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Papers.

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Topic: Yellow Medicine Mission.

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Remarks:

Notes only.

Research incomplete.

<u>Paper</u>	<u>Newspapers</u> <u>article</u>	<u>Date</u>
X St. Paul & Mpls. Daily Pioneer Press		April 16, 1861 (M.H. 2: 425)
St. Paul Pioneer	about Wakefield & Salisbury	Feb. 19, 1874 (M.H. 2: 435)
X Conley News	History of Yellow Medicine County by John Bower Dr. Wm W. Tolwell wrote an article	Sept 9, 1927 (M.H. 9: 200)
Mpls. Tribune		Oct. 23, 1928. (M.H. 9: 90)
St. Paul Dispatch	Activities of the Land Brothers at St. Snelling	June 7, 1925 (M.H. 6: 309)
X Mpls. Tribune	Correspondence by Alepia Bailey.	July 26, 1925 (M.H. 6: 409)
Mpls. Journal	"	July 31, 1925 (M.H. 6: 409)
Mpls. Labor Review	Little Bits of History (Sibley)	May 7, 28 June 20, 1926 (M.H. 7: 299)
St. Paul Pioneer Press	Sketch of Sibley	Aug 1, 1926 (M.H. 7: 375)
Manitoba Free Press	Norman W. Hittson	Dec. 1, 1924 (M.H. 5: 391)
St. Paul Daily Press		June 14 to Sept 6, 1863 (M.H. 1: 475 m)
Daily News of Minneapolis	Frontiers Life at Fort Snelling	May 20, 1922 (M.H. 3: 467)

Newspapers

Paper	Article	Date
X Granite Falls Journal	"First White Child Again"	Nov. 11, 1915 (M.H. 1: 298)
? Wound, Cassius, Supte Normal Training School, Supte, Nebraska	"The Beginnings of the Dakota Mission, Rudolf Hertz."	March-April, 1926
X Minneapolis Journal	Prinell, Minnesota Thanksgiving	Nov. 25, 1927
Wisconsin Republican Herald	"Mission established at Wabasha Prairie"	June 25, 1927
X Saint Peter Free Press	About missionaries, 1st	Nov. 14, 1924 (M.H. 5: 390)
X New Ulm Review	About missionaries	Nov. 28, 1924 (M.H. 6: 390)
St. Paul Pioneer Press	Joseph R. Baquie's house near Sacred Heart	June 17, 1923
Minneapolis Journal	"Steam Wagon" by J. R. Brown	March 18, 1923
? "Harriet News"	Band Brothers (1st fasc articles	July 29, 22 Oct. 1, (1921)
X St. Paul Pioneer Press	Judge C. E. Flanagan	Dec. 24 30, (M.H. 7 1929 10: 45)
X Minneapolis Journal	H. H. Seelye Carter	Jan. 18, 1920 (M.H. 3: 309)
Minneapolis Journal	Wm. W. Talwell	Feb. 15, 1920 (M.H. 3: 378)
X Minneapolis Journal	Sieur Massene	Aug. 15, 1920 (M.H. 3: 536)
Minneapolis Tribune	Two Trade in Training Article, J. R. Brown, H. H. Seelye	January 11, 1920 M.H. 3: 310
Minneapolis Journal	Talwell's career	April 11, 1920 M.H. 3: 369
Minneapolis Journal	Pictures of J. R. Brown	Sept. 21, 1919 M.H. 3: 236

picture of W. W. Whitwell in Niles Journal p. 1.
Date Feb. 15, 1920

page of ledger
~~has account books in Niles Tribune July 26, 1925~~
p. 9

Pictures.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Page</u>
Cyrus Northrop	opposite page 118
Henry H. Lacey	Mpls. Journal, Jan. 25, 1930 page 5
John P. Williamson	page 19 of J. P. Williamson a brother of the ship.
Jerre V. Brankham Jr.	Vol. 15 M. H. S. C. opposite p. 349
Thomas G. Halmes	" M. H. S. C. " "
Albert H. Sperry	" M. H. S. C. " "
People Escaping from the ship	" M. H. S. C. " "
Massacre in 1862, under Guidance of John O'Brien Day, at dinner on a Prairie	
Chauncey Lamson	Vol. 15 M. H. S. C. opposite p. 349
Nathan Lamson	" M. H. S. C. " "
James Beatty Lamson	" M. H. S. C. " "
W. W. Folwell	M. H. S. C. Vol. 15 opp. P. 393 Mpls. Journal Feb. 9, 1930 p. 1
H. H. Sibley	Minn. Hist. Vol. 8 opposite p. 40

Maps. & Charts.

<u>Book title</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
"New England in the Life of the World"	map	111
Minn. History	Express ticket	109
The Minneapolis Tribune	Ledger page	July 26, 1925 p. 9

Letters

<u>Name of Person</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Matter</u>	<u>Date</u>
Williamson	Kapasia	Establishment of manual labor schools for the natives and the development	Jan. 1849 (M.H. 3:85)
Samuel ^{9th} Bond		Bond Papers 1833 to 1891	{M.H. 3:81}
Gideon ^{4th} Bond			{M.H. 3:81}
Williamson	Miner.	Mission School in Miner.	1830-1842
Dan Little		Swamp Outbreak	{M.H. 7:180}
Remick		Armer Fur Co.	{M.H. 7:36}
J. W. Bond	Dynamite des Swamp	Status of missions	Sept 12, 1849 (M.H. 8:431)
Talioferno to General			June 17, 1839
J. W. Bond			June 10, 1839
Talioferno Letter Bb. B.			June 17, 1839
Talioferno Journals			May 19, 1834
H. H. Bond	Fort Snelling	Region, natives	(M.H. 5:606)
Alexis Bailly		fur trade	1820-1846
Dr. J. A. Williamson			(M.H. 5:61)
to T. J. Galbraith			June 2, 1862
Rev. Alvan Coe		arrival of Rev. J. A. Stevens	M.H. 2:483
to Badger			1829
Robert Hopkins			1844-1859
Alexander G. Huggins			(M.H. 6:203)
John G. Aiton		same as last	1844-1859
			(M.H. 6:203)

Letters

Name of Person

Matter

Date

Joseph Lafontaine

May 23, 1843
Sept. 6, 1847
(M.H. 6:230)

Lidian H. Bond

Original manuscript
a letter written to a
minister by L.H. Bond. Jan. 7, 1858
(M.H. 6:309)

Dr. Williamson
(written to Rev. S. Greene)

Mission sites among
Hind

June 12, 1837
(M.H. 6:292)

Kittson to Sibley

In Sibley Papers

July 16, Aug 58
(M.H. 6:229) (1844)

Joseph R. Brown

Fur Trade

1823 to 1834

(M.H. 5:61)

1834 to 1847

Wm. A. Critten

" "

(M.H. 5:224)

Henry H. Sibley

Fur trade

1830-1840

(M.H. 5:307)

Norman H.
Kittson

Fur trade

In Sibley papers
(M.H. 5:566)

~~Source~~
* Riggs, "Mary and I," 75-77, 90, 115; Robert Hopkins
(M. H. 2:494)

X Upham and Dunlap, "Minn. Biographies," 343
(M. H. C. vol. 14) (M. H. 2:494)
Robert Hopkins born in Brown County, Ohio
May 23, 1816. Came to Minnesota for mission
work in 1843.

X Folwell, "Minnesota," 1:200 -
Sketch of Stephen R. Riggs.

Laurens

X Falmell, "Minnesota" 1: 190, 191 m

{M. H. }
{7: 210}

X Edward V. Robinson, "Early Economic Conditions and the Development of Agriculture in Minn, 40 (V of M, "Studies in Social Science, no 3 - Mpls. 1915).

~~W. H. S. ... (14. ...)~~

X Mr. Satterlee - "Manifestation of the Sioux War" in Minn. Hist. Col. Vol. 15 (M. H. 6: 449)

United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Reports, 1857, p. 60; 1860 pp. 54-63. {M. H. }

X

Sources
L. W. Pond, — "Minn. Hist. Col.", 3:133 — 12:459

X Neill, "Minnesota", 1162 "History of the Ojibways"
in Minn. Hist. Col., 5:491

X South Dakota Geography & History Outline, with
an appendix on Indian Treaties & Wars —
L. P. McCann (1922, 40 p) {M.H. 4:287}

United States, Statutes at Large, 7:538: A map showing
the cessions of land in Minnesota in the different
Indian treaties may be found in Wm. H. Folwell,
"Minnesota, The North Star State, frontispiece (Boston
(1908)
(M.H. 3:119)

X

Charles C. Royce (comp.) "Indian Land Cessions in the
United States", 766 (Bureau of American Ethnology,
"Eighteenth Annual Report, part 2" — (Washington, 1899)

^{Laurens}
S. W. Pond Narrative, 1: 13-15; Wm. W. Hobbs,
"A History of Minn." 1: 185 (St. Paul 1921) The
Pond Narrative is a manuscript in the Pope
Papers in the possession of the Minn. Hist. Soc.

X Howard Allen Bridgman - "New England
in the Life of the World" (pp 109-120) (M. H. 4: 48)

"Records of the Organization and First Session
of the Synod of Minnesota", printed in St.
Paul in 1858

~~St. Paul in 1858 - R. L. B. - (1858-1859) (M. H. 3: 33)~~

Sources.

X
*E99 Stephan R Riggs - Mary & I 345-357
DIR5 Dr. L. L. Williamson (M.H. 2:528)

X Stephan R Riggs - "Protestant in the North-
west" in Minn. Hist. Soc. Col. 6:125-135
(M.H. 2:528) 6:172 X(M.H. 2:493)

X Alphonse & Dunlap - Minn. Biographies - Minn.
Hist. Soc. Col. 14:863 (M.H. 2:528)

X Winifred W. Barton - J. P. Williamson,
a Brother of the Sioux - 11-25:53-64
(M.H. 2:528)
*E99
•DIW76

Sixty Ojibwas 1831-1837 - contains letters and
detailed reports of Thomas L. Williamson.
(see other side) (M.H. 6:204)

Volume I of "Dakota Mission" - 1859-1883

It contains letters and records of the
Dakota missionary activities. (Dr. Williamson)
(M.H. 6:204)

In mes. room. A
• W 732 Williamson T.S.
papers (1 box, 1 vol.)

A
• H 891 Williamson T.S.
Higgins, Alex. S. papers. (16 items)

A
• P 796 Williamson T.S.
Giddon, H. and Samuel W. Bond
papers. (6 copies)
(9 vol.)

A
• R 569 Williamson T.S.
Riggs, Stephen R. { 2 boxes }
{ 1 vol. }

FE 99 Williamson, T.S.
• DIK 4
Kerlinger, Mrs. Mary
Reminiscences of missionary
effort among Indians.
(Photostatic
copies)

Laurens

X
Salvill - "Minnesota" of Early Indian Missions
1: 170-212 (M. H. 8: 361)

X
Riggs, "Many & I," 130, 133

X
George E. Warner & Charles M. Fiske (eds), "History
of Minnesota Valley, 686 (Mpls. 1882). (M. H. 2: 490)

Hinton H. Minchell "The Aborigines of
Minnesota," 583. (St Paul, 1911) (M. H. 2: 490)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs "Report," 1867.
p. 245; 1869 pp. 323-326 1863 Report p. 311

$$\begin{array}{r}
 45 \overline{) 15.35} \\
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Samuels

Taliaferro journals June 27, 1839
July 2, 1839

{M.H.
8:38}

X
Taliaferro, in Minn. Hist. Col. 6:235

{M.H.
8:43}

X
Charles J. Kayser "Indian Affairs." Laws
and Statistics, 2:588 (Washington 1904)

X
"Indian Warfare in Minnesota" M.H.S.C. 3:159
(M.H. 2:537)

X
S. W. Pond Jr. "Two Volunteer Missionaries
among the Dakotas, 143, 205,

F 576
W 82

Source

Minnesota Historical Collections -

20: 165 - 26

Joseph Remiulle Sr.

(M.H. 2: 511)

X J. W. Cond - Minnesota Hist. Coll. 12: 333

Joseph Remiulle Sr. (M.H. 2: 511)

X Mill - A sketch of Joseph Remiulle - Minn.
Hist. Coll. 1: 196 - 206, Joseph Remiulle Sr. (M.H. 2: 511)

X
{ Upham & Dunlap - Minn. Biographies - 634
Joseph Remiulle Sr. (M.H. 2: 511)
Minn. Hist. Soc. Col. vol. 14.

X
#E99 Riggs - Mary & I - I 37-40, #4, 50
• DIRS Joseph Remiulle Sr. (M.H. 2: 511)

Volume I - Dakota Mission - Contains
letters from Stephen A. Riggs.
(M. H. 6:204)

A
A311 Williamson family (T.S.)

Aiton, John papers { 2 books incl.
1 vol
1 vol }

Laurels

X

Minn. Hist. Col., 3: 265, 267. Sibley's commissions as justice of peace, dated October 30, 1838, January 19, 1839, and July 17, 1840, are in the Sibley papers.

M.H. 3: 4.

X

Satterlee, Marion P. - The Court Proceedings in the Trial Dakota Indians Following the Massacre in Minnesota in August, 1862.

Marion P. Satterlee - a detailed account of the Massacre by the Dakota Indians of Minnesota in 1862. (iv, 128 p) (M.H. 5: 448)

Stephen R.
Riggs,
"Minnesota
Portraits,"

M.H.

Vol. 2.
p. 528
n. 68

Yellow Medicine Mission

Edith W. Price.

Dr. Thomas S. Williamson

"Thomas S. Williamson was born in South Carolina in 1800.

1800

He graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1820, studied medicine, and practiced at Ripley, Ohio, for a number of years. He took up the study of theology in 1833, was licensed to preach the following year, and received an appointment as missionary to the Dakota from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He and his wife reached Fort Snelling during the spring of 1835, and chose Joseph Renville's trading post at Lac qui Parle as the strategic site for a mission.

1820

1833

1835

to
1846

From 1835 until 1846, ^{Dr. Williamson} he was almost constantly at this point, and his medical knowledge gained him a reputation among the Indians. He and Riggs, with the assistance of ~~Dr. Williamson, Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and Joseph Renville~~ translated parts of the Bible into Dakota, and prepared a

Edith W. Price

Dr. Thomas S. Williamson

M.H.
Vol. 2
P. 528
x. 68

number of school books. When a request for a missionary to settle Little Crow's village of Kaposia came ~~Williamson~~ responded, and he ~~at Little Crow's village of Kaposia.~~ remained there until the removal of the Indians as provided by the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux.

1835-
1846

~~No paragraph~~ In 1852 he built a new mission on the Yellow Medicine River about three miles above the Upper Sioux Agency, which he called Payzkehotege. Two years later Riggs established ^{Hazelwood} the post near by and the two worked together. In 1862

1852

1862

Payzkehotege and Hazelwood were destroyed in the Sioux outbreak of that year. After the outbreak, Dr. Williamson brought his family to St. Peter, where he resided until his death in 1879.

Theodore
Christianson,
"Long and
Beltrami
Explorations",
M.H.

Vol. 5
P. 259.

.... Yellow Medicine ^{River was} so named by the Indians because a root of that color which grew in the vicinity, and they believed it to have mystical healing properties.

Yellow Medicine Mission—
Rev Robert Hopkins

29

M.H.

2:49Hm

"The Rev. Robert Hopkins was born in Ohio in 1816. He was educated at Sarah Hanover College, Indiana, came to Minnesota for mission work in 1843, and was ordained by the Dakota Presbytery in 1848."

1816

"Mr. Hopkins was stationed at Lac qui Parle during his first year, while Mr. Riggs established a new post at Transverse des Sioux, and then came down to the latter point."

"Hopkins remained in charge of Transverse des Sioux and he served there until his death by drowning on July 4, 1851."

July 4,
1851

"In June, 1843, . . . Riggs with the assistance of Robert Hopkins, a new man in the field, opened a mission at Transverse des Sioux."

June,
1843

M.H.

Vol. 6

P. 292

Typed copies of twenty-five letters written to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions by missionaries in Minnesota, have been made for the Minnesota Historical Society from originals in the library of the Congregational House in Boston. The letters are written mainly by Jedediah Stevens in the period from 1834 to 1837 and by Dr. Thomas S. Williamson in 1834 and 1835.

1834-

1837

Dr. Williamson was one of the missionaries that had charge of mission schools in Minnesota.

M.H.
6:204

Some twelve letters written by Jane Williamson, sister of the missionary, Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, from the Yellow Medicine mission in 1853, have been presented by Miss Margaret Aiton, daughter of Mrs.

1853

Yellow Medicine Mission.

Dr. Thomas S. Williamson

Edith M. Price

M.H.
Vol. 6
P. 204

John Aiton of Minneapolis, to whom they were originally written. The letters are of special interest because they interpret from a woman's viewpoint the situation which confronted the early missionaries. Miss Aiton has also presented a biographical sketch of Dr. Williamson and reminiscences of the mission by her mother, together with a number of photographs of members of the Williamson family.

1853

M.H.
Vol. 2
P. 485
n. 6.

By the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, signed July 23, 1851, the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux ceded their lands in the territory of Minnesota southwest of a line drawn from the Red River just north of Moorhead to St. Cloud, and thence down the Mississippi. The western boundary of the cession was the Big Sioux River from Watertown to Sioux

1851

M.H.

Vol. 2

P. 485

n. 6.

Falls, in what is now South Dakota.
Luke Lea, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota Territory, on the part of the United States, agreed that the government would pay \$1,665,000., partly in annuities extending over a period of fifty years, partly in agricultural materials and partly in money directly to the chiefs. Special reservations, not necessarily permanent, were established along the upper Minnesota River, from the Yellow Medicine to Lake Tranche, to which the Indians were to go.

M.H.

Vol. 2

P. 495

n. 23

"The Yellow Medicine Mission had been made the headquarters of the Indian Agency for the four thousand upper Indians. ... The idea was to commence a settlement^{***} at some point within convenient distance from the Agency to receive the help which the government had by treaty pledged itself to give." *** The mission buildings were destroyed in the Indian war of 1862 and were never rebuilt. ***

Joseph Renville.

Edith W. Price.

M. H.

Vol. 2

P. 510

m. 47

P. 510 & 511

Joseph Renville, Sr., the son of a French trader and a Dakota mother, was born near the site of St. Paul about 1799.

1799.

of his ability to speak the
Because, ~~he could speak~~ French and Dakota Languages fluently, his services as interpreter were often in demand. (No paragraph)

He assisted Lieutenant Pike in his conferences with the Sioux in 1805 and was with Major Lang's expedition of 1823. (No paragraph)

1805

During the War of 1812, Renville held a commission in the British Indian Department. ~~The war ended~~
~~After the war,~~ ^{he} ~~Renville~~ engaged in the fur trade, ^{first as} ~~he was~~ an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, and later ^{as} ~~was~~ one of the organizers of the Columbia Fur Company, an American concern with Headquarters at Lake Traverse.

1812

(No paragraph) After 1827 he became an independent trader at Lac qui Parle, ~~in his own trading post~~.

1827

He ~~was~~ ^{to} friendly with the missionaries and he helped them translate the Bible into Dakota. He died in 1846.

Joseph Renville.

Edith W. Price.

M.H.

Vol. 2.

P. 552-553.

Joseph Renville's wife was a full blooded
 Lakota.*** At the time of her death, she had
 lived with Mr. Renville about thirty-six
 years. They were married at Prairie du
 Chien by a French priest.*** There were no
 Protestants in that part of the country. ~~at~~
~~that time.~~

Frank E. Palmer,
 "The Farmers and
 Minnesota History"

M.H.

Vol. 7

P. 210.

Dr. Folwell states that: "Renville taught
 the wild Indians about him how to plant corn.
 He accumulated large herds of horses and cattle
 and a flock of sheep".

Henry H. Sibley declared that Renville was
 "the first stock raiser in Minnesota, since he
 had owned sheep by the hundreds, and cattle by
 the score at Lac qui Parle more than twenty-
 five years prior to 1856.

Rev. Stephen R. Riggs.

M.H.S.

Vol. 2

P481

Stephen R. Riggs was born in Ohio in 1812, a descendant of "a long line of godly men, ministers of the gospel and others," and received a good education at Jefferson College and Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. 1812.

(No Paragraph) After he was licensed as a preacher he was sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to aid Dr. Thomas S. Williamson in his work with the Indians of the Northwest.

Riggs and his wife arrived at Fort Snelling to begin their labors in June, 1837, and spent the summer with Rev. Jedidiah Stearns at Lake Harriet. 1837.

~~He spent most of his life as a missionary among the Sioux.~~

The "Sakota Portraits" written by Rev. Stephen R. Riggs in 1858, were published in the Minnesota Free Press of St. Peter at irregular intervals from Jan. 27 to July 14, 1858. 1858.

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P390.

The stone edifice which was erected in 1853 to replace the log meeting house used in the early forties by the missionary, Stephen R. Riggs, ~~Rev. S. R. Riggs.~~

Edith W. Price.

Rev. Stephen R. Riggs

M.H.S.
Vol. 5
P 390

is said to be the "oldest Protestant Church building still standing in the state."

M.H.S.
Vol. 2
P 482

With the help of Joseph Penville, ^{Sr} and ~~Rev.~~ ~~Jedediah~~ ~~Sterne~~, Stephen R. Riggs translated parts of the Bible into the Dakota language.

In June 1843, after a trip east, Riggs, with the assistance of Robert Hopkins, a new man in the field, opened a mission at Traverse des Sioux. At first, the Indians, influenced by other tribes farther south, appeared to be inimical to the undertaking, but gradually the hostility wore away, and the native church increased in membership. 1843

Whiskey was always a cause of trouble, and in 1846 the missionary narrowly escaped death from the bullet of a drunken Indian. 1846

In July, 1851, Riggs acted as one of the interpreters at the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, and helped materially in explaining the terms. 1851

Yellow Medicine Mission.

10.

Edith W. Price.

Rev. Stephen R. Riggs.

SMHS
Vol. 2
P 48v

to the Indians.

In 1852, under the patronage and with the assistance of the Minnesota Historical Society, he published his "Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language" as one of the Smithsonian Institution's "Contributions to Knowledge".****

1852

The Hazelwood mission, ~~with~~ ^{and the Hazelwood} republic, was organized by the Riggs party, as a center for agricultural and educational work among the Indians, and as the Indian office reports show, did good work in civilizing the lands near the agency.

Riggs was chaplain to General Sibley's forces during the Indian outbreak of 1862.

P.
48v

Rev. Stephen R. Riggs died in Beloit, Wisconsin in 1883.

Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond.

M.H.S.

Vol. 3-

P. 82.

1808

1810

Samuel H. Pond was born in 1808 and his brother Gideon H. Pond was born in 1810 at Washington, Connecticut, of Puritan ancestry. When this town was swept by an old-fashioned New England revival in 1831, both brothers "were converted and determined to devote their lives to the cause of spreading the gospel they so recently came to know."

1831

OK
East

"Accordingly the older brother, Samuel, set out for the West in the spring of 1833 to find a suitable field for missionary labors. He followed the usual Ohio route westward to St. Louis and then went up the Mississippi and Fever rivers to the frontier lead-mining town of Galena, Illinois, where he spent the winter of 1833-34. There, by chance, he learned of a wild and roving tribe of Indians, who dwell on the vast prairies to the northwest in total ignorance of the true faith. He decided that these heathen people would be the goal of his first mission. Accordingly, Gideon joined him at Galena in the spring, and together they took passage on the steamer 'Warrior' for the upper Mississippi, landing at Fort Snelling on the sixth day of May.

1833-34

Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond.

The Pond brothers entered the Indian Country without the authority of the government; nevertheless they were kindly received by the officials at the Fort and were assigned temporary quarters there. At the suggestion of Major Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent, they built their first mission house near an Indian village on the east shore of Lake Calhoun. When the Reverend Jedidah Sterne arrived in 1835 he persuaded them to assist him in establishing a mission on the shore of Lake Harriet, a station which they occupied until the removal of the Indians from the lake four years later. During this period Samuel spent the greater part of his time with the Indians for the purpose of learning their language. He later returned to Connecticut to study for the ministry and on March, 1837, he was ordained. He was appointed as a regular missionary from the American Board and upon returning to Lake Harriet station, married one of its teachers, Cordelia Eggleston, a sister of Mrs. Sterne. Gideon, on the other hand, joined Dr. Thomas S. Williamson at Lac qui Parle in 1836.

M.H.S.
Vol. 3.
P. 82

JK
EWP
P. 83

1835.

1836-37

M. H. S.

Vol. 3

P. 83.

The following November he married Sarah Poage, a sister of Mrs. Williamson.

The year 1839 found the brothers together again at Lake Harriet. This was the year which marked the climax in the Chippewa-Sioux warfare. The Sioux about the lake became so fearful of their enemies to the north and the officials at the fort so harassed by their frequent raids that the government decided to remove the Indians from this locality. Although Sterns resigned from the American Board about this time, the Ponds remained at the lake several months after the removal of the Indians. In 1840 they rented the 'Baker House' in the vicinity of the fort where they resided with their families until 1843, when they entered the station at Oak Grove. During this interval, however, Samuel Pond went to Lac qui Parle to relieve Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, who spent the year 1842-43 in the East. Upon the return of Riggs he took charge of affairs at Oak Grove while Gideon visited relatives in Connecticut and supervised the printing of the Dakota catechism prepared by his brother.

1839

ok
EWP

Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond.

M.H.S.

Vol. 3.

P. 83.

JK
EWP

P. 84

JK

EWP

" Meanwhile the station at Oak Grove had become so well established that Samuel Pond began to look about for the site of another mission. In 1846 he was invited by Chief Little Six or Shakpe to live with his band at Prairieville or Tintaatonue. The invitation was accepted and it was here that the older Pond spent the remainder of his life, first as missionary to the Sioux until their removal in 1852, and then as minister to the white settlers. In 1866 he resigned his charge to live in quiet retirement until his death in 1891.

1846

1852

" Gideon remained at Oak Grove as a friend to both the Indian and the white man. He represented his district in the first territorial legislature and in 1850 became the editor of the Sakata Friend, a periodical printed in the Dakota and English languages. It was in 1873, just four years before his death, that he retired.

M.H.S.

Vol. 7

P. 203

" Soon after arriving at Fort Snelling in 1834 Samuel Pond was informed that the Kaposia band, living on the present site of South St. Paul, wanted plowing done and had a plow and oxen but could not use them. The missionary therefore volunteered to go down and help

1834

Samuel W. and Gideon H Pond.

M.H.S.

Vol. 7.

P. 203

them. 'When they learned that I would plow for them', writes Pond, 'they took down the plow in a canoe and I drove down the river. at Shakopee the chief was Big Thunder. . . . and the chief soldier was Big Iron. These two held the plow alternately while I drove the oxen. I suppose they were the first Dakotas who ever held a plow. The dogs or Indians stole my provisions the first night I was there, and I did not fare sumptuously every day, for food was scarce and not very palatable.' Dr. Folwell states that Pond, at this time, gave a week's lessons in plowing.'

M.H.S. J.
Vol 3 EWP
P. 153

The Pond brothers were ^{among} the first members of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis.

M.H.S.

Vol. 6

P. 219

OK
EWP

The seventieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Shakopee, which was founded by Samuel W. Pond, was celebrated on February 22, 1925. The principal address, entitled "Reminiscences of an Elder," was delivered by Mr. E. Judson Pond, of Bloomington, a son of the missionary.

M. H. S.

Vol. 9

P. 314

A pageant, "The Builders" was presented at Municipal Auditorium of Minneapolis, June 26, 27 and 28, 1928, to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the city. Among the illustrations shown was a picture of the cabin on Lake Calhoun which was occupied by the Pond brothers, the first habitation of a white man in what is now Minneapolis.

M. H. S.

Vol. 2

P. 537

No. 79

"It seems probable that ~~Stephen D. Biggs~~ is in error in crediting ^{this} memorandum book of Indian murders to ~~Stephen D. Pond~~. That ^{such a} ~~the~~ chronicle was kept by ~~Samuel W. Pond~~ is learned from the opening paragraphs of his "Indian Warfare in Minnesota."

Edith W. Price.

Major Lawrence Taliaferro.

M.H.S.C.

Vol. 6

P. 190.

" Major Lawrence Taliaferro, born at Whitehall, King George County, Virginia, Feb. 28, 1794. "*****

" At the age of eighteen, the war with England demanded volunteers and soon he found himself with four other grown brothers duly enrolled, by the act of his patriotic mother, on the 5th of August, 1812, in a volunteer company of light infantry. "*****

P. 191

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P. 40
GWP

P. 41

A number of the officers stationed at Fort Snelling in the early days, including Major John Beiss and Major John Garland, were slaveholders. Major Lawrence Taliaferro, who for more than twenty years acted as Indian agent at St. Peter's or Mendota, inherited slaves which he brought to Minnesota. Several of these he leased at different times to officers at the fort for specified periods. "Capt. Plympton wished to purchase my servant girl Eliza," he wrote in his Journal on May 29, 1826. "I informed him that it was my intention to give her her freedom after a limited time but that Mrs. P. could keep her for two years and perhaps three." Eventually he liberated all of his slaves, the

Major Lawrence Taliaferro.

M.H.S.
Vol 5
P. 41.

value of which he estimated to be between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars.

Taliaferro maintains in his autobiography that the sale of a negro woman by Major Garland to Alexis Bailey was the only instance of the sale in Minnesota of a colored woman.

M.H.S.
Vol. 4
P. 22.

Major Taliaferro was the Indian agent at Fort Snelling from 1819 to 1840.

M.H.S.
Vol. 10
P. 456.

One of the most important figures in the early history of Minnesota, Major Taliaferro was honored on September 10, 1929, when a tablet commemorating his work in this region was unveiled at Fort Snelling. It bears the following inscription: "In recognition of the faithful services of Major Lawrence Taliaferro, 1794-1871, who served as agent for the Sioux nation from 1819-1840, and whose agency house stood near this spot. This tablet is erected by the Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Minneapolis, 1929."

Major Lawrence Taliaferro

In connection with the dedication of the tablet, the story of Taliaferro's work as agent was reviewed by Chaplain Cynter Storaasli of Fort Snelling.

The entries in Taliaferro's Journal for June, 1839, show clearly that Stephen B. Riggs' statement that the Chippewa came down to Fort Snelling under the impression that they were to receive their annuities there is incorrect. The regular place for the payment of the Chippewa annuities was the La Pointe subagency on Lake Superior, and the upper Mississippi bands must certainly have been notified of this fact by the subagent. Taliaferro also dispatched Peter Quinn, his official interpreter, to them, who, returning June 8th, brought a letter in which the Chippewa said emphatically that they would not go to La Pointe. Their intention to come to Fort Snelling must also have been conveyed to the agent, for on June 9th he wrote, "I will send an Express to Rum River to stay the coming of the

MHS

Vol. 10

P 456

MHS

Vol. 2

P 538

N 81

P 539

N 81 cont

Major Lawrence Taliaferro.

M.H.S.
Vol. 2
P. 539

181 cont.

Chippewas if practicable." On June 16 he received a letter from Hale-in-the-Day saying that he and his band would be at the post in four days, "to see Gov. Dodge on the subject of their Treaty; that they would not go to La Pointe for their annuity - it was too far." Taliaferro had kept Governor Dodge informed by letter, of the situation, and as a result of his representations, instructions were finally issued that for that year the payment should be made at Fond du Lac."

Two Vol-
unteers Mis-
sionaries
among the
Dakotas.
(Preface)

P. 4.

by S. W. Pond
Jr.

The Dakotas were fortunate in their first agent, Major Taliaferro, who was interested in their prosper-
ity and progress, and especially anxious that they
should learn to cultivate the soil. His administra-
tion, while not faultless, was free from injustice
and corruption, and he left behind him a record of
twenty years of faithful service, which had not
improverished the Indians or enriched their agent.

Henry H. Sibley

M.H.S.

Vol. 3

P. 116.

" Henry Hastings Sibley was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 20, 1811. He was educated in the schools of Detroit and had two years instruction in Greek and Latin under an Episcopalian clergyman.

1811

His parents intended that he should be a lawyer, and he studied law for two years. But the prospects of a legal career did not appeal to a young man in whose veins coursed the blood of several generations of pioneers. Accordingly, with the consent of his parents, he gave up his legal studies and, after a time, secured a clerkship with the American Fur Company at Mackinac, a position which he held for four years."

P. 117

**** He received an offer of a position as cashier of a bank in Detroit and a similar offer from a bank in Huron and had almost decided to accept one of them when the way was opened for him to become a partner in the fur company. As a clerk at Mackinac he had become acquainted with the traders who annually reported with their furs at the company headquarters. Two of these traders, Hercules

Henry H. Sibley

MHS

Vol. 3

P. 117

L. Douceman and Joseph Rolette, Sr. ~~xxxx~~ proposed to Sibley that he join them in making an agreement with the American Fur Company by which the company would advance the goods and the men give their time in extending operations on the Upper Mississippi among the Sioux. According to their plan, Sibley would establish new headquarters on the St. Peter's River and have charge of all the operations in that vicinity. Sibley declined the bank offer and accepted this one.

**** On Oct. 28, 1834, Sibley arrived at Mendota, across the St. Peter's River from Fort Snelling. 1834

P. 118

The Transition
of a Typical
Frontier. by
W. B. Shockridge
P. 9

Two years after his arrival at Mendota, Sibley built a stone house which he used as bachelor quarters until his marriage in 1843. After Sibley moved to St. Paul in 1864, this house fell into decay, but was finally restored by the Daughters of the American Revolution and is known today as the "Sibley House". It has been refurnished with many articles used by the Sibleys and is open to visitors. 1843

See page 24 *

P. 10.

During his residence in Mendota in different

Henry H. Sibley.

Edith M. Price

P. 10
Cont.

political jurisdiction, Sibley, on a later occasion, wrote: "It may seem paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that I was successively a citizen of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota territories without changing my residence at Mendota. The jurisdiction of the first named terminated when Wisconsin was organized in 1836, and in turn Iowa extended her sway over the west of the Mississippi in 1838. When the latter was admitted as a state with very much diminished area, the country lying outside of the state boundaries was left without any government until the establishment of the Minnesota territorial organization placed us where we are."

M.H.S.
Vol. 3
P. 115
P. 124

Henry H. Sibley was the first delegate to Congress from Minnesota Territory, and when Minnesota was admitted to the union in 1858, he became its first governor.

In the region west of the Mississippi, Sibley was for many years the sole representative of the law. "It is my fortune," he wrote, "to be the first to introduce the

HENRY H. Sibley.

MHS.

Vol. 3

P. 21

P. 22

machinery of the law, into what our legal brethren would have termed a benighted region, having received a commission as Justice of the Peace from the Governor of Iowa Territory, for the County of Clayton *** Sibley was also the foreman of the first grand jury ever empaneled in Minnesota west of the Mississippi.

P. 24

P. 25

Sibley commanded expeditions against the Sioux from 1862 to 1865 and at the close of his military career, retired to private life except for a term as a member of the State Legislature many years later, and for service as regent of the University of Minnesota. He died on February 18, 1891.

"Sibley House" is the oldest house in Minnesota, having been built in 1835 by Henry H. Sibley.

MHS.

Vol. 6

P. 359-60

OK.

EW

In the library of the Minnesota Historical Society in St Paul, there is a valuable manuscript in Lincoln's own handwriting. It is a letter written to Henry H. Sibley, dated December 6, 1862, and ~~refers to the half-breed and Indians sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Dec. 19th.~~ and reads as follows:-

Yellow Medicine Mission
Henry H. Sibley

247.

Brigadier General H. H. Sibley
St. Paul, Minnesota.

M.H.

Vol. 6

P360

Ordered that of the Indians and Half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the Military Commission, composed of Colonel Crook, Lt Colonel Marshall, Captain Grant, Captain Bailey, and Lieutenant Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, your cause to be executed on Friday the nineteenth day of December, instant, the following named, to wit [there follows a list of 39 names.]

The other condemned prisoners you will hold subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape nor are subjected to any unlawful violence.

Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States.

Yellow Medicine Mission.

Joseph R Brown.

Edith W. Price.

25

M. H. S.

Vol 6

P. 40.

1805-1870

Joseph R. Brown came out to Fort Snelling with the first troops to garrison Fort Snelling. He was a minister's son somewhere in Pennsylvania, ran away from home when 14 years old and enlisted in the army as a drummer ^{in the army} boy. Some say he was rather a fifer, for he soon became principal musician and leader of the garrison band. After seven or eight years he quit the army.... For a while he kept a grocery - that means grogshop in his region - on the east bank of the Mississippi. He did not "introduce liquor into the Indian country," that would have been faling, but an Indian could slip over to his grocery in a canoe and get a well-merited drink of whiskey.

Brown - Joe Brown every body called him - has started a farm on Gay cloud island *****

***, served a term in the Wisconsin legislature when this part of Minnesota was St. Croix County, Wisconsin. Last year there was a convention held over in Stillwater on the St. Croix river..... as a starter towards getting the new territory set up. Brown was a delegate, and his experience in the legislature came in handy. He made most of the motions, and headed the important committees. It was on his motion that in the petition to be

M.H.S.

Vol. 6 JP
P. 40. EWP

sent to the president the special request was made that the new territory be named Minnesota. Brown had been out here fifteen years before Mr. Sibley came. * * * *

P. 40.

N. 7.

If Mr. Brown had known the Dakota language as well as Gideon or Samuel Pond, he would have spelled the name of the territory Min-ni-sota. "Minne" is a new milnaine in English.

M.H.S.

Vol. 6

P. 407

The memory of Joseph R. Brown was honored on August 23, 1925, when Henderson, the town he founded in 1852, celebrated its seventy-third anniversary.

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P. 77

78

In a letter printed in the Henderson Independent for December 15, Mr. George G. Allanson says that the first man to raise wheat in Minnesota was Joseph R. Brown, at Grey Cloud Island in 1831.

1831

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P. 489

Brown County was named in honor of Joseph R. Brown.

Yellow Medicine Mission.

Joseph R. Brown.

Edith W. Price

27.

Joseph R. Brown, a well known Indian trader succeeded Charles E. Flandrau as Sioux agent late in 1857. He held that office until 1861.

1857

The retirement of Major Brown in 1861, caused by the " exigencies of party politics " was characterized by Dr. Folwell as a calamity for the Sioux nation and for the United States.

1861

711 HS.

Vol. 2

P 559

x

711 HS

Vol. 5

P. 283

Joseph Laframboise

M.H.S.

Vol. 9

P. 131
No

Joseph Laframboise was a French
Half-breed.

M.H.S.

Vol. 2

P. 490

No 13

"Probably Joseph Laframboise, who at various
times from 1822 on was licensed to trade
with the Indians in different places in South-
western Minnesota. About 1837 he was placed
in charge of the American Fur Company's post
at Little Rock, a short distance southeast of
Fort Ridgely on the Minnesota River. His
first wife was the daughter of Walking Day; his
second and third wives were daughters of
Sleepy Eyes. In 1845 he married Jane Dickinson
the daughter of William Dickinson, a well known
fur trader."

1822

1837

1845

M.H.S.

Vol. 4

P. 46.

No. 19

"Joseph Laframboise is best known for
his activities during the Sioux Massacre of
1862. Accompanied by an Indian, John
Other Day, he informed the white people living
at and about Yellow Medicine Agency of their
danger, and subsequently he was responsible

Yellow Medicine Mission.

Joseph Laframboise.

Edith W. Price.

29.

M.H.S.

Vol. 4

P. 126

n. 19.

for the rescue of numerous pioneer
settlers in the Upper Minnesota Valley.

In 1863, he was a member of the
Sibley expedition against the Sioux.

Rev. Jedediah Stevens

M.H.S.
Vol. 8
P. 308

Rev. Jedediah Stevens established a mission on Wabasha Prairie in 1839.

1839

M.H.S.
Vol. 2
P. 482

With the help of Joseph Renville ~~and Stephen R. Riggs~~ ^{Stephen R. Riggs} ~~Rev. Jedediah Stevens~~ translated parts of the bible into the Dakota language.

M.H.S.
Vol. 6
P. 172

Rev. Jedediah Stevens had charge of the Lake Harriet mission from 1835 to 1839.

1835-39

History of
Hennepin
Co. by
G. E. Warner
P. 171
172.

Among the missionaries sent out ^{west} by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was one Rev. J. D. Stevens, a native of New York. He assisted Dr. Williamson to organize a Presbyterian church at Fort Snelling. Rev. Mr. Stevens located and built his house at Lake Harriet, in the spring of 1835. In this house, in autumn of that year, a daughter was born to Mr. Stevens, the first white child born in this vicinity. Mr. Stevens remained here until the fall of 1838, when he moved to Wabasha Prairie as Indian farmer.

Explorers &
Pioneers of
Minnesota.
by Rev.
E. D. Neill.

P. 108-
110

In 1835, the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, through their joint Missionary Society, appointed the following persons to labor in Minnesota: Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M.D., missionary and physician; Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary; Alexander Huggins, farmer; and their wives; Miss Sarah Poage, and Miss Lucy Stevens, teachers;

1835

In the month of May, 1835, Dr. Williamson and mission band arrived at Fort Snelling. On Sunday, the fourteenth of June, the first organized church in the valley of the Upper Mississippi assembled for the first time in one of the Company rooms of the Fort. The morning service was conducted by Dr. Williamson. The afternoon service, which began at two o'clock, was conducted by Rev. Stevens. The sermon was upon a most appropriate text, 1st Peter, 2:25; "For ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls." After the discourse, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered.

At a meeting of the Session on the thirty-first of July, Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary, was invited to preach to the church, "as long as the duties of his mission will permit, and also to preside at all the meetings of the Session." As there had never been a chaplain at Fort Snelling, Rev. Stevens preached there on Sundays.

Thomas J. Galbraith.

Claims for
Depredations
By Sioux
Indians

P. 4.
#2.

..... At the time of the Sioux outbreak I was temporarily absent from the reservations. I left Yellow Medicine on the 14th of August, 1862, to be absent ten or twelve days. I committed the business of the agency in my absence to Nelson Givens, assistant agent.

M. H. S.

Vol. 2

P. 121

7020

..... Galbraith was a political appointee without any special qualifications for the position of Indian agent. His incompetence may have been a factor in bringing about the outbreak of 1862.

M. H. S.

Vol. 1

P. 426

..... Major Galbraith was sent with two other men not yet arrived to investigate the conditions and needs of the Indians who had sold their lands to the government for a small sum and were to receive their pay in goods at high rates.

M. H. S.

Vol. 12

P. 123

2018

Thomas J. Galbraith succeeded Major Brown as agent at Yellow Medicine.

Alexander G. Huggins.

M. H. S.

Vol. 2

P. 522

p. 63

**** Alexander G. Huggins was born in North Carolina in 1802. ^{the family soon removed to Ohio, where} ~~He~~ received his education in Ohio. In 1835 he and his wife came to Minnesota with Dr. Williamson as assistant missionaries and took charge of the farming operations among the Indians at Lac qui Parle. In 1846 Mrs. Huggins removed to Traverse des Sioux, and continued as mission farmer under Mr. Hopkins. On his release from the mission service, due to the removal of the Indians from this locality in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, he settled on a claim near St. Peter, and died there in 1866. ***

*** Spring wheat was
~~Mr. A. G. Huggins raised spring wheat at the~~
 by Mr. A. G. Huggins
 Lac qui Parle Mission, as early as 1837. ***

P. 536

Benjamin Thompson.

" Benjamin Thompson came to St. Paul from Pennsylvania in 1850. His acquaintance with the Sioux, though of a business character, led him to take an active part in their welfare. He was in sympathy with the work of Joseph R. Brown and the missionaries with the Indians, and this work he himself helped to carry on when in 1867 he became agent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Sioux in Dakota Territory. *****

M.H.S.
Vol. 2
P. 425
n. 17.

Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux) Agency

M.H.S.

Vol. 1

P. 426.

The Yellow Medicine Agency was located in a fine grove about one hundred feet above the valley. The agency buildings were of brick, hand made by the Indians.

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P. 283

The blanket Indians ridiculed and tormented those who were adopting the white man's ways. The failure of the government to keep a strong force of cavalry at Yellow Medicine and to demonstrate the government's might to the Sioux tribes was a great mistake. The failure of the whites to capture and punish Intipaduta after the massacre of 1857 greatly lowered the prestige of the government. The Sioux were a proud nation, possessing genuine esprit de corps. The concentration of Indians had long been the slogan of those who were friendly to the Indians, but it was pointed out that "the concentration of wild Indians could work nothing but mischief and ruin." Furthermore, the Minnesota reservations were not isolated. "An Louie walk brought the Indian to the edge of his country, to meet his

Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux) Agency.

MHS
Vol. 5.
P. 283 cont.

deadliest foe, the white man and his whiskey jug.

After thus dealing with the predisposing causes which aggravated the ancient hostility of the Sioux tribes, Dr. Folwell turned to "the immediate causes of exasperation," first explaining the difficulties connected with the distribution of annuity goods and cash annuities which led to an Indian demonstration on August 4, 1862, at Yellow Medicine. The Sioux had an additional ground for dissatisfaction in "the custom for deductions to be made from cash annuities to reimburse white people who had suffered losses of property by depredations of individual Indians." A particularly large reduction in 1861 had fanned ill feeling. The lower Sioux were kept waiting for payment and tried to get credit on the food which they sorely needed.

MHS
Vol. 2
P. 482

*** The Hazelwood mission with its companion institution, the Hazelwood re-public, ~~was~~ situated some five miles above the Upper Sioux Agency, was organized

M H.

Vol 2

P 48v

by the Riggs party as a center for agricultural and educational work among the Indians, and as the Indian office reports show, did a good work in civilizing the bands near the agency. ****

Yellow Medicine (Upper Sioux) Agency.

M.H.S.

Vol. 2.

P. 495.

W. 73

The Hazelwood mission and republic was situated a short distance north of the Yellow Medicine river, near the Minnesota. Stephen R. Riggs says of the mission: "The Yellow Medicine had been made the head quarters of the Indian agency for the four thousand upper Indians..... The idea was to commence a settlement of the civilized and Christianized Dakotas, at some point within convenient distance from the agency to receive the help which the government had by treaty pledged itself to give."

The Sioux Outbreak.

M.H.S.C.

Vol. 15.

P. 329.

*** To those not familiar with events leading up to the Sioux massacre of 1862, it may be briefly stated that in 1851 a treaty was made with the Sioux tribes by which they released some 24,000,000 acres of land for a total consideration of \$2,075,000. This was to be paid, a part down and the balance in annuities. The sum of \$495,000. was to be paid to the chiefs in such manner as they hereafter in open council shall request. Instead, the Indians were forced by the authorities to pay traders' debts to the amount of \$220,000, or go without their money. The payment of 1862 was held back at least two months while the Indians were on the verge of starvation. It is the old, old story of our Indian policy. The Indians could not enforce the treaties made, and it is doubtful if they were competent to buy a sack of flour, especially if a bottle of "firewater" was in the deal.

Ms. H.S.C.

Vol. 15

P. 349

P. 350

~~No paragraph~~
The whole treaty and style of procedure was as farcial as the negro vote in Mississippi after the war. Missionaries and officials talked wisely about the "Father at Washington" and the "Great Spirit," but the effective work was done by unprincipled traders, agents, and the "liquid spirit" which steals away the brains of men, especially Indians. Trite as their saying, "We need the money," was the demand, "We want the land"; and a few reckless promises, more or less, given to the Indians made no difference - few were recorded.

Lest this appear pessimistic, it is well to explain that it was hard to deal reasonably with these strange people who claimed the land. ^{As said by} Rev. Samuel W. Pond, ~~said~~, "They were not models for imitation, neither were they properly objects of contempt."

Those who care to investigate will find many reasons for the outbreak of 1862, but the essential facts are, that the Indians were obnoxious to and in the way of the whites,

The Sioux Outbreak.

M.H.S.C.

Vol. 15

P. 350

were preyed upon by conscienceless traders and boot-legging liquor sellers, and were neglected by the government and its agents, till at last long smothered anger and acute hunger produced a storm that broke in fury, the opening event of which was the murders at Acton on Sunday, the 17th day of August, 1862. ***

Norman W. Kittson.

M. H. S.

Vol. 6

P. 225.

Norman Wolfred Kittson, the son of George Kittson and Nancy Tucker Kittson, was born in 1814 at Chambly, a military center near Sorel in Lower Canada. To watch the British regulars at drill was one of his youthful delights. He received his education at the Sorel Grammar School. He came of good middle-class stock. His grandfather, John George Kittson, an officer in the British army, served under Wolfe at Quebec but fell an untimely victim to ship fever. His grandmother seems to have remained in Canada. In later years she married Alexander Henry, the great explorer. Norman W. Kittson was but ten when his illustrious step-grandfather died, but probably he came in contact with the old pathfinder sufficiently to have his interest in the great West quickened.

P. 226.

..... Fired by tales of prowess and adventure and influenced no doubt by the lack of suitable openings for ambitious young men in Lower Canada, Norman, then only sixteen, and his brother John became apprenticed for three years to the American

NORMAN W. KITTSOON.

MHS.
Vol. 6
P. 226

Fur Company. In 1830, they started with a band of Canadian voyageurs to the West. At Mackinac, then the great center of the American Fur trade in the north, Norman Kittson came in touch with Henry Hastings Sibley, a young man three years his senior who was in the employ of the American Fur Company at that point as upper clerk. They became well acquainted with each other. For a few years the two drifted apart. Kittson represented the American Fur Company at various posts in what are now the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, his brother John meanwhile serving the company in the Green Bay region.

Vol. 6
P. 226
N. 5

After separating at Mackinac the brothers apparently saw nothing of each other for many years until Norman hastened to his brother's deathbed. John succumbed to injuries resulting from a forest fire.

P. 226

"For four years he was sutler's clerk at Fort Snelling. He visited his relatives in Canada for a winter, going there by a circuitous route - the Mississippi to New Orleans and

NORMAN W. KITSON

M.H.S.
Vol. 6
P. 227.

and then north through the eastern states. In 1839 he started a small business as a fur trader and general supply merchant at Cold Springs near Fort Snelling, and for a time prior to 1843 he was in partnership with Franklin Steele in a similar venture at the mouth of the St. Peter's or Minnesota River.

P. 227.

Meanwhile his friend Libbey had become chief agent of the American Fur Company with headquarters at St. Peter's (later Mendota). Kitson was anxious for larger undertakings and in 1843 Libbey, following the custom of his company, admitted him as a special partner in the fur trade and allotted him the valleys of the upper Minnesota River and the Red River of the North, a broad strip of territory running north and south astride the present western line of the state of Minnesota and extending to the boundary of the British possessions.

NORMAN W. KITTSOON.

M.H.S.

Vol. 6

P. 229

In the fall of 1844 Kittson carried out his project of the Pembina post. He had made arrangements to supply goods to James Sinclair, a Red River merchant and fur-trader of some influence who had hitherto got his supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company, and he evidently had some expectation of getting Sinclair to come to Pembina and manage his new post for him. But the lateness of his arrival at Pembina precluded the carrying out of this arrangement. No one in the Red River settlement, however, was a better friend to Kittson than Sinclair and the two had extensive and mutually beneficial business dealings in succeeding years.

The main lines of Kittson's project now unfolded rapidly. *****

NORMAN W. KITTSOON

M.H.S.

Vol. 5.

P 432.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society in May, 1924, Dr. Clarence H. Rife, associate professor of history at Hamline University, St. Paul, read a paper on "A Fur Trader at Pembina, Norman W. Kittson." He characterized Kittson as an important figure in early Minnesota who in his activities touched the life of the state at many vital spots: as fur-trader and protector of American interests on the northern frontier, as territorial legislator and mayor of St. Paul, as "commodore" of a line of steamboats on the Red River of the North, and as railroad promoter in association with James J. Hill.

Alexis Bailly.

Edith W Price

46

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P. 409.

In 1821, Alexis Bailly, an American half-breed trader, in fulfillment of a contract with the governor of the Sackville colony, took advantage of the shortage of cattle in the Indian country of the U.S., and drove a small herd of cattle down the Red River Trail and sold them to the colonists for one hundred dollars a head and more.

1821

M.H.S.

Vol. 5

P. 41

~~It is claimed that Major John Garland was a slaveholder at Fort Snelling, and that he sold a negro woman to Alexis Bailly. This is the only record of such a sale in Minnesota.~~

M.H.S.

Vol. 1

P. 422

n 3.

About the year 1824 Alexis Bailly was established at Mendota as agent of the American Fur Company, being superseded in 1834 by Henry H Sibley.

1824

M.H.S.

Vol. 8

P. 178

Exh
Emo.

**** In the papers of Alexis Bailly, the chief agent of the American Fur Company at the mouth of the St. Peter's, is a bond for One Thousand Dollars, dated Nov. 4, 1825 which was given by Alexander "Faribault" and Alexis Bailly for a

1825

Alexis Bailly-

Edith W. Price

M.H.S.

Vol 8

P. 178

license to Faribault to trade with the Sioux at the forks of the Des Moines River. On October 6 of the following year, another document in the same collection shows him as engaging himself to Alexis Bailly as a clerk for a year at Traverse des Sioux. *****

P. 293

*** Only a few fur-traders' books have been preserved for the Minnesota region, notably those of Henry H. Sibley, Martin Midcoff and Alexis Bailly. ****

P. 350

N. 24

Alexis Bailly was Sibley's ^{immediate} predecessor in charge of the American Fur Company's business at St. Peter. He later established himself as a trader at Wabasha, where he died in 1861. ****

Minneapolis
Tribune - July
26-1925

P. 7.

"Mr. Bailly was placed in charge of the Minnesota interests of the American Fur Company, which at that time had posts on the Minnesota, Cannon and Des Moines rivers. He was also connected for a short time with the Columbia Fur Company. The young trader - he was but 23 when he became the company's chief factor - pushed vigorously and with great success.

In 1825 Mr. Bailly became a subtrader and was given a license under Sibley with a post at Mendota. In a few years he sold his post to the fur company, and continued to reside at Mendota.

William A. FitkinM.H.S.C.
P. 483. n.

M.H.S.

Vol. 7

P. 109.

Wm. A. Fitkin came to the Indian country about 1802.

1802

In 1849, the ferry at the mouth of the Swan River was kept by the well known William A. Fitkin.

1849

P. 207

In 1832 the Sandy Lake post was visited by William T. Bouteau, the missionary, who found there "stables for 30 head of cattle, 3 or 4 horses, and 15 swine." William A. Fitkin, the trader in charge, Bouteau relates, "raised 600 or 700 bushels of potatoes last year. He has from 12 to 15 acres under improvement, cultivates barley, peas, and potatoes to a considerable extent, but no corn. ^{Still} I am persuaded it would grow here. His potatoes look exceedingly well. His barley has been overflowed by the ~~the~~ Savannah, and most destroyed.

P. 269

n. 8

" William A. Fitkin, a famous Scotch trader, was born in Edinburgh about 1785. As a young man he emigrated with his family to Canada. He subsequently entered the employ of a prominent fur-trader, John Drew. Letters in the Sibley Papers show that Fitkin was trading in the region around Sandy Lake, his head quarters for many years, before the close of the War of 1812. Later he became the chief factor for the American Fur Company in the Ford du Lac department. In 1838,

William A. Hittin

M.H.S.

Vol. 7

P269.

n 8

He was discharged for incompetence and thereafter continued to trade on his own account. He died in 1851. Bishop Kemper, in his diary gives further facts about the trader: "[Hittin] I learn is considered a hard case & the introducer recently of whiskey into the Chip Country whereby the commander at Fort Snelling said he did more injury to the Chippes than their wars had done. But it could not be proved - if it could the com^d said he could send him to jail. [Hittin] considers the Chippes remarkable for common sense - He appeared an amiable, intelligent man."

1851

M.H.S.

Vol. 3

P120.

In 1837, John Boyce established the first regular "outfit" of lumbermen at the mouth of the Snake River. The contract for lumbering operations was made between the St. Croix and Laak River bands of Chippewas and H. H. Sibley, L. M. Warren and William A. Hittin and gave them permission to cut pine for a period of ten years. During this time the Indians agreed not to molest the contractors or their lumbermen and also not to let anyone else cut timber in this region. For these concessions the contractors agreed to furnish the Indians with gunpowder, lead, scalping knives,

1837

 William F. Aitken.

M.H.S.
Vol. 3
P. 120 r
120 n

and tobacco, every year during the period of the contract.

M.H.S.
Vol. 4
P. 377

On December 12, 1835, William F. Aitken received a letter from Ramsey Crocker, announcing the change of location of the principal fur-trading post of the American Fur Company from Mackinac to La Pointe which is on an island now called Madeline Island.

1835

M.H.S.
Vol. 4
P. 387 n.

Alfred, the eldest half-breed son of William F. Aitken was shot to death by an Ojibway Indian on December 6, 1836. The story of the murder as given by Rev. W. T. Boutwell, if correct, exonerates Aitken from the charge that his improper attentions to a beautiful young squaw occasioned the murder. The elder Aitken had the murderer taken to Prairie du Chien for trial. The verdict was "not guilty" and the Indian was released. This trial occurred in May-

P. 388 n

1837.

M.H.S.C.
Vol. 5
P. 383.

Mr. Aitken's name is linked with the history of the Upper Mississippi Ojibways for the last half century. He died in the fall of 1851 and lies buried at Aitkenville (Loran River) on the banks of the Upper Mississippi.

Yellow Medicine County.

Canby News.

Sept. 9. 1927

P.

"Previous to 1763, France, by discovery, claimed to own this county. In 1763 it was ceded by France to Spain. In 1800, Spain ceded it back to France.

1763

1800

"On April 30, 1803, as part of and with the rest of the Louisiana territory, it was purchased by the United States Government from Napoleon Bonaparte for \$15,000,000.

1803

"In 1805, as part of the Upper Louisiana territory, it was organized into the territory of Missouri.

1805

"In 1834, it became part of the territory of Michigan.

1834

"In 1838, it became part of the territory of Iowa.

1838

"In 1849, it became part of the territory of Minnesota.

1849

"On admission of the state into the Union, May 11, 1858, it became a part of the State of Minnesota.

Yellow Medicine County.

Canby News.

Sept 9. 1927

P. 1.

"On March 5, 1853, it became a part of Blue Earth County.

1853

"On February 6 - 1862, by legislative enactment, it became part of Redwood county.

1862

"By an act of legislature, approved February 26, 1865, it became a part of Brown county.

1865

"The County of Yellow Medicine was finally and formally established as it is today by the State Legislature that adjourned May 3, 1871.

"Claimed by two European nations, successively part of three American territories, and of three Minnesota counties, it was actually in possession of its original owners - the American Indians. The first white settler was Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, who, in 1852, on the site of an old Indian camp on the Indian Reservation (on what is now Sec. 24, Township of Minnesota Falls, that was

Yellow Medicine County.

Canby News
Sept 9. 1927
P. 1.

surveyed Oct. 27, 1887) established the mission that he called the 'Pajutazee', the Indian name for Yellow Medicine, known in Government records as Yellow Medicine Agency, or the Upper Agency.

"In the fall of 1854, Andrew Robertson built the first two government buildings at Yellow Medicine Agency. The government afterwards erected a grist mill on the Yellow Medicine river to grind corn for the Indians.

1854.

"Previous to this time transient traders and buffalo hunters had visited this section. From 1803 to 1819, this part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, had been American territory since the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon Bonapart yet had not been inhabited by Americans, but by Englishmen and Frenchmen in the employ of the Hudson Bay and North-west Fur companies, whose principal business was Indian exploration.

Yellow Medicine County.

54.

Canty News.

Sept. 9. 1927.

P. 1.

"In 1805, Lieut. Pike ordered the traders to take down the Union Jack and hoist the stars and stripes. Instead of doing this, we find that in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, Robert Dixon and Duncan Graham organized the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, who fought against the American armies at the Battle of Fort Stephenson in Northern Ohio, and at the capture of Mackinac in Michigan in 1813.

P. 11.

In 1856, Americans, operating under the name of the American Fur Company and other corporations and individual Indian traders, were licensed by the government to compete with the foreigners and among others a license was granted by direction of General Sibley to Martin McLeod, an employee of Choate & Co., a St. Louis concern, to operate an Indian trading post at Yellow Medicine.

1856

Yellow Medicine County.

Canby News

Sept 9, 1927

P. 11

1854

"In 1854 when the first government buildings were erected at Yellow Medicine, all transportation was by wagon trains or steamboats. In 1856, 207 trips were made by steamboat on the Minnesota River. The distance from St. Paul to Yellow Medicine by steamboat was 246 miles.*****

"The first settlers in the future Yellow Medicine County after the Indian outbreak were B. F. Saunders, a veteran of the 1st Minnesota ^{Volunteer} Infantry; D. P. Lister and George S. Johnson, both Civil War veterans and John Winter and his four sons, Arthur H., William, Bert and Walter, all of whom came in 1865. They repaired the old Government buildings and in the year 1869, John Winter platted the townsite of Yellow Medicine City, that later became the first seat of Yellow Medicine

Yellow Medicine County

Canby News

Sept 9-

1927

P. 11

County, which, three years later was moved to Granite Falls.

"In the spring of 1870, the settled part of the county was organized as the township of Yellow Medicine. The U. S. Census of 1870 lists the Yellow Medicine precinct with 385 persons, 203 of whom were native born and 182 of foreign birth. ****

"During the fight for County seat between Minnesota Falls, Granite Falls and Yellow Medicine City, Granite Falls stole the records and books from Yellow Medicine City, hid them in a hole in a haystack and later conveyed them to Granite Falls. The two cities that lost in the county seat fight had ceased to exist.

"The first newspaper established in Yellow Medicine County was the Minnesota Falls Sentinel about Oct. 1, 1874.

Fortier township changed from Le Roy on Jan. 1, 1881 was named after Fortier, the first sheriff of Yellow Medicine Co.

Yellow Medicine County.

Edith W. Price

57

History of
Yellow Medicine
County - by
Arthur P. Rose,
Foreword

"Yellow Medicine is one of the historically important counties of Western Minnesota. In the days before the Civil War, when the western border of Minnesota Territory had not white inhabitants, several score of brave men and women for several years had their homes in this frontier region. They were far out from other civilized communities, in the country of the savage Sioux Indians. They were government agents and employes, missionaries, teachers and traders, whose mission was to look after the material and spiritual needs of the natives. The story of their lives and adventures in the Yellow Medicine county of fifty-five to sixty years ago forms an interesting part in the history of the state.

M. H. S.
Vol. 1
P. 298.

Robert B. Riggs, son of Rev. S. R. Riggs, and professor of chemistry, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, was the first white child to be born in Yellow Medicine County. He was born May 22, 1855, at Hazelwood mission, located south of Granite Falls, and founded by his father, who was one of the early Presbyterian missionaries.

Most of the settlers in Yellow Medicine County were Norwegians.

M. H. S.
Vol. 10
P. 285

Yellow Medicine Mission

Judge Charles E. Flandrau.

58

M.H.S.

Vol. 2

P 520

n 59

Judge Charles E. Flandrau was Indian Agent with headquarters at the Yellow Medicine Agency from the fall of 1856 to October 1857.

M.H.S.

Vol. 2

P 520

"I want the chief to call and see me before I die." This was the message brought to Mr. Flandrau, the agent, from Thunder Face by his son. He was then confined to his tent which stood near Dr. Williamson's mission station, which was between Hazelwood and the Upper Sioux Agency on the Yellow Medicine River. A few days after this the old man died.