



Minnesota Works Progress Administration:  
Writers Project Research Notes.

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CUYUNA IRON RANGE (Mpls. Tribune Apr.26/22)

Duluth, Minn., - Apr. 25 - A huge deposit of high grade ore, believed to be one of the most valuable ever located in the Lake Superior district, has been uncovered on the Cuyuna Range by the Steel & Tube Company of America, it was announced today. The strike was made just east of the Kennedy Mine on the property of the Rogers - Brown Ore Company, which is controlled by the Steel & Tube Company of America. The mine is near Crosby, Minn. The announcement of the discovery by which more than 5,000,000 tons of ore is located, has dispelled the general belief that good ores could not be located on the Cuyuna Range. The recent disclosures are said to be the best quality in Minnesota. The iron ore was encountered at a depth of 105 feet and the drill was continuously in commercial grade for 385 feet and was bottomed at 410 feet. The ore is uniform as to quality and averages 58% metallic content of iron. It is low in silica and is a non-Bessemer hematite, hard and coarse. Below the 410 foot level the metallic content dropped below 50%. Drilling has been going on quietly on this property for the past 12 months. The ore will be shipped to the Soo docks in Superior, Wis. and carried by Lake to the Chicago plant of the Steel & Tube Company, it was declared. The discovery means that the Minnesota district will produce even a higher percentage of the world's supply of iron. The fee owners of the property are: Wm. Harrison & Geo. Crosby of Duluth. The Onondaga Iron Company. The Lake Investment Company & and the Northern Minn. Ore Co. Harrison & Crosby own  $\frac{1}{2}$  interest. Among the people interested in the Lake Inv. Co. are: B. Magoffin, Jr., Deerwood. and A. J. McLennan and Bert Farrel, Duluth. The Congdon and Hartley estates are represented in the Onondaga Co., Chas. Potts of Deerwood is prominent in the Northern Minn. Iron Ore Company. Drilling being done in another hole

Cuyuna Iron Range (Pruitt)

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close to the first is said to be identical with the huge deposits recently uncovered. Ore was located at a depth of 105 ft.



## MINNESOTA ANNALS

Source Articles of Agreement Between the U. S. and the Dept of Day \_\_\_\_\_  
the Interior- Bureau of Indian (Publication (Page) (Col.)  
Affairs Place of Publication Ramsey Pamphlets, No. 25 in VOL. 5 Date 1864

## "MESSAGE OF THE

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING

Articles of agreement concluded at the city of Washington, the 7th of May, 1864, between William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the northern superintendency, on the part of the United States and the Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-day, and Mis-qua-dace, of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish, bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota \* \* \* \*

To The Senate Of The United States:

I herewith lay before the Senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a treaty concluded on the 7th instant, in this city, between William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs northern superintendency, on the part of the United States, and the chief Hole-in-the-day and Mis-qua-dace, for and on behalf of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 17th instant, with a statement and copies of reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 12th and 17th instant, accompanies the treaty.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, May.17, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Your item No. \_\_\_\_\_ Page No. \_\_\_\_\_ / Your name G. V. Jehu mp

Where consulted M. H. S. Date Consulted Feb. 13, 1942

Federal Works Agency  
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION  
State of Minnesota  
Minnesota Writer's Project  
28 N. E. Second Street, Minneapolis.



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Place of Publication \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1864

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Senate for the constitutional action of that body, if it meets your approval, a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 7th of May, 1864, between William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the Day, and Mis-qua-dace, for and on behalf of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

I have had some hesitation in approving the proposition in the 6th article of the treaty, wherein it is agreed to expend \$25,000 for agency buildings, &c; but with the Commissioner's explanation, I have thought it proper to advise that the treaty be laid before the Senate.

It is certainly very desirable that the improvements referred to should be made. We cannot expect to make any progress towards civilizing the Indians, and causing them to be self-sustaining, without first making these outlays.

A tabular statement furnished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing the amount required to carry the treaty into effect, and copies of that officer's letters of the 12th and 17th instants, are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Your item No. \_\_\_\_\_ Page No. 2 ☒ The statement is given ☐ Your name J. V. Jehu mp

Where consulted \_\_\_\_\_ Date Consulted Feb. 13, 1942

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs, May 12, 1864

SIR: You are aware that great dissatisfaction exists among the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, in relation to their treaty of March 11, 1863; and that said treaty is defective, in that its provisions for payments are wholly inadequate for the performance of its stipulations. To such an extent is this true, that it has been found impossible to carry said treaty into effect, without appropriations from Congress not thereby provided for, and this office, through you, has submitted an estimate for the additional amount of funds required, which is now pending before Congress.

From information which I deem reliable, I am satisfied that the chiefs of said Indians, Hole-in-the-day and Mis-quah-dace, are fully authorized and empowered to treat with the government in their behalf, and have accordingly negotiated with them a new treaty, which is herewith, and intended to cure the defects of said treaty of March 11, 1863, and to be in lieu thereof. A comparison of the provisions of this treaty with those of the treaty of 1863 will show that a very considerable amount will be saved by the government, if the former is accepted in lieu of the latter.

I respectfully recommend that the treaty herewith be laid before the President for his consideration, that, if it meets with his approbation, it may be by him transmitted to the Senate for the constitutional action of that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,  
CommissionerYour item No. \_\_\_\_\_ Page No. 3 Your name G. V. Jehu mpWhere consulted \_\_\_\_\_ Date Consulted Feb. 13, 1942Federal Works Agency  
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION  
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HON. J. P. Usher

Secretary of the Interior

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs,  
May 17, 1864

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith office letter of the 12th instant, with treaty made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians, of May 7, 1864, together with a tabular statement showing the amount provided to be paid under treaty of March 11, 1863; comprising also the additional sum embodied in an estimate from the superintendent and agent deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of that treaty as understood by the Indians.

This statement has been prepared with the view to exhibit the amounts required to carry into effect the provisions of the respective articles of the former treaty as compared with the treaty of May 7, 1864, by reference to which it will be found that a saving to the government of \$23,190 may be effected by the approval of the latter treaty. It does not, however, cover the entire provisions for payments contemplated in the treaties; yet the remaining articles do not differ in the amounts respectively providing for payments other than that hereinafter stated.

The third article of treaty May 7, 1864, provided for the payment of \$10,000 to the chiefs of the Chippewas, to be given them as presents, and, in my opinion, this small contribution will prove a great auxiliary in securing their friendship and co-operation. It further provides for the payment of \$5,000 to Chief Hole-in-the-day for depredations committed by the whites in burning his house and furniture in 1862. This I regard

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a just claim, and he should be compensated for such loss.

The treaty of March 11, 1863, contemplates an appropriation of \$3,000 for the employment of a miller and the working of the mill; while the treaty of May 7, 1864, proposes to appropriate only the sum of \$1,000 annually, to be applied to the working of the mill of the Red Lake and Pembina bands, designed to serve the purpose of the two tribes combined, thereby saving to the government at least \$2,000 a year, besides obviating the necessity of removing the mill, as stipulated in the treaty of March 11, 1863.

The \$25,000 provided in the sixth article of treaty May 7, 1864, is designed to be appropriated in building a stockage upon their reservation, together with a warehouse for the safe-keeping of goods and provisions; also the necessary agency building and shops, and buildings for employe's of the agency, all of which I regard as highly important; and the the expenses now incurred will, in my estimation, prove a final saving to the government. Should you think proper, however, to defer asking that this provision be made for that branch of the service in the treaty, it will in no way conflict with the other provisions of the treaty as contemplated, but may form the subject of further special action to be laid before Congress.

There are other reasons which favor the treaty of May 7, 1864, besides that of the saving to the government, which are entitled to due consideration. The provisions of the treaty of March 11, 1863, are very indefinite, and various opinions exist as to the manner in which they shall be executed. A portion of the Indians (the Mississippi band) have never been satisfied with it, claiming that there has been no adequate provision made for them in the new location of their reserve.

This difficulty is wholly obviated in their new treaty by changing the boundary of their reserves, which entirely satisfies them.

I consider it very important to keep the peace with these people; and to do so, it is necessary that we have no misunderstanding as to the terms of our treaty with them; and I therefore trust that you will think favorably of this treaty, and forward it to the President, with your recommendation that it be sent to the Senate for their favorable action.

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Where Consulted \_\_\_\_\_ Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 Date Consulted \_\_\_\_\_

HON. JOHN P. USHER  
 Secretary of the Interior."

Federal Works Agency  
 WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION  
 State of Minnesota  
 Minnesota Writers' Project  
 28 N.E. Second St., Minneapolis

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Commissioner.

### The Cuyuna Iron Range. Present History; Development.

The general color of the soil covering this rolling surface is a gray, (sandy loam for the most part with clay subsoil). The visitor invariably exclaims about the "red soil" which appears on the roads leading from one mining town to another. What they see is lean ore which has been placed upon the roads as a surfacer. There is in the geologic structure not only the iron but manganese. Before the war it had not been realized that blast furnaces required manganiferous ore in small quantities such as can be obtained on the Cuyuna range. Due to the general inactivity only three of the thirty-seven mines are operating in early 1936 ~~but~~ and statistics for 1935 show 812,881 tons of ore shipped as against 2,198,546 tons in 1929. (Mining Directory of Minnesota, 1935).

Crosby and Ironton are thriving, enterprising towns having weathered the slump to be expected after the busy years. There are, however, several small towns which sprang into activity at the time of the mining boom and which are now only ghosts, ~~whence~~ They are shown on the accompanying map.

The people of the twin towns, Ironton and Crosby worship together at the following churches; Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran and the Gospel Tabernacle.

The organizations here are; Masonic and Eastern Star, Odd Fellows and Rebeccas, Veterans of Foreign Wars and their auxiliary, American Legion, Croatian Lodge, Cuyuna Range Arrowhead Association, Drama Club and Mothers' Club.

The Crosby Library, Mrs. Bloomfield, librarian--had 6381 volumes at the end of last year. Circulation, 21,984; Fiction, 19,165 Non-fiction, 2,819. It is considered a very good library. Open Mon. and Thurs. P.M. 3:00 to 5:00; Tue., Wed., Thur., Fri., Eve. 7 to 9.

The Agriculture Improvement Association holds a Cuyuna Range Fair every fall at Crosby.

The Cuyuna Range Country Club maintains a nine-hole golf course at Deerwood sponsored by business men from Deerwood, Ironton, Crosby and Aitkin. A comfortable club house overlooks the well-kept greens. Paul M. Hale of Deerwood is the secretary.

Dr. Baxter Smith owns a private hospital in Crosby. Dr. Hubin of the Deerwood Sanatorium holds clinics in this town.

*Bulk  
Contributed  
by State*  
In 1916 an Armory was built at Crosby with some funds donated by the village. It has since been the home of numerous civic and patriotic enterprises as well as of Headquarters Company, 3rd battalion, 206th infantry Minnesota National Guards. This year a redecorating program including repair of the heating and lighting systems and landscaping. Approximately \$8,000 will be spent. The public tennis courts join the grounds.

The individual considered best posted on the range activities is B. Magoffin Jr., Deerwood, Minnesota.



## THE GUYUNA IRON RANGE

**Name:** The name Guyuna was suggested by the wife of Guyler Adams, a successful prospector whose St. Bernard dog accompanied him on what would else have been lone trips. The name consists of the first syllable of Mr. Adams' given name and Una, the dog's name.

**Altitude:** 1200 to 1300 feet.

**Location:** Entirely within Crow Wing county centering northeast of the county seat.

**Transportation:** The Northern Pacific railroad runs through Deerwood and ore cars are moved over a branch running to Ironton. Greyhound busses serve the range towns over U.S. Interstate highway 210.

**Hotels:** An extensive system of hotels both winter and summer may be found in this region due to the attractiveness of lakes and mines.

**Climate:** It is thought that the climate here attracts an increasing number of tourists here each year because of the even temperature afforded by its many lakes.

**History:** Government surveyors reporting variation of the needle in this locality led to investigation by mining experts who have developed the natural resources. During the first few years prior to actual mining activities a few homesteaders began farming the new land. When the mines began operating, however, a new group of people came in from Michigan and Wisconsin whose purpose in coming was to mine ore. According to good authority this has resulted in "sharply defined racial groups" in the mining villages.

**Industries:** Mining is the most important industry with lumbering, resorts and farming(dairy) as of lesser importance.

**Points of Interest:** Tourists, while coming to this lake country "to keep cool" are invariably profoundly impressed by the tour of the mines. This is described in the folder of the Arrowhead Association, Crosby.

**Recreation:** All of the summer and winter sports peculiar to this climate are indulged in. See again above mentioned folder.

**Education:** Much money has been spent and is being spent to maintain an excellent school system on the range. The present enrollment at the Crosby-Ironton schools is over 1400. Much is being said in favor of establishing a Junior College here to take care of the young men and women who are not able to go away to school after finishing high school.

An enlightening writer, Mr. Carl Zapffe, has prepared articles regarding the geological structure of the range.



## MINNESOTA ANNALS

Source St. Cloud Journal 3-2 Day Thursday  
 (Publication) (Page) (Col.)  
 Place of Publication \_\_\_\_\_ Date July 9, 1868

"The Murder of Hole-In-The-Day"

A Full and Correct Account.

Mr. A. D. Prescott, who has been connected with the administration of affairs at Chippewa Agency for several years past, arrived in town yesterday evening from the Agency. He was there at the time Hole-in-the-Day was killed, and says that all the reports of the affair published thus far are more or less incorrect. From Mr. Prescott we obtain the

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following, which is in every particular authentic:

On the forenoon of June 27th, Hole-in-the-Day came to the Agency from his home some two miles above. He was in a handsome, light, one-horse buggy, and with him was another Chippewa, Ojibbeway. They remained a short time and then went down to Crow Wing, stopping at the latter place until half past one o'clock.

Shortly after Hole-in-the-Day had left the Agency for Crow Wing,

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a party of nine Pillager Indians, from  
 Leech Lake, came, and after inquiring  
 of Mr. Prescott the whereabouts of Major  
 Bassett, the Agent, they repaired to a  
 wigwam and asked a squaw  
 where Hole-in-the-Day was. In a  
 short time they too started for Crow Wing,  
 and reaching a dense thicket about  
 two-thirds of a mile below the Agency,  
 secreted themselves. Here they awaited  
 the return of the Chief. Just after  
 he had passed, or as he was passing  
 their ambush, they stepped forth  
 to the rear and at the sides of the

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buggy, and within eight feet of it. One of the party fired both barrels of a shot gun, the charge taking effect in Hole-in-the-Day's head and neck. He never spoke, but with a groan fell from the buggy dead. Another of the party stepped up and discharged a load of shot through the prostrate form, from side to side, in the region of the heart; while another stabbed it in the left breast. The body was dragged to the side of the road, and after being robbed of hat, blanket and a gold watch worth

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#250, left there. The party then took the horse and buggy, with Ojibbeway, who had been made a temporary prisoner at the outset, (and from whose lips Mr. Prescott obtained these facts) and started for Hole-in-the-Day's house by a back way, so as not to expose themselves at the Agency. This was their first appearance at the chief's house. They told his wives that they had killed him, and that they intended taking what they wanted. Accordingly they supplied themselves with guns, saddles, shawls, blankets, &c. No violence was

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offered to any one except Hole-in-the-Day's white wife. One of the party stepped up to her, and laying his hand on her shoulder said she must go with him. But Ojibbeway interfered and said that if they touched a white person they would call the wrath of all the whites upon them. This proved effectual, and after taking another horse the party decamped for Seesh Lake, where their band is located.

There were no chiefs with the party, which was composed of worthless members of the Pillager band.

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Various reasons are assigned for the murder, and it is impossible to tell which is correct. Who will succeed as chief is not yet known — most probably his son. Our readers will be kept fully posted in any further developments that may occur. Matters in the Indian country are quiet and no trouble is apprehended.

Hole-in-the-Day was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Crow Wing, with the stars and stripes floating over his grave. "

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## MINNESOTA ANNALS

Source The Minnesota Pioneer 2 - 1 Day Thursday  
 (Publication) (Page) (Col.)  
 Place of Publication St. Paul, Minn. Date June 13, 1850

"Indian Treaty at Fort Snelling."

[Proceedings of an Indian Council, held at  
 Fort Snelling, between the Chippewas  
 and Sioux.]

His Excellency the Governor, [Ramsey]  
 having given notice that the Council was  
 now open, then made, substantially,  
 the following speech, through the inter-  
 preters, who both seemed very prompt  
 and accurate in translating, Mr. Prescott  
 speaking the harsh, guttural, clucking  
 language of the Sioux, and Mr. Warren,  
 an educated half-breed Chippewa, rolling  
 off the euphonious sentences in the

2021 words

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Chippewa tongue, with utmost fluency:  
 Chiefs, Braves and head men of  
 the Chippewa nation, and Chiefs, Braves,  
 and head men of the Sioux nation:  
 You are here, under the flag of our Great  
 Father, the President, to see if you can  
 settle your difficulties and bury the hatchet.  
 I hope this will be done, and that peace  
 will be made, for the sake of your poor  
 bleeding wives and children. x x x A treaty  
 between you, made in 1843, is now in  
 full force, but it has been so long  
 neglected that we do not like to make it  
 a rule of redress. Your Great Father prefers  
 that you settle these troubles yourselves. x x x

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HOLE-IN-THE-DAY. All men that live have minds of their own, and had better settle their own affairs.

[Resuming the Council the following day, the Treaty of 1843 was read to the Indians.]

Gov. Ramsey:

Chiefs, &c; It is said that there have been violations of this treaty on both sides, which are unredressed. Preliminary to a further treaty, I am now ready to hear the grievances under this treaty, of which each party complains. — The Chippewas being strangers and here from afar, may speak first if they desire it.

Hole-in-the-Day. My Father, the Chippewas were never the first to violate that treaty. Let

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the Sioux answer first.

Gouverneur. As the Chippewas decline speaking first, let the Sioux proceed.\*\*

Good-Road. [Sioux] The very first thing after we sold our land, the treaty was broken by the Chippewas. When I signed the treaty just read, I thought it was a treaty in relation to lands. It was on Sioux Sioux lands that we killed Chippewas. The first Chippewa killed after the treaty, was killed by a Sioux who was not a party to the treaty. Always when a Chippewa is killed we are called upon to pay for it. We think it is

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because we have ears to listen. Other instances of murder there have been, all about, but I will say nothing of old murders. — You are a governor, a man high in authority, and therefore I speak to you about these matters. You wish well to both sides. Whatever you decide we will abide by, under the advice of our friends, as you recommended.

Hole-in-the-Day. (Chippewa) My Father, as you sent for me, I have come. I came at once; for the reason I thought you would be here to enforce the treaty made by my father, Hole-in-the-Day, on this spot. I have always submitted

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to wrong for a long time. My father also did so. Respecting the sale by my father, Hole-in-the-Day, of lands once belonging to the Sioux, you know, my father, that by the treaty of Prairie du Chien [sic], a boundary line was made between the Sioux and Chippewa lands. It was land we had conquered from the Sioux. The treaty of 1843 was afterwards made. The first man murdered after that treaty, was my elder brother. We understand he was killed by one of Sixes Band. There, my father, is a list of the wrongs the Chippewas have suffered since the treaty of 1843. It is signed by our Chiefs, Braves and Head men; and it is true.

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Mr. Warthen [sic] then read the following history of grievances: x x x

The first infraction of our aforesaid treaty was made by the Sioux, who, in the spring of 1844, killed our chief of Gull Lake, x x He was shot from a clump of bushes on Clear River while hunting on Sioux land; for which, however, he deserved not to be killed and scalped.

The Sioux were unwilling, or unable, to deliver the murderers as required by the treaty. We came down to Fort Snelling of our own accord, to demand satisfaction from the hands of the Government and the Sioux. We were met by them, but informed

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that as the murderers could not be seized, we should receive payment in goods at the fall payment of the Sioux. With this promise we returned home and for ten months waited in vain for its fulfillment. Some of our young men thinking themselves duped by false promise, took vengeance into their own hands, and killed a Warpeton [sic] Sioux, whose band were not parties to our treaty. This act was done against the will of our tribe and ~~our~~ chiefs; and determined to stand by our treaty, Hole-in-the-Day, our head chief, seized the offender, and coming down to Fort Snelling, delivered him into the hands of the commanding

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officer, there to be dealt with as that treaty required. x x x

The payment for our murdered chief was never taken away by your Chippewa children, though we were informed that it had been detained from the Sioux annuities. Preferring to preserve the life of our offender, we returned those goods to the Sioux, and they gave us back our youngman whom our chief had delivered into their hands. x x x [other incidents are related.]

We, your children, wish for peace, but have made up our determination to enter into no future treaty until our

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grievances have been atoned for, and the  
 sore hearts of the relations of our murdered  
 friends been made whole.

For the first life which the Sioux took,  
 after the treaty of 1843, they agreed to pay  
 \$1100. We consider this as a precedent;  
 and as we do not require blood, which would  
 only widen our difficulty, we demand  
 satisfaction pecuniary. We have lost 32  
 lives, of those parties to the treaty, and  
 receiving annuities. We acknowledge to have  
 killed five Sioux, which leaves us a balance  
 of 27 lives, for which we expect \$1100 a  
 head, making a total of \$29,700. x x x

We have ever been anxious for peace,  
 and in '43, immediately after the murder

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of one of our principal braves by the Sioux, whom we had visited on a peace party, our chiefs came down of their own accord and proposed for peace.

We have listened to your words, and have come down at this time—a small party—into the heart of our enemy's country, when it was for them, after so grievously wronging us, to come to our country, or meet us half way.

Our father, we have said our mind; we have told you the truth; and now we appeal to you, to all present, and to our Great Father, that justice may be done us.

[Signed by Hole-in-the-Day and 14 others—chiefs, braves and headmen.]

Brackets appear in paper.

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Hole-in-the-day. Father, we do not ask for prisoners; it is not in accordance with humanity; but we ask for a money equivalent, which is all we expect. Although there is justly due us \$29,700, I do not present this as an ultimatum. My Father, we appeal to you for justice, nothing more. I am done.

Bad-Hail. (Sioux) My Father I am going to tell you the truth. I hope you will listen to it. xx [He goes on to relate several murders committed by the Chippewas.] Old Hole-in-the-day committed many outrages upon the Sioux in his day, and I am very sorry to see

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that his son is walking in his footsteps. I hope his counsel will not be listened to. The Chippewas came down upon us like wolves through the grass. You have called me to shake hands with this young man. I have done so through respect for you. If there had not been Chippewa neighbors, we would not have shaken hands with them. There are those amongst them whose hands, and whose father's hands, I have shaken. I am a soldier and talk to this young man to give him advice. A paper has been laid upon your table. I am ashamed of it. I think it must have been written by a child.

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I know all the old people around me, both Sioux and Chippewas. I have been friendly with them. I have made this young man sore, and his father before him. They have good reason to know me; but the Chippewas came down and struck the last blow; they have sprinkled our blood all around. Still we are willing to forget the past.

Gov. I have now before me the written statement of the Chippewas and the verbal statement of the Sioux in regard to their respective wrongs. I wish you now to settle your difficulties together as friends; if you do not come to some terms, I shall

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settle the matter for you, according to the treaty of 1843. Friends of each side were named, to reconcile you if possible. They can retire and deliberate, and I will meet you and them again this evening, at the firing of the gun. There are matters of grave importance in the speeches on both sides for me to consider, and I now desire the counsel of the Committees. [Committees representing each side were appointed early in the meeting by Gov. Ramsey.] x x x

Half past 5 o'clock p.m. The Council met at the firing of the signal gun, and was opened by the governor.

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Capt. Todd, U.S.A., of the Committee,  
 then presented the following report  
 of the joint Committee:

FT. SNELLING, June 12, '50.

The friends of the Sioux and  
 Chippewas having consulted together  
 upon the difficulties between them,  
 find that they are unable to agree,  
 and therefore refer the whole matter to  
 the Governor of the Territory for his action.

[Here follow the names of those who composed  
 the Committee]

Gov. Notwithstanding your friends  
 cannot agree, the main purpose

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of this Council is accomplished, by learning material facts, which I will report, for the speedy action of our government at Washington, in the matter Hole-in-the-day. Father, we will not step one step back. We told you we would leave it all to your decision; we now do so. Many of our friends, whose hearts are sore and bleeding, are not here. — We desire to take back good word to them. x x x My Father, I wish you to understand us perfectly. We have no control over the Band of Pillagers. We are not responsible to [sic] what they may do. As to the friends of the 14

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Killed on Apple river, we have had  
 no chance to advise with them.  
 We do not know their minds. xxx

Gov. I pledge you my word; that  
 the past troubles shall be adjusted. xx

Capt. Todd, U.S.A., I am the U.S.  
 officer who brought these people,  
 (referring to the Chippewas,) down; I  
 brought them here to make peace; I  
 have guaranteed to them that peace  
 should be made, or that they should  
 be protected by Government. The chiefs  
 on this side assure me that not a blow  
 will be struck by them, and they demand

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protection of Government. That safe conduct on either side be not violated, I offer hostages on the part of the Chippewas, and in behalf of the Chippewas I demand here hostages from the Sioux.

Pledges were then taken from 10 hostages on each part, in the following terms: x x x

Authenticated by W.B. White, Secretary of Council.

Signed on the part of the Chippewas, by Hole-in-the-Day and 9 other chiefs.

On the part of the Dakotahs, by Bad-Hail and 9 other chiefs. x x x

A pleasant interchange of civil

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remarks was then made by Hole-in-the-Day, Good-Road and others, which ended in their shaking hands together.

Gov. Ramsey:— Your White friends are delighted at the good feeling manifested between you. Although of different complexion, we take pleasure in seeing you bury the hatchet. I hope you will do nothing on either side, to forfeit our good opinion.

The Governor then made a present to each party, of an ox, when the Council was dissolved."

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 [Excerpt from "The Red River Trail" (Or Crow Wing)]

"One fine morning Penman awoke and found himself in the village of Crow Wing. How he came there he hardly knew. He had some vague recollections of a night tramp through a sombrous forest, where dim outlines of tall pine trunks loomed up on every side into a canopy of impenetrable darkness — of floundering through innumerable sloughs and mud holes, fighting countless legions of ravenous mosquitoes, and abrading his shins against unseen roots and stumps, and of finally reaching a homely shelter, into which he dragged his weary and bedraggled limbs through groups of dusky phantoms gathered around the door. But this was all like a dream, and an attempt to unravel it was like groping in the dark. Hastily enrobing himself, he went to breakfast at the sound of a horn. The board was bountifully spread, and men of every hue; fierce-looking and bearded, were plying individual knives and forks

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with a vigor and style truly shocking to the Englishman's idea of table etiquette. There were apparently as many languages as men. French and English were barely distinguishable; as for the rest, it was an unintelligible jargon. There were also original and grotesque costumes there, and full panoplies of red flannel and buckskin. Penman was by no means favorably impressed; and he withdrew into the external atmosphere and the clear sunshine with many misgivings, lest the general aspect of the town should correspond with the uncouth and barbarous appearance of its denizens. But that was a landscape of marvelous beauty that first met his astonished gaze. Before him flowed the majestic Mississippi, opening a delightful vista of sparkling waters and romantic wooded shores far down below; while above, on a graceful bend of the river, picturesque little cottages peered out from shady nooks. A brick canoe was drawn upon the shore where he stood, and another was quickly gliding past the

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bank of a pretty island opposite. There was no perceptible hum of business in the direction of the village, but a dozen graceful columns of smoke spirled up into the still air, denoting life, comfort, and a home.

'I thought Crow Wing was an Indian village', said Penman to Tick, with evident disappointment.

'Well, so it is - and it is not. Three years ago there were scarcely a dozen houses here, but now the white population is something like two hundred. You'll see plenty of Indians as soon as the lazy hounds crawl out of their holes. There is a party of them now, down by the river bank yonder, just cooking their breakfast.'

'Lazy hounds! You don't seem to have a very high opinion of them. But let us go down and visit them. They won't take offense at the intrusion, I hope. I've heard much of Indian hospitality, and perhaps they will invite us to breakfast.'

'Perhaps so.'

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The little group certainly had a very romantic look. In their centre burned a small fire, over which one of the party was cooking the morning's meal. The others were stretched listlessly on the ground, and a couple of gaunt and half starved dogs were nosing impatiently about. A large canoe was drawn upon the bank before them. It seemed to be just such a picture as Penman's imagination had often conjured up, and he was delighted. But alas that distance should lend enchantment to the view in this instance — that the dream of many years should <sup>thus</sup> end in smoke — that castles in the air should descend to a mere lous in the mud! On Penman's near approach his nostrils were greeted with a detachment of Coleridge's well defined stenches — a mixture of burning meat, musty moccasins, whiskey fumes, stale tobacco smoke, and Injun. None seemed to heed the presence of the comers, and Penman reviewed the group at leisure. There, indeed, was the genuine article on exhibition — dirty squaws in brief skirts and tattered blankets that wouldn't

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have passed the test of a rag-picker's professional eye; men in mongrel habits of cast-off pantaloons or dirty leggins, greasy blankets, and worn-out moccasins, and one with the airy costume of a breech clout and straw hat, and nothing else. There was a genuine papoose, too, sprawling on the grass — a lump of mud and barbarism — the 'very image of its mother'. This party evidently did not belong to the aboriginal aristocracy. Penman was not favorably impressed, and his aversion was presently changed to disgust when, upon saluting them with the customary 'Bon jour, mitchee!' they instantly became clamorous for chittewaboo (whiskey), and, in answer to Tick's inquiry, informed him that they were about to breakfast on defunct horse meat! Sick at heart and stomach, he quickly turned away, and continued his stroll toward the village. There was no lack of natives. He met them singly and in groups, sunning themselves by the wayside, lounging in the stores of the traders, or strutting through the streets with

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pompous air, bedaubed with paint and bedizened with ribbons and feathers — some of them passably neat in their appearance, but most of them too filthy for contact, and all without out exception, bearing plainest evidence of their abject degradation, sloth, and misery.

One big savage, with an extraordinary coiffure of turkey's feathers, rosin, and chestnut burs, and a toga of five fathoms of unbleached muslin just obtained of a trader on credit, labored long and assiduously, with all the arts and airs of a city fop, to excite the admiration of Mr. Penman; and when at last he succeeded in obtaining a sidelong glance, the cup of his vanity was filled to the brim, and he strutted and swelled with the perfection of a turkey cock. 'Big Injun me! Ugh! hi! Chippewa nepo (Bill) Sioux. Ugh!' There was 'glory enough for one day'. Penman was next favored with a glimpse of his beau ideal — his copper-colored Dulcinea. There she sat near the roadside, under the shade of a tomato vine. Her blanket

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hung loosely about her, permitting the free caress of heaven's gentle breezes. There, too, was the infant pagan sprawling in her arms, and her lullaby was like the music of a feline serenade, as she vigorously plied the parental baton without compunction. Her features were of the Grecian style (oily), and her beauty was sui generis, but not at all enhanced by her present neglige; for she had but just arisen from her noon siesta, where her mischievous protégé had been making mud cakes on her face, and her long and flowing hair was filled with withered grass and sticks, thus detracting much from her personal charms. What a belle she was!

'Hard, indeed, must have been the fate of him who met her earliest blaze of beauty; surely he must have been completely scorched.'

A single glance was sufficient. Sick at heart, Penman turned sadly away. His disappointment could find no expression in words. A woeful change came over the

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spirit of his dreams, and he saw in his ideal 'Native's nobleman' the miserable, degraded Indian he was.

The Indian has sadly fallen from his former estate. Whiskey and the vices of civilization have degraded him to the lowest level, and the best efforts of the philanthropist will fail to raise him from <sup>his</sup> ~~his~~ abject condition. Instead of improving, he has been constantly retrograding for many years, and his morals are constantly growing worse and worse. Whiskey, whiskey, is the ultimum of his desires, and to eat and sleep his sole ambition. Too lazy to work, he will neither hunt, fish, nor till the soil and <sup>is</sup> consequently ~~he is~~ always at the starvation point, and without sufficient clothes to cover his nakedness. A little economy in the use of his annuity would guarantee his support, or a little industry in the winter's hunt; but the former is squandered for whiskey as soon as received, and the few furs and peltries he obtains during the hunting season do not suffice to pay for the clothes

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and provisions that he obtains from the trader invariably on credit. Thus the hunt brings him no profit — whiskey has drunk it up. Time was when he delighted to array himself in fanciful dresses and ornaments of beadwork, and moccasins ingeniously wrought with porcupine quills and moose-hair; but now they are too lazy to make them for themselves — too lazy, even, to make them for those in search of 'Indian curiosities', who would pay them exorbitant prices for their labor. It is only during the rigor of winter, when they are compelled to hunt to keep from starving and freezing, that they will shake off their lethargic laziness. In the summer time they roam about without shelter, subsisting upon whatever eatables chance may throw in their way or the hand of charity supply. A diet of rattlesnake meat, shriveled worms, lizards, and vermin from each other's heads, eaten in idleness, is preferred to a wholesome meal obtained by labor! What inexplicable

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infatuation! Surely these are not his natural and normal disposition, habits, and tastes; for tradition and education have taught him to seek renown in the chase, to endure dangers and privations, and to win a name upon the battle-field. Though taught to consider manual labor the part of women and slaves, still sloth and idleness once brought reproach. What then has produced the change? Whiskey. Its effects have been not less deplorable and disastrous upon the highest intellects, and the most intelligent white man has groveled in the same slough with the savage. But he is not beyond redemption. There is a hand to raise as well as to cast down. Direct his ambition in the proper way, and teach him that it is noble to labor, that industry merits applause, that is not only for his comfort, but his salvation, and he will rise, unless, peradventure, he be discouraged at the outset, and seeing no hope, shall give up in despair. Most benevolent in its intent, but most unfortunate in

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its working and results, was the plan of the Government, originating in these same ideas, for appropriating a part of the Reservation to farming purposes, and encouraging the Indians to labor in its cultivation. The scheme promised well, and with the aid of the intelligent chiefs of the tribe, and especially of Hole-in-the-Day, a considerable number of Indians were induced to embark in this new venture. Gardens were laid out and plotted, and a few rude but comfortable log-houses were erected. The crops grew, and promised an abundant harvest and a rich reward, but others than the husbandmen reaped. The land was common property, and the lazy helped themselves without restraint to the crops of the industrious. The experimental farm is now overgrown with weeds, and the log shanties are leveled to the earth. Where, then, is the remedy? Break up the tribal system — the stumbling-block of every effort to improve the red man. So long as they are kept in bands, without permanent homes, they must keep roving, and of course cannot improve. Were the Reserves divided into

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lots and sections for each head of a family, each would know where his home is. xxx

This picture of the present condition of the Chippewas is a gloomy one, but not exaggerated. It is, however, gratifying to know that there are many men of worth and intelligence in the nation, who retain all the nobility and dignity of the primitive American. Many of the chiefs have co-operated to bring about a reform, and none have done more than Pug-o-na-ke-shick, or Hole-in-the-Day, the principal and hereditary chief of the tribe. It was principally through his influence that a treaty was effected between the Chippewas and the United States, and the experiment of a farm attempted. But though the latter failed, Hole-in-the-Day assayed to test the practical advantage of his theory, and turned his attention to farming, and has succeeded admirably. His farm is a large one, well fenced and well cultivated, and his house is a neat frame cottage, surpassed by few upon the Upper Mississippi. Here he lives in comfort with his

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family of seven wives, remaining always in retirement unless called away to fight the battles of the nation, or to enforce his authority among his people.

Penman's disappointment was divested of its <sup>bitter</sup> edge on being permitted to visit this noble representative of a once noble race. In company with his friend Tick he started for his [sic] residence, which is some eight miles above the village of Crow Wing. Crossing the Mississippi in a frail canoe, paddled by an aged and rather respectable-looking Indian (an event that added another short chapter to Penman's romance), they passed through a beautiful forest of pine timber, and arrived at the Agency buildings — poor tumble-down structures of logs. On the way Penman discovered a light framework of poles standing in the woods, which he was at a loss to pronounce a 'skeleton skirt' or a hen coop, but was kindly informed by Tick that it was the frame of a deserted wigwam. A short distance beyond the Agency they passed through the old experimental farm, and after a

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jaunt of two miles, came to Hole-in-the-Day's house. The chief was reclining on his sofa, wrapped in a scarlet blanket, and extended his hand graciously to his visitors. The smooth pine floor was without a carpet, but as white as sand and scrubbing could make it, and in the centre was a fine Indian mat. On one of the walls was hung a picture of an ex-President of the United States, and in different parts of the room were displayed the presents that he had received at Washington and elsewhere - rifles, revolvers, medals, coats, etc. - his war costume, and his head-dress of eight war-eagle plumes, each of which counts a scalp taken in battle. The chief was alone, his family not being allowed in his reception room. Long did Penman talk with the great brave through an interpreter, and when he bade him adieu, it was with a more exalted opinion of Indians than his morning experiences had given him.

In the meantime the Major had learned, after

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persevering inquiry, the whereabouts of the city of Chippewa;  
 and taking with him a gentleman acquainted with the place,  
 and armed with an elaborate map, in which the streets, squares,  
 and public buildings were severally delineated, he departed  
 in high spirits on his prospecting tour. Tick and Penman  
 met him on his return soon after leaving the chief's house.

'Did you find those lots?' asked Tick, with a grin.  
 'Which way from here is the town?'

The Englishman deigned no reply, but his eyes flashed  
 with an angry fire, and his face grew red, as a jolly tapster's.  
 His chaperon pointed silently to the opposite side of the river,  
 where a single weather-beaten log-shanty was standing  
 in the midst of the tangled forest, surrounded with a  
 luxuriant growth of underbrush, and nearly inundated  
 by the high water of the river, which had encroached  
 high upon its banks. All laughed—all but the Major.  
 He could not laugh.

'A base and outrageous swindle!' cried he, unable

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[I have not indicated  
 compound words by "sic" as  
 they were probably  
 considered good  
 usage when  
 writing in 1859 and  
 any way there is  
 considerable freedom  
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longer to contain himself, and stamping his foot violently by way of emphasis. 'It is just another one of those scheming tricks of these speculating Yankees to rob honest people of their money. Ten-thousand curses on the whole race!' and he looked Lexington and Bunker Hill from both eyes.

'That's likely to remain a permanent investment,' said Tick, maliciously.

'Permanent! I'll prosecute the whole company of them, recover my money, and return to good, honest, happy Britannia, to remain forever. Why, look here' (pointing to the map) 'Three lots on Water Street!' Why didn't they style them water lots, and be done with it? And again here, 'Good water privilege!' It's 'nothing else', as you Yankees say. But I'll fix em yet.'

The major was in a very bad humor the rest of the day. The next morning he took the stage for the East, muttering threats of vengeance on his persecutors, and curses on the whole of Yankeeedom in general,

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"before three" →  
 and "after street"  
 Quotes within  
 quote

## MINNESOTA ANNALS

Source \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_  
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and Minnesota in particular.

Crow Wing, besides being one of the most beautifully-located towns on the river, is rich with historical and legendary associations. Until recently it was the principal trading depot of the Chippewa nation, and the old buildings of the post are still standing, one of them claiming an antiquity of thirty-five or forty years. Here also has been the rendezvous of the Indians for hundreds of years, and here many of their fiercest battles have been fought. On the river bluff are scores of mounds that cover the bodies of those who fell in a bloody conflict more than a hundred years ago. The battle lasted four days. Rudely fashioned coverings of logs and boards are placed over them, and these are replaced by others as soon as they decay, for the Indian reverences the memory of the dead above all things else. On the opposite shore is the scene of last years carnage, where a family of eleven Chippewas were murdered in cold blood while they slept, by a party

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Cont.



## MINNESOTA ANNALS

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of Sioux. Their wigwam still stands.

Here also is the home of that old trader, Allan Morrison, whose reputation is co-extensive with the entire wilderness of the Northwest, and where he has resided for sixteen years. For more than forty years has he made his home among the various Indian tribes, and has won from all their affection and esteem by his uprightness and benevolence. The Chippewas almost worship him, and well does he merit the title of 'White Father', which they have given him. He converses fluently in French, Cree, Chippewa, and English, and partially understands many other languages. He is a noble representative of that hardy race of Trappers and traders now <sup>fast</sup> passing away. Like most all others of his class, he married an Indian woman. Though both understand English thoroughly, he always addresses her in French, and she invariably answers in Chippewa. He is at once farmer, postmaster, hotel-keeper, and agent for a line of stages

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## MINNESOTA ANNALS

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from Crow Wing to Bank Rapids. His name has been given to a large and beautiful county in Minnesota, and he was a member of the Territorial Legislature. Though time has silvered his locks, he is still hale and hearty, and may yet live to see the wilderness transformed to a garden, and hear the hum of the factory and the whistle of the locomotive through the Mississippi valley.

[The rest of this article includes information <sup>the life of</sup> on William Morrison. It also contains a letter that William Morrison wrote to the Historical Society of Minnesota substantiating his claim to being the first white man to discover the sources of the Mississippi river. (Do you want this on W M?) Then the article returns to Penman:]

Penman might have passed many weeks at Crow Wing to his own advantage, but other duties compelled him to leave this paradise of trappers, traders, and

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lumbermen — this Babel of mixed races and tongues — where conversational remarks are often commenced in English, continued in French, and concluded in Chippewa — this menagerie of dirt-eating, woe-begone red skins, whom a score of indefatigable Coopers and long fellows could never raise to merit a back seat in the heaven of romance. With much reluctance, and some degree of disappointment, he took his departure. His tobacco and trinkets that he had hoped to barter for Indian ornaments, pipes, dresses, and beadwork, proved as profitless an investment as the victimized Englishman's land speculation; and few were the souvenirs he was able to take away with him. The poor heathen had nothing to trade. However, he consoled himself with the thought that if he had gained nothing, he had lost nothing. His precious scalp was still entire, and his pockets had escaped the manipulations of the light-fingered gentry of the prairies."

(3660)

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 State of Minnesota  
 Minnesota Writers' Project  
 28 N.E. Second St., Minneapolis

Brainerd Tribune  
Vol 1  
No. 24

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Brainerd, Minn

July 27, 1872

### IF SO, HE DID RIGHT.

Sheriff Gurrell is said to have ordered Indians in and about town to leave the community, on Wednesday, but they had refused to go. Thereupon he telegraphed the Governor for troops to make them go, which was strictly in accordance with the commands of the Governor's proclamation in relation to officers ordering the Indians on to their reservation. If he did order them to leave, and they refused to go, he did just right to send for assistance to make them go. And now, we want to see them sent to their reservation and made to stay there by Governor Austin.\*\*\*

Some one, who says he knows, tells the following about the half-breed hanging: "The two half-breeds hung in Brainerd on Tuesday night, died bravely - showing not the least sign of fear, either while going from the jail or under the gallows tree. Even when one had hung till he was dead, the other one laughed and jested with the crowd in a "devil may care" manner, saying that the one they had hung was dead, and asking why they didn't take him down. It may be that he had some desire to cling to life a little longer, for just before being strung up the tree, he hinted to the crowd that he could find the head and feet of the girl, but it was of no avail, for he had scarcely uttered the words when he was dangling in the air. The manner in which he tore the thongs from his hands, and the swiftness with which he climb the rope for the limb above, showed that he was not prostrated with fear. He had nearly reached the limb, when several pistol shots put an end to his miserable existence. While preparations were being made to hang them, they confessed several dastardly crimes of which they were guilty. Among them were the murder of a United States soldier not long since, at Little Falls, the killing of a lumberman west of this place, last winter, and several others of minor importance. Thus, even if they could be proven innocent of the crime for which they were hung, there was sufficient justification for the strict measures that were carried out by our citizens. It has been rumored since they were hung, that Miss McArthur is not dead, and has been seen at the Junction", but as this is only rumor there can be no foundation for the statement. The whole tragedy is veiled as deep in mystery as ever, and as the thing now stands, there is no hope of the



true facts of the case ever being brought to light. And thus, by taking the lives of the only persons who are supposed to know her whereabouts, the fate of the unfortunate girl may forever remain a mystery - a hidden thing - and pass into history as one of those strange, unaccountable disappearances, which some times, but not often, have to be recorded.\*\*\*\*

Brainerd Tribune  
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Aug. 3, 1872

CONTEMPTIBLE.

The attempt of the St. Paul Pioneer to ridicule Gov. Austin for very prompt response to the call for troops at Brainerd, is to say the least very silly. The Governor did just as any good man and faithful Governor should do, and for his immediate and offective response to that call, he deserves and does receive the praise and heartiest feelings of thanks for all good citizens, of whatever political party, or wherever located. This is hut a perfect specimen brick, however, of the arguments and policy of the leaders and journals of the opposite party, and such articles as the one alluded to in the Pioneer is enough to curse it, as an influential, fair dealing journal. Whenever a State officer or Government officer endeavors to do his whole duty to the people in any way, then look out for slander from the "Democratic" press, and a struggle to make it appear before the people as a "political dodge," or an "extravagant and useless expenditure of the peoples money."\*\*\*\*\*

Frank Vanasek /bg  
4/8/42



Brainerd Tribune  
Vol 1  
No. 26

Brainerd Minn.

1 4-5

Aug. 10, 1872

THE DETROIT "RECORD" AND SHERIFF  
GURRELL.

(Col. 4)

Editor Brainerd Tribune

Dear Sir;-- The "Weekly Record," Detroit, of July 27 [sic], and August 3 [sic], dips rather heavily in a matter upon which it is either not posted, or wilfully misrepresents; and for its benefit we would scribble a few lines, to set it right if it will be set and at any rate to correct its falsehoods, let them come from whatever source. The articles we refer to are the ungentlemanly attacks in the issue of the Record above referred to upon John Gurrell, Sheriff of this county, touching his proceedings in the late lynching affair here and its connections. In reading the first article we were led to suppose that a false report of the affair had reached the ears of its hasty editor; and we looked in vain for an apology in the next issue, thinking that another week would be sufficient to supply him with the necessary facts of the case. Instead, however, he had three spasms of angry spleen, during the week, and has given vent to each by a separate editorial in each of which his chief object appears to be to berate Sheriff Gurrell, the hero of the blueberry war, as he is pleased to call him. Now for our part we do not know that Sheriff Gurrell cares in the least what the Record says or thinks of him or his official acts, yet we term its attacks ungentlemanly and false, and deem ourselves able to sustain the term. Says the Record, "It was he, who unadvised by the citizens of Brainerd and without any real or apparent danger from the berry peddlers of Gull Lake, telegraphed to Governor Austin for troops." Now that is false everybody knows who knows anything about it. There was in reality no immediate danger of trouble with the Indians, nor did Sheriff Gurrell intend or expect to create any such impression by sending to the Governor for troops. The whole sensational aspect of affairs grew out of unfortunate circumstances entirely beyond the control of either Sheriff Gurrell or Gov. Austin, and the injudicious manner in which the request was made. Now the question arises, did Sheriff Gurrell or some one else send for the troops? Let us review the affair a little. About an hour after the Indians were hung a man came in from the west on a hand-car and reported about 400 [sic]

Indians between this place and Gull River, and stated that they were unusually sullen and restive, and that he met two white men and a number of Indians on a hand car going out from Brainerd at great speed, as he supposed to the encampment of Indians, and that the two white men were particularly identified with the Indians, and more to be feared. This report spread like wild fire, and coming from a reliable source carried great weight and gave ground for strong suspicions. In consequence a large number of our citizens spent a sleepless night, expecting every moment to hear the war whoop. Judging from the time the two white men and Indians were seen, at such break-neck speed making for the Indian encampment, the conclusion is that they were carrying the message of the hanging of the Indians, and we do not know, even yet that those Indians were not assembled for the express purpose of receiving the prisoners from the mob when they should attempt to hang them, and that they were baffled by the Indians being hung earlier in the evening than they had anticipated. Early the next morning a number of families were making hasty preparations for leaving the town, and they did leave on the noon train. This came to the ears of Judge Walters, who called in an interpreter, and in company with a number of citizens he interviewed a few Indians who were camping round the town, and finally directed them to leave and go to their reservation, in pursuance with the proclamation of Gov. Austin. They refused to go, saying they had as much right to remain in town as he had. Now what does the Governor's proclamation direct under those circumstances? Does it order the peace officers to take them by the collar and forcibly compel them to go to their reservations? No. It directs them to call upon him for assistance, which was done. It may be and doubtless was the case that the troops were sent for for the double purpose of having the Indians removed according to the Governor's proclamation, and to give the people of the town a feeling of security, and thus prevent a stampede. Justice Conant, after consulting Judge Walters, wrote out the dispatch which was received by the Governor from the Sheriff, and signed his own name to it as the Justice of Peace, and started toward the telegraph office with it. On his way there he met Sheriff Gurrell, who was very busy preparing to leave on the next train for the Junction, on some official business, and stopped him in the street. He asked him to sign the dispatch with him. Gurrell was about to do so when some of the bystanders advised that Gurrell sign it alone, and after a little consultation Conant struck his own name from it, and took the dispatch, signed by the Sheriff, to the telegraph office



and sent it to the Governor. No one for a moment supposed the State Militia would be sent here, but expected that the Governor would order a few soldiers either from Fort Ripley or Fort Snelling to come here and remain a week or so until the excitement died out, and in the meantime carry out the provisions of his proclamation, thinking they might as well eat Uncle Sam's bread in Brainerd as at the Fort. But the excitement over the lynching affair was far greater in St. Paul than at Brainerd, and taking the Sheriff's dispatch in connection therewith it was supposed that an Indian outbreak in the fullest sense of the term was about to burst upon us. When the soldiers reached Brainerd they very soon found their mistake, however, and all returned the next morning, excepting twenty-five, who remained until quiet was restored. Now we are of the opinion that the thanks of the citizens of Brainerd are not only largely due Governor Austin and the troops who came here to protect us, but also Sheriff Gurrell, for their prompt action in the matter. Therefore we feel proud of them, and it cannot fail to give the people of this vicinity at least, a feeling of security, heretofore unexperienced, to know that we have officers so prompt in their duty, and that in case of any future troubles we can so readily be placed in perfect security. We do not uphold lynch law as a principle, but we do believe that if those <sup>two</sup> In (col 5) dians were guilty of the crime alleged against them they were too mercifully treated, and that under the circumstances the law could have found no charge against them, owing to certain technicalities in the law relating to evidence, and they would have gone scat free, emboldened to commit, if possible, a fiercer and more brutal crime. But that Sheriff Gurrell aided or encouraged the lynching of his prisoners, as alleged by the "Record," is a falsehood of the barest sort, to which, it is hoped by many, its editor shall be obliged to answer in a legal tribunal. We may ask to trouble you again upon this point, so thanking you kindly, Mr. Editor, for bearing with us in so lengthy a communication, we are yours, etc., An Eye Witness.\*\*\*

Brainerd Tribune  
Vol. 1  
No. 24

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Brainerd, Minn.

July 27, 1872

#### THE CONDITION OF BRAINERD.

In Relation to the Chippewa Indians -  
The "Scare" - The Laughs - The Fears - The  
Subject Candidly Considered - The Facts.

We have just returned from abroad, whither we went, with others, to allay the fears and secure the comparative happiness of our family. The whole State at this moment has its eyes and ears turned toward Brainerd, awaiting from hour to hour the news from this place with reference to the probable outbreak of the Chippewa Indians, in retaliation for the hanging by a mob of two Pillager half breeds, suspicioned of the murder of Miss Helen McArthur, as chronicled elsewhere in our paper. That there is a good and sufficient reason for a "scare" in Brainerd we admit and believe, especially when we know, as we do, the Totally Un-organized condition of its citizens, the contiguous position of several bands of Indians, and the undue haste in the execution of the two half-breeds. In the first place there are a thousand expressed opinions upon the necessity of any precautions against a raid. Many laugh and jest at the idea of any being frightened; many say they can "lick a dozen of the best men in the tribe" Others that we can "clean out the whole Chippewa Nation in an hour!" Others again, that "There Is Enough Men In Brainerd To Make Only a Breakfast-Job of The Whole of Them," etc., etc. Now, all this is the very viles<sup>t</sup> of cheap talk, and most mischievously adulterated at that. These are the men who know least about it, care least about the safety of the citizens, are the very first men to back water in an emergency. It is generally acknowledged that the presence of the soldiers, who have been so kindly and promptly sent us by the Governor is needless, provided there was the ghost of an organization of our citizens for Self-Protection. Very true, we have men enough in Brainerd to "Clean out the whole Chippewa Nation," if there was an organized mode of action; as it is, they would be the most worthless cypher before an attack of even a hundred Indians during the dark hours of night. What We Want, What We Need, and What We Must Have, is an immediate organization of at least two companies of our citizens into a militia force, apply to the Governor for arms, let them be received

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Frank Vanasek /bg

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and duly receipted for, let the arms - say two hundred stand with plenty of ammunition - be distributed among the members of these two companies, to be taken to their respective homes and kept right at hand, and then all that remains to be done is to have a signal understood and a rendezvous appointed where they may come together, in any emergency, and protect life or property from any possible raid, either in or about the town, or anywhere among isolated settlers in this section of the frontier. We positively assert that this organization is needed, not on account of the men in town, but to save and prevent the agonizing fear and dread that is so bitterly felt in the bosoms of a large proportion of the estimable women and children of our town. To live in such cruel dread, as we know many of them do every hour in Brainerd, of late, is a shame to the thoughtless men, who have so simple and easy a remedy at their command to completely remove and prevent it. The state has been also put to more expense already in the present "scare", than would have kept up an effective home organization for the next twenty years, and had our private counsels heretofore (with those of a few others) been listened to and acted upon, there would not have been the slightest need for soldiers from abroad, though a thousand Indians might have threatened the place. Very soon the handful of soldiers now here will be taken away, and then we will again commence that accursed feeling of dread and uncertainty among families of women and children, which will make our homes scenes nearer that of mourning than of happiness and peace. In the present state of our town we would just as lie have but ten citizens, as the nearly two thousand that are here, for as a score of drunken or murderous Indians outlaws would scatter the populace like a flock of frightened sheep and now that we are speaking of it, we most emphatically ask and demand, for the reasons herewith given, the formation of at least two companies of our citizens, that security may be felt in our town, and safety be assured to defenseless settlers in this section, or mark our word, the "scare" just experienced will not be the last that will go out to the world to the great detriment of this country, and the almost ruination of timid families who will flee from the dangers they imagine exists. We have other reasons (though kindred in character) than the ones filed above, for demanding immediate action in the matter, but yet have faith to believe that there is sufficient common sense and foresight, and regard for the peace of our women and children, among at least the better class of our citizens to stimulate them to do their duty in the

matter, and prevent any possible misfortunes in future, and save the reputation of our country along the line from condemnation abroad. There will be other "scares" and plenty of them, unless something is done. We do not wish to be understood as intimating that there is danger of an attack on Brainerd, now or in the future; but why we so strongly urge the formation of these Militia companies is, that our families here may enjoy a feeling of safety, and to bring to a speedy punishment any drunken outlaws among the redskins who might pounce upon isolated families anywhere about this section of country, from any motives of revenge, or from pure drunken Indian cussedness.\*\*\*\*



### LYNCH LAW IN BRAINEED.

It was not entirely unexpected on Tuesday evening last, by our citizens, when a long and continuous shout arose from the corner of Front and Fourth streets, which at once signified that the talked of mob had organized for the purpose of hanging the two half breeds confined in our jail, charged with the murder of Miss Helen McArthur - a tragedy which has heretofore been recorded in these columns. Although it has been noised about for two or three days, however, that they would be hung, our citizens were not looking for so sudden an outbreak, and as a consequence all those not in the secret were taken by surprise, not to say alarmed at the simultaneous uproar, and soon over a thousand people outside the mob proper were in the streets to divine the exact reason of the tumult. It seems that fifty or more persons had organized quietly near the place designated, and after a shout or two proceeded up Front to Fifth and down Fifth to the jail. By the time they had reached it the street for nearly two blocks was packed with people, to witness the strange sight they knew was about to be enacted. Upon the arrival of the head of the column at the front door they promptly smashed it in with a stick of timber which they carried for the purpose, and ere Sheriff Gurrell (who had been sitting at his desk writing) was scarcely aware of what was going on, he found himself completely in the power of the mob. They got hold of the keys to the cells and in another instant the two prisoners were in the street marching under a massive guard back to the big pine tree at the corner of Front and Fourth streets, in front of the "Last Turn" saloon, which has two large limbs reaching over the sidewalk. Upon their arrival at the fatal spot they were allowed a few minutes for prayer, instructed and lead by a minister, and after considerable trouble in getting the rope over the limb one of these supposed murderers was strung high above the heads of the vast assemblage. He died hard and it was many minutes ere death relieved him of his agony. Probably ten minutes elapsed before the other one was made ready for his gallous flight, during which time he plead piteously to be spared - telling many stories of explanation, etc., but we could not hear, from where he stood, what all he had to offer. Soon his arms were secured behind him, a handkerchief tied over his eyes, when he was run up beside his dead companion.

In the first struggle he tore his arms loose from the thongs, and sprang along up the rope to the limb above. Just as he reached it, however, a shot from a revolver below brought him down with a heavy shock to the end of the rope. The first shot was quickly followed by many others, and in a short space he too was a dangling corpse. They were left hanging until morning when several photographs were taken, when they were cut down, placed in a box, and carted away. And thus ended, by a fearful scene, the lives of two young half breeds, acknowledged on all sides to be very bad Indians, and believed, by a majority of this community, to be guilty of the crime for which they were hung. Of course there was a great diversity of opinion as to the justice or injustice of the deed, but it is generally acceded that they were deserving the fate they met, on general principals, and outside the last offense with which they stood charged. Although the carrying out of such law cannot be deplored by all good citizens, so long as there is a hope that justice may be done by a regular course of law. A higher power, however, we leave to judge of the righteousness of this deed done in our city on Tuesday night last.\*\*\*\*

#### SOLDIERS IN BRAINERS.

PAGE 1. COL. 3.

On Thursday night last, in answer to a telegram sent by Sheriff Gurrell, a detachment of seventy-five soldiers arrived from St. Paul, on the train from the east, under the command of Captain Buckner. Upon their arrival they seemed somewhat surprised at finding but some half dozen solitary redskins, getting out of town as fast as they could at one end as soon as they saw the soldiers coming in at the other. They landed on the platform at the Headquarters, and after forming in rank, and showing the citizens what they knew about Indian fighting, marched, four abreast, to Bly's Hall, where they took up their quarters for the night. The next (Friday) morning, fifty of the detachment returned to St. Paul, and the remainder are still here, awaiting further events.\*\*\*\*



WPA Writers' Project

NOTES ON CROW WING COUNTY  
SUBMITTED BY: MARY GARDNER FRUITT  
Deerwood

ODE TO THE GRASSHOPPER

Thou curse to westward emigration !  
A scourge, in fact to all the nation--  
And, we might say, to all creation!

As great an evil as inflation,  
Or slavery (ere emancipation)  
But one from which there's no salvation:

For one in helpless situation,  
With farming for his occupation  
And little under cultivation;

Who raises on his small plantation  
Just food enough for winter's ration,  
Indulging in anticipation,  
And in the self-congratulation  
That he has overcome starvation;

While he does ~~thus~~ in contemplation  
Lend wings to his imagination  
And feel he's under obligation  
To the Great Author of Creation,

His neighbor comes with information  
That this four-winged abomination  
is eating up his vegetation!

Has come without an invitation  
And yet with a determination  
To leave behind him devastation,  
AIAS! COMPLETE ANNIHILATION!

(alter Scott Archibald (1851-1930))

ODE TO THE GRASSHOPPER \*

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Walter Scott Archibald. 1851-1930

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Crown Encyclopedia

M.H.S. Collections Volumes 5 and 17

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(words, including Sanatorium, over 1900)



Brainerd, Minn.

July 20, 1872

VOL. I. No. 23

## A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

On Wednesday last a large party of citizens went from here and Crow Wing, to search for the remains of Miss McArthur, in the neighborhood of where she was last seen, which was a short distance this side of the latter village. It had been learned through Indian sources that the murders, after accomplishing their vile purposes had murdered her and sunk her body in one of the adjacent sloughs. Or, rather, tramped it down into the soft, marshy soil on the border of one of them. But as two months have intervened since then, the marches and sloughs have grown full of grass and other vegetation, little hope was entertained, of finding the remains, to start with, unless by mere accident. The search was vigorously prosecuted until towards evening, when it was abandoned, and they returned. Even under the most favorable circumstances, however, little hope could be entertained of finding it, as so long a time, at this season of the year, would have left nothing more than the bones, to be found.\*\*\*

Frank Vanasek /bg

4/9/42

Brainerd Tribune

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Vol 1

No.23

Brainerd, Minn.

July 20, 1872

#### THE MURDER OF MISS McARTHUR

Tuesday last at 2[sic] o'clock was the day and hour set for the examination of the two half breeds confined in jail here, charged with the murder of Miss Helen McArthur. The family of the murdered girl, together with a large number of the citizens of Crow Wing and Little Falls were present, and as the hour drew nigh for the examination to commence, the court room was packed with citizens to witness the proceedings. The prisoners were brought up from the cells below by Sheriff Gurrell, the complaint read, to which they both pleaded "not guilty." The defense for one of the prisoners -Te-be-ko-ke- skick-wabe- asked further time, or an adjournment, in order that certain witnesses might be procured which it was alleged would establish the innocence of this Indian - or half breed. After some argument upon points of law governing adjournments, etc., the court was adjourned until Thursday, the 25[sic]th inst., when a full examination into this case will doubtless be had. There was a very evident disappointment on the part of the crowd of spectators, at the adjournment, as the case is one fraught with horrible details, without a doubt, and one in which the deepest and finest feelings of sympathy of thousands of people are enlisted - in the fate of this estimable young lady.\*\*\*

#### REWARD OFFERED

The citizens of Brainerd, by private subscription, have raised about two hundred dollars, which they offer, (in posters, now being circulated) to any person who will find and produce the body of Miss McArthur, supposed to have been murdered by the two half breeds now in custody here. This is right, liberal, and just as it should be.\*\*\*

Frank Vanasek /bg

4/7/42



Brainerd Tribune  
Vol. 1  
No. 22

1 2-3

Brainerd, Minn.

July 13, 1872

#### THE FATE OF MISS HELEN McARTHUR

(Col 2) We have heard a naked rumor that the body of Miss McArthur, who so mysteriously disappeared from home two months ago, has been found in the Crow Wing River - that it was evident she had been murdered, and that three half breeds have been arrested at Oak Lake as the perpetrators of this awful deed. This is but rumor, as we have said.

Later. - Since writing the above we have been enabled to gather a few further particulars. Several days ago, as we are informed, the parents of the missing young lady, (who reside two miles this side of Crow Wing, ten miles south of Brainerd,) heard that their daughter was at Leech Lake, among the Pillager Indians - having been kidnapped and carried off by one of this miserable band of wretches. Accordingly, parties were sent to Leech Lake authorized to ascertain the facts and retake her. Upon their arrival the Indians told them that the girl had never been brought there, but said that two half breeds were then at Leech Lake who had told in a bragging manner that they had murdered Miss McArthur near Crow Wing Village on the day of her disappearance, after ravishing her. They also had said that after the deed they took her shawl, tied it full of stones, and attaching it to her waist sunk her body in a slough near the place that they had committed the deed, and but a little way from where she had parted with her sister. The parties, upon this information, ferreted out the two half breeds and arrested them. They arrived at Oak Lake, on the N. P., with the prisoners on Thursday and telegraphed to Sheriff Currell to come out and get them, and bring them to Brainerd for safe keeping. On Thursday night our sheriff sent out a deputy who could speak the Chippewa language, and by yesterday's train from the West they arrived, and were turned over to him and locked up. A great crowd of our citizens gathered at the depot to see them, and followed them en masse to the jail, muttering many threats against the supposed perpetrators of this awful deed, the character of which causes one's heart to almost sink within him. They will probably be brought up for a hearing to-day or Monday, and should they be proved guilty we cannot say what may be the cause of an indignant and outraged public.

This, coming upon the heels of the Cook family tragedy, is calculated to excite the most orderly and law abiding community to take the law of self-preservation into their own hands. We hope, however, that they may permit the law to take its course, and if found guilty they will meet their just reward, though we are aware that the perpetration of such a deed in our midst is a hard thing to be patient over. The half breeds (Col 3) are both young and about the same age. At the trial, the parents, friends and neighbors of the young lady will probably be here, and the tragedy, so long shrouded in mystery will doubtless be cleared up, when we shall publish the particulars.\*\*\*



## MINNESOTA ANNALS

Source Copies of letters from Dr. Breck to Bishop Kemper Day \_\_\_\_\_  
 (not in print) (Publication) (Page) (Col.)  
 Place of Publication St. Paul, Minn. Date Jan. 13, 1852

"Mission House, St. Paul, Minn.

My Dear Bishop, we have now entered the ch. at Stillwater & have service every other Sunday. The following letter will I trust make the matter of Mr. Greenleaf's coming up into this county the more urgent that is to say Dear Bishop if we as a mission are to extend our labors as far as to embrace the poor Indian. This letter is written to me by the Chippewa John Johnson the father of the little boy that we have with and the same that Rev. Mr. Gear wrote to in Phil'd. whilst you were with us. For Mr. Johnson was then traveling in the East in company with some of the Chippeway Indians. This letter of Mr. G. you may remember reading and approving so that by suffering it to go to him I felt that the Ch. was implicated to assist his people. My last mentioned his visit to us & his leaving his son, a bright and intelligent youth with us to be trainef for an Indian Mission, & he now writes from Swan River the 2d Dec., as follows, 'The Indians particularly the chiefs & principal men are very anxious to have teachers amongst them. The field is open for the missionarys to come in. They have left for me to choose a teacher whom I think would be likely to benefit them. The head chief (Hole in the day) is ready to embrace religious instruction at any time. I think I shall devote myself to teaching him & his family what little I know. If the head chief first embrace the Christian religion a great change will immediately take place for he has great influence among the people. Every body say come and teach. What more can we want, there might be some little translation of Litany (?) & some of the forms of prayer. It would do a great deal of good at present - Thus far the Chippeway. Now my Dear Bishop we propose a mission amongst them a branch of this - Of course at present we can say but little, but we propose a school in which there shall be two departments, one for boys & the other for girls, between the ages of 5 & 12 yrs, taken into the missions constant care & control, beginning with a very small number, say 10 to 15 & increasing as experience teaches and ability directs.

\* \* \*

J. Lloyd Breck

Rt. Rev. J. Kemper, D. D "

Your Item No. 417 Page No. \_\_\_\_\_ Your Name G. V. Jenu mp [punctuation often omitted]  
 Where Consulted M. H. S. Date Consulted Feb. 18, 1942

Federal Works Agency  
 WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION  
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 Minnesota Writers' Project  
 28 N.E. Second St., Minneapolis

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Feb. 18, 1942