



[Return I. Holcombe Papers.](#)

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Col. J. J. Sheehan.

All the world admires a brave man. And when he  
has been brave and imperiled himself in the cause of right and  
the fruit of his courage is a substantial and lasting benefit  
to his fellow-men, he is to be honored for all time. For with  
true courage come the other qualities and elements which  
constitute right manhood, as patriotism, integrity, charity,  
gentleness of character, and all that make a man worthy  
of true distinction. As one who fills this measure — as one  
who was a pioneer of Minnesota — as one who has fought  
the battles of his State and his country and by his courage  
and fidelity saved a large portion of his country  
and hundreds of valuable lives from savage destruction — and as one who as citizen,  
and public official has an unblemished record — Colonel  
Timothy J. Sheehan, of St. Paul, is well worth mention among  
the biographies of Minnesota's most honorable and dis-  
tinguished men.

Col. Sheehan was born near Millstreet, County Cork,  
Ireland, Dec. 21, 1836, the son of Jeremiah and Ann (Mc  
Sheehan), who lived on a farm in that County. Both his  
father and mother died in 1839, when he was but three years of age and  
was reared almost from infancy to young manhood by  
his paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Sheehan, Sr. He was  
the recipient of education in the public schools of his  
land, where his early life was spent until the age of 14.  
In 1850 his grandfather brought him and ~~the other members~~  
<sup>his youngest brother</sup>  
of his family to the United States, landing at New York  
City in the month of November, and going thence direct  
to Glen's Falls, N. Y., where he located. The boy Timothy

attended the Glen's Falls schools for some time, and then for two years was engaged as a mechanic's apprentice. In 1855 he came to Dixon, Ill., again attended school for a time, worked in a mill, etc., and so passed about two years.

In the spring of 1857 he came to <sup>the</sup> Territory of Minnesota arriving <sup>in May</sup> at Albert Lea - which was then only an insignificant frontier village only a year old - and this State has since been his home. Before reaching <sup>Douborn county and</sup> Albert Lea he and his brother, Edm. Sheehan, in company with another man named Henry Farham, of Conneaut, Ohio, had explored a considerable area of the surrounding country, visiting Spirit Lake and Springfield, the sites of Inpa-doota's massacres in the previous March; Mars City, Iowa, where there was but one house, etc. Three miles from town, on Lake Albert Lea, Sheehan made a homestead claim, a cabin, and plowed ten acres. He worked on his claim and occasionally was employed by his neighbors for some years. There was a woman in the settlement for the active, industrious and intelligent young Irish-American, and his services were often in demand. In

he was elected Clerk of Albert Lea Township, re-elected in 1860, held the position until he resigned to enter the Union army. In the meantime he had worked hard for small pay, had seen it generally, and had experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. On October 11, 1861, when the War of the Rebellion was fairly on, he left his cabin and homestead and enlisted as a private in Asa W. White's Company A, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, Vol. which regiment was commanded by Col. John B. Sanborn, brevet major general. He was made corporal and soon became so proficient in the duties of a soldier and evidenced such intelligence <sup>and fitness</sup> generally that his superior officers recommended for a commission. Feb. 15, 1862, at Fort Snelling, he was discharged to accept promotion from the Fourth Regiment, and days later, on Feb. 18, he was commissioned by Gov. Ramsey

lieutenant in Company C of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, then being organized. This company was composed almost entirely of men from Freeborn County, and Lieut. Sheehan assisted very largely in recruiting it from among his friends and neighbors.

His military experience was a very notable one throughout. Upon the organization of the Fifth Minnesota - March 20, 1862 - three of the companies were assigned to garrison duty at the Federal forts of Minnesota. Company B was ordered to Fort Ridgely, Company D to Fort Abercrombie, and Company E - Captain Francis Hall and Lieuts. Sheehan and Frank B. Jones in command - to Fort Ripley. Lieutenant Sheehan's services in Minnesota in 1862, meritorious, conspicuous and valuable as they were, are so fully set forth in the pages of authentic history that they need not here be mentioned in detail. They are especially described in Bryant's and Heard's Histories of the Sioux War and in Volume II of "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars," and are mentioned in other publications of a historical character.

June 18, 1862, Lieut. Sheehan was ordered with 50 men of his company to march overland from Fort Ripley to Fort Ridgely, a distance, by the route marched, of nearly 200 miles. He arrived with his detachment on the 28th and the next day was ordered with his <sup>company and 50 men of Company B, under Lieut. Hall,</sup> march to the Yellow Medicine Agency, 45 miles distant, with directions to report to U. S. Indian Agent Thos. J. Galbraith "for the purpose of preserving order and protecting United States property during the time of the annuity payment for the present year." He took with his little force a 12-pound mountain howitzer, and had 15 days' rations.

The troublous times at Yellow Medicine during the middle of July and the first part of August, 1862, are described in other volumes. It must suffice here to say that the Agen

was constantly threatened by several thousand wild and turbulent <sup>Sioux</sup> Indians, hungry and discontented all the time and a part of the time well nigh starving and ready for any desperate undertaking because of the ~~stay~~ protracted and inexplicable delay of their annual payments. Nothing saved the Agency, its white occupants and its property, at this time but the presence of and the firm and intelligent conduct and bearing of Lieut. Sheehan and his little force of brave soldiers. When on August 4th 800 armed warriors came upon the Agency, ~~and~~ broke in the door of the government warehouse and began plundering it of its stores, there was no panic <sup>no factious</sup> in this gallant band. A mountain howitzer was <sup>promptly</sup> hauled on the broken doorway by that young hero, Lieut. T. B. Gere. The Indians at once fell away out of range of the gun and through the road way thus formed Lieut. Sheehan and Sergeant Truscott with 16 men marched straight to the warehouse and drove out every plundering Indian. Lieut. Sheehan kept his men well in hand. If under the great provocation a single musket had been fired, not a soldier would have lived to tell the story. A dreadful slaughter was further prevented by Lieut. Sheehan's success in inducing Agent Galbraith to give the Indians a moderate supply of provisions and when the savages again became insolent and menacing the lieutenant put his <sup>50</sup> men in position and his two cannons "in battery" in front of the warehouse, and then the Indians withdrew. The great impending storm of carnage and rapine had, however, only been checked for the time; it was certain to come and it did.

While in service at Yellow Medicine Lieut. Sheehan pursuant to orders, with fourteen of his soldiers, four citizens and an Indian guide named Wasu-ho-washta (or Wood-voiced Hail) made an expedition from the Agency to "the

"Hole in the Mountain" (near Lake Benton) after Ink-pa-doota, the leader of the Indians in the Spirit Lake and Springfield massacres of 1857. Ink-pa-doota and his band of miscreants were reported crouching in the grass of the prairies, hoping to pick up some crumbs which might come from the paymaster's table at the time of the annuity payment. These wretches were outlawed from the Indians and whites and all humanity, to be hunted whenever heard of and to be shot on sight. Lieut. Sheehan set out on the morning of <sup>July 28</sup> before daylight, and for a week was engaged in an unsuccessful search for the wicked but wily marauder, who, warned of his danger, had fled swiftly far into South Dakota.

But it was in the gallant defense of Fort Ripley where Lieutenant Sheehan so greatly distinguished himself and rendered such invaluable service. The facts and circumstances may here be briefly related. On the evening of August 12, 1862, the lieutenant returned to Fort Ripley from the Yellow Medicine with his little command. All prospect of trouble with the Sioux in that quarter had disappeared, and on the 17th he was ordered to march with his company back to Fort Ripley, and set out in the early morning. The next day the Sioux broke out and began to slay and burn and rend. Starting <sup>at 11 A.M.</sup> for the Lower or Redwood Agency, which he imagined was the only scene of trouble, Capt. Marsh, the commanding mandant at Fort Ripley, sent by Corporal McLean the following order (the last he ever wrote) to Lieut. Sheehan, then well on his way to Fort Ripley:

Lieut. Sheehan - It is absolutely necessary that you should return with your command immediately to this post. The Indians are raising hell at the Lower Agency. Return as soon as possible.

John S. Marsh, Captain Comdg. Post.

Corporal McLean rode hard and fast but did not overtake the detachment until ~~at~~ evening, when it was going into camp near Glencoe, 45 miles from Fort Ripley. The men had marched



25 miles that hot day and were going into bivouac greatly fatigued, but the Lieutenant promptly ordered them to about face and they obeyed cheerfully, and the return march was begun.

Meantime Capt. Marsh and 23 of his men had perished in the deadly Indian ambush at Redwood Ferry and the handful of survivors, <sup>some of them wounded,</sup> were fugitives seeking shelter. Fort Ridgely was being filled with citizen refugees, men, women and children, many of them wounded and all terror stricken. The prairie smelled of blood, the roads were strewn with mangled dead bodies, murder and rapine were in the air and the glare of burning buildings illuminated the sky. The savages had beset the place called by Country Fort Ridgely - but which was simply a collection of buildings about a square, with not a single stone in place as a fortification, not a shade full of dirt thrown up as a breastwork. As a garrison that defend this place there were but 29 men with guns under Lieut. Thos. P. Gere, of Company C, 5th Minnesota, a boy officer only 19 years of age, but as brave as Horatius and as faithful as Leonidas. After midnight, when bleeding fugitives were still coming in with tales of horror, when the Indians had surrounded the post with a strong skirmish line, and Little Crow with a formidable force was reported advancing, Lieut. Gere tried and might have succeeded in sending out <sup>himself</sup> ~~the~~ following message <sup>(never before printed)</sup> to his comrade, who he knew was toiling forward under the glittering stars to his help:

Headquarters Ft. Ridgely, Aug. 19, 1862.

Lieut J. J. Sheehan - Force your march returning. Capt. Marsh and most of his command were killed yesterday at the Lower Agency. Little Crow and about 600 Sioux warriors are now approaching the Fort and will undoubtedly attack us. Two hundred and fifty refugees have arrived here for protection. The Indians are killing men, women, and children. Have sent dispatches by mounted messengers to Gov. Ramsey and Commander at Fort Snelling, requesting re-enforcements immediately.

Lieut. T. P. Gere, Commanding Post.

Sheehan and his men were facing the march. Silently but swiftly they were coming, having to traverse in one night the distance it had taken them two days to accomplish, and having to march all day Monday and all of Monday night, ~~carrying their packs, food and all their other equipment.~~ No stop, no stay, no rest. They reached the fort in the nick of time, at 9 <sup>o'clock</sup> P.M. Tuesday morning, having marched 45 miles in ~~14~~ <sup>19</sup> hours, or 70 miles in about 22 hours. There is no parallel to this great endeavor in the official records of the War Department and no account of its ~~being~~ having been supposed has ever been mentioned in history.

Reaching the fort Lieut. Sheehan, by virtue of his rank and seniority, took command of the post and its occupants and the authority he retained through all the time of imminent peril and ~~long~~ for some time after Col. Sibley's arrival. He found the place thronged with weeping and demoralized people, ill supplied with food, water, and ammunition, without sufficient protection even against the Indian bullets, with but few guns save those of the soldiers, and no prospect of reinforcement as relief of any sort. But after the Powell Rangers came he had 150 brave men at his back, ~~five~~ <sup>two</sup> good cannon, and a great interest at stake and he determined to defend the post and its ~~helpless~~ <sup>helpless</sup> occupants to the last.

A strictly military man, believing that his first duty was to protect the government property entrusted to him, could have <sup>found</sup> plenty of reasons in "the books," and doubtless would have justified himself before a military commission, for abandoning the fort, taking with him the cannon, the soldiers, the \$70,000 in gold coin, the Indian payment, and making his way to a place of safety, leaving the defenseless refugees to shift for themselves. But Lieut. Sheehan was not that sort of a man. His humanity would have revolted at such an idea, if it had ever been suggested to him. He knew that Fort Ridgely was one gateway to the

lower Minnesota valley and if it were forced, not only would there be one of the greatest and bloodiest butcheries in history, but that entire beautiful valley would be desolated with fire and gun and tomahawk. The Indians were present in vastly superior numbers and were eager to attack him, confident of the result. It was a great risk, but he took it.

Of the defense of Fort Ridgely during its eight full days of siege and investment history speaks, but of the responsibility upon the young commander, his trying experiences, his great exertions, there can be no adequate description. He was greatly aided and supported by his gallant and faithful subordinates, Lieuts. Gere, Culver, ~~and~~ <sup>and Capt. Jones and McGrew.</sup> Hornum, and every soldier and many of the citizen defenders were true as steel. The brave and spirited women helped, too, in making cartridges, binding up wounds, caring for the worst off and every other way. He organized the citizens into a company of defenders; he made everybody do something.

On Wednesday, the 20th, came the first formidable Indian attack. This was beaten off and the defenders were encouraged to further exertions by the result and by their newly established confidence in their commander. Just as the fight was over, and Sherman and his brother officers were wondering whether or not reinforcements were coming to them, or whether they would have to fight it out as they were, against such desperate odds and under such desperate conditions generally, a courier came dashing in from Flandrau at New Ulm with this message:

New Ulm, Minn., Aug. 20.

Commander Fort Ridgely—Send me one hundred men and guns if possible. We are surrounded by Indians and fighting every hour. Twelve whites killed and many wounded.  
C. E. Flandrau, Commanding New Ulm.

(Insert ~~A~~)

The day after the first attack he sent a message to Gov. Ramsey describing the situation. This message was borne to St. Peter by John McCall, and he and Jack Frager, the half-blood, were the two couriers out of seven who started from the fort and succeeded in getting through safely. Sicut. Sheehan's message to Gov. Ramsey read:

Fort Ridgely, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.

Gov. Alexander Ramsey:— We can hold this place but little longer, unless reinforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and unless assistance is rendered we cannot hold out longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of none coming.

L. J. Sheehan,

Co. C, 5th Regt. Minnesota Vols., Comdg. Post

At this time, while apprehensive as to his condition, the Lieutenant kept the garrison in good spirits. Hon. A. J. Van Vorhes, one of the inmates, thus describes his conduct: "By his energy Sicut. Sheehan inspired all with hope and confidence that the position could be held until reinforced from Fort Snelling."

This message was a most discouraging one, for it showed the situation generally. Flandrau would not ask for help if he did not stand in great need of it, and would not ask it from Fort Ridgely if he could get it elsewhere. So there was nothing to do but to play out the game and do the very best to win it. The young lieutenant rose to the occasion with the address of a veteran, although this was his maiden battle. He assumed charge of everything and did not seem afraid of anything. Sometimes he seemed harsh, but that was not a time for soft words. The sensible among the defenders understood him. The brave artilleryist, grim old Sergeant Jones, whose work was so valuable, said: "I am glad we have a man in command who knows his business and is not a coward." The strapping lieutenant, Tom Gure, who watched and fought so long without sleep that finally he fell against a cannon and went into a sound slumber with the gun in his embrace, trusted the leader implicitly. Lieut. Jim Gorman, of the Pennington Rangers, a fighter who never felt fear, bound up a grisly wound and kept at work, to the Rangers that the young commander was "all right and would be till he is." Lieutenant Sheehan was himself wounded, not severely, but he would not quit his work and did not stay in the hospital longer than was required to attend to his hurt. Then all the people in the fort, including the refugees, gave their confidence, and so there was concerted action which promised much. (Insert X)

After the repulse of the attack on August 22, Lieut. Sheehan sent a note to Little Crow, which had a good effect and of which the following is a copy. It has never before been printed.

Headquarters Fort Ridgely, Aug. 23, 1862.

To Little Crow, Chief in Command of the Sioux Braves and Warriors:— I want to say to you that if you allow your chiefs, braves and warriors to keep on murdering and scalping women and children, your Great Father at Washington will send white soldiers enough

after you to whip your forces, and all the Sioux Indians will be either killed or driven to the Rocky Mountains. If you keep on fighting, take women and children prisoners of war and fight the white men like a man. No brave Indian warrior will kill and scalp women and children; therefore, I advise you to quit it and try and make peace with your Great Father. You can never take Fort Ridgely, as I have men enough to defend it, and as you know, after yesterday's fight, my big guns are working all right.

J. J. Sheehan,

1st Lieut. Co. C, 5th Minn. Inft., Commanding Post.

Then after Sibley came and the young lieutenant who had held the fort so gallantly and well, ~~and~~ and who had been so effusively congratulated and complimented by the officers and others of the relieving party, was continued in command of the post under the following order from Col. Sibley:

Headquarters Indian Expedition  
Fort Ridgely, Aug. 30, 1862.

Gen. Order No. 17.

II. Lieut. J. J. Sheehan, of Co. C, of the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, will retain command of this post, which has been defended by himself and his small force so gallantly against greatly superior numbers of the savages — until further orders, and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of

S. Webb, A. A. Gen.

H. H. Sibley,  
Col. Commanding.

monument

Lieut. Sheehan remained in command of the fort until Sept. 18. In the meantime occurred the battle of Rich Coulee in which he was an active participant. ~~Col.~~ Sibley sent to the

granite

in 1896

The fine, substantial monument erected by the State on the former site of the fort to commemorate its defense bears upon it a brief history of the memorable incident and also a life-size medallion of Lieut. Sheehan in bronze. The monument is a most befitting commemorative structure, but the memory of ~~the~~ gallant defenders of the fort will live in history when the structure's granite is dust and its ~~or~~ bronze is ~~the~~ rust.

beleaguered force that had been attacked a relief column under Col. McPhail; but this relieving force itself had to be relieved. Lieut. Sheehan was the messenger sent by Col. McPhail who first brought the information to Col. Sibley that the whites out at the Coulee needed help. He rode part of the way under the Indian fire, ~~and delivered the message to Col. Sibley and was in a <sup>few</sup> minutes with his force which drove away the Indians and delivered the survivors of Maj. Brown's command from the slaughter pen in which they had been confined for 32 hours.~~ <sup>his horse was mortally wounded and</sup> ~~dropped dead in the fort, just as its rider had delivered his message.~~ <sup>dropped dead in the fort, just as its rider had delivered his message.</sup>

In the meantime, Aug. 31, he had been promoted to Captain of Company C. He continued in command of the post at Fort Ridgely until Sept. 18, when he was ordered with his company to Fort Ripley. Units at Fort Snelling in November Companies B and C of the 5th Regiment were sent to the south to join the main portion of the regiment from which they had been separated since its organization. The two companies united with the regiment near Oxford, Miss., Dec. 12, 1862.

Capt. Sheehan served at the head of his company in the South during the War of the Rebellion from December, 1862, to September, 1865, - two years and nine months. He was on several <sup>prominent</sup> campaigns and engaged in <sup>a score of</sup> many battles and skirmishes, prominent among which were the siege of Vicksburg; the ~~Red River expedition, including the battle of Pleasant Hill~~ <sup>and</sup> the engagements at Mansoura and Bayou de Glaise; the battle of Lake Chicot; the battle of Tupelo, where he was in command of the portion of the 5th Regiment present; the action at Abbeville; the long campaign through Arkansas

and Missouri in pursuit of Gen. Price; the battles about Nashville, notably that of December 16, 1864; and the siege of Mobile, in the spring of 1865. He was mustered out of service at Demopolis, Ala., Sept. 6, 1865. During his experience in the South he became very prominent in his service. He was frequently mentioned in orders and on occasions distinguished himself. In the gallant charge of <sup>McArthur's</sup> ~~Hood's~~ Division at Nashville, which swept away Hood's strongest line and his breast and best, Capt. Sheehan was among the foremost. <sup>The</sup> ~~The~~ color bearers were shot down and he took the flag from one who had held it and gave it to another, and then when he had reached the rebel ~~lines~~ <sup>lines</sup> he again seized the staff and waved the colors in the faces of those of the enemy who were cowering inside the breastworks. <sup>In this charge he received a bayonet wound in the hand and a slight injury to the leg.</sup> For his conduct on this occasion he was especially mentioned in the report.

Five days before he was mustered out Capt. Sheehan was commissioned lieutenant colonel of his regiment by Gov. Miller, but the appointment came too late to be of little more value <sup>and</sup> than a high compliment. After his return to Minnesota, <sup>Col. Houston</sup> his fellow officers of the 5th Minnesota presented him with a gold badge of the 16th Army Corps bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Lieut. Col. J. J. Sheehan, Fifth Minnesota V. I. Infantry, for services rendered during the Rebellion from Oct. 13, 1861, to September 5, 1865." The badge also bears the list of battles sieges, etc., in which the colonel was engaged.

After his return from the army to his old home at Albert Lea Col. Sheehan re-engaged in his former occupation, that of farming. In July, 1869, he was appointed deputy U. S. Marshal by Augustus Armstrong, then Marshal for the Federal district of Minnesota, and served about four years. In 1871 he was elected Sheriff of Freeborn County, and at subsequent elections was re-elected five times, serving as sheriff in all six terms or twelve years. Prior to his first election he had been a deputy sheriff for four years. In 1877, while he was county sheriff, he was elected Town Marshal of the town of Albert Lea. ~~In September of the same year he was commissioned Captain of the Albert Lea Company in the Minnesota State Guard.~~

7

~~Feb. 25~~ February 25, 1885, Col. Sheehan was appointed by President Arthur agent for the Chippewa Indians of the White Earth Agency of Minnesota and held this position for more than four years, or until in June, 1889. His service was of great value and importance and acceptable to both the Government and the Indians. He took a prominent part in the ~~what was~~ making what was known as the Whipple treaty of 1886 and the Rice treaty of 1889. His influence with the Leech Lake Indians was so strong that they would not sign the Rice treaty until he ~~came~~ was personally present and vouched for its just and fair provisions. U. S.

In May, 1890, he was again appointed deputy marshal under Col. J. C. Donahower, and this position he has held continuously ever since under all the changes of administration, having been re-appointed by the Democratic marshal

J. Adam Bede and R. J. O'Connor, and the present incumbent, Gen. W. H. Grimshaw. Col. Sheehan himself has always been a Republican. He has made a most efficient and valuable officer, has often been entrusted with ~~duties~~ <sup>special matters</sup> of a high responsibility, involving thorough knowledge of the law and has never failed to discharge his duties with entire success and satisfaction.

While in service as deputy marshal under Marshal O'Connor, in October, 1898, Col. Sheehan took an active part in the incidents connected with the battle of Sugar Point, described elsewhere in this volume. His long acquaintance with the Suck Lake Indians - having for four years been their agent - and his thorough knowledge of the Indian character generally enabled him to be of great service to the authorities on this occasion. He was just sent up to Suck Lake to arrest the turbulent Indians who were defying the law. Realizing the serious condition of affairs he notified his superiors at St. Paul of the situation, and it was upon his representations that troops were sent up from Fort Snelling to aid the marshals.

He accompanied the force under Gen. Bacon and Marshal O'Connor that went from Walker to Sugar Point, and himself arrested and manacled the first of the turbulent Bear Islanders for whom warrants had been issued. When the battle came on he at once became a participant and fought as he did at Fort Ridgely. During the fight he was wounded three times - in the right arm, in the hip, and severely across the abdomen - but yet he never left the field, save for the little time required to bandage his wounds. The last wound ~~he received~~ <sup>given him</sup> at Sugar Point, made the seventh he received in battle - two at Ridgely, two at Ashmills and three at Sugar Point.

In the opinion of the best informed, a piece of work performed by Col. Sheehan in the battle of Sugar Point contributed very largely to saving the white force from utter defeat, if not from annihilation. This was his charge with a platoon of soldiers on the Indian <sup>left</sup> flank which was being pushed around so as to ~~surround~~ <sup>envelop</sup> Gen. Bacon and his entire command. Mr. Will H. Brill, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, who has written and published the standard account of the Sugar Point affair, says:

Meanwhile Col. Sheehan had taken charge of the fighting on the right of the flank and he did wonders with the green men that composed his command. He also refused to take shelter, but kept on walking up and down the line, encouraging his men and imploring them to keep cool. After the first two or three volleys he ordered his men to charge the fence on the right, under cover of which the Indians were pouring in a cross fire. The charge was successful and the Indians were driven off.

Col. Sheehan's conduct in the Sugar Point affair was the theme of admiring comment from the public press of the country, and he received numerous letters of congratulation from friends and acquaintances. Ex-Governor McKim wrote him as follows:

Col. Sheehan was married in November, 1866, to Miss Jennie Judge, who was also born in Ireland. They have three sons, now grown to ~~young~~ manhood, and named Jeremiah, George W., and Edward Sheehan, all honorable and useful members of society, and Mrs. Sheehan, is an accomplished and most estimable lady, a worthy companion for her gallant husband, and prominent in church work and other beneficent movements.

*Mrs. J. C. Phelps*

PREPARED BY LAW OFFICE GEO. C. SUDHEIMER  
SUITE 308 PITTSBURGH BLDG.



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The Genesis of the Late War  
By Gen. R. V. Johnson U.S.A.

Some years before the late war the inimitable Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, being with a number of gentlemen who were discussing the probability of a sectional war, heard one say, "There will be no war for the Yankees will not fight and if they do one southern man can whip five of them" To this Marshall replied, "There is where you are mistaken. They may not fight for their honor like high born Kentucky gentlemen, but you touch their codfish and you will find that they will fight to desperation. If war comes, the value of property both North and South will be lessened and the Yankees will be aroused and will fight to the death. Be not deceived, when the conflict comes you will find that every southern man will have all he can do to whip one Yankee fighting for his pocket book." Discussion of this kind could be heard around every bar room in the South and often in more respectable places. The masses were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement

be restrained

and ~~they~~ could be ~~restrained~~ with difficulty, until formal action was taken by their leaders.

I was stationed in Texas in the early part of 1861 and had been for years before and witnessed the beginning and growth of the war sentiment in that State which was not wholly confined to the citizens but many of the officers of the army threw the weight of their influence in favor of secession. At Fort Mason in the north-

ern part of the state there were two companies stationed, ~~the~~ one commanded by Bvt. Major Earl Van Dorn the other by Capt. R.W. Johnson

The lieutenants at the post were J. J. Shaaf, Geo. B. Leahy, C. W. Phifer and A. P. Porter, the whole under the command of Lt. Col Robert E. Lee.

In the month of January a court martial was ordered to convene at the post and <sup>some</sup> of these officers together with others from adjacent posts constituted the court which was presided over by Major, subsequently General, S. P. Heintzelman, Lt. Col. Lee being post commander was not on the court. During the session one day <sup>a member</sup> ~~Van Dorn~~ wrote out an order in these words.

110th Army of Occupation  
Cincinnati Ohio Aug 10. 1861

General Order

No. 201.

With gratitude to Almighty God for the

3  
signal victories that have crowned our  
arms in every engagement with the Yankees  
the commanding general wishes to congratulate  
the officers and men under his command  
and as a slight token of his high apprecia-  
tion of their services directs that two bottles  
of Sengworth's sparkling Calaba be issued  
to each officer and soldier of the army.

By command etc

This order was passed along <sup>to the different members</sup> and met with  
the approval of all until it reached Heintzle  
man, who with tears in his eyes said, "You  
know not what a terrible thing it is you  
treat so lightly - God forbid that our country  
should ever become involved in a sectional  
war." I mention this little circumstance to  
show how general the spirit of disloyalty -  
~~is prevalent~~ among the officers of the  
army.

The legislature <sup>of Texas</sup> at its regular ses-  
sion 1860-1861 passed the ordinance of  
secession and called upon Gov. Houston  
to take the oath of allegiance to the  
Southern Confederacy. This he declined  
to do, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> the office was declared vacant.  
The lieutenant governor was willing to take the  
oath, did so, and entered upon the duties  
of the office.

Genl. David Emanuel Twiggs, a brigadier-general in the regular army, was then in command of the Military Department of Texas. His sympathies were with the secessionists and by every means in his power he made known his willingness to surrender the troops under his command with their arms and all other

government property in the State to any one who would make the demand in the name of the Southern Confederacy - He went so far as to visit the principal hotels and publicly proclaim that if any old woman with a broom stick in her hand demanded the surrender he would accede to her demand.

Thomas J. Divine, Sam Claverick and Dr P. N. Sackett were appointed by the people of San Antonio, or by the legislature, a "Committee on Public Safety," and instructed to call upon Twiggs to surrender his command and all the public property in the State. The demand was made and readily acceded to by Genl. Twiggs. It was agreed at first that the soldiers should give up their arms, but Twiggs was advised that such an agreement would meet with resistance and so he wisely modified the terms <sup>and</sup> ~~so that~~ the officers and soldiers <sup>were permitted to</sup> ~~should~~ leave the State with their ~~arms.~~ ~~the~~ arms and accoutrements

Before the terms of the surrender were generally known, the organization of regiments of Texas Rangers began. In the neighborhood of all military posts, desperate looking men congregated, the roads leading out from the various posts and camps were picketed by these Rangers and all communication between them was cut off. As before stated Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee was in command of the post. On March 7<sup>th</sup> he sent for me to come to his quarters as he desired to have a confidential talk ~~with me~~. When I met him he put this question to me. "Captain do you intend to stand by the North or by the South?" I said <sup>to him</sup> I hold a commission under the government to which I have sworn allegiance and I shall be true to the flag. He said I am glad to hear that and now I want to acquaint you with my plans. The Rangers that are known to be hovering around our post mean mischief. Evidently they intend to attack us and if they do I want to defend this post at all hazards. You see the buildings occupy the four sides of a square. By connecting them with rifle pits we can have an enclosed fort which the men of this

command numbering about 150 can defeat against four times that number. —

Fort Mason was situated on a high hill, and depended for <sup>its supply of</sup> water upon a spring at the base of the hill fully a half mile distant. There were no cisterns on the garrison and had the post been attacked the spring would have been taken possession of by the enemy and the troops would have been forced to surrender within fully eight hours. I do not believe that Lee saw this possible contingency, I am sure I did not at that time.

Before ~~to~~ he was in readiness to begin fortifying he received an order to repair to Washington city for consultation with General Scott evidently with a view to his appointment to the command of the army, for it was generally known that General Scott regarded him as one of the ablest officers of the army. On the morning he left Fort Mason I called to bid him farewell, and put this direct question to him, Do you intend to espouse the cause of the South or will you remain with the North. He replied, I shall never bear arms against the ~~United~~ government of the United States, but it may be necessary for

me to shoulder a musket in defense of my native state, Virginia, in which case I shall not prove recreant to my duty. Had the Rangers attacked us while Lee was at the post it is altogether probable that he would have been committed to the cause of the Union, and the Federal government <sup>would have</sup> had the benefit of his valuable services instead of the Confederacy.

He declined Scott's offer and was soon engaged in an effort to destroy the government his ancestors had done so much to establish.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry was organized by act of congress at a time when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War and had he tried to officer it for future service in the rebellion he

could not have succeeded much better, for the following appointments made by him sent in their resignations and joined in the war against the government  
 Col. Albert Sedney Johnston, Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee, Maj. W. J. Hardee, But Maj. Earl Van Dorn, Captains E. K. Smith, W. R. Bradford, N. G. Evans, C. W. Field, Lieutenants John B. Hood, Geo. B. Leedy, W. H. Jennifer, Fitzhugh Lee and others. All these subsequently held important commands in the Southern army.

Some of the Southern men appointed to this regiment declined to follow the South but remained loyal to the government, notably, Major Geo. H. Thomas, who became so eminently distinguished as the hero of Chickamauga and of Nashville.

Under the terms of the surrender the troops were to leave the State via Indianola and fearing that if all were concentrated, at any one point some loyal officer might assume command of the whole and refuse to be governed by the terms of the disgraceful surrender it was provided that not to exceed 1000 men should be at Indianola at one time and to insure this the time of departure from the various

posts was fixed in an order published by  
General Twiggs - Lee and Van Dorn having  
left Fort Mieson the command of the post  
devolved upon me - I was ordered to take  
up the line of march for Indianola via  
San Antonio on March 10th 1861. As soon as  
the date of our departure was made  
known the Texas Rangers drew in their  
lines so as to rush in, seize and appropriate  
all that we were compelled to leave be-  
hind, just so soon as the rear of our  
column was well out of sight. On reaching  
an eminence from which I could have the  
last view of the old post, as we moved  
out I cast my eyes to the rear and dis-  
covered the flames lapping up the buildings  
and their contents. While I had not or-  
dered the torch to be applied I was really  
glad that some of my men had done so on  
their own volition.

At San Antonio I was joined by  
Capt. R. S. Branger, 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry in command  
of two companies. I noticed that very day  
he marched by my camp and encamped  
some miles in advance of me. Suspecting  
that he knew something that I did not  
and that he wanted to reach Indianola  
with his command, before I did with mine,

10. 8. 10

~~ahead of my command~~ I determined to  
defeat him. On the morning of the day  
we were to complete our march I had  
reveille sounded at 12.30 Am. and at  
2 O'clock I put my command in motion,  
soon I passed Granger's camp. On my  
arrival <sup>at Inmanole</sup> I was told to take my command  
on board the steamer Empire City, which  
would then complete the load of that  
vessel. Granger had to go into camp to  
await the next steamer. At 4 O'clock  
p.m. of the same day, our vessel left  
under the convoy of a U.S. war vessel  
commanded by Capt Strong of the U.S. Navy.  
Gen. Hely-John Porter, then a major, was  
charged with procuring transportation for  
all the troops and by his energy and  
enterprise succeeded in getting the  
greater part of the troops out of the  
state before Van Dorn arrived with an  
improved gun boat, which he did on  
the morning following the departure of  
the Empire City, and captured and  
paroled Granger and all other officers  
and soldiers remaining in Texas.

When our vessel reached  
Havana we learned that Fort Sumter

had been fired upon and that hostilities had been commenced in earnest. I, a southern born man myself and of southern lineage, had always believed that the people of the South had too much sense to inaugurate a war against the government of the United States <sup>but</sup> was compelled to remodel my opinion and to realize that a long and bloody war would ensue. Most of the officers and men who left Texas on our steamer lost their lives in the contest that followed.

I shall never forget the evidences of loyalty, as our vessel steamed up into the harbor of New York. As far as the eye could see, flags floated from every house-top, steeple and dome. The ferry boats were covered with emblems of loyalty and freighted with passengers wild with patriotic excitement. Cheer after cheer rent the air as we passed by them. It seemed to be a day of rejoicing instead of one of sadness and humiliation. Little did those cheering crowds realize the extent of the bloody work upon which our country was soon to enter. Our regiment was ordered to Carlisle Barracks Pennsylvania for rearmament. Horses were soon procured and the companies as fast as

~~12~~ 17

mounted were pushed to the front

At the time of the Texas surrender Col. Albert Sidney Johnston was in detached service in command of the Department of California. The authorities in Washington suspecting his loyalty - dispatched Col. E. V. Sumner under sealed orders to relieve him. On Sumner's arrival Johnston turned over his command, sent in his resignation and left the Department. Johnston was the very soul of honor and so long as he exercised the command of the Department under a commission from the government of the United States, just so long would he have been loyal to its flag.

Had he not fallen early in the war it is the impression of the officers of his regiment that he, and not Lee, would have been the commander of the Confederate armies. Both, however, were fine soldiers and it must always be regretted that they did <sup>not</sup> give their services to the government by which they had been educated and by which they had been so often honored.

13.13. (13)

It is but just to the enlisted men of the second cavalry to record the fact that while glittering prospects were held out to them by their derisive officers to ~~follow~~ follow their fortunes not one of them proved false to his flag; all remained loyal and served out their enlistments honestly and faithfully.

While everything was confusion and uncertainty in Texas my First Sergeant <sup>S.P.</sup> Spear said to me one day, "Captain are you going South, for if you do I want to go with you". I said to him, Sergeant, that is treason. He remained with my company for some time when I had him discharged to accept the position of Captain of a cavalry regiment raised in Pennsylvania. He finally became its Colonel and as such commanded a brigade. Grant spoke of him thus, "Take Spear's brigade with you as you will find him a host within himself". After the war he became Secretary of War of the Mexican Republic, an imaginary country whose limits and boundaries were never well defined.

Gen Johnson on Lee

Gen Johnson on Lee

Proposed Amendments to S. 752.

Amend, by inserting after the enacting clause of said Bill, the word and figure "Section 1."

Amend by striking out all of the Bill after the words "subject to," in the fourth line, and insert the following:

"the existing pension laws and the established rules and regulations thereunder, with the exceptions as hereinafter provided, the names of those citizens of the State of Minnesota who served in any organization other than that of Volunteers in the United States service, whether of Minnesota militia or armed citizens, during the hostile outbreak of the Sioux Indians in said State in the months of August and September, 1862, and who were actually engaged in service against said Indians for at least five (5) days, or who were engaged in a battle or skirmish with them, or who were wounded or <sup>permanently</sup> disabled while in such <sup>during a period</sup> service of five (5) days or less.

Provided, however, that no person now in receipt of a pension from the State of Minnesota or from the United States <sup>shall</sup> be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of this Act, until he shall have surrendered such pension, which surrender shall be evidenced by the certificate of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota.

Provided, further, that in case of the death of any person who served as a militiaman or armed citizen during said Sioux Indian outbreak as aforesaid, then his widow and minor children shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act."

Sec. #2. That in establishing the identity of the militiamen and citizens who shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act reference shall be had to the "Roster of Citizen soldiers Engaged in the Sioux Indian War of 1862," as prepared by Charles E. Flandrau and published under an Act of the

Legislature of the state of Minnesota, dated April 16, 1889, in the second edition of the volume known as and entitled, Volume 1 of "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars."

Provided, that proper corrections and typographical and other errors in said names as they appear in said roster shall be made <sup>and adopted</sup> upon satisfactory evidence to the Commissioner of pensions of the rightfulness of such corrections.

Provided, further, that the list of names referred to and consulted of those citizens who participated in the defense of Fort Ridgely, <sup>Minnesota, August</sup> under <sup>1872, 1873</sup> command of Lieutenant Timothy J. Sheehan, of Company C, 5th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, shall be the revised list published on page 193b of the second edition of the publication known <sup>as</sup> and entitled, Volume 2 of "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars," instead of the list appearing on page 818c of the second edition of Volume 1 of the publication known as and entitled, "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars," and

provided further, that the <sup>e</sup>woman whose names appear in said revised list as having rendered <sup>especially</sup> ~~special~~ valuable service, during the defense of said Fort Ridgely shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect etc.

M. B. J. Volante, Esq.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
January 10, 1891.  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 15, 1890.  
ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE.  
1891.

With reference to this latter type of symmetry the following observations serve to emphasize the process of regeneration as a factor in the origin of such abnormal appendages.

Heretofore, a strong presumption has existed that a crusher claw would not be developed on each of the big chelæ, first because, as has already been indicated, the claws of the young lobster are alike and similar to the nipper type, and second, that in the adult lobster, the few cases of symmetrical claws were always of the nipper or embryonic type. Up to 1905 the only case recorded of two crushing claws on a lobster was in a foot-note to Herrick's<sup>8</sup> description of variations in lobster chelæ: "I have heard of a single case reported by a fisherman where similar crushing claws were developed on both sides of the body" (p. 143). To Przibram writing in 1901<sup>9</sup> this seemed such an incredible phenomenon that in view of the theoretical reasons indicated above, he concluded that "Der eine Fall von einer Hautung beiderseitigen" crushing claw "von dem Herrick nur vom Horensagen durch Fischer Kenntnis erhielt, wird wohl in der Reich der Fischermeythen zu verweisen sein" (p. 333).<sup>10</sup>

Since the year 1905 three authentic cases of lobsters with two crushing claws have been placed on record. One of these was reported by Dr. W. T. Calman,<sup>11</sup> of the British Museum. He exhibits the photograph of a lobster (*Homarus gammarus*, Linn.) "with symmetrically developed chelæ" which were both crushers (p. 634). Herrick, '07,<sup>12</sup> observes that "this case is, for the present, essentially unique in the literature of the sub-

<sup>8</sup> *Loc. cit.* (2).

<sup>9</sup> *Loc. cit.* (7).

<sup>10</sup> I gladly take this opportunity, however, to correct the impression which might be drawn from this quotation. For Przibram in a recent letter has kindly informed me that he has modified his earlier opinion with regard to this matter as the result of his studies on other crustacea. See especially page 215 of his monograph on "Die Heterochelie bei decapoden Crustaceen," *Archiv. f. Entw.-Mech.*, Bd. XIX., 1905.

<sup>11</sup> *Loc. cit.* (1).

<sup>12</sup> *Loc. cit.* (1).

ject" (p. 277), but in making this statement he has evidently overlooked my description,<sup>13</sup> published in 1906, of the two other lobsters with similar crusher claws. The latter two cases of similar crushers were regeneration products, and they are, as far as I am aware, the only cases on record in which the origin of the two crushing chelæ is known, for in neither of the cases recorded by Herrick and Calman has the history of the abnormal chelæ been obtained. A brief restatement of the facts with regard to these regenerated crushers may, therefore, be in place here:<sup>14</sup>

One of these cases was obtained in the course of a series of experiments on regeneration made during the summer of 1905, and the other during similar experiments in 1906. In both instances the lobsters had been recently taken from the traps near the experiment station, placed in floating cars and kept in as normal a condition as possible. Let us designate the former as specimen A, and the latter as specimen B.

*Specimen A.*—The original appendages of this specimen were all normally developed and the animal was in a healthy condition throughout the experiment. The lobster was a female and measured  $8\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length. On July 26, 1905, both chelæ, and the second and third right walking legs, were autotomously removed. On September 28, sixty-four days after the amputation, the lobster moulted and then measured  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It had meantime regenerated both chelæ, and the second and third right thoracic legs.

The original left claw of this lobster was a completely developed crusher, characterized by the wide massive claws with an almost entire absence of tactile hairs, and by the presence of broad tubercle-like teeth. The right chela was of a characteristic nipper type with a relatively slender claw, pointed cutting teeth, and a fringe of tactile hairs along the jaws. The right and left chelæ measured 146 and 140 mm. in length, respectively.

Soon after the amputation of these limbs another pair of chelæ began to regenerate from the remaining stump or basipodite. July 18, twenty-three days after the amputation, the regenerating buds both measured 5 mm. in length. By the time

<sup>13</sup> Emmel, V. E., 1906, "The Regeneration of Two Crusher-Claws following the amputation of the Normal Asymmetrical Chelæ of the Lobster," *Archiv. f. Entw.-Mech.*, Bd. XXII.

<sup>14</sup> For a more detailed description with figures, see *loc. cit.* (3), (13).

following the instructions of the president, *not to grant any cession of land from the territory of the United States.*

The only comfort which can be derived from this *crying over spilt milk* is that relief which comes with a gush of tears, and from the satisfaction of remembering "what might have been."

N. H. WINCHELL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

May, 1907

REGENERATION AND THE QUESTION OF "SYMMETRY IN THE BIG CLAWS OF THE LOBSTER"

IN view of several recent articles<sup>1</sup> on the phenomena of symmetrical chelæ in the lobster it seems desirable to offer a few further considerations on the subject of the origin of such structures.

Let us briefly present the nature of the problem. It is a matter of common observation that in the adult lobster the "great" claws are almost invariably asymmetrical with reference to each other; the claw on one side of the body being a "nipper" and the other a "crusher." In a few cases, however, a variation from this normal asymmetry has been discovered, in which the claws instead of differing from each other are very much alike and symmetrical in form. These variations fall into two categories: First, those in which both claws are of the nipper type, and second, those in which the similar claws are both crushers. Two theories for the origin of these relations of symmetry have been presented—first, that they are predetermined in the egg, and second that they may arise through regenerative processes and consequently, are not of necessity wholly determined by congenital factors. Let us consider first the variations from normal asymmetry.

I. *Explanations for Abnormally Symmetrical Claws.*

(a) *Similar Nipper Claws.*—Until very recently in all the authentic cases of similar chelæ, the claws belonged to the first category of the nipper type. Out of over 2,400

<sup>1</sup> See especially: (1) Herrick, F. H., 1907, "Symmetry in the Big Claws of the Lobster," *SCIENCE*, Vol. XXV., p. 275. (2) Calman, W. T., 1906, in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London," p. 633.

lobsters<sup>2</sup> found only three had similar claws. In an examination of some 600 specimens as they came in from the traps at the Experiment Station of the Rhode Island Commission of Inland Fisheries the writer<sup>3</sup> found only one lobster with both claws alike. The similar claws of these four cases were all nippers. Theoretically, it may appear quite plausible that a symmetry of this character might be congenital in origin. For in the early development of the lobster both chelæ are alike and similar to the nipper type. At about the sixth stage<sup>4</sup> normally one of the claws begins to differentiate into a crusher. We might thus have an adult lobster with two nipping claws because they had failed to differentiate in the usual asymmetrical manner. On the other hand, the writer has elsewhere<sup>5</sup> furnished evidence that this type of symmetry may also be brought about as the result of a process of regeneration.

(b) *Similar Crusher Claws.*—With regard to this second category, however, the congenital theory does not appear to apply so readily. For in this case the development must be conceived as starting in the normal way, and then instead of differentiating asymmetrically both chelæ have passed beyond the normal stages and developed into two crushing claws of the phylogenetically later (according to Stahr<sup>6</sup> and Przibram<sup>7</sup>) type.

<sup>2</sup> Herrick, F. H., 1895, "The American Lobster," Bull. U. S. Fish Commission.

<sup>3</sup> Emmel, V. E., 1907, "Regenerated and Abnormal Appendages in the Lobster," thirty-sixth annual report of the Rhode Island Commission of Inland Fisheries, special paper, No. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Hadley, P. B., 1906, "Changes in Form and Color in Successive Stages of the American Lobster," thirty-fifth annual report of the Rhode Island Commission of Inland Fisheries, Special paper No. 19.

<sup>5</sup> Emmel, V. E., 1906, "Torsion and other Transitional Phenomena in the Regeneration of the Cheliped of the Lobster," *Journ. of Exp. Zoology*, Vol. III., No. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Stahr, H., 1898, "Neue Beiträge zur Morphologie der Hummerschere Jena," *Zeitschr. f. Naturw.*, Bd. 32.

<sup>7</sup> Przibram, H., 1901, "Experimentelle studien über Regeneration, I.," *Archiv. f. Entw.-Mech.*, Bd. XI.

July 20

Dear Hokey:

Been pretty well  
over the South during  
the last year.

Was at Manassas, Va.  
(Bull Run) yesterday  
at a Home Show,  
very interesting, specimens  
being given to me  
and jumping home

Go to South  
Carolina next

and

week for a few  
days.

See Maria & some  
people here frequently,  
great city. Wish  
you could see  
it.

Hope things go  
well with you.

Truly yours

Moses Tolson

from  
you  
for  
John  
South  
getty  
and  
about

Kindly remember me to the good people of  
the Washington and John  
the Washington and John

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

ANOTHER WORD ABOUT THE NORTHERN  
BOUNDARY OF MINNESOTA

IN examining a series of old maps of the "Hill records" of the Minnesota Historical Society, new light has been thrown on the northern boundary of Minnesota, as it was first proposed by the commissioners of the United States and Great Britain.

The first use of the term "most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods" was in the proposed articles of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, November 25, 1782. The definition and the proposition came from Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, who was in Paris in conference with the American Plenipotentiaries. It was adopted only five days later in the provisional articles of peace as signed and finally approved by both governments. It is the conclusion of that part of the section which defines the boundary line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. Mr. A. J. Hill has exhaustively discussed the complicated question which was raised by the attempt to extend the boundary "thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi": this interesting and long-drawn discussion, with the various phases of diplomacy which the error in the treaty entailed, is published in the appendix of Vol. VII. of the Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. Mr. Hill also gives the steps taken by the two governments to determine the exact location of that point, but records his belief that the place contemplated by the treaty of 1783 was at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, that is, at Rat Portage. This belief he based on the shape of the lake as represented on the "Mitchell map" used by the joint commission when they drew up the terms of the treaty. The sagacity of this opinion is fully demonstrated by the designations on an English map which I have recently had the opportunity of examining, through the courtesy of Hon. N. P. Langford, president of the Historical Society. This map was published in London, in 1794, by Laurie and Whittle, 53 Fleet Street. Therefore its

date was between the signing of the first treaty and the discovery of the fact that the Mississippi did not rise so far north as the Lake of the Woods. It was evidently an important map, covering a large area and extending from Spain westwardly to a meridian in the Pacific 25 degrees west from Cape Mendocino, and from the equator to Hudson's Bay. It has no individual title nor author's name. It seems to have come from an atlas, on the cover of which the date and the publisher's name are expressed. I have not seen the whole atlas, and these details are on the authority of Mr. Charles A. Heath, of Chicago, who owns the map.

I was at once struck by the fact that the international boundary, which is distinctly shown by a heavy red line, does not follow the route for canoes which was finally settled upon as the boundary. At Saganaga Lake it runs toward the northwestward instead of southwestward, thus passing to the north of Hunter's Island, following the course of drainage from Saganaga Lake. In order to take a canoe southwestward from Saganaga Lake it is necessary to make a short portage into Oak Lake, and thus to put the canoe into a different water-course. Dr. U. S. Grant has called attention to this departure from the real water-course and to the consequences resulting in loss of territory to the United States, in a paper published in the eighth volume of the Collections of the Historical Society. He has also mentioned several other instances of portaging from the direct and usual route to other waters lying to the south; and Dr. A. N. Winchell, in his article in Vol. VIII. of the same publication, has given the history of the negotiations which resulted in the present boundary line.

What is singular is, not that the red line of the map invariably follows the regular and continuous water-course after leaving Saganaga Lake, as far as to Rainy Lake, but that it strikes the north end of Rainy Lake, and thence passes to the north end of the Lake of the Woods, at the outlet of that lake. It thus puts within the territory of the United States the whole of Rainy Lake, and the most of the Lake of the Woods.

Moses Folsom

Washington, D.C.

1811 18th St NW

On comparing this map with other old maps that were gathered by the late A. J. Hill, it becomes apparent not only that there are two "water" routes all the way between Saganaga and Rainy Lakes, but also two water or canoe routes between Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. These two routes are shown, in whole or in part, by the following maps:

1743. *Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale pour servir à l'histoire de la Nouvelle France. Par N. B. [Bellin?], Ing. du Roy et Hydrog. de la Marine.* On this map, westward from Lake Superior, are three water routes, which, notwithstanding the incorrectness of the map, can be identified as well known hydrographic features. The most northern is that which starts from Thunder Bay, ascending the Kamanistigouia River, and may be known distinctively as the *Kamanistigouia route*. It is represented as a nearly straight water-course, of which the east end flows east and the west end west. It has three connections with the more southern route, all leading to Rainy Lake, but it continues on westward and joins a stream which is represented to flow into "Lac des Bois" from the north. The next southern route (the *international boundary*) divides at Saganaga Lake. The northern branch unites with a stream that leads to the northeast corner of Rainy Lake. The southern branch, running along the south side of Hunter's Island, continues to Rainy Lake, joining it from the east. The most southern of the main routes mentioned is that which leaves Lake Superior at its most western point and is evidently meant to be that by way of the St. Louis River. It unites with the international boundary route westward from Lake Saganaga, evidently by way of the Vermilion River. Westward from Rainy Lake are two water-courses, one passing northward into the Kamanistigouia route, and the other westward, by way of Rainy River, and joining Lake of the Woods near its middle, amongst islands, from the east. The southern portion of Lac des Bois, which receives several streams from the south, is very inconsequential. This portion was afterwards known as "Lake of the Sand Hills."

1755. *Partie de l'Amérique septentrionale qui comprend la Nouvelle France ou le Canada. Par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy, Geog.* The only route westward from Saganaga Lake, shown on this map, runs north of Hunter's Island, the southwestern route, where the actual boundary runs, being discontinued after passing through two lakes. This northern water-course unites with the northwest side of Rainy Lake, apparently by way of the Seine River. The routes westward from Rainy Lake are (a) the Rainy River and (b) a river route which has a curious course, reaching "Lac des Bois" from the northeast, thus enclosing a large island between Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods. This northern route is simplified in later maps.

1755. *Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale depuis le 28 Degré de latitude jusqu' au 72. Par M. Bellin, Ingenieur de la marine.* By this map there are two water routes westward from Lake Superior. The most northern is that which may be known as the *Kamanistigouia route*, starting from Thunder Bay. The other is the Pigeon River route which is now the international boundary. It is an interesting fact that at Saganaga Lake this southern route branches, one branch going to the north of Hunter's Island and joining the Kamanistigouia route at a lake some distance east of Rainy Lake, thence the united routes joining Rainy Lake at the east side. The southern branch, which became later the international boundary, joins Rainy Lake from the southeast. Westward from Rainy Lake there is shown but one route, plainly that of the Rainy River, though it is represented to unite with Lake of the Woods in the northern portion of that lake instead of in the southern.

1762. *Canada, Louisiane, Possessions Angl. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, Geog. ord. du Roy, etc.* This map shows two through routes to Rainy Lake, of which the northern is that by the Kamanistigouia and enters that lake by the Seine River. The southern divides into two branches, of which the northern starts from Saganaga Lake and unites with the *Kamanistigouia route* at a lake east of Rainy Lake, and the southern continues through a

series of lakes, now the international boundary, to Rainy Lake. There is but one route westward from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods, that being by the Rainy River.

1776 (?). *An accurate map of Canada, with the adjacent countries, exhibiting the late seat of war between the English and French in those parts.* Univ. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street. This English map was certainly made between the dates of the cession of Canada to England and the close of the Revolutionary war, although its exact date is not known. It shows two routes of water travel westward from Lake Superior. Of these the northern is that by way of the Kamanistigouia River, passing through "Long Lake" and "Flat Lake." The southern route is by way of the Pigeon River to Lake "Sesakinaga" at its north end, and from that lake northwestwardly, evidently along the north side of Hunter's Island.

1775. *North America, from the French of Mr. d'Anville, improved with the English surveys made since the Peace.* London. "Printed for Robert Sayer and J. Bennett, Map and Print sellers, No. 53 Fleet street, as the act directs 10 June 1775." This map shows three routes to Rainy Lake, viz.: (a) The Kamanistigouia route, passing through the "Long Lakes" at some distance inland. (b) The international boundary route, passing through "Long Lakes" near Lake Superior, leading to Saganaga Lake and there dividing, like other maps, one branch going northwest and the other southwest. Of these the northern branch only reaches Rainy Lake, the other apparently being discontinued or blending into (c), the third main route, which follows the St. Louis River northwestwardly, uniting with the chain of lakes of the present international route. Westward from Rainy Lake only the route via Rainy River is shown.

1780 (?). *A chart of the interior part of North America, demonstrating the very great probability of an inland navigation from Hudson's bay to the west coast.* The date of this map is uncertain. It is very generalized and its only value in this connection is its naming the "Back Road" between Rainy Lake and

Lake of the Woods. This name is applied to the only water course between those lakes but is a term which afterwards was given only to the more northern route of canoe travel between them.

1790. *A map showing the communication of the lakes and the rivers between Lake Superior and Slave Lake in North America. Gentleman's Magazine, 1790. Plate 1.* This generalized map is valuable in this connection only because it shows two conspicuous water-courses leading westward from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods. Eastward from Rainy Lake the single water route is that which leads to the "grand portage" from Pigeon River to Lake Superior.

1826. *Map of the Missouri and higher parts of the Mississippi, and of the elevated plain where the waters divide, which run eastward into the River St. Lawrence, northeast into Hudson's Bay, north-northwest into the frozen sea and south into the Gulf of Mexico; to which is added Mackenzie's track in 1789.* From Lake Superior westward is shown but one water route, which is apparently that of the international boundary, consisting of many small lakes and short streams between them, as far as Rainy Lake. But westward from Rainy Lake are two water routes, one plainly the Rainy River route joining Lake of the Woods from the southeast, and the other running directly from the northwest corner of Rainy Lake northwestwardly to Lake of the Woods, considerably shorter than the southern route.

[Note.—This is the map compiled by Gen. Collot to accompany his travels in North America, 1794–96. It was engraved in 1805 and the book printed, but not published till 1826.]

1830. *United States of America, compiled from the latest and best authorities,* by John Mellish. The route here represented is that of the international boundary, through Rainy Lake and to the northern end of Lake of the Woods, where the outflow is to Lake Winnipeg. But from the northwest corner of Rainy Lake another water-course is shown, entering Lake of the Woods from the east about mid-

way. The land thus surrounded by water is named *Maple Island*.

1860. *Map of the boundary line between British America and the United States*. Accompanying Hind's report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition. London Edition. This map shows excellently not only the international boundary route but also the more northern water route along which the body of water flows from Saganaga Lake to Rainy Lake, west from which the margin cuts it off.

1860. *Map of the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean*. Accompanying Hind's report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition. London Edition. While showing the same two routes as the last mentioned map, this shows the two routes that lead from Rainy Lake to Lake of the Woods.

Several later Canadian maps plainly delineate the routes of canoe travel between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods, viz., Dawson's and the maps of the Geological Survey.

*Conclusions*. It is plain, therefore, that the proposition of the British commissioner (Oswald) was designed to carry the international boundary to the outlet of the Lake of the Woods and thence "westward to the Mississippi."

It is plain also that in London the British geographers so understood the terms of the treaty of 1789, and further that the line was to leave Lake Superior at "3 Rivers," *i. e.*, at the mouth of *Kamanistigouia River*.

It was then supposed, and is now demonstrated, that westward from Lake Saganaga, nearly all the way to Lake of the Woods, there are two canoe routes of travel which unite in the same waters only in passing through Rainy Lake, the northern route carrying the main water-flow eastward from Rainy Lake, and the southern one westward from that lake.

In order to reach the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods by the most direct route it would obviously be necessary to follow the more northern of these routes all the way to Rainy Lake and there depart

from it, as shown by the map of Laurie and Whittle, of 1794, to take a shorter route north-westwardly to the northern part of Lake of the Woods.

It is also now plain that the provisional determination of the point of the most north-west angle was very carelessly and incorrectly done, and ought not to have been accepted by the United States.

When the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 accepted that point, thus determined, and defined the boundary by specifying certain lakes through which the line should run, further uncertainty and controversy were cut off.

There was a constant tendency to shift the flexible boundary line farther and farther toward the south. This is probably attributable to the guidance of the Canadian *voyageurs*, who were the only men acquainted with the region and who were then British subjects.

In the removal of the boundary from the original route along the main water-course to its southern course, Dr. Grant has estimated the loss of land by the United States to be about 1,000 square miles, eastward from Rainy Lake.

Westward from Rainy Lake is an area of excellent agricultural land along both sides of the Rainy River, embraced within the limits of the glacial Lake Agassiz. If the original intent of the treaty of 1783 had finally become effective in the treaty of 1842, about 1,000 more square miles would have been embraced within the United States, the greater part of which is flat and arable at once on the removal of the forest.

Again, if the boundary had left Lake Superior at "3 Rivers," as indicated on the accompanying map of Laurie and Whittle, a still further large area, which may be estimated at 500 square miles, would have fallen to the United States.

Finally, it is plain that through the inadvertence of the American commissioners of 1842 about 2,500 square miles of land were yielded to the British commissioners, more than was contemplated by the original treaty—that, too, while they were very tenacious, in

## HORRORS OF THE DELAWARE DESCRIBED BY CONFEDERATE

Attempted to Escape in a Dead Man's Clothes, But Was Detected, Tried and Sentenced to the Dungeon, Where He Lived on Bread and Water for Two Weeks—Refused to Take Oath.

At the regular monthly meeting of Cheatham Bivouac, the first of the new year, held at the courthouse last night Col. John P. Hickman delivered the following address to his comrades, giving something of his experience in prison at Fort Delaware during the latter part of the civil war. This address was delivered at the request of the bivouac:

"At your request, I will give my experience, as a prisoner of war, but my confinement was of such a long duration, I will have to limit my experience to the most salient points.

"Immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Wheeler was sent on a raid through Tennessee in the rear of Gen. Rosecrans' army, primarily to cut off his communication, and, if possible, to capture a wagon train, then on its way to provision and cloth the Army of the Cumberland. We crossed the Tennessee River and captured the wagon train in the Sequatchie Valley. This wagon train was a large one, and bountifully loaded with clothing and provisions and guarded by 1,200 Yankees. We took what we could carry, on a rapid raid, and burned the balance. We started on, with our prisoners, and on arriving at McMinnville, we found Gen. Dibrell had captured it, with some 400 other prisoners. The whole 1,600 prisoners were lined up in the road, made to hold up their right hands and swear they would not re-enter the army until exchanged. We then went on and captured Shelbyville, and on down to Farmington, in Marshall County. At Farmington, Gen. Davidson, being in command of the rear of Gen. Wheeler's Corps, engaged Gen. Wilder's Cavalry. In this fight, I think he had eleven killed, and where I, with one hundred and four other soldiers, were captured. This was on October 6, 1863. Let me remark, in parenthesis, that we fought at Farmington the very soldiers we had paroled but a few days before at McMinnville. For this fight Gen. Davidson was forced to resign, and Gen. W. Y. C. Humes was appointed in his stead. We prisoners were marched to Shelbyville, and then brought to Nashville, and incarcerated in the penitentiary. The second day after our arrival in Nashville, we were marched to and lined up in front of the Capitol. Gov. Andrew Johnson came out and made us a speech. In this speech, he said we were badly whipped, would freeze and suffer in a Northern prison, and advised us to quit. He said he would let us take the oath and go home, and requested all who wanted to take the oath, to step two steps to the front. Am sorry to say, fourteen marched out and I never saw them afterwards. I being the youngest and smallest prisoner in the line, Gov. Johnson had me carried in his office. When he learned my name and who I was, he became very insistent on my taking the oath. He said he knew my father, and who had always been one of his supporters, and offered all kind of inducements for me to take the oath. This, I of course, refused to do, and was carried back to the penitentiary. In a few days we were sent to Louisville and from thence to Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Ind., where I remained until June, 1864. The barracks at Camp Morton were built with upright plank and very poorly stripped. We suffered greatly from cold, but were allowed two blankets and an overcoat, if we had one. The feeding was by mess, but our rations were very limited, but were sometimes changed, and therefore we had but few cases of scurvy. We were then in Paradise to what afterwards followed. In June, 1864, 1,500 of us were taken out, and started as we thought, and were told for exchange. To say that we were happy is, but to put it mildly, and we gazed the people at every station. When we arrived at Philadelphia we were loaded upon a boat and started down the Delaware River, and to our great regret and disappointment pulled in at Fort Delaware. Fort Delaware is on an island in the head of Delaware Bay, and the island would be almost, if not quite covered by water, on the incoming of the evening tide, if it were not for a strong and high levee all around the island. On this levee was a guard house at every fifty yards and in which a sentinel was always on duty. Besides this, there was a ditch inside of the levee about ten feet wide,

the bay, when the tide was up. Of course this water was very brackish.

### RATIONS FOR THE MEN.

"Our rations were as follows: For breakfast, from 8 to 10 o'clock, two crackers, with about an inch square of pickled beef or pork, with a cup of very weak coffee; for dinner, from 1 to 3 o'clock, two crackers, with a cup of bean soup that scarcely had the flavor of beans. This diet was continuous, except occasionally a quarter of small loaf of lightbread was substituted for the crackers at dinner. The crackers we had had been condemned for army use, and were liberally filled with worms. We did not eliminate the worms, as they helped to sustain life. Between the mess hall and the kitchen was a sally port, about twelve feet wide, and through which the wind from the bay blew constantly. In this prisoners were tied up by their thumbs—their toes just touching the pavement, and in every instance they were left there until their thumbs burst. One poor fellow, when taken down, died. This punishment was inflicted for the least infraction of the rules, and some prisoners were tied up almost daily. Our hospital services were execrable, and but few men who were carried to the hospital ever returned to the barracks. They had at the hospital a lot of young doctors who were learning to practice medicine by killing Confederate soldiers. Fort Delaware is the only prison in the North where the dead did not have separate graves. A long ditch was dug and the dead, after being stripped perfectly naked, were dumped therein and some dirt thrown on them. A number, who lost some member of their family there have been there since the war looking for their dead, but could not find them. They were told he was buried in this or that ditch, but they could not tell where. Therefore the commission appointed under an Act of Congress cannot put up headstones at Fort Delaware. Our death rate was immense, and but few soldiers could be induced to go to the hospital, preferring to die in the barracks among their friends. Our principal sickness was smallpox and scurvy, and we always had a number of cases in each barracks, and dead men were constantly being taken out. The smallpox was caused by filth—some soldiers, with no change of clothing, and never washing; and the scurvy by no change of diet and drinking the salt water.

### HUE AND CRY.

"In the summer and fall of 1864, there was a great hue and cry raised in the North on account of the deaths at Andersonville and other Southern prisons. This howl became so insistent that the War Department agreed to swap several thousand prisoners every month, until all of the prisons were cleaned out. They were not exchanged, but paroled by their respective governments, and then furloughed pending exchange. In selecting the men to be swapped they took from our prison the most infirm soldiers, who could be of little if any service if ever exchanged. In February, 1865, some 1,500 were sent around from Fort Delaware, but I was not on the list. I had a friend, George Edmondson, who belonged to the Twentieth Tennessee Infantry, and was from Smyrna, in Rutherford County, who had the consumption, who was on the list. He preferred to stay in the barracks and slept next to me and was my charge. The morning the prisoners were to leave when I awoke I found my friend Edmondson dead. I threw my blanket over him, got his coat and hat, and leaning heavily on his walking stick I fell in line and answered to his name. I passed the guards and was going down in the hold of the vessel when I was recognized by Capt. Ahl, who was Adjutant-General of the post.

### SENTENCED TO DUNGEON.

"I was immediately arrested and carried to headquarters. There I was tried for trying to get away and sentenced to twelve days in the dungeon, and carried there immediately. The dungeon was under the fort and was a horrible place; very damp, with a single iron cot, and the only light I had was from a small, heavily barred window, several feet above my head, and nothing with which to reach it. The window was about one foot high and two feet wide. It might have been larger, but occupied all the space above ground. My rations were more meager than when in the barracks.

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**TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.**

After our arrival there were on the island, in round numbers, 10,000 prisoners, and all were in command of Gen. Schoef. He had been appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, by Mr. President Polk, and my step-grandfather, the Hon. Cave Johnson, who was in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, wrote Gen. Schoef, asking that I might be treated with some consideration. Therefore, I was frequently carried out to headquarters and beseeched to take the oath—offering transportation home, good clothes, etc. The prisoners were not allowed to take the oath, unless they had some good friends on the outside, who would go bond for the observation of the oath. However, some 1,500 did apply to take the oath, and they were then taken out of our barracks, and put over in what was called "galvanized barracks." They were given more and better rations than we had, and had better quarters, with more liberties. We hated these galvanized soldiers worse than we did the Yankees. Not only for their deserting us, but when we were "hiked out" to be searched they were turned loose in our barracks and stole everything we had hidden. For about a month after our arrival at Fort Delaware we were treated moderately well, but not so well as at Camp Morton. Then, and in July, 1864, we were set aside in retaliation for the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga., and from then until we were released, we caught what Gen. Early said give the Yankees. Our barracks were built with upright planks, with a strip about every four or five planks, with three bunks high—one above another, and 320 men to each barracks, and were allowed two bushels of coal a day to each barracks, with the thermometer ranging from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. When the coal was received a lot of cold fellows filled the stoves and had the barracks comfortable for a few hours, and we then all had to freeze the greater part of the twenty-four hours. Each man was allowed one blanket and if you had an overcoat you had to give up the overcoat or the blanket. One day in every week we were taken out on the northern point of the island, called 'Hell's half acre,' and as we came back were searched. We were not permitted to have any money and only \$2 in sutler's checks, nor a pocket knife, only one blanket or an overcoat, and only one change of underwear. While we were out our galvanized friends were turned in and stole what we tried to hide. Our water supply was brought over in tugs, from Brandywine River—during the summer and part of the spring and fall months, but when cold and ice was moving, our water was pumped into our tanks from

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**OFFICIAL FIGURES.**

"This statement is now too long, but I cannot close without giving you some official figures, on prison life. I will only deal in round numbers, the actual differences being but a few, either way.

Federal prisoners, in Confederate prisons .....	270,000
Deaths .....	22,570
A little over 8 per cent.	
Confederate prisoners, in Northern prisons .....	220,000
Deaths .....	26,436
A little over 12 per cent.	

"This in the face of the fact, that the Federal government had inexhaustible credit, with an abundance of rations and medical stores, and should have given our prisoners everything needed. The Confederate government had no credit, was cut off from the outside world, and it did give the Federal prisoners exactly what rations its soldiers had, in the field; and the same medical attention, we had in our hospitals.

"We are taught to forget and to forgive, but I can never forget and my power or forgiveness, on my prison experience, is very limited.

"In the judgment, when I shall have answered to the last roll call, if found guilty, am confident my punishment will be no more severe than I suffered during my eleven months' confinement in Fort Delaware—especially while in the dungeon."

# Who Wrote This?

There are now over 100 Lodges of Sissetons, Wapetonians and Cut Heads about Devils Lake, who from all the <sup>reports</sup> ~~intelligence~~ have appear to be in a state of utter destitution. Last June upon reaching Lake Searus I sent messengers to those Indians to inform them of the terms of the Treaty, and that they would receive assistance from the government as soon as they located upon the reservation. In Oct<sup>r</sup> about 57 lodges had come in, and since that time others have been coming in. The Buffalo have failed and they have nothing to rely upon for subsistence but the few fish and rabbits they can obtain.

These Indians are principally of Standing Buffalo and Manatás Bands who did not participate in the raid. It is my impression that the influence of these people have been successfully exerted the past summer on the preservation of peace east of the Missouri, and <sup>that</sup> the safety of travel and of the transportation of the mails and military and other supplies through this country is owing to that influence.

You know the Indian mode of reasoning, and I much fear that if no assistance is rendered these Indians during the winter, they will at once say that the Gov<sup>t</sup> does not intend to receive and assist them as they have been led to believe it would, and that hostility to the whites is more profitable than friendship, and must bear instead of exerting themselves to preserve peace their influence will be thrown in the opposite direction. The peaceful relations of these Indians is important to the general government, to the settlements in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota. This more especially

important to me who reside on the extreme frontier.

# Gettysburg.

Killed July 2 - A 7 - B 4 - C 0 - D 2 - E 5 - F 0 - G 5 -  
 H 8 - I 8 - K 5 = 44 men, 2 opps = 46 killed

Killed July 3 - A 0 - B 0 - C 4 - D 1 - E 0 - F 2 - G 0 -  
 H 1 - I 0 - K 2 = 10 men, 1 opp = 11 killed

Mort. Wd Both Days - A 6 - B 1 - C 1 - D 4 - E 0 - F 0 - G 2 - H 1 -  
 I 6 - K 1 = 22, 4 opps = 26

Total killed Both Days 57; M. Wd. Both Days, 2 = 83. Add 1 S.S. 84

Known Mort. Wd. July 2<sup>d</sup> - 7; Estimated M. Wd. men July 2<sup>d</sup> - 10 + 7 = 17  
 " " " " 3<sup>d</sup> - 5 " " " " 3<sup>d</sup> - 4 + 5 = 9  
 26

Killed + M. Wd (Mut.) July 2, 63

" " " " (4 est) " 3, 21

" " " " Both days 84 Killed + M. Wd. 7 opps 77 men

## Wounded Not Mortally.

Wounded July 2 - A 12 - B 22 - C 0 - D 17 - E 19 - F 3 -  
 G 14 - H 0 - I 13 - K 13 - L 2 = 115, 22 opps = 137

Wounded July 3 - A 4 - B 2 - C 7 - D 0 - E 2 - F 5 - G 1 -  
 H 4 - I 2 - K 1 = 28, 3 opps = 31

July 2 K + M. W. 63; Wd. 122 = 185

July 3 " " " " 21; " 31 = 52

237

122

153 Wd

84 Killed + M. W.

237

Killed & Mort. Wd. Gettysburg.

July 2.

Officers— Capt Louis Muller, Co. E, K.; Lieut. Waldo Haerary, Co. I, K.; Capt. Joseph Periam, Co. K, died July 7; Lieut David B. Demarest, Co. E, died July 30. Total 4 officers

Co. A— Corp Julius Edler, K., James A. Keyes, K., Joseph (Schumacher) or Schmucker, K., Privates John G. Wilson, K., Wm. H. Miller, K., John Hanner, K. = 6

Co. B— Sergt. Saul B. Nickerson, K., Privates Wm. F. Bates and Augustus Koenig K., ~~Clark~~ died July 14, ~~Richard~~

Co. B— Killed— Sergt. Saul B. Nickerson, Privates Wm. F. Bates and Augustus Koenig; M. W. Chas. H. Gore died = 4

Co. D— Killed— Privates Chas. E. Baker, Joseph H. Primm,

Executive Department.  
St. Paul, Minn.

Extract from letter of Gov.  
Ramsey to Cal. Sibley dated  
Aug. 27, 1862. pp 146-7. - letter book  
"appoint over or under  
your signature what ever officers  
you want" (Brown, Fowler & others  
appointed Sep. 20. to take effect Aug 25<sup>see Sibley order</sup> & Book 119.)

I will give you information as de-  
-sired in your request of 4<sup>th</sup> inst-

When I came to Stillwater in April  
1848 - M. S. Wilkinson Esq was there

I suggest that you drop him a line  
for such information, as he may be able  
to give you antecedent the date of my  
arrival, & especially any matter personal  
to himself - \*

Truly  
Yours  
H. L. Moss



WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE - THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Hon Chas E. Flandreau  
St Paul

1820  
Aug. 31. Letter of Gen. N. Atkinson, C. Bluffs, to Tal.  
concerning killing of Pompon & Andrew Aug. 6, and stating  
how horses July 28. P. & A. described as "two of Man-  
uel Lisa & Co's people." "Sioux of White Rock on the  
St. Peter." Tal. Lits. Vol. 1, p. 15

### Snelling's Letters

Nov. 10, 1820 - 2 Sioux hostages escaped - Mason, of Co. H.  
cut them out for necessary purposes. <sup>Oct. 30 15</sup>  
Chips arrived & made ~~peace~~ <sup>peace</sup> with Peneshaw & others for  
three years, but young Sioux pulled scalp feathers from  
Chips' heads & otherwise insulted them & Col. Snelling  
had to send scout with them to St. Anthony Falls,  
where Chips delivered to Col. S. a British flag & medal,  
which Col. S. turned over to Quincan Campbell. Nov. 8  
another del. of Chips came to complain that Sioux  
had murdered 10 men w. & children. Had a medal given  
by Tal & Col. Leavenworth few months before. Colin Camp-  
bell had gone up to "Secretarys" and there was no  
Chip. interpreter. Tal. Lits. Vol. 1, p. 20. Mrs. S. built of child

Nov. 13 - gives acct. of acct. of 1 Ind. murderer of  
Pompon & Andrew & "an old chief" who came in place of his son,  
very interesting. Tal. Lits. No. 21

Aug. 4, 1821 - Thos Forsyth, agt. at Ft. Armstrong  
Saes & Fox's want peace with Sioux - No. 24

March 19, 1822. Danger of attack

Nov. 7, 1821 - About Bailly & news from Red River,  
grasshoppers &c No. 30

Nov. 7, 1822 - Ind. shot La Batte. Criticism's flimsy  
Ind. who shot La Batte alleged to make head man's band,  
his free. was bandit & killed 30 cattle to get powder horns. See  
the No. 50, Mee's band only 9 or 10, good letter

Red Bird

Nan-nig-sootsh-Karu

Mis. Coll. Vol V p. 199

For Carver see

Mis. Coll. Vol. 6

Old Red Wing died in Oct. 1825 - see Letter # 59

### Red Bird War.

See Letter 62 Vol. 1 for troops sent down to  
reinforce Crawford, & also attempts to get  
Sioux to go & help Minnehajous to take Ft. C.

Aug. 26, 1826 - As to why Col. S. sent faces, No. 64

Joe Snelling md. Swiss girl in Sept. 26. Letter # 65

Aug. 7, 1828 - Reville took 4 <sup>Pillner Chip</sup> Misses, from  
Sioux - 1 woman & 3 child - which Sioux had taken  
in fight at Otter Tail Lake, where Sioux kill  
6 Chippys - 3 men, 2 boys, 1 woman. Letter No. 90 Vol 1  
Same Letter - The 8 drivers with cattle & sheep for

Reel River - Inds took them all. Good letter  
Letter 91 - Aug. 14, 1828 - reports arrival of the  
1 woman & 3 child Chippys - at Ft. S. and that Reville  
had recovered 86 cattle & 22 sheep of Gibson  
& Washam's herd. Good letter, see also # 92, which  
notifies him of birth of daughter.

Jan 2 + 12, 1829 - Gen. Stuart at P. du C. sent  
John Marsh with Sioux woman & child capt'd by Jones  
to her people with instructions to tell Sioux to keep off war  
path. \* Duncan Graham & mill in Wis. No 95 & 97  
Account of capture of woman & child in letter No. 98 - 1 Sioux  
forgot to the death.

Trying to stop Guel War at Soves & Jones - May 1830 No 115

(2)

McLeod's Snow Storm - Officers were Capt. Paris, middle aged Frenchman served under Bonaparte, etc. Hayes young man of 20 fresh from College. McLeod was leader. Scrap Bk 2-94.

Dr. Munson's letter about good Indians &c, ibid 114

Sake Shetek massacre Sc. Bk No. 6 p. 146,

Savage Wars - Smoley Day etc. " " p 12

Fort Ridgely with old pictures No. 7-12+13

Rev B. J. Hoyt, picture No 7 - p. 22

Pine Coulee fight - Vol 6 - p. 142

Shetek Mass. Vol 6 - p. 146

J4 Abercrombie, Vol. 7, p. 58

Little Crow's skull, Vol. 7 p. 60

Col. Sam McPhail " " p 97

Little Crow & White Spider Vol 8, p. 20

Lower Agency, Bromley's article, " " p. 1 et seq.

Fit Ripley " " " " 7 " " Hin Day &c

Fairbault " " " " 23

Upper Agency " " " " 29 " " Hin Day &c

St. Ridgely Sheehan & Karaffin's " " " 70

Hutchinson in War - Bromley's " " " 76

Sisseton Agency & Indians " " " 110

Sugar Point fight Biels " " " 112 et seq.

" " " " " 123 Best acct.

" " " " " 124 " "

" " " " " 136

3

Taylor (Z.) says May 14, 1830. several Sioux  
from St Peter's in attack on Fox boats by Me-  
nominie's near P. du Ch. No. 117

Lit. No. 132. Medicine Bottle of S. C.'s band was  
concerned in killing Cadotte & other Chippis on the  
St Croix; July 14, 1830, while P. du C. treaty  
was being made.

Deep Snows winter of 1831. No mail from  
Malina to P. du C. from Nov. <sup>30</sup> to Feb. 31. Snow  
3 to 4 feet deep. Tal. letter No. 143, <sup>uniform</sup>  
<sup>to death</sup>

Daily says Whiskey <sup>1831</sup> is supplied by outlet  
of Ft. Snelling. Rich letter No. 144, <sup>about</sup>  
delivering Sioux to Chippis to be shot.

Tal. Indicted Sac & Fox war, No. 152, Also 154  
1831 Cadotte half blood of Soc St Marie, another  
mixed blood called Little Frenchman living as  
an Indian. 2 Chippis, one a woman, <sup>travelling</sup> down the  
St. Croix in a canoe killed by Sioux under Med-  
cine battle of Little Croix's band in spring. After  
much correspondence with a Col. Mason at P.  
du C. decided to do nothing. Lit No. 156 & ante  
1832.

Massacre of Menominee by Foxes. See Lit. 157 Burnett  
Sioux & Chippis trace & hunting together on Rum River  
in Sept. 1831. Tal. Lets 161.

Sioux in B. Hawk war paid by Gen. Street  
Lit 168. "They did not strike a blow." See  
Lit. 171 by Burnett

4 1835

Bds. bet Chips & Sioux Treaty of 1830. Letter  
257 - J. L. Bean Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1836

1836. Son of L'Arc, head warrior of Nabasha  
Kill 3 Foxes on neutral ground, near  
the forks of Red Cedar in last of March  
Letter No 276. <sup>See also P.S. about 50 longer Sisseton</sup> Killed by Rees.

Kearney's Expedition April 1836 - No. 275

Bailey's suspension No. 277

Agents proceedings with Sioux & Chips in  
June 1836. Nabasha died at P. du C. <sup>small</sup>  
No. 280. From June Journal. Read it all.  
Wahnatah wants redress for 80 Yane tons  
murdered by Mandans & Gros Ventres. No. 281

Convention bet Sioux & Chips, No. 282-5.  
~~Two~~ Foxes Kill 3 Winnebagoes on Turkey  
river in Dec. '36. No. 288

For true account of SA attack on Sioux on the  
Des Moines (Mapakotas) see Bibly No. 296  
Also Tal. No. 300.

Annuit's Pd. Sioux by British, Tal. No 308

Faribault's Island, Tal. No. 308

Indian speeches in council over the Lac qui Parle  
or Chip. river massacre by Hole in the Day, #326  
June 23, 1838.

Big Thunder died in 1846 Pioneer Mch 27, 1850

First phys. in St Paul, Dr. John Dewey, Oct. 1847 " " "

Apple River murders of 14 Chipp. by Sioux, first

part of April 1850, Pioneer April 10, 1850 also 17-25\*  
" Rattler" died April 8, 1850 " " if whiskey

Minnebagos in Council with Ramsey in

Mch 1850. Pioneer Mch 20 '50. Dekora, et al.

Second grist mill in Minn. Benj. Gerrais  
at Little Canada. Pioneer Mch 20. Samuel Bowles'  
3d mill. Pioneer Mch 13, '50

First Bapt. Ch. in Minn. Aug. Dec. 29, 1849.

First Presb. Nov. 1849. First Prot. Ch. in St Paul  
was Methodist. Pioneer Mch 20, 1850.

Steamer Gov. Ramsey between <sup>May 30.</sup> St Anthony & Sauk  
Rapids. Pioneer April 10, 1850. First Steamboat  
at Ft. Snelling, Pioneer do. Indians scared &c.

\* 13 Sioux delivered up & put in guard house at Ft.  
Snelling. May 16, 1850. At top of column another  
item, on 3d page Inds. were released.

Rice helped Libby. Aug. Terry of Minn. Pioneer May 16 1850

Sioux & Chip Council June 1850. Pioneer June 20  
near top of column.

Minnebagos Ind. now at Sauk Rapids. 4 killed  
Patterson, Pioneer June 27, '50. Troops went up July 4

herds of <sup>are overrunning</sup> Buffalo were on the Minn. 100 miles west of St Paul  
in July, 1850, driven down by high water. Pioneer July 18

Yorker went up Minn. July 1850 to near mouth of Callum  
wood 18 miles east of Little Rock. Pioneer Aug 1, 1850

Col. Am. Mitchell rem. for Del to Camp at St Paul  
July 31, 1850. Pioneer, Aug 8.

57 Sioux killed by 60 Chipp. near Pembina in Oct 50  
Pioneer Oct 17



*[Faint, illegible handwritten scribbles]*

Bishop Cutler appd. Bish of St Paul in Nov. 1850  
& left for Europe to procure missionaries  
I think lived at Dubuque - Pioneer Nov. 21  
Goodhue & Cooper fight. Pioneer Jan. 23, 1850

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Early settlement of St Paul - article by Forbes,  
Pioneer, June 7, 1849.

Winnchago Paymet & how-wow - speeches by Chips -  
Pioneer Aug. 2, 1849.

Fight in N. Dak. bet Sioux & Chips - Cheyenne  
river, Jumping Lake, July 1849 - Pioneer Sep. 19

During 1832 five fights bet. Chipp & Sioux.  
30 Sioux - m. w. & children - killed; 10 Chip. men. <sup>old</sup> On  
Jan. 26, 1833 Wahpetons from Lac qui Pule attacked  
Chippes on head waters of Them river & killed 8 and  
wd. 2. Sioux lost 1 man. - Taliaferro to Bliss, June  
3, 1833. Tal. Lits Vol. 3, p. 180

was chief factor for Am. Fur Co

Bailey wrote Jan. 1, 1834 to Bliss that Indians had been  
committing outrages on his traders. Red Wing's band tried  
to stab him in presence of Maj. Green, sub Ind. Apt. because  
Brown was taking from them some traps & guns which he had  
loaned them. Previously, ~~Red Wing~~ <sup>some band</sup> Inds had killed  
several of Brown's boys on they Cloud Island. Inds had  
killed Provencall's canoe at Lacrosse des Sioux. In  
Nov. 1833, while J.B. Fairbault was closing his store door  
at Little Rapids an in Ind. stabbed him in the back,  
wounding him seriously. Previously they had killed nine of  
his boys and tried to kill him. 2 waggon drawn  
by oxen with goods for Alex Fairbault's just on the "Semoine"  
stopped in "Bois France" and powder & lead taken, and threats  
to make oxen's meat of the oxen. Alexis Bailey said all this due  
to Taliaferro's order of July 12, 1833 forbidding traders from trying  
forcibly to collect debts. - A. B. to Bliss, Tal. Lits. Vol 3, p. 186.

Four White Men Killed by Chippewas at Lake Pepin.

In June 1824\*

\* John S. Kindley,

the first clerk of the courts of Crawford County, Wis., in company with a Frenchman named Depouse, ~~and one other~~ a Canadian named Barrette, started from Prairie du Chien for the upper Mississippi in a canoe. At Lake Pepin, near the mouth of the Chippewa, they met a party of Chippewas, from Lac du Flambeau, out on the war path against the Sioux of Wabasha's band.

The whites had whisky and were under its inspiration when they met the Indians. Barrette, who had been lumbering on the Black river the previous winter, claimed to recognize one of the warriors as a thief who had stolen his horse. Barrette was magnacious naturally, and the whisky increased his disposition. A hot quarrel resulted from the charge of theft, a hot fight ~~the~~ white men were killed. The Indians gathered up the visible fruits of their victory, the provisions, the goods, and other property of the white men, and went no farther against the Sioux, having won glory enough for one day. ~~They were never arrested or called to account in any way.~~ From them alone were the details of the affair cleared, and the authorities were led to believe that it was but a drunken row for which the whites were more to blame than the Indians.

+ Lockwood's ~~Reminiscences~~ "Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. 2, p. 149, gives the year as 1821, and names but three men.

694<sup>1/2</sup> 3d Ave

In William Fleming <sup>A Born in</sup> Glasgow Scotland arrived <sup>in</sup> 1871;  
 Mr Robert Coulter <sup>(Born in Scotland but his father in Glasgow)</sup> 1871;  
 Mr J. L. McVeety <sup>out " " "</sup> 1871;  
~~These three~~ <sup>are the "middle aged scotch men"</sup> <sup>before</sup> referred to.  
~~Other early settlers were:~~  
 Mr David Nisbet, <sup>1871</sup> ~~early settlers~~ 1871  
 Mr James McRae, <sup>1872</sup> 1872  
 Mr Archy McRae 1872  
 James Nisbet 1873-  
 Robert " 1876  
 Joe Robertson 1876  
 James Robertson 1877  
 David Morrow 1877  
 James McDonald 1877  
 Donald McDonald 1877  
 James Shanks 1879  
 Duncan Bairn 1877  
 J. A. Hannah 1878  
 Presbyterian Church Organized 1883-  
 Services were held in private house & school building 1878  
 Methodist Church Organized 1885  
 Mallory School organized 1879  
 Hudson Bay Co. established at Grand Forks 1874  
 The Mallory Burns Club - Proper name 1900  
 James Nisbet - first - President

run in with semi colons

Presbyterian<sup>3</sup> Church

Members. Mrs W Fleming. Mrs Lena Lee  
Christopher Coulter. Mrs Elizabeth Coulter.  
Mr S S Davidson Mrs S S Davidson  
Mr John Bryson Mrs Isabell Bryson  
Mr John Hannah Mrs Janet Hannah  
Mrs Barbra McDonald. Mrs R. Bryson  
Margaret Lee Coulter Mrs Margaret Diertell  
Mrs Elizabeth Cumming Mrs Annie Robertson  
Mrs Agness Stewart James McVeety Mrs Janet McVeety  
Mr Donald McDonald Mrs D McDonald  
Mr Robert Nisbet John Bryson, Christopher Coulter  
Mr Chas McDonald. Mr Stephen Sprague

Trustees

Robert Nisbet  
John Bryson  
Christopher Coulter  
Chas. McDonald  
Stephen Sprague

Deacons

Mr J. A. Hannah  
Mr S. S. Davidson  
Treasurer Christopher Coulter

Elder

Mr Donald McDonald

Original Membership 75.

This is the officers and members when  
first organized. J. Cumming

London Bay Co 1874

conceded Alexandria by O. L.

in 1872 & Jan 1872, 72

London Bay Glasgow

Mr Henry Glasgow

Jan 1872

Secretary

317

(Tahmahhar)

(Tahmahhar in Wis. Hist. Coll. vol IX pg 272)

The first of these messengers was sent by Governor Clark in the fall of 1814, with conciliatory messages to the Sioux tribes of the upper Mississippi. He was the noted Sioux, L'Original Leve, Standing Moose, commonly called One-Eye, or the One-Eyed Sioux, owing to the absence of one of his eyes, lost by accident in boyhood. He was one of the very few upper Mississippi Sioux who sided with the Americans. He had formed a great friendship for General Pike when that officer passed through his country in 1805, and remained true to that attachment by adhering to the cause of Pike's country. When a party was organized under the leadership of Joseph Renville and Little Crow to make war on the Americans, One-Eye went to St. Louis, offered his services to General Clark, who gave him a commission and engaged him to go on the dangerous errand of carrying messages to the upper tribes.

The Missouri Gazette of June 13, 1815, referring to this event, says: "Four Sioux Indians arrived here on Thursday last from Prairie du Chien, among whom is the One-Eyed Sioux who came down in the gun-boat last year, and who distinguished himself so gallantly when the boat was attacked by British artillery and a host of Indians. This Sioux and another of his tribe left this place last autumn with Manuel Lisa, Esq., and ascended the Missouri to the River Jacques (James River, South Dakota) from whence he traveled across the country to Prairie du Chien." It appears that on his arrival there, Dickson maltreated him, threatened him with death, imprisoned him, and tried in every way to extract information, but the Indian remained firm and would disclose nothing. He was then liberated and made his way to the Sioux tribes, whence he returned to Prairie du Chien and remained until the British evacuated that place. He came back to St. Louis in June, 1815. He had promised General Clark to visit the various tribes and he kept his word. He always retained his commission as a precious memento, and several persons have left a record of having seen it.

Chittenden's Fur Traders, p. 560

2d Ind. Mass. Jackson Co. began, Friday,  
Aug. 22, in tp of Belmont on northern  
part along the Des Moines r. Inds started  
for Spirit Lake, but turned back near  
Springfield, and operated only in Belmont tp.  
The settlers were mostly Norweg. from Wisc.  
Iowa and other counties in northern Iowa.  
The Indians killed thirteen, going from  
cabin to cabin and taking the people  
by surprise. A German came into Bel-  
mont tp. on 22d and tried to tell of  
New Ulm, but spoke only German.  
Settlers understood enough to know that N. U.  
had trouble with Inds. and had arranged  
to build stockades Aug. 23d.

Two boys, one wd., ran down the  
river to Sp. field settlement and gave  
the alarm. People fled to Estherville,  
Iowa, and Spirit Lake where were soldiers,  
others ran wildly out on the prairie.  
Saturday nine men to scout and take  
care of dead. They rescued two men and  
several women and children from a  
house <sup>Belmont</sup> ~~Belmont~~ tp. and killed one  
Indian who had defended them and  
actually killed one Indian. The Indians  
had found this house for some hours.  
All the settlers in the County left and  
were returned until the following year

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 34 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$$



Amend by inserting after the word ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~figure~~ <sup>figure</sup> "Section 7, 1862" ~~the word and figure "Section 7, 1862"~~

Amend by striking out all of the bill after the words "subject to," in the fourth line and insert the following:  
"the existing pension laws and the established rules and regulations thereunder, with the exceptions as hereinafter provided, the names of those citizens of the State of Minnesota who served in <sup>military</sup> any organization, <sup>other than that of</sup> ~~whether~~ <sup>volunteers in the United States of</sup> Minnesota <sup>in</sup> ~~armed~~ <sup>armed</sup> citizens, during the <sup>hostile</sup> outbreak of <sup>the</sup> Sioux Indians in said State <sup>in</sup> during the months of August and September, 1862, and who were actually engaged in service against said Indians for at least five days, or who were engaged in a battle or skirmish with them or who were wounded or disabled while in such service of five days or less. Provided, however, that no person now in receipt of a pension from the State of Minnesota or from the United States on account of injuries received or service rendered against said Indians during said outbreak shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of this act, until he shall have surrendered such pension, which <sup>surrender</sup> shall be evidenced by the certificate of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota. Provided, further, that in case of the death of any person who served as a ~~citizeman~~ <sup>citizeman</sup> or armed citizen during said Sioux Indian outbreak as aforesaid, then his widow and minor children shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

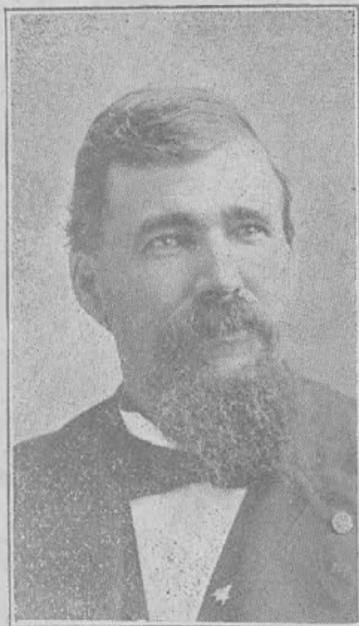
Sec. 2. That in establishing the identity of the militiamen and citizens who shall be entitled to the benefits of this act reference shall be had to the "Roster of Citizen Soldiers Engaged in the Sioux Indian War of 1862," as prepared by Charles E. Flandrau and published under an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota dated April 16, 1889, in the second edition of the volume known as <sup>and entitled</sup> volume I of "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars." Provided, that proper corrections of typographical and other errors in said names as they appear in said roster shall be made upon <sup>satisfactory evidence to the</sup> ~~commissioner~~ <sup>of the responsibility of such corrections</sup> ~~referred to and consulted~~ <sup>referred to and consulted</sup> that the list of names of those citizens who participated in the defense of Fort Ridgely under command of Lieutenant Timothy J. Sheehy of Company C, 5th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, shall be the revised list published on page 193b of the second edition of <sup>the publication known as and entitled</sup> volume I of "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars" instead of the list appearing on page 818c of <sup>the second edition of</sup> volume I of the publication known as and entitled, "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars," and Provided further that the names whose names appear in said revised list as having rendered "especially valuable service" during the defense of said Fort Ridgely shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec 3 This act shall take effect &c

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount of Appropriation	\$3,500.00.
Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, fence-----	\$2,325.00
Jacob M. Hinderman, contract work and material-	257.18
Alois Pusch, cement work-----	225.00
A. F. Pickle, labor and teams-----	72.50
Farwell, Ozman & Kirk Metal roofing -----	92.28
Pullen Bros., livery -----	12.00
Northrup, King & Co., blue grass seed -----	5.50
H. W. Daniels, plats, etc.-----	4.50
W. H. Grieseke, livery -----	4.00
Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, expenses -----	14.88
R. I. Holcombe, services and personal expenses -	398.40
R. I. Holcombe, sundry expenses	<u>87.30- \$3,498.54</u>
Balance Cancelled -----	1.46

Vouchers for each item of expense, duly examined and approved, are on file in the State Auditor's Office.



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Licensed Auctioneer.*

*Hopkins, Johnson & Co.,*

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and Insurance*



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B. H. Hapkins

will call them after

me

Editor Dispatch,

The Dispatch's daily Civil War articles are most interesting to old soldiers and many others. In the main they are instructive and informing, but occasionally there are serious and mischievous errors among them.

In the issue of last Friday, (May 31) the paragraph noting the battle of Fair Oaks is so full of hurtful errors that I wonder how the writer chanced to make them. What histories did he read? What authorities did he follow? He says that at the Seven Pines and Fair Oaks "the National forces were steadily pressed back;" that, "at night the Confederates occupied the tents of the Fourth Corps," and that all this rendered the situation "critical for the Army of the Potomac." All these assertions are flagrant errors.

The battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines resulted in a brilliant Union victory. Every standard history of the Civil War says so, and there are many men in St. Paul and Minnesota who are living witnesses of the fact.

When Gen. McClellan at last got his army in front of Richmond, in May, 1862, he placed it on both sides of the Chickahominy River, which is a small creek from eight to fifteen miles east of Richmond, curving from northwest to southwest and emptying into the James River

some miles below the capital city. He first sent the Gen. Keyes's Fourth Corps across the Chickahominy, at Patton's Bridge, and then along the Richmond & York River Railroad to the Seven Pines and the railroad station called Fair Oaks, <sup>seven miles east of Richmond.</sup> Both names were those of manor houses and old estates in the vicinity. The Fourth Corps had two divisions, Casey's and Couch's, in all 18,000 men. They came to their positions May 24 and as they were exposed and away from their comrade Corps at once began fortifying. Then the 25th Hintzleman's Corps, of two divisions, crossed the Chickahominy at Patton's Bridge and remained along that creek, six miles or so from Fair Oaks. The other three Corps, Sumner's, Porter's, and Franklin's, remained on the east side of the Chickahominy, and thus Gen. McClellan's army was astride that stream and badly divided. The Chickahominy has low wide banks, always marshy and swampy. In May, 1862, it rained nearly every day, and these swamps were practically impassable save by corduroy roads, which the troops had to first cut through the timber and then cover with the logs.

The First Minnesota regiment built a noted bridge

over the Chickahominy, called the Grapevine Bridge, or Sumner's Upper Bridge. It was made of logs which the boys cut from the adjacent woods, and to hold the timbers in place grapevines were used as ropes and cables, and hence the name. The bridge was mainly built by the lumbermen of the Stillwater, St. Anthony, and Minneapolis Companies, though all the men helped. The regiment at the time was commanded by Col. Alfred Sully. It was in Gorman's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, Sumner's Second Army Corps. Its brigade commander was Gen. Willis A. Gorman, who had been its first colonel, and prior thereto had been the second Territorial Governor of Minnesota and held other distinguished positions. Two companies in the regiment were from St. Paul.

The exposed position of Couch's and Casey's Divisions was an invitation to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederate commander at Richmond, to come out and take them. To this invitation he responded. On the morning of May 31, with the greater part of his army, Longstreet's, D. H. Hill's, Huger's, and Whiting's big strong divisions, he left his works at Richmond, with a strong force to guard them, marched east a few miles

and fell on Casey and Couch.

Casey's Division at the Seven Pines, a mile southeast of Fair Oaks Station, was first attacked by Longstreet and Hill, with Huger off on the right as a south flank. The Union troops were overpowered and driven back and a portion of their works, one battery, and many prisoners captured. Couch's Division, up Fair Oaks way, went to Casey's help and got involved in the fighting. Phil Kearney's Division, of Heintzelman's Third Corps, was sent up from Batton's Bridge and General Phil found "beautiful fighting along the whole line." (See Stedman's poem, "Kearney at Seven Pines.")

Late in the afternoon Casey's Division had practically gone to pieces and Kearney's was pluckily holding its own, while what was left of Couch's was up at Allen's farm, near Fair Oaks, sore beset and in a bad way, though Couch was a fighter and was doing his best. The rebel wolves had Couch well nigh surrounded and were leaping upon him and tearing him to pieces, when—O, the Lord, he raised!—Old Bull Sumner, with Sedgwick's Division, came bounding upon the scene!

"Old Bull" Sumner, 67 years old, a Maine Yankee, gray as a badger, brave as a lion, and stout as a horse. Oh how glorious he was! The "Marshal Forwards" of the Union army, he always went directly into the battle—got under fire, and apparently the hotter it was the better he liked it. It was so grand to see him lead his men into battle—his good gray head held proudly up, a battle light in his eyes, swinging his hat like a flag and roaring like a big bull moose in the woods of Aroostook County!

Here he came with Hornum's Brigade in the lead, and in the lead of all was the First Minnesota; it was the forward regiment.

Then the rebel waves ran back into the woods, and Couch was able to extricate his men and put them into line again.

Sumner had made a terrible but glorious march. He was in his camp on the east side of the Chickahominy, when the battle commenced, miles away. He buckled on his sword and strode up and down in front of his headquarters impatiently. At

last came an order from Gen. McClellan to be "prepared to move" at short notice. Sumner "prepared to move" by moving at once! He rushed Sedgwick's Division down to the Grapevine Bridge and Richardson's down to the Lower Bridge, and was on his way to help Couch and Casey. It had rained every day and the bridge was practically afloat. The men crossed with great difficulty. Kirby's Battery hardly got over at all. In a little time after the last of the Division crossed, the Grapevine Bridge went to pieces.

Then came the terrible march through the deep sticky mud, at quick time, for five miles. The advanced men had difficulty in pulling their feet from the gluey soil; those in the rear had better going, for by the time they came along the mud had been trodden into paste or thick soup and it was easy to plunge and flounder through it. Kirby's Battery hardly got ~~his battery~~ up at all; indeed it came by piece meal and one gun broke down entirely. But when the five pieces got to work, O, how they made the fur fly from the wolves' backs!

Gen. Sumner hastily put Gorman's Brigade into position. The First Minnesota, being first ~~on~~ on the ground, had been sent to the extreme right behind a rail fence to guard that flank. It was well protected and had an oblique fire, within good gun-shot of the Confederate position in the woods towards the southwest. Kirby's Battery came gradually up to near the Minnesotians - the men, horses, guns, and gun carriages and caissons all covered with mud.

Just in time. Gen. Joe Johnston, who was always present with his army in a battle, was that day with left wing, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith's big division of five large brigades, temporarily commanded by Gen. Whiting. This force had been on the left of the York River railroad and had not been engaged until late in the day, when its advance brigades fell upon Gen. Couch, at the Allen and Courtney farms and helped Rodes's division of Longstreet's right wing to batter and bruise Couch and his men.

Gen. Sumner was hardly ready when Gen. Johnston ordered a charge

## Sum Rics

Longstreet lost	61	offrs	755	men,	making	816	Killed
"	"	209	"	3,530	"	"	3,739 Wounded
"	"	3	"	293	"	"	296 missing
						4,851	

Gen. Smith lost 164K, 1010W, 109m

Longstreet	816	3,739	296				
	980	4,749	405	=	6,134	Total Confed	
Union	790	3,594	647	=	5,031	Total Union	
	1,900	1,155	242	=	1,103		

K & W Conf 5,729

" " " U 4,384

1,345
242
1,103

3,594 W	4,749 W
790 K	980 K
4,384	5,729

When, in March, 1855, the Republican party of Minnesota was formally organized at a public meeting in St. Anthony, a long series of significant events in the history of Minneapolis began to take form. Political considerations had been largely subordinated by the residents of the two villages, theretofore. Men were leaders because of fitness, not political complexion. And national events were not then causing the lines of cleavage which in the later fifties led into the momentous period culminating in the Civil war. But the growth of sentiment on the slavery question, by the middle fifties, was injecting political interest into the everyday life of even a new community wrapped up in the business of creating a city. And so when the Republican party of Minnesota territory was formed, the establishment came after anti-slavery organizations had begun to hold meetings. Followed then years which were marked as those preceding the admission of Minnesota to the union of states--an act of congress and of the people by this time intimately connected with the slavery question, for the issue was free or slave soil. And so politics began to interest people more deeply, in the growing city. In addition to this, the growing demand for railroad construction was becoming linked with effort toward legislative action, and so the act of the territorial legislature in 1857 setting aside land grants for railroads intensified political interest. Election of delegates to constitutional conventions also marked that year, and in Hennepin county, ~~with~~ which by this time included St. Anthony in its boundaries, that ~~village~~ ~~xxxx~~ village having incorporated as a city in 1855 and having been set off from Ramsey county, the lines of party division were clearly drawn in the choice of delegates. The control of the constitutional convention turned on four votes--and four certified from Hennepin county by Rev. C.G. Ames, register of deeds, were Republican, thus giving the Republicans control of the convention. The Democrats claimed they had ~~had~~

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elected the necessary four in Hennepin, and that Mrs Ames had wrongfully thrown out ballots as improperly marked. Mr. Ames was bitterly denounced, and Charles L. Chase, secretary of the territory, preferred charges which led to the removal of Mr. Ames from office by Governor Sam Medary. But no sooner had the governor removed him than the county commissioners re-appointed him, though this had no effect on the constitutional convention, which finally was carried by the Democrats, who for the most part framed the constitution on which, in May, 1858, Minnesota was admitted to statehood..

Meanwhile the legislature authorized the issue of five million dollars in bonds to be appropriated to the railroad companies to which land grants had been made, but which had constructed no railroads. The authorization was contingent upon the approval of the voters, and was in the form of a constitutional amendment. The special election on the amendment was preceded by a campaign marked by bitterness and wild excitement. In Minneapolis the issue was joined fiercely, with ~~the~~ Col. King and his newspaper, the State Atlas, opposing the bond issue vehemently. Nevertheless the bond amendment carried by an enormous majority, so eager were the citizens of Minnesota for the railroads on which they based their hopes of early development. Even in Minneapolis and St. Anthony, the hotbed of opposition, the bond amendment carried overwhelmingly. The bonds were issued, against the protest of Governor Ramsey, who was thereupon mandamusd by the supreme court to sign the issue. Work was begun on the railroads, but Colonel King and others continued their opposition and the credit of the bonds was destroyed. Less than half the five millions <sup>was</sup> in bonds ~~were~~ ever issued, and these were repudiated after the legislature had authorized their receipt as security for the issue of notes. This effort to stabilize the bonds ~~xx-~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ failed utterly, and the securities became worthless. Legislative action then repudiated the bonds,

and Minneapolis and the rest of the state were left about where they had been before--crying out for railroads which came not. The companies incorporated to construct them defaulted on their portions of the contracts, and now the contractors who held the bonds came forward with an effort to change the course of construction and yet retain the land grants. Out of this endeavor another railroad issue arose, in which Minneapolis for the most part took the position that the land grants be preserved intact until such time as the promoters of the railroads could construct the lines. This view of a solution prevailed over the state, and eventually every line was constructed as had been projected, with one exception.

There was a time when the railroad bond issues deeply overshadowed all else in politics, but there endured and persisted one great question which, as it would not down elsewhere, loomed larger as time passed. It was the anti-slavery issue, and for the most part the people of the two cities followed the political tendencies of their kinsmen in New England. They made Minnesota a free state; and they stood for abolition, as truly and as vehemently as did the Northerners elsewhere in their advocacy of the principles set forth by Garrison and his followers in the East. Yet there were reasons why Minneapolis folk might have been pro-slavery people; ~~as~~ if for no other, there was the fact <sup>of</sup> their association with the wealthy people of the South who were making a summer resort of Minneapolis and St. Anthony. There were many close friendships among the citizens and these visitors--but heredity and ~~existence~~ humanity held the Northerners firmly to their abolitionist convictions. It was the vigorous opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory that led to an incident in court in St. Anthony in 1859, when an anti-slavery people on the East side obtained a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a slave woman who had been brought to St. Anthony by one of the Southern families sojourning at the Winslow House. Judge Vanderburgh held that the woman became free when she entered Minnesota, and told her she

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might choose between her master in the South, and freedom. Judge Atwater's account of the incident portrays Colonel King striding up and down waving a heavy cane and denouncing those who held the woman must remain in slavery, and describes the spiriting away of the woman to Canada, as well as the guarding of the State Atlas printing office against a threatened attack on Colonel King which failed to materialize. But though these old accounts of the circumstance are full of humor to the reader of the present day, they held naught of humor then. All the thought of the day, of a political nature, was ~~xxxx~~ tending increasingly and momentously toward action on the slavery issue.

There was no doubt about the trend of sentiment. Minnesota held true to the teachings of its heredity. And Minneapolis, with one eighth the entire population of the state, was no small element in this support of ~~the union~~ anti-slavery propaganda. In accounts of the political conditions of the time, one may read how the state, torn by the conflict over the railroad bonds, was finally swung solidly against them and for the Republican candidates as opposed to those who had been in governmental office during the voting of the land grants and bonds. Thus the state went Republican, it is declared by adherents of Colonel King and his vitriolic, strenuous paper, the State Atlas, which ~~fought~~<sup>found</sup> the bonds and induced their repudiation; thus Minnesota swung into the column which for years thereafter included the North Star state as one <sup>of</sup> the stand-bys.

But truer history might be told if the turn-over in state vote were ascribed to the attitude of ~~the great~~ almost its entire population toward the slavery issue. Doubtless the railroad bond question and the fight led by Colonel King were contributing causes; but the ~~kind~~ kind of men who had settled Minneapolis--men from Maine and Massachusetts, men from the states through which passed the great Underground Railroad on which the slaves were helped to safety and freedom--would have swung the state into the Republican column as they did in 1860

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even had there been no controversy over railroad bonds during the three or four years preceding. Minneapolis people--and the city was representative of the state--were anti-slavery people, and the reflection of this sentiment at the polls determined the party supremacy, even though opposition to slavery was not confined to party. In the years that followed the election of 1860, political parties existed in name only, in Minneapolis;

- 1 Henry H. Angell,
- 2 Stephen S. Angell,
- 3 ~~John S. Angell~~
- 4 ~~John S. Angell~~
- 5 Grace T. Booth,
- 6 Benj. Bowles,
- 7 Joseph Brown
- 8 Geo. A. Burrows,
- 9 ~~John S. Angell~~
- 10 David Chapman,
- 11 Wm. A. Cheever,
- 12 Louis Cross,
- 13 ~~Andrew L. Cummings~~,
- 14 Robert Cummings,
- 15 John Dall,
- 16 Joel B. Dainan
- 17 Caleb S. Dorr
- 18 Dixon Farmer
- 19 Sumner W. Faruham
- 20 Edgar Falson
- 21 Alpheus R. French
- 22 David Gilman
- 23 Sterling Greshorn,
- 24 Aaron P. Howard,
- 25 James M. Howard,
- 26 Sanford Huse,
- 27 Sherburn Huse,
- 28 ~~Aaron P. Howard~~,
- 29 ~~James M. Howard~~
- 30 Eli F. Lewis,
- 31 John Mc Dermott,
- 32 Isaac Marks
- 33 Chas L. Mitchell
- 34 ~~Anthony Ross~~
- 35 ~~Anthony Ross~~
- 36 John Rex
- 37 Alfred B. Robinson
- 38 Rowell P. Russell
- 39 Andrew Schwartz
- 40 Sumner Sherrick
- 41 Gran Sincere
- 42 Daniel Stowhfield
- 43 Calvin A. Tuttle
- 44 Wm. J. Wheland

## ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The first organization of the party calling itself Republican was by an ~~organization~~ <sup>assemblage</sup> of Michigan anti-slavery men in February, 1854, at a convention held at Kalamazoo. The convention was called by anti-slavery Democrats, calling themselves the "Free Democracy of Michigan." It passed strong anti-slavery resolutions, declared in favor of cheap postage, prohibition, etc., and the members styled themselves "Jeffersonian Republicans." Previously the anti-slavery men of the country had formed organizations under various names. In 1840, under the name of the "Liberty" party, they had a presidential candidate in the person of James G. Birney. In 1852 they nominated John P. Hale for president on the ticket of what was called the Free Soil Party, and this ticket received throughout the country 155,825 votes, although it did not carry a single state.

In the early spring of 1854 a county convention composed of 25 members, was held at Ripon, Wisconsin, and nominated a local ticket which they called a "Republican ticket," although the convention had been called as a convention of the "Free Democracy" or "Free Soil Democrats." A majority of the original Republicans had been Democrats, but were opposed to slavery, or at least to its further extension. The "Free Democracy of Michigan" at this Kalamazoo convention February 22, 1854, before mentioned, had nominated a ticket. The "Independent Democrats" of that state met at Kalamazoo June 21 following and indorsed that ticket. Then a grand mass convention of anti-slavery men, "Free Democrats," anti-slavery Whigs, Free Soilers, Abolitionists, and what not was held at Jackson, in a grove, July 6, and among other resolutions declared that "we will co-operate and be known as Republicans."

A week after the Jackson convention, or July 13, the "Anti-Nebraska<sup>as</sup> bill" people of Wisconsin assembled at Madison and among other things re-

In season of 1857, ~~47~~ steamboat trip made, The Harmonia  
made 10 trips Cremona 7, Rescue, Rosalie, and Medea 5 each,  
the Sam. Young 3, Envoy and Wm S. Nelson 2 each, Denmark,  
Mansfield, Jacob Traber, and Skipper 1 each. 5175 tons of freight  
disch.

In Goodhue census after election showed 1,652 voters but at  
the election 1,928 votes were cast. Red Wing polled 679 votes  
but 518 voters. Kenyon 33 voters polled 74 votes. Zumbrota  
37 voters 91 votes. Co. largely Repub 522 majo.

In Pemb. 316 votes for anti ticket none for Repub. 62 votes for  
litigated by Canvas board

Galbraith's res. that the duly canvassed returns from the several  
ces be adopted as the basis of calculation by the Bd of Caus.  
Promis by prects of which had been duly established and the Board  
informed thereof See Pioneer and Sun for Dec 10/857

solved, "That we accept the issue forced upon us by the slave power, and in defense of freedom will co-operate and be known as Republicans." The same day the Vermonters met and closed their resolutions with the following: "We propose, and respectfully recommend to the friends of ~~X~~ freedom in other states, to co-operate and be known as Republicans." July 20 the Massachusetts anti-slavery forces met at Worcester and resolved that "we hereby ~~form~~ form the Republican party of Massachusetts." Other states followed suit until every state in the North had its Republican party. There was no national organization until in 1856. In 1854 the new party elected a majority of the members of the lower house of congress, who chose N.P.Banks, of Massachusetts, speaker. February 22, 1856, a so-called "People's convention"--all of whose members were Republicans--met at Pittsburgh and prepared the way for the holding of the first national Republican nominating convention, which met at Philadelphia June 17 following and nominated John C.Fremont and William L.Dayton for president and vice president. ~~xxx~~

#### The Republican Party in Minnesota.

The death of the old Whig party, in 1853, left many of its former members without a political home. The passage by a Democratic congress of an act repealing the Missouri Compromise and enacting pro-slavery laws for the territories drove many Free Soil Democrats out of their party, and they too had no partisan political house they could call their own. Prior to 1855 all political canvasses in Minnesota territory had been non-partisan. Democrats, Whigs, pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, Prohibitionists and personal liberty men were all to be found on the same ticket. Simple influences controlled; a neighbor was voted for in preference to a man living at some distance. The only factions were those of the rival fur companies headed by Rice and Sibley. Personal fitness for the place largely controlled the voter in his selection of a candidate. There were very few pro-slavery men in the territory, but they and the out-and-out

abolitionists were about equal in numbers--and in the public esteem.

An overwhelming majority of the people were opposed to the further extension of slavery, did not want any more slave states; but at the same time they did not desire the abolition by congress of slavery in states where it already existed. The former Democrats, still holding to their old states' rights beliefs, declared that each state should settle the question for itself. If any slaveholding state wanted to abolish the "peculiar institution," let it do so, in heaven's name, and God speed it! Congress had not the power over the subject. If congress could abolish slavery in any state, it could establish it in any other--and the latter idea was not to be entertained for a moment!

#### The Abolition Meeting of 1854.

On the 4th of July, 1854, the little flock of abolitionists in and about St. Anthony held what they called a "mass meeting" in the school house. The attendance was small, for an Independence Day celebration was being held, and the proceedings were so unimportant that not one newspaper in the territory mentioned them. Rev. Charles G. Ames, the Unitarian clergyman, Minnesota's Theodore Parker, was the leading spirit of the meeting. He had been a Free Will Baptist; he was now heterodox. He had been a conservative Whig; he was now an ultra abolitionist. He made a passionate and even violent speech against slavery and those that had any sort of sympathy with it. He claimed that the United States constitution recognized slavery, and for that reason the great American charter "ought to be buried so deep that it can never be resurrected." He believed with Garrison that the constitution is "a covenant with death and a league with hell." Several other members of the meeting made inflammatory and incendiary speeches, and no doubt they felt much better after their fires went out. In the following October a new paper called the Minnesota Republican was established at St. Anthony, with Rev. Ames as its editor. In his salutatory he announced that he was an uncompromising abolitionist, and

wanted slavery abolished at once wherever it existed.

The Republican Organizing Convention.

Pursuant to much previous advertising, the first Republican territorial convention in Minnesota was held in St. Anthony, Thursday and Friday, March 29 and 30, 1855, more than a year after the first Michigan convention. William R. Marshall presided and James F. Bradley was secretary. It was a mass convention, but only about fifty men attended (Editor Emerson of the St. Paul Daily Democrat says he counted ~~fifty~~ fifty-two, but Smalley says there were 200) and not a half dozen of these lived outside of Hennepin and Ramsey counties. The meeting was divided into radical and conservative anti-slavery men. The leading radicals were the fiery preacher Rev. C. G. Ames, John W. North, W. D. Babbitt, J. F. Bradley, George E. H. Day --one preacher, two lawyers and two business men. The influential conservatives were Chairman Marshall, George A. Nourse, Warren Bristol, Hezekiah Fletcher and Rev. S. T. Creighton. A committee consisting of North, Nourse, Babbitt, Rev. B. F. Hoyt, H. P. Pratt, Eli Pettijohn, and a Mr. Bigelow, reported resolutions denouncing slavery and the fugitive slave law, but not declaring in favor of the abolition of either. Whereupon there was a lot of speech-making and heated debates. A resolution declaring the fugitive slave law wholly unconstitutional was defeated, and one pronouncing it "unconstitutional in spirit and character, oppressive, unjust and dangerous to domestic tranquillity and deserving repeal," was passed, but by a vote of 25 to 22. This was a compromise resolution between the two factions. So spirited had been the debates and so intense the feeling that there was danger that the convention would "break up in a row," without crystallizing the sentiment and uniting the forces for freedom. The zealot Rev. Ames saw this danger, and to avoid it he accepted the resolution and championed it. He failed, however, to induce very many of the ~~xx~~ impracticable and unreasoning element to follow <sup>him</sup>. The stormy convention held until midnight and then adjourned until the next day, when the final

session of three hours was held. The last resolution concluded: "Appealing to heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, we this day organize the Republican party of Minnesota."

The Democratic Convention of April 3.

April 3, four days after the Republican convention, the Democrats-- or "Democratic Republicans," as they styled themselves--held a mass meeting at Chambers & Hedderly's hall, Minneapolis. There were 125 members, who were chiefly from Minneapolis and St. Anthony. Dr. A. E. Ames presided and Charles Hoag was secretary. <sup>W. A.</sup> ~~H.~~ Hotchkiss, Sweet W. Case and F. R. E. Cornell, comprising the committee on resolutions, reported on the slavery question: "That while we deprecate slavery agitation, either North or South, we do not in any manner sympathize with the institution, believing it to be a great moral and public evil; and that we will use all lawful means to confine it within its present limits." The resolutions, including the one quoted, were passed without dissent. D. M. Harmon, ~~F. R. E. Cornell~~, two ~~able~~ able lawyers, spoke eloquently in their favor.

The resolution on the slavery question adopted by this Democratic meeting became practically the cardinal principle of the Republican party and the chief feature of its platforms. This was why so many old Free Soil Democrats became Republicans. The following year Editor Hotchkiss and his Northwestern Democrat supported Fremont and Dayton and the Republican ticket generally, though Hotchkiss claimed that he was still a Democrat. In his editorial announcing that he would support Fremont he said:

We are a Democrat in every sense of the word. The Republican platform is the old Democratic policy in extenso. We are a Democrat--"dye in the wool," as the saying is; a states' rights Democrat are we, and not a fillibuster or ruffian. Until the Democratic ship gets back to its proper waters and original purity, we shall say hard things of it.

The first year of their political organization the Republicans would have elected their candidate, William R. Marshall, as delegate to congress over Henry M. Rice, Democrat, had they not put a strong prohibition plank in their platform. The author of this plank and of its incorporation

in the platform was Rev. Charles G. Ames, before mentioned, and who was as zealous a prohibitionist as he was an abolitionist. The vote cast at the election, October 6, was: For Rice, 3,215; for Marshall, 2,434; for David Olmsted, Independent Democrat, 1,785.

The Disputed Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Perhaps the three most interesting and influential political events in Minnesota between 1850 and 1860 were the formation of the Republican party in 1855, the election of delegates to the constitutional convention and the session of that convention, (the latter two events occurring in the summer of 1857) *and the first election for State officers.* There was a most spirited contest over the election of delegates to the convention which was to make the organic law of the state, soon to be admitted into the Union. That convention would form the first legislative and congressional districts and make them Democratic or Republican, according to the politics of a majority of the members. The legislature would elect two United States senators and the political control of congress might depend upon the new state of Minnesota.

The Republicans made strenuous efforts to elect a majority of the delegates. They appealed to the national committee and their brethren in the East for help, and some money and some of the best speakers were sent them to aid in the canvass. Among those from other states who came and stumped the territory for the Free Soil ticket were John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; Lyman Trumbull and Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Hanscomb, of Boston; Moran, of Philadelphia, and James H. Baker, of Ohio--the last named afterward prominent and distinguished in Minnesota. Judge Trumbull remained in the territory after the election as chief counsel for the Republicans. The Democrats employed only their local talent; such of them as received compensation were paid out of a fund raised by territorial officeholders, all of whom were Democrats.

The election for delegates came off June 1. The returns came in

slowly, and at first it was conceded that a majority of Democrats had been chosen, especially when it appeared on the face of the returns that four of them had been elected in St. Anthony precinct by an average majority of 13. But Senator Trumbull now came forward with a plan to wrest victory from defeat. The authorities had decided that two delegates were to be chosen for each representative and councilor in the territorial legisla- ture, and this construction made a convention of 108 members.

But June 16, when the board of canvassers ~~for Hennepin county~~, all of them Republicans, canvassed the vote of St. Anthony, they decided that not four Democrats but four Republicans had been chosen from that legis- lative district and certificates were issued accordingly. Lyman Trumbull had counseled the action and furnished the arguments for it.

The decision was based upon the difference in form of the tickets of the two parties. The Republican ticket was divided into two parts. The general heading of the ticket was in black capitals, "Republican Ticket." Then came a sub-heading in black lower case letters reading: "For Delegates to Constitutional Convention from Council District," and below this heading were the names of the candidates, Dr. J. H. Murphy and S. W. Putnam. Then followed another heading in black lower case reading: "For Delegates from the Representative District," and underneath were the names of D. A. Secomb, D. M. Hall, L. C. Walker and P. Winsel. Now, ~~many of~~ the Democratic tickets had but a single heading, "For Delegates to the Constitutional Convention," and underneath were the names of all six of the candidates, Judge B. B. Meeker, R. Fewer, Calvin A. Tuttle, Samuel Stanchfield, W. M. Lashell, and the secretary of the territory, Charles L. Chase.

The Democrats claimed that, as the boundaries of the representative and council districts were the same, and identical with the entire precinct, the grouping and division of the names on the ticket ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> unnecessary, but the Republicans denied this contention and claimed that the omission to group the candidates on the tickets and place sub-headings over them was

fatal to their legality. The returning board found enough of such tickets to warrant them, according to their belief, in refusing certificates to any Democrat, although the ballots cast by unchallenged voters showed this result:

For the Republican candidates, council district--John H. Murphy, 496; S.W. Putnam, 491. Representative district--Philip Winell, 512; L.C. Walker, 503; D.H. Hall, 485; D.A. Secomb, 472.

For the Democratic candidates, without distinction of districts--B.R. Meeker, 524; Charles L. Chase, 521; Calvin A. Tuttle, 509; William M. Lashell, 497; Samuel Stanchfield, 495; R. Fewer, 496.

The Democrats claimed that Winell and Walker were the only Republicans that had been fairly elected and they demanded certificates for Meeker, Chase, Tuttle and Lashell, but the county clerk, Rev. C.G. Ames, the zealous prohibitionist and ardent abolitionist, refused emphatically to give them. He was county register of deeds and ex officio clerk of the county commissioners, who constituted the returning board.

On the Minneapolis side of Hennepin county, one Democrat, Roswell P. Russell, was given a certificate by the returning board, which declared that he had received 18 more votes than his Republican competitor, Rev. Charles B. Sheldon. It appeared that some good Republican friends of Mr. Russell had erased Rev. Sheldon's name on the Republican tickets and substituted the old pioneer's. Then some of Sheldon's friends at the precincts of Maple Grove, Island City and Eden Prairie had voted Republican tickets which were printed like the Democratic, and, to be consistent with the action taken in the St. Anthony case, these imitative tickets were thrown out, and this gave Russell his majority. Mr. Russell, however, stood by his party's contention, declared he was not fairly elected, and refused the election certificate. There may have been another reason for his refusal. At the time he was receiver of the land office at Minneapolis, and it was doubted that he could serve as a delegate and at the same

time hold a federal office. Mr.Sheldon was finally admitted to the Republican wing of the convention without any certificate at all!

For his "official misconduct," as the Democrats termed it, in issuing certificates of election to the four Republicans of the St.Anthony precinct who had received fewer votes than their ~~Republican~~ <sup>Democratic</sup> opponents, Clerk Ames was cited to St.Paul by Gov.Samuel Medary and, after a hearing, the Governor removed him from office. The Hennepin county commissioners re-elected him within an hour after his return from St.Paul to St.Anthony, and announced that they would continue to re-elect him as often as the governor removed him.

In Houston county O.W.Streeter, Democrat, had received 378 votes on a general ticket to 329 votes for C.A.Coe. The Republican clerk of the commissioners, by their direction, gave the certificate to Mr.Coe. In Winona and two or three other counties there was a singular condition in the Republican tickets. They were all general, no district divisions, but in arrangement were exactly like the Democratic tickets at St.Anthony. The Republican candidates received a majority of the votes in these southern counties and were given certificates by the respective returning boards. Asked why the course taken in Hennepin with this sort of tickets was not followed in Winona county, Thomas Wilson,\* a Democrat, said: "Every tub stands on its own bottom, and every county controls its affairs in its own way."

In the Eleventh district, comprising Hennepin, Carver and Davis counties (the latter named for Jefferson Davis), the Republican candidates were elected by large majorities, except in the case of Dr.Alfred E.Ames, the staunch Democratic pioneer of Minneapolis, who received a most flattering vote, and R.P.Russell, whose case has been described. He refused the election certificate and Rev.Sheldon, of Excelsior, obtained the place

\* Mr.Wilson was subsequently a justice of the supreme court, became a prominent Democrat, was elected to congress as such and was a Democratic candidate for governor.

by the recognition of the Republican wing. The Democratic wing <sup>had no</sup> ~~refused to~~  
~~recognize any~~ delegate from the Eleventh district except Dr. Ames. The  
district had twelve delegates and the eleven Republicans, who acted with  
the Republican branch of the convention were Cyrus Aldrich, Wentworth  
Hayden, R.L. Bartholomew/, W.F. Russell, Henry Eschle, Charles B. Sheldon,  
David Morgan, E.N. Bates, Albert W. Combs, T.D. Smith, B.E. Messer.

When the convention assembled, July 13, (1857), the two parties were  
present with all their forces, regular and irregular. There were the two  
delegations from ~~Winnepin county~~ <sup>St. Anthony</sup>, each claiming legality and legitimacy.  
Each party claimed 59 members and conceded the other but 53. There was  
a scramble for the possession of the representatives' hall in the territorial  
capitol building, and the Republicans succeeded in capturing it.  
Thereupon the Democrats repaired to the council chamber and occupied it.  
Both parties then met regularly in their respective rooms, each denouncing  
the other as a fraudulent assemblage, a rump parliament, and claiming to  
be the only legal body.

Gov. Medary and Secretary Chase recognized the Democratic delegates  
and they were paid regularly out of the public treasury; the Republicans  
received nothing in the way of pay and had to board themselves. At last,  
on the 29th of August, pursuant to a previous ~~arrangement~~ agreement, both  
bodies agreed on the same constitution, each signing a verbatim copy of  
the compromise draft and both conventions then adjourned. Three Democrats  
refused to sign it, because, as they said, the illegitimate convention had  
been given a part in its making, although many called it "a purely Demo-  
cratic instrument."

#

The first man to sign his name as a volunteer was Josias R. King, a Virginian, who had lived some years in Minnesota. As the signing of the pledge was virtually an enlistment, Col. King has always claimed, with reason, the distinction of having been the senior volunteer in the United States service during the great war. He rose from orderly sergeant to a captaincy in the First Minnesota, and then became a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. volunteer forces, and was appointed <sup>a second lieutenant in the second</sup> ~~2nd Lieut,~~ 2nd U. S. Infantry, where he served five years, including three years at Lebanon, Ky. in command of a detachment of 50 mounted men, engaged in the suppression of Ku Klux organizations and illicit whiskey distilleries. He still lives in St. Paul, respected and honored, not alone for his distinction as the first volunteer, but for his high character and personal worth. He readily admits that it was the opportunity presented him to first enlist which gave him the honor. There were hundreds of his fellow citizens as eager as he to offer themselves to the country to defend and preserve it, but the opportunity did not come for some hours after the meeting in the St. Paul Armory, Monday night, April 15, 1861.

## HEROINES OF BIG WOODS

Nineteen Women Fought the Sioux  
Indians in 1862 Seek  
Pensions.

### CONGRESS EXPECTED TO ACT

Bill Being Prepared to Recognize the  
Bravery of Those of the  
Home Guard.

Special to the Dispatch.

Mankato, Minn., Dec. 29. — Congress this winter will be asked to put upon the pension roll the names of nineteen women who took part in subduing the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862.

Last June the senate passed a bill extending the benefits of a pension to volunteers of the United States army and regularly organized militiamen who were actually engaged under Lieut. Timothy J. Sheehan at Fort Ridgely in August and September, 1862. The new bill, which is proposed to amend this senate bill, is being prepared by B. L. Holcomb, who was secretary of a commission appointed in 1896 to erect a monument on the site of Fort Ridgely. The amendment will include, for the first time, women who rendered special service, for at least five days during that period.

Many of the women whose names appear as beneficiaries are the progenitors of many prominent men in Minnesota today, and the bill is so framed that if they are living they will be entitled to a handsome reward for their gallant conduct almost a half century ago. The names of the women who took part and were actually engaged with the men in fighting the Indians are: Anna Boesch, Jennie Bradford, Elizabeth N. Dunn, Margaret K. Hern, Mary A. Heffron, Eliza Mueller, Juliet McAllister, Mary E. Perea, Wilhelmina Randall, Valencia C. Reynolds, Mary Rieke, Mrs. Schmah, the mother of Julius Schmah, the newly elected secretary of state; Mrs. Spencer, Julia Sweet and Eliza J. West.

These names are inscribed on the monument which was erected in 1896, but the localities are neither given on the monument nor in the records compiled by the Historical society. It is sufficient to know, however, that the women fought side by side with their husbands or brothers at either Fort Ridgely, Fort Abercrombie, or Henderson in the Big Woods, and are entitled to pensions as "Women who rendered valuable service during the Sioux Indian wars."

Manitoba woman

Alex Mahan before he died, but did  
before he got to Y. or. creek - buried  
back at camp.

Little Crow had a 6 shoter and stayed  
over the last at Wood Lake.

Lived near Walter McCleod's in 1862. Heard  
that apt. had gone up to R. Wood and  
went up 4 days after the outbreak  
came. Meeting to elect chief. Franking  
Hail elected - some Indians attend was  
Wabasha, Franking Hail, & Little Crow went  
to Wash. & Post. told them to hire Little  
Crows. W. & J. N. said yes. L. C. "No,  
I am afraid. die one." "I am back about,  
die with one." W. J. N. took no part d. Aro-  
trara. 1866. After Wash fight five young  
men went ~~not~~ <sup>that night</sup> ~~to get~~ <sup>to get</sup> R. thinking  
no men there. found Jack Proger or  
Lemard who had run away from Wapeta.  
then new force recruits came. Jack ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup>  
K. ones. tried to get. Cannon fired. He shot  
made

Good Thunder in 1st fight  
wounded. Thief and Big Eyes tried to  
stop 2d fight. Thief not at 1st fight  
Red Legs brother named ~~Hot~~ - Wakai  
Natonna - Thunder voice. N. covered with  
a blanket took body away - buried at Shakopee's  
village - many wounded - Columbus wounded  
had his powder horn blown off at B. C.  
Chaton Cetanari Kicita - The  
Killing Hawk - a Pigeon Hawk. led  
the ravine party at W. L. ind.  
Jack Frazer's niece. Killed - under  
Walcatta's hand - Capt of 13 that he  
2. was with 8 killed - 2 w. d.

Simon came with rag on gun.  
Two Hail always for peace - main man

Mankato named  
Alexander before he died, but died  
before he got to Y. M. creek - buried  
back at camp.

Little Crow had a 6 shooter and stayed  
till the last at Wood Lake.

Dog barbed with fingers.

Dear Bromley— I find that Tuttle's mill adv. in  
the Express in 1852 was not the first milling  
advertisement in the Northwest. There were others  
before that.

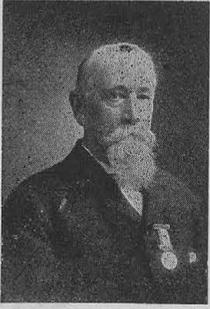
The first mill adv. was by Tuttle in Goodhue's  
Pioneer of June 13, 1850. In this he says he is ready  
to grind "whatever requires grinding, including salt"  
He said this mill was the one "on the west side".  
I have long had a copy of this ad. and will  
use it. But thanks to you all the same.

Holcomb

~~Very truly yours,~~  
J. P. [Signature]

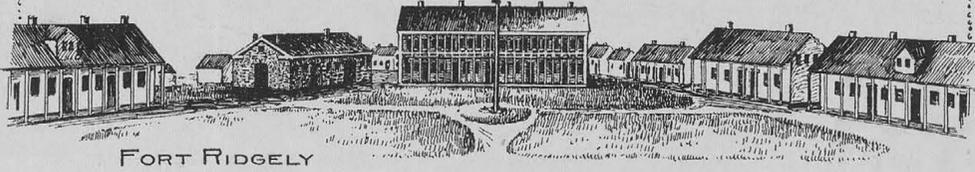
Salmon A. Puffer's announcement  
made  
~~presented~~ in the St. Anthony  
Express 1852 - was the first  
milling advertisement in the  
Grand Northwest. This was printed  
while he was employed as a miller  
Smith or his associate George A. H. [unclear]  
before he had actually built his home  
on the ~~lower~~ side of the river. It  
was as follows (See over)

Burnley



CHAS. E. FLANDRAU,  
Defender of New Ulm.

# THE FORT RIDGELY NATIONAL PARK AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



FORT RIDGELY



MAJ. T. J. SHEEHAN,  
Defender of Fort Ridgely.

CHAS. E. FLANDRAU Pres.

CHAS. H. HOPKINS, Secy.

A. G. STODDARD, Vice Pres.

1900.

The history of the great Northwest furnishes no chapter more pathetic in its horrible details than that relating to the great Sioux uprising and massacre of 1862, and no portion of that chapter is of so much historic interest and importance as the nine days siege and two days battles in defence of Fort Ridgely. As Gettysburg was the high tide of the Rebellion so too was Fort Ridgely the high tide of the Sioux Uprising. Had the Fort surrendered to that horde of painted savages already crazed by the blood of scores of victims all along the valley, the whole Southwestern Minnesota would have been over-run and depopulated.

Our State has commemorated those events by the erection of a modest monument and a small cemetery has been established there for some years. Many G. A. R. Posts have signified the desire of their members for this to be their final resting place, but no provisions have ever been made for enlarging and beautifying the grounds with that end in view.

In scenic beauty the spot and its surroundings is not excelled along the whole course of the Minnesota river. Standing on the site of "Old Fort Ridgely" looking down the beautiful Minnesota valley, one is led to exclaim that nature had forseen the great events that would transpire here, and

the needs of the unborn generations for a breathing place, and lavished her charms accordingly. The site is geographically near the center of the state, in the midst of a rich and prosperous agricultural territory, with many flourishing towns contiguous, and ample railroad facilities.

None but the wealthy can afford to enjoy the beauties of the "Yellowstone" while on the other hand a small National Park as here contemplated could be made a continual source of pleasure to all, even the humblest.

May we not hope that our National government will do tardy justice by throwing its protecting arms around this neglected spot and rescuing it from the vandalism which has so nearly obliterated it. This seems well worth striving for and is the object of this association.

Not a member expects a dollar in pecuniary benefit, directly or indirectly. All are giving freely of their time and means from motives which are absolutely unselfish, and the high character of our membership is a guarantee of persistent work. May we not bespeak for ourselves the benefit of your influence and prestige, for we realize that without your actual personal interest in the movement we can do nothing.

Our Life Membership Certificates are five dollars each. They are very artistic and are made suitable for framing as permanent souvenirs.

We solicit your general contributions which may be sent direct to our Secretary,

CHAS. H. HOPKINS,

Fairfax, Minn.

x x x x
<b>Incorporators</b>
HON. CHAS. E. FLANDRAU
MAJ. TIMOTHY J. SHEEHAN
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x x x x

x x x x
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EMIL F. SELL,.....Fairfax.
x x x

Good as showing Indian view of the massacre.

W.W.F.

St. Paul, Feb [1896?]

To the Pioneer Press:-

I would like to let some of the readers of the Pioneer Press know something about the dealings of the white people with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota.

There were a number of minor treaties between the U. S. and the Sioux from 1805 to 1837; the most important of which probably was the one made by G. M. Pike on the part of the U. S. with the Sioux, by which he bought the land surrounding where Fort Snelling now stands, for the express purpose of building a fort there sometime later. The Sioux

were to have any and all rights on this land that did not interfere with the fort; such as hunting and traveling across it. This gave the Indians certain rights upon this land which the U.S. would be bound to respect, if it respected any of the rights of the Indians. According to this the U.S. could not sell the land without the Indians consent, but the government did sell it or give it away and Minneapolis and St. Paul are now on part of it and the land is worth thousands and thousands of dollars.

The next treaty of any importance was made in 1837 by which all the land lying between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers was sold.

But these treaties were nothing compared to the treaty made in 1852 by which

all the land in Minnesota owned by the Sioux was sold except a small strip on each side of the Minnesota River between Redwood and Yellow Medicine which was set apart as a reservation for the Sioux.

Then all the Sioux of Minnesota were removed from their old and beloved homes to this small reservation where no Indian could make a living by hunting, the way their fathers had lived for centuries. They did not know how to farm and it was hard to change from hunting to farming and so they could not make a living that way.

The white people were not satisfied with what land they had bought but had to "play hog" and in some underhanded way they got the land of this reservation on the north side of the river.

The Sioux on this reservation were to receive certain rations and money from the government in return for the lands sold, but were dissatisfied because of the way they had been treated by the whites.

Then came the civil war. There were lots of half-breeds and bad white men on the reservation and a good many of the whites sympathized with the South and said that the government was weak and if the Indians should make a war they might get some of the land back.

Then too the president sent for troops and even companies of half-breeds were got up. That made the Sioux think that the north must be weak. The money which was due was delayed, the rations were held off and altogether they had a very bad time of it. Some of them were

almost starving to death.

After a while some young men of the Sissetonwan and Wapetonwan bands went out hunting and got into a dispute about the bravery of the white men and hating the whites for past ill treatment they went and killed some. This started the war and almost any white man knows what happened then. The whites wished they had not "played hog" so much.

Anyone can see that the war was caused by the white people, but because the Sioux had no way of speaking for themselves and because they had different ways from the whites, the Sioux always get the blame of the war. If the Sioux had been left to follow the old customs the war might not have come but the whites think that their way is the only good way and were always

trying to get the Indians to do that way. The Indians that did "take the white man's road" were favored by the government and that made a great deal of jealousy and hatred in the hearts of the Indians who did not.

It is no wonder that the Indians began the war; they were on a small, poor reservation, some starving to death; a great deal of money was due them by the government; the traders did not treat them right; the whites wanted them to stop fighting the *Chippeways* which was none of the white people's business and last but not least the white people were doing everything to get the Indians to "take the white man's road" and give up the time honored customs of their forefathers. I think that any people no matter how peaceable they were would make war

6.

under such circumstances. To those Indians who did do like the white people the government promised each man a certain number of acres of land to be held in severalty.

After the battle of *Wood Lake* Gen. Sibley got into correspondence with the Indians and told them that those who would surrender would be treated like men, so a few Indians friendly to the white people surrendered at *Camp Release*. Then those who had been engaged in the war kept coming in a few at a time until there were a great many. Sibley made all of these friendly and hostile prisoners and the hostiles were bound in irons, instead of treating them like men as he had promised. If Sibley had not lied to get them to surrender they never would have surrendered.

7.

In December of the same year 38 were hung like dogs because Sibley thought they had fought for their country and their rights. Of the 38 hung there were some who had not been in the war at all. Those hostiles who were not hung were kept prisoners for four years at Rock Island and when they came back their families were broken up and many found their wives and children dead.

Because of the war the U. S. took away the reservation along the Minnesota River and sold it and never paid the Indians the rest of the money which was due them for the land they had sold and also never gave the Indians the rations due them.

These things were taken away partly to compensate for the damage the Indians had done in the war and to pay for the blood they had shed in the war and partly

8.

because the U.S. claimed the Indians had broken their treaties. The Indians did break the treaties but not first. The white people broke them first and treated the Indians shamefully and finally drove them into the war. The Indians had their money, rations and reservation taken away besides some being hung and others kept in prison. I don't think the white people are satisfied yet with the revenge they took. Those who had adopted the white people's customs on the reservation had been promised land in severalty but they never got the land. Of those who had begun to do like white people none took part in the war and there was no reason for the whites to take their revenge on these but they did.

Since 1862 the Minnesota Sioux have

not received any money or rations from the Government out of what was due at the time of the war. It is now 36 years since the war and not one cent of this debt to the Sioux was ever paid. They claim the Indians forfeited it by making the war but they did not make the war, the whites did that. The government never paid for the reservation along the Minnesota River which it took away. After the war every Sioux was banished from Minnesota to Dakota, both friendlies and hostiles. Out there on the barren prairies they have had a very hard time of it.

There have been some efforts made of late to get this money which was due at the time of the war but simply for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, those doing this claiming that all through the war these bands were

friendly to the white people. I think Sen. Pettigrew did this but how does he know that these two bands were friendly to the white people. The very first white people killed were killed by men of these bands. Supposing this bill went through and the money was to be paid to the people of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, There are a great many of the other bands who are claimed to have been at the head of the war on the same rolls as the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands. If the ~~the~~ truth of the whole matter could be presented to Congress I think there would be no trouble in getting this money, but the truth is never told about the Indians. If the truth were told to Congress the money could be got for all the bands that were driven into the war by the cruelty,

treachery and underhanded dealings of  
the white people.

I could go on and tell a great deal  
more but have not time at present.

Hoping some one will see the truth  
of what I say, I am,

Yours sincerely  
Samuel Bluntson.

Mode of Warfare conducting a war party by the Medewallaton Sioux in early days against the Chippewas - The Head Warrior, prepares a Red Stone Pipe, with a large flat stem, decorated with feathers and porcupine quills - for the occasion, with plenty of Turmeric mixed with Tobacco, and then calls all the warriors together in a secret lodge, a paper notice admitted except those that succeeded - in the secret, at the conclusion of the meeting it is publicly announced the object of the meeting that at a certain day, the party will start, for those that want to join, at the time of the departure of the warriors, there is one of the members of the War party stands in advance with the War pipe, and then the Head Warrior will then announce the success they will have and how many enemies they will see and kill, praying or exhorting the great spirit to help them in their enterprise.

when ready to start the pipe bearer moves  
 pointing the pipe, the direction they  
 are travelling, none of the party is allowed  
 to travel ahead of the Pipe bearer, and  
 when he stops, the rest of the Warriors  
 stop. by the time they think they are  
 approaching the enemy Country they select  
 three or four of the fittest young men to  
 scout the Country, to see if there any signs  
 of the enemy, they have regular camping  
 grounds picked out before they start, when they  
 arrive, at the places, so designated, the Pipe bearer  
 stops, then he blows the War pipe, pointing the  
 direction they are travelling, a few feet from  
 the camping ground placing all their war in-  
 struments alongside the War pipe, after taking  
 nourishment, and then the Great Warrior commences  
 to strip himself of all his war clothes, deerskins  
 himself, pants ~~etc~~ and commences to call to  
 of his supporters the Waff to help him in their  
 enterprise and to help him, to notify where

The enemy is, he will then commence to sing  
 the war song when the Wolf will appear  
 to him, and converse, with him mysteriously  
 none of the rest of the party understanding,  
 nor see the Wolf, and then he stops singing and  
 tells them, what information he received from  
 the Wolf, so many persons to have in council  
 and so many traps, and it is necessary for  
 them to proceed forthwith, before the evening.  
 They proceed, in the mean time, the Wolf his  
 messenger has been in the enemies Country, and tells  
 them, the same thing that the Head Warrior has already  
 announced, but lest they reach the enemy, if  
 they kill any they are scalped, and return faithfully  
 for home, as fast as they can they look back  
 nobody for himself—after they reach home  
 the scalp is dressed and pointed, and stretched  
 on a hoop, and attached to a long pole.  
 There commences the Scalp dance at all  
 from of the night day. You can hear

Singing and dancing the Scalp dance  
 The warriors are privileged characters they  
 have <sup>the</sup> freedom of the Camp, they do not enter  
 their tents, nor cohabit with their wives  
 but they can have intercourse with other  
 women. That is understood, as a general thing  
 when this occurs in warm weather, they  
 strip themselves of everything <sup>with the</sup>  
 Exception of the Buck Coat, and <sup>they put on</sup> 2 or 3 Blankets  
 and paint their faces Black and their  
 Body, and they wear a small <sup>cap</sup> of ~~fur~~ <sup>seal</sup>  
 down on the top of their Head, they have  
 their own dish to eat from, they continue  
 to do so, as long as the dance lasts, finally  
 a large ceremony is performed and  
 the Scalp is buried, and that day, and  
 he returns if he is married he returns to  
 his family — young men join those war parties  
 to gain a reputation and myst the women, when  
 young when he first approaches a young woman  
 with the intention of coming to her.

5

She lets him he is like a woman  
he has never been to war, and cuts  
the young fellow inside

In these Seal dances they are forbidden  
girls and young men. They dance till  
about 12 o'clock and when they  
stop. The dance you will see the young  
man dashing after them if possible  
at these dances, where young men  
and girls frequent each other more  
so than at any time. Finally these  
war parties was broken up by the Government  
punishing them by withholding their  
annuities. — That was the good old  
days for the boys and girls —  
nothing but fun. They would neglect their  
hunting. It was nothing but the seal  
dances and courting

Indian War Party

Ridgely relief ← Pioneer Press, Mar, 4, 1860 over

Capt. S.P. Snyder's letter of Mar 2, Second edition

120 in Co.

Called out by Sibley for relief of Fort.

Moved out onto plain 6 am.

Had been 12 hours

Sibley denied frequent requests to move

6 pm, Northrup & Snyder rode back to Sibley and made  
a last request. Denied. If we were down hill,

Returned & refused matter to camp again -

Unanimous decision to march at once.

Part of Co. held back by Sibley for dark time, but  
soon galloped. 40 Harkins men joined

We went through to Fort --- back to march, by at least

24 hours

Capt. W. & 3 volunteers, just crossed over [Fort  
Creek] about sunrise -

From that warm word assumed between Capt. W.  
& Col. McPherson, but the statement that Capt. W.

or any one of his command turned back is a  
vicious slander

"Capt. W. was to be held to deny the false state-  
ment which makes him the hero of the war."

Notes Capt. W. this command of the credit which  
is theirs and theirs only."

Pioneer Press, Feb. 27, 1880 p. 1

From St. Peter Tribune Feb. 25, Only file M.H.L.

Sibley sent 150 men under Mc Mead

50 of detachment, a Northland Co.

Inclined to go but some faith & had along Mc Mead,  
who had been "commissioned" by Ramsey to command  
all mounted men.

Mc. wanted to gallop ahead at pleasure

Mc Mead refused him to ride his horse  
place in column

Mc. took down, Wheeler in Co & took now  
back to St. Peter

Mc Mead galloped back to mouth of river - but Mc,  
saw he would have nothing more to do  
with Mc Mead.

Mc Mead called out at top of his voice "All who  
are on the right of the fork forward to Redoubt,  
Ed Edwards go back." Mc. galloped back to Mc Mead,  
upon he reached Mc Mead, saw Mc. coming up,  
Mc. upon as a hawk was ordered to dismount  
and a bug note.

Mc Mead returned to his proper place in column,  
no further trouble - all first daylight

SOME PROPOSED ABBREVIATIONS FOR FOOTNOTES:

Winsor for Winsor, Narrative and critical history....

Neill for Neill History of Minnesota 5th edition  
so also for other histories of Minnesota

36 cong 2 sess for Thirty sixth Congress, second session

11 Stat U S 200 for Volume 11 Statutes at Large of the U.S. p. 200

C/S for Congressional series

Gen Laws Minn for General Laws of Minnesota so Spec laws

Rp for report Rp.Comr for report of committee

Minn three Cent for Minnesota in Three Centuries

Minn C and I Wars for Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars

Siss and Wah Cl Case for Sisseton and Wahpeton Claims Case

Minn const conv procees  
Repr Debates and proceedings of the Minnesota  
Constitutional Convention Republican end  
Correspond for Democratic end

McKail Bog. Ark Redwood Co, V. 1.

442 Bull log house in Redwood Falls Minn. 1864.  
Called town <sup>112/36</sup> - Stockade of God  
House of logs & abandoned Indian house with  
may have been home of Dr. Chas. A. Sherman?  
Center of peak - Inside wall of brick  
McM. bull built from house

444, McM. a real Colonel from Ky.  
Trained in a Southern military school &  
served as a soldier in the Mexican war  
Aided survey of Ia-Min. line  
Granted Celestina + Mansfield  
Served in Indian campaign of 1862  
Granted Redwood Falls District (M.D.)  
Mar. 23, 1866 Ref.  
Continuous residence to acquaintances  
Main building built in July  
! Received position + salary for 2 yrs. able but  
ref. was numbered out of service  
Removed "nearer Dakota line" + as surveyor  
located many outlets in Sioux River Co.,

See Vol. 2, 745 for photo. McKail Bog  
Cabin.