accomplished? employees; scholars; directors, board members
Maintenance of museum                        21 societies
Operation of state archives                 10 societies
School services                             18 societies
(publication of junior magazines and other
materials for; organization of junior history
clubs; loans of materials to; lectures and
museum tours for; special publications for;
seminars)

County and Local Member Societies—Nine societies report
from 5 to 70 member societies, in which membership ranges
from 3 to 1800.

Women's auxiliaries—None exist, but one society plans to
organize one.

Junior groups—Five societies, of which number of societies
2 (A and Y) have formal junior historians programs; 1 (A1)
sponsors high school history clubs; 1 (B) publishes a
junior historians magazine for high schools, which maga-
zine has about 3000 subscribers; and 1 (F) has 300 schools
as institutional members (40% of the schools in the state),
which schools receive special publications. These 5
societies are among the 14 which report emphasis of 50% or
more on disseminating functions.3

Fields or channels of communication (special committees,
etc.)—All societies have committees, informal or other-
wise, but an absence of formal standing committees (aside
from membership committees) is indicated.

Affiliated organizations—7 societies

genealogical societies                      3 societies
archaeological "                            3 "
autograph societies  0 societies
folklore "  3 "
collections "  2 "

Others: History Teachers Association; Postal History Society; Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Mayflower Society, local history societies; one society reports that "the Federation of Women's Clubs is taking a large interest."

Activities: Historical society staff members have memberships and offices in affiliated organizations, and members of affiliated organizations have memberships in the historical society; joint meetings; contributions to publications; cooperative use of space for meetings and programs.

Cooperation is maintained with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutual Activities of</th>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>schools</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>lectures; use of museum materials (in one state, the Board of Education coordinates society materials and transports them); junior programs; trail-er museum; local history celebrations; tours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veterans' and patriotic organizations</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>society furnishes rooms for meetings, performs research for, and provides materials for use of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot; ; one society is conducting a labor history project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industry</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>society furnishes information to and performs research for; one society conducts a business records survey, for which industries furnish materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>No. of Societies</td>
<td>Mutual Activities of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county fairs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>exhibits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hobby shows</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book fairs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teachers conventions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>exhibits, speakers, publications furnished by society; meeting place provided by society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel and transportation agencies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ground, water, and air tours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public libraries</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>interloan of publications, books, exhibits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university and state extension services</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>interloans; interchange of information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Others:** Societies hold social gatherings with pioneer societies, such as old settlers' groups; included by the 14 societies which maintain cooperation with university and state extension services are cooperative activities between society and state, and society and university, such as sharing of quarters and facilities; printing of society publications by university press; furnishing, by university and state, of contributors to society publications. However, no society reports that it definitely utilizes university and state extension services to disseminate society materials.

How do you determine or ascertain public opinion toward your society?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Editorial comment</th>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No. of Societies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of members</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities of members</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal public opinion surveys</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Others:** Comments of visitors to museum and library; newspaper stories; number of visitors; scrapbooks of clippings; reactions of public to speakers.

The society which has most of its services performed by state departments (A1) reports, "We don't especially care," but it is a society which emphasizes dissemination and has a high-ranking membership and income. One society, mainly a research library with a limited publications program, states, regarding editorial comment, "infrequent by welcome." One society reports, "We add from 5 to 10 members monthly." This society (K) stresses talks as a means of interesting the general public in history. Regarding activities of members, one society states, "We try for this and get about a 10% response."

Public opinion toward the society is listed as good by 21 societies; poor, by no societies; and indifferent by 3 societies. Of the societies which indicate an indifferent public opinion, one limits its membership and fills its vacancies with resident members, it being mainly a research library with a small, select membership. One society is predominately a research library and a museum, which is reactivating after being closed for a year. One society
is small in financial support and staff (5 employees) and membership and maintains a specialized library and museum.

Media Used for Publicity and Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
<th>How Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Society publications 24 | literature sent to prospective members; magazines (quarterlies and monthlies) for editors, members, exchanges; monthly newsheets for members and editors; publication of books and pamphlets to be had on request and for public sale; one society sends out 5000 copies of its quarterly "to all colleges and universities of American and foreign countries and some 1000 newsletters each month."
<p>| Speakers 20 | for civic groups; history conferences; meetings of members and invited friends; library groups; teachers; press groups; Boys' State tours |
| Guides 9 | fairs; on subway; bulletin boards of other institutions and in museums |
| Posters 4 | in local societies; in-service training; free movies for children Saturday mornings; free movies for public |
| Moving pictures 3 | of staff activities; museums; historical subjects--for loan and public showings |
| Film strips 4 | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
<th>How Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slides</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to accompany lectures; for loan; for showing in museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>news releases; participation in programs; spasmodic except for one regular weekly book review program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for releases; articles; illustrated stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>publicity articles, feature stories, in society magazines and others. One society states, &quot;Whenever we can place an article,&quot; and in 1949, this society placed stories in Country Gentleman, Mademoiselle, Ford Times, and the August release of March of Time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reprints from magazines, publicity articles, studies, stories--for public and membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade organs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pertinent materials sent to, for publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned for illustrations and used with credit lines; reproduce paintings; photoservice to public; illustration of museum objects; loaned for exhibits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordings</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment loaned to folklore collectors; tape recordings of oral history; museum programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tours</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>airplane, auto, steamboat--seasonal--to historic sites; building and museum tours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Societies</td>
<td>How Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops in local history</td>
<td>one demonstrates and teaches procedures to local historical groups; one conducts classes for the public--seminars in American culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special promotions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training program for employees who service the public</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of souvenirs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contests</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pageants</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School projects</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension services</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of museum study collections</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Workshops in local history**: Demonstrates and teaches procedures to local historical groups; conducts classes for the public—seminars in American culture.
- **Special promotions**: 4-H club and FFA exhibits at museum; cultural influence by special fund for public addresses; labor history, business records, aviation history research and publication of findings.
- **Training program for employees who service the public**: One of the two societies stresses an extensive museum program throughout the state, having a total of 11 buildings.
- **Sale of souvenirs**: Postcards, publications, commemorative coin for best writing by junior historian; newspaper contest for best series of historical articles; college contest for best paper on state history; essay; photographic; economic history (annual).
- **Contests**: Society supplies materials and participates in, cooperating with other groups.
- **Pageants**: Society furnishes materials, institutes contests, junior groups and tours.
- **School projects**: Museum visual aids for loan or sale or exhibition.
Advertising

Of What?
society publications; museums; tours

Media Used
society publications, travel maps and publications; literature to members; posted bulletins; newspapers; radios

The employment of paid advertising is negligible.

What techniques are used for procuring members? Eighteen societies report as follows:

Society
A: "Personal and written solicitations";
A1: "Chiefly word of mouth from members; a membership committee; attractiveness of free publications."
B: "Personal contacts and announcements in quarterly that subscription is open to all."
D: "Letters are sent to interested persons and at intervals a membership campaign is put on."
E: "Advertise the need and worth of membership by letters, journals, etc."
F: "Personal solicitation by Supt. Recommendations of members."
H: "Invitations."
I: "We do not have the staff or time to carry on a membership campaign: our membership varies only about 100 from year to year."
K: "Our life membership is low--the benefits large and continuing. We work only through present members and do not solicit except people we believe want to be members and will be useful."
L: "We get members to suggest members."
M: "Membership Committee"
O: "Folder in correspondence. Personal contact by Membership Committee. Result of Director's speaking to 50 groups a year throughout the State."
Society

P: "Nominations are placed in the Nominations Book and sponsored by Resident Members."

S: "By invitation only. Recommended by members and passed on by Membership Committee. Very strict."

V: personal and written solicitation;

W: nominations by members;

X: "A steady checking of lists appearing in various places; members propose friends; occasional membership drives."

Y: "No special techniques used. . . ."

What are membership fees and services included for same? Twenty-two societies list the following:

Society

A: $3.50, Annual; $25 or more annually, Business and Professional; $10 or more annually, Contributing; $100 or more annually, Sustaining; $100 or more, Life; $2.50 annually, Junior. All members receive the quarterly, a monthly newsletter, the annual proceedings, and announcements of meetings; all have the privilege of voting and attending meetings; Business and Professional members receive the junior historians magazine, a copy of an illustrated desk calendar, a 25% discount on all society publications, and printed materials of especial interest; Contributing members receive the junior historians magazine, the calendar, and the discount; Sustaining members receive one free copy of all society publications; Life members pay no annual dues and have the privileges of annual members; Junior members receive a membership card, button, and 9 issues of the junior magazine.

A1: $2, Annual (which is to be changed to $3); the quarterly, a monthly bulletin, an annual booklet, and sometimes a special book, go to all members; all members can attend the two annual meetings and work on committees.

A2: "$2; $5; $10; $100";

B: $2, Annual; $50, Life; all members receive the quarterly and occasional books.
Society

D: $2, Annual, for which member receives the quarterly; $10, Life, for which member receives the quarterly and 5 volumes of society publications;

E: $2, Annual; $25, Life;

F: $3, Annual, for which member receives all publications (quarterly, monthly newsletter, and at least one book); 20% discount on books; participation in tours;

H: $3, Annual, for which member receives the quarterly and "programs of the society";

I: $3, Annual; $50, Contributing (and $2 annually after the first year of membership); $100, Life; Honorary (an elective position, involving no dues). Each member receives the quarterly, a discount of 1/3 on publications, and has the right to vote.

K: $2, Annual, for which member receives all current society publications; $10, Life, for which member receives all subsequent publications of the society;

L: $3, Student; $5, Active; $10, Sustaining; $25, Contributing; $100, Corporation; $150, Life. All members can borrow from the library and all receive the quarterly.

M: $2, Annual fee, which includes an annual luncheon;

O: $2, Associate member, who cannot vote or hold office; $3, Active member, who can vote and hold office if a state resident; $10, Contributing member; all members receive notices, the quarterly, a 20% discount on publications, loan of books, genealogical service, and library privileges.

P: This society has no fees, being limited to 125 state residents, 50 corresponding members who live outside the state, and 10 honorary members. Resident members fill vacancies.

Q: An "annual membership", which includes one meeting a year with a guest speaker;

R: $10, annually, Active; $25 annually, Sustaining; $200 annually, Life; $1000 annually, Perpetual; $150 to $500 (varied according to the number of employees in the firm), Corporate; Honorary membership to people who have been benefactors of the Society;
Society

S: $3, Annual;

V: $1, Annual, for those being state residents for at least 25 years; $10, Life; $1 (for registration) for Honorary membership, for those having been residents of the state for 50 or more years; Patron—anyone who assists with $25 or more in cash or relics. Sons and daughters are eligible for same classifications as parents. All members receive current publications and may attend meetings and social gatherings.

W: $2, Annual. Member receives subscription to the quarterly.

X: $10, Active; $25, Sustaining; $100, Patron. All members receive the same services: the quarterly; monthly Notes; use of library; monthly luncheons; publication discount.

Y: $5, Annual; $100, Life; $500, Endowment; $5000, Benefactor; $1.25, Junior; Fellows; Honorary members. All members receive the quarterly, the monthly junior magazine (on request), use of libraries, discount on certain publications, and fellowship. Junior members receive 9 issues of the junior magazine, a certificate and button of membership, free admission to society museums and may attend an annual meeting.

Z: $10, Annual; $100, Life; Associate. All members receive the quarterly, the annual report, invitations to selves and guests to 9 monthly lectures and other programs; use of restricted library material.

What techniques are most effective for interesting the general public in history? Thirteen societies report the following:

Society

A: "Personal contacts and exhibits";

A²: "State memorial; publications; talks";

B: "Publications, 90%; tours, 10%";

E: "Keeping all journals, bulletins, brochures, letters, addresses, etc., constantly going out to the people and keeping these on a high standard";
Society

F: "Attractive publications; speeches to local historical organizations and members of state historical society; feature stories in newspapers and radio";

H: "Publicity; speaking to organizations; attractive exhibits";

I: "Probably museum displays";

K: "Continuity of interest subjects; talks to interested audiences. Boys State, as an example, has prompted countless inquiries."

O: "Display in Museum; Articles in Bulletin; Spot newspaper stories with record photograph";

S: "Through a Historic Society or Association that functions. We have one that cooperates with any worthwhile movement that emphasizes ... history."

X: "Museum exhibits; newspaper stories on interesting acquisitions";

Y: "1-Museums; 2-Publications; 3-Lectures; 4-Annual Convention";

Z: "Motion pictures; special exhibitions."

What techniques are most effective in keeping members' interest? Seventeen societies report:

Society

A: "Exhibits; personal contacts; mailings (including monthly newsletter)";

A1: "1. Quality and appeal of publications, we think; 2. occasional outings or tours; 3. individual correspondence with each member, but that is impossible; 4. demonstrating that the Society is interesting young people in history, which we try to do through a junior organization in high schools";

A2: "Publications; talks";

B: "Good publications";
Society

E: "Using all the advertising media constantly and adding others to these. If you wish to keep the dust off a State Historical Society, keep the Hoover of Advertising constantly going."

F: "Abundance of interesting publications--more than money's worth. Popular, readable monthly; scholarly quarterly; attractive, readable books; historical tours; personal touch--'News for Members'; large correspondence";

H: "Service to them";

I: "Probably publications";

K: "Monthly Bulletins in which they learn some new important fact."

L: "Lecture program";

O: "Giving each something to do. Of 625 members, perhaps 30 are actively working on projects. Copying grave stones, indexing, photographing, cleaning iron objects, curators of museum, typing, looking for things for library and museum, contributing small amounts for special purposes. Regularly bringing things to members' attention that need doing or require funds."

P: "About one-third of our Resident Membership is active."

Q: "There is but one meeting a year, with a guest speaker. This year we are to have silhouettes taken of the directors and interested members."

S: "Making it hard to become a member. Taking in those who are interested in history. We are not interested in collecting dues alone. Also we have as many non-professional historians as we do professionals."

X: "We have had great success with our monthly Notes, an informal 4 page printed bulletin of society and other historical news of interest."

Y: "Carrying on a continuously vitalized and varied program."

Z: "Our monthly lectures."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Total Members</th>
<th>No. In Each Category of Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>4386</td>
<td>Annual: 4339&lt;br&gt;Life: 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>3278</td>
<td>Annual: 3278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (Sept. 1950 figures)</td>
<td>3204⁵</td>
<td>Annual: 2374&lt;br&gt;Life: 598&lt;br&gt;Sustaining: 53&lt;br&gt;Exchanges: 134&lt;br&gt;Local Societies: 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A¹</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Annual: 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1822⁵</td>
<td>Annual: 1534&lt;br&gt;Life: 184&lt;br&gt;Endowment: 24&lt;br&gt;Benefactor: 1&lt;br&gt;Fellows: 7&lt;br&gt;Honorary: 1&lt;br&gt;Junior: 4243&lt;br&gt;Exchange: 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>1586</td>
<td>Active: 1387&lt;br&gt;Sustaining: 168&lt;br&gt;Patron: 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1562</td>
<td>Annual: 82&lt;br&gt;Life: 1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Honorary Life: 3&lt;br&gt;Life: 56&lt;br&gt;Annual: 1351&lt;br&gt;Libraries: 55&lt;br&gt;Schools: 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>Student (Librarian &amp; Teacher): 81&lt;br&gt;Active: 1190&lt;br&gt;Sustaining: 24&lt;br&gt;Contributing: 83&lt;br&gt;Life: 22&lt;br&gt;Corresponding: 21&lt;br&gt;Honorary: 2&lt;br&gt;Corporation: &quot;a few&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Annual: 600&lt;br&gt;Life: 50&lt;br&gt;Honorary: 325&lt;br&gt;Patron: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>Total Members</td>
<td>No. In Each Category of Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>Annual: 747 Exchanges &amp; Subscribers: 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>Annual: 256 Life: 264 Patron: 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>&quot;A total of 650 individual memberships of various types and 30 corporate memberships&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>Associate: 330 Active: 223 Contributing: 50 Life, Ex-Officio, &amp; Honorary: 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Annual: 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>Annual: 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>Annual: 2 Life: 526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Annual: 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Annual: 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Resident: 125 Corresponding: 50 Honorary: 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method of presentation of case to legislature:

(1) By presentation to governor 9
(2) By presentation to legislative finance committee 13
(3) By personal contact of members of society with members of legislature  
11

(4) By letters to members of legislature  
7

(5) By prepared, printed presentation to each individual legislator  
7

(6) By appeals to press for public support of legislative appropriation  
4

By other methods:

One society (F) reports that its superintendent spent two weeks at the legislative session and increased the membership of legislators in the society from 10 to 60 (out of a total of 150). "Most of the key state officials have joined the society."

Another society reports: "We get a very large number of legislators to our Biennial Meeting."

One society wins approval by "generation of friendly relations with labor, women's groups, patriotic organizations, etc."

Have present methods proved effective? 13 societies, yes; 2 societies, no.

Of the 14 societies which reply to the question on presentation of case to the legislature, two of them (E and I) indicate that they employ all of the six methods listed. These two societies reply as follows, regarding effectiveness of these methods:

"Very."
"Increasingly so."

A third society (F) states that appealing to the press was not needed in 1949, for the society "secured increased appropriation. Society was one of the few departments that did not have askings questioned."

Concerning effectiveness of presentation, another society replies: "Yes--so long as they believe we are active we get a fair hearing."

Of the two societies which reply "no" to the question on the effectiveness of methods of reaching the legislature, one (not enumerating the methods used) is entirely supported by state funds and declares:

I hope that we can expand and grow before the legislature tries to starve us. We are a young state and maybe when the politicians get all they want, we can make a better showing and that means that we must do a lot of lobbying and get influential people back of us. This has never been done and this year, I hope that we can make a lot of noise and get somewhere.

The second society which answers "no" (employing methods 2, 3, and 5) is reactivating and expects "more cooperation from the next legislature."

In reply to the question on what changes are planned in presenting the society case to the next legislature, one society will request a revision and clarification of laws governing the society; a society which utilizes methods 1, 2, 3, and 6, plans "more of it." A society which employs all six methods will prepare its "budget long before the Legislature meets and will be asking more support. We made a big mistake by not doing this before." Another
society, which uses all six methods, says, "just more of
same." One society which employs methods 1, 2, 3, 4, and
6, plans intensification of contact work with society
members and others.

The major handicap to furtherance of program is one of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>No. of Societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>finances</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public support</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others: competition with larger, wealthier organizations of the same nature; limited staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for desiring additional finances are "for films and a field agent in schools"; for "two more personnel to be effective"; for in-service training of employees. The need for additional staff members is the most common reason listed. One society comments:

Actually, people of imagination can always think of many things they could do with more money and more time to do them with. We are not under-financed at the present time, but if we had more money we could certainly do more things. This could best be spent on staff at a secondary level; that is, an assistant to the Associate in Publications and Education, an Assistant Librarian, an exhibit preparator for the Museums, etc. Since we are spending money lavishly this morning, let's throw in an Assistant Director.

Regarding public support, one society recognizes that "selling people History is a daily recurring chore--it has no end."
In answer to the question which asks for a proposal for a specific remedy, a society (X) which lists finances as a major handicap, states:

The Society is about to embark upon establishment of an endowment fund through bequests and gifts. As with many organizations, we find members and friends more than willing to contribute generously to a specific project, such as purchase of a rare MS or painting. They are less apt to contribute, without particular interest or strong solicitation, to the general operating fund, which carries cost of maintenance of acquisitions received through their contributions.

This society lists top income from membership in 1948 and 1949.

Another society having a financial handicap says:

The proposal to double the Resident Membership of the Society and to bring in women members has been discussed, but not adopted.

This society has a limited resident membership at present.

Two societies largely dependent on state funds will seek to have appropriations increased.

One organization, mainly a library and archives, entirely dependent on state funds, and which lists personnel as a major handicap, states:

Until recently there have been no training schools for archivists and where there are no training schools politicians assume that anyone can do the work. While our salaries are adequate for the quality of employees we now have, they do not attract the right persons for replacements.

The Assistant State Librarian is working very hard to get salaries raised and to get all personnel under civil service. This biennium for the first time we are under the State Standardization of Positions and Salaries
Act and are working through Civil Service on job classifications which will wipe out inequalities and plan definitely for jobs tailored to the needs of the institution rather than jobs adapted to the capacities of the staff as has been the case at times in the past.

A society which lists finances, space and inadequate staff as major handicaps proposes "larger membership, 25-50 age group; more money; and better education of public through publicity, etc."

Based on analysis of individual questionnaires and on tabulations of such analyses, certain trends are manifested.

(1) Comparison of Charts IX and XI shows that of the 13 societies comprising the 50% of societies having the highest total income for 1949, 12 show income received from at least two sources. (Society C is the exception). It appears that dependence on one source of income tends to limit the amount of income.

(2) Amounts appropriated by the state seem to be in proportion to the number of services the society renders to the state--maintenance of state archives, restoration and maintenance of sites, roadside markings, and research.

(3) Appropriations from states appear to have increased from 1948 to 1950, indicating encouragement and recognition of society activities as deserving of support.

(4) Income from membership fees and private contributions shows more fluctuation from 1948 to 1950 than income from state appropriations.
(5) The amount of salaries and the number of employees, as a general rule, appear proportionate to amount of income reported by a society.

(6) Comparison of Charts VI and IX reveals that 7 of the 10 societies ranking in the 50% reporting highest income from membership fees in 1949, rank in the 50% of societies reporting the highest total income for 1949. (L, Q, and T are the exceptions). It appears, then, that membership fees contribute materially toward income.

(7) Comparison of Charts VII and IX indicates that 10 of the 12 societies included in the 50% of societies having the largest membership, rank in the 50% of societies having the highest total income for 1949. (L and V are the exceptions). Therefore it is believed that the number of members is reflected in the amount of income.

(8) Comparison of Charts VI and VII shows that 8 of the 12 societies in the 50% having the largest membership, rank in the 50% of societies reporting the largest income from membership fees. (H, I, V, and D are the exceptions). Hence, it appears that income from membership is dependent to some degree upon number of members.

(9) Comparison of Charts V and VII indicates that 7 of the 12 societies in the 50% having the largest membership, rank in the 50% of societies using the greatest number of media. (A¹, L, D, V, and I are the exceptions). It seems, therefore, that the use of
extensive media tends to gain for the society, membership support.

(10) Comparison of Charts V and X shows that of the 14 societies which emphasize disseminating functions, 11 rank in the 50% of societies using the greatest number of media. (A1, V, and T, which does not report media used, are the exceptions).

(11) Comparison of Charts V and VIII indicates that of the 11 societies listing public relations personnel, 10 rank in the 50% of societies using the greatest number of media. (I is the exception). It appears, therefore, that communication to the public is most extensive in those societies which have public relations personnel.

(12) Comparison of Charts VIII and X shows that of the 14 societies which emphasize disseminating functions, 7 list public relations personnel. Of the 11 societies listing public relations personnel, 7 emphasize disseminating functions. Hence, it seems that public relations personnel are recognized to be of some degree of value in disseminating and that disseminating and public relations are adjunctive.

(13) Comparison of Charts VIII and IX reveals that 10 of the 11 societies having public relations personnel, rank in the 50% of societies reporting the highest income for 1949. (R, which doesn't report on income, is the exception). It therefore appears that public relations personnel tend to contribute toward gaining
income for the society.

(14) Comparison of Charts XIV and X indicates that 12 of the 14 societies which emphasize disseminating functions, list finances as a major handicap. (F and T, which does not report on handicaps, are the exceptions).

(15) Comparison of Charts V and XIV reveals that 13 of the 14 societies which comprise the top 50% of societies using the greatest number of media, fall in the group listing finances as a major handicap. (F is the exception).

(16) Comparison of Charts IX and XIV shows that 12 of the 14 societies comprising the 50% ranking first in total income for 1949, list income as a major handicap. (D and F are the exceptions).

It appears, then from the results of the comparisons indicated in Nos. 14, 15, and 16, that societies emphasizing disseminating, using the greatest number of media and having the highest incomes feel that their programs are stringently circumscribed by financial limitations. It would appear that these societies view dissemination and use of media as functions which require unlimited financial resources.

(17) Comparison of Charts IX and XV shows that 7 of the 10 societies emphasizing collecting, rank in the lower 50% of societies listed according to total 1949 income. (Z, C, and D are the exceptions).

(18) Comparison of Charts XV and VI indicates that societies emphasizing collecting functions, rank in the
lower 50% of societies reporting income from membership in 1949. (N, P, and C have no membership income).

(19) Comparison of Charts VII and XV shows that 7 of the 10 societies reporting emphasis on collecting functions, rank in the lower 50% of societies reporting number of members for 1949. (L, D, and Z are exceptions. C and N have no members).

From a consideration of the results of comparisons shown in Nos. 17, 18, and 19, it is believed that absence of disseminating activities is reflected in the absence of public support—in membership and finances.

(20) Comparison of Charts V and XVI indicates 5 of the 7 societies listing public support as a major handicap, rank in the lower 50% of societies ranked according to number of media used. (H and K are the exceptions). Therefore, the number of kinds of media used appears to have a bearing on public support—the fewer the kinds, the less the support.

(21) Comparison of Charts IX and XVI indicates that 6 of the 7 societies reporting public support as a major handicap, rank in the lower 50% of societies ranked according to total 1949 income. (H is the exception). Hence it appears that lack of public support is reflected in lack of income.

(22) Comparison of Charts VIII and XVI shows that none of the 7 societies listing public support as a major handicap employs public relations personnel. Therefore,
it seems that absence of public relations personnel may be a causative element in lack of public support.

(23) The 17 societies reporting insufficient space, are heterogeneous as to income and membership and collecting and disseminating functions. Thus it appears that insufficient space is a problem common to all the societies.

In summary, questionnaire replies, in general, are believed to show that:

(1) Emphasizing of disseminating functions tends to result in the use of a wider range of media and in the more frequent use of public relations personnel, than does emphasizing of collecting functions.

(2) Emphasizing of disseminating functions, concurrently with the use of public relations personnel and extensive range of media, results in gaining larger income and more members than does the emphasizing of collecting functions.

(3) Public opinion, determined informally, is considered good.

(4) Communication—written, oral and visual—is the all-important element in interesting the public in history, in procuring members, and in keeping the interest of members; a continual flow of communication must be maintained, for income from members (partially dependent on the number of members) tends to fluctuate.

(5) Most commonly used to contribute toward communication to the public, in order of frequency, are publications,
newspapers, speakers, school projects, radio, magazines, pamphlets, tours, pictures, guides, slides, museum study collections, recordings, special projects, souvenir sales, contests, extension services, posters, film strips, trade organs, moving pictures, workshops, employee training, pageants, and advertising.

(6) Indicated is lack of extensive and intensive utilization of channels for disseminating and communicating—cooperative and affiliated organizations and university and state extension services.

(7) Although membership categories, fees and services are widely divergent, members receive tangible evidence of membership.

(8) An absence generally exists of local historical societies as members of the state society.

(9) High income from members is reflected in high total income, and high total income appears dependent on at least two sources of support. State appropriations ostensibly are the least fluctuating source of income, being gained through recognition of the necessity of planning the presentation of need, which presentation is generally effective.

(10) High total income tends to coincide with the existence of comparatively large staffs of employees, high salaries, and disseminating emphasis, together with the use of public relations personnel and wide range of media.

(11) Lack of finances and of space are common handicaps,
lack of finances being inclusively a handicap of societies which have high incomes and which emphasize disseminating. Thus dissemination appears to require unlimited financial resources.

(12) Lack of public support is a handicap which appears to stem from lack of disseminating emphasis.

So far as it enables the historical society to carry on an active program, money appears to be the root of all good. The public relations problem of the historical society is that of translating public opinion into strong financial support--of hurdling the barriers of public ignorance, indifference and inertia by getting history off the shelves on to the front counter.
Footnotes for CHAPTER IV

1 See Appendix II.
2 See Chart IX, Appendix III.
3 See Chart X, Appendix III.
4 See Charts X, VII, and IX, Appendix III.
5 Total does not include number of junior members.
6 See Appendix III.
The public relations counselor, as the architect of society public relations, employs the blueprint of sound policy, the materials of public service, the tools of communications media, the workmen--society staff members, to build a sound society structure resting on strong public supports, laid in a foundation of good public opinion.

The architect oversees and coordinates the operations of construction and the operations of repair, anticipating the weaknesses of his structure and adjusting his blueprint, tools, and materials to circumvent stumbling blocks whenever possible. His long-range blueprint of policy also provides for building additions--expanded programs, for which, additionally, foundations of good public opinion, superseded by strong public supports, are laid by society workmen and craftsmen.

Thus, a sturdy society structure can never be dismissed as finished, the construction and reconstruction work being concurrent operations. The better the materials, workers and tools, the better the resulting structure,
commencing with the foundation.

Laying the foundation of good public opinion is the first building hurdle, the strength of the entire historical society structure depending on its strength. If the public opinion foundation is sufficiently solid and durable, the public supports will stand firm and bear the weight of the structure without buckling or collapsing.

Public interest in and understanding of the society are the cement of a good public opinion. Knowledge of public opinion is gained through an analysis of the cement—a measurement of public opinion. If the cement is not present in sufficient quantity, it must be added through utilization of tools, material, and workmen—communications media, services, and personnel—to reinforce the society structure, the foundation of society supports.

Evaluating the architect, the public relations counselor, it is concluded that:

(1) The scope and importance of public relations demands the full-time services of one public relations staff member in the historical-society—an individual whose voice is raised in counsel in policy and program formulations, in whom is vested the responsibility for coordinating and executing the public relations program, and who will delegate publicity and disseminating activities to qualified colleagues.

(2) If finances prohibit the employment of a
full-time public relations counselor, part-time public relations personnel should be employed on the society staff.

(3) Part-time public relations personnel should be an individual or individuals other than the director of the society, since the director's official duties presumably are of themselves sufficiently time-consuming.

As for the blueprint--sound policy, its basic plan will recognize that good public relations begins at home. Thus, the blueprint will first of all provide for putting the society house in order by:

(1) an orientation period for new employees;
(2) a training program for guides;
(3) utilization of the society space with the objective of presenting a businesslike, attractive face to the public.

It is suggested that the Wisconsin Society:

(1) Place the name of the building outside the building.
(2) Designate clearly on outside door, the Society business hours.
(3) Place on eye level in the first floor corridor, a large Society directory.
(4) Place in second and third floor corridors, signs designating Society offices.
(5) Place name plates on desks so that Society personnel may be identified readily.

Over-all, long-range objectives to be included in the society blueprint of policy are:

(1) Emphasis on popular appeal of programs;
(2) Emphasis of at least 50% on disseminating functions;

(3) Employment of as wide a range of media as finances permit, but never more than can be successfully handled. One colorful publication, it is believed, will attract more interest than the combination of a mediocre publication and a dull radio program;

(4) Rendering service.

From an examination of the supports of the society, it is deduced that:

(1) Service to the state, combined with concentration on planning presentation of budget needs to the state, is usually effective in gaining legislative appropriations.

(2) Income from contributors and members, of a more fluctuating nature than that from legislative appropriations, suggests that:

(1) Existing membership and contributor support should be intensified.

(2) Membership and contributor support should be extended to include as general a group as possible, eliminating the necessity of dependence on select categories. Such an extension can embrace the average individual--the man-on-the-street, who can thereby become familiar with the American Story and at the same time contribute the support of his large numbers.

Since public support stems directly from strong, favorable public opinion, it appears that creating and maintaining such favorable opinion toward the society is the crux of the society problem of winning further support. An analysis of the foundation--public opinion, then, is in order.

Predicated on the over-all handicaps of finances and space common to the majority of societies replying to the questionnaire, it is concluded that "good" public opinion
includes a large measure of indifference. Therefore, to
determine the actual degree of public interest in and
understanding of the society, it is believed practicable
to recommend that opinion of members and non-members, of
the society, be formally surveyed.

Appraising the materials—society services to the
public—it appears that such services are of public
benefit. The materials, then, are of first quality, but
what of the tools?

As revealed in questionnaire replies, disseminating
emphasis by the society is a major factor in winning
public support. It is recommended that societies, in
general, widen the range of communications media to as
great an extent as finances and skilled personnel permit,
and that the Wisconsin Society, in particular, maintain
an accurate tally of radio utilization of prepared re-
leases, to avoid needless dissemination and to enable the
Society to concentrate its efforts in gaining radio time.
It is further recommended that readership interest in
Society press stories be measured.

An examination of communications media of the
Wisconsin Society, as to content and range, suggests
that the tools, in certain respects, be more sharply edged
and more skillfully wielded.

The Wisconsin Society, it is adjudged, can stimulate
interest by:

(1) An adult membership periodical of such popular
appeal as its Badger History for juniors, a periodical which will attract a sufficient number of readers to make its publication financially profitable.

(2) A compact, colorful publication on the Society history and program, the publication to include human interest sidelights on directors and active participators in the Society through the years;

(3) Stress in its column in the Sunday Wisconsin State Journal, of human interest and eye appeal—the addition of leading and line drawings or cartoons and the subtraction of material, to break the solid black, monotonous appearance of the column.

(4) Change of the name "Museum" to "Hall of History", "Exhibition Gallery" or to some such term less connotative of relics, dust and cobwebs.

(5) A lively, varied museum corridor display. In the corridor automatic slide projector, slides on historic sites, personages, or customs might well replace the present slides on archeological excavations, the latter ostensibly having little popular appeal;

(6) Replacing corridor exhibits on display for three or more months, with new exhibits every few weeks. The displays need not be elaborate but they should be colorful and vital;

(7) Descriptive labels on museum exhibits which "play up" the human beings who made or used the objects, possibly including anecdotes, to lend reality and familiarity;

(8) Frequent change of content of press notices of museum exhibits, in lieu of publicizing the same exhibits for months at a time;

(9) Offering Society publications for sale in the first floor corridor. An attractive booth could be installed where publications might be handled, scanned, and purchased, the publications to include an adult membership periodical of popular appeal, a colorful story of the Society, together with the current Wisconsin Calendar, newly published books, postcards, etc. Such an attraction as a colored, comic-strip-type cartoon might top the booth, such cartoon to change from week to week. A costumed salesgirl would be likely to
attract attention to the publications. It is believed that such advertising of Society publications "at home" would result in increased sales, for present publication displays in glass-enclosed showcases appear to lack sales appeal.

(10) Use, on occasion, of paid advertising to publicize to the general public, museum extension services—film strips, slides, traveling exhibits—and publications.

(11) Use of certain organized channels of information and dissemination:

(1) The University of Wisconsin Extension Service. It seems feasible for the Society to furnish materials to the Extension Division for program kits and to receive remuneration therefor, from the Extension Division or from the recipient of the kit.

(2) The Wisconsin Idea Theater and the Governor's Commission On Human Rights. The Society might furnish program materials for these two organizations, the Idea Theater providing script writers and performers, and the Commission, the theme and additional staff, to execute a state-wide human rights campaign. The Theater and the Society, ostensibly, could collaborate on preparation and presentation of radio and dramatic programs, to the advantage of both organizations.

(3) The Wisconsin Community Organization Committee—an informal, coordinating committee in the field of community activities, composed of representatives of state agencies, which committee seeks to develop community life through greater cooperation among state agencies. Representation of the Society in this Committee, it is believed, would aid the Society in disseminating its junior and field programs in northern Wisconsin.

(12) Dissemination of Society programs by radio in northern Wisconsin. Tape recordings might provide one type of program material.

(13) Promptness in mailing membership publications and notices.
(14) Pictorial reproduction of a colored cartoon from the filmstrips, for promoting, by circular, the sale of filmstrips.

It is suggested to historical societies in general, that they utilize to greater extent, other organizations as channels for dissemination—libraries, civic groups, local fair associations, industrial groups.

The Wisconsin Junior Historians Program evidences strong public opinion in its favor, and it is believed that junior members would be willing and could afford to pay more than $.25 annual dues. Annual dues of $.75 per member would assuredly aid in making the Junior Program self-sustaining. Additionally, it appears reasonable to suggest that the Society approach the state for aid in carrying on this program, which so directly enriches the school curricula.

Besides the effective use of communications media, the program of the Society must be geared to interest and attract members. Participation is the vital program element which creates interest in and understanding of the society.

The Wisconsin program, it is believed, should provide for more membership and non-membership participation.

Illustrated lectures and showing of 16mm documentary and information films (which may be borrowed from commercial film distributors), followed by discussions, are recommended programs. Ordinary Sunday tours, by chartered bus or auto, to historic sites are suggested to interest
the average individual in history and to maintain membership interest. It seems reasonable to presume that the man-on-the-street would be reached by such an activity—one which he could share with his family and friends; whereas, the historical flight, solely by reason of employing airplane transportation, would seem to debar this man, who commonly has an aversion to or fear of flying; further, the historical flight ostensibly attracts a very small percentage of the some 3000 Society members, the majority of which are in the older age groups. But a land tour, it is believed, would have definite attraction for such members.

Public contributions to corridor displays seemingly would encourage membership participation. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that such organizations as the American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars would display war curios and souvenirs for a week or so in the Society corridor and provide a speaker on the collections. Women's clubs, likewise, might furnish antique and hobby collections for exhibit, and a lecturer. Thus programs might ensue, for which a nominal admission fee could be charged, the proceeds, perhaps, to contribute toward purchase of a museum-o-bile for the Society. Such participation by organized groups probably would tend to create interest in the Society, provide for a variety of exhibits, and lead to broader membership.

It is further recommended that each member of the
Wisconsin Society and other historical societies be obligated to contribute something in labor, time, or ideas—to aid the society program and to give the member the feeling of "belonging."

The open house and meetings with programs, in which members officiate, are adjudged to be indirect means of awakening public concern regarding the society space problem. A conducted tour of the society house, so that crowded work and storage areas can be inspected first-hand, coordinated with a running account of society operations and with a program in which members participate, is suggested. Production of a film strip or film slides depicting crowded housing and working conditions might be practicable to offset indifference to the space problem.

State historical societies, in general, could, to good advantage, strive to gain local historical societies as members and to work out a program of mutual assistance as the Wisconsin Society is presently doing. Such a suggestion implies that the state society have a separate membership classification and fee for the local society, for which the local society would receive tangible aid in the form of program materials and advice from the state society.

In conclusion, it is submitted that inasmuch as the historical society is a cultural institution of public benefit, it deserves full measure of public support, to be
gained through society practice of public relations 
precepts—good performance, aimed at being understood 
and appreciated by the public.
APPENDIX I

ECONOMIC INDEX OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

"There are 24 counties in Wisconsin which have an economic index of average or better rank and these are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank by Range Groups</th>
<th>96-105</th>
<th>106-115</th>
<th>116 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calumet</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Dane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fond du Lac</td>
<td>Kenosha</td>
<td>Ozaukee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>La Crosse</td>
<td>Walworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outagamie</td>
<td>Manitowoc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vilas</td>
<td>Racine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>Rock</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheboygan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Waukesha</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"There are 1,980,134 persons, or 63% of the total population of the state, residing in these counties. These counties have wealth in the form of property, money for retail sales and money income. While some of these counties are not highly industrialized, they have substantial orderliness and a solid conservatism..."\(^1\)

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\(^1\) O. H. Johnson, *The Labor Force in the State of Wisconsin, A Report prepared by the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Wisconsin State Board of Vocational and Adult Education* (Madison, Wis.), p. 9.
**APPENDIX II**

**LIST OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES QUERIED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Sent To</th>
<th>Questionnaire Used In Study</th>
<th>Questionnaire Unused In Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. State Dep't. of Archives &amp; History, Montgomery, Ala.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No membership program; letter of referral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Alabama Historical Ass'n., Birmingham</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. State Dep't. of Library &amp; Archives, Phoenix, Ariz.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No historical society program; letter of referral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. California Historical Society, San Francisco</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. State Historical Ass'n., Los Angeles</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. State Historical Society, Denver, Colo.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Florida Historical Society, St. Augustine</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. State Dep't. of Archives &amp; History, Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Idaho Historical Society, Boise</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

163
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Sent To</th>
<th>Questionnaire Used In Study</th>
<th>Questionnaire Unused In Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Indiana Historical Soc'y., Indianapolis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. State Dep't. of History &amp; Archives, Des Moines, Ia.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. State Historical Society of Kentucky, Frankfort</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Louisiana State University, Dep't. of Archives, Baton Rouge</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No historical society program; letter of referral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Louisiana Historical Ass'n., New Orleans</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Maine Historical Society, Portland</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Letter advising that time was not available to compile answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaire Sent To</td>
<td>Questionnaire Used In Study</td>
<td>Questionnaire Unused In Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. State Dep't. of Archives &amp; History, Jackson, Miss.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Historical Society of Montana, Helena</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Letter advising society under-going reorganization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. State Historical Society of Nebraska, Lincoln</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. State Historical Society, Reno, Nevada</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Historical Society of New Mexico, Santa Fe</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. New York Historical Society, New York City</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. State Dep't. of Archives &amp; History, Raleigh, N. Car.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Historical Society of North Carolina, Chapel Hill</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Letter advising of limited program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. North Dakota Historical Society, Bismarck</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>No reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. State Archeological &amp; Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### Questionnaire Sent To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Used In Study</th>
<th>Questionnaire Unused In Study</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42. Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Oregon Historical Society, Portland</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>46. Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>47. South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>48. South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>49. Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. San Jacinto Museum of History Assn., San Jacinto Monument, Tex.</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Texas State Historical Ass'n., Austin</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Dallas Historical Society, Dallas, Tex.</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX II - Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Used In Study</th>
<th>Questionnaire Unused In Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>55. Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.</strong></td>
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**Total:** 62  29  32
APPENDIX III

CHARTS NOS. I - XVI

TABULATIONS OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRES
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<th>Inadequate Finances</th>
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--- NO OR UNASCERTAINABLE
X --- YES
F.T. --- FULL TIME
P.T. --- PART TIME

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<th>Good Public Opinion</th>
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<th>Affiliates</th>
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** INCOME WHOLLY FROM PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS
** INCOME WHOLLY FROM MEMBERSHIP
X YES

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CHART II
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| Q  | 4 |
| D  | 4 |
| M  | 4 |
| L  | 5 |
| A' | 5 |
| X  | 6 |
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| G  | 7 |
| H  | 7 |
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| Z  | 12 |
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<th>Society</th>
<th>No. of P.R. Personnel</th>
<th>Part-Time</th>
<th>Full-Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A^3)*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>5 (all employees)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A library and archives
RANK OF SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO TOTAL 1949 INCOME
( IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

| V 4 | U 3 | W 1 | S 1 | T 3 | N 4 | K 10 | Q 13 | O 15 | M 16 | L 19 | P 20 | J 23 | X 23 | H 27 | I 33 | G 36 | A 52 | F 53 | E 54 | D 60 | C 103 | Y 106 | B 111 | A 169 | Z 285 | A 585 |
CHART X

SOCIETIES WHICH REPORT EMPHASIS OF 50% OR MORE ON DISSEMINATING FUNCTIONS

A
*A
B
E
*F
G
H
K
R
T
V
*X
*Y
A^2

* Societies which mainly disseminate rather than collect
### CHART XI

**BASIS OF SUPPORT OF SOCIETIES REPORTING HIGHEST INCOME FOR 1949**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Private Contributions</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private and Membership Support</th>
<th>4 societies</th>
<th>Private, State, and Membership Support</th>
<th>4 societies</th>
<th>Private and State Support</th>
<th>1 society</th>
<th>Membership and State Support</th>
<th>4 societies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x = yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- = no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Private and Membership Support:**
- 4 societies

**Private, State, and Membership Support:**
- 4 societies

**Private and State Support:**
- 1 society

**Membership and State Support:**
- 4 societies
### Chart XII

**Membership Categories and Fees of Societies Reporting Highest Income from Membership, 1949**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Categories and Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>$10, active; $25, sustaining; $100 patron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>$5, annual; $100, life; $500, endowment; $5000, benefactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$3.50 annual; $25 business &amp; professional; $10, contributing; $100, life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>$3, annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>$3, student; $5, active; $10, sustaining; $25, contributing; $100, corporation; $150, life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$2, annual; $50, life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>$2, annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>$10, annual; $100, life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>Procuring Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>personal contact; invitations in quarterly magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>personal solicitation; recommendations of members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>personal &amp; written solicitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A¹</td>
<td>on members' recommendation; membership committee; attractive, free publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>none especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>checklists; recommendations of members; membership drives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHART XIV

SOCIETIES LISTING FINANCES AS A MAJOR HANDICAP

A
A_1
A_2
A_3
B
C
E
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
P
R
V
W
X
Y
Z
CHART XV

SOCIETIES EMPHASIZING COLLECTING FUNCTIONS

S
M
O
N
P
Z
C
L
W
D
| H | P | J | L | K | V | N |
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Associate Professor

DATE:  
Jan. 15, 195