THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINNESOTA ROAD SYSTEM

Ву

Arthur J. Larsen

Superintendent, Minnesota Historical Society

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

DR. ARTHUR J. LARSEN is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and holds a Ph.D. degree in history from that institution. This volume constituted his doctoral thesis.

Mr. Larsen was born in Iowa in 1903. In 1928 he joined the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the following year became curator of the Society's newspaper department, a position he held until 1939. In 1940 he became superintendent of the Society.

Two years later Mr. Larsen entered the Army Air Force as a first lieutenant. During World War II he served in Canada and as a historical officer for the Continental Air Force, rising to the rank of major. He was discharged in 1945 and returned to his position in Minnesota.

In July, 1947, Dr. Larsen resigned from the Society to accept a commission in the regular Army as a major in the Air Force. For the next ten years he served in the office of the air historian in Washington, D.C.

In 1957 Dr. Larsen returned to Minnesota and joined the history faculty of the University of Minnesota, Duluth. He became an associate professor in 1958 and a full professor in 1964. He lives at 2545 Anderson Road, Duluth.

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PREFACE

Within the space of the century covered by this study, from the days of the French coureurs de bois, who in the early years of the nineteenth century scarred the western prairies with the trails made by their unwieldy oxcarts, to the adoption of the good roads amendment of 1920, the Minnesota version of the American drame of state making was enacted. First to penetrate to the wilderness home of the Indians were the traders, missionaries, and soldiers. They were the advance guard for the invasion of civilization -- pioneer farmers, lumbermen, frontier businessmen, and land speculators who, at the mid-point in the nineteenth century, opened the land to settlement. The picneer stage was followed by a period of agricultural development, when Minnesota was the breadbasket of the nation. Finally, as the period covered by this volume closes, Minnesota, like other American regions, was growing into an industrial state.

commonwealth were reflected in the story of its roads.

The fur traders left a heritage of picturesque Red River carts and the trails which they wore in the Minnesota sod. The soldiers, lumbermen, and pioneer settlers

opened a labyrinth of paths of communication — military roads, rough logging trails, and wagon roads. The agricultural era left its mark on Minnesota by straightening those crude trails, for practice decreed that, unless insuperable obstacles prevented, roads should follow section lines. But the agricultural era of Minnesota history left a legacy of poor roads. It was the age of mud and the statute labor tax. The dawning industrial age produced a profound change in Minnesota road conditions, however, for with the coming of the bicycle and the automobile, vastly different and better roads were needed. These products of the new day drove the state — along with the nation — into the era of concrete roads, hot dog stands, and billboards.

Such in brief is the story that the following pages tell. The sources from which this study of the development of the road system in Minnesota is drawn are varied in character. Government archives — federal, state, and local — manuscript diaries, letters, and other records, reminiscent sketches and biographies, accounts of travel and description, state and local histories, printed and manuscript maps, periodicals and newspapers — all played important parts in supplying information. Most of the material is contained in the invaluable collections of the Minnesota Historical Society.

It is no more than fitting in these first pages that the author should acknowledge his debt to his mentor

and superior, Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, professor of history at the University of Minnesota and secretary and superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, without whose wise counsel and friendly criticism it is difficult to conceive how this study could have been made. To Mr. Walter F. Rosenwald, veteran of many years of service in the Minnesota Highway Department, and now director of safety for that department, another heavy debt is owed for his helpful suggestions as to the scope and content of the later chapters. My wife alone understands how much her assistance and encouragement have meant in bringing the work to completion. To them, and to those others who have contributed advice, encouragement, or criticism, must go much of the credit for such excellence as the work possesses.

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