Return I. Holcombe Papers.

Version 3
August 20, 2018

St. Paul, Minn. May 1 1900

Dr.

IN ACC'NT WITH

JOHN HEINL,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Works.

PUMPS A SPECIALTY. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

918 West Seventh Street.

Wm	Brinkmann	407 Erie st
Otto	Bierschank	599 Randolph st
R.	Eisenhauer	403 Erie st
M.	Grang	411 Erie st
F. A.	Grath	372 Erie st
C.	Hartman	606 James st
Frank	Huna	463 Ironto ave
R. J.	Holcombe	603 Randolph st
John.	Hamer	502 Jefferson st
Jim	Hammer	512 Jefferson st
A. F.	Helfrick	655 Randolph st
John.	Hoschette	379 Erie st
Joe.	Kollar	381 Erie st
M.	Kollar	399 Erie st
M.	Lierich	387 Erie st
John	Lierich	387 Erie st
John	Nistl	404 Erie st
John	Praglak	393 Erie st
Matt	Wokstitz	392 Erie st

J. G. Zeittelberger 380 Erie st
J. G. Wagenhoffer 371 Erie st
M. Walter 406 Erie st

Wm. Krouse - 411
John Dick 404
M. Mogel
Mat Andrews 398

H. T. BEVANS, LAWYER,
MORRIS, MINNESOTA.

See envelope

Nov. 11th 1900

Dear Holmes, What do you think of my being Judge of Probate of Stevens Co. by a majority of 140 running as an independant candidate against the regular republican nominee. And glory to God on the highest old man I put up a job that layed out Geo Munro for Sheriff by a strict democrat. I am the bigest man in Stevens Co. to day. Come and see me.

H T Bevans

[Photograph sent to museum]

LEWIS C. SPOONER,
LAWYER.
OFFICES IN SPOONER BLOCK,
MORRIS, MINN.

Morris, Minnesota, December I7, I900.

R. I. Holcombe, Esq.,
#3I Gilfillan Block,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

I refer to your letter of the I2th inst. giving me the address of William Schmidt, formerly of Schmidt & Richter, for which I am obliged to you, to say that while not so intended, you evidently understood my former letter to indicate that the matter under consideration had in it something to the advantage of Mr. Schmidt. I have concluded to write you briefly the facts in the matter for that I have concluded to make one final request of you.

Many years ago, in the spring of I873, Even Holmland was the owner of lot I8 in block 2 in this village. Whether at that time the building now situated thereon, a cheap frame building, called and used as a hotel - a sort of a farmers' hotel where room and board may be had for about $4.00 per week - or whether there was upon it at that time a smaller building yet standing thereon and used as a harness shop, - a building that cost two or three hundred dollars to begin with - I do not know. The hotel referred to is conducted, and ever since the fall of I882, more than eighteen years, has been conducted by Anna Holmland, widow of Even Holmland. In April, I873, Even Holmland and his wife were procured to execute to Schmidt & Richter, or Schmidt, Richter & Miller, a mortgage upon the property to secure an indebtedness of a little more than $500.00 - turning to the abstract of title, I see the amount is $573.37. A foreclosure of this mortgage was made, or rather attempted to be made, in the summer of I875, and a sale occurred on July I9th, I875, whereat William Schmidt and Fredrick Richter were the purchasers and to whom, of course, a sheriff's certificate of sale was issued. Later on, in January I877, Fred Richter and his wife, joined by John B. Miller and his wife, (this Miller was not one of the purchasers at the foreclosure, but was one of the mortgagees) quitclaimed to William Schmidt. The following April William Schmidt and his wife conveyed the property to Engle Ahrens, a widow, and she afterwards, in December of I878, conveyed back to William Schmidt. But in the meantime, I think in I877, a suit in ejectment brought by Mr. Schmidt against the Holmlands had terminated in favor of the Holmlands - the Court finding and declaring that the foreclosure and the sale thereunder in I875, was invalid and of no force and effect for that no notice of foreclosure was served upon the mortgagors and occupants of the premises. When in I879 Mr. Schmidt was threatening to anew or again foreclose this mortgage of I873, (he had on March 22, I879, taken an assignment to himself of the mortgage referred to from Mr. Richter and Mr. Miller) the Holmlands ~~again~~ sued in the district court here to set aside the mortgage upon the ground of fraud. A trial of this action occurred finally in I88I, after having been continued twice, and the result was that the jury found upon all the issues in favor of the plaintiffs, the Holmlands, and against the defendant, William Schmidt; for example, found, as a matter of fact, that the agent of Schmidt & Richter, or Schmidt, Richter & Miller, procured the signature of Even Holmland to the mortgage after first getting him drunk, and that Holmland signed the mortgage when he was so intoxicated as not to know what he was doing; that the signature of Mrs. Holmland was procured by fraud also; that she was misled as to the contents of the paper she signed and that this agent of the mortgagees took advantage of the mortgagors in obtaining said mort-

#in

gage; and the court, upon the findings of fact by the jury, found as a matter of law in favor of the plaintiffs, the Holmlands, and a judgment was entered in 1881 which declared and decreed that the mortgage referred to was null and void and was thereby canceled of record, and the plaintiffs were given judgment additional against Mr. Schmidt for the costs, amounting to $32.00.

Now at this time Mr. Holmland was still living, but he died the following year - in September, 1882, as already stated,- and left surviving him a widow and two small children, both of which, however, are now of age, and both of which have recently, by proper deeds, conveyed their interest#the estate which they inherited from their father, to their mother who at the death of her husband of course acquired a life interest in the property, and who ever since the husband's death, as already stated, has occupied the premises and made her home there. Recently she sought to procure a loan upon the property, and it was in the course of examining the abstract of title and the record of title on behalf of the parties to whom Mrs. Holmland applied for the loan, that I came to notice the condition of the title and found that to make the title absolutely good in Mrs. Holmland it would be necessary either to bring a suit to quiet title in her, or procure from Mr. Schmidt a quit-claim deed.

Now it would be an easy matter to bring a suit to quiet the title in Mrs. Holmland and carry it through successfully. It would take a little time, of course, and it would cost a little something also. By the way, Mrs. Holmland is a poor woman and can ill afford any unnecessary outlay. You will readily see from the foregoing statement of facts that Mr. Schmidt has no interest whatever, but at the same time the foreclosure back in 1875 and the transfers which occurred subsequently between his partners and himself I am obliged to regard as in the nature of a cloud upon the title, or perhaps a blemish upon the title. To obtain and put of record a quit-claim deed from Mr. Schmidt and his wife would be the quickest method, of course, of wiping off this blemish, if such deed may be procured. Mr. Bevans who kindly gave me your name and who, with Mr. C. L. Brown, now one of our Supreme Court Judges, acted as the attorneys for Mr. and Mrs. Holmland in the suit that was brought in '79 and terminated in the judgment which set aside and invalidated the mortgage, has told me something about what Mr. Schmidt now is and about his present condition. It occurred to me that perhaps through your good self a quit-claim deed might be got from Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, and since they have no real interest, why should they not convey? Mrs. Holmland would be willing to pay a small sum for such deed to avoid expending money in a suit to quiet title, but since she can, at an expenditure of about $10.00 through such suit to quite title, clear the title as effectually as by getting a quit-claim deed, she of course ought not to pay Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt for a quit-claim deed more than $10.00. I would be glad to have you talk with Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt about the matter and if they are willing to quit-claim for the amount mentioned, I will prepare a quit-claim deed and send it to you for execution.

Yours very truly,
LEWIS C. SPOONER,
By Andrew Rowland.

LEWIS C. SPOONER,
LAWYER.
OFFICES IN SPOONER BLOCK,
MORRIS, MINN.

OFFICES:
107 EAST FOURTH STREET,
NAT. GER. AM. BANK BLDG.

H. A. CAMPBELL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE.

AGENT FOR THE CARE OF PROPERTY.
ESTATES MANAGED.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 14, 1902.

Mrs. Mary E. Schmidt,
603 Randolph St., City.

Dear Madam:--

I received the Abstract of Title and delivered it to Mr. Frank Ford. today

Yours very truly,

H A Campbell

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK

May 26th 1902

Mr R. I. Holcombe.
St Paul Minn.

My dear Sir.

If you can make room of Room 30 and Mr Hoffman is willing I shall be very glad to have you

more in -
I have written
Mr Hoffman about it -
There are three rooms
comprising No 3 -
in one of which my
desk, chairs &c stand -
This need not be
disturbed -
There is a place
near the window

in the outer room which has
never been used & your desk
will go nicely in that place -
I rarely visit that office
but it will, I assure you, be
pleasant to see you there when
I can do -

Sincerely Yours
Thos. P. Wilson

C. A. FLEMING, Chairman
FRED A. PIKE, Vice-Chairman

R. T. O'CONNOR, Treasurer
M. F. KAIN, Secretary

Democratic City and County Organization

Office of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
806 New York Life Building

N. W. Telephone
Main 1035
Twin City, 888

ST. PAUL, MINN. Oct. 9, 1902.

To the Precinct Chairman,

C I T Y.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed lists contain the names of the Democratic voters in your precinct who failed to register on Sept. 16th.

The only manner in which this registration can be secured, is for yourself and your respective committeemen to call upon those voters personally and urge upon them the necessity of registering onn October 21st

This work done as I have indicated and the success of the entire ticket is assured beyond a doubt.

Get to work at once, with your committee and show the other precinct committeemen that you are entering into the campaign in the proper spirit and good results are sure to follow.

The vote on primary day, this fall, was fully 30 per cent less than the vote at the primary election, this spring, so the necessity for persistent work can be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

M F Kain

Secretary.

Voters not Registered at Primary Election Sept. I6" I902.

FIFTH WARD.	II th. PRECINCT.
moved ~~Schening, Wm. F.~~	930 W. 7th.
~~Clarkin, P.~~	472 ~~Erie~~, Webster
Clappenbach, Wm.	379 "
Dux, Joseph,	904 W. 7th.
Drexel, Jacob,	393 Erie,
Edmonds, Ed.	353 Duke,
Goess, Gus,	595 Randolph,
Goodman, John,	Omaha, Grounds,
Kennedy, Richard,	974 W. 7th.
Lirech, M.	337 Erie,
Lane, L. W.	854 W. 7th.
Martinez, Alonzo,	Omaha & Bartons Sts.
Maloney. T. J.	459 Webster,
Westel, John,	404 Erie,
Petrasek, Frank,	407 Duke,
Pitzl, Mike,	904 W. 7th.
Koltimeyer, J. F. Jr.	904 " "
Salden, John,	6I0 James,
Strebi, Jacob,	373 Duke,
Tully, W. J.	850 W. 7th.
Williamson, H. F.	403 Duke,
Walsh, M. H.	468 Webster,

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Business Pertaining to Deceased Indians' Lands Attended To.....

[See Jos. R. Brown Papers

Leases of Indian Lands Negotiated.....

S. J. Brown, Jr.

Dealer In

Real Estate.

Browns Valley, Minn.,

Sept. I5th, 3

.....190...

Dear Major Holcombe

I send you some old papers of my fathers which you may look over and hand in to the Historical Society. The papers are--

Letters I-2 &3 (Riggs correspondence) April and May I86I

" to Gov. Ramsey October 2Ist,----------I86I

" " Senator Rice December I7th, I86I

" " Gov. Ramsey August 22nd ----------I862

All these letters, except the last one, were picked up on the prairie near the house that was burned at the time of the outbreak of I862. I think you will find them interesting, especially the letter of May Ist, to Rev. Mr. Riggs. I do not think any of these papers were ever published and you may have them (or extracts of them) published if you think best.

In haste

Yours truly,

Saml J. Brown

Office of
S. J. Brown
Real Estate
Brown Valley, Minn.

[See letter of Jan. 3, 1864 in Jos. R. Brown Papers]

January 18, 1904.

Dear Major Holcombe.--

I have just got hold of a letter written by father to Gabriel Renville. It is a letter of instructions written in the Sioux language --the only thing of the kind, perhaps, in existance. I have made a typewritten copy of it--making a few unimportant changes--and it should be printed with the other Renville papers.

I have also made an English translation of the Sioux letter. The parentheses in it are mine and these are intended to convey what the Sioux writer did without words. You know the Sioux language leaves a great deal to the imagination--especially when writing it. To leave out the words I have inserted the letter would not only not be clear to the general reader but would not fully convey what the writer of the Sioux letter did convey (without words).

I send these papers to you in this letter and wish you would examine them and then turn them over to the Historical Society.

Yours sincerely,

Saml J. Brown

Brown's Valley, Jan. 19, 1904.

[See letter of Jan. 31, 1864 in Jos. R. Brown Papers]

Dear Major Holcombe

Allow me to bother you again on the interminable Renoille matter.

In my letter to you yesterday I forgot to say that in my English translation of father's letter, I purposely left out the word "Brother-in-law" at the beginning, and the words "your Brother-in-law" at the close of the letter. You may of course add them if you like. I at first thought I would not send a translation of the last four paragraphs of the letter, for the reason that they were of a private nature and you would not want them, but I finally concluded I would do so and leave with you and Prof. Upham the matter of striking them out or not.

Yours very truly

Samuel J. Brown

August 18, 1905.

History of Minnesota, planned for Four Volumes, Edited by Gen. James H. Baker, Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, Hon. William P. Murray, and Warren Upham.

Vol. I. Exploration and the Fur Trade.
" II. Fort Snelling, Agricultural Settlement, and Admission to the Union.
" III. The Civil War and the Sioux Outbreak.
" IV. Development of the State.

Contents of Volume I.

Dennis' Little Crow

P. 4 "Big Thunder" was L.C.'s son & became chief now

P. 4. "Wahpakootas should be Wahpetons. Pond 2 Ms. p. 32

P. 7 Sisseton chief should be Wahpeton chief old E-ahu-manne.

P. 7. When young L.C. drank

P. 9 Sisseton Inds. should be Wapakoota and others

P. 24 Doubtful if there were "on many occasions" raids on the Govt. warehouse at Ft. Ridgeley

1	14	149
2	45	191
3	11	101
4	9	43
5	9	35
6	12	182
7	38	333
8	49	403
9	16	84
10	5	36
11	34	276
12	7	55
13	48	322
14	55	921

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alexandria, Minn., Nov. 18th, 1905.

Hon. R. I. Holcombe,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Friend Holcomb;

Your favor of recent date, enclosing letter from Rev. Charles T. Wright, is at hand. I enclose you a letter of introduction to the President, which I think is all he needs.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,

Knute Nelson

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alexandria, Minn., Nov. 18th, 1905.

To the

President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President;

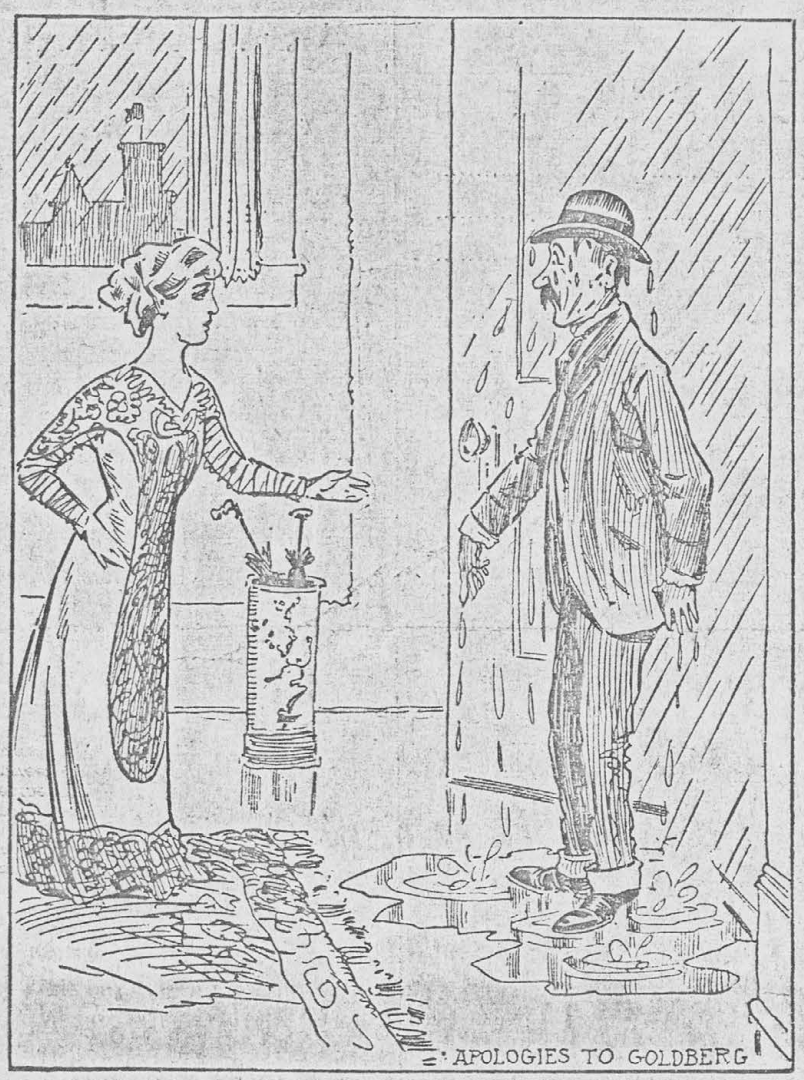
By this note I respectfully beg leave to introduce to you the Rev. Charles T. Wright, Chief of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians, who desires to see you in reference to matters pertaining to the welfare of his people.

Kindly give him a hearing.

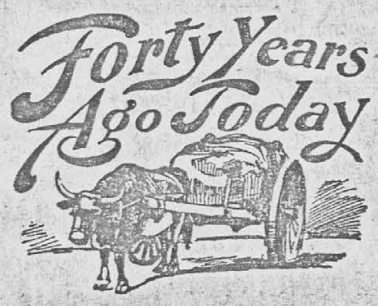
Yours truly,

Knute Nelson

FOOLISH QUESTIONS—NO. 4



"Why dearie! did you get wet?"
"Of course not, the rain is dry today."



The payment of annuities to Indians at Fort Snelling in the early days of St. Paul was an interesting event hereabouts. At that time all the rich lands lying between the Iowa line and the Minnesota river were owned by the various tribes of redskins. Some of these tribes once owned the country on the east side of the Mississippi, and it was for ceding this that they came to receive their annuities, amounting in all to $9,000. This payment made necessary the attendance in person at the fort of all Indians claiming a share—that is to say, the whole of the Red Wing and Wabashaw bands of the Sioux tribe, making for them a voyage of 75 to 100 miles up the river. Concerning this event, a writer of those times, who witnessed the attending incidents says:

"A low, sandy island lies like a loafer in the bed of the Mississippi, stretching out in front of the Village of St. Paul, upon which island, known as Raspberry island, our good people, inhabiting the exalted bluffs of town, look down with sovereign contempt, for the lower end of the island is a mere sandbank, and the upper end of it is covered with willows, which are of no use for anything but for the ribs of an Indian lodge. Early last Saturday morning the Indians turned the bend below St. Paul and came up the river with their hundreds of canoes, the paddles sparkling in the sunshine, and moored their multitudinous fleet to the island, and fastened their bows to the beach.

"In ten minutes after landing the canoes were unloaded, the little dogs and the papposes were coursing over ing over the affairs of the invincible Sioux nation.

"We stepped inside the agency and found five agents of the United States, with pay rolls spread before them, calling upon the payees one after another to come up and take their money. A name is called, and either the rightful recipient or his sponsor steps forward, touches the pen of the secretary to signify his receipt, reaches forth his hand, takes the money and usually deposits it by the hand of a white friend in the box of his band.

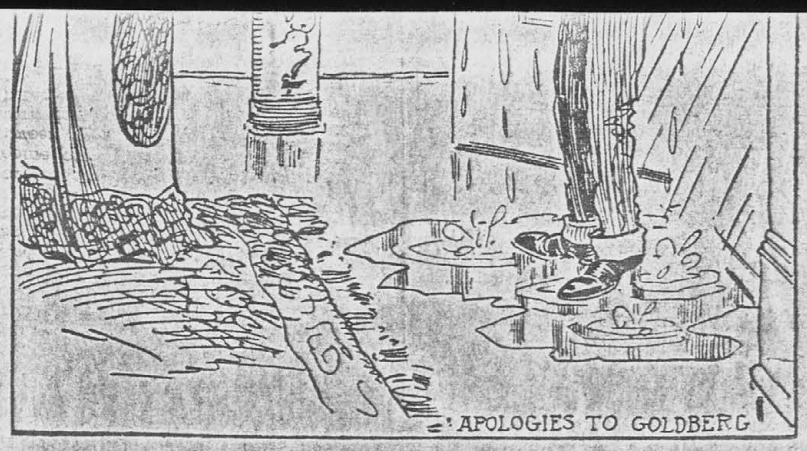
Col. Shaw, of the Merchants hotel, is putting in a hot air furnace to cost some $6,000. He has also let a contract for a 300-foot sewer for the hotel.

Mrs. Hetty Green, nee Hetty H. Robinson, has been left to "face a frowning world" with only $2,500,000, according to the settlement of the famous Howard will case, of Boston. Her case is a sad one, and she has the sympathies of the American public.

Among the nine lecturers secured by the St. Paul Library association for the winter are Du Chaillu, E. S. Youmans, E. P. Whipple, G. K. Cleveland and Mr. Vincent, a creditable lot.

Weston starts from Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 1, on his walk to St. Paul and return to New York city. He is to perform the task of walking 5,000 miles in 100 days, exclusive of Sundays, leaving him 86 walking days. If he is on time he will be in St. Paul Jan. 25. He is equipped with snow shoes, which he expects to use in Minnesota. This is at the rate of over 58 miles per day in all kinds of winter weather, and would seem to be an impossibility for human endurance. If he succeeds he is to get a purse of $20,000, contributed by Dan Rice, the famous showman, and others.

A writer to the Press once more brings forward the old, old subject of terracing and parking the river side of upper Third street. This was agitated time and again by James M. Goodhue, the pioneer editor, and by many of his successors. But even yet it is not too late. In this year of grace 1868, the need is still evident. Incoming passengers by train or steamboat are struck by the disgraceful condition



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"Of course not, the rain is dry today."

Forty Years Ago Today

The payment of annuities to Indians at Fort Snelling in the early days of St. Paul was an interesting event hereabouts. At that time all the rich lands lying between the Iowa line and the Minnesota river were owned by the various tribes of redskins. Some of these tribes once owned the country on the east side of the Mississippi, and it was for ceding this that they came to receive their annuities, amounting in all to $9,000. This payment made necessary the attendance in person at the fort of all Indians claiming a share—that is to say, the whole of the Red Wing and Wabashaw bands of the Sioux tribe, making for them a vovage of 75 to 100 miles up the river. Concerning this event, a writer of those times, who witnessed the attending incidents says:

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"In ten minutes after landing the canoes were unloaded, the little dogs and the pappooses were capering over the island and the squaws were busy in cutting down and trimming willow poles, while others were dragging the poles out up on the open part of the island and erecting the skeletons of their lodges. In two hours above forty of these peaked, extempore houses were got up, and covered with skins looking like miniature circuses; and, in the warm sunshine of an Indian summer day (Sept. 22), the picture, resting upon a rich background of forest trees, now turning yellow, was enchanting. We thought here in St. Paul that we had some experience in hustling up a village, but these Sioux put up more dwellings in three hours than we can erect in three weeks. On Sunday evening the whole encampment embarked for the fort, leaving the skeletons of the lodges standing.

"The payment reminds us of a military muster in the Eastern states. The Indians are seen straggling along the road—the males with bows and arrows, pipes and guns; the females laboring under huge packs of luggage, slung by a strap across the forehead. Upon the ground about the agency, while awaiting their turn for the hard handful of silver dollars, they are seen in every posture—some reclining in their tents, some sitting on a rail; some stretched, face downward and lazily pecking at the ground with their toes; some smoking and inducing a fuddle by fuming the smoke through their nose; some sauntering in squads of two or more about the grounds, with their arms in schoolboy fashion about each other's necks; some outside the enclosure, running between two long rows of Indian spectators for a prize, and others of the dignitaries seated by themselves and talking over the affairs of the invincible Sioux nation.

"We stepped inside the agency and found five agents of the United States, with pay rolls spread before them, calling upon the payees one after another to come up and take their money. A name is called, and either the rightful recipient or his sponsor steps forward, touches the pen of the secretary to signify his receipt, reaches forth his hand, takes the money and usually deposits it by the hand of a white friend in the box of his band.

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"Shortly we will be called on to pay thousands of dollars for a public park where we may seek relief from the noise, heat and dust of the town, but no park however spacious, beautiful or expensive can ever compensate for the lovely drive, promenade and commanding view which nature offers us on upper Third street (for, alas, at the lower end it is already too late). Nature meant it for a delightful display of architecture and gardening—fine buildings with an unobstructed front across the street upon the river, a terraced bluff, at least, of sweet, green grass—man set thereon a vile row of shanties, which nature in revenge burned down, as though to give man a better chance—a sober, second thought. Man now attempts another display of backdoor architecture, of more permanent materials and fire-proof. Shall St. Paul go to sleep and let it be done? Shall we face our children a few years hence when they ask us: "Why did your parsimony shut out from us this lovely panorama of river, islands, hill and dale? Why did you not buy it when the opportunity offered and if need be let us pay for it? Where can you ever offer us a recompense for your shortsightedness?"

Ex-Alderman William Markoe, who, last year, moved with his family to France for the purpose of giving his children the benefits of the educational institutions of that country, writes to a friend that living and learning facilities there are neither better nor cheaper than in St. Paul and seems to regret his removal.

WAS A MAN OF LOCAL NOTE

CHARLES DUNCAN GILFILLAN, WHOSE DEATH OCCURRED SUDDENLY THIS MORNING.

DUE TO HEART DISEASE.

DECEASED HAD BEEN PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

ORIGINATOR OF WATER WORKS

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER, SHOWING HIM TO HAVE BEEN A MAN O FMARKED ABILITY.

Charles Duncan Gilfillan died suddenly this forenoon at his home in the Farrington flats, Pleasant avenue.

He had been ailing since last January, but was able to be out until the past month, when the inclement weather kept him confined to his room.

The immediate cause of death was heart failure, and the summons came sudden and unexpected.

When Mr. Gilfillan arose this morning at 7 o'clock, as was his wont, he remarked to the nurse that he was feeling very well and would eat a good breakfast.

Shortly after taking his bath he swooned and fell to the floor. He was dead before medical assistance arrived.

The death of Mr. Gilfillan will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him and grief will be most poignant among the old citizens of the city and state, who had enjoyed the pleasure of a close and more lengthy acquaintance and companionship.

He had lived in this state almost a half century, and during that long period his record was clean, and there was not a mark on the white page of his life work.

In all his relations with men; in all his connection with city and state affairs, his career was marked with a high rectitude of purpose, sterling honesty and fidelity to every trust.

He was one of the men of whom it could in very truth be said, "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that Nature could stand up before the world and say, 'This was a man.'" He was large of heart and large of brain. He made friends slowly, but when once made he held them as if with bands of steel.

From his Scotch ancestry he derived a splendid physique and this served him well in the hard battle of pioneer life into which he was thrust while still a young man. Like nearly all great men, the early stages of his life were marked by a struggle to make his way in the world.

He had little or no means when he came to Minnesota, but he had that which was better—he had a determination to succeed and a strength of will and character to bring to a successful fruition the hopes and aspirations of a young and vigorous manhood.

And in his success there was nought of chance, nought of sharp dealing with his fellow men. He won his way as all men may by industry, frugality, honesty and determination. For every dollar he earned he gave an equal amount in labor or its equivalent.

Here in St. Paul he was principally known from his connection with the city water system which he originated, developed and finally transferred to the city at a price far below its actual worth. Had he been of a grasping nature he might have retained this valuable property and later on received for it a price double that which he got at the time of the sale. But Mr. Gilfillan was aware of the need of the city, and he was great enough and public-spirited enough to make the sacrifice. The present magnificent water system of St. Paul will be his greatest monument. When he sold the plant to the city the number of miles of mains was twenty; today the number is 256. Even after he parted with the water property he remained identified with it for a period of eight years, and it was largely to his counsel that the system spread and grew to its present fine proportions. He was in the legislature at the time of the sale, and darfted the law under which the transfer was made and under which, with a few amendments, and formed a partnership with Gold T. Curtis.

In the spring of 1854 he was elected town recorder of Stillwater, but the succeeding fall resigned and came to St. Paul, were he formed a law partnership with his brother, the late James Gilfillan, formerly chief justice of the supreme court. This partnership continued till 1863, when Charles Gilfillan retired from the law.

As already stated, he was the founder and practical projector of the waterworks system of St. Paul. After a study and practical investigation he commenced in 1868, almost single-handed, to construct this system and with what money he had or could borrow he pushed the enterprise to completion.

Aug. 23, 1869, water was introduced and began to flow. The old St. Paul Water company was chartered in 1857, but nothing done under the franchise until Mr. Gilfillan secured it. He was the President and secretary of the company, and its leading master spirit from the time he assumed control until the sale of the system in 1882.

It was in 1882 that he built the block at Fourth and Jackson streets, which bears his name. He operated largely in city realty and had great faith in this character of investment.

In 1880 he was the republican candidate for mayor, but was defeated by John S. Prince by fifteen votes. He served in both houses of the legislature a period of thirteen years, seven in the senate.

Mr. Gilfillan was twice married. His first marriage was in 1859, to Miss Emma C. Waage, a daughter of Rev. Fred Waage, a Lutheran clergyman. She died in 1863 and in 1865 he married a sister of his first wife, Miss Fannie S. Waage. Four children were the fruits of this latter uinon. Emma C, Fannie W, Charles O and Frederick J. Gilfillan.

Miss Emma lives at home with her parents. Fannie is now Mrs. Kingsland Smith, and lives with her husband in London. Fred Gilfillan is in the lumbering business at Seattle, while Charles conducts the farm in Redwood county.

The wife of the deceased is still living.

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In other directions the zeal of Mr. Gilfillan was manifested. He was the organizer and promoter of the Minnesota Valley Historical association, which had to do with perpetuating the achievements of the Minnesota soldiers in the Indian battles in this section of Minnesota. He spent many thousands of dollars in purchasing monuments for the dead soldiers and in placing thereon the names and deeds of those who slept beneath.

He became a member of the Minnesota State Historical society in 1867 and till the time of his death took an active interest in its affairs. He published many volumes of historical interest and from time to time read papers having to do with the men and times of the early history of the state.

But his usefulness din ot stop there. He took a deep interest in agriculture and made a study of the subject. He owned a farm of 10,000 acres in Redwood ocunty, said to be the finest stock farm in the Northwest. This was in the immediate charge of his son Charles, whose education was along agricultural lines. Mr. Gilfillan spent much of his time in late years visiting the farm and found his greatest pleasure in coming closer to Nature.

His charities were wide-spread and unostentatious. One of his most recent generous acts was a gift of the property at Ninth and John street to the Lutheran church for hospital purposes.

He took an active interest in business pursuits and everything having to do with the development of the city's interests. For many years he was vice president of the First National bank and at the time of his death was one of its directors. He was also the owner of the Gilfillan block, one of the earliest large office buildings in the city.

Mr. Gilfillan was always a republican in politics and active in the formation and organization of that party in early days. He traveled much and had a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the affairs of nations other than our own. For many years he made annual visits to Europe, being absent from spring to fall.

His family lived a great portion of the time abroad and the children derived their education principally in European schools of learning.

Charles Duncan Gilfillan was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, July 4, 1831, and was therefore a little past 71 years of age at the time of his death. His parents were James and Agnes Gilfillan, both natives of Bannockburn, Scotland. They emigrated to America in 1830 and their son Charles was the only member of the family born in the United States. He was left an orphan at an early age and when 11 years old, went to Chenango county, N. Y., where he spent five years attending the district school and working on a farm and in a saw mill. His education was finished in Homer academy and Hamilton college, which he entered in 1848. In 1850 he went to Missouri, where he taught school the following fall and winter at Potosi, a small town south of St. Louis.

In the spring of 1851 he came to the Territory of Minnesota and located at Stillwater. Here for eighteen months he engaged in teaching school with a few spare hours given to the study of the law under the instruction of Michael E. Ames. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 Waage, a Lutheran clergyman. She died in 1863 and in 1865 he married a sister of his first wife, Miss Fannie S. Waage. Four children were the fruits of this latter uinon. Emma C., Fannie W., Charles O and Frederick J. Gilfillan.

Miss Emma lives at home with her parents. Fannie is now Mrs. Kingsland Smith, and lives with her husband in London. Fred Gilfillan is in the lumbering business at Seattle, while Charles conducts the farm in Redwood county.

The wife of the deceased is still living.

Circuit Court, Eighth Judicial Circuit of Missouri,

ST. LOUIS.

WALTER B. DOUGLAS,
JUDGE.

5 February 1906

Dear Sir:

A number of years ago I read with much interest a series of articles in the Globe Democrat signed Burr Joyce. I afterwards learned that you were the writer of the articles. I was also told that you had written histories of certain Missouri counties, among them Vernon. I have tried for, I think, at least ten years to find these histories without success. There are no copies in the Mercantile Library, nor in the library of the Missouri Historical Society. And I have watched the second hand book stores and catalogues both here and in other cities in vain for them.

Burr Joyce

I take the liberty, therefore, of writing to you to request a list of the books of which you are the author, with the name of the

publisher and date of publication. I should also be grateful if you can tell me where they can now be had and the price.

I write partly on my own account and partly for the Missouri Historical Society, of whose library committee I am chairman.

The Missouri Historical Society would very much like to have a biographical sketch, with photograph, of yourself.* The men who have done good work on Missouri history are so rare that they should not be without honor.

Yours very truly,

Walter B. Douglas.

Robert J. Holcombe. Esq.

HENRY J. ESSLER. JOHN A. JOHNSON.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
..JOB PRINTING..
OFFICIAL PAPER
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

'PHONES.
1
81
161

ST. PETER HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
10 PAGES, ALL HOME PRINT.
WEEKLY CIRCULATION, 2500.

ST. PETER, MINN., Feb. 27, 1906.

Major Holcomb,

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Major:

Find it necessary to call upon you for some little information in regard to Major J. R. Brown. The public library here does not contain anything that is of use to me, and as I wish to may my article as accurate as possible, shall be greatly indebted to you for any assistance you may give.

Should like the names of the delegates to the Stillwater convention of 1848, thus:

"St. Croix County--J. R. Brown, etc."

If any of the delegates to the convention afterward attained prominence you might note the fact, giving the positions to which they were subsequently elected or appointed.

Also give me verbatim resolution fixing orthography of state and any others you may consider important.

Wish to know when Brown was appointed Sioux Indian agent and by what president. How long did he hold the office?

Presume it was Gov. Sibley who appointed him as the first major general of Minnesota militia. When was this and how long did he serve?

When was he commissioned a major and what was the regiment.

Have a good account of the battle of Birch Coulie, but can find very little concerning his later movements. Was he not chief of scouts for Gen. Sibley? What were the other engagements of that campaign in which he participated?

Where did he live and what occupation did he follow after the repulse of the Sioux?

HENRY J. ESSLER. JOHN A. JOHNSON.
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ST. PETER, MINN.,

(2)

Was Brown county, S. D., as well as Brown county, Minn., named for him?

With the data I have outlined believe I can get up a very respectable article about the major.

This note is sent you thru the courtesy of Mr. Grimmer, Gov. Johnson's executive clerk. If you will prepare the data and hand it to him, he will see that it reaches me.

Yours,

O. J. Quane

THOMAS HUGHES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MANKATO, MINN.

Mar. 9 1904

Hon. R. T. Holcombe
St Paul

Dear Sir: You are evidently correct as to the Killed and Wounded at Birch Coulie. Bryant in his Hist. of Sioux Massacre page 444 says 23 were killed outright or mortally wounded, Heard in his book on The Massacre page 135 says there were 23 killed or mortally wounded, Neil in his Concise History of Minn. page 237 says there were 25 ~~were~~ killed or mortally wounded, Bryant in History of Minn. Valley page 249 says the same as in his History of the Mustache - that 23 were killed or mortally wounded. Judge Egan in a speech quoted on page 738 of vol 2 of "Minn. in Civil & Indian Wars" says 23 disfigured bodies lay stark and dead in the small inclosure", and several other authorities quote the words "23 killed or mortally wounded".

THOMAS HUGHES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK

(2)

MANKATO, MINN.

In my former investigation of the matter I found that Genl. Sibley right after the battle had sent by a courier to the Governor at St. Paul a message containing the very words "23 killed or mortally wounded." and that this message got into the papers at the time and evidently was the foundation for the statement made as to the number killed by all the foregoing authorities. Sibley could not then have told how many of the wounded would die. In fact I found that some of them, if not most, died of some disease and not as a direct result of the wounds, though evidently the disease was helped by the wounds. It seems that 12 were killed in the fight directly and Dickinson and Henderson were killed while attempting to escape. If I remember rightly

THOMAS HUGHES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK

(3)

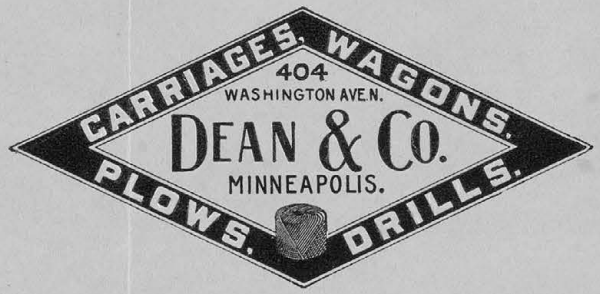
MANKATO, MINN.

Dickinson's body was found not far from the Camp enclosure where the battle was fought and Henderson's body was found a day or two later and at some distance from the camp. I think it very important to get every event in history correct and your investigation of this matter is laudable. There is too much fiction mingled with much of our history.

Truly Yours

Thos Hughes

W. J. DEAN, PREST.
A. J. DEAN, V. PREST.
S. W. POND, SECY.
E. J. KRAFFT, TREAS.



HIGH GRADE IMPLEMENTS,
BEST TO BUY, SELL OR USE.

Mpls. Mch 20. 1906

Mr. R. J. Holcomb.
Dear Sir,

I find you are correct about the name of horse among the Dakotas as given in the Dictionary but in an association of many years I was surprised to hear any name used by them except Sukdanka. Am glad to be corrected

Very truly Yours
S. W. Pond

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,

House of Representatives U. S.,

March 21, 1906.

Mr. R. I. Holcombe,

St. Paul, Minn.,

My dear Mr. Holcombe:

your letter received relative to the case of Mrs. Wm. L. Quinn. You may be assured that I shall be greatly interested in anything that I can do for her as her husband and I were very warm friends and I know some of her relatives are very good friends of mine. The difficulty in in getting her a pension is that I secured the pension for Mr. Quinn by a special bill several years ago and at that time the Committee on Pensions informed me that the widow could not get a pension under it or any other law. I know of several cases where widows have tried to get a pension by a special bill after their husband had died who was receiving pension by a special bill. I do not know of a case where such a bill was passed by Congress and I regret very much that I cannot give you more encouragement. I am willing to try and do all that I can, but it would establish a precedent and I am afraid that Committee on Pensions would decline to let the bill get out of their pigeon hole. I write you frankly in advance so you will know exactly what the situation is and what to expect. Assuring you of my interest in anything that can be done, I remain,

Yours very truly,

F. C. Stevens

A. L. RIGGS, D. D.,
Principal.

American
Missionary
Association

Santee Normal Training School.

SANTEE, NEBRASKA.

Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.,
United States Express,
Springfield, So. Dak.
Chi. & Northwestern Ry.,
American Express,
Niobrara, Neb.

March 23 1906.

Mr. S. W. Pond,

Dear Friend,

I understood your subscription to the Word Carrier as you meant it. The March-April number will be out in a few days.

Sunkawakan and Sunktanka are used indiscriminately, the one about as much as the other in this locality. There may be a difference in usage in other localities.

Yours sincerely

A. L. Riggs.

Mr. Holcomb,

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed. Hogg has changed since I used to meet this Dakotan in some location at least.

Very truly
S H Pond

Śunkawakan Wicayuhapi.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEB.:
Santee Normal Training School Press,
1894.

ŚUNKAWAKAN WICAYUHAPI.

Eya śunkawakan koda wicunyuhapi kta qa waqinpi wicunkiciyukapojepina kta iyececa. Heconqonpi kinhan sanpa wicunyuwaśtepi kte, waśaka, waśte qa ohinniyan ikope śni wicunyuhapi kta.

Tuwe tanyan waawanyake śni kin tohinni śunkawakan waśte wicayuha kte okihi śni. Hecen tukte ogna śunkawakan tanyan wicunyuhapi kte cin he sdonunkiyapi kte cin heon iapi kin dena kaġapi.

1. Woyute waśte heca owote ognayan ecee wicunqupi kte iyacinyan tohanyan on wakiśake qa mniheca kte cin he ogna. Ḣtaniunkiyapi kinhan wayahota unqupi iyececa—peji ecena śni. Waśicun tawa ehantanhanś, qa

tkeya śkan eca, wayahota kicaśpapi wanji (12 quarts) anpetu iyohi qupi kte. Wagmaheza heca kinhan aokpani kte. Hinhanna, wicokaya, qa ḣtayetu wowicaqupi iyececa.

2. Śunkawakan watuka qa tancan temni qa kate icunhan wonwicayapi kte śni, tuka wote śni ecen okasniyan qa ozikiyapi kte.

3. Hecen taku owasin on tokaheya iyuśtanpi kte, peji na iś nape on tancan, huha koya papowayapi kta. Tohan watuka eca heconpi iyececa. Nakun anpetu iyohi tancan etanhan maka owasin pakintapi qa hin kicicakcapi kinhan tancan iyuwaśte qa waśako kte.

4. Nakun mini waśte mdesyena yatkekiyapi kte. Tuka tancan kate cinhan ecen mini yatkanpi iyececa śni.

5. Śunkawakan tipi kin pusyahan qa ojanjanyan he kte, qa ohinni oniyan waśte kte. Tuka osni kinhan tate okaduze en aetopteya śunkawakan najinpi kte śni.

6. Canpagmiyan kin ohinni tanyan sdayapi kte. Heconpi śni kinhan śunkawakan sam tkeya ḣtaniwicunkiyapi ece.

7. Tkeya watokśupi kinhan iwaśtedan yapi kte. Dus yapi kinhan nina wicayuśicapi ece.

8. Okihipi kin isam tkeya wokśupi śni po. Nina tkeya wayutitanpi kinhan kiunniiçiyapi kte. Tkeya watokśupi kinhan icikankanyena oziwicakiyapi kte.

9. Wankantuya yapi inajinpi kinhan canpagmiyan hu ikuśetonpi kta. Hecen wotitan śni najinpi qa hinyete oziiçiyapi kte. Nakun ihun wankantuya owotanna yepica śni śni. Tuka kahepipiya yapi iyececa,

10. Oniyan śni kinhan tehan inyanke qaiś kacacan kte śni. Anpetu

wanji nawankapi on yuśicapi ece, waniyetu wanji iwanyagyag ḣtanikiyapi kin hee iyuśice śni.

11. Śungiçin wanapin mahentanhan he iyotan panśpanjena, śape śni un kta iyececa; ecin maka oha qa ecen temni kinhan hinyete ha kaśdoke kte.

12. Śungiçin ohinni śunkawakan tanyan kipipi ece e unwicakiyapi kte. Tuka owasin tankinkinyan kinhan wicayuśica ece.

13. Iśta aisinyan wipaḣte etanhan tahu iyutitan itonyan econpi qa tuktekten ksuwicaya ece: tka tahu iyutitan unpi kinhan yuhanskapi iyececa. Hecen pa kin tohanyan cinpi kuntkiya hduzapi. Eya wotitanpi qaiś itanwankahde yapi kinhan iyotan heconpi kte. Heconpi śni kinhan hinyete huha owasin kiunnipi qa huśtepi, nakun kan kin paṭin qa sanpa takuyepica śni. Hehan iśta aisinyan kin

he unpi kinhan iśta kin icaḣtake śni kakoskosya śni unpi kte.

14. Śunkaqin on śunkakanyankapi qaiś taku qinkiyapi kinhan ohinni itonpeya amdesya śina ota mahen unpi kte: hecen śunkawakan cankahu po kte śni. Tanyan wicayuhapi qa cepapi kinhan tohinni cankahu po śniyan unpi ece.

15. Toketu eśta śunkaqin qa tahu wanapin wanna tukte śta on popo qaiś hakaśdoke cinhan śunkawakan kin owanjinna najin kte iyececa qa ha yujaja apiyapi kta iyececa. Akisni śni hehanyan ozikiyapi kte. Tuka wowidagyapi iyececa kinhan śunkaqin qaiś wanapin ake apiyapi qa tanyan unkiyapi kte. Hecen akta oyuḣan kte śni.

16. Tohan wanaśdute kin en huśte kinhan kan kin pawinwintapi kta. Tohanyan asni śni anpetu otoiyohi nonpa qaiś yamni ecen econ po.

17. Tohan śunkawakan tukten ontoniçiye cin po aye qa nina yazan qa kate cinhan mini on aśeunyanpi kte. Mini kadyapi kin on econ po.

18. Śungwiye ihduśaka qaiś cinca kicica kinhan tkeya ȟtani kte iyececa śni. Heconpi kinhan cinca kici waśte kte śni qa iyohakam waśake kte śni.

19. Śunkawakan cinca kin tohanyan icaġapi kte cin iyehanyan icaġapi śni qa kan waśake śni kinhan ecen wowidagwicunyanpi iyececе śni. Hecehnana ȟtaniwicayapi kinhan iyuśice kte qa tohan waśte miniheca kte iyehantu eśta icunhan takuyepica kte śni. Eya śunkawakan waniyetu zaptan qaiś śakpe kinhan iyehan waśaka ece.

20. Śunkawakan kakiśya teȟiya iśikcinyan wicakuwapi śni po. Eya kakiś wicayapi eceedan śni tuka wicayuśicapi ece; wanaȟtakapi wayaȟtakapi

sa heca kte. Hecen wicaśta wacinyepica kin tohinni taśunke otutuya kakiśye śni.

21. Śunkawakan i wasasyapi wicayusutapi śni po. Tohan ikan kin on yutitan wicakuwapi ca wicayusutapi kin e waśte śni. Heconpi iyececе śni.

22. Wicasake nina unpi śni qa itutuya awicapapi śni po.

23. Wowaonśida kin he taku tanka okihi ece, wawakuśepi kin he takuni okihi śni.

24. Śunkawakan kin he wosdonya hecen tuwa tanyan wicayuhe cin qaiś śicaya kuwapi kin he sdontkiya ece. Śunkawakan kakiśya wicayuhapi kin tohinni wicayuwaśte okihi śni.

25. Śunkawakan kin nitakoda iyecen cantekiya kuwa wo. Hecen iś waśte nidake kte.

26. Onśidaya yakuwapi kinhan

itkom wacinniye kte. Wawakiyuśepi wicayuśica ece.

Wicaśta owotanna kin tawoteca ni un kin en ewacin ece, tuka wicaśta śica wawacinkta yuzapi kin he wohitika.—Wico. Wak. 12: 10.

MARY P. LORD.

Taku Iwohdakapi Kin.

1 Owoqu.
2 Token wowicaqupi kte śni.
3 Wicakicakeapi.
4 Miniyatkanpi.
5 Śunkawakan tipi.
6 Canpagmiyan sdayapi.
7 Tkeya watokśupi.
8 Ozikiyapi.
9 Itanwankahdeyapi.
10 Pipiya oniyanpi.
11 Śung için wanyag kuwapi.
12 Için tanyan kipipi kin.
13 Iśta aisin qa wipahte iyutitan.
14 Śungaqin.
15 Hakaśdokapi qa popi.
16 Huśtepi.
17 Tancan katę.
18 Śung wiyepidan.
19 Śunkawakan cincapi.
20 Śicaya wicakuwapi.
21 Iyutitan.
22 Wicakaśtakapi.
23 Waonśidapi.
24 Śunkawakan wasdonye.
25 } Śunkawakan kodayapi.
26 }

Cass Lake Minnesota
March 31st. 1906

Hon R. A. Holcombe.
State Capitol Building
St. Paul Minnesota

My dear friend.

I received your letter on the 17th inst. and I am very glad to hear that you have been used it the was that which I sent it to you and if you do not succeed I will not blame you because you did your duty. I have always

several braves who could stand by him in his work. Whenever he tells them anything to do for God & him and for his people they are always willing to do it no matter how hard it is. He selected them the fearless men to be his braves. And I thought to select you to be my white brave. And I will try to go to see you this spring.

Yours truly

Chas. T. Wright.

11

B. V. April 16/06

Dear Major Holcombe:

Your letter has remained so long unanswered that I suppose you think I am never going to write. The fact is I have been waiting for Guy to return from Moors, where he is visiting, so that he could do the typewriting for me. But I have made up my mind it won't do longer and will give you a dose of my penmanship. My eyes are so poor that I can hardly see to write but will do the best I can.

I am not sure that father was a drummer boy at Foot Snellin — neither am I sure that he was not. I am however inclined to believe that he was not a drummer boy but was a fifer. The o.c. I have frequently seen him play upon that instrument and heard him say that he used to play it

2) in the army and that he played the first reveille played at Fort Snelling. at any rate he was not a drummer boy all the time for he was a non-commissioned officer with the rank of First Sergeant. I think he reenlisted, and that in his first term (1819 to 1822, I believe) he was a musician, and that in his second (1822 to 1825) he was 1st sergeant. In his letter to Gov. Ramsey, tendering his services during the Civil war, which I sent you sometime ago he says, I believe something about his early military training. Look up the letter it might help you out.

There is no doubt about further

3) warning the Government in 1861 of the imminent danger of an outbreak and that Fort Ridgely should be removed to Yellow Medicine. I send you his letter to Bishop Whipple which may give you some points on the subject. I wish you would, if you think it proper, give the letter to the Hist. So. for safe keeping — otherwise return it as I may need to use it in connection with our Buchanan-mities claim. Justice is about to be done in this matter and we are all jubilant over the prospects of a fair settlement.

In reading over this letter (to Bishop Whipple)

P.S. Sir W. can you get it for me ~~In that part of~~ sometime? I am satisfied that a verbatim translation of that paragraph gives it a wrong idea.

4 and comparing it with the
Treaty of 1867 with the Sissetor
+ Wahpeton bands and with the
Treaty of 1868 with the Great
Sioux Nation and the action
of the Indian office a few
years ago of requiring Indians
to don the white mans garb, you
will see that Peters ideas were
far ahead. Luther was only a-
head of the times, thats all.

I hope you keep well. Rheumatism
bothers me a great deal but otherwise
my health is good. Regards to Prof.
Upham and believe me as ever
Yours truly
L. F. Brown

(over)

P.S.

In that part of Gabriel Renville's narrative where he speaks of Simon going off to Mt Ridgely with a captive white woman you make him say (P. 605, 1st paragraph) that Simon "took a captive woman and her child who could speak English." I think you will find in the original Sioux as well as in the translation that "his" ~~should~~ was used instead of "her" for Simon took his son along & "this son could talk English." I would like very much to get a copy of that paragraph in the original

(Back of P. 3)

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St. Paul, Minn. April 18th, 1906.

Dear Major:-

I want to ask a favor of you, for which you will be fully compensated. First,- a comprehensive sketch of the New State Capitol, covering about 250 words, giving dimensions and general facts concerning it, that it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and that it has the largest marble dome of any building on earth, besides the material constructing it coming from all continents. I want about 250 words and every word saying something.

Second,- a like comprehensive sketch of Fort Snelling, its historical relations with the Northwest and something of its commanding importance at this time. I believe Dred Scott lived there for a time and the only slaves ever held in Minnesota belonged to officers there. You know about what I want and you know how to tell it in the limits desired.

Wont you do this so that I can get it Saturday? Don't put it off, but be sure and have it in shape when I call you up Saturday. Mrs. Miller is writing this and unites with me in wishing you all the good things which come to the worthy poor.

Yours very truly,

Moses Folsom

M. F.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Paul July 7 1906

Hon R. P. Holcomb
City

My Dear Sir

Yours of 6 inst. at hand. am delayed to leave town for a few days but will try to see you on my return. I am inclined to think the Col has the reference in the act confused with the fact of his being in Congress. The reference in the act is to identify the men who served and was I think taken from the Secretary Minnesota in the Civil and Indian wars and has no bearing on the fact of Col Sheehan defending the suit but as I recall it the names on the roll were published as a roll made up by Smith Jones and was thus used for the purpose of identification and marked not detract at all from the fact of Col Sheehans connection with the defense nor detract from the credit so justly due him. Certainly I wanted not tolerate any thing which might detract from

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

the credit due him so justly due him and I will go over the matter some time with you and if any correction is needed we can make it. I will send and get a copy of the bill

Sincerely yours

Moses E. Clapp

THOMAS HUGHES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MANKATO, MINN.

July 27 1904

Hon. R. T. Holcombe
St. Paul

Dear Friend: You will find that Mantrainville story in the "Pioneer" or "Minnesotian" for Feb. 1852. Exact date of paper I do not find.

With best regards

Yours

Thos Hughes

C. F. A. MUELLER, NOTARY PUBLIC. WM. R. FARIBAULT.
MUELLER & FARIBAULT,
REAL ESTATE.
701 CHESTNUT STREET.
WAINWRIGHT BLDG.
ST. LOUIS.

TELEPHONES: A 291
MAIN 993 M

St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1906.

Major R. I. Holcombe,

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of August 31st received. The same information in regard to the treaty payments had already been received from Major Maxwell, Washington, D. C., a short time ago.

I will write you more fully in a very few days.

Yours sincerely,

W R Faribault

St. Peter, Minn., Aug. 3, 1906.

Major R. I. Holcombe,

St. Paul, Minn.

My Dear Major:

The article you speak of was prepared for the Minneapolis Tribune. In writing the sketch I tried to cover the subject pretty thoroughly, and I guess I must have succeeded too well. My manuscript would have made about six columns of minion, and it appears that the Tribune does not care to devote that much space to the Major.

However, I have received assurances from the news editor of the Tribune that the article will appear, and he will probably get to it in a few more months. I shall take the matter up with him in a few days, and if he returns a definite reply will advise you of the date on which it will be printed. In any event, will see that you get a copy of the paper.

Yours respectfully,

O. J. Quam

Sisseton Agency
Aug 22 - 1900

Major R. I. Holcombe.
St Paul Minn

Dear Sir
I am happy to inform you, I W. Boone died, myself arrived here Sun - A - M. All right. But somewhat shy of the Indians. Wm Quinn had gone north for a trip, But heard Dave Faribault lived at the Agency, so I came here, Otherwise I would have been a lost Indian, We were treated very kindly, He gave me 3 or 4 names to call upon, for information.

My Aunt's Indian name is —
O-ben-ko-ma-we-win

I don't know if she is my Gr. mother's sister or her mother related or not. I did not understand my dialem well only to me it seemed Gr. Father side will not make me power, possibly. I am doubtful But will ask her to day.

In the mean time, I met here a fine Lady by name, Nancy McClure-Huggins, who told us where our, mr or my Aunt, her name Julia Randal said Red Breast was her father - her mother died, &, he married my Grand Ma, She Julia is 89 yrs. and greeted us, happily. claimed us as her ancestors, The meeting & parting, very pathetic, Broke me all up - my nephew was deeply interested, She said she, was afraid she would never see any of us. But now she was happy, our Interpreter Miss Nancy Campbell her niece, I think we are lucky so far, we have 2 other persons to see one is her Cousin, live 1½ miles from Mr Forebault's It has been raining so we cant go there, I will perhaps hear from the 3 this week

you will please write me & tell how to act if I do get enough proof. The consent is to come. my nephew left for St Paul. to day he will call to see you, I cant stay here too long for expences are as great nearly in St Paul. they know how to charge. Mrs Nancy Huggins says she knew you, & thought you were to old to get around I said no, he is as young as in boots. Her husband died in Cannada 17 months ago.

I like her very much. in fact I admire all here. Hope my nephew will tell you all the news of this place. please excuse my hasty letter, and write me here I may stay a week. I dont want to stay any longer than I have to.

Mrs H & myself send regards — & remain very respectfully yours with much Respect Annie Cole.

2 over

And there, I shall ask
Rev. John Eastman as he is
one of the men who has
been visiting Washington
& great worker for this.

Big money has been
trying for 20 yrs — I am
with. You see I can into
the right one if I can
work it out, rightly.
He met with council pat
said he spoke of me &
some one said I had
cousins here, which was
kind of him. He lives at Mr Harriet & his Brothers
The next thing, well, I get the
Indians consent Committee or what-
ever, they might have in for
me. I cant tell.
But will ask Mr Eastman
to assist me. I think all here are
in favor of me, but we cant
be so sure. —

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ST. LOUIS.

TELEPHONES: A 291
MAIN 993 M

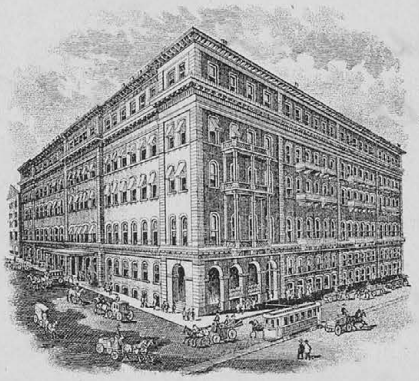
St Louis Aug 23 - 1906

Dear Daniel

Have you inquired into the matter of the Indian payments. The appropriation was made last June and the enrollment of names are being made or have been made and I understand that (just as I told you last June) the Dissolons are trying to leave out all the Lower bands - I just received news to this effect to day. The Browns at Brownsville Minn I am informed are working this matter through some lawyers in Washington -

Your brother
Richard

This includes all interested in 1851 treaty.



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St. Paul, Minn. Aug 25th 1906.

Dear Major Holcombe:-

I was detained yesterday at Tonka Bay longer than I expected to be — did not reach St. Paul untill nearly ten oclock last night.

I was up early this morning but as I know you do not get to your office 'til late thought it would be useless to go then so early.

Allow me to thank you once more for the interest you have taken in our cause and for your kindness in getting us the half rate.

Mrs. Cole will call on you on her return trip.

With best wishes and in haste (my train leaves at 9.15 it is now 9.30) I am most sincerely,

Thos. M. Irvine

A Few Facts Concerning the First Bell and also the Present Bell in Mendota as AScertained from the Early Settlers, Messrs. Eugene Le May and Treffle Auger

---

The first bell, blessed by Rev. Father L. Galtier in Nov. 1842, was left in the steeple of the old log church at the foot of the hill until the establishment of a convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the house of General Sibley, when the bell was placed in a small belfrey surmounting the convent. It remained there until after the Sisters had left. Under Rev. Father T. Duane's administration it was stolen. Father Duane sent Mr. Eugene Le May to hunt it up. He visited all the pawn and second hand shops in St. Paul and Minneapolis, but to no avail. The present bell was purchased with money collected among the parishoners, Mr. Gamel, or perhaps his name ought to be Duhamel, who, I am told, contributed $100. Both Mr. Le May and Mr. Auger state tha it was blessed by Rev. Father Marcelin Peyragrosse. They could not remember the date. Very likely it was in 1853, while Father Ravoux was in France.

Sept. 12th 1906

A. Ethier

Sep - 23rd 1906

Fissitin Agency
S. D.

Maj - R. J. Holcombe.

Dear Sir

I shall be in St Paul, Tue or Sat I will call to see you, I hope you will be in, for I should not like to miss seeing you before I start home.

Sat 29 or 30th Sept. I did not write you for there was nothing of importance. But I will have lots of funny things that has happened since I came here, to tell you. Please manage to be at Capitol at time mentioned if possible. Respectfully.

Annie Cole

I send you long affr - I cancel all from any [illegible] A. C.

St. Paul Tropical Development Co.

GROWERS OF RUBBER

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

GENERAL OFFICES
CENTURY BUILDING.

TRI-STATE TELEPHONE 630

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 29, 1906.

Letter from T.J.Woodworth of Jennings La. to his son E.E.Woodworthof St. Paul , Minn. Under date of Sept. 26 ,1906.

EXTRACTS

At Battle Rapids, just about two miles below Monticello, occurred a battle between the Sioux and the Ojibwas. it was an after clap to the Sioux crime at Crowwing Island. Ihad it from Botineau the halfbreed guideof St.Anthony, laterof Otsego and Coccoquan, a headman of the Mille Lacs band, and a squaw, Omeme, that claimed she saw the crime committed.

Now remember it is forty-six years since I have seen any of these and you will not be surprised at my not being able to give dates more exactly.

I will give Omeme's story first.

One bright afternoon , the men all gone; even the boys of any size gone; not anything left but squaws and papooses. I, in the brush near the water,saw men take the canoesand come toward the island. Soon I knew they were Sioux. I gave the alarm and fled . Hid in the brush and I alone was left.All the rest were killed. The younger squaws were first seduced, none were left alive. They also outraged the bodies of the dead and dying squaws The Sioux took the bark canoes of the Ojibwas and started down the river. The fleet of canoes were seen by two men. They and the girl ,Omeme, gave the alarm. Poganageshigut first rallied his warriors and went by land down the river to catch them. At Bear Island rapids they divided his force, one party on either side of the river. The party on the west side of the river stopped in the timber just at the lower end of the rapids. The party on the east side of the river dug holes in the bank carrying the dirt in their blankets to the river. This was in the night. A little after sunrise the Sioux came down into the rapids. They were met by all the guns of the east side. Now, the Sioux made their canoes of oak or pine logs, and they were proof against shot guns or even a fairly good rifle. Further, they were not easily capsized. The Ojibwas canoe is of birch bark, and will slide from under a man at the least provocation, and are easily preforated with buck shot. The Sioux, panic stricken, tried to make the west side of the river and were met by sure death. According to Botineau only one escaped to tell the story. The three agree in their story. There was not any battle at Crow Wing Island. It was a massacre. I have been on the ground and seen the rifle pits which were dug by the Ojibwas.

At Cannon river, I have been on the battle field in 1853; saw the Sioux rigs in the trees and the bones on the ground. At this time I was told by a man named Cutting and by another named Faribault, that

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ST. PAUL, MINN.,

there was a very severe battle in which the Sioux were the victors. The statement was made that the Ojibwas were not accustomed to fighting on the prairie and the Sioux with their ponies did not allow them to get to the timber near to Teepee Tonk Lake. There the Ojibwas lost the Royal Son of Poganageshic or "Holeintheday" 2nd. Holeintheday or Poganageshic 3rd was the son of the old king by a good looking common squaw, and when I was with the Indians from 1853 to 1860, the Indians called him Quwezens, (boy) Very few of the older braves ever called him Michaw Ogoma. Now, there was a big fight that tired both parties out near Fort Snelling. I think it was before the fort was located. They patched up a treaty of peace to last as long as "water runs or grass grows." It lasted until a Sioux or Ojibwa got sight of one of the other tribe. In June or the first of July, 1853, Black Dogs village was in West St. Paul. One morning I saw an Ojibwa riding a pony he had managed to steal swinging two scalps he had taken that morning. Sausswa Cockmaaba, a half-breed Ojibwa, with whom I have packed many a weary mile was picking cranberries alone on a swamp near what used to be called Kagon Ogamucks. He felt the thud of a bullet, heard the rifle crack, promptly fell into the moss, and waited with his shot gun ready. He got two Sioux's scalps. They were too sure of their man.

You probably have the Sioux raid - no battle - to Crow Wing in 1860.

The battle on Main Prairie the same year, also the battle at Shakopee, 1858. My brother Charles was at Shakopee that morning and saw the fight and its close. If you do not have them, please say so and I will send you something about them.

I do not believe I can give you any more in regard to your questions that will be for your good. Omeme's story was confirmed by others whom I have before mentioned. I have often heard Wadena and Peters, both head men of the Mille Lacs Band and others talk of the massacre and the battle below Monticello, and have visited the rifle pits with them.

I cannot give exact dates.

Your father,

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READING ROOM.

Green Bay, Wisconsin, October 4 1906

R.I.Holcombe Esq.

Dear Mr Holcombe:-

In regard to the naming of Minnesota I remember that my father spoke of contending for the name when he introduced the bill for the admission of the territory in 1846. The reference quoted by Dr Neill was I find taken from an interview noted down by Dwight I Follett, editor of Green Bay Gazette and published in 1887. You will find the quotation in Wis. Hist. Colls. v 11, p. 381 in a foot note. We may have the Gazette in which it was published but am not certain. You could however have it looked up in Wisconsin Historical Library and copy made. I imagine that Mr Brown told my father of the Indian name, but not with the idea of naming the territory.

All of my father's papers have within the last month gone to the State Historical Society, so that you will find it much easier to refer to them than when in my possession. If I should find anything that you can use in those we still retain I shall be very glad to let you know or send it to you. I realize what a help it is when writing a history to get something at first hand that casts light on a disputed subject.

I regret that we have no more copies left of "Historic Green Bay". The edition was exhausted some years ago, and we have never undertaken another. Please remember me to Miss Hawley. I remember my acquaintance with her very pleasantly.

With the hope that you may find something conclusive on the of Minnesota's name in which my father took the greatest interest subject, I remain,

Yours sincerely Deborah B. Martin

Minneapolis Minn.
Oct 9th 1906
3005 - Humbolt ave So

Dear Major Holcombe

I am now located at Mplo for the winter at thought I would let you know about it and give you my address. I hop you will come over and see a fellow when it is convenient. I would like to see you any time. Yours old friend

Sam J Brown

I am living with Thom. She is keeping house and I am staying with her.

C. F. A. MUELLER, NOTARY PUBLIC.
WM. R. FARIBAULT.
MUELLER & FARIBAULT,
REAL ESTATE.
701 CHESTNUT STREET.
WAINWRIGHT BLDG.
ST. LOUIS.

TELEPHONES: A 291
MAIN 993 M

St. Louis, October 12, 1906.

Maj. R. J. Holcombe,
New Capitol Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of Sept. 31st reminding me of my promise, I wrote you that I would write you more fully in a few days, but I have not been able to get some further information that I was waiting for and if your time now is limited in closing your history, let me know and I will write out what I now have.

I would like to wait until my return from the East as then I think I could fully confirm all that we went over.

Yours respectfully
W. R. Faribault

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TELEPHONES: CENTRAL 920
MAIN 993 M

St. Louis, November 21, 1906.

Major R. I. Holcombe,

St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Major:-

I have had so little time lately that I could hardly give my attention to writing as I promised about the ancestors of Way-ago-en-agee, "Le Fils de Pinichon", the principal Chief who signed the treaty in the grant of Dakotah land on which now stands Fort Snelling to Lieut. Pike, representing the United States Government, in 1805.

The facts I am now writing will, in several instances, contradict what has already been printed and recorded as History; but I am giving you the Indian side of the matter, and I have been materially aided by Capt. Joseph Buisson of Wabasha, Minn., who not only kept a record of the Indian traditions but a genealogy of this family ~~and~~ as so often related to their descendants, from generation to generation.

Dr. B. Franklin said, in 1755, on Indians: " The business of the women is to take exact notice of what passes, imprint it in their memories (for they have no writing) and communicate it to their children; they are the records of the councils and they preserve traditions of the stipulations in treaties, a hundred years back, which, when compared with our writings, we always find exact". Which is true, and I think you will find in this case the Indian tradition is nearer right as to from whom Le Fils de Pinichon descended, and their story is this:

Among the nation living on the shores of Lake Pepin there came

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MAIN 993 M

a company of Frenchmen (Wah-ghee-chon-wi-chasta) the first white men, and built a Fort, and one of these white men married an Indian maiden, daughter of one of the chiefs. Soon after these people moved up the Mississippi to St. Peter's River and there built a small Fort, and at a later date returned to the Fort on the lake, and then this white man told his Indian wife that, being under orders of his King, he would have to leave her for a while, but promised that as soon as the opportunity offered or he could get his release he would return to her, and so, with others of his Company, he took his departure. Some years after this, a white man came back among the Sioux, still living on the shores of Lake Pepin, and made inquiries for the woman of their nation he had married when he first came to that part of the country. He was told that the Indian girl he had married and deserted had died, but had left a daughter named Ista-zi-zi-win (yellow Brown Eyes) and that this daughter had grown up and was married to a young Chieftain and lived with him some distance from their village. On the request of this white man the daughter was sent for by Indian couriers. In time an Indian runner announced the coming of several birch canoes and the Frenchman was informed that among these people was his daughter. With the others of the village he descended to the lake shore and when the canoe in which his daughter was pointed out, took hold of the bow of the canoe and pulled it up on the bank and signified his wish for her to come to him, explaining his relationship. The young woman, intimidated at the presence of a stranger, though she had already been informed of her white father who had sent for her, was further embarassed, as she was soon to become a mother, put her head down in the canoe and drew her deer skin robe over her and refused

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to leave her canoe. Waiting a few moments, the white father finally waded out along the side of the canoe and putting his arms about her tenderly carried her to the tent he had prepared with much care for her coming. She was looked upon by her nation as a beautiful woman with bright eyes and as a person superior to them. He remained with them until a son was born, giving him his name "Pee-nee-sho" (as pronounced by the Sioux) and in time, as his daughter was obliged to follow her young husband on the hunting expeditions to different parts of the country, he took his leave again, promising to some day return to her. This young son Pee-nee-sho whose Indian name was "Ce-ta-na-ye, (Little Eagle Hawk), grew up and married a maiden of his nation "Ta-te-oki-ye-win" and the following children were born to them:

Talks to the Wind	1	Man-za-is-ka-te-win		daughter
Plays with Iron.	2	Waya-gi-na-gi	(Way-ago-en-agee)	son— Biting Spirit or Spirit That Bites Off.
	3	Oyes-na-mani	Drops Iron in His Tracks as he Walks	"
Afraid of Nothing	4	Ta-ku-ko-ki-pes-ni		"
	5	Ha-za-ho-te-win	Gray Huckleberry	daughter
Talks to Iron—	6	Man-za-ok-ye-win		"
	7	Si-na-ta-ni-ki-ye-win		"

Way-ago-en-agee, the first son, was named for his grandfather Pee-nee-sho and became the hereditary Chief of the Sioux of the Rivers and Lakes, and is the one according to the Sioux nation, who signed the treaty with Lieut. Pike. This Chief had one son whom he named after his brother, a noted warrior, Ta-ku-ko-ki-pes-ni, and also called Pee-nee-sho and Chief by right of descent, and this last Chief left two daughters, named Ma-za-tin-ka-win and Tampa (not a Sioux word, and whence this Florida name?). Ma-za-tin-ka-win was at about the

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MAIN 993 M

Tampa-waste-win
Sr Clair's wife
Sr Clair's mother was Old Bets
Tahanpa-
moccasin

Takukotipesna

age of ten adopted and raised by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Faribault and was known as Ellen Pee-nee-sho. With the death of Ellen's father the chieftancy ended. As you now know these names, Ta-ku-ko-ki-pes-ni resulted in much confusion to the whites in trying to identify these Indians,- for instance Gen. Sibley's friend Ta-ku-ko-ki-pes-ni (said to be Good Road) gave him his other Indian name Wa-ze-oma-ni, but this was a mistake of Gen. Sibley's biographer, Nathaniel West, who I am sure only quoted Dr. Foster. "Good Roads" was not a Pee-nee-sho, was the second husband of "Old Bets" a widow with two children and was when young a Chippewa captive. I have a letter from Ellen Pee-nee-sho dated 1892, in answer to my inquiry in regard to her grand-father, in which she in substance confirms the above as given to me by others who were thoroughly familiar with these old traditions. Ellen's letter goes to show the last of the Pee-nee-shos was a man of authority, as she states: "My father became Chief of seven bands, he being the principal Chief appointed (meaning hereditary sub-chiefs, all closely related) six Chiefs, one for each band. Wah-pa-ha-sha who took charge of the band at Wee-no-na, than an Indian village; the next was Wa-ku-ta who took charge of the village at Red Wing. Next was Big Thunder, Little Crow's father; the fourth Gray Iron, who took charge of the band who went by the name of Never-Eat-Goose. Next was Ska-ko-pee who took charge of the village of that name; the other was Walking Iron, who took charge of the Wah-pe-ton-wins." Her father taking charge of Pee-nee-sho's village which was on the St. Peters River. Here is where Neil fell into error in his supposition that a French trader had occupied this site. I cannot recall

Good Road's Betsy was not old Bets but another Betsy

Camp Dean

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anyone who remembers a Frenchman of the name of Penasha trading among the Sioux and the nearest I get to it is the Penensha mentioned in Lieut. Gorrell's Journal, March 1, 1863, Vol. 1, Wisconsin Hist. Collection, but Lieut. Gorrell also states that Penensha's name was Penensha Gegare. Capt. Jonathan Carver mentions Pinnesance, a French gentleman living near Green Bay, but neither of these two could be the ancestors of Way-ago-en-agee, as they were in this country as late as 1763, and it would be impossible to crowd in the lives of Pee-nee-sho, Brown Eyes, Ce-tan-aye and Way-ago-en-agee and make the latter not even nine years old when he could have signed a treaty as principal Chief of the Sioux with Lieut. Pike, who called him "Le Fils de Pinichon" and Neil in his History of Minnesota,1858, adds "probably the son of the French trader Penneshaw". Before this Dr. Thos. Foster published in the Pioneer Press an article mentioning the Chief taking part in the council with Lieut. Pike and referring to Fils de Pinichon: "His Indian name is given by Pike as Whygenage but as appended to the treaty is spelled Way-ago-en-agee, etc. It is naturally suggested by such an inquiry as this, who Pinichon was, that to be a son of his should be regarded a sufficiently distinctive and remarkable cogonomen. Pinichon or as the French generally wrote it Pincheon,etc. the French corrupted this to Pinchon, in English, Penneshaw. It is not the least curious concerning this philogical corruption that the Indians have since adopted the word 'pinneshaw' and use it in colloquial intercourse to express the superlative idea of a very brave and fearless man, which is the

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TELEPHONES: A[redacted]
MAIN 993 M

highest praise for them to say of a warrior". Dr. Foster wrote this in 1854 but the French trader mentioned by Neil was unknown to him. The Indian tradition of Pee-nee-sho would bring the time of "Brown Eyes" French father's coming to Lake Pepin about the year 1700 and his going to a small Fort on the St. Peters River to the time of the Frenchman, M. Pinicaut, who wintered with Le Sueur at Fort L'Huillier in 1700 and if any Indian of the Sioux nation was asked to pronounce this French name he would call him Pee-nee-sho. Penicaud or Penicaut whose manuscript found in Paris 1869, and published by B. F. French.

Yours respectfully,

(Not for publication.)

W R Faribault

P.S. Since finishing the foregoing I notice the following:- "Their tradition assert that many years ago, they all lived in one village on the banks of the Minnesota, near Pinneshaw's village and in sight of the residence of Peter Quinn". (Minn. Hist. Coll. Vol. 1 Pg 262). 262
Should'nt this read the site of Peter Quinn's residence?.

Mrs. Alexander Fairbault nee Graham, daughter of Lieut. Duncan Graham, her mother was Zaka-ko-Ki-peshni's sister

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WAINWRIGHT BLDG.
ST. LOUIS.

TELEPHONES: CENTRAL 920
MAIN 993 M

Maj. R. I. Holcombe,
St. Paul, Minn.

St. Louis, December 1, 1906.

Dear Major:-

In your postal of Oct. 13th you asked "What do you know about Ink pa doo ta?- Did he kill Tasagi or was it Chan ne ka?" In answer to the last question, I do not know. I remember Tasage (The Cane) but not the latter. The trouble brought about by Ink pa doo ta, as I remember, is that the small band with him were about starving during that cold winter owing to scarsity of game, caused by white settlers, and a party of young men were sent to Red Wood Agency to ask for provisions for their people believing they were entitled to it for giving up their lands, but the Agent refused and treated them harshly. On their way back they camped near some white settlers. Being hungry one of them went to the house of a white man and asked for food, but was ordered away and a dog was set after him. Returning to his companions he reported his failure and the treatment he had received. In a rage all resolved on revenge. This is not the way Flandraw relates it in his book, I know, but I have answered your question.

While I was in St. Paul you wanted to know if I knew anything about Tah ma haw . I remember often hearing his name, Tá ma he (The Pike) in my boyhood, but should think he would be a pretty old man even before 1850 if he lived till then. I enclose a copy taken from "Crittenden's Fur Trader", p. 560 which I presume you have already seen. According to this Tá ma he ~~he~~ must have been with

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the American troops from St. Louis who were repulsed by Lieut. Duncan Graham (my grand-father) in his report of the fight at Rock River Sept. 14, 1814, Wis. Hist. Coll. Vol. IX. page 226.

The name "Tampa" I mentioned in my letter to you a week ago, you may think it was meant for Tan pah (Birch-tree) but Ellen said it did not - was just a name and pronounced Tam pay.

Inquire of Daniel if he remembers hearing about the visits of Count de Lillers about 1826 and Count de Verne about 1830 who came up to St. Peters, supposed to be traveling incognito and stayed with J. B. Faribault. Perhaps Daniel may recall something of it if you ask him about the feast the Indians invited them to. Alex Faribault went with them and the French noblemen seemed to enjoy the feast and all ate hearty. On their return they asked what the meat consisted of and the reply was "Chien"- "Anything else?" "Non, tout Chien". These fellows must have enjoyed the joke and visit as for many years after this some remembrance was sent to Alex Faribault. Now it is to be conjectured that these young Noblemen must have recorded their travels and if found it would be interesting to your state history.

Yours respectfully,

W R Faribault

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ST. LOUIS.

TELEPHONES: A 291
MAIN 993 M

St. Louis, Dec. 8, 1906.

Maj. R. I. Holcombe,

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Major:-

Yours of Dec. 4th received while I was out of town. Let me refer you back to Pike's Journal pages 311-312, Minn. Hist. Coll. Vol 1, latest reprint, to get at Dr. Foster's meaning in his writing: "I have omitted till the last mention Le Original Leve who next to Little Crow appears to have been the most prominent individual present". Now Dr. Foster in his peculiar manner here refers to He há ka enagee (Rising Elk) Le Original Leve, this last French word you must surely know is the translation of Rising Elk and the similarity of Pinitions Indian name Wag-ago engee must have here confused him, but otherwise you will see Pike gives each name as a distinct individual and so does Foster.

The names mentioned by Pike and their Indian names are as follows:-

Signers of Grant.

Che tan wah koo ta manne-Hawk That Hunts Walking-Petit Corbeau(Little Crow)
Way ago enagee -Sees While Standing- Le Fils de Pinichon- Pennesha.

Those present as Head Soldiers.

Indian name unknown ---------- Le Grand Partizan.
He há ka enagee- Rising Elk- Le Original Leve- Rising Moose.
Shak pay (Shak pay dan) Le Demi Douzen Little Six.
Wah kan da pa Considered sacred Le Boucasse.
Tan tan ka manne Walking Buffalo Le Bouef qui Marche.

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TELEPHONES: A 291
MAIN 993 M

Maj. R. I. H. --3--

Way ago enagee is not as you say "Ghost (or spirit) that bites"; you have the translation above, and he could not in any possible way be Ta ma hay and he could not have lived as late as you think. His sister Ha za ho te win (two brothers between them) died of extreme old age in March 1848, in fact was bedridden for a number of years; he being so much older could not have reached that age. If this is not plain enough you might write me again.

Also wish to call your attention to the last named Wah kan da pe the direct descendant of a chief of that name M Le Sueur speaks of Oct. 3, 1700, at Fort L' Huillier.

In reference to Count De Lillers and De Verne had they sent anything to my grandfather or father they may have written of their travels, it is not likely they could have been preserved, when everything else they had was lost.

I know all about what you have stated in your letter about Ink pa doota and know why he was separated from his band and know how bad they were, but I cannot believe that their depredations were with a view of "looting". The band at the time was suffering from snow blindness and would be illy prepared to meet the punishment which they must have known would surely follow. However we cannot put this in history, at this date it would be too unpopular a subject to record.

I am glad you sent me Mrs. Nettie Wabasha's address, I will write to her.

Yours respectfully,

W R Faribault

Ta-ma-ha Pike has plug hat

Ta-ma-haw gr father of Joe Conralle

Ta-ma-ha-wa-ka-ma-ne-ne Pike Lake
a barn with chipmunk
Jim Nell's farm
Both Ta-ma-ha and Ta-ma-ha-wa-ka-ma-ne-ne
at Kalamazoo time of Outbreak

Ta-ma-ha-wa-ka-ma-ne-ne Pike Lake

Any age engage is not as you say "ghost (or spirit) that bites"; you have the translation above, and he could not in any possible way be Ta-ma-ha-wa-ka-ma-ne-ne and he could not have lived as late as you think. His sister Ha-ka-ho-ta-win (two brothers between them) died of extreme old age in March 1848, in fact was bedridden for a number of years; he being so much older could not have reached that age. If this is not plain enough you might write me again.

Also wish to call your attention to the last named Wah-kan-da-pe the direct descendant of a chief of that name M. Le Sueur speaks of Oct. 3, 1700, at Fort L' Huillier.

In reference to Count De Hillere and De Verne had they sent anything to my grandfather or father they may have written of their travels, it is not likely they could have been preserved, when everything else they had was lost.

I know all about what you have stated in your letter about Ink-pa-doota and know why he was separated from his band and know how bad they were, but I cannot believe that their depredations were with a view of "looting". The band at the time was suffering from many hardships and would be fully prepared to meet the punishment which they knew would surely follow. However we cannot put this in history, at this date it would be too unpopular a subject to record.

I am glad you sent me Mrs. Hettie Wabasha's address I will write to her.

Yours respectfully

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

December 1, 1906.

Hon. B. I. Holcomb,
State Historical Society,
Saint Paul.

My dear Mr.Holcomb:

Your favor of the twentieth ultimo is received, and I send you herewith a copy of the bill as it passed the Senate. If this should become a law, I will try to see to it that noinjustice is done Col.Sheehan, for, certainly, there is no-one who would feel an injustice done to him, more than I would.

The bill was framed to meet the evidence furnished by the history of the State of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars. It was thought it would be impossible to find any other evidence in a great many cases, so the rolls published there were made evidence. This was prepared largely under the direction of Col.Pfaender, when Mr.Lind was in Congress; and, while Mr.Lind represented the Minneapolis district, he had lived in New Ulm and was interested in this matter, and I supposed we had the bill as nearly perfect as it could be. I passed it twice thru the Senate, but for some reason it seems impossible to get it thru the House.

I wish you would redraft the bill according to your own views; I think that if we can pass it thru the House

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr.Holcomb--2.

at all, we can pass it with any amendments that may be necessary, and then when it comes back to the Senate as amended, it will be a mere matter of form for me to ask the Senate to concur in the House amendments.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Moses E. Clapp

C. F. A MUELLER,
NOTARY PUBLIC

WM. R. FARIBAULT.

MUELLER & FARIBAULT,

Telephones: { Central 920. Main 993.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

Wainwright Building, 701 Chestnut Street.

St. Louis, Dec 10th 1906

Dear Daniel

Lately I received a letter from a friend in Faribault and he wanted to know if you had any information in regard to the survivors of Capt. Loyhed's Company that went to the Indian war from Faribault were getting pensions from the State of Minn. through an act of the Legislature and that he knew some of them had received considerable back pay.

I heard you were out somewhere on a hunting trip – did you get anything – and you have to buy beef.

Your brother
Richard

House of Representatives U.S.
Washington, D.C.

December II, 1906.

R. I. Holcomb,

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Holcomb:

Yours of recent date to hand . I enclose with this the Record for the 6th, and shall be glad to hear from you later regarding the amendment you have to offer to the Bill pensioning the Minnesota Indian fighters of 1862.

With kind regards, and wishing you a Merry Christmas, I am,

Very truly,

J. Adam Bede

Bede

St Paul, Dec. 15, 1906.

Hon. F. C. Stevens,
Washington.

My Dear Sir — ~~You see I am not using a pencil. I have no pen and ink handy.~~
You remember my speaking to you about a bill which was introduced by Sen. Clapp, passed the Senate, and is now before the House Com. on Mil. Affairs, and which proposes to pension the Minnesota Indian Fighters of 1862. As it now is, the bill benefits only the survivors of the Indian fights at New Ulm and Fort Ridgely. I have prepared an amendment which, if adopted, will make the measure comprise all of those that fought anywhere in Minnesota during the outbreak.

I have no copy of the bill to send you but it is S. 752, and you can easily get one. I enclose you the amendments which I suggest, and Sen. Wood and others to whom I have shown them think they are all right, but you can tell best by looking them over. The original has but one section, and it is not numbered. I have tried to fix this, but don't know that I have done so just right. I have spent a little time on the matter, however, and there is a good reason for every provision

Let me remind you that members of Minnesotians, besides those who served at New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, did good service during the Indian outbreak. There were considerable fights at Hutchinson and Glencoe, (several killed and wounded) Birch Coulie (23 killed and 45 wounded) Fort Abercrombie (6 killed), Wood Lake, (7 killed) etc. etc. It is only a "square deal" that all of our citizens who served should be made beneficiaries of the bill, if any are.

I do not think there will be more than 100 prisoners under the bill, and I have made a careful estimate. After 45 years there are not many left.

I will write to the other Minnesota members of the House and hope they will co-operate with you. I think it best to have the amendment adopted by the House Mil. Com.; and perhaps Mr. Fletcher would be the proper man to introduce it, as he is a member of the Committee. There the bill can be reported, with the amendments, and passed in the House, and Sen. Clapp says he will take care of it when it comes back to the Senate. Capt. Hull, Chairman of the Com. on Mil Affairs, is an old friend of mine and I will write to him.

If you want any further information about these amendments, or about anything in connection with them, I will furnish it if I can.

You understand that I have no personal interest in the matter, except that I particularly want justice done to our mutual friend, Col. Sheehan, and also I think right is right." If Congress passes the bill, the State will be saved some thousands of dollars annually, which it is now paying out in pensions under the State law.

I can make no defense to a charge of officiousness and "butting in" in this case, when it is really none of my business and will profit me nothing in a pecuniary sense. I have a few friends who will be benefited, and Col. Sheehan, my good and intimate friend, will be spared the humiliation of seeing in a solemn act of Congress the statement that some other than he had command at Fort Redgely.

Cass Lake Minn
Dec 20th 1906

Hon R. J. Holcombe.
State Capitol Building
St. Paul Minnesota.

My dear freind and brother man.

The great Christmas is coming I wish you a merry Christmas and happy new year.

My injuns wanted me to go to Washington for them again after holidays over and I do not know yet if I will accept it their requests or not.

Let me hear from you and to inform me how you are getting along and oblige

from your Chief and friend.
Chas. T. Wright.
Ah sho ta.