



[Return I. Holcombe Papers.](#)

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

born Jan. 14, 1776.

Chloe Mudge, dau. of Daniel and
Eunice Fox Mudge. Daniel Mudge,
son of Joseph & Jane ^(Davis), born in Sharon
Conn. in 1745, m. Eunice Fox at
New Lebanon, N.Y. in 1771, died at
Unadilla, Otsego Co. Sept. 14, 1826.
Farmer & undertaker for a time at New
Lebanon, N.Y.

~~Ephraim Mudge~~ Joseph Mudge son of
Ebenezer and Abigail B. Hebron
Conn., May 28, 1722.
Joseph



Robert Ira Holcombe. Esq Born ^{day month} ~~year~~ 1896.
only son of Niles Holcombe & Ann Smith Howell
Grandson of John Holcombe & Chloe Mudge
Great Grand Son of Zephaniah & Tryphena Niles
Have you that pedigree as I have it?
If not, please correct it & return
with dates of births, marriages & deaths
& places of burial & marriage & deaths
& P.O. addresses of living Holcombes.
Also please send me your Photo
in exchange for one I will exchange with you.
Also send Photo of your father if you can
to be kept or returned - as desired. —
I have an Holcombe Album with 200 in it,
My History of Holcombes grows well & strong.
Please add anything you can add
Where in Otsego Co. your people lived & died to be.

Can you obtain name of John's father & maiden name of John's wife & ^{where} before he was born

Where in Van Buren Co. Iowa, did Stephen R.
& Saml R. & Robt Virgil, John Vinton & Elephaniah die?
& can you give their wives maiden names & issue?
DeWitt Clinton died when in Dubuque & name of wife
& issue? — Is John Mudge H. alive & is his
address. Hitt R.R. Scotland Co. Mo? & what is age?

Your letter was written in March 1886
to my Southern Cousin Edward Crosser Holcombe, now
at Rawlins. Wyoming Territory - in R.R. business. —

I think I wrote to you before, but may
have neglected as I went in 1886 - in May to
Colorado. — Cannot you come to see me in Mo?
Are you married & if so, when & how many issue?
Your letter shows a clever head & a good knowledge
of your family. — Very few could do better. —
I in Sedalia, ^{Mo.} call & see my Cousin. Daniel
Irving H. a Crockery Merchant there. —

I much desire a speedy reply so that I can
finish this difficult business. —
Excuse haste

MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED 1849

Men

St. Paul Minn. March 8 - 1894

Henry Billand - b. Lac qui Parle

1840 - 6 April - 1841 - moved to Pige Eye -
1848 to Minneapolis - 1851 to near St. Paul -
Father died 11 Jan. 85 - 71 - Yrs old

b. 3 Rivers Canada - Henry B. Senior

Mother Mary b. Minn. - Father's name

This. Jefferson's a scotchman

Stationed at Lac qui Parle.

H. B. & father were scouts &c. messengers

H. B. took the order of capture to Mankato
for the 39th Indian - whose identity at
trial was mistaken - also, the order
for execution of the 38 -

B. Senior was with Gen Pope - Lt Pope - 1849, and
he & son were engaged by Gen P. as messengers 1862
over

In winter of 1847-8 Henry M. Rice wintered
at Crow Wing etc. In Spring ¹⁸⁴⁸ H. Belland
came down the Mississippi with 3 Birch Bark
Canoes - bringing Rice & party -

When the Sioux Chiefs &c. whose picture
is in Vault - went to Washington 1858 - they
were told they were going under ground
(a tunnel). They were superstitious & shut
their eyes & began to sing to ward
off the evil - some of them kept
on singing with closed eyes after train
emerged. Old "Medicine Bottle" when
told to open his eyes was astonished
to see it all bright etc -

Belland was with Col. Thomas 8th Reg & M. Lam
in Sully Expedition 1864 -

Mut from Ft Snelling to Redwood Y. N. M.
Lac q. P. met by Lake Kampeska - to
James River - up Elm R. & joined Sully
on Mo. below Ft. Rice

He wondered that Capt. Fisk held out until
he sued - 1865? / If a large part of Indians after
the battle with S. had not gone north F. would have been

destroyed as Custer was

MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED 1849

Wm. C. Peterson & Co. St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn. 189

Mr. Branch. ^{Came to Minn.} d. 31. Dec. 1872 b. 8 Oct. 1820.
Chester Meigs Co. Ohio.

Brick Stone House - afterwards owned by Cal. Merriam
in 1859 - moved in 1861 to the Bluff - Dayton, O.

Son. Wm. H. born about 1850. M. in Stevens Point
Wis. M. died at Salt Lake City June 12, 1890.
no children.

Mr. W. B. b. July 15/52. M. Nov. 22, 1875.
Jelly Palmgren.

Ursula B. b. 1854 M. abt. May 1887.

Linda M. (B) Dunn. M. Feb. 1875 - b. --

Mary E. (B) Finger. M. May 1887.

Widow of Wm B. moved to Cincinnati.

Next. Memo

MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED 1849

W. C. Bartholomew & Co. St. Paul.

St. Paul. Minn. Mch. 13 1894

Winter of 1850-51 Mild Winter - Sam
Folsom says - 1st boat ar. April 1,
I saw men plowing Mch 25-57,

Winter '59-'60 - also worse Theo.
Folsom died Mch. 1-1860 -

(Mr. Barnum)
Mr. D. P. Folsom died Mch. 1-60.

I surveyed Run River pinery -
Winter '57-'58 - no snow till early Dec.

Folsom was asst Sec. Terr. Council. 374th
sess - - Furber, Shaker 1st M & Apr 2^d
Luedden 3 - Dr Day, 4th

Jesse H. Pomeroy. 23^d Oct. 1849⁹³ Was 72,
Came to Minn. 1845. Last boat of season
Stillwater - to work for Blake & Gentry
That was the open winter. B. & G. had 3 or 4 camps
on Snake & ground house. no snow

MINNESOTA ORGANIZED 1849 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

St. Paul, Minn.

1889

Fred Oliva - born in Pr. Du C. Mich. 1816

parents died early - from Canada.

Went to live with B. M. Boisbois - his uncle.

Came 1836 to Ft Snelling - returned same year.

Clerk in Sutters Store - Sibley & - being the

Sutters - who A. came to St Paul in fall

of 1843 with R's Robert. Returned but

came again in 1844 - when R. brought stock

of goods.

Harry F. Bussé - 6-13-93

Gave letter to Petersen & Christensen who have been
granted to repair Como Road etc

J. H. Frasdali. G. P. & J. A.
Omaha Ry.

The Pub. Library of }
New Orleans. }

Biography Blank.

Please answer carefully all questions as put in this form, and add such details as seem fitting and appropriate. Your biography will be submitted to you as soon as it has been properly prepared and edited, when you will have ample opportunity of making such corrections and additions as occur to you. In case you have not a photograph at hand, it may be sent when you return proof of sketch.

Name in full Charles Edwin Chapin
Father's name John B. Mother's maiden name Catherine
Birthplace—Town Deloit County Rock Wis Date Aug 6 1843
Educated at—School—Institute—College Log School Houses
on the Frontier of Wisconsin
Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota

Business Life—Give full particulars as to the important business connections and transactions up to date, with dates of important changes, etc.

Born and raised a Farmer
or Frontiersman

(OVER.)

Political Life—Politics, offices held, with dates and full particulars.

was Elected Sheriff of the
County of Faribault Minnesota
in fall of 1865 at close of the
war. Served one term and
returned to the farm

War Record—Give full particulars of enlistment, service, battles, etc.

Enlisted Feb 14/62 recruited March 14/
1864 for the war. discharged June 14/65
for disability. Loss of Left forearm at
siege of Spanish Fort Ala. 2^d day of April
1865 just one week before the war ended.
participated in all the battles of Co. C. 5. Minn.
beginning with Sioux war at Fort Ridgely and
Yellow Medicine, 1862

Social Organizations, Secret Societies, etc.—Give full particulars, names of societies, offices
held in them, etc.

Member of Acker Post Got R. No 21
oddfellows St Paul Lodge No 2
P. P. O. E. " " " " 59
Junior Pioneers " "
Lincoln Lodge No 38. St Paul Minn

Married—Give place, date, wife's maiden name, together with the full names of her
parents. Give the number and names of your children.

Married Miss Mary S. Van Nies Aug 6/64
daughter of Cornelius and Susan Van Nies,
at Winnebago City Minnesota

Married to Miss Isabelle S. Young Jan 13/87
daughter of Hugh Margaret Young of
Champronville Connecticut

HUGHES—Wednesday, July 5, 1916, at the
City hospital, Mrs. H. Lillian, aged 50 years,
wife of the late Herbert Hughes. Funeral
Friday, July 7, at 8:30 A. M., from the
residence of her aunt, Mrs. F. J. Hinde, 114
West Robie street. Services at St. Michael's
church at 9 o'clock. Interment at Calvary
cemetery, Winona, Minn. Papers please copy.
BLESSEME—T

Charles E. Chapel.

Charles Edwin Chapel, the ~~present~~ sheriff of Ramsey County, was born at Beloit, Rock County, Wis., Aug. 6, 1843. His parents, John B. and Catherine Chapel, were natives of New York, but were early pioneers of Wisconsin. The present sheriff was born and raised ~~on the~~ ~~frontier~~ a frontiersman. His education was received in log school houses, and his ~~early~~ ^{first} surroundings were those of the pioneer days of Wisconsin, northwestern Illinois, northeastern Iowa, and Southern Minnesota. He learned to rough it in his boyhood, and early in life he met with ~~much~~ ^{a great deal of} ~~adventure~~ and perilous experience, ~~than~~ ^{continually} ~~when the~~

When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was hard at work engaged in ^{opening a gap in} subduing the wilderness in ^{Marquette County} ~~Marquette County~~ Minnesota. Feb. 14, 1862, he enlisted, ^{for three years} as a private in Co. C, 5th Minn. ^{Inf.} ~~sota~~, and at the close of his term of service, he re-enlisted in the same company "for the war". His service, though in the capacity of a private soldier, was nearly conspicuous, ~~the~~ and extended over the country from Central Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. He was one of the defenders of Ft. Ridgely, during the nine days of siege and investment by the Indians, during the great Sioux outbreak of 1862. ~~In the latter part~~ in the fall of that year he was with his

Company in front of the Confederates in northern Mississippi. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, was on the Red River expedition, fought at Tur-
gelo, Miss., and at Lake Chicot, Ark., and was in the memorable and gallant charge at Ash-
ville when Hood's army was ground to powder. In fact he was permitted to participate in all of the many battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged from first to last. It goes without saying that he was a good soldier. His officers and his comrades say there was never a better or a braver. He did his full duty for his country and he made his sacrifice for her too. During the siege of Mobile in the spring of 1865, his regiment composed a portion of the force which invested that for-
midable Confederate stronghold called Spanish Fort. On the 2d of April, within only a week of the day of Lee's surrender, when the war was really over and any one could see over the battle clouds the dawn of the day of peace, after more than three long years of faith-
ful and dangerous experience, through which he had passed practically unharmed, a shell from the rebel fort tore off his left arm and maimed him for life. It was pretty tough on even a stout young backwoods-
man and trained and experienced soldier, but the mishap was borne luckily and without a whimper. He was discharged for his disability June 14, 1865.

Returning to Minnesota after his discharge, ~~he again~~ located on the frontier. He selected a claim in the southern

Returning to his Minnesota home after his discharge, he resumed farming. But that fall the loyal and patriotic Republicans of his county nominated him for sheriff ~~of the~~ and the people elected him. He was ~~but~~ ^{only} 22 years of age and had but one arm, but he made a good sheriff. He served his term quite acceptably and then went back to the farm. For many years thereafter he was forced to "hustle," and followed various avocations. Finally he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. He ~~was~~ held the position of State Military Stockkeeper for some years, and became well known throughout the city, especially among the old Union soldiers, with whom "Charlie" Chapel was always a favorite.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. Chapel was the Republican candidate for sheriff of this county. The county was nominally Democratic by a strong majority and it was a Presidential year calling out a full vote. The Democrats carried ~~the~~ nearly everything, by majorities of hundreds and even thousands, but Chapel was elected by a majority of some 3,000 over the regular Democratic nominee. All classes voted for him regardless of their political affiliations.

and he ran ahead of his ticket in nearly every precinct. It is well known that he was voted for ^{freely} because of his merits and deserts, for he was not what the politicians term a good "worker" and he was a very poor man at the time and his pockets were well nigh as empty as his sleeve. Nobody was surprised that he made one of the best sheriffs in the country, and in 1894 he was re-elected, almost without an effort on his own part, by such a one-sided vote that nobody ^{has taken} the trouble to ^{remember} what his actual majority was beyond the fact that it was more than 4,000. Throughout his administration ^{his} conduct of official affairs has been like that of his life - plain, hard, efficient, thoroughly honest and soldier-like, never ~~scheming for yielding a trust~~ shying an obligation no matter how tempting the opportunity nor shrinking a duty no matter how unpleasant. ~~The~~ In every particular he is the beau ideal of a chief constable. Tall and stalwart as a grenadier, frank plain open and ~~attractive~~ in mien and deportment, with great good nature ~~and~~ in every lineament and a ring in his speech that is good to hear, he is a born executive officer and would be a marked man in any crowd. His position is one of large responsibility and importance.

involving minute attention to many details and a careful oversight and superintendence of everything, but he has conducted the office without the slightest friction or embarrassment and has always been fully up with his work.

~~No man in other name~~

Of a genial manners and social tastes no man is better known in private circles or has more a better friends. He is a member of Acker Post, G. A. R., of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Junior Pioneers, and ~~and the best~~.

Sheriff Chapel has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1864 to Miss Mary S. Fay Rice, then of Newbury City. In January, 1887, he married his present wife, who was Miss Isabelle B. Young, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Young, of Thompsonville, Conn. Mrs. Chapel is a most amiable lady and altogether estimable lady and ~~a most~~ ~~helpmeet to her~~ ~~husband~~ a most perfecting helpmeet for her ~~now~~ manly and worthy husband and ~~really a~~ in sympathy with his every sentiment, and their union is one of rare felicity and enjoyment.

47

Chas. E. Chapel.

Charles Edwin Chapel, Sheriff of Ramsey County, was born at Beloit, Rock County, Wis., Aug. 6, 1843. His parents, John B. and Catherine Chapel, were natives of New York, but were among the early pioneers of Wisconsin and Minnesota. His father is still living, ^{at an advanced age but} hale and hearty, near Minnabago City. The present sheriff was born and raised a frontiersman. His education was received in log school houses and his surroundings were those of the pioneer days of Wisconsin, Northwestern Illinois, Northeastern Iowa, and Southern Minnesota. He learned to "rough it" in his boyhood and early in life he met with a great deal of hard work, adventure, and perilous experience. He came to Southern Minnesota with his father's family in 1856, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out he was hard at work engaged in opening a farm and subduing the wilderness in Faribault County. Feb. 14, 1862, a stout, sturdy youth of 18, he enlisted for three years as a private in Company C, 5th Minnesota Infantry and at the close of his term he re-enlisted in the same company "for the war." His service, though in the modest position of a private soldier, was really conspicuous and extended over the country from Central Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. He was one of the defenders of Fort Ridgely during the nine days of Indian siege.

and investment in the great Sioux outbreak of 1862. Later in the fall of that year he was with his company in front of the Confederates in northern Mississippi. He was at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg; marched with Banks' Red River expedition and charged at Ft. de Russy; fought Forrest's fierce Troopers at Tupelo, Miss., and Marmaduke's Legions at Lake Chicot, Ark., and he was ~~on~~ on the advance line in the memorable and gallant charge at Nashville, when Hood's army was driven from its intrenchments and scattered to the winds. In fact he was permitted to participate in all of the long, hard marches and in all of the many battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged from first to last. It goes without saying that he was a good soldier; his officers and comrades say there was never a braver or better.

He did his full duty for his country and he made his sacrifice for her too. During the siege of Mobile, in the spring of 1865, his regiment composed a portion of the Union force which invested the formidable Confederate stronghold called the Spanish Fort. On the 2d of April, within only a week of Lee's surrender, when the war was really over and any one could see over the battle clouds the dawn of the day of peace, after more than three long years of faithful service and dangerous experience, through

who have married through having been made acquainted by our Agency there are but few instances where the husband or wife has been betrayed, deceived, or even disappointed. We take all possible precautions to prevent fraud or deception upon our patrons, and while of course we cannot guarantee that no misrepresentations shall be made to them we feel sure that if they will exercise only ordinary prudence they will not be seriously imposed upon.

It would be a matter of surprise to those unacquainted with our business if they could learn how many of our clients are persons of the ^{highest} ~~greatest~~ respectability, the greatest personal attractions, and the most enviable positions in life. Very many of our gentleman members are of the best types and specimens of American manhood. Hundreds of our lady patrons have fortunes in their faces and forms alone.

We guarantee that all communications shall be regarded when requested as strictly confidential. We are mindful of the sensibilities of our patrons and take all possible care of our responsibilities and the interests of our proprietors. Our business could not exist, and certainly it would not prosper, if we did not conduct it honorably. All letters and other communications are sent out in unprinted envelopes and we are very careful that nothing from us shall attract the attention of busy bodies and gossipers. Our business is perfectly legal.

It would also be somewhat startling if it were known how many happy marriages have been brought about through our Agency which ~~there~~ ^{every} body but those interested think were effected in

Hon. E. J. Darragh.

Hon. Edward J. Darragh, corporation attorney of the city of St. Paul, was born at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, June 10, 1869. His parents, Edward and Catherine (O'Brien) Darragh, were both natives of Ireland. His father was a ^{monument} contractor and bridge-builder, and ~~was~~ ^{was} prominent in that pursuit. In 1882 he came with his family to Minneapolis and engaged in the construction of bridges for the Great Northern Railway. The ~~well known~~ ^{well known} stone viaduct across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, a notable specimen of engineering skill ~~and scientific composition~~, ^{and} was of his construction and in a certain sense may be considered a monument of his ^{large} scientific abilities. He died in Minneapolis in 1883.

Even in his boyhood ~~the subject of~~ ^{Mr. Darragh} was bright, intelligent, and promising. At 17 he had completed a scholastic course at the College of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. — an institution ^{to mention} which shows no parsimony in the thoroughness and completeness of its work — and at that early age he was intellectually as well equipped for life work as most men are at 25. Two years prior to his graduation, however, or in 1884, he ~~had~~ served for about a year as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of P. H. Kelly & Co., at St. Paul, so that his training was both theoretical and practical. He was active and industrious,

willing to work at anything honorable, and the first ^{regular} employment he obtained after his graduation was as a foreman over a gang of street laborers at work ~~with~~ in the 7th Ward of the city of St. Paul. He was so engaged for several months and some of the most prominent thoroughfairs in that quarter of the city were graded and improved under his ^{superintendence}.

In October, 1888, he ^{began the study of law in} ~~entered~~ the office of C. D. & J. D. O'Brien, in this city, and so continued for a little more than two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1890. A month later he became a deputy clerk of the Ramsey County district courts — a position whose duties were ^{somewhat} germane to the practice of his chosen profession and ~~of legal service~~ served until the following October under Hon. R. J. O'Connor, the present U. S. Marshal for this district. In October, 1891, ~~he began~~ associated with Mr. Barnard, he began the active practice of the law. In February, 1892, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Darragh engaged with Mr. Westfall, ^{junior} the firm styled Darragh & Westfall. ~~He~~ ^{has} met with rare success from the start, helped with an excellent memory, his knowledge of the principles of law, as he ~~had~~ ^{is} learned them in the text books and treatises, ~~was~~ ^{is} most thoroughly and his judgment, beyond his years, enabled him

To apply them correctly. Endowed with that power
 of speech which seems to be the natural inheri-
 tance of the average Irish-American, he ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~
 a most successful advocate, ~~clear~~ earnest,
 clear, and convincing before Court and jury.
 Active and industrious, he ~~worked~~ ^{works} hard at his
 cause, and, as one of his brethren at the bar
 puts it, "this a case for all that is in it."
 He is described as a good "all-around" lawyer,
 a Counselor, ^{an attorney,} and an advocate, and seemingly
 equally familiar with and informed in all forms
 and branches of American jurisprudence.
 In March, 1895, the City Council of St. Paul
 chose him ~~for~~ Corporation attorney, a position
 of large responsibility and importance, and one never
 before held by so young a lawyer. That his suc-
 cess has been efficient and valuable everybody
 knows. He has performed his official duties ~~without~~
 impartially, uninfluenced by any other considera-
 tion than that for the public good. His sense of
 honor prevents his being a demagogue or trimmer,
 and he cannot be a fool. He has ^{promptly and} ~~promptly~~ refused
 on every occasion to purchase popularity or to bid
 for notoriety - even when the proposition came from
 an exalted authority - and he has thereby in the
 general estimation strengthened his character and
 added to his reputation.

Mr. Darragh has already a well known reputation and an honorable record as a Democratic politician. For he is a Democrat from conviction, knowing what the traditions and the principles of that party are and venerating them, and he is a politician in the just and true sense of the term. He has held prominent and influential places in his party, but has never aspired to be a "boss". His services as a speaker and in other capacities have been in demand ever since he has been a voter and have been freely given. A commoner himself, he is most popular ~~with~~ and ~~not~~ effective with the masses. In the political campaign of 1894 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in this (the 4th) district. ^(see 5th page) He led a forlorn hope and defeat was certain from the first. The policies of the Cleveland administration, ~~seemingly~~ seemingly modeled after the most reprehensible of Republican principles, ^{and the resultant hard times,} had disappointed and disgusted the Democratic masses everywhere. They refused to vote by thousands in every district, even for

In September, 1892, Mr. Barragh married Miss Nellie M. Agnew, daughter of Frank Agnew, of Chicago. Mr. Agnew - recently deceased - was well known to Minnesotans. He was a prominent contractor, and some years ago was the sheriff of Cook County - in which County Chicago is situated - and he was the only Democrat ever elected to that position, at least ~~for~~ⁱⁿ the last half century.

this goes on 4th page, where marked before the word "district")

5

tried, true, and worthy candidates, lest they should seem to endorse the conduct of certain of their leaders, and especially the financial policy of the administration. The Fourth District Democrats were like their brethren elsewhere. Some of them were converted to Republicanism. ~~They~~ In ^{indignation} ~~disgust~~ and sorrow they ~~kept~~ ^{simply} away from the would not come to the polls. Mr. Darragh made the best fight possible under the circumstances. He was one of the very youngest candidates ever nominated for Congress — barely eligible for election — and he carried on the contest practically single-handed. With a united, harmonious party, he would have won easily, "hands down." As it was he was defeated, though leading his ticket. In St. Paul he ran ahead of Gen. Becker, the candidate for Governor, the Mayor of Minnesota Democrats and one whom they delight to honor, by more than 2,000 votes. It was really a personal victory for Darragh after all.

(over)

Mr Robt S
Donaldson
ask Rec of Stuart

Capt. H.S. Donaldson,
Minneapolis.

Vol. 11 Roster of
Ohio Soldiers

~~Hoffman's Register~~

Nov. 16.
Pam. B. by.
H. S. Donaldson

Genealogy.

Rich, Family. Descenda

/

Hon. Michael Doran.

Mr. Doran was born in County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1827. He came to the United States in 1850, and after remaining a year in the State of New York removed to Ohio and ~~settled a farm near the town of~~ ~~Amnath~~ and engaged in farming for some years near the town of Amnath. ~~While here he was~~ In 1856 he came to Minnesota and located on a tract of government land in Le Sueur county. He soon became prominent in local affairs and popular with his fellow citizens and in 1861 was elected county treasurer, taking possession of the office in March, 1862. From time to time he was re-elected and held the office for eight years. In 1870 he engaged in the banking business at Le Sueur, in partnership with Geo. S. Snow, under the firm name of Snow & Doran. The firm also conducted a mill, grain elevators, etc. Mr. Snow died soon after the formation of the partnership and for a time Mr. Doran assumed the general conduct and management of the business himself. Later Mr. E. R. Smith became his business associate and as Doran & Smith the partnership was continued until March, 1891, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Smith continued the business ~~is~~ at Le Sueur.

In 1877-8 Mr. Doran came to St. Paul and purchased an interest in the banking and brokerage house of Chas. A. Morton, forming the firm of Morton & Smith, still continuing his business relation with the firm of Doran & Smith at Le Sueur. Six months later he purchased Mr. Morton's interest and established the firm of M. Doran & Co., his associate up to the year 1891 being Mr. Smith. Since 1891 ~~has~~ the junior member of the firm has been his son, Mr. James Doran.

No man is better known in the political and business history of Minnesota than Michael Doran. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate and served by re-election for several years in that body. Always a Democrat in partisan politics, he ~~uniformly~~ invariably voted with his party on political questions, but in matters of general legislation he was uniformly on the side of economy and honest government, and his rigid integrity and straightforward honorable conduct won for him the respect of his associates and gave him a large personal influence among them. In the later years of his public life he was regarded as a high authority in State affairs, and though politically of the minority he was really one of the leaders of the Senate.

As has been said Mr. Doran has always been a Democrat. Being a man of strong convictions, his advocacy of the principles of his party has been open, earnest, and practical. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic ^{national} convention at Chicago which nominated Geo. B. McClellan for President, and he has attended every national convention but one from that time until in 1896. In 1884 he favored the nomination of Grover Cleveland and ~~was~~ was one of his warmest supporters for re-nomination in 1888 and again in 1892. Between him and President Cleveland there has been not only complete political sympathy but a strong and somewhat intimate personal friendship, which is certainly sincere and promises to be permanent.

Mr. Doran has always given freely and often lavishly of his time, his labors, and his means to the interests of the great party to which he belongs. He was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota in 1882, and served six years. In 1888 he was made the member of the National Committee from this State and re-chosen in 1892. He resigned from the Committee in June, 1896, prior to the assembling of the national convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall. His services to his party were always

unselfishly rendered. His only rewards have been the approval of his conscience and the satisfaction of seeing his deserving friends attain their wishes and ambitions. In politics he has ~~performed~~^{done} a great deal of work for others, not a thing for himself.

His business career has been throughout highly honorable and satisfactorily successful. He is well known in business and commercial circles throughout the country, as a business man of sagacity and common sense, whose ~~word~~ opinions are valued, and whose word is as good as his bond. Though in his 70th year Mr. Dran is still well preserved physically and mentally and is as capable of work and business as most men in their prime.

While on his farm in Ohio Mr. Dran married his first wife, who was Miss Ellen Brady. She died in 1862, leaving four children. In 1865 he married Miss Catharine J. Brady, of Le Sueur County, and there have been eight children of this marriage.

R. C. Dunn.

Robert C. Dunn, State Auditor of Minnesota, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1876 he settled at Princeton, Minnesota, which is still his home and where he owns and conducts the Princeton Union, a weekly Republican newspaper. From 1878 to 1889 he was town clerk, and he was County Attorney of Miller Lake County. From 1884 to 1888. He was elected Representative in 1888, was a candidate for the same position in 1890 and declared elected, but ~~the~~ contestant was seated by the House. In 1892 he was elected by a majority that could not be questioned, and he rendered conspicuous service in the Legislature of 1893. The following year, 1894, he was elected State Auditor by more than 70,000 majority over his leading competitor. Everybody knows that Bob Dunn is a ~~staunch~~ staunch Republican. He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1892 and an ardent Blaine man.

Prov. Elmaboda, Dist of Kronoberg,
Sweden

Biography Blank.

Please answer carefully all questions as put in this form, and add such details as seem fitting and appropriate. Your biography will be submitted to you as soon as it has been properly prepared and edited, when you will have ample opportunity of making such corrections and additions as occur to you. In case you have not a photograph at hand, it may be sent when you return proof of sketch.

Name in full

Frank E. Samuel

Father's name

Magnus Elm

Mother's maiden name

Charlotte

Birthplace — Town

Elmaboda

County

Kronoberg

Date

21 July 1859

Educated at — School — Institute — College.

Public School and Academy
~~Swedish~~ Sweden
and through Public Schools
in Sedgewick Co Kansas also in
Chicago Co Minn. Business course
in St Paul Ramsey Co Minn
came to America in 1876. ~~Left in 1875~~

Business Life—Give full particulars as to the important business connections and transactions up to date, with dates of important changes, etc.

Went in Furl Business 1884

Sold out in 1895

~~was elected to County Treasurer~~
~~1894~~

Prior to going in business
worked as Clerk and as Cashier
at the construction of N.W.R.W. in Wis.
for a Contractor lived in Sedgewick and
Butler Counties Kansas for 2
years

(OVER.)

Political Life—Politics, offices held, with dates and full particulars.

1894 Elected to the office of
County Treasurer
With the strongest opponent on the
Democratic ticket was elected by
a 200 plurality has served to the County
since taken charge of the office
\$540⁰⁰ a year on the board that has
~~been illegally paid under an act that~~
~~was repealed 2 years ago~~

War Record—Give full particulars of enlistment, service, battles, etc.

Too young

Social Organizations, Secret Societies, etc.—Give full particulars, names of societies, offices held in them, etc.

A. O. U. W.
K. of G.
A. K. P.
held no office in either of them
Treasurer of Union Cemetery
~~Trustee of the F. S. E. L. Church~~
Member of The S. B. Society
Sweden Brothers Association

Married—Give place, date, wife's maiden name, together with the full names of her parents. Give the number and names of your children.

Married in 1888 have 2 boys living
1 Girl dead
Oldest boy Clarence E. W. 7 years
Youngest " Maurice O. W. 2 years
My Wife's name was before married Augustine
C. Her father John C. Johnson her Mother
Eva C. Nelson

F. E. Elmund.

Frank E. Elmund, County Treasurer, was born in the Province of Elmeboda, District of Kronoberg, Sweden, July 21, 1859. His early education was mainly received in the public schools and at an academy in his native land, where he was reared to the age of 17. In 1876 his parents, Magnus and Charlotte Elmund, came ~~to America~~ with their family to America, locating at first in Minnesota. Subsequently they spent two years in Sedgwick and Butler Counties, Kansas, returning to this State, where they now reside. Their son Frank obtained his English education in the public schools of Sedgwick County, Kas., and Chisago County, Minn., and at a business college in St. Paul.

Some time after leaving school Mr. Elmund worked as a clerk and cashier of a construction Corps of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Wisconsin. In 1884 he engaged in the fuel business in St. Paul and so continued until 1895 when he sold out. In November, 1894, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of County Treasurer of Ramsey County by a plurality of 2,200 over perhaps the

Strongest and most popular candidate the Democrats could have nominated. Since taking charge of the office he has managed most intelligently and successfully. He has saved to the County, in the expenditure of one board alone, the sum of \$540 annually, and his entire term promises to be one of much usefulness.

Mr. Edmund was married in 1888 to Miss Augusta C. Johnson, a daughter of John C. and Eva (Nelson) Johnson, of St. Paul. ~~He has~~ ~~They have~~ two children living, both of them boys, and one child, a daughter, dead. Mr. Edmund is a member of the A.O.U.W., of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Protection, and he is Treasurer of Union Cemetery and an active member of the Bethesda Society, the well known Swedish benevolent society.

ST. PAUL ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE, INC.

1017-1020 COMMERCE BUILDING

ST. PAUL

*Mrs Mary Elizabeth Paribonnet
born July 15, 1805 - father Alex Graham
married at 18*



Univsty Campus

MR. R. I. HOLCOMBE,

372 EAST TENTH ST.,

SAINT PAUL.

Ezra Kent G. Grant
Chaplain at Ft Snelling
1838 to 1857 - then Chaplain
at Ft. Ripley - until it was

First Election at Glencoe.

The first election in what is now McLeod County ^{was held} occurred October 9, 1855, when this ~~County~~ ^{County} was a part of Carver County. The polling place was at Glencoe. Only a very imperfect account of this incident can be given. The only record available is the Journal of the Territorial Council for 1856, (pp. 30, 37.) and is quite incomplete. It seems however, that so far as Glencoe Precinct was concerned its ~~election~~ ^{election} proceedings were illegal and farcical.

At the election in the Council District Joel B. Bassett and John H. Harrison were respectively the Republican (or Free Soil) and Democratic candidates.

R. D. Holcombe

23

5

Paul H. Dyer
Compendium of the
War of the Rebellion
Des Moines 1908

Ric St car and get of
at the an of the lian
wake till the boulevard
and wake two bloke over
2 story white frame house

Laneka

-boulevard

THE OLIVIA

VOL. 44

OLIVIA, MINNESOTA, OCT. 19, 1916

MRS. DARWIN S. HALL SUMMONED BY DEATH

One of Renville County's Oldest and Most Beloved Women Called

RESIDED HERE SINCE 1869

The Community Mourns Over the Loss of a Good and Noble Woman

It is the painful duty of the Times this week to chronicle the death of one of Renville county's oldest residents and most beloved women, Mrs. Darwin S. Hall. At 4 o'clock A. M., Tuesday morning at the Hall residence in this village, the spirit of this good woman passed from life to eternity and a long, useful and noble life came to an end. There were present at her bedside when the end arrived, her husband, Mr. Hall, her nephew, Dr. H. L.



Judge R. T. Daly
A Candidate for Re-election

and took a homestead claim which he proved up on later and which is now quite a valuable possession. Later he went to Glenfield, N. D., where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a hardware store and where he has made a home for his bride. He is a young man of excellent moral character and well deserves the companionship of the young lady of his choice. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. B. R. Schulke of Montevideo and one of the most popular young ladies of that city. She has made her home in Montevideo since childhood and she leaves there for her new home with the best wishes of a host of personal friends. The Times in conjunction with the many friends of the young couple extends congratulations and best wishes for the joys of a loving companionship.

Court House News

Sheriff Sunde received word a few days ago that "Sheeny" Holmes, one of the prisoners that was held here last summer for stealing an automobile in New Hampton, Iowa, was

licenses issued from the clerk of courts' office during the past week: Wm. Bregel to Isabel K. Meyer, Fairfax; Ferdinand Schaumann, Stewart, to Elsie Frank, Preston Lake; Sylfest L. Ness to Clara Josephine Semmerud, Cairo; Charles Kuester to Grace Doehn, Hector; J. P. Kittelslund to Agnes Henrietta Johnson, Sacred Heart; John Yeschick to Adeline Hinrichs, Danube; Joseph Blaschko, LeSueur Center, to Lenora Frassel.

Real Estate Transfers

J. L. Danek and wife to G. H. Ogg, E 1/2 of SW 1/4 2-115-32. Consideration \$2800.

Kari O. Bergan, widow, to Ole Chernstrom, lot 8, Bergan's Subd., lots 6 and 7 of Lanning's Subd. O. L. 19, Sacred Heart. Consideration \$630.

Heinrich Soltou, widower, and Ernest Soltou, single, to Wm. Hoecke O. L. 5, Riebe & Drache's 2nd. add. and O. L. 17, Drache & Nellermeoe's 1st. add. to Buffalo Lake. Consideration \$2900.

John C. Farrell and wife to School Dist. No. 29, part of NW 1/4 9-113-33. Consideration \$200.

F. J. Fisher and wife to Henry Hahnke, E 30 acres of SW 1/4

The Community Mourns Over the Loss of a Good and Noble Woman

It is the painful duty of the Times this week to chronicle the death of one of Renville county's oldest residents and most beloved women, Mrs. Darwin S. Hall. At 4 o'clock A. M., Tuesday morning at the Hall residence in this village, the spirit of this good woman passed from life to eternity and a long, useful and noble life came to an end. There were present at her bedside when the end arrived, her husband, Mr. Hall, her nephew, Dr. H. L. McLaren of Hector, and the nurse, Miss Jennie Haley. Her sister, Mrs. Hudson, was in the house at the time but having retired shortly before was in another room. Her death, while not entirely unexpected, came as a great shock to the people of the village, who for several days had hoped and prayed that her life might be spared.

The beginning of Mrs. Hall's illness dates back some two or three years when it was discovered that a cancerous growth had started in the breast. She submitted to a surgical operation at that time and following the operation her condition improved and during the past year she was able to be about and seemed to be recovering. About two weeks ago she was taken ill and from that time until her death her condition gradually grew worse. Everything possible was done for her but the nature of her ailment was such that medical aid was of no avail.

During all of Mrs. Hall's illness no word of complaint passed from her lips, but at all times she met her friends in her usual cheerful mood, carefully avoiding any reference to her ailments or suffering and



Judge R. T. Daly
A Candidate for Re-election

in all parts of the county. She witnessed the development and growth of Renville county from its primitive state of 47 years ago to its highly developed condition of today. During all those years she has been a constant help-mate to her husband as well as a most devoted companion. Her death will be regarded as a distinct loss to the community as well as to the bereaved husband, who has had the enjoyment of her loving companionship for so many years.

She leaves to mourn for her besides the bereaved husband, two brothers, James McLaren of Alhambra, California, and Chas. McLaren of Los Angeles, California, three sisters, Mrs. S. H. Hudson of Benson, Minn., Mrs. Anne Osborne of Los Angeles and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Harter of Altadena, Calif., a nephew, Dr. H. L. McLaren of Hector and a number of other relatives residing in Canada.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Hall residence and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends of the Hall family, including members of the local Masonic Lodge, several members of the G.A.R. and many from neighboring towns.

of Montevideo and one of the most popular young ladies of that city. She has made her home in Montevideo since childhood and she leaves there for her new home with the best wishes of a host of personal friends. The Times in conjunction with the many friends of the young couple extends congratulations and best wishes for the joys of a loving companionship.

Court House News

Sheriff Sunde received word a few days ago that "Sheeny" Holmes, one of the prisoners that was held here last summer for stealing an automobile in New Hampton, Iowa, was arrested in Winnipeg on a similar charge. Holmes had been released at New Hampton on a \$2000 bond to appear in district court, but it appears that he forfeited the bond and was later arrested at Winnipeg. Sheriff Sunde wired the information to the sheriff at New Hampton and the latter will take steps to have the prisoner brought back from Canada.

County Superintendent Miss Bengtson, is visiting rural schools this week in company with C. C. Swain, State Rural School Inspector, whose services she was able to secure in helping her to solve some of the rural school problems in this county. Miss Rosbach, assistant superintendent, is attending to the office work.

The Times publishes this week the sample State and County ballots to be voted on at the general election on Nov. 7th, and also the constitutional amendments. Readers should study the ballots carefully so that errors in voting may not occur and so that an intelligent selection may be made. It is important too that the constitutional amendments be studied over carefully so that each

Lenora Frassel.

Real Estate Transfers

J. L. Danek and wife to G. H. Ogg, E 1/2 of SW 1/4 2-115-32. Consideration \$2800.

Kari O. Bergan, widow, to Ole Chernstrom, lot 8, Bergan's Subd., lots 6 and 7 of Lanning's Subd. O. L. 19, Sacred Heart. Consideration \$630.

Heinrich Soltou, widower, and Ernest Soltou, single, to Wm. Hoecke O. L. 5, Riebe & Drache's 2nd. add. and O. L. 17, Drache & Nellerhoe's 1st. add. to Buffalo Lake. Consideration \$2900.

John C. Farrell and wife to School Dist. No. 29, part of NW 1/4 9-113-33. Consideration \$200.

F. J. Fisher and wife to Henry Hahnke, E 30 acres of SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 34-116-35. Consideration \$3000.

New Church Dedicated

A large number from Olivia and vicinity attended the dedication ceremony at the Catholic church in Bechyn last Thursday. The ceremony was an impressive one in which a number of priests took part. Bishop Trobec of St. Paul was present and delivered a sermon in English and Rev. Fr. James Jiracek delivered a sermon in Bohemian. Following the services a dinner was served in the hall by the ladies of the parish and although the weather was somewhat unfavorable, a large number was in attendance.

The new church was built last year by George Halliday of this place and is a fine edifice of which the Bechyn people are justly proud, the building costing about \$13,000.

Among the priests in attendance at the dedication were the following: Rev. Jiracek, Rev. Sodja, Rev. Schatz, Rev. Skluzakk, Rev. Schifferer, Rev.

ailment was such that medical aid was of no avail.

During all of Mrs. Hall's illness no word of complaint passed from her lips, but at all times she met her friends in her usual cheerful mood, carefully avoiding any reference to her ailments or suffering and always presenting the bright side in whatever subject was under discussion. Her's was a strong, beautiful and noble character and that strength, beauty and nobility were manifested in all her actions and up to the very moment of her death. Her life of nearly half a century spent in Renville county was replete with generous and noble deeds performed in behalf of others and if everyone in this county for whom she said a kind word or performed a kind deed were to each pen a line of grateful tribute to her memory, volumes would be required to contain them. Those who knew her intimately will appreciate the application of those few deserved words of praise.

Mrs. Darwin S. Hall, nee Mary Dunlop McLaren, was born at Portage-du-forte, Province of Quebec, Canada, and was 72 years of age at the time of her death. She attended school at Smith Falls and at other institutions of learning, coming in 1868 to Wisconsin, where she made her home for a short time and where she met her future husband. She came to Renville county as the bride of Mr. Hall in 1869 and settled in Beaver Falls, Mr. Hall being then county auditor. The family remained at Beaver Falls for a number of years, moving from there to Preston Lake, where they resided on a farm until 1912 when they moved to Olivia.

The deceased was a distinguished member of that venerable band of pioneer women of Beaver Falls and was known

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Hall residence and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends of the Hall family, including members of the local Masonic Lodge, several members of the G.A.R. and many from neighboring towns. The services were conducted by Rev. Davies of Renville and the interment was in the Olivia cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson of Benson, Dr. H. L. McLaren of Hector and Mrs. Foster of Minneapolis were the out-of-town relatives present at the funeral.

Schulke-Heaney

Another Olivia boy became a benedict this week when Wilfred Heaney led to the altar Miss Alma Schulke, a Montevideo girl. The ceremony took place at the Catholic church in Montevideo at 9 o'clock Monday morning and was solemnized by Rev. Fr. Hovorka. Miss Esther Moudry, a friend of the bride acted as bridesmaid, and Percy Heaney, brother of the groom, as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother in Montevideo, where a wedding breakfast was served and where a number of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting party assembled. In the afternoon the bridal party drove to Olivia, accompanied by their relatives, and remained at the Heaney home here until Tuesday when the wedded couple in company with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Heaney and Percy Heaney left for Glenfield, N. D., their future home.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Heaney of this place and for many years has been one of our best and most popular young men. He went to Montana a few years ago

amendments. Readers should study the ballots carefully so that errors in voting may not occur and so that an intelligent selection may be made. It is important too that the constitutional amendments be studied over carefully so that each voter may have an understanding of the same.

Following are the marriage

of which the Bechny people are justly proud, the building costing about \$13,000.

Among the priests in attendance at the dedication were the following: Rev. Jiracek, Rev. Sodja, Rev. Schatz, Rev. Skluzakk, Rev. Schifferer, Rev. Prokes, Rev. Bozja, Rev. Ziskovsky, Rev. Klein, Rev. Jungwirth, Rev. Scholzen, Rev.



The late Mrs. Darwin S. Hall

R. C. Jefferson.

Rufus C. Jefferson was born in the town of Gainesville, Myoming County, N. Y., April 24, 1843. His father, Cyrus Jefferson, ~~was a farmer~~ and his mother, whose maiden name was Eunice Connable, were also natives of the Empire State. Both the Jefferson and Connable families were of old New England ancestry. Mr. Jefferson's great-grandfather, Amos Jefferson, was a soldier of the Revolution from ~~the~~ Vermont, and many others of his ancestors, on both sides, were engaged in the War of Independence and otherwise identified with the early history of the country.

Mr. Jefferson's early life was mainly passed on his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Myoming and Livingston Counties, N. Y. Aug. 4, 1862, at the age of 19, he enlisted as a private soldier in ^{Company C of} a regiment then called the 130th New York Infantry Volunteers. This regiment served on infantry duty in Virginia for about a year when it was changed to a cavalry organization and designated the 1st New York Dragoons.

His service during the War of the Rebellion was always rendered as a common soldier, but was none the less eventful and creditable. Some time after his enlistment he was detailed to the Army Signal Corps and was on duty at Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and Gloucester Point, Va., for about six months. He joined his regiment in the summer of 1863, when it was changed to Cavalry, and thereafter was connected with it until its discharge, after the close of the war. At different periods the 1st New York Dragoons rode and fought against the Confederates in various parts of Virginia and served in the commands of Gen. Torbett, Custer, ~~and~~ Merritt, and other active and well known Union Cavalry leaders, and for a long time was in the army of the indomitable and inimitable Gen. Phil. Sheridan, always performing its full part of arduous, dangerous, and gallant service. Mr. Jefferson was with his company on numerous ~~expeditions~~ expeditions and raids and in a score of battles and engagements. In the hot, hard battle of Trevillian Station, Va., in the summer of 1864, his regiment was roughly handled ^{by a superior force of} the enemy and he was severely wounded. He was also wounded in another Cavalry engagement, but

Fortunately, his hurts were not serious or permanently disabling on either occasion. It seems that he became a very proficient and efficient soldier, for ~~he~~ in the spring of 1865, he was on detail for several weeks, at a recruiting camp near Harper's Ferry, as a drill-master. Altogether his military record is very clear and honorable and one that any soldier ought to be satisfied with.

After the war was over and he had been discharged from the army, Mr. Jefferson returned to New York, but in 1866 he removed to Woodstock, Ill., where he was engaged in the wood and lumber trade for several years. In 1883 he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. He has been all the time active, ~~and somewhat~~ and to some extent prominently engaged in various lines of business, and uniformly and on the whole, in every specialty, and in almost every transaction, ~~with~~ he has been successful. He has conducted a real estate business; ~~has~~ been engaged in farming, in money loaning, in the lumber trade, and in the purchase of bonds and other securities, and has served as a director in two of the most prominent banks of the city, and ~~with~~ each of these varied interests has been

intelligently handled and made to yield a profit. It is not every business man who can keep so many irons in the fire without burning at least one of them. For several years Mr. Jefferson has been associated in business with Mr. James Kasson, and the firm of Jefferson & Kasson is not only one of the best known in St. Paul but is familiar in commercial circles throughout Minnesota and in other portions of the Northwest. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul and of the German American and the Merchants' National Banks.

Mr. Jefferson has, by a course of industrious, intelligent, and honorable effort, acquired and retained a competence of "the world's goods," but his intimates know him as an unselfish, liberal minded, and charitably disposed gentleman, always ready and willing to assist every worthy project and to deal generously with his deserving fellow men. In a quiet, unostentatious way he has been a liberal promoter of beneficent enterprises, Christian and secular, and a true friend of the suffering and the unfortunate. As a citizen ~~and~~ he stands high in the public esteem, and in the aggregate his situation in life is one to be envied.

He is a Democrat in political belief, but has never been an over-zealous partisan, or politician. He has voted at nearly every election, but

has never failed to scratch his ticket in favor of a better or more competent ~~and~~ candidate of the other party. While in Woodstock, Ill., he was elected mayor of the city, but he has never been an office seeker.

He has an interesting family. In January, 1868, he married Genevieve C. Church, a daughter of Col. L. S. Church, of Woodstock, Ill. Of this marriage there have been born seven children, viz: Rufus W., born in 1871, now in the real estate and loans at St. Paul; Lawrence, born in 1873, now a lumber dealer; Dora A., born in 1876, now at Vassar College; Genevieve C., born in 1884, and Archie E., born in 1889, at home. One son, Cyrus C., born in 1869, died in 1893, and a daughter, Helen, born in 1891, died in infancy. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Jeffers is a trustee.

Biography Blank.

Please answer carefully all questions as put in this form, and add such details as seem fitting and appropriate. Your biography will be submitted to you as soon as it has been properly prepared and edited, when you will have ample opportunity of making such corrections and additions as occur to you. In case you have not a photograph at hand, it may be sent when you return proof of sketch.

Name in full Rufus C. Jefferson ^{farmer}
Father's name Cyrus Mother's maiden name Eunice Connable
Birthplace — Town Hammond County Wyoming Date N.Y. Apr. 24/43
Educated at — School — Institute — College.
Common Sch. Myer. Lins Co. N.Y. In gr. father
Amos Jefferson was, Rep. Soldier, Vt. Connable
family another old N.E. family.

Business Life—Give full particulars as to the important business connections and transactions up to date, with dates of important changes, etc.

(OVER.)

Political Life—Politics, offices held, with dates and full particulars.

War Record—Give full particulars of enlistment, service, battles, etc.

Enlistment Aug.
46² Co. A. 1st A. Y. Dragoons (as 130th Regt)
Served 1 yr as infantry, served 6 mos in Signal
Corps. Norfolk, St. James & Gloucester-62+3
Summer of 63 Rgt called dragoons

Social Organizations, Secret Societies, etc.—Give full particulars, names of societies, offices held in them, etc.

Chamb. of Com. director
Director Gen. Am. & Merchts.

Married—Give place, date, wife's maiden name, together with the full names of her parents. Give the number and names of your children.

Genevieve L. Church Jan. 1868 Worcester
day of Col. L. S. Church, 95-211 of Worcester
Elizabeth
Rufus M. born 71 now in bus. in St Paul, R. E. Loan
Lavinia " 73 " " Lumber bus
Dora A. 76 " " Vassar
Genevieve C. 84 } home
Archie E. 89 }
Helen 91 died same year
Cyrus C. born 69 died in 93,

Name in full

Rufus L. Jefferson

Father's name

Gibbs

Mother's maiden name

Emmett Gable

Birthplace — Town

Jainesville

County

Wyoming

Date

Apr 24 / 1913

Educated at — School — Institute — College.

Common Schools in Wyoming &
Livingston College

Business Life — Give full particulars as to the important business connections and transactions up to date, with dates of important changes, etc.

a wool & lumber dealer 66 to 83
as woodstock I moved to STP
in 83 since which time I have done
most any thing Real Estate Farming
Money Lending Bond buying
Lumbering & C. D. D. in
2 Banks I have made
some money & kept
a part of it
number five of J & K

(OVER.)

In a quiet way I have endeavored
to assist those who were worthy
& I think generous to the poor also
Christian enterprises & hope to be
a blessing to all I come in contact
with

of port

War Record—Give full particulars of enlistment, service, battles, etc.

A private Co A First New York
 Dragoons 3 years Service
 2 Slight Wounds ^{at Indian Station.}
 2 odd Battles could give some
 War incidents

Social Organizations, Secret Societies, etc.—Give full particulars, names of societies, offices held in them, etc.

Belong to no Societies except
 Pres Church Trustee of same

Married—Give place, date, wife's maiden name, together with the full names of her parents. Give the number and names of your children.

Married to Church daughter of
 Cyrus L. Bonbright in 69 died }
 in 1893 } Church
 Rufus M. Bonbright son of Bonbright
 Lawrence " 73 " " " "
 George A. " 76 " " " "
 Genevieve " 84 " " at home
 Archie " 89 " " " "
 Helen " 91 died in '91

Wm. Kingsley.

Born Plymouthe Mass. May 9, '57.
Father James b. in Eng. - came in
about 1854 at 25 to Mass. Marry.
Old Colony nursery at Plym. - still
living. Mother Ellen McCafferty
Ireland came ~~in~~ ^{at 8 yrs.} at 18.

In 1865 ^{at 8 yrs.} family came to Dubuque
Co. Iowa, near city on farm. At
18 - learned carpentry worked
4 yrs. (Pub. schs.) attended ~~Baileys~~
Commercial College - took ~~Cornell~~
studied Arch. at same time. After
leaving school followed contracting
& building and designing where
chance offered in Dubuq. Cy. & Co.
In 1881 came to St. Paul - been
here since. Contracting till 1886,
General when began exclusively
architecture and so continued.

2

Jan. 8, 1896, elected by Council
Bldg. Inspector of St. Paul.

I. C. G. R. Arc. ^{Byrd} ~~Woolly~~ Elk.
Md. May 9, 1887, to ~~Stella~~ ^{Stella} Colmar.
~~(nee Byrd)~~, native of Ireland - child
1 child daughter - Rachel.

William Kingsley.

Mr. Kingsley, the present Building Inspector of the City of St. Paul, is a native of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, May 9, 1857. His Father, James Kingsley was born in England but came to America in 1854 and for many years was manager of the Old Colony Nursery at Plymouth. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen McCafferty, ~~was~~ came from Ireland to the New World at the age of 18.

In 1865 the family came to Iowa and located on a farm, twelve miles from the City of Dubuque, and here the son William was reared to young manhood. He attended Country Schools and at 18 learned carpentry and house-building and worked at this vocation for about four years. He took a course at Baylies' Commercial College and at the same time studied architecture for which science he seemed to have a natural taste. After leaving school, ^{he} followed contracting and building ~~in the city and County of Dubuque for some years,~~ keeping up his architectural studies in the meanwhile and engaging in designing when an opportunity offered. In 1881 he came to St. Paul and continued in

general contracting and building until in 1886, when he engaged in architecture exclusively and has since continued in that profession. His building operations in this city were quite extensive and were most successful. Some of the best residence buildings are of his design and execution and his patrons speak of him as ~~an intelligent a specialist~~ as one with rare intelligence and skill in his specialty. His reputation became well known and in January, 1896, ~~he was elected by the~~ after a thorough canvass of his fitness and a somewhat warm contest, he was elected by the Council to the position he now holds.

Mr. Kingsley was married May 9, 1887, to Nellie Byrne Colmary, and by their union there is one child, a daughter, named Rachel. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen, and the Elks.

which he had passed practically unharmed — a shell from the rebel fort tore off his left arm and maimed him for life. It was pretty tough on even a "game" young backwoodsman and trained and experienced soldier, but the mishap was borne pluckily and without a whimper. He was discharged for his disability June 14, 1865.

Returning to his Minnesota home after his discharge he resumed farming. But that fall the appreciative and patriotic Republicans of Faribault county nominated him for sheriff and the people elected him. He was only 22 years of age and had but one arm, but he made a good sheriff. He served his term acceptably and then went back to the farm. For many years thereafter he was forced to "hustle" and followed various avocations. Finally he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. In 1887 he was appointed State Military Storekeeper by Gov. McMill and he held by re-appointment the same position for the two terms of Gov. Merriam's administration. He became well known in the Capital City, especially among the old Union soldiers, with whom "Charlie" Chapel has always been a warm favorite.

In the political campaign of 1892 Mr. Chapel was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Ramsey county. The county was strongly Dem-

ocratic and it was a Presidential year, calling out a full vote. The Democrats carried nearly everything by majorities of hundreds and even of thousands, but Chapel was elected by a majority of some 3,000 over the regular Democratic nominee. All classes, regardless of political affiliation, voted for him and he ran ahead of his ticket in nearly every precinct. It is well known that he was voted for solely because of his ~~deserts~~ merits and deserts, for he was not what politicians term a good "worker," and he was a very poor man and his pocket was ~~well nigh~~ as empty as his sleeve. Nobody was surprised that he made one of the best sheriffs in the country, and in 1894 he was re-elected by such a one-sided vote that nobody has taken the trouble to remember what his actual majority was, beyond the fact that it was more than 4,000.

Throughout his administrations, Sheriff Chapel's conduct of official affairs has been like that of his life—plain, brave, efficient, honest, and soldier like. He has never slighted a trust or shirked a duty. In every respect he is an ideal chief constable. Tall and stalwart as a grenadier, frank, open and attractive in mien and deportment, with blended earnestness and good nature in every lineament, and a ring in his voice that is good to hear he is

is a natural executive officer and would be a marked man in any crowd. His office is one of large responsibility and importance, involving minute attention to many details and a careful oversight and superintendence of everything, yet he has conducted its affairs without the slightest friction or embarrassment and has always been up with his work.

Of genial manners and social tastes, no man is better known in private circles, or has more or better friends. He is a member of Acker Post, G. A. R., of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Junior Pioneers.

Sheriff Chapel has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1864 to Miss Mary S. Van Orice, then of Minnebagos City. In January, 1887, he married his present wife, who was Miss Isabelle S. Young, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Young, of Thompsonville, Conn. Mrs. Chapel is a most amiable and altogether estimable lady, a most befitting helpmeet for her ~~pretty~~ husband, in sympathy with his every sentiment, and their union is one of rare felicity and enjoyment.

Mifs

Mefers.

Hon. Wm. R. Marshall,

We herewith give you all the inscription on the
die (regarding the commander). The other sides contain
the names of the killed. Yours &c

Erected by the State of Minnesota in
grateful remembrance of the heroism
of those gallant soldiers and citizens
who fought the battle of Birch Coulee
and to perpetuate their names.

Capt. Hiram P. Grant,

Co. A, 6th Minnesota

Vol. Inf. Commanding.

J. M. Daniels, Surgeon.

This is signed,

Rockville Granite Co.

Per A. M. Simmons, Secy.

St Paul.

St Paul, Minn.

Hon. R. R. Nelson.

Hon. Rensselaer R. Nelson, for forty years and until recently the well known and distinguished U. S. District Judge for the District of Minnesota, was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., May 12, 1826. He comes of an old, honorable, and historic American ancestry. His father, Samuel Nelson, was long one of the Judges of the New York Supreme Court and afterward an eminent and distinguished Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His remote ancestors were Irish, Scotch, English, and Dutch, and his in part his genealogy is as follows: On the paternal side he is a son of Samuel Nelson and Catherine Russell; grandson of John Rogers Nelson and Jean McArthur; great-grandson of John Nelson, who was born in Ballybay, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1764, settled on the headwaters of the Hudson river in 1765, and served as a sergeant of Capt. Young's Company, in the Dorset regiment, of Charlotte County, N. Y., in the War of the Revolution. On the maternal side he is a grandson of John Russell and Elizabeth Williams; great-grandson of Ebenezer Russell, who was a Revolutionary soldier in the same regiment with John Nelson. On the same side he is descended from John Russell, who was born in England in 1595, settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and was an intimate friend of Gov.

12

Bellingham and executor of his will. On the same side he is a great-grandson of Rensselaer Williams and Katharine Van Langbeet, (Anglice, Longfield) and in the sixth generation descended from Edmund Blood, a member of the Irish Parliament from Enniscborough in 1613, and whose son, Thos. Blood, was an intimate friend and associate of Charles II. His remote Dutch ancestors, Cornelius Van Langvret and Martha Jans, came from Holland to New York — then New Amsterdam — in 1647.

Judge Nelson's early life was spent in his native town — founded by the father of the great American novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper, who died there in 1857 — and he was ^{mainly} prepared for college in its military school and at Hartwick Seminary. He entered Yale College in 1842 and was graduated therefrom in 1846. In the same class were Gov. Harrison and ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Hon. John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul. Another college-mate was "Dick" Taylor, ^a son of President Taylor, and who became a distinguished Confederate major general. Soon after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. R. Whiting, of N. Y. City, but his preparation for admission to the bar was finished in the office of Hon. Geo. A. Starkweather, in Cooperstown. He was admitted ~~to the~~ in 1849 and the same year went to Buffalo to begin

the practice. But upon the advice of Hon. A. K. Hall, who was the law partner of Millard Fillmore and an ex-member of Congress, and who had learned mainly from Sen. Sibley, of the possibilities for young men in the then New Northwest he determined to come to Minnesota.

~~He landed~~ May 12, 1850, he landed in St. Paul, then a little frontier village. Primitive and unpromising in every way. The first man he met was the late Hon. Jacob Bass, then a postmaster and proprietor of a small ~~hotel~~ ^{tavern} on the site of the present Merchants' Hotel. Mr. Bass earnestly advised him to return to the East at once, informing him that the population of the place was only 600, "and fifty of that number are lawyers - most of them starving." But he opened an office and received his share of what practice ~~was~~ there was, and becoming well and favorably known. In 1854 he was strongly urged to accept a nomination for Delegate to Congress from the Territory, but he declined. He was never an office seeker. In 1854 he went to Superior, Wis., and remained a year. While here Gov. Barstow appointed him attorney of Douglas County, which county Judge Nelson was largely instrumental in organizing and naming for his warm personal friend, Stephen A. Douglas. In the

4

Fall of 1855- he returned to St. Paul, and resumed his law practice.

In April, 1857, Judge Nelson was appointed by President Buchanan an Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. He held this position a little less than a year, or until the admission of Minnesota to the Union. Only one general term of the Court was held - that of January, 1858, - during his connection with it, and he wrote but two opinions. (See Vol I, Minn. Rep.) He did a great deal of work "in chambers," however, and it was he who denied the writ of mandamus to compel the Territorial ~~officers~~ officials to remove their offices from St. Paul to St. Peter, thus voiding the "Capital removal bill" passed by the previous Legislature. His decision was based upon the well warranted ground that, ~~the~~ by previous legislation, the Legislature had exhausted its power to locate the seat of government, the power not being in the nature of a continuing trust.

On May 11, 1858, President Buchanan appointed Judge Nelson U. S. District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and the Senate confirmed the appointment without even the

Customary reference to a Committee. He at once entered upon his duties and served continuously for thirty-eight years, or until the 70th anniversary of his birthday, in May, 1896, when he resigned. At the time of his resignation he was the oldest Federal Judge in service in the Union, ~~the only one whose appointment~~

At first the business of his court was not very large, but year by year it steadily increased, with the development of the State, until it became of great volume. New sub-districts were created, with terms to be held in each of them, necessitating travel and other inconvenience, and making the duties of the Judge most exacting and arduous. It has been repeatedly proposed, ^{that,} ~~under all the circumstances,~~ another district should be created for the expedition of business and the general accommodation. But Judge Nelson met the occasion in every instance. The greater the business became and the older he grew in years, the harder he worked! Splendidly preserved, ~~essentially~~ with his physical powers practically unimpaired and his mentalities clear, strong, and vigorous, he was, even at ~~the time~~ his retirement, as capable for all his duties as a man in his prime. His energies and his intellect are ~~there~~

6

as they were twenty years ago and show no signs of abatement in the twenty years to come.

~~His services and his character~~

His judicial services and character cannot fairly be described without seeming extravagance of expression. During his long ~~and~~ career on the bench he was compelled to pass upon nearly every conceivable legal proposition and to construe almost every sentence of every American statute and ^{consider} every principle of equity. One who knows his record well says: "It may well be doubted whether any judge has occupied the bench as long as Judge Nelson and had as few decisions overruled." And so, multifarious as have been his opinions, covering the entire range of Federal jurisprudence, they have been most sound. Of his judicial character in the main the same writer says: "Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Judge Nelson as a judiciary officer is his strong common sense, united with a keen innate perception of equity. He is able at once to grasp the merits of a controversy and disentangle them from the sophisms and technicalities which ingenious ~~and~~ pleaders and advocates may seek to throw around them. In his charges to the jury they are not left in doubt as to the facts they are to find nor as to the law governing the cause."

Politically, in his estimation of the principles which should control the country, he has always been a Democrat of the Jefferson and Madison school. He keeps the distinction between the reserved rights of the States and the powers delegated to the Federal government, ~~never~~ ~~infringing on the one or surrendering and~~ in his judicial action he has never infringed upon the former or surrendered the latter. But his partisan feelings have never prejudiced his official conduct. During the War of the Rebellion his devotion and attachment to the Union were manifested in every way, ~~both~~ ~~officially and personally.~~ With his authority he sustained the Union cause and as a citizen no other was more patriotic and zealous. ~~After the adoption of the new amendments~~ He has often been mentioned as a candidate for some exalted position, but ~~kept~~ always declined every opportunity of the kind. In ~~the~~ 1880, when many of the leaders of the Democratic party ~~were~~ in New York were opposed to the re-nomination of Samuel J. Tilden and ~~they~~ were casting about for ^{Presidential} a candidate who could carry New York

and unite the party, Judge Nelson's name was in great favor. He ~~was~~ might have been nominated had he organized a "bureau" and made a determined effort.

Always on the bench Judge Nelson was a model of courtesy toward everybody - the lawyers, the parties, the witnesses, the jury, and even the prisoner at the bar. Attorneys were granted every favor consistent with the public good. The jury was charged in plain language ~~the~~ which the most unlettered yokel might comprehend. Witnesses were protected from the savagery of over-zealous lawyers, and the criminal received his sentence as if it were a piece of parental advice. The splendid bronze bust of Judge Nelson in the U.S. Court room was placed there as ~~by~~ a slight testimonial of the esteem and popularity in which he was held by the bar of his court.

Dignified, impressive, yet courteous, on the bench Judge Nelson is the same in private life. He is genial, cheerful, and most interesting in companionship and his large circle of friends esteem him about as much for his rare social qualities as for his abilities. More

Mr. Holcomb: I do not like your blank form you left with me, but for your edification I will tell you that my full name is Hermon Wendell Phillips and I first saw the light of day on the 12th day of June 1860 in a small hut of a pioneer in the town of Clay, ^{County} of Washington and State of Iowa. My father's name ^{is} ~~was~~ ^{D. J. Palmer} Abel ~~Palmer~~ Phillips, my mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Mary Jones. They were both born and spent their childhood days in Busti, ^{Co. NY} ~~Chattaugua, Ill.~~ When I was ten ^{months} ~~years~~ old I visited my parents early home and remained in that vicinity until I was 20 years of age when I migrated to Pliny, Saline Co. Kansas. Prior to this time I attended the Jamestown High School at Jamestown, N.Y. and Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, N.Y. and subsequently attended the law school of the State University of Iowa receiving a sheep skin from that institution in June 1882. I came to St. Paul in August 1882 and still live here. I am a lawyer and have been connected with the city attorney's office since September 1885 with the exception of one year.

I was married September first 1886 to Mrs. ^{B.} Arella ^A Wilson whose father's name was Charles Lounsberry. Her mother's name was Catherine Erickson. We were married in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Hon. H. W. Phillips.

Hermon Wendell Phillips, Assistant City Attorney of St. Paul, was born in Clay Township, Washington County, Iowa, June 12, 1860. His father, Abel Palmer Phillips, was an Iowa pioneer, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Jones, were both born and reared through childhood in Busti, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

When he was an infant of ten months Mr. Phillips' parents returned to their early home in New York, and here he was reared to young manhood. He was educated at the Jamestown (N. Y.) High School and at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y. In 1880 he came west and located at Pliny, Saline County, Kansas. He studied law and was graduated and received a diploma from the law school of the Iowa State University in June, 1882.

Mr. Phillips has resided in St. Paul since in August, 1882. With the exception of one year he has been connected with the City Attorney's office since September 1885. As assistant City Attorney he has been of almost inces-

timable value in the legal affairs of St. Paul. His brother attorneys and the public regard him as an animated cyclopedia of knowledge regarding the laws and ordinances and of municipal affairs generally. The patrons of the office find him at all times amiable, courteous, and accommodating, and his official associates regard him as an authority on dubious and important questions.

He was married in St. Paul, Sept. 1, 1886, to Mrs. Della S. Wilson, a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Erickson) Lounsbury, and his family are well known members of St. Paul society.

Peteler came 1853. Was in Mexican War,
settled at Round Lake Anoka Co.

Mr Holcombe

Dear Sir

I am glad to here from
you. but I am sorry I dont
anser your letter for long
time. but I was away from
my house for two weeks

we just come home
when I see the letter that
you wrote to me then I
remember lots things but
its late now about my
farther and my mother two
I am sorry I dont put that
down. I like to see you
while you staing at
my daughters house
yours trueley
Muggie Brass

Da she na - Shawin
Her Red Blanket
Had but one child
with the Long trader
She lived at Mendota
untill she was 12
years of age - and
then she was taken
and raised by Mrs
J R Brown, of Red
Rock untill she became
a grown Girl and
then married a

A Doctor The Mission
returned, to Black Dog
Village about 4 miles
above Mendota, she
married a Sioux Brave
and she died with
Childbirth -

From tales

of
"Auld Lang Syne"

Mrs. Marie-Rose Turpin Robert.

Mrs. Marie-Rose Robert, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 1, 1828. Her parents, were Amable Turpin, and Eulalie Chalifoux Turpin, residents of St. Louis, mo.

They were of French extraction, with the exception of a grandfather on Mrs. Turpin's side who was a Spaniard. Josephine Motier, Mrs. Turpin's

grandmother on the maternal side, was a cousin of General La Fayette. Mrs. Turpin was born in 1805, at Portage Des Sioux, ^{St. Charles county,} Missouri, and her

ancestors were natives of the place for generations back.

The place is twenty miles north of St. Louis, mo, a trading center, then on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Francois Le-Seur, a French Explorer. The older residents of the place now-a-days will gather together, tell stories of the wonderful days of "Auld Lang Syne" when Portage des Sioux bowed to no city in Louisiana Territory, of the Indians, and of their passage there carrying packs of choice peltries on their backs.

But the unfaithful Mississippi gradually drew away from the village; sandbars forming between, until the River Steamers could no longer land at Portage des Sioux, and all its old time glory

shifted away, and the doom of Portage des Sioux was sealed. Amable Turpin, was born the year 1766, at Montreal, Canada. After coming over to the States, he was employed in the fur trade, came to Portage des Sioux from Pembina, and was married there to Eulalie Chaldon.

Mrs Robert's marriage to Louis Robert was in St. Louis, Missouri; about a year after, they went to Prairie du Chien, where they remained three years, then came to reside in St. Paul, where the place was composed of a very few log-cabins.

Their first house in St Paul was in part of a double log-cabin, inhabited on one side by Benjamin Gervais' family, when Mrs. Robert arrived in the settlement there were but three other white women in the place; herself making the fourth one.

They were Mrs Benjamin Gervais, Mrs Henry Jackson - Mrs Perry. ^{all splendid women.} The rest were Indians. The Indians were in evidence on all sides. In July 1838, - Benjamin Pierre Gervais, Red River refugee, made a claim, running from the river to the bluff. - This place eventually became the ^{property of Louis Robert and the} situation of the first frame dwelling erected in St Paul, on Bench street, corner of Robert, ^{by Louis Robert} it was a beautiful site, overlooking the great river's unfortunately this house burned to the ground, but capt. Robert not losing courage, had a second one constructed at the same place as the first. Mrs Robert

Mrs

LAW OFFICE OF

URI L. LAMPREY

435 GIFFILLAN BLOCK

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jeannette Robert Lamprey

Wenonah

JOHN B. SANBORN, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Adjutant General, and Acting Quarter-Master General, State of Minnesota, with the rank of Brigadier-General, April 22d, 1861, to January 1st, 1862. Colonel 4th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, November 5th, 1861, to August 4th, 1863. Brigadier General United States Volunteers, December 15th, 1862, for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency at the battle of Iuka; expired by limitation March 4th, 1863; re-appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 4th, 1863, for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency in the campaign against Vicksburg. Brevet-Major General United States Volunteers, February 10th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in campaign in Missouri, October and November, 1864, against Gen. Price and his army. Mustered out of military service May 31st, 1866.

SERVICES.

Organized and equipped first five regiments of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, four squadrons of Cavalry, and two batteries of Artillery, and commanded district of Minnesota, May 22d, 1861, to April 17th, 1862. Moved 4th Minnesota Infantry Volunteers from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., April 17th, 1862, to May 15th, 1862, disembarking with his command at Fort Helman, Tenn., and marching out to Paris, Tenn., to attack and drive away the cavalry command of the rebel Gen. Forrest. June 3d, 1862, assigned to command of the 1st Demi-Brigade of the 1st Brigade of the 7th Division, Army of the Mississippi; engaged in the siege of Corinth, and pursuit of the rebel army after the evacuation of Corinth, till June 25th, 1862. Assigned to command and commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Mississippi, June 25th, 1862, to September 20th, 1862. On court-martial at Camp Clear Creek, June 10th, to July 15th, 1862. President of general court martial at Camp Clear Creek, Mississippi, July 20th, to August 10th, 1862. Campaign against the rebel army at Iuka, and battle of Iuka, September 19th, 1862. This battle was fought almost solely by Gen. Sanborn's Brigade; the entire Federal losses in the battle being 790, and the loss of his command 588 men killed, wounded and missing (with but few missing), out of an aggregate force of a little more than 2000 present for duty. September 19th, 1862, to October 14th, 1862, campaign in defense of Corinth; battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, and pursuit of rebel army to Ripley, Mississippi, October 5th to 14th, 1862. The attack of Gen. Sanborn and his command of the left wing of the rebel army on the evening of the 3d of October, was most gallantly made, and had an important bearing upon the results of that day's fighting, and the preparations for resisting the assault of the rebel army on the morning of the 4th of October.

October 14th, to December 25th, 1862, commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Tennessee, in Gen. Grant's Central Mississippi campaign, reaching the Yokanapotaffa river, the farthest point south reached by any infantry troops on that line. Commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, January 1st, 1863, to April 1st, 1863; engaged in the Yazoo Pass expedition and attack on Fort Pemberton, March 13th, to April 15th, 1863, and counter-march to Mississippi river. Commanding 1st Division, 17th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, April 15th to May 2d; movement from Helena to Milliken's Bend, Milliken's Bend to Bruinsburg, Louisiana, and from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, Louisiana, taking the division across the Mississippi river during the battle of Port Gibson in less than two hours and moving out to the field. Commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, in attack at Bayou Pierre May 2d, 1863; at Forty Hills, May 3d, 1863; at the battle of Raymond, May 12th, 1863. In this engagement Gen. Sanborn was ordered to and did move with his brigade, marching by fours, directly upon a rebel battery of six guns so situated as to protect the right of the rebel infantry to within a few hundred feet of the battery and then to move by the right flank until he threatened the right of the line of the rebel infantry; this movement was executed with such steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire of artillery that Gen. McPherson, Gen. Crocker and the other West Point officers, who watched it congratulated him and the brigade after the battle, stating that it was the coolest and best executed movement under such a fire of artillery and musketry that they had ever witnessed and expressed for him and the brigade the greatest admiration. In this movement the shots from the rebel battery plowed the earth up about the horses of the General and his staff leading the column and covered them with the earth thrown up by the explosion of the shells.

Commanded 1st Brigade, 7th Division, at the battle of Jackson, May 14th, 1863, and with the whole brigade in line charged the rebel right and center and carried the entire rebel position, and by the aid of the other troops engaged capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, a large amount of ammunition, and Capt. Lucien B. Martin, of St. Paul, as his adjutant general, by his orders, taking the colors of the 59th Indiana Volunteers, of his brigade, carried them to the dome of the capitol of Mississippi and raised them over the building. In the assault Gen. Sanborn and his brigade were compelled to reach and pass a cotton gin that was filled with the enemy's sharpshooters, who fired constantly upon the advance until the line had passed the building, when they flung out white handkerchiefs and all surrendered.

May 16th, 1863, commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, capturing the colors of a Mississippi regiment and many prisoners of war. May 17th to 20th, building and guarding pontoon bridge across the Big Black river, over which a portion of the Army of the Tennessee passed toward Vicksburg. May 20th, by order of Gen. Grant, crossed over the bridge, destroyed the same, and moved forward into the line of investment in rear of Vicksburg. May 22nd, 1863, during forenoon, commanded 1st Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps, in the assault upon the enemy's works, and in the afternoon the 7th Division, during which time he made the assault from Gen. McClernand's right, reaching the ditch of the enemy's lunette and fought from the ditch for nearly an hour, waiting for a communication from Col. Boomer, commanding the 2d Brigade of said division, informing him—as had been arranged between them, when they separated near Gen. A. J. Smith's headquarters—that he was ready to assault and go over the works, when Gen. Sanborn's brigade was also to advance and both go over the works together. In reaching the ditch and position taken by Gen. Sanborn's command, it was exposed to a terrible fire from the front and right flank, and when Maj. Welsh and other mounted officers were carried down by the fire, all officers were ordered to dismount and go forward on foot, and in this way the position was reached. The first news from Col. Boomer, who was over the crest of an intervening ridge, was from his adjutant announcing to Gen. Sanborn that Boomer was dead, and that it was impossible for that brigade to advance. All staff officers were at once sent for orders to Gen. McClernand, or some superior officer; none could be found, and after waiting fifteen minutes (which was the limit from this time that Gen. Sanborn had given his colonels that he would retain them under that fire, without either advancing or retreating,) he withdrew his command about one-third of a mile to the rear and reformed on the crest of a ridge, no one of the enemy coming over the works or showing any disposition to pursue.

May 23d to August 4th, 1863, engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and occupation of Vicksburg, having been designated by Gens. Grant and McPherson, on account of conspicuous services during the campaign, to lead the advance into Vicksburg with his brigade, and with one other brigade from Gen. Logan's division to occupy the place and parole the prisoners of war.

August 4th, 1863, to September 20th, 1863, on leave of absence in the North. Ordered to report by Gen. Grant for temporary duty to Gen. Schofield commanding the Department of Missouri, with assurance that he would be brought back to his old command in time to participate in the contemplated battle of Chattanooga. October 15th, 1863, assigned to the command of the district of Southwest Missouri, extending from the Osage to the Arkansas River, and from Kansas and the Indian Territory eastward about two hundred miles, with headquarters at Springfield, Missouri. Engaged in constant operations resisting rebel incursions, attacking and driving out organized bands of guerillas and other Confederate forces, and restoring the functions of the civil law, to June 7th, 1865.

100 copies

JOHN B. SANBORN, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Adjutant General, and Acting Quarter-Master General, State of Minnesota, with the rank of Brigadier-General, April 22d, 1861, to January 1st, 1862. Colonel 4th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, November 5th, 1861, to August 4th, 1863. Brigadier General United States Volunteers, December 15th, 1862, for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency at the battle of Iuka; expired by limitation March 4th, 1863; re-appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 4th, 1863, for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency in the campaign against Vicksburg. Brevet-Major General United States Volunteers, February 10th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in campaign in Missouri, October and November, 1864, against Gen. Price and his army. Mustered out of military service May 31st, 1866.

SERVICES.

Organized and equipped first five regiments of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, four squadrons of Cavalry, and two batteries of Artillery, and commanded district of Minnesota, May 22d, 1861, to April 17th, 1862. Moved 4th Minnesota Infantry Volunteers from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., April 17th, 1862, to May 15th, 1862, disembarking with his command at Fort Heiman, Tenn., and marching out to Paris, Tenn., to attack and drive away the cavalry command of the rebel Gen. Forrest. June 3d, 1862, assigned to command of the 1st Demi-Brigade of the 1st Brigade of the 7th Division, Army of the Mississippi; engaged in the siege of Corinth, and pursuit of the rebel army after the evacuation of Corinth, till June 25th, 1862. Assigned to command and commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Mississippi, June 25th, 1862, to September 20th, 1862. On court-martial at Camp Clear Creek, June 10th, to July 15th, 1862. President of general court martial at Camp Clear Creek, Mississippi, July 20th, to August 10th, 1862.

Campaign against the rebel army at Iuka, Miss., and battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862. This battle was fought almost solely by Gen. Sanborn's Brigade, which, under his personal command and direction, successfully resisted an attack of six hours' duration by Gen. Maury's Division of Gen. Price's army, without losing an inch of ground, winning a brilliant victory and preserving its fruits. The Confederate force with which Gen. Sanborn was immediately engaged was composed of the two brigades of Gen. Maury's division, commanded by Gen. Louis Hebert and Gen. Henry Little, (the latter being killed in the action) numbering nearly 6,000 men, with a much larger force in reserve. Save by the Federal reserve line and a few regiments sent to its aid in the latter part of the engagement, the battle was won and its brunt borne by Sanborn's Brigade alone. The entire Federal loss was 790, and the loss of Gen. Sanborn's command in killed and wounded, with but few missing, was 588 out of an aggregate force of a little more than 2,000 present for duty. The battle was fought in the immediate presence of Gen. Rosecrans, who personally and in orders, warmly congratulated and complimented Gen. Sanborn upon his conduct. *

*(Footnote) In a recent letter to the compiler of this article Gen Rosecrans says: "I very well remember Gen. John B. Sanborn when he was Colonel of the 4th Minnesota, and recall his gallantry at Iuka and my general confidence in his courage, prudence, and military ability. While serving with me, and as long as I knew him, he had my entire confidence both as a soldier and as a man, and he has my best wishes for his continued prosperity."

September 19th, 1862, to October 14th, 1862, campaign in defense of Corinth; battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, and pursuit of rebel army to Ripley, Mississippi, October 5th to 14th, 1862. The attack of Gen. Sanborn and his command of the left wing of the rebel army on the evening of the 3d of October, was most gallantly made, and had an important bearing upon the results of that day's fighting, and the preparations for resisting the assault of the rebel army on the morning of the 4th of October.

October 14th, to December 25th, 1862, commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Tennessee, in Gen. Grant's Central Mississippi campaign, reaching the Yoknapotaffa river, the farthest point south reached by any infantry troops on that line. Commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, January 1st, 1863, to April 1st, 1863; engaged in the Yazoo Pass expedition and attack on Fort Pemberton, March 13th, to April 15th, 1863, and the counter-march to Mississippi river. Commanding 1st Division, 17th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, April 15th to May 2d; movement from Helena to Milliken's Bend, Milliken's Bend to Bruinsburg, Louisiana, and from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, Louisiana, taking the division across the Mississippi river during the battle of Port Gibson in less than two hours and moving out to the field. Commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, in attack at Bayou Pierre May 2d, 1863; at Forty Hills, May 3d, 1863; at the battle of Raymond, May 12th, 1863. In this engagement Gen. Sanborn was ordered to and did move with his brigade, marching by fours, directly upon a rebel battery of six guns so situated as to protect the right of the rebel infantry to within a few hundred feet of the battery and then to move by the right flank until he threatened the right of the line of the rebel infantry; this movement was executed with such steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire of artillery that Gen. McPherson, Gen. Crocker and the other West Point officers, who watched it congratulated him and the brigade after the battle, stating that it was the coolest and best executed movement under such a fire of artillery and musketry that they had ever witnessed and expressed for him and the brigade the greatest admiration. In this movement the shots from the rebel battery plowed the earth up about the horses of the General and his staff leading the column and covered them with the earth thrown up by the explosion of the shells.

Commanded 1st Brigade, 7th Division, at the battle of Jackson, May 14th, 1863, and with the whole brigade in line charged the rebel right and center and carried the entire rebel position, and by the aid of the other troops engaged capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, a large amount of ammunition, and Capt. Lucien B. Martin, of St. Paul, as his adjutant general, by his orders, taking the colors of the 50th Indiana Volunteers, of his brigade, carried them to the dome of the capitol of Mississippi and raised them over the building. In the assault Gen. Sanborn and his brigade were compelled to reach and pass a cotton gin that was filled with the enemy's sharpshooters, who fired constantly upon the advance until the line had passed the building, when they flung out white handkerchiefs and all surrendered.

May 16th, 1863, commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, capturing the colors of a Mississippi regiment and many prisoners of war. May 17th to 20th, building and guarding pontoon bridge across the Big Black river, over which a portion of the Army of the Tennessee passed toward Vicksburg. May 20th, by order of Gen. Grant, crossed over the bridge, destroyed the same, and moved forward into the line of investment in rear of Vicksburg. May 22nd, 1863, during forenoon, commanded 1st Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps, in the assault upon the enemy's works, and in the after-

~~noon, Noon,~~ during the temporary retirement of Gen. Quinby, he commanded the 7th Division, during which time he made the assault from the right of the position of Gen. McClenand, whose corps (the 13th) the 7th Division had been ordered to support. Upon

reaching the ditch of the enemy's lunette ^{he} fought from the ditch for nearly an hour, waiting for a communication from Col. Boomer, commanding the 2d Brigade of said division, informing him—as had been arranged between them, when they separated near Gen. A. J. Smith's headquarters—that he was ready to assault and go over the works, when Gen. Sanborn's brigade was also to advance and both go over the works together. In reaching the ditch and position taken by Gen. Sanborn's command, it was exposed to a terrible fire from the front and right flank, and when Maj. Welsh and other mounted officers were carried down by the fire, all officers were ordered to dismount and go forward on foot, and in this way the position was reached. The first news from Col. Boomer, who was over the crest of an intervening ridge, was from his adjutant announcing to Gen. Sanborn that Boomer was dead, and that it was impossible for that brigade to advance. All staff officers were at once sent for orders to Gen. McClenand, or some superior officer; none could be found, and after waiting fifteen minutes (which was the

limit that Gen. Sanborn had given his Colonels as the period he would retain them under that fire without advancing or retreating) and night coming on-- it being then quite after dark-- he withdrew his command about one-third of a mile to the rear and reformed on the crest of a ridge, the enemy remaining inside of his works and showing no sort of disposition to pursue. Gen. Sanborn had held his position directly in front of the enemy for more than two hours, under a terrible fire, and the loss of his Brigade, (with which he was present) was 214 in killed and wounded.

May 23d to August 4th, 1863, engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and occupation of Vicksburg, having been designated by Gens. Grant and McPherson, on account of conspicuous services during the campaign, to lead the advance into Vicksburg with his brigade, and with one other brigade from Gen. Logan's division to occupy the place and parole the prisoners of war. *

* (Post note) Of Gen. Sanborn's services in the Vicksburg campaign, his former fellow brigade-commander in the 7th Division, 17th Army Corps,-- Col. Saml. A. Holmes, of the 10th Missouri Infantry, now of St. Louis, Mo.,-- says, in a recent letter to the compiler of this article; "I can testify from personal observation to his gallant and efficient work in that campaign. He restored me to the command of my Brigade at Champion Hill in the nick of time, almost under fire, an incident I can never forget. His conduct throughout was worthy of all praise." Gen. Green B. Raum, Colonel of the 56th Illinois (of Holmes's 2d Brigade) in the Vicksburg campaign, now Commissioner of Pensions, writes: "He (Gen. Sanborn) was a brave and able commander, and his services at Iuka, Corinth, and in the operations about and at Vicksburg were of great value to the country."

3

August 4th, 1863, to September 20th, 1863, on leave of absence in the North. Ordered to report by Gen. Grant for temporary duty to Gen. Schofield commanding the Department of Missouri, with assurance that he would be brought back to his old command in time to participate in the contemplated battle of Chattanooga. October 15th, 1863, assigned to the command of the district of Southwest Missouri, extending from the Osage to the Arkansas River, and from Kansas and the Indian Territory eastward about two hundred miles, with headquarters at Springfield, Missouri. Engaged in constant operations resisting rebel incursions, attacking and driving out organized bands of guerillas and other Confederate forces, and restoring the functions of the civil law, to June 7th, 1865.

September 4th, to October 30th, 1864, commanding a brigade and division of cavalry in the

field against the confederate army, then invading Missouri, under the chief command of Gen. Sterling Price, marching rapidly from Springfield to Jefferson City, via Rolla, Mo., with a brigade of cavalry and reinforcements received en route. Gen. Sanborn repulsed the rebel attack on Jefferson City, Oct. 7th, 1864, thus saving the capital of Missouri from capture, which was one of the objects of the invasion. With a division of cavalry, and being the only

general officer present, attacked and drove the rebel forces under Gen. Sterling Price and six general officers, at Vincennes and California Station, October 9th and 10th, 1864, and at Tipton and Booneville October 10th and 11th, 1864.

After an advance against the rebel position at Booneville, on the 11th, he successfully extricated his command from a very perilous position, two full divisions of confederate cavalry, under Gens. Shelby and Fagan, being in movement against him to envelop and overwhelm him. (See "Shelby and His Men," (Confederate publication) page

October 11th to 21st, maneuvering with his division of cavalry, composed of about 10,000 men, against the rebel army composed of about 22,000 men and seven general officers, viz., Gen. Price, Gen. Cabell, Gen. Shelby, Gen. Marmaduke, Gen. Fagan, Gen. Thompson, etc., to prevent the escape of said army south without a battle with A. J. Smith's corps, now moving up the Missouri to attack and destroy this force, or west without a battle with his division and the Kansas forces combined, or north of the Missouri under any circumstances. This was a most severe and trying service, and without results that were visible to the enlisted men or subordinate officers.

It was decided at noon of the 21st of October, in a consultation between Gen. Sanborn and Gen. Pleasanton, who came on to the field and took command of the division—Gen. Sanborn now taking his brigade October 19th—that the attempt to get an engagement between the corps of infantry and the rebel army was hopeless and should be abandoned, and that the cavalry should be thrown forward at a gallop with orders to the colonels commanding brigades and regiments (for the first time after the skirmish at Booneville) on the 11th of October, to force the rebel army to form in line of battle, and to bring on an engagement at once. Gen. Sanborn with his brigade had the advance and moved rapidly, and he brought on the battle of Independence on the 22d of October, wherein the cavalry made a sabre charge and captured some 400 prisoners and a section of artillery. This engagement was renewed early next morning at the Big Blue and Westport, where Col. Winslow, commanding the brigade from the Army of the Tennessee was wounded early in the morning, and where our losses were heavy for a cavalry engagement, and our victory complete so far as occupying the rebel position was concerned, but without prisoners or guns.

Gen. Sanborn's command had now been maneuvering and fighting constantly from October 5th to October 25th, a period of twenty days, and both horses and men were badly exhausted. The troops from Kansas under Gen. Curtis, with Gens. Blunt and Lane had come upon the field. Gen. Curtis desired to take the advance on the morning of the 25th, and afford all the relief he could to the Missouri division. He did so and a rapid march was made during the entire day down the Missouri border to within about six miles of the Marais des Cygnes river. The men had neither rations or water during the entire day, and it was after dark when Gen. Sanborn, who had the rear, came up. Gen. Curtis' command had gone into camp for the night at the old Trading Post. The day's march had been without any fruit, and upon reporting to the general officers, four in number, Gen. Curtis, Gen. Pleasanton, Gen. Blunt and Gen. Lane, who were all in one carriage, Gen. Sanborn stated that he desired to go on till he either struck the rebel army or the Marais des Cygnes river reported to be six miles in advance. Gen. Pleasanton, who was sick and exhausted, assented to this and ordered the whole division to go forward under Sanborn. The march was continued until the fire of the rebel pickets, for nearly one mile in length, was drawn, near midnight. A battery was brought forward and placed in position, a line of battle formed of Gen. Sanborn's brigade, and orders given to the colonels to have the men stand to horse ready for action at a moment's notice; and if no attack was made during the night to have every sixth man hold horses in the morning, and at the opening of fire by the battery to advance dismounted upon the rebel pickets and battery covering the road leading south between two high mounds. The position appeared so impregnable that some of the colonels upon receiving the orders from the General personally, shook hands and

Gen. Sanborn to take command of the advance and to push the enemy vigorously with the aid of the 1st and 4th Brigades of cavalry, Benteen's and Phillips's. These, Gen. Pleasanton said, were in the saddle and would come forward at once on "the trot" and pass to the front of Sanborn's brigade, which had been on duty all night and engaged all morning without anything for either the men or the horses to eat, and which was now to be allowed a few moments for refreshment. Col. Phillips's Brigade came up first, and scarcely without halting was sent to the front by Gen. Sanborn, with orders to close up with the enemy and charge him, if the opportunity ^{was} presented. Col. Benteen followed soon after with his brigade of veteran cavalry from Mississippi, Phillips having formed his line on the right of the road in front of the enemy, Benteen formed on the left, and in the deployment of his line discovered the enemy at close quarters with cavalry and artillery in position, having been forced to halt and fight by the close and unrelenting pursuit of Gen. Sanborn's Brigade. Col. Benteen was very near the enemy and after sending word to Col. Phillips to support him, charged vigorously upon the Confederate left. Col. Phillips, who had been firing at long range upon the Confederates for some time, followed in a charge on the right flank, and in a short time these

brigades had captured seven guns and 800 prisoners, with Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell. This was the battle of Mine Creek and resulted wholly from Gen. Sanborn's persistency during the night and early morning.

night and early morning. But for this persistency the rebels would doubtless have escaped into Arkansas, practically intact and unpunished, with about \$10,000,000 worth of property which they had seized upon during the progress of their raid into Missouri, and the results would have been inglorious, if not positively discreditable, to the Union army and the cause for which it was fighting, *

*(Note) Of Gen. Sanborn's part in what is known as the "Price Raid" in Missouri, some of the Union commanders in that campaign speak in high terms. Gen. Pleasanton writes to the compiler: "Gen. Sanborn, at Mine Creek. I had great confidence in him and he never failed me; I do not know what orders he gave at Mine Creek, for it was a busy time and that was a quarter of a century ago, but it is safe to say that he did what he should have done." Col. F.W. Benteen, formerly of the 10th, Mo., cavalry, now of the regular army, says: "Gen. Sanborn stands in need of no reflected light or borrowed glory, for what he accomplished in the Price campaign. His individual services during that spirited and arduous campaign were most conspicuous and brilliant and were the admiration of us all." Gen. John McNeil, now of St. Louis, Mo., who commanded a brigade during the campaign, says: "Gen. Pleasanton, seeing Gen. Sanborn's eagerness to fight, and his fine soldierly qualities, gave him every chance, and nobly were those chances taken advantage of." Col. John F. Philips, another brigade commander on the Price raid, and who is now Judge of the U.S. District Court, for the Western District of Missouri, corroborates the testimony of the other officers as to the "splendid record" made by Gen. Sanborn on that occasion.

5

From this time on the destruction of the wagons and property by the rebel army and the surrender of prisoners was incessant, and their rout was complete, although at the crossing of the Little Osage another apparent stand was made. Gen. Curtis and the Kansas troops had again demanded and taken the front. The brigade of Gen. Sanborn which had been on duty all the night previous and made the attacks in the morning, was much jaded and quite a distance in the rear. Aids de camp at once brought orders to Gen. Sanborn to come forward with his command and attack the rebel position. The rebels were apparently formed in a dense thicket, from which a rapid fire was poured into our ranks. Immediately, upon coming up with his command, Gen. Sanborn formed it in line of battle behind a low crest, and as soon as formed ordered a charge upon the gallop into and through the woods and led off his brigade, Col. Phelps, of the 2d Arkansas, leading all other Colonels in the charge, but all the Colonels did splendidly; the rebels at once gave way, and although the nerves of men were severely tried the loss to the command was slight. The Kansas troops again took the lead and retained it until they brought on the engagement at Newtonia two days afterwards.

Gen. Sanborn's brigade was compelled to stop one day at Fort Scott and shoe the horses and obtain shoes and clothing for the men. This accomplished, the General moved at four o'clock on the morning of the following day, and with the exception of a rest of two hours, from eleven to one o'clock, on the following night marched constantly till five o'clock the following afternoon, when he came upon the battle-field of Newtonia, about one hundred and four miles distant, where the Kansas forces were engaged with the whole rebel army, and had suffered so severely that they were about ready to abandon their line, the rebel army appearing on both flanks and the Federal troops straggling desperately from the center. Although the horses of the brigade were so jaded that they could not be made to move out of a walk, Gen. Sanborn immediately got his brigade into position on foot, although under a heavy fire, in which he lost some staff officers wounded while sitting by his side, and with the brigade dismounted, attacked the rebel right with such vigor that the whole force immediately gave way, and several thousand prisoners were captured on that and a few succeeding days.

Assigned to the command of the district of the Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley, July 12th, 1865, to November 8th, 1865. Made a campaign in the field against the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Apache Indians of the Upper Arkansas. Opened mail communication by the Smoky Hill route, to Denver, and by the Arkansas and Cimmaron routes to Sante Fe, August and September, 1865. Campaign terminated with the treaty of peace made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, October 20th, 1865. Assigned to the duty of adjusting the relations between the slave-holding tribes of Indians and their former slaves, November 1st, 1865, to May 1st, 1866. Adjusted all these relations without loss to the government, and to the satisfaction of the Indians, the slaves, and the government.

Gen. Dantson

R. H. Seng.

Robert H. Seng, county assessor of Ramsey County, is a St. Paul man — born, bred, and identified. He was born in what is now the Ward, Dec. 31, 1860. His parents, are natives of Germany, but came to America in 18~~44~~, were married at Bethlehem, Pa., and soon after came to this city. His father, Wm. Seng, was born in the Kingdom of Saxony and brought up to the trade of plasterer and brick-layer. Disliking and rebelling at his enforced service in the standing army of his native country, he left it and made his way to the United States. For some time after his arrival in this country he had his share of hard luck and when he arrived in St. Paul his capital consisted of 40 cents in money and his little kit of tools. He ~~worked at~~ ^{acquired a reputation} his trade here for several years, and ~~was well known~~ as a first-class workman; but in time he became a dealer in brick, lime, and other building material, and is now a well known and substantial citizen.

"Bob" Seng, as he is familiarly known, was educated at the Jefferson School and at Prof. Padden's business college. His father dissuaded him from his early ambition to become a steam engineer, and the first business in which he engaged for himself was

as a barber, which occupation he followed most successfully for about five years. For some time he had charge of and conducted his father's business. In 1889 with his partner, he opened a boot and shoe store at the Seven Corners, under the firm name of Sing & Oertel. He was in the boot and shoe trade for four years, when he purchased an interest in the St. Paul Ice Company and was elected its vice president, which position he still holds.

He has always been a Republican and since he became a voter has been more or less active in politics, though by no means a professional politician. In 1892, a disastrous year for Republican candidates generally, he was elected County Commissioner. He and Sheriff Chapel were the only Republicans elected in the county, and Mr. Sing received more votes than any other candidate ~~of~~ voted for at that election. May 15, 1895, he resigned as Commissioner and entered upon his duties as County Assessor, to which office he had just been elected. He has won much enviable notoriety and reputation since he has had charge of his present position. The system of assessments has been revised and improved until it was never so thorough and efficient before, and the industrious
(over)

and intelligent methods employed in this part of his official duties have caused something of a sensation among property owners and tax-payers. It may safely be predicted that Mr. Seng's official term will be universally popular and completely successful.

Mr. Seng has always ~~been~~ ~~his~~ ~~full~~ discharged his obligations and duties as a citizen. For six years he was a stalwart Guardsman, a member of Company D, "Minnesota Guards." He is popular socially, genial, accommodating, and liberal, and is a member of the Elks, Druids, Knights of Pythias, and Junior Pioneers. Oct. 12, 1887, he married Katherine Hardy, and they have had three children, two of whom are living — Arthur and Edna, aged eight and six years respectively.

171 Capt 170
Clementina Leonora Stirling 1859 - scotch g-its to
McDonald. Gov. R - Aus. Northaf
Baker

Gen J. L. Crittenden died Oct

C C Webster - formerly of Redding - died Nov 5th 93
pp 6th Nov

Harry L. Williams - Anthracite Life Member

25^c pd. Ex. Bourgoyne Ballads

Mrs Elizabeth Kerif died Nov 7, aged 88. Yrs
Nov. 8. Francis Parkman died Jamaica Plain 8 near
Cam. to St Paul 1850. (Sault Rapids 1850.)

Has J H Bliss portrait of Boston, aged 70.

his father - also of

himself -

72 Vols Catalogued

160 Newspapers, Valuable & accessible

800. Changing - 145 Yale

400 Harvard

Hon. H. F. Stevens.

Hon. Miriam Fairchild Stevens was born at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 11, 1852. His father, Dr. Miriam Fairchild Stevens - for whom he was named - was a really eminent physician, well known and of prominent distinction. He was at one time President of the Vermont ~~Medical~~ State Medical Society, was an army surgeon during the War of the Rebellion, and was for two terms a member of the Vermont Legislature. Dr. Stevens' wife was, before marriage, Miss Louise S. Johnson, of St. Albans.

Upon the death of his father, in 1866, Mr. Stevens, a boy of 14, and the eldest of four children, was obliged for some time to work for his own support and to assist the family, and he clerked in a country store, ^{and} worked on a farm for ~~some~~ ^{several} seasons. At intervals in the meantime he attended school, graduated from Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., and finally was enabled to complete his education at the University of Vermont. He read law in the office of Judge John K. Porter, of New York City, and was graduated from ^{the} Columbia Law School in 1874. Upon being licensed to the bar he formed a law partnership in his native town, under the name of Davis & Stevens, and in 1876 was admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court. Naturally intelligent and industrious he had mastered the principles of law and knew how to apply them and

soon acquired a somewhat extensive practice and an enviable reputation.

In December, 1879, he came to St. Paul and formed a partnership under the firm name of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence. In December, 1886, he withdrew from that firm and became the counsel of the St. Paul Title Insurance Company which he still holds, in connection with his membership of the well known legal firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht. As a general practitioner, especially in the civil law, he is one of the best and most effective in the profession in the Northwest. His ~~duties~~ legal business is large, requiring a varied and thorough knowledge, close application, and a great deal of hard work, but is taken care of and kept well in hand. No other lawyer is better identified with or known to the profession than Mr. Stevens. He was one of the organizers of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1873, and is the vice-president for Minnesota in that body; ~~he~~ was one of the first members and the first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association; assisted in the organization of the St. Paul Bar Association and has been its president; was the first secretary of the Minnesota Bar Association—organized in June, 1883,—and is now its vice-president. He is ~~one of the~~ lecturer on

the law of real property in the law department of the ~~O~~ Minnesota State University.

He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in his party's affairs, serving on committees and working on the hustings and in the field in every campaign. As a speaker, whether at the bar, on the rostrum, ^{in a legislative hall,} or on the stump, he is always effective. ~~His~~ His speech is fluent but forcible, ^{and pleasing,} scholarly ~~and~~ but clear and plain, always graceful ^{and} often eloquent, and uniformly earnest and impressive. He ~~is~~ ^{is} always ~~extemporaneously~~ is never at a loss for the proper word or expression, and is always timely, appropriate, and symmetrical. ^{In 1888} He was elected to the Minnesota Legislature ~~as~~ as Representative from the 27th district, and upon the organization of the House was made chairman of the judiciary committee. Among the important measures of which he was either the author or to which he gave influential support, was a bill for the sanitary inspection of factories, a bill creating a pension fund for disabled policemen and their widows, a bill requiring employers of females in stores to furnish seats for their employees, the present law of mechanics' liens,

the Australian election law, and a legislative re-
 apportionment bill which doubled the rep-
 resentation of Ramsey County in the Senate and
 increased its representation in the General Assembly
 by 40 per cent. In 1890, when practically every-
 thing went Democratic, he was elected to the
 State Senate ~~Senate~~ from the 28th senatorial
 district, over the late Hon. E. C. Benedict. His ser-
 vice was again conspicuous and creditable, and
 in 1894 he was again elected, this time de-
 feating Hon. Michael Doran, the well known Dem-
 ocratic politician, by a large majority. He is chair-
 man of the judiciary committee in the Senate
 and one of the most popular and influential
 members of that body. Thoroughly familiar with the
 constitution and with legislative rules and customs,
 he is a superior parliamentarian and is often called
 upon to preside over the Senate and to place its de-
 liberations in order.

His mental resources are as varied as they are
 deep and strong. He is a lawyer, a business man,
 a legislator, a scholar, an orator, a ^{writer}, a politician, a public
 spirited citizen, of social tastes and accomplished man-
 ners, and there is no better specimen of the ^{all around} brainy,
 tactful, and efficient American. For many years,
 during the period of its greatest usefulness, he was
 a leading member of the ^{State} Chamber of Commerce, and,

beginning in 1888, he was for several years President of the city Board of Park Commissioners. He is a Free Mason in high standing and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont and Melate of Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar of St. Paul. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. A Son of a Veteran, he has a natural military spirit and has taken an active interest in military affairs. When in Vermont he was for five years a member of the National Guard, serving in the "Ransom Guards," a company with a reputation for proficiency in drill and general excellence.

January 26, 1876, Mr. Stevens married Miss Laura A. Clary, daughter of Joseph E. Clary, of Massena, N. Y. Mrs. Stevens is a well known and most estimable lady, charming in person and character, and ~~with that~~ she has done her husband "good and not evil all the days of her life."

HIRAM FAIRCHILD STEVENS.

J Hiram Fairchild Stevens is a leading member of the legal profession in St. Paul. He excels as an orator, and is frequently sought for to make patriotic addresses. He is eloquent and scholarly in his speech, clear and forcible in thought and graceful and polished in action. He is a native of the Green Mountain state, having been born at St. Albans, Vermont, September 11, 1852. His father was Dr. Hiram Fairchild Stevens, an eminent physician, widely known and highly respected. He was at one time president of the Vermont Medical Society and was twice elected to the Vermont legislature. He also served as a surgeon in the army. Mr. Stevens' mother, before marriage, was Miss Louise I. Johnson, of St. Albans. Upon the death of his father in 1866, as the eldest of four children he was obliged to seek employment in a store. He had, however, prepared himself for teaching, and by teaching school and working on a farm he was enabled to complete his education in the University of Vermont, having previously graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. He read law in the office of Judge John K. Porter, of New York City, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1874. He formed a law partnership at St. Albans, Vermont, under the name of Davis & Stevens, and in 1876 was admitted to practice in the United States district court of Vermont. Though yet a young man he had obtained an enviable reputation as a lawyer, and quite an extensive practice. He removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, in December, 1879, and formed a partnership under the style of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence. In December, 1886, he withdrew from that firm and was employed as counsel of the St. Paul Title and Insurance Company, which position he still holds, and in connection with which he conducts a large and general practice, as a member of the legal firm of Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht. Mr. Stevens was one of the organizers of the American Bar Association, when it was founded at Saratoga, in August, 1878. He was also one of the first members and first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association, organized

and is vice-president for Minnesota for that body.

in October of the same year. He also helped to organize the St. Paul Bar Association and has served as its president, and also as first secretary of the Minnesota State Bar Association, organized in June, 1883, and is now its vice president. Mr. Stevens has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and for many years was a leading member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. In January, 1888, he was appointed one of the park commissioners of St. Paul, and served several years as president of the board. He is a Republican and participates actively in politics, serving on campaign committees, and giving to his party the benefit of his counsel and personal effort. He was elected representative for the Twenty-seventh district in 1888, and upon the organization of the house was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. Among the important legislation of which he was either the author, or to which he gave his support, was a bill for the sanitary inspection of factories, a bill creating a pension fund for disabled policemen and their widows, a bill requiring employers of females in stores to furnish seats for their employes, the present law of mechanics' liens, the Australian election law and a re-apportionment bill which doubled the representation of Ramsey County in the senate and increased the representation in the general assembly 40 per cent. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate from the Twenty-eighth senatorial district, and was re-elected in 1894. He is chairman of the judiciary committee and one of the most influential members of that body, and has added fresh laurels to his record as a legislator. Mr. Stevens is a lecturer in the state university on the law of real property. He is a Mason, has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and prelate of Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar, St. Paul. *likewise* He has also taken an interest in military affairs, and was for five years a member of the Vermont National Guard, serving in the Ransom Guards, a company distinguished for its proficiency in drill and general excellence. He married Miss Laura A. Clary, daughter of Joseph E. Clary, of Massena, New York, January 26, 1876.

He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias

Maj J C. Stork born in German town Pa
died at 816 S 22nd Av Minneapolis
Jan. 5-94 - just past 70 yrs
when a boy sold office of Telegraph
in German town - Shortly after his
marriage - ed'd Telegraph Checker
Mass - came to Min (54 -
took chg Courier & Peter - after 1 yr
Dem. Henderson - was pay master
in Navy during War - Member
Legisl 1869 - Coll "Constitution Pambna
1870 to 74/71 -

St Paul Minn

Minn Historical Society

4

The Story of

Capt. Richard Strout and Company

Who Fought the Sioux Indians at the Battle of

Kelly's Bluff,

At Acton, Minn., on Wednesday, September 3rd, 1862.

The "WHY" of THE STORY.

This little sketch is written to give, so far as it may, a deserved credit to citizen-soldiers of Minneapolis, who fought the battle herein described. They have been ignored in history, and mis-represented in newspaper and military records. One writer recounts Scout Branham's last words and sad death, another doubles the strength of the command in men another locates the battle at Forest City. Mr. Branham is alive (Nov. 1909) and resents with us, his immature historical death. Expecting to re-print this story in more complete form, I would highly appreciate any corrections or information from any source. Lists of the company members, the wounded, the camping places, etc., are mixed and incomplete. As a labor of love and not for compensation, but hoping to brighten the light of those "Pioneer Days," this booklet is written.

M. P. SATTERLEE.

3037 Lyndale Avenue, S.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Strout's Indian Campaign of 1862.

From M. P. Satterlee's *Historical Sketches.*

Before launching into history, permit a few words of explanation. General history is very mute regarding Capt. Strout and his men who fought off the Sioux Indians at Acton, on September 3, 1862, for three reasons:

First—The petty jealousy in public work, among leaders, including the printed abuse of a former Land Office appointee, who at the time, pretty nearly directed the Indian war—if you let him tell it.

Second—The company was composed of citizens who went forth of their own accord—virtually a Sheriff's posse—such as might be picked up now to arrest robbers. About 20 were newly enlisted, undrilled soldiers, and the rest civilians. This fact has kept the company out of military history, or worse "damned it with faint praise."

Third—The "Tee-Hee" crowd who saw an excruciatingly funny side to the Indian war, and made these citizen-soldiers the butt of much ridicule, despite the fact that outnumbered more than four times they beat off a savage foe, who have since annihilated the idolized Custer and his unexcelled Indian-fighting soldiers. Add to

this the efforts of mis-informed writers who, having no knowledge of the times, Indians or pioneer conditions, have elaborated or twisted the story until a participant, as Private DeWitt C. Handy says, "has to scratch his head to remember if he was in the battle."

These are the chief reasons that Capt. Strout and Co. B, are almost unknown in their home city. Many parties are now dead and harsh language is unbecoming; but, only the tongue of slander can tell other than this: "Capt. Strout and his men went forth in good faith, and performed their duty boldly and without wavering, so far as they were able." For defense of this position read the story which follows:

On Sunday, August 17, 1862, five persons were massacred by Sioux Indians at Acton, in Meeker county. This outrage precipitated the celebrated Minnesota Sioux Indian War of that year. Word was received in the city about the 19th, and following this came tidings from the Lower Agency that every person there had been killed, and Company B, of the 5th Minn., under Capt. Marsh, ambushed and all slaughtered, and that the Indians had commenced the long threatened "war of extermination." By the next day the refugees from near settlements came pouring through the city in mortal fear of Indians, panic-stricken, deserting everything and fleeing for life. Fears for the safety of relatives and friends on the frontier, and anger at the horrible outrages committed created intense excitement. Sunday the 24th was a memorable time at the churches and public gatherings. It was decided that the state and citizens must act at once, and not wait for the slow-moving general government, or the state would be depopulated and ruined. Leading in the earnest movement, Capt. Strout was or-

dered to gather what he could of Company B, (the men were on furlough preparatory to going south), enlist citizens for short service, and report at Glencoe, McLeod county. On Tuesday at noon the company assembled on the Nicollet side of Bridge Square, equipped with discarded smooth-bore Austrian muskets, no uniforms, nor sufficient wagon train, but the Captain had authority to impress teams as he might need them. Each member was given his complement of ball-cartridge, and they marched away up the river, and camped in the northern part of Brooklyn township that night. The next morning a team was impressed from Thayer's threshing crew, at Osseo, and others were secured along till a good part of the men could ride. Wednesday night they camped at Monticello in Wright county, after a hard march. Thursday they made a 15-mile march camping at night in Clearwater. Friday a 35-mile march to Forest City ended at dusk. Saturday they went by way of Greenleaf and Cedar Mills to Hutchinson, where they camped about the church. On the day's march they found one place where the people had fled leaving the table spread for a meal, at another the beds were thrown open as if flight had commenced in the night. But they saw no Indians, nor further signs.

Sunday morning they marched to Glencoe their objective point, and arrived in time for church. As matters were reported serious at the settlements lying to the northwest, it was decided to return to Forest City, so on Monday they marched back to Cedar Mills, where camp was pitched. On Tuesday they went leisurely to Acton, and considerable time was spent in repairing a bad slough crossing; a fortunate job. On that afternoon they entered the Acton Woods from the east, and

after inspecting the Baker place where four persons had been murdered, they marched on to the Jones place and pitched their camp. The place was entirely surrounded by timber, and the tents were set in the yard about the house.

Capt. Strout has been viciously criticized for camping in these woods, despite the fact that no damage resulted from the act. In reply to his critics, let us note that the Sioux were prairie Indians, and there is no record of their selecting a battle ground in timber. Birch Coulee and Wood Lake were fought on the prairie, Custer's command was slaughtered in the open. The Sioux strong point in fighting was to make themselves invisible by covering their heads and bodies with prairie grass which practice has caused men time and again to testify that "the Indians seemed to rise out of the ground." Furthermore, the attack was not made next morning until the company was a long mile from the woods, and Indians were in the timber at the time. It is not known that Captain Strout considered the question, but his judgment is not censurable if he did.

On this Tuesday, Capt. Whitcomb and a squad of the Forest City Home Guards were at Hokan Peterson's place, about 12 miles from Forest City. He was watching Indians at Acton Woods, some three or four miles off when suddenly about 150 Indians rose from the grass a few rods away. The squad escaped in short order but lost a wagon which stuck in a miry place. On arriving at Forest City Capt. Whitcomb found Strout's messenger saying that his company would camp at Acton that night. From what he had seen, Whitcomb knew that the Indians were preparing to entrap Strout's command. He at once called for volunteer scouts to warn

Strout of his danger, and tell him to examine his ammunition. Three brave fellows: Jesse V. Branham, Jr., Thos. G. Holmes and Albert H. Sperry, stepped forward. A digression here for the benefit of the present generation, regarding condition of those days. Sioux Indians on the prairie were as treacherous as snakes in grass. They were absolutely noiseless in action, would crawl as fast as white men walk, and were nearly as fleet of foot as a horse. There were no roads as we know them now; such as there were, consisted of trails following the high ground to avoid the marshes, and leading to the best places to cross prairie streams, which often made long detours necessary. Every Indian knew them, foot by foot, and also knew every short cut which might be traveled under favorable conditions of weather or season. It was the duty of these men to find a round-about way to get to Acton, to avoid usual crossings and keep away from prairie groves where they might be ambushed by straggling parties, to discover any Indians who might endeavor to cut them off on the prairie, and lastly, to approach Strout's camp wherever he might be by breaking through the Indian lines, which they knew were drawn about him waiting only for daylight to give battle. Those who appreciate the conditions will wonder that men would dare to undertake it. The squad was placed in charge of Branham, a man of undoubted ability and courage. Capt. Whitcomb wrote later: "I feared I would never see them again." They went east several miles passing between Litchfield and Darwin, as now known, then southwest passing between Round and Minniebelle lakes, far down into Greenleaf township, thence northwest by Evanson lake, where they struck the Henderson-Pembina trail. At the outlet of

the lake they hunted on hands and knees, in the mud, till they found evidence that Strout's train had passed and was following the trail toward Acton.

Nearly the entire time they traveled on the grass outside the road to deaden the sound of the horses' hoofs. Finally they approached the Acton woods after passing Kelly's Bluff. All was deathly still about them until as they reached the Baker cabin the dogs rushed out barking loudly, no doubt revealing their presence to the Indians, but not to the sleeping company. There is little question, judging from developments and Indian tales, that a score of warriors slunk from the road and permitted the scouts to pass in, believing their prey would be increased just that much. After the noise and alarm they felt their way more cautiously than ever. Branham put his hand on Holmes' shoulder, as they reached the Jones place, and asked if he could not see the white tents in the yard, Holmes assented, and they hailed the guard and were admitted, where they delivered their messages to Capt. Strout.

A council was called, and a detail was set at pounding down the large caliber bullets to fit the guns. After consultation it was decided not to break camp till daylight, though some favored an immediate retreat to the open prairie. Instructions were given, in case of attack, "to hug the ground and fight, each for himself. There is some criticism placed on Capt. Strout for this misfit in ammunition. The facts are, that the state had a number of Austrian and Belgian muskets, bored 62 and 59 (100ths inch) caliber, and ammunition to fit. Criminal carelessness on the part of the issuing officer transposed the sizes. Capt. Grant and Co. A, of the 5th Minnesota were confronted with the same mistake; and this in the

midst of the bloody battle of Birch Coulee. The proper cartridges for these guns were sent to Fort Abercromble, where it was too small to be of service. The first lot issued by Strout was right, and he had no reason to suspect that the rest was different. That night each man had 20 rounds perfect, the reserve was all wrong.

Camp was broken early in the morning, and Branham, on Strout's advice, was to lead them out without a battle if possible, on account of the poor arms and ammunition. He was placed in charge of the mounted men, consisting of his detail and scout A. H. DeLong, and led the way some distance in advance. Branham intended to go to Forest City by the route the scouts had come in. The command left the woods and proceeded on the trail across a rolling prairie, with Long Lake on their left. Passing through a swail and while ascending to higher ground the scouts saw a peculiar glisten in the morning sun, and soon became convinced that it was caused by guns in the hands of Indians, who were skulking along a fence in a wheat field near Kelly's Bluff. It was afterward found that these guns were Springfields from Capt. Marsh's company, massacred at Redwood Ferry August 18th. Word was sent back to Strout to prepare to fight, and spread his men in wide open order. The scouts and Indians exchanged shots.

Indian signals, waving blankets and yelling was commenced ahead, and soon a large body of mounted Indians, from the woods, charged the rear. Lieut. Kinney was ordered to charge them with his squad of 20 men; as he did so the Indians spread out from the trail and came up on each rear flank, trying to encircle the command. At this point the company were on very low ground, and the losses were severe. Privates George W.

Gideon and Alva Getchell were killed, and several others wounded, and for a short time there was confusion of both men and teams. Scout Branham was shot through the lungs and thus a valuable aid was put out of the fight. In a few moments Strout had matters in hand. The company was divided into four squads, and placed at the front, rear, right and left of the wagon-train, and they soon spread out driving the redskins back, at the same time making less of a target of themselves. By strenuous fighting the left squad kept the Indians from getting between them and the lake, while the others by driving them back, permitted the wagons to reach the higher and more advantageous ground. It was good maneuvering, and most gallantly performed. Reaching the base of Kelly's Bluff, it was debated whether to entrench, or to retreat toward Hutchinson, and it was decided to go to that point. Scout DeLong had already gone through the Indian lines for re-inforcements from Capt. Harrington at Hutchinson.

Along Kelly's Bluff Private Edwin Stone was killed and several more wounded. The dead were left behind and their bodies were horribly mutilated, when buried by a detachment from the 3rd Minn., a few days later. Every wounded man was placed in the wagons, and the retreating fight was continued to Cedar Mills. At the marshy crossing repaired the previous day, the Indians pressed them hard and captured one team and two wagons. In fact they had calculated to capture or kill the whole outfit at this point and would have succeeded if repairs had not been made. Everything that could be spared was thrown from the wagons, and the way the Indians fought each other for the food was amusing even in battle. About 50 noble warriors on hands and knees fought for a half barrel of sugar like pigs, and the

pursuit lagged. Scout DeLong with re-inforcements met the company a short way out of Hutchinson. On that night the wounded were placed in a hotel, just outside the stockade, and at daylight next morning the Indians attacked the town and their quarters were riddled with bullets, but all were safely taken into the stockade. The losses of the company in the battle were, three killed, 18 wounded, nine horses, two wagons and all commissary supplies. The battle was the fiery baptism of a number of good soldiers of the civil war, some of whom fell in battle, some perished in Andersonville, some, thank God still live. The result of the campaign was the discouragement of Little Crow and followers. This was the fourth and last battle which he personally conducted in the massacre war of 1862.

It is but fair to say that fortune was kind to Strout and his men, but none the less must we commend the noble intentions and acts of those heroic citizens who placed their lives in jeopardy for the stricken, outraged settlers. The savage hordes have gone; the commander and most of his company are beyond the veil of death, and glorious Minnesota has risen from an unknown wilderness to a peerage among the States.





This picture was taken on the site of the Acton Camp (Jones Place) on the 22nd of August 1909. All the parties were in the battle.

Standing—Milton C. Stabbs, William Allan, James Marshall.

Sitting—Scout A. H. DeLong, DeWitt C. Handy, Anson H. Rose.

but was brought to St. Paul when an infant of eight months
and this city has been his home ever since.
Henry Heber.

a native of Germany

~~One of Mr. Heber, the~~

Mr. Heber was born at Ft Wayne, Ind., July 28, 1852. His father, Henry Heber, ^{now} the senior, was at one time ^{known as} a business man ⁱⁿ St. Paul, well known to old settlers, and died in 1869. His mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Gardner, is still living in the old homestead on Summit Avenue. Mr. Heber was educated at the Jefferson School in St Paul, and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. In his ~~boyhood~~ boyhood he assisted his father in his grocery store and at the age of 18, or in 1870, he entered the employ of the old firm of R. & J. M. Warner, and served that firm for ~~eleven~~ years, first as salesman and afterwards as cashier. In 1882 he engaged ~~in business~~ for himself as a clothing merchant on Wabasha street and conducted ~~that~~ business successfully for eleven years, or until in 1893. In the meantime, through certain real estate transactions, he met with some reverses; but his entire ^{financial} record was an honest and honorable one and he stood high in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Heber has long been known as an active and leading Republican. In 1886 he was elected to ~~the~~ represent the 8th Ward as Alderman. His service was so acceptable to his constituents that in 1888 he was re-elected by a majority of 1,000. He served in the ^{City} Council ~~in~~ for four years, making an

His four years of service in the ^{city} Council was ~~of~~
~~most valuable~~ ~~most creditable~~. His voice, vote and influence
could always be depended upon to oppose all
unwarranted raids on the treasury, and his ~~inter~~
official record is most creditable. In November
1894, he was elected Register of deeds of Ramsey
County by 5,865 plurality. He has conducted
his office on strictly business method and prin-
ciples, ~~and is a most popular official~~. Realizing
that the patrons of his office should have good
and efficient service he gives it to them, and is
a most popular official.

As a member of Co. B, in the old State Militia
he took part in the Indian alarm in ~~the~~
known as "the Blueberry War," in 1872, and
is a member of the organization formed to com-
memorate that incident. He is ~~also~~ promi-
nent in certain civic societies, and a few
years ago ~~held~~ the leading position in the Sons
of Hermann. He also belongs to the Druids, the
Junior Pioneers, ^{and} the Commercial Club, and has
been prominently identified with all of the
German societies of the city. At present Mr.
Nebe is unmarried, but has five bright and
promising children, Emma, ~~Letter~~ four daugh-
ters and a son.

Henry Weber.

Mr. Weber was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 28, 1852, but was brought to St. Paul when an infant of eight months, and ~~was since~~ this city has ever since been his home. His father, Henry Weber, Sr., was a native of Germany, ~~or~~ but came to America half a century ago and died in St. Paul in 1869. For several years he was in business here in that part of the city known as "upper town," and was well known to all old settlers and universally respected for his honor, uprightness and general high character. His widow, whose maiden name was Sophia Gardner, is still living in the old Weber homestead, on Summit avenue.

As previously stated the junior Henry Weber, the subject of this sketch, was reared in St. Paul. His education was received at the Jefferson School and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. In his boyhood he assisted his father in the grocery store, and the age of 18, or in 1870, he entered the employ of the old firm of R. & J. M. Warner - then at the corner of Third and Wabasha - and served that firm for several years, first as a salesman and afterwards as cashier. In 1882 he engaged

for himself as a clothing merchant, on
 Wabasha street, and conducted that busi-
 ness successfully for about eleven years,
 or until in 1893. In the meantime, how-
 ever, through certain real estate ~~transac-~~
 transactions, he met with some reverses,
 but his entire business record was an
 honest and honorable one and he stood
 high in the confidence and esteem of his
 fellow citizens.

Mr. Weber has long been known as an
 active and leading Republican. In 1886
 he was elected to the City Council as Al-
 derman from the 8th Ward. His service
 was so acceptable to his constituents that
 in 1888 he was re-elected by a majority
 of 1,000. His four years of service in
 the Council was of real value. The record
 shows that his voice, vote, and influence
 were always for good government and could
 be depended upon to oppose all unwar-
 ranted raids on the Treasury, and his
 official career throughout was most cred-
 itable.

In November, 1894, he was elected Register
 of Deeds of Ramsey County, by a plurality

vote of 5,865, and he holds this position at present. He has conducted his office on strictly business methods and principles, solely for the accommodation of the public and the general good. Realizing that the patrons of the office should have good and efficient service, he gives it to them and he is a most popular official.

He has always borne his full part in all the duties of citizenship. When a young man he was a member of the State Militia, and as a member of old Company B, in 1872, he took part in the expedition to the Crow Wing country which quieted the Indian alarms known in the annals as "the Blueberry War," and he is a member of the organization formed to commemorate that incident. He is prominent in certain civic societies and a few years since held the leading position in the order of Sons of Hermann. He also belongs to the Druids, the Junior Pioneers, the Commercial Club, and has been prominently identified with all of the German societies of the city.

4

June 4, 1896, Mr. Weber was married to
Miss Johanna Henrietta Englar, of St. Paul,
~~daughter of Chas. Englar, Esq. of Chicago~~
~~County~~. By a previous marriage he has
five bright and promising children

Jan. 13-94
John Willoughby, 75 years.

Born 15 May 1819.

Shrewsbury Vt. Rutland Co.

Came to Union, 1854. Sept.

bought farm, 1854 ^{at New psh. Washington Co. Vt.} pd 1000.00

Lived continuously to 1887. Sold his
land nearly 600 acres the price \$150. per a - \$90,000.

Mrs W. Sarah Parker - b. 8. Nov. 1827.

Town of Clarendon, Rutland Co. Vt.

Married 14 Oct. 1850, in Clarendon

J. W. went to Worcester, ^{Mass} 1845, work

Raggle's Horse & Mason - agric^l
implements.



About 1837 he removed to Hokah,
Houghton Co., and that fall became
~~Houghton Co. & 1858, he was the Rep.~~
became candidate for Congress in the
First District, but was beaten by
James M. Canavanagh, Democrat,

281
2
55

mm

Hon. Gebhard Willrich,

Hon. Gebhard Willrich, Probate Judge of Ramsey County, was born at the village of Hiltern, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, May 27, 1853. On both ancestral sides he is descended from old and prominent German families. His father, Rev. August Willrich, was an earnest and faithful Lutheran clergyman, who died in 1865 from a malady contracted at the ~~burial~~^{funeral} of a poor parishioner, and his ancestors were eminent Protestant divines — one of them a bishop — running back to the Reformation. On the maternal side he comes of ancient and historic military families.

In his youth Judge Willrich attended preparatory schools at Altdenburg and Kiel, in the Fatherland. He was prevented from entering the University and completing his scholastic education by reason of a certain serious infirmity in one of his eyes. In 18 he came to America, locating at first in the State of Missouri. He had to "hustle" and rough it, and the first years of his life in the New World were full of hardship and unpleasant vicissitude. He worked as a "hand" on a Missouri farm and as a laborer in Kansas City; he taught German in Independence, Mo., an important country town; he served

as a deck-hand on a steamboat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and cut cordwood in the Atchafalaya bottoms, at the mouth of Red River; he "toiled in the cotton and the cane" on a Louisiana plantation, and one winter his net earnings amounted to \$5, and he was forced to sell his treasured copies of Schiller and Goethe. Finally, after tramping to Texas and back, he went to St. Louis. Here, after a time, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Thos. C. Fletcher, who had been Governor of the State and was a renowned lawyer. After a due course of study and preparation, he was admitted to the bar and for some time practiced his profession in the office of Hon. John B. Henderson, an ex-United States Senator and well known politician of distinguished abilities, and noted ~~for his~~ in 1876, when he was U. S. District Attorney, for his sensational prosecution of the "whisky ring."

Judge Willrich came to Minnesota in 18— and engaged in farming and the practice of law in Kitson County until 18—, when he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided. In 1882 he was a teacher of German in the public schools. For several years he was a bachelor

and roomed in the Drake block, and in 188—
 a fire in that structure destroyed all of his
 personal effects, leaving him, as the total assets
 of his capital to commence life's business anew,
 nothing but a hat and a night shirt! But
 from this time the tide turned in his favor.
 He resumed the practice of law and achieved
 success continuously until he came to be con-
 sidered one of the best and most successful
 lawyers at the St. Paul bar.

Since becoming an American elector, Judge
 Willrich has always been a loyal member
 of the Republican party and earnest and
 active in the promotion of its success. In
 1887 he was a leader in the organization
 of the "citizen clubs" of St. Paul; ~~and~~ subse-
 quently ^{he} was chosen chairman of the "Central
 Citizens' League and did much effective work
 in the campaign of 1888. ~~In the~~ At the No-
 vember election of that year he was elected to
 the Legislature as a member of the House.
 His service in this body was somewhat con-
 spicuous and of real worth, not only to his
 constituents, but to the whole people of the
 State. He was one of the most effective workers

for the Australian ballot law and for the act abolishing prison contract labor. Among his other services he introduced the bill to amend the charter of the St. Paul Street Railway Company, and it was that measure which really opened the way and brought about the present convenient and valuable street railway transfer system. In 1892 he was appointed upon the City School Board and served most acceptably as its President for two years. In November, 1894, he was elected Probate Judge of Ramsey County over a most popular competitor by a plurality of more than 4,000. The office requires superior judicial and administrative abilities and the exercise of the soundest discretion and has been so characterized throughout.

In his social position Judge Willrich is a well known and popular citizen of accomplished and elevated tastes and large attainments. He is a musician, a linguist, and a scholar. Moreover he is thoroughly in sympathy with the interests of his adopted city and country and identified with those of his fellow-citizens who have them at heart. He is a member
(over)

of the Masonic Fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., the
Druids, Sons of Hermann, United Workmen,
Knights of Pythias, and the Elks, and he
was one of the first members of the Com=
mercial Club. Returning to the Fatherland
in 1890 he married Miss Hilda Katten=
berg, of the city of Hamburg, and they have
two children.