THE GROWING INTEREST in women's history has disclosed a dearth of bibliographical tools to help researchers pursue that general subject. One step toward closing the gap is the following bibliography of articles pertaining to women that Minnesota History has published over a sixty-year period. These articles have tended either to be on subjects of some significance to women's history or on particular women. Few articles in Minnesota History have been primarily about women per se. Many articles listed in the bibliography simply contain references to women which nevertheless can serve as vehicles for further investigation.

The editor has divided the articles into several major categories or subjects. When the material has included information on more than one subject, she has listed them under both. Brief descriptions have been added when the title does not give sufficient information.

The majority of the pertinent articles in Minnesota History have cast women in their time-honored role as the center of family and social life. The next largest group pertains to the activities of women in the fields of literature and journalism, the former, at least, being an acceptable endeavor for women in the early history of Minnesota. The next largest categories, religion and education, were also considered proper fields for the ambitions and talents of women. These subjects overlap, since several articles deal with education as a function of religious orders. There are few entries for native American women, for women in the arts, medicine, and the sciences, or in social welfare and reform. The two articles listed under "crime" have a dubious distinction, for in both cases women are the victims! In view of the fact that Minnesota has had a vigorous impact on the nation's political life, a process in which women have taken part, the lack of even one article that could be classified under "women in politics" is telling.

The imbalance in women's articles reflects, among other things, the interests and biases of authors and the quarterly's editors through the years. But most of all it reflects the temper of the times. Until recently, few scholars considered women's history significant enough to warrant serious research. "Women were long invisible, or nearly so, to American historians," write Barbara Stuhler and Gretchen Kreuter in the introduction to the new book they have edited — Women of Minnesota: Selected Biographical Essays — scheduled for publication in April, 1977, by the Minnesota Historical Society Press.

As the title suggests, this book is about a handful of notable Minnesota women who were selected for their importance in various fields. It is by no means comprehensive or thoroughgoing. It is, as the editors point out, only a beginning. In a sense, this work helps delineate the large masses of untouched research in women's history. Some projects for further work that immediately suggest themselves as a result of this book are more complete studies of a number of women, especially of many sketched only briefly in the last chapter. But beyond that are the uncharted realms other than the "lives of eminent women approach," as Rhoda R. Gilman dubbed it in an editorial in the Winter, 1975, issue of Minnesota History.
One can only hope that the publication of this book and of the following bibliography of *Minnesota History* articles about women will suggest other topics and concepts to researchers and writers. One may further hope that some of these results will find their way into the pages of future issues of this magazine.

**ARTS (Except Literature)**


Rollins, Josephine Lutz. "Exploring With Brush and Palette," 33:208–210 (Spring, 1953). Rollins produced fifty-three water colors of historic sites, especially houses, between 1948 and 1950; six of these are pictured, one on the cover.


**CONSERVATION**


**CRIME**

Holbrook, Stewart. "Some Unwritten Minnesota Novels," 33:45–52 (Summer, 1952). Refers to the Kitty Ging murder in Minneapolis in 1894 and also offers a vignette of an anonymous young woman during the Cloquet fire of 1918.


**EDUCATION**


**FAMILY AND SOCIAL LIFE**


Dingwall, Iva A. “Pioneers’ Dinner Table,” 34:54–58 (Summer, 1954).


Dunn, Alice Monfort. “People and Places in Old St. Paul,” 33:1–6 (Spring, 1952). Reminiscences of a young girl in the 1880s, as arranged for publication by her son, James Taylor Dunn.


“Pioneer Homemaker,” 34:96–105 (Autumn,

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM
Flanagan, John T. “Early Literary Periodicals in Minnesota,” 26:293-311 (December, 1945). Refers to women writers and poets and treats The Busy West, a periodical edited for women in 1872-73 by Bella French with a largely female staff.
—. “Thirty Years of Minnesota Fiction,” 31:129-147 (September, 1950). Discusses the works of women authors as well as men and includes a list of Minnesota novels, 1920-50, including several by such women writers as Darragh Aldrich, Margaret Culkin Banning, Ann Chidester, Grace Flandrau, Martha Ostenso, and Mabel Seeley.
McDowell, Tremaine. “Regionalism in American Literature,” 20:105-118 (June, 1939). Includes references to such women authors as Willa Cather, Ruth Suckow, Martha Ostenso, Margaret Culkin Banning, and Grace Flandrau.

MEDICINE AND SCIENCES
Bray, Martha C. “The Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences,” 39:111-122 (Fall, 1964). Refers to three women who joined the academy (Mrs. George W. Tinsley, 1876; Gertrude Leonard, 1885; and Bertha Wilson, 1891).
Dahlberg, Jean C. “Laura A. Linton and Lintonite,” 38:21-23 (March, 1962). The career of a woman scientist for whom a mineral was named after she analyzed it in 1879. She became a doctor and introduced a program of handicrafts for the mentally ill.

MISCELLANEOUS
Walters, Dorothy V. “Pioneering with the Automobile in Minnesota,” 26:19-28 (March, 1945). Early experiences of women drivers.

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN
Flanagan, John T. “Folklore in Minnesota Literature,” 36:73-83 (September, 1958). Includes material on women as both subjects and recorders of legends.


RELIGION


Drake, Thomas E. “Quakers in Minnesota,” 18:249–266 (September, 1937). Quaker women’s activities and the Woman’s Christian Association founded in 1866–67 in Minneapolis.


—. “Pioneering Monks,” 33:53–60 (Summer, 1952). Refers to Benedictine nuns on the White Earth Indian Reservation in 1878, where they remained for more than fifty years.

SOCIAL WELFARE — REFORMS


Erickson, Herman. “W P A Strikes and Trials of 1939,” 42:203–214 (Summer, 1971). Includes material on women workers and also women strikers who were brought to trial.

Koch, Raymond L. “Politics and Relief in Minneapolis During the 1930s,” 41:153–170 (Winter, 1968). Refers to women involved in welfare and relief work, such as Norma Fodness, Selma Seestrom, and Edna Dumaresq.


McCree, George W. “Recruiting Engineers for the World War in Minnesota,” 3:351–359 (May, 1920). Refers to women Red Cross workers, to wives of Northern Pacific executives who helped in the stores department in World War I, and to the war’s effects on soldiers’ wives and mothers.


WOMEN’S RIGHTS MOVEMENTS

