



Horatio P. Van Cleve and
family papers.

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Dr. Freeman, rector of St. Paul, read the Episcopal and Stanley R. Avery. Mark's, played several Interment, after cremation at Lakewood.

Given in Sermon.

request of the family, Dr. Freeman read the Episcopal and Stanley R. Avery. Mark's, played several Interment, after cremation at Lakewood.

own colleagues I have the high place of distinguished in his chosen calling. devotion to service character. A public servant discharge of his solemn first and foremost, at what entailed upon mind and peculiarly modest and self-disclosed embarrassment at to his own qualities or The perfect poise of his with rare intellectual acuity, rendered him a judge of ability. It is men of his refute the modern criticism and make all appeals of both judges and judges undesirable and unnecessary.

with this splendid judicial Judge Willard possessed qualifications distinguished him as a man in life. His was one of those lives in which heart and intellect are finely balanced. He had of a man with the heart and it was the latter that made those graces of personal made him honored and beloved.

in years, he was richly marked. It is Shakespeare who, says:

at endure his going hence,
his coming hither;
is all.

by this standard, the life of Willard was ready for the great harvest for his fullgrown and ripe. It is of the Psalmist wrote, "Mark a man, and behold the up to the end of that man is nepin county district court at noon today on account of of Judge Willard.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH
MARCH 16, 1914.

ATTENDS THE WILLARD FUNERAL

President Among Law-
State and Nation Who
onor Late Jurist.

of the bar of the Twin
and nation paid tribute to

were the St. Paul representatives of the State Bar association attending. William D. Mitchell, Thomas D. O'Brien, C. C. Houghton, Charles Donnelly, Stiles W. Burr and John M. Bradford represented the Ramsey association. Judges of the Supreme Court, the district court and other judicial branches were also present.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH MARCH 18, 1914

Final Call Is Sounded For Old Depot Master



James Farrell.

James Farrell, on Duty Thirty
Years at Union Station,
Dies.

**RETIREMENT FORCED
BY HIS ILL HEALTH**

Thousands of Travelers Knew Man
Who Directed Passengers to
Their Trains.

Sherburne avenue, and Mrs. Mary G. Hespie, 663 East Fourth street, and Mrs. Frank Farrell, Iglehart avenue. Mr. Farrell was unmarried.

Funeral Friday Morning.

The funeral services will be held at 8:30 A. M. Friday at the home and a half hour later at St. Mary's Catholic church, with burial in Calvary cemetery.

MHS Scrapbook
V. 72 p. 158

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.
Wednesday Evening, March 18, 1914.

OLD RESIDENT DIES ABROAD

**SEYMOUR VAN CLEVE, DEAD IN
LONDON, SON OF PIONEERS
OF MINNEAPOLIS.**

Seymour Van Cleve, former resident of Minneapolis and son of the late General H. P. Van Cleve and Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, pioneers of Minnesota, is dead in London, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Jenkins. Mr. Van Cleve came from one of the oldest families of Minneapolis. He was born March 13, 1849, in Rosedale, Mich., and was brought to Long Prairie, Minn., by his parents in 1856. In 1861 the family moved to St. Paul, when General Van Cleve went to the front. In the spring of 1862 the Van Cleves moved to St. Anthony. Seymour Van Cleve attended the old Academy, the public school of St. Anthony, situated where Chute square now is. His first employment was in St. Paul and later as bookkeeper he was associated with the Eastman & Cahill Island flour mill. In 1895 Mr. Van Cleve left Minneapolis for New York and five years ago he went abroad. He had been in precarious health a long time. He lived with his daughter, a former Minneapolis girl, the wife of Joseph Jenkins of the London Times.

Mr. Van Cleve is survived by his wife, who was the daughter of N. H. Hemiup, a Minneapolis pioneer; his daughter, Mrs. Jenkins, and a son, George Barnes Van Cleve of New York. A brother, Dr. H. S. Van Cleve, died a year ago in Minneapolis, but there survive a sister, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Honolulu, and the following brothers: E. M. Van Cleve, 520 Fourth street SE; Carl E. Van Cleve, 602 Fifth street SE; O. L. Van Cleve, Melville, Mont.; John R. Van Cleve, Portland, Ore.

Market Saturday's demonstration were all repeated last night.

The crowds of friends and relatives were even greater than on the previous day. For more than an hour before the long train backed out of the Omaha yards Bridge Square was so congested with citizens that street car traffic was all but suspended, and the station waiting rooms and approaches were jammed until some of the ward contingents almost missed the train.

Down in the yards the crowd was just as dense. When it was found impossible to reach the tracks through the station gates thousands of men and women made long detours around the station fences and climbed to the right of way and massed about the cars into which the drafted men were being.

Total of 2,100 Now at Camp.

Last night's soldiers included 40 men from the First ward, 125 from the Fourth, 119 from the Fifth, 91 from the Seventh and 72 from the Ninth. They were due at the camp at 5 a. m. today. With 765 men sent last week and 589 who composed the first Minneapolis increment they make a total of approximately 2,100 Minneapolis men now at the camp.

The Seventh ward had the distinction of sending 23 men more than its 46 per cent increment. After having summoned the 68 men allotted last week the board, on request from the adjutant general summoned 20 more men. At Saturday night's roll call three of the men did not respond and substitutes were named, but yesterday the trio put in an appearance and the full increment plus the substitutes were entrained.

The group assembled yesterday at the City hall accompanied a neighborhood band and hundreds of Seventh ward citizens. There it was met by the Fifth ward's delegation, accompanied by the Civilian Auxiliary life and drum corps. The two contingents formed in parade order and marched by the way of Fifth street to Hennepin avenue and thence to the station with citizens falling into line at every block. This was the signal by which the big throng began concentrating at the Gateway.

Mothers and Sisters in Line.

The Fourth ward, headed by Donaldson's drum corps and two companies of Fourth Minnesota infantry which had assembled at a dinner at the Plaza hotel fell into the procession on Hennepin avenue with more than 2,000 friends of the drafted man and several other thousands of pedestrians. The Fourth's farewell party had been requested to finish goodbyes at the hotel, but by most of the members the suggestion was disregarded. Mothers and sisters marched arm in arm with the drafted men and more than one soldier carried a baby brother or sister on his shoulders. The Fourth ward's contingent was in two companies with M. De Witt Taylor and Raymond L. Allen, drafted men, in charge. H. L. Day and James McMillan, draft board members, accompanied the contingent as far as Merriam Junction.

After roll call at 3 p. m. at draft headquarters of Fifth ward's contin-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Teutons Raid Bruges for Munition Workers

All Males From 14 to 60 Forcibly Conscripted by the Military.

(By Associated Press.)

Bruges, Sept. 24.—The German military authorities at Bruges, Belgium, are conscripting forcibly all boys and men of that city between the ages of 14 and 60 to work in munition factories and shipyards. Only school teachers, doctors, and priests are exempt. The Germans virtually conducted raids in a city, according to reports received here, sending men to their



MRS. SEYMOUR VAN CLEVE.

Spent Her Young Womanhood and Maturer Years Working for Social and Religious Upbuilding of Community.

The last of the pioneer family of Hamlet, a name linked with the early history of St. Anthony, Mrs. Seymour Van Cleve (Harriet Dorman Hamlet) died at 1 p. m. yesterday at Eitel hospital, ending a life of 67 years. With her at the time of her death were her son, George B. Van Cleve, and his wife, of New York city, and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Wilcox Jenkins of London, who crossed the Atlantic early in September to be with her mother in her illness. Mrs. Van Cleve's husband, Seymour Van Cleve, eldest son of the late General and Mrs. H. P. (Charlotte O.) Van Cleve, died in London, March 15, 1914. Their marriage took place in St. Anthony October 8, 1888.

A woman of wide interests, Mrs. Van Cleve was associated in Minneapolis in her young womanhood and maturer years with efforts for the welfare and upbuilding of the community. She was an active member of the Church of the Redeemer and exercised a notable influence in the social and religious life of Minneapolis. One of the signal acts of her life here was the establishment of the Newsboys' home, which had its headquarters at Seventh street and Nicollet avenue. In her later years, after the removal of the family to New York city, Mrs. Van Cleve became identified with woman's club work.

Helped Poor of London.

She was a member of the Woman's Press club there and leaves behind her a notable record of achievement in the work for which women's clubs stand. In London, also, where she lived with her daughter, she continued to be associated with the work of women, but it was in writing and lecturing for the Red Cross and other war relief agencies that Mrs. Van Cleve probably found her greatest work, and one in which she labored unceasingly. In London when the war began, her time and effort were not spared to do what she could. Her one wish, expressed to her daughter before she died, was that she might live to see the war ended.

With her daughter, she was instrumental in establishing the Irlington Knitting works, recognized by the English government to the extent of several large government orders. Here women of Irlington, London's poorest borough, are employed at a living wage, who otherwise were destined for the almshouse. Not only in London, but in America, to which she returned in 1915, and in Hawaii, Mrs. Van Cleve has sought to arouse interest in the cause of those bereft and needy as a result

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

Belgian Independence to Be Restored—"If"

Argentina Defers War Declaration

Berlin Note Received as Deputies Prepare to Vote on Question.

(By Associated Press.)

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24.—Just as the Argentine chamber of deputies early yesterday morning was preparing to vote on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, an official communication was received from the Berlin foreign office. The note disapproved of the ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, the German minister here, regarding Germany's cruiser warfare.

"The word cruiser" left some doubt in the minds of government officials as to whether Germany intended to modify her submarine campaign. A declaration of war by Argentina on Germany, however, was postponed by the receipt of the German note.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon later gave out two notes that he had received from Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine minister at Berlin. The first reads:

"I confirm my telegram of September 21 and am transmitting the exact text of the note from the German government in reply to your communication. As you will see, the satisfaction cannot be more ample or definite.

"This note was delivered personally to me by the imperial chancellor, who has just returned from Munich and who repeated the sentiments of the note in a most expressive and definite manner. There is no doubt, therefore, that the German empire condemns the conduct of Luxburg, whose opinions were purely personal, and it disapproved absolutely. You may be sure the German government will faithfully keep its promises."

The chamber of deputies will meet this afternoon to take definite action on the messages from Minister Molina.

reference by the Federal Board of Conciliation, was signed here late yesterday at a conference between representatives of the men, their employers and federal mediators.

Gavin McNab, a San Francisco attorney, appointed Friday by President Wilson as a special representative of the Federal Shipping board to adjust the trouble, said that a telegram received yesterday from the President, appealing to "the patriotic co-operation of the workmen and their leaders," was instrumental in effecting the settlement.

It was expected that several days would elapse before a ratification vote of the 25 unions could be taken. Employers said they thought it would be possible to resume work Thursday.

The walkout has tied up government shipbuilding contracts in the San Francisco Bay region, estimated at \$150,000,000.

Hope for Other Agreements.

President Wilson's telegram was also sent to labor leaders at Seattle and Portland, where similar strikes are threatened. The opinion was expressed by members of the San Francisco conference that an agreement similar to the one arrived at here would be made at the northern ports.

Details of the temporary arrangement were not made public but it was understood that both sides made material concessions.

President Sends Appeal to Labor Leaders on Coast.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Personal telegrams were sent by President Wilson yesterday to labor leaders in San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, urging them to accept temporary settlement of wage disputes in order that nothing may stand in the way of the government's great shipbuilding program, a vital factor in successful prosecution of the war.

The President promised that the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, recently appointed by him, would begin work immediately to arrange permanent wage and working condition schedules to replace any temporary arrangements that might be reached. He acted at the suggestion of Chairman Harley of the shipping board. Both recognized the seriousness of the situation on the Pacific coast, and it was decided that a personal appeal should be made to the patriotism of the workers.

"Teutons Treat Pope's Note Worse Than U. S."

Rome, Sept. 24.—Commenting on the Austrian and German replies to Pope Benedict, Observatore Romano, the Vatican official organ, says:

"The Vatican has not yet received the replies of the Teutonic powers, published here under a Zurich date. This makes the treatment received by the Vatican from the Teutonic powers worse than that which the Holy See complained of when President Wilson answered the papal note through Secretary of State Lansing."

Germany's Psychic War

An Analysis of Germany's Propaganda Efforts to Influence Opinion at Home and

By a Staff Correspondent.

ARTICLE I.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Notwithstanding the apparent overturn of the German plot structure in the United States, if the American people should allow the native wits to relax, he will find himself caught

American must prepare to meet them; must erect and fortify his back line of defense.

The American is a business man, but he is now, alive, and conscious of this business of war. He will grasp the fighting quickly enough and adjust

a few more words, and then they will have the same other men.

On the French front to bomb activities. Along the Havre front, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions.

More Taken

London after the east of yesterday's attack, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions.

German

Berlin in person visit the front. He is pro-sonic. The German, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions, the British, the Dutch, the South of France have had General divisions.

Dis- Colon James mining reported former at his discovery mine a

Mon- Central has been where, for Co

terday when he was struck by an automobile driven by L. Abrahamson, 1114 Irving avenue north. The accident occurred at Lyndale and Linden avenues south.

According to witnesses, the boy was playing in the street with several companions and failed to see the approaching car. He was taken to the City hospital by Abrahamson and died a few hours later of a fractured skull. Abrahamson reported the accident to the police and was released.

PIONEER RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORKER OF MINNEAPOLIS DIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the war. At Hilo, Hawaii, where she spoke, the sum of \$50 was donated to the knitting works at Islington, and the Empire club of Honolulu, before which she spoke, raised \$3,500, all for war relief work in London. It was while on her return from Honolulu that Mrs. Van Cleve visited Glacier park, where she addressed the Indians of the Blackfoot reservation on the work of the Red Cross. One old Indian chief, who could not write, gave \$50, signing the check with the imprint of his thumb.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norton H. Hemmip, Mrs. Van Cleve was born in Hazel Green, Wis., April 19, 1850, and came to the little town of St. Anthony with her parents when she was six years old. With the family also came the father and mother of Mrs. Hemmip, Ezra Dorman and wife. In association with a son, Mr. Dorman established the first bank in St. Anthony and built the first brick block in Minnesota. It still stands, a part of it, and is now occupied by the B. P. Nelson Manufacturing company, Fourth avenue northeast. The father of Mrs. Van Cleve, Norton H. Hemmip, a lawyer, was judge of probate of Hennepin county for eight years.

Herself of pioneer stock, her early childhood and girlhood passed in old St. Anthony, rich in historic memories, by her marriage to Seymour Van Cleve, when she was 18 years old, she became united with another of the early families of the county and state. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. J. H. Tuttle, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Minneapolis, which stood on the present site of the French Catholic church, at Prince street, between East Hennepin avenue and Bank street.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleve lived in Minneapolis until 1895, occupying the old Van Cleve residence at 604 Fifth street southeast, where their two children were born, then removing to New York City and later to London, where they made their home with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Willcox Jenkins. After the death of Mr. Van Cleve, Mrs. Van Cleve remained in London until October, 1915, when she returned to America. In January of this year she went to Honolulu, to be the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. W. Hall. From Honolulu Mrs. Van Cleve returned to the United States and Minnesota, lecturing by the way. She arrived in Minneapolis the latter part of June, and from that time was in poor health. She had been ill in Eitel hospital since August 2.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made other than that the services will be held in Lakewood chapel, and the remains laid beside those of her husband, which were brought here from London in 1916. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

THRONGS FOLLOW LAST OF DRAFTED MEN TO STATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

great commotion and a nearly lunch

By JACK REMINGTON.

Camp Dodge, Sept. 24.—Hennepin county will have the distinction of being the only county represented in the Eighty-eighth division of the national army to furnish men for a complete regiment. This regiment is the 337th Field artillery. Originally it was planned this regiment would be made up of selected men from Hennepin and Washington counties, but a recent order has resulted in assignment of Washington county men to the depot brigade for ultimate service with the National Guard division at Camp Cody. This leaves only Hennepin county men in the regiment, and perhaps 90 per cent of these men are from Minneapolis.

Col. George R. Greene, commanding Hennepin county regiment, said his organization late yesterday numbered 1,050 men. Five hundred and fifty Minneapolis men are due early Monday and they will bring the regiment to war strength of 1,425 men.

Van Lear Goes to Artillery.

While it was announced at division headquarters Saturday night that the son of Mayor Van Lear would be assigned to headquarters troop, there was a change in the program yesterday and young Van Lear was assigned to B battery, 337th artillery. He arrived here early yesterday.

The 351st infantry, made up of men from Ramsey and Southern Minnesota counties, had 2,400 selected men late yesterday. It will need about 1,200 more men to reach war strength.

The 352nd infantry, Northern Minnesota, and 15 counties from eastern North Dakota had 2,450 men late yesterday. Five hundred and thirty-six North Dakota men were expected last night. Deloth men in this regiment are being assigned largely to the first battalion, made up of A, B, C, and D companies. Men from Bemidji and Brainerd are going to the Second battalion.

In addition to Hennepin county men arriving yesterday, there were arrivals from the following Minnesota counties: Pine, Chisago, Washington, Carlton, St. Louis, Dakota, Kanabec, Koochiching, Millelacs, Sherburne, Fillmore, Ramsey, Anoka, Yellow Medicine, Kandiyohi, Wilkin, Hubbard, Benton, Swift, Meeker, Todd, Stearns and Stevens.

Men Reach Camp Hungry.

Nearly all trains were behind schedules, especially after arriving at junction points where troop coaches were transferred to the interurban to be hauled to camp. Some Southern Minnesota men who had reached the junction points early yesterday did not pass through the registration bureau until noon and it was 2 o'clock before some had an opportunity to eat. They had no breakfast at all. All arrivals were given substantial meals, however, as soon as possible after they had been assigned.

When it is considered this is one of the biggest troop movements in recent history, the railroads have done remarkably well. The movement also has tied up the telegraph system of the Northwest as each local board is required to report the men it is sending. Some of the messages, however, have not reached the registration officials until after the men concerned have arrived.

The new arrivals spent most of the day in getting located in their various barracks and receiving equipment. Owing to the fact adequate facilities have not yet been provided for washing of dishes used by new soldiers, considerable of the afternoon was spent in "polishing the dishes." When 400 men, inexperienced in the art of dishwashing, are given the task of washing their dishes in three dishpans there is bound to be some delay. In the army each man has to wash his own dishes, as well as his own clothes.

Soldiers Difficult to Locate.

Light drill will be given the new arrivals this week. Heavy work will not begin until after the men have recovered from the effects of inactivation against typhoid and smallpox. Five thousand five hundred rifles have arrived at the ordnance depot and will

be distributed to the evening service was special music by Mrs. Mayers Doolittle, Mrs. S. R. McCool, Larson and Earl Schulte. An offering was taken at both ends of the church building fund.

Twin Cities Will Join Snelling Entertainment

Steps to promote close cooperation between Minneapolis and St. Paul in the matter of furnishing entertainment through the Army to the Fort Snelling encampment have been taken by the Drama League committee on camp entertainers.

With William Weatherhead presiding the St. Paul intendants were formulated for central work done by the committee two cities in one chairman was to be named.

Germany

An Analysis of German Persistent Effort

(Continued from Page 1.)

with agencies in all neutral countries. "The object of the bureau duty of the agents," says a report from Bern, Switzerland, "is to logue continuously the political status of each of the enemies. Each agent, working in a neutral country adjoining an enemy, must record and forward available information bearing on the fluctuations of the morale of the Entente countries. These reports are concentrated in a central office in Bern, where the probable moral collapse of the Allies is being watched."

Data Compiled for Peace.

Through these reports, the hopes of moral conditions in the countries, Berlin expects to be able to launch a "peace drive." These moments are by persistent, insinuating propaganda, when the guard is down, and then, when the guard is peace blow is delivered. If such a peril, they should be a scandal just uncovered where, after three years of resistance to the invader, that paid German people untold and entangled a crisis (however innocent his fall, let them ponder "Stockholm crisis" in France and England.

In addition to the bureau, it has just been that every Government in Berlin is to have its own for the purpose of establishing collaboration on a larger scale, "relating to the world politics and international structure."

The Imperial German understands public psychology that of its own people, as a government, perhaps, in the world. It was the first of which we have scientifically applied the law to mind. It has been thought as an entity, as a to be separated into its elements, manipulated and for specific ends. With a few success, the chieftains was possible for the past, have witnessed.

Approach to Peace.

Yet lately as we see they have found new ways and enemy countries. The new where they have fallen now Germany will undertake

hospital, and remained there four years. Later he received an honorary degree from Oxford and returned in 1880 to Europe. At Singapore, on his way home, he met a German baroness whom he married in 1882 at St. James chapel, London. He went to Sumatra and settled in Delhi, where his wife had an estate and lived there ten years. He lived also several years in the Himalaya mountains and later at Singapore.

Await Death Details.

Dr. Vanderhorek was a singer, a painter of distinction, and an author of medical and anthropological books. He is survived by his wife, who is in London, and two daughters, Mona and Elsa, Vanderhorek, who are in Stuttgart, Germany, and who have lived at intervals in Minneapolis. Relatives here expect further particulars by mail as to Dr. Vanderhorek's death and funeral.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Wednesday November 20, 1912.

DR. S. H. VAN CLEVE DIES

SON OF MRS. CHARLOTTE VAN CLEVE, FIRST WHITE BABY BORN IN CITY.

Dr. Samuel H. Van Cleve, 58 years old, 603 Fifth street SE, who had lived in Minnesota since 1856 and in Minneapolis since 1862, died last night at St. Mary's hospital after a long illness. He had been an invalid four years. He was the son of the late Mrs. Charlotte Oniscousin Van Cleve, the first white child born in the territory, and who was the wife of General H. P. Van Cleve. He was also one of the first students at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Van Cleve was born in Rosedale, Mich., May 21, 1853. He completed his medical course in New York city and at one time was city physician in Minneapolis. He practiced at Mantorville, Minn., from 1888 to 1900 and also at St. Cloud. He was a member of Cataract lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is survived by his wife, and two daughters, Pauline and Charlotte, a son, Reginald Van Cleve, a sister, Mrs. W. H. Hall, Honolulu, and five brothers, E. M. and Carl Van Cleve, Minneapolis; Paul Van Cleve, Montana; Seymour V. Van Cleve, London; John R. Van Cleve, Oregon. The two brothers in Minneapolis, the son, a brother-in-law, John Schwartz of St. Paul and two old friends to be selected, are to be the pallbearers.

The services will be conducted from the house at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow by Rev. Thomas Graham, pastor of Andrew Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Van Cleve had been a member many years. Interment will be at Lakewood cemetery.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

NOVEMBER 21, 1912.

PIONEER WOMAN DIES

Mrs. M. L. S. Meyerding Succumbs in House She Had Lived in for 50 Years.

Mrs. Marie L. S. Meyerding, 80 years old, one of St. Paul's pioneer citizens, died at 55 West Seventh street at 7 A. M. today. She had lived in the same house fifty years. Mrs. Meyerding's

Came to Minnesota in 1851
Was 84 Years Old.

Special to the Dispatch.

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 20. Oliver M. Hancock, wife of Uncle Hancock, died at her home here. She was born at Jeffrey, N. H. May 20, 1828, and has resided here since 1854.

She is survived by her husband, who is more than 100 years old, and three children.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

NOVEMBER 27, 1912.

P. J. SMALLEY IS DEAD

AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Former Well Known Newspaper Man
Sick a Year—Leaves Wife and Nine Children.

Philemon J. Smalley, 69 years old, 897 Marshall avenue, formerly a well known newspaper man, died at the City hospital this morning after a long illness. He had been an invalid for the past year, but his condition had been serious for only a week.

His widow and nine children survive him. No funeral arrangements have been announced until tomorrow.

Had Mr. Smalley lived until this morning he would have been 70 years old. He was born in Williamstown, N. Y., and came to St. Paul in 1855. In fifteen years he was an editor on the Dispatch and on the Minneapolis Argus. Later he edited the Sioux City Tribune.

Several of his children are known on the state newspaper list. His children are Mrs. John Grewe, Waukegan, Ill.; E. W. Smalley, St. Paul; J. Frank Smalley, Minneapolis; Harvey D. Smalley, the Perham, Minn.; Enter Flora F., Maud G., Lotta C. and E. Smalley, all of St. Paul.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

NOVEMBER 28, 1912.

SMALLEY FUNERAL TODAY

Services Will Be Held at Home, 897 Marshall Avenue.

The funeral of Philemon J. Smalley, who died at the City hospital this morning, will be held at his late residence, 897 Marshall avenue, at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow. Interment will take place at Oakland cemetery.

Rev. John D. Reid, pastor of the Christian church, will preach the funeral sermon. All of the ministers of the city will be present except George W. of Phoenix, Ariz., and E. J. of Santa Ana, Cal.

ican. Presbyterian. Recreation: Traveling. Address: Milca, Minn.

VALENTINE, William T., lawyer; born in 1849; son of John and Charlotte (Jones) Valentine; came to Minnesota with parents, 1855; graduated Minnesota State Normal School, 1874; taught school for three years in Winona Co., Minn.; graduate Law Department, University of Michigan, degree of LL.B., 1883. Married at Winona, 1878, to Miss Mary Ellison. Admitted to bar of Minnesota, 1883; began practice of law at Winona, 1883; practiced at Long Prairie, Minn., 1893-6; traveled extensively on Pacific Coast and in Alaska; returned to Winona where he has been located since Nov., 1905. Democrat. Member Minnesota House of Representatives, 1885. Protestant. Member Winona County Bar Association. Recreation: Driving. Address: Winona, Minn.

VALIN, Honore Diedonne, physician and surgeon; born at St. Cesaire, Que., Can., Feb. 6, 1858; son of Antoine and Sophie (Lafontaine) Valin; educated at Monroir College, Marieville, Can., 1870-7; University of Vermont, Medical Department, 1877-79, graduating, degree of M.D., June 29, 1879. Began practice at Burlington, Vt., June 30, 1879; demonstrator of physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1885; connected with American Journal of Biology, 1886; assistant in medical office, Eastern Illinois Hospital, 1890-94; has been clinical clerk and pathologist to St. Peter State Hospital for Insane, since 1894. Republican. Member American Medical Association. Address: St. Peter State Hospital, St. Peter, Minn.

VAN ALSTEIN, Byron M., probate judge Mille Lacs Co.; born at Springfield, O., Jan. 19, 1831; son of John H. M. and Mary (Gardiner) Van Alstein; educated at Dalhousie Academy and Normal School, Toronto, Can. Came to Minnesota, 1855; engaged in retail sale and manufacture of boots and shoes, at Minneapolis, 1857-68; removed to Pacific Coast and was in business at Sacramento, Calif., 1868-78; returned to Minnesota and was identified with general merchandise business at Princeton, 1878-89. Republican. Was county auditor Mille Lacs Co., 1885-97; deputy county auditor, 1897-99; has been probate judge of the county since 1899 (reelected, Nov., 1906). Was member Mounted Rangers, Indian outbreak, Minn., 1862; 1st lieut. Sarsfield Guard, Sacramento, Cal., Spiritualist. Member Masonic order and I. O. O. F. Married at Addison, Mich., Jan. 21, 1853, to Laura E. Stimson. Recreations: Cultivation of flowers, fruits and gardening. Address: Princeton, Minn.

VAN BRUNT, Walter, real estate; born at Beloit, Wis., May 21, 1846; son of Samuel T. and Adaline M. (Nash) Van Brunt; educated in common schools, mission school and business college; married at Duluth, Minn., 1871, to Miss Mary A. Saxton. Began active career

as bookkeeper for Breidert & Keifer, wholesale hardware, St. Paul, 1867-69 and came to Duluth, 1869; was elected first city clerk of the city; became member of firm of C. H. Graves & Co., wholesale salt and building materials, 1875; organized the Duluth Telephone Co. and was its secretary, treasurer and general manager; sold out the merchandise part of business of C. H. Graves & Co.; has been in business in his own name since 1895. Republican. Mason (32°), Knight Templar, Shriner. Club: Commercial. Office: Exchange Bldg. Residence: 1112 E. 1st St., Duluth.

VAN CAMPEN, Charles Howard, insurance; born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1872; son of Charles and Mary (Elkins) Van Campen; educated in high school and at University of Minnesota, graduating, degree of LL.B., 1894; admitted to Minnesota bar, 1894, and was member of law firm of Hay & Van Campen, 1896-1900; has been secretary and treasurer, of the insurance firm of Fred L. Gray Co., since 1900. Member American Bar Association. Clubs: Minneapolis, Lafayette, Minikahda. Office: Security Bank Bldg. Residence: 1778 S. Lyndale Av., Minneapolis.

VANCE, David E., lawyer; born at West Barnet, Vt., Jan. 6, 1841; son of Aaron and Lucinda A. (Tucker) Vance; attended common schools, Vt., taught school at Wallace Hill and Jefferson Hill, Vt.; attended Johnson's Academy, East Topland, Vt., 1861; was private, corporal and sergeant, Co. G, 9th Vt. Vol. Inf., Civil War, June 13, 1862 to June 17, 1865; resumed study at Eastman's Business College, Chicago, Ill., 1866; came to Minnesota, 1866, and taught school at Money Creek, Rushford and Caledonia, 1866-77; studied law, at Winona, 1877-79 inclusive; admitted to bar, 1879. Has engaged in practice of law at Winona since 1879; first partnership was with A. N. Bentley, 1879-91; Bentley, Vance and Tawney, 1881-83; Vance & Tawney (the latter now chairman appropriations committee Congress) 1883-86; practiced alone until Jan. 1, 1901, and has been judge of probate, Winona Co., since that time, having been reelected at each succeeding election. Member Winona County Bar Association. Republican. Alderman, Winona, 1885-86. President Old Settlers' Association, Winona Co.; president Winona Fishermen's Association. Member G. A. R. (commander John Ball Post, 1880-82), A. O. U. W. (grand master-workman, department of Minn., Dak. and Manitoba, 1885-86). Married at Winona, Nov. 20, 1879, to Alice M. Maybury. Recreations: Fishing and hunting. Address: Winona, Minn.

VAN CLEVE, Samuel Houston, physician; born at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 21, 1853; son of Gen. Horatio P. and Charlotte (Ouisconsin) Clark; graduate, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, degree of M.D., March 12, 1880. Resident of Minneapolis since 1862. Re-

publican. Presbyterian. Mason. Married at Minneapolis, July 14, 1883, to Miss Ida W. Wilson. Office: 400 Central Av. Residence: 603 5th St., S. E. Minneapolis.

VANDERHOOF, John William, wholesale fruits and produce; born, Louisville, Stark Co., O., April 9, 1859; son of Aaron and Mary Francis (Moffitt) Vanderhoof; educated in public and private schools of South Bend, Ind., also attended University of Notre Dame, Ind., 1876 and 1877 and Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., 1879 and 1880; unmarried. Began business career as assistant bookkeeper for C. W. & E. Partridge, Chicago, Ill., 1880-81; became interested in the medical profession, but gave it up and came to Minneapolis in 1882, and associated with J. A. Shea & Co., wholesale fruits, for 15 years; now secretary, treasurer and director of The Callender-Vanderhoof Co., organized, Jan., 1900, to operate as wholesalers and jobbers of fruits and produce, foreign and domestic. Served as private in Co. I, M. N. G., April 18, 1888, to May 19, 1893, when honorably discharged by reason of expiration of service. Member Modern Woodmen of America. Recreations: Hunting and fishing and outdoor sports. Club: Dr. Cook's gymnasium. Office: 113-115 6th St., N. Residence: 1117 Harmon Court, Minneapolis.

VANDERPOEL, Florance Alberto, lawyer; born at Newport, Sauk Co., Wis., Aug. 13, 1856; son of Clarence C. and Emily A. (Squire) Vanderpoel; educated in public schools of Newport and West Mitchell, Wis., until Jan., 1875; graduate State University of Iowa, degree of A.B., cum laude, 1880; graduate Law Department, State University of Iowa, degree of LL.B., June, 1883. Began practice at Osage, Ia., under title of Clyde & Vanderpoel, continuing until 1885, in the meantime acting as clerk of judiciary committee Iowa House of Representatives; came to Minnesota, 1885, and located at Park Rapids, then 50 miles from railroad; was deputy county treasurer, deputy county auditor and county attorney, 1887 and 1888; county auditor, 1890-91; has been engaged in practice of law and in land business since 1891. Republican. Postmaster, Park Rapids, 1897 to 1907. Baptist (first person baptized in Lake Itasca, 1891). Member I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, M. W. A. Married at Park Rapids, Aug. 9, 1888, to Miss Edith E. Rice. Address: Park Rapids, Minn.

VAN DUZEE, Charles Alonzo, dentist; born at Independence, Ia., March 10, 1860; son of Major Edward M. and Caroline E. Van Duzee; came to Minnesota, early in life with parents and was educated in public schools of Anoka and Minneapolis; graduate College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, degree of D.D.S., 1890. Married at St. Paul, May 12, 1881, to Miss Fannie J. Parker. Ex-secretary and treasurer State Board

of Dental Examiners. Member of M. N. G., since 1884, and now commanding 3rd Inf., M. N. G. Retired from practice of dentistry, May 1, 1906, to become president and general manager Minnesota Co-Operative Plantation Co.; president Minnesota Accident Insurance Co. Colonel Comdg. 14th M. V. I. in Spanish American War; assigned to command of 3rd brigade, 2nd div. 1st Army Corps, and commanded the 2nd div. 1st Army Corps, succeeding General Arnold and General Rosser. Residence: 853 Osceola Av., St. Paul.

VAN HAFPTEN, Alexander William, manufacturer and contractor; born at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1864; son of Alexander William and Lydia (Rueher) Van Hafften of Fredonia, N. Y.; educated in Houghton public graded school, of Detroit, Mich. Entered office of Erie & North Shore Freight Line as messenger, 1879; was clerk to superintendent of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., 1881-84; manager California excursions, 1884-85; city passenger agent Chicago & Alton Ry., at Chicago, 1884-93; city passenger agent Wabash Ry., Chicago, 1894-97; has been engaged in manufacture of coal tar products and preservation of timber, since 1897. President A. W. Van Hafften & Co.; vice president Republic Creosoting Co.; manager Northern Tie & Timber Co. Republican (on national issues). Presbyterian. Mason. Knight Templar, Shriner; member B. P. O. E. Club: Commercial. Recreations: Fishing, boating and traveling. Office: New York Life Bldg. Residence: 91 Ash St., Minneapolis.

VAN SANT, Grant, lawyer; born at Le Claire, Iowa, Oct. 20, 1872; son of Samuel R. and Ruth (Hall) Van Sant; educated at Amherst College and University of Minnesota, graduating, degree of A.B., 1895; University of Minnesota Law School, LL.B., 1896. Married at St. Paul, May 11, 1904, to Marion Sanborn. Admitted to the bar, March 15, 1896, and since then practicing law; associated, since Sept. 1, 1905, with Richard Lea Kennedy in law firm of Kennedy and Van Sant. Attorney and director of Van Sant Towing Co., Johnson, Van Sant Farm Mortgage Co., Van Sant Land Co. Member Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Recreations: All outdoor athletic sports. Office: Globe Bldg. Residence: 388 Laurel Av., St. Paul.

VAN SANT, Samuel E., born at Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1844; son of John W. and Lydia (Anderson) Van Sant; attended Rock Island public and high schools; after the war student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., two years; LL.D., Cornell College, Ia., 1904, and Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., 1905. Married at Le Claire, Ia., Dec. 7, 1868, to Ruth Hall. Served three years in Civil War as private and corporal Co. A, 9th Ill. Cav. (title of captain comes from being master of steamboat). Engaged since leaving college in steam-

child of her poor washerwoman. Said the mother superior of a convent to her not long ago: "I do think we serve the same master and shall be received into the same home at last."

But very particularly Mrs. Van Cleve has ever been the champion of her sex. Too true a wife, and mother ever to lose sight of woman's best and dearest rights she has still been a warm advocate of her right to equality before the law, including the ballot. When the right of suffrage was extended to the women of the state on the school question, it was her distinguished privilege to cast her first ballot in company with her husband and four sons. She also did good work for two years as member of the school board for East Minneapolis.

But of all forms of the injustice of society to women, none has so touched her heart and roused her indignation as the remorseless punishment visited upon the fallen woman. So strongly did this impress her that she at last, after much thought, determined to take upon herself as her peculiar work, to do what one woman could, to raise up and stand upon their feet, those of her own sex, who through temptation or folly had been beaten down to the ground in the unequal battle of life.

Long she labored quietly and alone, reaching out a helping hand here to a tempted and there to a fallen one. But as she became more familiar with the ways and wants of the class, she saw that much more might be done by organized effort with others. Acting on this conviction she brought together a band of working Christian women who had faith in her and the work, and together they rented a house and opened a home for fallen women. They called themselves the Sisterhood of Bethany, and their house Bethany Home.

This was purely a work of faith, for at that time the society had no money, no income, no furniture, no supplies of any kind. Their organization was not understood by the public, the work itself was from its very nature, difficult to make understood. But Mrs. VanCleve never faltered. For over five years she and her little band have labored incessantly to put the Home on a firm footing and give it a name and a place among the recognized charities of the city. She called upon the public for help, through the press,

from the platform and by personal appeal; cheerfully taking censure, ridicule or rebuff, having that rare and happy faculty so necessary to success, of always turning a deaf ear towards the faultfinder, and the sharp, quick ear toward the voice that offered aid.

This work has constantly called her to the jail, the prison, the penitentiary, the variety theatre, the low dark haunts of sin, to all of which she has gone fearlessly and come away unharmed, leaving behind her the perfume of the "good word fitly spoken."

The lesson to be learned from Mrs. VanCleve's life is that neither wealth nor high station, nor a life of freedom from the common cares incident to the life of women, are necessary to the accomplishment of great good. But the cheerful smile, the loving heart and the willing, industrious hand, all dedicated to the service of God and humanity, makes a power whose influence for good, like the influence of the subject of this sketch, only an eternity can measure.

✓ S. H. Van Cleve, son of General Van Cleve, was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 21st, 1853. Moved to Todd county, Minnesota, with his parents, and thence to Minneapolis in 1861. He passed five years on the Sandwich Islands, and three years in the study of medicine. Attended the schools of Minneapolis, the State University, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York in March, 1880. With the exception of the eight years mentioned, he lived in this city since eight years of age.

G. T. Vail was born in New Brunswick in 1820. Located in Minneapolis in 1850, engaged in contracting and building, and continued until 1867, at which time he began in the undertaking business. He still continues, and is the oldest established exclusive undertaker in the city. The changes in the firm are as follows: In 1869 the firm of Curtis and Vail was established, succeeded by G. T. Vail. In May, 1874, the present firm of G. T. Vail and Company was formed. Location, 112 Washington Avenue south.

Ole Peterson Vaugnsnes was born in Sogn, Norway, January 11th, 1855. He came to America with his parents in 1863, and settled at Decorah, Iowa, and soon after entered the Norwegian College. Graduating at Decorah in 1875, he went to a German Lutheran seminary at St. Louis,

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HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN DODGE COUNTY*

BY JAMES ECKMAN†

Rochester, Minnesota

and

CHARLES E. BIGELOW, M.D.

Dodge Center, Minnesota

The pioneer physicians were in very truth a virile and faithful lot of men of whom it would be difficult to say too much in praise. They all looked upon their calling as a profession and not a business and were ever more solicitous about the welfare of their patients than they were about the size of their pocketbooks. The art or science of medicine (whichever it may be) has advanced with rapid stride in the last fifty years and the physicians of today are much better informed, and for that reason more efficient, than the physicians and surgeons of earlier days; but with all of their advantages I very much doubt if they are as unselfishly devoted to duty as their predecessors.

—SAMUEL LORD, *Recollections of Mantorville*¹ (1919).

THE celebrated John Charles Frémont (1813-1890), "Pathmarker of the West"² and first Republican candidate for the presidency, in company with Henry Hastings Sibley (1811-1891) and several others, penetrated to what is now Mantorville in Dodge County in 1838 or 1839.^{3†} In a dense wood nearby General Sibley shot a large stag: "It being the first capture of elk that had been made by the party, I was naturally somewhat elated at my success."³ In the course of investigation of the history of medicine in Dodge County, it is interesting to discover that Frémont, then an unknown young man of about twenty-five years, was "in feeble health."³ The army surgeon at Fort Snelling had advised him to accompany General Sibley on a hunting trip to Iowa as a therapeutic measure, and Sibley was able to report that "Frémont continued to improve daily from the start, and during the prolonged trip he acquired that robustness of constitution which enabled him to endure the exposures and privations to which he was exposed not many years afterward."³

Frémont then proceeded eastward to Prairie du Chien to rejoin the well-known French physicist, Joseph Charles Nicolle (1786-1843), one-time associate of Pierre Simon Laplace (1749-1827), and Dominique F. J. Anago (1786-1853), who awaited the youthful huntsman anxiously.³

According to Professor Nevins,² Frémont never forgot the beauty of Southern Minnesota as he found it in the late thirties of the preceding century:

Forever afterward, Frémont remembered the rare beauty of the prairies as the gradual northern autumn came on, turning the aspen leaves to gold and the cottonwoods to silver, and brightening the far-spreading plain with clumps of sere buffalo grass and vari-colored flowers. The lowlands near the Renville post were sprinkled with purple asters and ablaze with goldenrod, for that year the prairie flowers were exceptionally luxuriant. On clear days the azure sky merged imperceptibly with the remote horizon, and distant objects trembled and loomed till their size could hardly be judged; in the warmth of Indian Summer smoke veiled the far-off swells, and gossamer drove before the breeze.

This probably is a valid description of what is now Southern Minnesota (not specifically the region embraced in Dodge County**) as the first settlers beheld it.

*From the History of Science Seminar (Eckman) of Richard E. Scammon, Ph.D., LL.D., Graduate School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

†Division of Publications, the Mayo Clinic.

‡Sibley himself (reference 3) said the year was 1840, but in 1840 Frémont was not in the West. Professor Nevins (reference 2, p. 36, footnote) has written that the year 1838, which Frémont used in his *Memoirs*, should be accepted as the true one, although he noted that the year may have been 1839.

**Without doubt the region now included in Dodge County was well known to Dr. Lafayette Houghton Bunnell (1824-1903) of Winona, Minnesota, who among other exploits discovered the Yosemite Valley of California in March of 1851. For a complete life of this man, see: Kelly, H. A.: Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, M.D., Discoverer of the Yosemite, *Ann. Med. Hist.*, 3:179-193 (summer) 1921.

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Where he went at this time is not known, but eventually he located at Earlville, Iowa.

It is believed that Doctor Kellogg himself left Dodge Center in 1888, possibly to continue his studies at the Rush Medical College of Chicago.

A physician of distinguished parentage came to Mantorville in November of 1888.¹⁴¹ He was **Dr. Samuel H. Van Cleve** (1853-1912), son of a general of the War of the Rebellion and of a woman well known in the annals of Minnesota, as will be shown. Doctor Van Cleve had been city physician of Minneapolis from 1885 to 1887, and it is believed that he came to Mantorville at the instance of **Dr. John Flood** (1850-1918), who was about to go to Chicago to continue his medical education. Doctor Van Cleve maintained Doctor Flood's practice for him while Doctor Flood was in Chicago, and when Doctor Flood returned in the spring of 1889, Doctor Van Cleve bought the Mantorville practice from him. Doctor Flood thereupon moved to Kasson.

For reasons not entirely clear to the authors ~~the veteran eclectic physician~~, **Dr. Henry T. Turner** (1837-1913) of Kasson, moved to Walla Walla, Washington, late in 1888 or in the early part of 1889. Doctor Turner had been in Kasson since 1875, save for a short period in 1882 which he spent in Minneapolis. He died in Washington in 1913, as will be shown.

In June of 1889, so far as available evidence indicates, **Dr. Guy P. Corwin** (1855-1929), the first graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Medicine and Surgery to locate in Dodge County, settled for a short while in Wasioja, where he had been reared but not born. He had studied medicine with Doctor Flood at Mantorville, and had attended the old Minnesota Hospital College in Minneapolis, obtaining his degree in medicine from the University of Minnesota after examination, according to the procedure described by Beard.⁹⁰ Doctor Corwin did not stay long in Wasioja. In July of 1889 he took and failed to pass the examination for licensure conducted by the Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners, and he never applied for re-examination.⁴⁰ By 1890 he was in Augusta, Wisconsin.

At some time in 1889 **Dr. James Mansfield Ryder** (1822-1900), who had come to Milton Township in 1855 primarily to farm, moved to Buffalo in Wright County.¹⁴² Doctor Ryder may have practiced medicine prior to 1883, but he apparently did not practice it after that year, for he was never licensed to practice medicine in Minnesota.⁴⁰ He could easily have qualified for licensure by exemption under the law of 1883, had he wished to do so. He is not to be confused with Dr. Jacob Ryder (1843-1895) of Saint Paul.

The Arrival of Order, 1890-1900

By the year 1890 the practice of medicine in Dodge County had been established on a reasonably orderly basis. New men were coming to the county from good medical schools; it had become easier to regulate and even to prevent the activities of the itinerant quacks or occasional renegades who had plied their arts in the eighties, although it is nevertheless true that many of the older, poorly trained physicians (and in some cases physicians who had none but empiric experience in medicine) who had been legally empowered to practice medicine by the exemption clause of the law of 1883 were still in active practice. Some older physicians, like Doctor Garver of Dodge Center, were beginning to think of retiring from their more strenuous labors of previous years.

The days of the railroad builders ended in the eighties in Dodge County after the old Minnesota and Northwestern Railway Company constructed the last main lines in the county in 1885. Highways in the county, however, were

and private life, and takes from Milwaukee not only one of its able medical men but a personality which was an aid and inspiration to the many with whom he came in contact during his long residence and practice here.

A wide circle of friends feel deeply the physician's death. Intensely interested in the advancement of his profession, one to whom an appeal for assistance or charity never failed of response; a public spirited citizen who worked efficiently for the public good; a lover of youth and a friend to it, all of this was accomplished by Dr. Kellogg quietly and unostentatiously, his friends pointed out.

Dr. Kellogg died at his residence in Milwaukee on May 19, 1923, of renal disease and complications.³²⁸

✓ **Dr. Samuel Houston Van Cleve** (1853-1912) was of distinguished parentage. His father was the well-known military figure of the War of the Rebellion and Republican politician, Major General Horatio P. Van Cleve (1809-1891) of Minneapolis.³³³ His grandfather, Dr. John Van Cleve, was a surgeon of note in New Jersey, of a Dutch family which had settled on Long Island in 1653. Doctor Van Cleve's mother, Mrs. Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark Van Cleve (1819-1907) was not less notable than her husband. She was a descendant of William Churchill Houston (1745 or 1746-1788), a member of the Continental Congress and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787.³³⁴ She was born near the mouth of the Wisconsin River in 1819. Her parents were accompanying the first United States soldiers to occupy what later became Fort Snelling. She is remembered for her valued autobiography, *Three Score Years and Ten*, published in Minneapolis in 1888, copies of which still command a respectable price. She also compiled *The Martyrs of Walhalla, or Early Missionary Annals of Northern Minnesota and Dakota*, published in 1890 by the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work in Philadelphia. She occasionally visited her son while he was in practice in Mantorville,³³⁵ and sometimes spoke there.

Doctor Van Cleve was born on May 21, 1853, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where his father at the time was engaged in farming and some sort of civil engineering. In 1856 the family moved to Long Prairie, Minnesota, where the elder Van Cleve endeavored to raise livestock. Doctor Van Cleve was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1880, and was licensed to practice medicine in Minnesota on November 26, 1883, receiving License No. 408.⁴⁰ He practiced his profession at Duluth for a few years, and served as city physician of Minneapolis from 1885 to 1887.³³⁶ In November of 1888 he came to Mantorville in Dodge County to inquire into the practice of Dr. John Flood (1850-1918).¹⁴¹ Doctor Flood left Mantorville to go to the Rush Medical College of Chicago, as previously set forth herein, and Doctor Van Cleve conducted his practice for him while he was gone.³³⁷ An interesting reference to Doctor Van Cleve was made by one Dodge County newspaper³³⁸ in 1890:

Dr. Van Cleve left Tuesday for Rochester, where he goes to take charge of the Dr. Mayo's [*sic*] practice during the week, while the Mayos are in the East.

When Doctor Flood finished his work at Rush and returned to Mantorville, Doctor Van Cleve bought his practice and remained at Mantorville until the summer of 1900. He was elected first vice president of the Southern Minnesota Medical Association in 1894, and during part of his stay in Mantorville he was coroner of Dodge County. In 1900 he removed to Saint Cloud, and his practice in Mantorville was taken over by Dr. Edward I. Brown (1869-), now of Saint Paul.

Doctor Van Cleve became a member of the Minnesota State Medical Association in 1903, while he was living in Saint Cloud. In 1904 he settled in Minneapolis, where he opened an office at 36 Chute Building on East Hennepin Avenue. He occupied the old Van Cleve family home at 603 Fifth Street Southeast. On February 5, 1906, he was elected to membership in the Hennepin County Medical Society,³³⁹ and about a year later he moved his office to 400 Central Avenue in Minneapolis, retaining his residential address. He died in Minneapolis on November 19, 1912, at the age of fifty-nine years.³⁴⁰

Dr. Guy Philander Corwin (1855-1929) spent much of his early life in Dodge County. He was born in Barry County, Michigan, on March 23, 1855.³⁴¹ He received his primary education in the public schools, and this was augmented by three years of instruction in the old Wesleyan Methodist seminary in Wasioja in Dodge County. He then read medicine for a while with Dr. John Flood (1850-1918) of Mantorville as his preceptor, and also taught school. He was married to Miss Emma G. Garrison of Wasioja on October 2, 1879. Their infant daughter, Olive Belle Corwin (1883-1888) is buried in Wildwood Cemetery at Wasioja. Doctor Corwin attended the old Minnesota Hospital College of Minneapolis, but was graduated from the University of Minnesota College of Medicine and Surgery in 1889, since the Minneapolis institution was merged with the University of Minnesota in 1888. Doubtless Doctor Flood had urged young Corwin to attend the Minneapolis Hospital College, for Doctor Flood owned stock in the college.

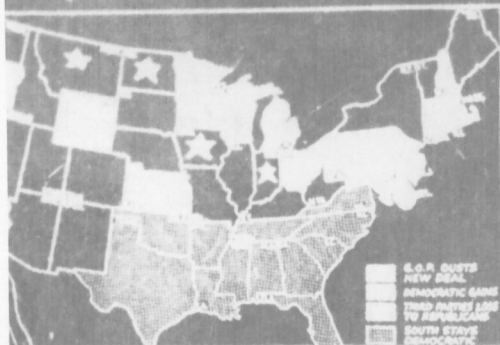
Previous to his graduation from the University of Minnesota Doctor Corwin had served as resident physician at the Minneapolis City Hospital under the famous Dr. James Henry Dunn (1853-1904), "one of the most eminent surgeons of the northwest,"³⁴² who was Minneapolis city physician in 1887 and 1888, having succeeded Dr. Samuel H. Van Cleve (1853-1912), in that post.³³⁶

Ward E. Corwin,³⁴¹ son of Doctor Corwin, reported that as city physician his father discovered a patient in the southeast river flats of Minneapolis who was a victim of leprosy (probably *spedalskhed*) in 1887, and he added that the discovery elicited considerable attention at the time. It has been shown,²⁵ however, that Dr. William H. Caine (1854-1902) of Stillwater discovered a leper in Washington County in 1881, and that Dr. Alexander J. Stone (1845-1910) discovered one in Saint Paul in 1883.³⁴²

Dr. Corwin practiced medicine for a short while in Wasioja after his graduation from medical school in 1889, but it is recorded⁴⁰ that in July of 1889 he failed to pass the examination of the Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners. Doctor Corwin's son³⁴¹ reported that Doctor Corwin moved to Augusta, Wisconsin, in the latter part of 1890, and it is known that he never again applied for licensure in Minnesota. James Springsted,³⁴³ who operated a drug store in Dodge Center from about 1880 to 1910, declared that he had filled Doctor Corwin's prescriptions while the physician practiced at Wasioja, and said that Doctor Corwin delivered several babies while he was in that village. Moreland⁶⁷ corroborated the statement that Doctor Corwin practiced medicine while he was in Wasioja, although Ward E. Corwin³⁴¹ did not believe that this was so. Evidence to support the contention of Springsted and Moreland appeared in a Wasioja item in the *Dodge Center Record*³⁴⁴ in 1898: "Dr. Corwin, late of Augusta, Wis., is spending a little time here now. The doctor has many friends who are glad to welcome him in our midst again."

In about 1898 Doctor Corwin moved to California because of his failing health, and there he practiced in various towns, the last being Los Angeles.

Political Changes



Political map of the United States showed these changes today. Complete returns came in from Tuesday's voting. Republican made great gains in congress and elected many senators. In states marked by stars, the results were still split or the states were split. In Iowa, Republicans captured governorship and state offices but the race for senator was won with a Democrat leading. In Indiana, Republicans captured the governorship but a Democrat was leading the Republican senatorial candidate. Democrats elected a governor in Dakota, but Republicans control the state. In Montana, congressional delegation was split.

Teigan Near Defeat; Only F-L Congressman Sure

Continued from page 1

Republican, had a lead of 60 votes with 40 precincts but the Teigan headquarters tabulations showing lead for the congressman. Precincts missing. Left from were rural Hennepin, which were likely to lean his edge.

St. Paul Through
The results were more. The Damon and Pythias of Stassen and Elmer sole Democrat in congress from Minnesota, saved

in the campaign. Con Ryan came out for. It created some had Republican circles, as declined to support the son, Joseph P. O'Hara. Ryan had been law partner of friends. The result of election.

Congressional Lineup
New congressmen were and a former congressman in the eighth district. August H. Andresen, Re-

Elmer J. Ryan, Demo-

Henry G. Teigan, Farm-
or John G. Alexander, D.

Melvin J. Mass, Re-

Oscar Youngdahl, Repub-
licated Farmer - Labor
man Dewey Johnson.)

Harold Knutsen, Repub-

H. Carl Andersen, Ty-

Republican (defeated Farmer-
congressman Paul J. Kvile.

W. A. Pittenger, Rep-

Ninth—R. T. Buckler, Farmer-Labor.

Benson Carries Only 7 Counties
Governor Benson carried not more than seven of the 37 counties. He had leads on incomplete returns in Beltrami, Clearwater, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, Roseau and St. Louis counties.

Stassen carried Duluth by 5,800 votes and was not far behind in the rest of St. Louis county. There was a possibility of a Stassen edge on complete returns there. His plurality in Minneapolis was 35,000 and was considerably more in Hennepin county. In St. Paul it was about 15,000.

Buy For Cash—And Save

Here's a Typical Example:

Grand Slam Bridge Set 5-PIECE



Study These Features:

Table and 4 Chairs

OBITUARIES

VAN CLEVE.—Mrs. Ida Wilson Van Cleve, widow of Dr. S. H. Van Cleve, died yesterday at her home, 451 Fairview avenue, St. Paul. She was born in 1854 on the site of the present Great Northern station in Minneapolis and as a young girl attended school in a small building on the site of the present courthouse. Mrs. Van Cleve taught school for several years in Minneapolis after being graduated from Norwood Hall seminary in St. Paul. Services will be Saturday at 2 p.m. at Andrew Presbyterian church, Minneapolis. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Pauline Pover, St. Paul, and Mrs. Charlotte Coulehan, Cheyenne, Wyo., and three grandchildren. Burial will be in Lakewood cemetery.

St. Paul Deaths

FULLERTON.—Frederick W., 1700 Portland avenue. Funeral private.

FRASER.—Mrs. William (Virginia Jean Smith) Fraser, 1310 Stanford avenue. Funeral arrangements by Val U. Simmer.

HENCIR.—Mrs. Mary, 88, 467 Oakland avenue. Funeral tomorrow 8:30 a. m. Klecatsky mortuary; 9 a. m. St. Stanislaus church. Burial Calvary.

PABST.—Mrs. Louise, 88, 1911 Margaret street. Funeral tomorrow, 2 p. m., Grace Lutheran church. Burial Union.

RYAN.—Joseph A., 39, United States internal revenue agent, died at his home, 40 South Snelling avenue. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 a. m. Kessler and McGuire funeral home; 9 a. m. at St. Luke's church.

RANK.—Bert W. Funeral today. Burial tomorrow Mitchell, Iowa.

SCHMITZ.—Phillip, 71, 498 Van Buren street. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 a. m. St. Peter Bros. funeral home; 9 a. m. at St. Agnes' church. Burial Calvary.

WILSON.—Mrs. Emma R. wi-

dow of the late John W. Wilson, died Davenport, Iowa. Private funeral tomorrow, Newport, Minn.

Two Elected to C. & C. Board

Two new members of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association were elected today. They are J. C. Cornelius, chairman of the tourist and publicity committee, and S. P. Duffy, member of

the executive committee of the Wholesale section.

They will fill out the unexpired terms of one year of P. M. Smith and James Bennett, resigned. The new directors will serve until October, 1939.

Regular election of board members due now was deferred by vote of the board to April, 1939.

Weeds are ranked second to erosion in damage to American farms and are responsible for an annual loss estimated at \$3,000,000,000.

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FAIRWAY BLENDING GRAHAM TEA, TRA PETE FOR YOU 1-LB. PKG. 39c

PAGE TWO

Wednesday Evening.

Van Cleve, 73, Pioneer, Dies

Traffic Injuries Fatal to
Founder of Laboratories—
Was Active Mason

Carl E. Van Cleve, 73 years old, a resident of southeast Minneapolis for more than 70 years, died late yesterday at St. Andrew's hospital from injuries received in an automobile accident February 26 at Fourth avenue and Fourth street SE. His home was at 460 Seventh street SE.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p.m. Friday in the Gold room of Cataract temple, 107 Fourth street SE. Burial will be in Lakewood cemetery. Pallbearers will be Joseph Armstrong, J. A. Jensen, William Watson, Oscar Schatz, Frank Wilson, George Leigh, E. S. Prince and L. Fourie. An escort from Darius commandery No. 7, Knights Templar, will be the honor guard.

Mr. Van Cleve was born in Long Prairie, Minn., June 25, 1861, the son of General Horatio and Charlotte O. Van Cleve. His mother was the first white child born in Wisconsin territory. He came to St. Anthony in 1862 when his father was in command of the Second Minnesota volunteer infantry in the Civil war, and settled in southeast Minneapolis, where he lived for the last 72 years.

Mr. Van Cleve was founder of the Van Cleve laboratories, 322 Fourth street S. He was senior vicecommander of the Minnesota commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, past master of Cataract Masonic lodge, past commander of Darius commandery of Knights Templar, past grand master of the grand council of Minnesota York rite, an honorary member of the grand council of Montana, and a member of Andrew Presbyterian church.

Surviving are two brothers, Paul of Big Timber, Mont., and John of Thistle, Utah. He also is survived by two nephews, Alderman Horatio P. Van Cleve of the second ward and E. W. Van Cleve, and three nieces, Miss Mary A. Van Cleve and Miss Grace W. Van Cleve of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Rebecca Van Cleve Nicol, a missionary at Beirut, Syria.

Wirt Perjury Charges Seen

N. Y. Democrat to Insist District Attorney Go Over Testimony Given

Washington, April 18.—(AP)—The possibility of perjury charges justified today from the house investigation of Dr. William A. Wirt's charges of revolutionary talk within the "brain trust."

Representative A. L. Somers (dem., N. Y.) said he would insist on an inquiry by District Attorney Leslie Garnett to determine if there is any question of perjury in the testimony given

Carl E. Van Cleve



Rome Wheat Session Ends

Unsolved Problems Will Be Taken Up at London Meeting in June

Rome, April 18.—(AP)—Delegates to the Rome meeting of the world wheat advisory commission went home today with a lot of work done but with a new unsolved problem awaiting their attention when they meet again at London in June.

A suggestion of the United States that further reduction of wheat acreage would be necessary to eliminate surpluses among wheat exporting nations was favorably received by representatives of the major producers, with the exception of Australia.

The commission placed consideration of the question on the agenda for its London meeting.

In the meantime, interested governments will be asked to instruct their delegates on any definite action they are prepared to take to eliminate surpluses in the next biennium.

The commission gave approval last night to the final text of recommendations to governments calling for world wheat export minimum prices, denaturing wheat to render it unfit for human consumption and reducing the amount of flour to be extracted from wheat.

A decision was reached to change from May 4 to May 7 the date on which a special price-fixing subcommittee will meet in London. The commission hopes to have by the later date replies from the governments outlining their attitude on minimum export prices. The commission made no change in the 1933-34 crop year export quotas but decided to discuss quotas for 1934-35 at London.

Lee Answers Traeger Blast

Continued from page 1

mission, is revoking his order of Johnson's suspension had "encouraged and upheld insubordination."

Statement Called Unfair

"The fire department is under investigation," said Mr. Traeger, head of the department. Mr. Lee replied today that he is naturally taking whatever action he finds at his command to fight back. However, his statement that this commission's investigation of the fire department is a prosecution of the entire department is unfair to all the good men in the department. The investigation is aimed only at those members of the department who are failing to perform their duties properly.

W. J. Meagher, chairman of the city council's fire committee, which originated the investigation into complaints against the department, supported Chief Traeger today. "I believe fire department morale is very high at this time and the department is operating efficiently," Meagher said. "Any activities of the kind now being conducted by the civil service commission are bound to do the department no good."

Battalion Chief Questioned

The commission, at its hearing last night, asked several questions of Battalion Chief Carl Peterson concerning a fire yesterday in which Mary Ann Burdie, 5 years old, lost her life at 805 Fifteenth avenue S.

Mr. Lee brought out that Chief Peterson had assigned another man to the task of searching for the small girl in the burning building and that bystanders had finally brought the girl from the home. Chief Traeger had conducted an earlier inquiry into the fire and exonerated the firemen. The commission, apparently, intends to inquire further into the case.

In making his statement at the commission hearing, Chief Traeger prefaced his remarks with a comment that the city charter provides that "only persons known to have the desire to promote efficiency and merit in city departments" should be appointed as members of the civil service commission.

Traeger Files Protest

"With this thought in mind, I wish to inject into records of this hearing before the commission a protest if the action of the commission in tolerating and encouraging insubordination of a subordinate employee. The records of these hearings clearly indicate that your commission by acquiescent and leading questions by a majority of its members have encouraged and upheld insubordination to the extent of unqualified fire and language remarks by a subordinate employee directed at the head of the fire department. With a number of city employees as well as members of the fire department attending these hearings, are your actions conducive to good discipline in any city department? Is it the best interest of the public and efficiency of the service for this commission that is purporting to promote merit and efficiency in the public service to allow these things in a hearing that is supposed to be a fair and impartial one?"

THE CATARACT NEWS

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JAMES B. THOMAS, Secretary
107 4th St. S. E. Geneva 3962

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Walnut 6515
J. B. THOMAS, Secretary
107 4th St. S. E. Geneva 3962

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5324 15th Ave. So. Regent 2631
KERMITH MUTHER, Recorder
107 4th St. S. E. Geneva 3962

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JAMES B. THOMAS, Recorder
107 4th St. S. E. Geneva 3962

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Second and Fourth Tuesdays
Meetings will call at 7:45 hereafter
MRS. PEARL HITCHCOCK, W. M.
601 7th St. S. E.
Gladstone 2092
AGNES C. DAVIS, Secretary
116 University Ave. S. E. Main 0778

Lincoln Chapter, De Molay

Stated Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays of
DONALD MAHLOW, M. C.
2400 Buchanan St. N. E.
MARVIN HANSEN, Scribe
3850 Russell Ave. N.
Cherry 9880

Cataract Temple Boosters' Club

Last Thursday of Each Month
NELS C. ANDERSON, President
2824 Stinson Blvd. Gr. 2824
ANN ZOLLER, Secretary
627 N. E. Jackson
Ge. 0775

WOR. BRO. CARL VAN CLEVE DIED APRIL 17, 1934

It is with a great deal of regret that we are called upon to report the death of our friend and brother, Wor. Bro. Carl Van Cleve, who died on Tuesday, April 17, as a result of injuries which he suffered when hit by an automobile on February 28 just outside the temple. Carl had been at the St. Andrews hospital since that time.

For more than 70 years a resident of southeast Minneapolis, a member of Cataract lodge since 1886, and a faithful, earnest worker in all Masonic bodies, a brother who has spent most of his leisure hours in and about the temple, we shall miss his footsteps, his word of cheer, his interest in all things masonic, his vast store of knowledge of the early history of Cataract; verily, I say, we shall sorely miss our brother.

Wor. Bro. Carl Van Cleve was born at Long Prairie, Minn., June 25, 1861, the son of General Horatio and Charlotte O. Van Cleve. His mother was the first white child born in the territory of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1862, while his father was in command of the Second Minnesota volunteer infantry in the Civil War, Carl came to St. Anthony, which later became a part of Minneapolis. He has lived in southeast Minneapolis ever since. He founded the Van Cleve laboratories, 322 4th St. So., which organization has been in existence for many years.

Our distinguished brother held many positions of honor in the Masonic order. He was initiated in Cataract lodge on June 9, 1886, passed to the degree of a F. C. on June 18, 1886, and raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. on June 25, 1886. He was made a life member of Cataract lodge on February 5, 1927. He was Wor. Master of Cataract Lodge in 1892, High Priest of St. Anthony Falls Chapter in 1891, Ill. Master of Adoniram Council, 1891, Em. Commander of Darius Commandery in 1901, and Ill. Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Minnesota in 1917, an honorary member of the grand council of Montana, senior vice commander of the Minnesota commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a member of the Andrew Presbyterian church. For many years Carl was librarian of the Cataract library.

Surviving our brother are two brothers, Paul L. Van Cleve, of Big Timber, Mont., and John R. Van Cleve of Thistle, Utah; nephews Horatio P. Van Cleve, alderman of the 2nd ward, and E. W. Van Cleve; nieces Miss Mary A. Van Cleve and Miss Grace W. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Rebecca Van Cleve Nicols, a missionary at Beirut, Syria.

Masonic funeral services were conducted by Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., in the lodge room on Friday afternoon, April 20. Pallbearers were Wor. Bros. Joseph Armstrong, Frank R. Wilson, Byron H. Timberlake, William C. Watson, Edwin S. Prince, Oscar L. Schutz. Rev. Bro. R. G. Reiman, pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian church, read the church serv-

ice. Interment was at Lakewood cemetery. An escort of 18 Sir Knights of Darius commandery No. 7, K. T., assisted in the service.

Words are inadequate to express our loss. We shall miss him. In his passing, Masonry has lost a very valued and faithful worker. We have all lost a friend. May the blessing of God rest upon him and may all his relatives, friends, and brethren be filled with that cheering hope of meeting their loved one beyond Death's dark river where parting shall be no more.

BRO. ELLIS C. BOSTICK DIED APRIL 14, 1934

Again we are called upon to consider the uncertainty of human life and report the death of Bro. Ellis C. Bostick, who left the city three years ago to become manager of the Universal Corporation theatres in Winnipeg. Bro. Bostick died on Saturday, April 14, in Winnipeg, while riding with one of his business associates, at the age of 46 years old. He was born in East St. Louis, Ill., and had been in the show business since a youth.

While connected with the Pantages theatre in Minneapolis, Bro. Bostick was an active worker in the activities of Cataract lodge and we have missed his going away. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Clo. M. Bostick; a son, Charles, of Springfield, Ill., and two sisters. Scottish Rite services were held on Wednesday, April 18, at the Scottish Rite temple.

Bro. Bostick was initiated as an E. A. on Nov. 7, 1928, passed to the degree of a F. C. on Nov. 21, 1928, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on Nov. 30, 1928. Died Saturday, April 14. Interment at Sunset Memorial.

To his immediate relatives and friends who are most heartstricken at the loss we have all sustained, we can most truly say that we deeply, sincerely, and most affectionately sympathize with you in your afflictive bereavement.

PILGRIMAGE TO MARSHALL, MINNESOTA

On Thursday, April 19, 12 Sir Knights of Darius Commandery traveled to Marshall, Minn., to assist with School of Instruction given by the Board of Instructors of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Minnesota, in the asylum of Marshall commandery No. 28, Marshall, Minn. It was a most enjoyable trip. Good roads all the way, and on arriving at Marshall, the Sir Knights were treated to a very fine dinner. The Sir Knights of Darius are indebted and appreciate the courtesy of the DeMolay boys at Marshall for their hospitality as their guests for dinner. Following the dinner, the Sir Knights were invited to the asylum of Marshall commandery where the full form opening and the Order of the Temple were exemplified.

The various stations were occupied by the following Knights: Em. Sir Knight Merton B. Lange, E. C.; Em. Sir Knight John Anderson, Gen.; Sir Knight Edwin J. Newman, C. G.; Em. Sir Knight Joseph B. Smith, S. W.;

; d. in Minneapolis, Nov. 1896; was one of the company in the state, called the (2).]

Wis., Nov. 29, 1859; set. published the Enterprise.

ns county, Minn., Oct. 5, 1895; since 1905 in gen- representative in the legis.

t Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 1821; was d the rank of captain in

1825; was the first set- e next year, and engaged ty-seven years; then re-

in 1858; came to Minne- or; was a representative or, 1907; removed to Vir-

826; came to the United 1856; was the first treas-

; d. in Newburg, Minn., in 1837, and to Minnesota a farm and kept a hotel; 871. [52; 169; 170*; 237

ati, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1827; innesota in 1856, settling Minnesota Regt., 1862-3; also invested in St. Paul Wabasha street. [23; 28,

N. Y., Aug. 9, 1847; was as admitted to the bar in engaged in banking and

b. in Sweden, March 11, 1847; graduated at Augustana

college, Rock Island, 1893, and from its theological seminary, 1896; was pastor at Detroit, Minn., 1896-8; removed to Holmes City, Douglas county, in 1898, and had charge of three churches. [37.]

VAN ALSTEIN, B. M., b. at St. Catherine, Canada, Jan. 22, 1834; d. at Princeton, Minn., April 9, 1907. He came to the United States in 1851, and three years later to Minnesota; resided in Minneapolis ten years, then removed to California, but after 1877 resided in Princeton, Minn.; engaged in mercantile business; was county auditor, 1885-97, and afterward was judge of probate till his death. [237 (43*).]

VAN BARNEVELD, CHARLES EDWIN, b. at Doetinchem, Holland, Nov. 26, 1871; was graduated at McGill University, 1893; professor of mining in the University of Minnesota since 1898. [7A; 127 (13*); 127B.]

VAN BRUNT, GEORGE M., pioneer, b. in Orange county, N. Y., June 16, 1821; d. in Mankato, Minn., Jan. 5, 1857. He came to Minnesota in 1852, settling in Mankato on a claim on the site of the city; built the first sawmill in Blue Earth county. [83*.]

VAN BRUNT, WALTER, b. in Beloit, Wis., May 21, 1846; came with his parents to Minnesota when nine years old; settled at Duluth in 1869; was a commission merchant, manager of the Duluth Telephone Co., and later in real estate business. [24; 31.]

VAN CAMP, GEORGE, b. in Montgomery county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1833; d. near Austin, Minn., Oct. 24, 1900. He came to Minnesota in 1859; engaged in farming and grain buying, and later in selling medicines. [237 (11).]

VANCE, DAVID E., lawyer, b. in West Barnet, Vt., Jan. 6, 1841; served in the Ninth Vermont Regt. in the civil war; came to Minnesota in 1866; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since practiced in Winona; county judge of probate since 1901. [24; 25; 76; 77.]

VANCE, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, b. in Middletown, Ky., May 9, 1870; was graduated at Washington and Lee University, 1892; was professor of law there, and dean of the law department, 1903-10; professor in Yale University, 1910-11; elected dean of the Law School, University of Minnesota, 1911. [17.]

VAN CLEVE, MRS. CHARLOTTE OUISCONSIN, b. at Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 1, 1819; d. in Minneapolis, April 1, 1907. Her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, accompanied the troops who came to the present state of Minnesota to establish the first military post, afterward named Fort Snelling. Their destination was reached when she was a few weeks old, and her childhood was passed there and at other army posts. She was married, March 22, 1836, to Lieut. (afterward General) Horatio P. Van Cleve. After resignation of his commission, they lived a few years in other states, but in 1856 returned to Minnesota, settling at Long Prairie, and five years later removed to Minneapolis, where Mrs. Van Cleve afterward resided, greatly honored and beloved. She wrote an autobiography, "Three Score Years and Ten," 176 pages, published in 1888. [23; 41; 58; 237 (43*).]

23 ✓ Flandrau, Charles E.

* F606

. F56

Encyclopedia of Biog. of Minn. &
Hist of Minn 1900

✓ 41

Folsom, W H C

50 Years in the NW

1909

✓ 58

Hist of Henn Co & the City of Mpls 1881

✓ 237

~~927~~

MHS Scrapbooks, Vol. 43

(not much good)

Vol. 16, p. 130

✓ F576

. W9

Wisconsin Mag.

Sept. 1926 p. 13

REMARKABLE LIFE ENDED



MRS. CHARLOTTE OUISCONSIN VAN CLEVE.

—Photograph by E. A. Bromley.

As Charlotte Clark, Mrs. Van Cleve was the first white child brought into what is now Minnesota. She died at 6 p.m. yesterday at her home, 603 Fifth street SE. The funeral will probably take place Thursday afternoon from Andrew Presbyterian church. A biographical sketch will be found on page 4 of The Journal.

CAREER OF REMARKABLE WOMAN CLOSED

Mrs. Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, Truly the Child of the Army in the Northwest, Passes Away After a Life Full of Good Works.

Romance and history cast their glamor about the name of Mrs. Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, who died yesterday at her home in Southeast Minneapolis, but more impressive than the accidental circumstances which have closely associated her life with the picturesque pioneer days of Minnesota is the splendid personality of the woman herself. The daughter of one soldier and the wife of another, hers was a personality which would have been militant for all that there was worthy in any community and in any period in which her

life might have been cast.

Born at Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien, Wis., on July 1, 1819, she was the first white child born in the then territory of Wisconsin, a tract extending indefinitely westward from Lake Michigan. Her middle name, Ouisconsin, the original spelling of Wisconsin, was given her in commemoration of this fact. Her parents were Lieutenant Nathan Clark, later major, of the Fifth United States infantry, and Charlotte A. Clark of Hartford, Conn.

When Lieutenant Clark was ordered to join his command and proceed with

to the west to establish a post at the juncture of the Mississippi and St. Peters rivers, his heroic young wife elected to go with him. After months of wearying travel by boat and wagon, the command arrived at Fort Crawford, where Mrs. Clark gave birth to a daughter one hour after their arrival. After a short rest the expedition proceeded to the present site of Mendota. There, under the direction of its commander, Colonel Leavenworth, a post was established.

Babyhood at Mendota.

There, in a rude hut frequently shattered by the storms of winter, the babe, who was destined to become one of the best known and best loved daughters of a new commonwealth, passed her first winter. Fort Snelling was established the following summer, and it was there that Mrs. Van Cleve's girlhood was passed.

In her book "Threescore Years and Ten; Lifelong Memories of Fort Snelling," the life of that frontier post has been set down in graphic terms by Mrs. Van Cleve.

Happiness and hardship went hand in hand thru the early years of Fort Snelling. Picnics at primeval Minnehaha, strawberry picking expeditions to what is now the business section of Minneapolis, fishing trips to Lakes Calhoun and Harriet in the summer, and simple games and reading in the long winter evenings, were the recreations of these early settlers. The arrival of the first steamboat, in 1823, was an event always stamped upon her memory. Rumors of Indian attacks and the occasional arrival of the blood-stained survivors of Indian massacres touched in the darker shadows of life.

Twice the young daughter of the regiment journeyed to the east with her parents, the second time to attend Mrs. Apthorp's seminary at New Haven. These trips were made by boat to New Orleans and thence by sailing vessels to the north, and were a matter of months. In 1829 Major Clark was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on recruiting duty and it was there that Mrs. Van Cleve saw General Andrew Jackson, then a candidate for president, and his unattractive but dearly loved wife. When his sojourn in the east was ended she returned to her father's home at Fort Winnebago. In the winter of 1833 Major Nathan Clark died and, no longer in the service, was buried with full military honors.

Wedded a Soldier.

His daughter, in accordance with his dying request as well as in fulfillment of her own wishes, married Lieutenant Horatio Phillips Van Cleve. Rev. Henry Gregory, an Episcopalian missionary to the Indians, performed the ceremony after a long ride thru the snowdrifts, which exhausted his horse and afflicted the minister with snow blindness to such an extent that, being unable to use the prayerbook, he performed the service from memory.

For the next year the newly married couple lived in the former home of the bride's father. During this time General, then captain, Zachary Taylor visited the post. At the end of the year Lieutenant Van Cleve resigned his commission and their home was changed to Cincinnati. From Cincinnati the Van Clevés were called to Missouri, where they lived until 1856, while Lieutenant Van Cleve was settling the estate of a deceased brother-in-law. From Missouri the Van Clevés removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where they conducted a preparatory school for the newly founded University of Michigan.

Then the family returned to Minnesota. Their destination was Long Prairie, where Lieutenant Van Cleve was to develop a large tract of land purchased from the government by a company of which many of his friends and relatives were members. Malaria, which many members of the family had contracted at Ann Arbor, was another cause for this change of home.

When they reached the Mississippi they encountered the "squaw winter" which precedes "Indian summer." At Swan River they were detained by a severe storm, and at length crossed the river in skiffs thru floating cakes of ice. The journey to Long Prairie was attended by great hardship, but was gladdened by the arrival of their eldest son, a youth of 18 years, who had been absent in Montana with his uncle, Malcom Clark, for a year and a half.

With the first trials of pioneers endured, the family settled down to a quiet life at Long Prairie. The direct route traveled by the Sioux and Chippewas when in search of game or scalps, they were never molested. Mrs. Van Cleve, in her book, records that the Indians were always well behaved except when bad white men stole among them and sold them whisky. "This infamous traffic we resisted to the extent of our power," she wrote, "and, on one occasion, blood was shed on both sides, but no lives were lost." She continued:

Back to Fort Snelling.

"Possibly we might have spent our lives at Long Prairie but for the bombardment of Fort Sumpter on the eventful 12th of April, 1861, which reached us in our pastoral home, changing entirely our plans and purposes. When our youngest boy was 24 hours old, his father went to St. Paul, in obedience to a summons from Governor Ramsey, and was soon after commissioned colonel of the Second regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, which was assembled at Fort Snelling for thorough organization and drill. As soon as possible his family joined him there, and once again our temporary home was in the old headquarters, and in memory I lived my childhood over again. The few weeks spent there were full of excitement and pleasant incidents, but, over all, hung the dark shadow of the dreadful civil war, when hearts ached sorely in spite of the brave talk and smiling faces. Writing of those days, I recall the picture of the parade ground at the time of the sunset drum; the men are placed by companies, the officers in proper positions, many victors, ladies and gentlemen, stand near; the drum beats, the flag is lowered; and, as the chaplain steps forward, every head is uncovered, and he offers the evening prayer to the God of battles. I am glad they prayed; did they think of this when they gained the victory in that first fierce battle at Mill Springs? And there are those living who will recall that sad parting hour, when those brave men said 'Good-bye and God bless you' to their mothers, wives and children, and went forth with tearful eyes and quivering lips to hazard their lives for their country. It was a holy cause, and the women, too, were brave, and would not hold them back, but entered willingly upon that sad, weary time, when tears were shed till the fountains were dry, when prayers and groaning that could not be uttered, arose from luxurious homes and by night, alike from luxurious homes and from humble cottages.

"After the breaking up at Long Prairie, a few months were spent by the family in St. Paul, but in the early spring it seemed expedient to remove to 'St. Anthony,' which has since been our home. It was at that time a very quiet village. Minneapolis, on the west side of the river, was a small town, and had anyone predicted at that time that the city of Minneapolis would one day become what it is now, he would have been regarded as a lunatic. But the immense waterpower kept up its music, the mills ground flour and sawed logs and made paper, and all unconsciously we were growing great and preparing to become the wonder of the world."

During the four years her husband was with the army, Mrs. Van Cleve spent most of her time with her family at St. Anthony, with occasional visits to her husband in the field when the vicissitudes of war made it possible. Colonel Van Cleve continued in command of his regiment until March 1862, when he was promoted to brigadier general. While commanding his division at the battle of Stone River, December 1, 1862, he was disabled by a wound and compelled to retire from the field. Upon his recovery he resumed command of his division, and was mustered out in August, 1865, after four years of active and efficient service. On March 13 of the latter year he was commissioned major general for "gallant and meritorious service during the war." After the war General Van Cleve returned to his home, and in 1866 was appointed adjutant general of Minnesota, and later served as postmaster of St. Anthony, where he lived until his death, April 24, 1891.

Sorrow Enters Her Life.

Varied and adventurous as was Mrs. Van Cleve's life until this time, she fulfilled to the utmost the highest ideals of wife and motherhood. Her many

long journeys were taken "always with a baby in my arms." Twelve children were born to her, three of whom died in infancy. The oldest son was instantly killed forty-four years ago in California. The shock of this bereavement, together with her anxiety for her husband during his absence with the army, so wrought upon her nervous system as to bleach her hair to a snowy white in a few months and seriously impair her hearing.

Tho herself the mother of a large family, she was always ready to open her home to the children of others, so that her busy life included mother-care of twenty-one children. Yet, filled as her life and heart were with a multitude of family cares and duties, she found time to listen to and assist with sympathy, advice and material aid an endless procession of distressed humanity. Her benevolence was of the active type which takes personal interest in each individual helped.

Charity was by no means the only service rendered by Mrs. Van Cleve in her later years. She canvassed the state with marked success, lecturing and organizing woman's foreign mission societies, auxiliary to the Presbyterian society, and held the office of vice president of the synod of Minnesota for several years. Devoted to the cause of the Presbyterian faith, she was always ready to join hands with Christians of all denominations when any good work was to be carried forward.

Without neglecting the duties and privileges of wife and motherhood, Mrs. Van Cleve was always a sturdy champion of the rights of woman, and a warm advocate of its right to equality before the law and to the ballot. When the right of suffrage in school matters was conferred upon the women of Minnesota she went to the poles to cast her first ballot in company with her husband and four sons.

Injustice of any sort never failed to rouse her spirit to the point of seeking redress for the injured. Among all the many forms of social injustice, none roused her indignation more than the relentless punishment meted out by society to the fallen woman. Into this fight she threw herself single handed and did not fear to visit, alone, the haunts of vice and crime on her mission of reformation and redemption. As she became more familiar with the sorrows, hardships and temptations of this class, she gathered about her a band of Christian women who called themselves "The Sisterhood of Bethany," and their house Bethany home. This was the beginning of the organized rescue work carried on in Minneapolis today. Mrs. Van Cleve brought to this the same courage with which she faced the privations and perils of pioneer days.

Nature Lays Its Claim.

Gradually, in her declining years, Mrs. Van Cleve was cut off from the activity which had been the essence of her existence. Failing hearing coupled with failing strength failed to dull her spirit. Thru the long hours when she was compelled to sit in silence, her fingers were always busy sewing, either for her family or for those charitable institutions which were still in her thoughts.

Despite her suffering, her thought was always for others, for the welfare of her own people and for the entertainment of the stranger within her home. Her thoughts dwelt usually upon her early days and her stories of settlers, soldiers and Indians were a never failing source of delight to the children who heard them and valued information to the older folk whose privilege it was to listen to her.

Even almost total loss of sight, which came to her with the new year, could not quench her spirit or mar the fortitude with which she waited for the end, the end which she neither longed for nor feared.

Of Mrs. Van Cleve's twelve children, seven survive her. They are Mrs. W. W. Hall of Honolulu, H. I.; Seymour Van Cleve of New York, E. M. Van Cleve of Minneapolis, Dr. S. H. Van Cleve of Minneapolis, P. L. Van Cleve of Melville, Mont.; J. R. Van Cleve of Seward, Alaska, and C. E. Van Cleve of Minneapolis.

An Honored Name.

Minneapolis contains no name more thoroughly revered or highly honored than that of Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve.

The death of this grand old woman closes a life of remarkable interest, activity and value. Known widely as the first white child born in what was then known as the territory of Ouisconsin in 1819, she has been identified with the history of this locality from her infancy until now. Her father, when she was only a few months old, helped to lay the foundations of Fort Snelling, and she has been a factor of importance and value in the life of this region thru nearly ninety long and eventful years. By reason of the beauty of her character, the wide range of her sympathies, her unusual intellectual endowments and the charm of her personality, she has been held in most tender regard by the people of this community and will be honored in memory for many years to come.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

TUESDAY APRIL 2 1907.

DEATH HAS CLAIMED CHARLOTTE VAN CLEVE

FAMOUS PIONEER PASSES AWAY
AT EAST SIDE HOME.

Sustains Injury in Fall Which
Proves Permanent.

WAS FIRST WHITE BABY TO
VISIT MINNESOTA—LEAVES
MANY GRANDCHILDREN.

Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, aged 88 years, the oldest pioneer of the state and one of the oldest residents of Minneapolis, died yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at her residence, 603 Fifth street southeast.

Mrs. Van Cleve, daughter of Nathan Clark, was the first white child of pure blood born in what is now the state of Wisconsin.

She was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, July 1, 1819, while the regiment of which her father was an officer, was on its way to found a fort at the "mouth of the St. Peter river," the fort that is now known as Fort Snelling. Six weeks later the regiment finished its journey up the Mississippi on flat-boats and landed at its destination. The baby of the party was Ouisconsin Clark, the first white baby to visit Minnesota.

MARRIED AN OFFICER.

Here her father lived until Charlotte was eight years old. Lieutenant Clark was then transferred to Fort Winnebago, Wis., and Charlotte was shortly afterward sent to New Haven, Conn., to school. When she returned to the then wilderness she met the man who afterwards became her husband, Lieutenant Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, U. S. A. Mr. Van Cleve was then a young man just out of West Point. The couple were married March 22, 1836, at what was then Fort Winnebago, Michigan Territory, now Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Lieutenant Van Cleve soon afterward resigned his commission in the army and he and his young wife went to live in Cincinnati, but in 1856 they were back in Minnesota, where they have lived ever since; the greater part of the time in Minneapolis.

In 1861 Mr. Van Cleve enlisted in the volunteers as Colonel of the Second Minnesota infantry. When the war ended he was Brigadier General Van Cleve.

Mr. Van Cleve died April 24, 1891. Mrs. Van Cleve had seen Minneapolis grow from nothing. She watched the first railroad train come into St. Anthony. Her father, who was then commissary general in Col. Snelling's regiment, directed the building of the first grist mill at the Falls of St. Anthony. She had been a member of Andrew Presbyterian church since 1862.

She was one of the organizers of the Sisterhood of Bethany. She was its first president and continued for many years in that capacity. She was a member of the State Historical society and the State Horticultural society. She was prominent in the foreign mission work of her church, devoting much of her time to public speaking in behalf of the work.

She comes of a long line of military ancestry. Her grandfather was Col. Thomas Seymour of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Van Cleve was during her whole life a very healthy, vigorous woman, but about six years ago she sustained a serious fall which injured her hip permanently. Since that time she has been confined to her home. Her death came peacefully. She was unconscious for forty-eight hours before she breathed her last and never at any time was there the least indication of pain.

THE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Van Cleve was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are living: Mrs. W. W. Hall of Honolulu; Seymour Van Cleve of New York City; E. M. Van Cleve of Melleville, Montana; John R. Van Cleve of Seward, Alaska; and Carl E. Van Cleve of Minneapolis. All of the children except Mrs. Hall and John R. Van Cleve were in Minneapolis at the time of her death.

She leaves twenty-four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The great-grandchildren are Mary Nicoll of Tripoli, Syria; Philip Henry Dugro, second, of New York, and Helen Beinecke of Leipzig, Germany.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1907.

WAS OLDEST OF PIONEERS

Mrs. Charlotte Van Cleve, the First
White Baby in Minnesota,
Is Dead.

EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE

She Came to Fort Snelling in 1819
—Father and Husband Were
Distinguished Officers.

The oldest pioneer of the state of Minnesota died yesterday. She was Charlotte Oulscousin Van Cleve, aged 88 years, and living at her home, 603 Fifth street southeast, Minneapolis.

Mrs. Van Cleve, daughter of Nathan Clark, was the first white child of pure blood to be born in what is now the state of Wisconsin. She was born at Prairie du Chien, July 1, 1819, while a regiment of soldiers, of which her father was an officer, was on its way to found the first fort at the mouth of the St. Peter river. That fort is now known as Fort Snelling and Charlotte Van Cleve, being the first baby born, was also the first baby in the state.

Mrs. Van Cleve lived with her parents at Fort Snelling until she was 8 years old, when her father was transferred to Fort Winnebago. Charlotte was then sent to a school in New Haven, Conn. When she returned to her home she met and fell in love with a young army officer, Lieut. Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, U. S. A., then just out of West Point. The couple were married March 22, 1836, at what was then Fort Winnebago, Michigan Territory, but now Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Lieut. Van Cleve resigned his commission soon after this and the couple went to Cincinnati, but returned to Minnesota in 1836.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Van Cleve enlisted as a volunteer in the Second Minnesota. He was made a colonel and when the war was over he was a brigadier general. He died about April 24, 1891.

Mrs. Van Cleve saw Minnesota and the Twin Cities grow from almost nothing. She saw the first railroad train come into the cities and she saw her father, who was the commissary general at Fort Snelling, build many of the buildings which are yet standing. She saw the first grist mill built in Minneapolis, which was later the foundation of the greatest flour milling district in the world. She had been a member of

the Andrew Presbyterian church in Minneapolis since 1860, and was a founder of the Bethany society as well as the State Historical society and the State Horticultural society.

She came of a long line of military ancestry. Her grandfather was Thomas Seymour, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and who achieved much fame for bravery. One of the present-day novels is based on his career.

Mrs. Van Cleve was in the early days a beautiful woman. During her life she was seldom ill until about six years ago, when she fell and injured her hip. Since that time she had been failing.

Mrs. Van Cleve was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are living: Mrs. W. W. Hall, of Honolulu; Seymour Van Cleve, of New York; E. M. Van Cleve, of Melleville, Mont.; John R. Van Cleve, of Seward, Ala.; and Carl E. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis. She leaves twenty-four grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE:

FRIDAY APRIL 5 1907.

MRS. VAN CLEVE IS LAID TO REST

LARGE GATHERING OF FRIENDS
PAY LOVING TRIBUTE.

Her Five Sons and Grandsons Are
Pall-Bearers.

THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE OF MINNE-

SOTA'S FIRST WHITE CHILD

AN INSPIRATION.

A sincere tribute was paid to the life of Mrs. Charlotte Oulscousin Van Cleve by the presence of a large number of friends who completely filled the Andrew Presbyterian church at the funeral held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Van Cleve was the first white child born in the state, and one of the best known women in the Northwest. Her death occurred last Monday.

The funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city. A note of simplicity had been struck in all its arrangements and appointments, with nothing to distract the mind and attention from the true inner meaning of her life, which these last beautiful religious exercises served to crystallize for those present.

The casket was covered with beautiful floral emblems and they banked the platform and front part of the church. Dr. Charles F. Hubbard, pastor of the church, had charge of the services. As the casket was brought in with the members of the family and relatives, the quartet composed of H. G. Neal, Mrs. Eugene Young, Mrs. Price and Leslie Williams, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." A short prayer followed and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was then sung by the quartet. Dr. Hubbard gave a short introductory address, in which he paid a most loving tribute to the memory of Mrs. Van Cleve.

The principal address was given by Rev. Morris D. Edwards, pastor of the Dayton Avenue church, of St. Paul. Mr. Edwards has known Mrs. Van Cleve for thirty years and has been intimately associated with her in missionary work. He spoke of her long life and services, her beautiful, Christian character and her wonderful missionary spirit which found vent in doing good to those about her, helping wayward and unfortunate girls as much as in promoting missionary work in home and foreign fields.

After a short prayer, which concluded the address, Miss Emily Hyde sang "My Ain Country." Following this the whole congregation, led by the choir, stood and joined in "Arise My Soul and Stretch Thy Wings."

The choir sang softly the music of "Jerusalem, the Golden," as the casket was borne out by the six pallbearers, Mrs. Van Cleve's five sons and her grandson, the Messrs. Seymour Van Cleve, New York city; E. M. Van Cleve, Dr. S. H. Van Cleve, Paul Van Cleve of Montana, Carl Van Cleve of Montana and Horatio Phillips Van Cleve. The interment was held at Lakewood after a short service at the grave.

SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS:

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.

MRS. VAN CLEVE IS BURIED

SERVICES ARE IMPRESSIVE.

Friends and Soldiers Honor Memory
of First White Child of the
State.

Simple and impressive services were held yesterday over the body of Mrs. Charlotte Oulscousin Van Cleve, the first white child born in the territory of Wisconsin, and the first to move to Minnesota, she having come with her father, Maj. N. Clark, to Fort Snelling when that fort was built in 1819, when she was but five months old. Besides her many warm personal friends and acquaintances, who followed her to the grave Fort Snelling remembered its "daughter" by sending a group of its officers and men and a bugler to sound "taps," the soldier's requiem, over her grave.

Andrew Presbyterian church, Minneapolis, was crowded with friends for the services, which were conducted by Rev. Charles F. Hubbard, pastor of the church, and Rev. M. B. Edwards, pastor of Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, St. Paul. The latter gave the principal address, speaking of her long life and services, her beautiful Christian character and her wonderful missionary spirit which found vent in doing good to those about her and in helping wayward and unfortunate girls and in promoting missionary work, both at home and abroad. At the close of the service the entire audience rose and joined with the choir in singing "Arise My Soul and Stretch Thy Wings."

The casket was borne to the grave by six bearers, five of whom were the sons of Mrs. Van Cleve, and the sixth a grandson. Mrs. Van Cleve is survived by seven children, twenty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The bearers were: Seymour Van Cleve, New York; E. M. Van Cleve, Dr. S. H. Van Cleve, Paul Van Cleve, Montana; Carl Van Cleve, Montana, and Horatio Phillips Van Cleve. Interment was at Lakewood, where a short service was held over the grave.

SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS:

SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1907.

PROMINENT WOMAN DIES

KNOWN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, Noted
Forest Preserve Advocate, Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, a prominent club woman known throughout the country through her interest in preserving the forests, died last evening at the home of her son, S. Grover Williams, 3431 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis. She had been ill but one week with pneumonia.

Mrs. Williams was born at Timmouth, Vt., in 1846, and spent her girlhood at Glens Falls, N. Y. She moved to Minneapolis in 1872 and taught elocution and English literature in the Central high school until 1881, when she married Stephen Williams, who died in 1895. Since her husband's death she has been especially active in club work. She became prominent throughout the country and was the second president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. From 1902 until 1906 she was a member of the board of directors of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. She was national chairman of forestry and state chairman of forestry and at the time of her death was serving her second term as secretary of the forestry division of the Federation of Woman's Clubs.

She is survived by her brother, Dr. Edwin Phillips of Minneapolis, and her son, S. Grover Williams, besides several nieces and nephews. The funeral will be held from the residence of her son, 3431 Nicollet avenue, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Lakewood.

Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark, a True Pioneer
Woman of the Northwest

Wisconsin Magazine

Sept. 1926 p. 13 + 19

By ONA B. EARLL

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W9

AMONG the records preserved of the pioneer women in the Northwest, few are so full of general interest as the story of Charlotte Clark, the first white child born in Western Wisconsin. Authenticity, variety, and charm are combined in the tale of her long, eventful life.

Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark Van Cleve was born at Fort Crawford in the old French trading village of Prairie du Chien, at the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, July 1, 1819, and died in Minneapolis in the early nineties. She witnessed the beginnings of civilized occupation of the Northwest territory and lived to enjoy its fruition.

The Mississippi valley of her first recollections was an untouched wilderness, its only highways the swift, full-flowing rivers, its white inhabitants scattered French-Canadian fur traders and a few small garrisons of soldiers in stockades and primitive forts hundreds of miles apart, lonely outposts of the American government for its dealings with the Indians.

She lived to see forests and Indians swept away, populous cities built and connected by railways, and world-known commercial industries established.

She was buried with military honors from a stately church not far from the spot where her first religious teachings had been sheltered by a spreading tree.

Mrs. Van Cleve was the daughter of Lieutenant Nathan Clark and his wife, Charlotte, members of the old-time regime of the regular army which ended with the passing of the frontier. "the old army" as it came to be termed when the Civil War changed all things military.

In the winter of 1819 Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, with their infant son, one and a half years of age, were settled in Hartford, Connecticut, for a year's leave of absence from military duty.

There an unexpected summons recalled the lieutenant to his regiment, the Fifth Infantry, then in Detroit under orders to move to the Mississippi River and establish a military post at the mouth of the St. Peter's River, now Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mrs. Clark, against her husband's protestations, insisted upon accompanying him on the long, hard journey, full of difficulties and dangers, rather than to be left in comfortable surroundings without him.

A stage journey of some weeks brought the young couple with their baby boy to Buffalo, where on the first of May they embarked on a lake schooner for Detroit, reaching there in time to move forward with the regiment up

the Great Lakes to Fort Howard, (Green Bay) Wisconsin, thence in batteaux ascending the Fox River to Lake Winnebago.

Here Col. Leavenworth, commanding the expedition, held a parley with the Winnebago Indians to secure a peaceful passage through their territory to the Wisconsin River.

At "the Portage" near the site of the future Fort Winnebago and of the present city of Portage, the troops re-embarked on the Wisconsin River and on the first day of July reached Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, then a primitive settlement of French and half-breeds, at the mouth of the Wisconsin on the Mississippi. From Lake Winnebago the expedition had followed the historic course of Marquette and Joliet who discovered the Mississippi at this point in June, 1673.

The two months' journey had been attended by a few dangers and many serious obstacles, with much rainy weather especially during the canoe trip down the Wisconsin. The entire party was exhausted and there were several cases of illness.

It was determined to remain at Fort Crawford some weeks for rest and renewal of strength before proceeding up the Mississippi to the designated end of their journey.

The transportation of supplies had been attended with so much difficulty that, notwithstanding all possible care, the pork barrels leaked badly and the contents were damaged. The flour had been so exposed to dampness that for the depth of three inches or more it was solid blue mold, and there was no choice between this fare and starvation, for the country around the fort afforded no supplies.

NAMED "OUISSIN"

Just at this juncture, scarcely an hour after arrival, Mrs. Clark's second child was born and named Charlotte for her mother, with "Ouisconsin," the French spelling of the beautiful river down which they had just traveled, for her middle name. She was the first full-white child born in Prairie du Chien, though the place had been settled by French and half-breeds for more than a half century.

Through July and August the expedition remained at Fort Crawford and in September proceeded up the Mississippi in boats to the mouth of St. Peter's River where, the following spring, Col. Leavenworth was relieved by Col. Josiah Snelling and the fort then in process of construction was officially named Fort Snelling.

The previous commandant of the

post, until then known as Fort St. Anthony, was Col. McNeil, whose wife was a sister of Franklin Pierce.

Here the Fifth regiment remained for some years, their nearest white neighbors three hundred miles away at Prairie du Chien, the Indians of the surrounding country outnumbering them by hundreds.

Supplies came by boat from St. Louis at irregular intervals and mail semi-annually and later quarterly by Indian pony riders from Prairie du Chien.

In the month of May, 1823, the first steamboat reached Fort Snelling, the "Virginia," 118 feet in length, 22 feet in width, built by Knox and McKee at Wheeling, West Virginia, and laden with government supplies for the fort.

Charlotte Clark, then four years of age, remembered the coming of the first steamboat, and forty-one years later, in 1864, she was again in St. Paul to see the first train of cars leave Fort Snelling.

In 1825 Lieut. Clark took his family to New England for a visit, traveling by way of Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, and New Orleans by boat to New York. In St. Louis little Charlotte for the first time saw men dressed in civilian clothes which made a life-long impression upon a child who had hitherto seen only soldiers in uniform. Among the persons remembered in connection with this eastern visit was the widow of Alexander Hamilton, whom they met in New York.

In 1827 the family came to Fort Crawford and remained a year, Lieut. Clark, now a captain, being sent here with his company to strengthen the garrison in anticipation of trouble with the Indians, the dissensions then brewing between whites and Indians resulting a few years later in the Black Hawk War.

Then followed two years of recruiting duty at Nashville, Tennessee, where the family became acquainted with General Andrew Jackson, then presidential candidate, and with his wife, and were several times visitors at their home, "The Hermitage."

Mrs. Jackson's sudden death occurred after her husband's election and before his inauguration and was thought to have been caused by overjoy at his success. Capt. Clark was one of the military escort at her funeral.

Another notable acquaintance of the Clark family during their stay in Nashville was Samuel Houston, afterward so prominently identified with the early history of Texas.

Capt. Clark being detailed at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, Mrs. Clark spent
(Continued on Page 19)

(Continued from Page 13)

the next few years in Cincinnati, where her children were in school. In later life Charlotte Clark Van Cleve wrote of this sojourn. In 1829 Cincinnati was very different from the great city which now spreads over the beautiful hills and extends miles along the Ohio River. It was a clean, pretty, flourishing town, a delightful home. The dense smoke now hanging like a pall over the valley was not known then and the atmosphere was clear and bright.

Nicholas Longworth was the great man then; his strawberries and his beautiful gardens were famous, and his sudden rise from comparative poverty to great wealth, mostly by successful ventures in real estate, was marvelous, such instances being rare in those days. He was an eccentric but very kind hearted man, very good to the poor and he had many warm friends.

Salmon P. Chase was then an energetic and promising young lawyer in Cincinnati, and Bellamy Storer, later the distinguished jurist, was beginning his career.

The Asiatic cholera visited the United States for the first time in 1832 and in Cincinnati its ravages were dreadful. Business was suspended, schools closed, and the air was full of "farewells to the dying and mourning for the dead."

BACK TO WISCONSIN

In 1833 the Clarks left Cincinnati and went to Fort Winnebago on the Fox River, Wisconsin. This was just at the close of the Black Hawk War.

Mrs. Van Cleve's account of this journey has authoritative bearing on the oft-disputed story of the elopement of Jefferson Davis, then a lieutenant stationed at Fort Crawford, with a daughter of the commandant, Zachary Taylor.

Charlotte Clark was then fourteen years of age, and she thus records her impressions: "On our way to our new station we stopped several days at Fort Crawford, to rest and prepare for our journey of nearly a week overland to Fort Winnebago, and were entertained at the hospitable quarters of Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the post.

"Our host and hostess were so cordial and made us so comfortable and at home. Miss Knox Taylor was so lovely and little Dick and Betty such delightful playmates that we enjoyed our visit there and have always remembered it with great pleasure.

"And when we learned only a short time after our arrival at our journey's end that Lieut. Jefferson Davis had carried off beautiful Miss Knox in spite of the parents' watchfulness and her father's absolute commands, our grief and indignation knew no bounds.

"The Colonel and his wife never recovered from the shock and they never saw their child again. There was no reconciliation between the parties and the beloved, misguided daughter died six months after leaving home.

"It is said that the only time the father ever again spoke to the younger man was on the battlefield in Mexico. Capt. Davis made a successful movement, and in passing him Gen. Taylor, as commanding officer of the division, said: 'That was well done, Captain.' "

After leaving Prairie du Chien Captain Clark and his family found no inns or public houses on their long, rough journey over the newly made military road to Fort Winnebago, but one night a halt was called in front of a low log house of two rooms connected by an enclosed passage-way which served the purpose of an eating room.

The mistress of the house was the wife of a steamboat captain on the Mississippi, but owing to some irreconcilable difference of sentiment, she refused to live with him and was miserably poor. Her husband had sent by Capt. Clark some articles of clothing and this served as an introduction.

She was a tall, fine looking woman with the dignity of a princess and was a niece of James Fennimore Cooper, living with her father, an incurable consumptive, in a comfortless log cabin in the wilderness. From their own provisions Capt. and Mrs. Clark added sugar, tea, and other supplies to the fare of the invalid and passed a memorable evening in the company of his remarkably cultured daughter.

In 1834 Charlotte Clark and her brother were sent east to school, the brother to West Point, and the sister to a girls' boarding school in New Haven. The journey from Fort Howard by lake to Buffalo, stopping at Detroit and Niagara, thence by canal, railroad and steamboat to New York, consumed one month.

The sixteen-mile ride by rail from Schenectady to Albany was over the first piece of railroad opened for travel in the United States. In coming to a steep grade the passengers alighted while the train was drawn up the slope by stationary machinery.

Charlotte Clark was married before her seventeenth birthday to Lieutenant H. P. Van Cleve, at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Lieut. Van Cleve shortly afterward resigned from the army and they lived first in Cincinnati, then for some years in Ann Arbor. Mrs. Van Cleve said: "At Ann Arbor we watched the growth of the University of Michigan from its infancy when Chancellor Tappan took it in hand and gave it an impetus which changed it from an academy to a vigorous, go-ahead college with wonderful possibilities."

Later the Van Cleves with their children moved to Minnesota and at the breaking out of the Civil War, H. P. Van Cleve entered the Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and rose to the rank of General.

In 1878 and '79 Gen. and Mrs. Van Cleve made a prolonged visit to Hawaii, where King Kalakaua was then ruler. "Not as wise as Solomon," was Mrs.

Van Cleve's comment on the dusky king, "and for many years in the hands of an intriguing cabinet."

On March 22, 1886, at their home in Minneapolis, Gen. and Mrs. Van Cleve celebrated their golden wedding, both living for some years after that event, surrounded by children and grandchildren and held in high honor by the city whose entire growth they had witnessed.

The career of Mrs. Van Cleve's only brother, Malcolm Clark, was one of adventure and romance sufficient to satisfy the wildest dreams of boyhood.

In 1834 he entered West Point at the age of seventeen. A year or so later he was dismissed from the military academy for a boyish escapade, having challenged to a duel a fellow student who had offended him.

He then went to Texas to join the struggle there for independence, received a commission in the Texan army, and served till the war was ended.

In 1841 he obtained an appointment with the American Fur Company and was sent to one of the trading stations on the upper Missouri.

He spent the remainder of his life among the Indians marrying an Indian wife and winning an Indian name, Ne-so-he-i-u, "The Four Bears," by killing four grizzlies in one day. He was a successful trader and came to be looked upon as a powerful chief.

He met his death in 1869 being shot by an Indian over some fancied grievance.

The Islands

Royal alike in mood and mien,
Superior, acknowledged queen
Of all the lakes mankind has seen,
Has regal taste in dress.
Though splendidly she has arrayed
Her stately form, she has displayed
Her finest jewels on her head,
To crown her loveliness.

Here, beneath skies as clear and blue
As sunny Naples ever knew,
Or master painter ever drew,
The fair Apostles lie;
The sacred isle of ancient days,
Ere Marquette taught the Chippeways
Of other and more seemingly ways
In which to live and die.

Seen when the morning sun's first light
Dissolves the faint, gray, mists of night,
And morning's breezes touch with white
Each wave that laps the beach,
The eye, enraptured, will behold
A gorgeous picture there unfold,
Of islands capped with green and gold,
Far as the sight can reach.

And when the sun sinks to his rest,
Painting Superior's heaving breast
With floods of color from the west;
Rose, purple, mauve, and gold;
Tho hearts can feel, no tongue can tell
The glory of this fond farewell
To that fair spot he loves so well;
A love each day retold.

J. R. Reid.

us a common what is called tract of land Company have their charter. It sections of the the Assiniboine We must travel before reach-ugh. We may e made fifteen Paul before we ckholm and St. and as it is from this vast region ent. In Russia or north as St. e not be grown e river? Barley Fort Simpson, miles north of ons—of fertility mate—and can in the future use a population rthern and cen- parallels of lat- es and the lakes onected. It is through them. ne deserts, but cant with flow- warming with er all this vast constructed as

ELD.

alley of the Red the Assiniboine. on the banks of owstone. It is e Rocky Moun- rth to the Arctic e on the plains, haustible quanti- Railroads will think that rail- ith snow during that the snow west than it is in the finest rail- at running from ow. It is never

RIES.

he Northwest if r north that rail- finger along to attitude, to where ozie river. The ave s fort at that Think of it as abitants. Change ekenzie to Neva. egal palaces and s. Span its wa- arches. Behold s in the surround- a railway, straight er the plain four scarcely a curve, b the old capital old capital has a ndred thousand, ork and Brooklyn f New York as the World, but Mos- number of inhab- sness of architec- omes and gilded d churches pierce d Muscovite city. of the wonders of itals can exist in all this region, soil and equable a mighty race in ay there not be

The most northern point of the line will be near the Great Bend of the Missouri, in the latitude of Vienna and Central France. Yet the public somehow have obtained the idea that the country along the line cannot be inhabited on account of cold, and that the railroad never can be operated on account of snow.

ALTITUDES.

Altitude as well as latitude has a great deal to do with the mildness and severity of climate. The general elevation of the region between Lake Superior and the base of the Rocky Mountains is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea. In only one place does it reach the last named height. The Rocky Mountains are crossed at an elevation of 5,000 feet—the only mountain summit between Lake Superior and the Pacific.

The general elevation of Central Europe is that of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific. Munich, the capital of Bavaria, renowned for its sculpture and painting, and as one of the places most attractive to the tourist, is located on the Isar, in a wide plain 1,600 feet above the sea.

There is a great contrast between the altitudes on the Central and Union Pacific line and on the line of the Northern Pacific. The following table will show the extreme elevations—the undulating character, the ups and downs of this line which crosses the apex of the continent. I copy from the table of distances and altitudes published by the company:

DISTANCE FROM OMAHA.

	Miles.	Elevation.	Diff'ace.
Cheyenne.....	517	6,062	
Sherman.....	550	8,262 up	2,200
Laramie.....	576	7,134 down	1,128
Benton.....	690	7,534 up	400
Green River.....	820	6,092 down	1,442
Fort Bridge.....	845	7,009 up	917
Weber Canon.....	995	4,047 down	2,962
Humboldt Wells.....	1,213	5,650 up	996
Humboldt Lake.....	1,493	4,047 down	603
Summit.....	1,606	7,042 up	2,995
Sacramento.....	1,721	56 down	6,936

Cheyenne and Laramie are large towns, and Sherman is quite a village. Now if people can live at that elevation on the line of the Union road, why need they fear the rigor of the climate at an elevation of one thousand or fifteen hundred feet above the sea, in the latitude of Venice, Vienna or Munich?

WINTER IN MONTANA.

The winters in Montana are reported to be far less severe than in Colorado. The fall of snow is exceedingly light in that territory. I am informed that at Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri, the cattle and horses belonging to the garrison feed upon the bunch grass of the prairies through the winter. In a former letter I showed that the deposition of moisture was not half so great in the Northwest during the winter as in New England, and yet in the spring and summer months it is equally as great. So Heaven bestows the blessing of rain just when it is needed for the growth of luxuriant vegetation all over the country—itself an empire, lying northwest of the Mississippi.

THE OUTLOOK.

My pulse beats with a quicker throb when I think of the capabilities of this region—of its probable future. I see a great wave of emigration setting toward that undeveloped country. Men from Germany, from Sweden, Norway, England, Scotland, New England and the Middle States—men with light hair and blue eyes, descendants of those who have made a stir in the world—who have carried modern civilization to its highest development; who have thrown off the shackles of State and church—protest-

BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS.

Space fails. I cannot stop to look beyond the Rocky Mountains, at Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Vancouver and British Columbia. There they are, with fertile valleys, timber clad mountains, rich pasture lands, water falls, coal mines, beds of iron, veins of gold and silver, and a climate as mild as that of England, fronting China and Japan. Who can estimate the future of that region? Study well the physical condition if you would arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

I doubt not that many who read these lines will recall the words of Mr. Seward at St. Paul in 1860. We thought them extravagant at the time—a little bit of flattery thrown in after dinner to make the people of St. Paul satisfied with their situation.

"Here is the place," said he, "the central place, where the agriculture of the richest region of North America must pay its tribute to the whole world. On the east, all along the shore of Lake Superior, and west, stretching in one grand plain, in a belt quite across the continent, is a country where State after State is yet to arise, and where the productions for the support of human society in the old, crowded States must be brought forth. Power is not to reside permanently on the eastern slope of the Allegheny Mountains, nor in the seaports. Seaports have always been controlled and overrun by the people of the interior, and the power that shall communicate and express the will of men on this continent is to be located in the Mississippi valley, and at the sources of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence. I now believe that the ultimate, last seat of government on this great continent will be found somewhere within a circle or radius not very far from the spot on which I stand, at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river."

Whether the future will make good the prediction remains to be seen, but I am sure that no thoughtful man can study the physical geography of the country—its soil, climate, capabilities—the chain of lakes on the east, their connection with the Pacific on the west, the resources of the vast region, larger than Europe, larger than the area of our own country east of the Mississippi, without feeling his heart thrill at the opening prospect. Turn the pages of history, examine the records of all lands, and you will find no such correspondingly prospective view. Great as is our country to-day, it is immeasurably mightier in the coming years. CARLETON.

DAILY GAZETTE.

E. S. WILKINSON, } Editors.
MARTIN MAGINNIS, }

HELENA, AUGUST 27, 1869.

THE RAILROAD PARTY.

The Railroad Party have been down to Benton, and to the Marias and Teton; coming back they explored Cadotte's pass; and the Deer Lodge and Mullen passes they had traversed before. It is not their business, as we understand, to locate the route. They are taking general observations in regard not only to the feasibility of a line of road, but of the nature and prospects of the country, and the value of the land through which it passes. We un-

Helena Herald
Aug. 18, 1869
Helena Herald
Aug 18 1869
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HORRIBLE INDIAN OUTRAGE.

Malcolm Clark Murdered, and his Son Seriously Wounded.

We are again called upon to chronicle another Indian tragedy. The particulars, so far as we were able to learn, are as follows: About 12 o'clock last night a party of Indians (supposed to be Piegans) numbering twenty or more, came up to Clark's ranch, on the Benton road, distant from Helena twenty-two miles. They were noticed by some of the inmates of the house, who were considerably alarmed at such a formidable array of "red devils," coming as they did at such an unseasonable hour. However, they did not apprehend any great danger, as Indians had frequently visited that region and driven off stock, but had never committed any other depredations. Presently one of the band, a leader, apparently, stepped to the door and asked young Clark—a son of Malcolm Clark—to go with him and assist in corralling some mules. This he readily assented to, and proceeded towards the barn. When about ten rods from the house, the red fiend drew his revolver and shot young Clark, the ball entering near the lower jaw and coming out near the nose. Startled at the report of fire-arms, the old man opened the door to see what was the matter, and had no sooner reached the step than another shot was fired, and Malcolm Clark fell to the floor, mortally wounded. Upon examination it was found that the ball had entered the forehead and passed through the brain. He lived but a few moments after the fatal shot. Mr. Clark was a graduate of West Point, and one of our oldest and most respected mountaineers, having lived in Montana upwards of twenty years. He leaves a wife and several children—one of whom, Miss Nellie Clark, has figured conspicuously in our best society. She is, we understand, a niece of Maj. Gen. Van Cleve, of Minnesota. We learn from Mr. David Bently, who came from below to-day, that young Clark, who was shot through the face, and supposed by the Indians to have been killed, is not dangerously wounded, and will probably recover.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO PUGET SOUND.—A

party of engineers sent out by the Union Pacific Company under the charge of Col. J. O. Hudnutt of Chicago, to make a preliminary survey of a route for a branch railway from Monument Point, at the north end of Salt Lake, to Portland, Oregon, and finally to Puget Sound, commenced their labors on the 23d day of October last and finished on the 18th of May, on which day they reached the Columbia River, and soon after returned. The party went far enough to demonstrate the feasibility of the entire route. The line run by them first crossed over the Raft River Mountains—a comparatively low range about 1,000 feet above Salt Lake—then passed along Raft River to Snake River, which was followed on the north side for about 150 miles to Burnt River, then up Burnt River for a short distance to Powder River Valley from thence across Grand Ronde Valley to the foot of the Blue Mountains. This range was crossed by following Grand Ronde River and Pelican Creek upward to the summit, and downward along Meacham Creek and Umatilla River, which empties into the Columbia. The most difficult part of the route surveyed, in a distance of 888 miles, was found on the Blue Mountains; but the

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then returned to this city. He was agent for the Millers' Association one year, in the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad six months, then started the Minneapolis Spice Mills in company with T. Ray. In 1872 sold out to Mr. Ray and opened another called the Eureka Mills, and in 1880 moved the works to the Island. Mr. Upton is one of the early pioneers.

Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, adjutant general of Minnesota, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, November 23d, 1809. His paternal ancestors were from Holland, while the maternal were from Great Britain. He was a student at Princeton College, and left that institution to accept a cadetship at West Point, from which school he graduated in 1831, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Infantry, July 1st of that year. In September, 1836, he resigned his commission and removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the more peaceable pursuit of civil engineering, farming, etc. In 1856 he located at Long Prairie, Minnesota, and turned his attention to stock raising. At the breaking out of the rebellion he tendered his services to his country. The governor of Minnesota gave him the command of the Second Minnesota regiment, in July 1861, which he conducted bravely through all the conflicts in which they engaged until March, 1862, when he was promoted brigadier general. While commanding his division at the battle of Stone River, December 1st, 1862, he was disabled by a wound and compelled to retire from the field. Upon his recovery he resumed the command of his division. He was mustered out in August, 1865, after four years of active and efficient service. On March 13th of the latter year he was commissioned major general for "gallant and meritorious service during the war." He returned to Minnesota, where he was appointed adjutant general in January, 1866. He was commissioned postmaster at St. Anthony, March 3d, 1871, in which capacity he served until 1872, when St. Anthony being united to the city of Minneapolis, that office was discontinued. He was re-appointed adjutant general in 1876, which position he still holds. On the field of battle Mr. Van Cleve was a thorough soldier and as a civil officer, is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of every duty. He was married March 22d, 1836, to Miss Charlotte Clark, daughter of Major

Nathan Clark, of the United States army. Their union has been blessed with twelve children, seven of whom are living. Elizabeth A., who married H. V. Hall and resides at Honolulu; Horatio Seymour, who married Miss Harriet Hemiup; Mortimer, who married Miss Sarah Adams of Providence; Samuel Houston, Paul Ledyard, who married Miss Alice Davis of Minneapolis; John Risley and Carl Ernest. Mrs. Van Cleve is a lady of refinement and great force of character. She was one of the original founders of the "Sisterhood of Bethany." Since its formation she has held the position of president, and through her activity and zeal has enlisted the active sympathy of a large community. She is one who is heartily in sympathy with every undertaking which tends to enlighten and elevate society.

Charlotte Quisconsin Van Cleve is the daughter of Nathan Clark, of Houston, Massachusetts, and Charlotte A. Clark, of Hartford, Connecticut. Her father was major of the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry. Early in the spring of 1819 his regiment was ordered from near Buffalo, New York, to Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), at that time far beyond the limits of civilization, and "almost out of the world." Mrs. Clark, though in delicate health, with her little son, accompanied him through the trackless and unknown country, the journey being made in government wagons, and the time consumed in traveling from Buffalo to Fort Crawford, covering two months. And here, on the banks of the Mississippi, in the rude frontier fort, less than one hour after their arrival, little Charlotte, the subject of this sketch, first opened her eyes and began the battle of life. Poor little girl, it looked for a time as though the odds of the battle were all against her; for what with a mother too feeble to afford her proper nourishment, and not a cow within possible reaching distance of them, she was obliged to eke out a precarious existence on a kind of manufactured pap, prepared from the flour furnished by the government for the fort, but which had been water-soaked in transportation, until the green mould stood three inches deep around the sides of the barrel. But too much work was in waiting for those little hands, and so, in spite of privations and hardships, she lived and prospered.

After a few weeks rest at Fort Crawford, the

regiment embarked on keel boats, and proceeded up the Mississippi, their destination being the present site of Fort Snelling. This part of the journey occupied six weeks. As they were the pioneers they lived in their boats till they could build better quarters. Charlotte's life continued to be that of a soldier's child in fort and camp until her sixteenth year, when she lost her father, Major Clark dying at fort Winnebago. Knowing that he must die, and feeling distressed at the idea of leaving his young and helpless family alone, without any natural protector, so far from kindred or friends, he begged that the engagement between his young daughter, and one of his officers, might be consummated by marriage immediately after his death. And so Charlotte Clark, not quite sixteen years old, became the wife of Horatio P. Van Cleve, ten years her senior. Thus early she took up the heavy burden of work and care never to lay it down till she lies down with it in her grave.

Since her marriage, her life has been filled with varied experiences of change of home, long journeys, "always with a baby in my arms," she says, hard work as a frontier farmer's wife, sorrow and joy. Since 1856 her steady home has been in Minnesota. Twelve children have been born to this household, three of whom died in infancy. The oldest son was instantly killed, some eighteen years since, in California. The shock of this terrible bereavement, added to anxiety for her husband, then in the army, so wrought upon nervous system as in a few months to bleach her hair to its present snowy whiteness and seriously impair her hearing.

One daughter, the wife of Mortimer Thompson (Doesticks), died leaving an infant only a few days old, which her mother took to her breast with her own child of the same age, nursing and rearing the two like twins. The remaining daughter, the wife of H. V. Hall, has her home in the Sandwich Islands. Six grown sons are settled in business, all living in Hennepin county.

While her own children were yet young, she felt called upon to add to her already large family, which, from the first included a young sister left homeless by her father's death, the six orphan children of her brother, all of whom have grown up in her house, and taken their places in business

life. Later, another motherless infant girl was brought home to her arms and care. This little one, now six years old is still with her, so that her busy life has included mother care of twenty-one children.

Yet, filled to overflowing, as her hands, head and heart have always been, of her own household duties, she has found time to listen to and assist, with sympathy, advice and material aid, an endless procession of sorrowing and distressed humanity. There is probably no woman in the state who has done more to lighten the burdens on the shoulders of the poor, the sick, the aged and the distressed than Mrs. Van Cleve. Her benevolence is of the active type which leads her to throw herself heart and soul into each individual case, nor is she easily turned aside by discovering that the poverty or suffering which she is called upon to relieve, is the result of the bad management, intemperance or sin of the sufferer. While glad to aid the Lord's poor, she has great faith in the elevating and reformatory influence of kindness and encouragement on the Devil's poor as well. The past is past; "if you will help yourself I will help you," is the spirit in which she meets all applicants. Referring once to her sympathy for tramps, and her efforts to aid some of them, she explained it by saying, "but you know I came so near being born a tramp myself."

This by no means covers her work. An easy speaker, a ready writer, she has devoted a great deal of her time and strength to the cause of Foreign Missions. She has canvassed the state with marked success for the past several years lecturing and organizing Women's Foreign Mission societies, auxiliary to the Presbyterian society, and holds the office of vice-president for the synod of Minnesota, in connection with that denomination.

But, though after the straightest manner of her sect, a Presbyterian, her views are broad and her nature genial, so that she joins hands readily with christians of whatever name, Catholic or Protestant in the prosecution of any good work. She literally sows beside all waters, and so to-day we find her sending her daughter or her beloved Sunday-school scholar across the ocean on a foreign mission, and to-morrow traveling in hot haste to bring the priest to minister to the dying

child of her poor washerwoman. Said the mother superior of a convent to her not long ago: "I do think we serve the same master and shall be received into the same home at last."

But very particularly Mrs. Van Cleve has ever been the champion of her sex. Too true a wife, and mother ever to lose sight of woman's best and dearest rights she has still been a warm advocate of her right to equality before the law, including the ballot. When the right of suffrage was extended to the women of the state on the school question, it was her distinguished privilege to cast her first ballot in company with her husband and four sons. She also did good work for two years as member of the school board for East Minneapolis.

But of all forms of the injustice of society to women, none has so touched her heart and roused her indignation as the remorseless punishment visited upon the fallen woman. So strongly did this impress her that she at last, after much thought, determined to take upon herself as her peculiar work, to do what one woman could, to raise up and stand upon their feet, those of her own sex, who through temptation or folly had been beaten down to the ground in the unequal battle of life.

Long she labored quietly and alone, reaching out a helping hand here to a tempted and there to a fallen one. But as she became more familiar with the ways and wants of the class, she saw that much more might be done by organized effort with others. Acting on this conviction she brought together a band of working Christian women who had faith in her and the work, and together they rented a house and opened a home for fallen women. They called themselves the Sisterhood of Bethany, and their house Bethany Home.

This was purely a work of faith, for at that time the society had no money, no income, no furniture, no supplies of any kind. Their organization was not understood by the public, the work itself was from its very nature, difficult to make understood. But Mrs. VanCleve never faltered. For over five years she and her little band have labored incessantly to put the Home on a firm footing and give it a name and a place among the recognized charities of the city. She called upon the public for help, through the press,

from the platform and by personal appeal; cheerfully taking censure, ridicule or rebuff, having that rare and happy faculty so necessary to success, of always turning a deaf ear towards the faultfinder, and the sharp, quick ear toward the voice that offered aid.

This work has constantly called her to the jail, the prison, the penitentiary, the variety theatre, the low dark haunts of sin, to all of which she has gone fearlessly and come away unharmed, leaving behind her the perfume of the "good word fitly spoken."

The lesson to be learned from Mrs. VanCleve's life is that neither wealth nor high station, nor a life of freedom from the common cares incident to the life of women, are necessary to the accomplishment of great good. But the cheerful smile, the loving heart and the willing, industrious hand, all dedicated to the service of God and humanity, makes a power whose influence for good, like the influence of the subject of this sketch, only an eternity can measure.

S. H. Van Cleve, son of General Van Cleve, was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 21st, 1853. Moved to Todd county, Minnesota, with his parents, and thence to Minneapolis in 1861. He passed five years on the Sandwich Islands, and three years in the study of medicine. Attended the schools of Minneapolis, the State University, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York in March, 1880. With the exception of the eight years mentioned, he lived in this city since eight years of age.

G. T. Vail was born in New Brunswick in 1820. Located in Minneapolis in 1850, engaged in contracting and building, and continued until 1867, at which time he began in the undertaking business. He still continues, and is the oldest established exclusive undertaker in the city. The changes in the firm are as follows: In 1869 the firm of Curtis and Vail was established, succeeded by G. T. Vail. In May, 1874, the present firm of G. T. Vail and Company was formed. Location, 112 Washington Avenue south.

Ole Peterson Vaugnes was born in Sogn, Norway, January 11th, 1855. He came to America with his parents in 1863, and settled at Decorah, Iowa, and soon after entered the Norwegian College. Graduating at Decorah in 1875, he went to a German Lutheran seminary at St. Louis,

children has been completed. Mr. Gilfillan has always been a Republican since the founding of that party. He participated in its formal organization in Minnesota, in 1855, and was the first chairman of the Territorial central committee, holding the position for four years. In 1860 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of St. Paul, but was defeated by the late Hon. John S. Prince, by fifteen votes. He has served in both houses of the State Legislature, altogether for a period of thirteen years. From 1878 to 1885, inclusive, he was a member of the State Senate. No other citizen in the State has taken more interest in the preservation of its history or in its general welfare. He was chairman of the Birch Coulie Monument Commission, that built the shaft at Morton, which commemorates the notable incident of the Indian battle, and he is president of the Minnesota Valley Historical Society, which has already done much and promises to do more along the same lines. His public spirit and generous disposition have been of great value, not only to this society, but to other societies and organizations with which he has been connected. Mr. Gilfillan has been twice married. His first wife—whom he married in 1859—was Miss Emma C. Waage, daughter of Rev. Fred Waage, a Lutheran clergyman. She died in 1863, and in 1865 he married her sister, Miss Fanny S. Waage. By the latter marriage there are four children, whose Christian names are Emma C., Fannie W., Charles O. and Frederick J.

WILLIAM H. LAIRD.

William H. Laird, of Winona, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. His father, Robert Hayes Laird, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother, Maria Nevins, of Holland Dutch descent. In early manhood William H. came to Minnesota, and having canvassed the opportunities to his satisfaction, settled in Winona in 1855. On June 1, of that year, he associated himself with his brothers, J. C. and M. J. Laird, in the lumber business, the firm name being

Laird Brothers. In the fall of 1856 Messrs. James L. and M. G. Norton became partners in the business and the style of the firm was changed to Laird, Norton & Company. This was the origin of what is perhaps the oldest and most successful business house in the city of Winona, long since incorporated as the Laird, Norton Company. Mr. Laird's life in Winona, now about forty-four years in duration, has been crowded with activity, and his interest in all the affairs of the city has been constant and fruitful. At the present time, he is president of the Laird, Norton Lumber Company, one of the largest lumbering concerns in the State; president of the Winona Lumber Company, also of the Second National Bank, and one of the leading officers of the First Congregational church; of Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and of several other public societies. The new Winona Library building, which has recently been built at a cost of \$50,000, was the gift of Mr. Laird to the city. This building is the first direct personal gift which Mr. Laird has made to the community, but his contributions to all worthy causes have been numerous and large for many years. He has for a long time been one of the trustees of Carlton College at Northfield, the Congregational school of the State, and a liberal contributor to its finances. For the First Congregational Society of Winona he built, in 1890, the parsonage building adjoining the church, it being presented as a memorial to his deceased wife, Mary Watson Laird.

CHARLOTTE O. VAN CLEVE.

Mrs. Charlotte Ouisconsin (Clark) Van Cleve, widow of the distinguished soldier, the late Maj. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, was born July 1, 1819, at old Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin (then spelled Ouisconsin). The original Indian name was perpetuated in naming their infant child. Her father, Nathan Clark, was then a lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., which was on its way to build a fort at the mouth of the St. Peters

river (now Minnesota). As soon as proper preparations were made, the troops ascended the Wisconsin river to that point, and in the spring of 1820 a post called Fort St. Anthony was located. In August of the same year, Col. Joshua Snelling arrived, and changed the site and the name to Fort Snelling. Of her early life, Mrs. Van Cleve says: "As the child of a soldier, I have lived in many places, and in Nashville, Tennessee, our family boarded in the same house with General Jackson at the time of his election as President." However, nearly all of her eighty years of useful and worthy life has been spent in Minnesota, and she is the oldest living settler in the State. From a characteristic sketch of Mrs. Van Cleve, by Mary D. McFadden, published in the Minneapolis Times, we quote the following: "The venerable lady is living at her home in southeast Minneapolis. A sweet motherly old face is crowned by a silken aureola of snowy hair. The dear old lady uses an ear-trumpet now, but when one speaks of the old days at Fort Snelling, she is eager to listen to all questions, and is ever an eloquent talker. She has written for the State Historical Society her memoirs in a charming book, 'Three Score Years and Ten.' * * * * Mrs. Van Cleve was but a few weeks old when her father, Major Clarke, arrived at the fort with Colonel Leavenworth's command. She was born en route to the fort, one hour after the party had stopped to rest at the half-breed village of Prairie du Chien, in July, 1819. She remembers her mother's stories of her baby days at the fort. How she was 'borrowed' by friendly Indians and fondled, always under the watchful eyes of a guard, and returned to the arms of her parents, loaded with exquisite Indian ornaments, the consummate art of the bead embroiderer. With her beloved brother Malcolm (who was afterwards treacherously murdered by Indians in Montana), the Snelling children and other little ones, she studied in the little stone school house which was located to the left of the entrance of the old fort. Her eyes grow dim as she tells of those happy days, three-quarters of a century ago. She remembers Minnehaha falls as described in im-

mortal verse by Longfellow, and she sighs over the desecration brought upon it by the vandal, civilization. Even the old walls surrounding the fort have been ruthlessly torn down, and much of its picturesque beauty destroyed by their loss. And the clinging ivy has been torn from the ancient round tower. Mother Van Cleve is known and loved by the Fort Snelling soldiers as the 'Mother of the Regiment,' just as she was known by the Seventh in early days, as the 'Daughter of the Regiment.' * * * The evening gun booms solemnly across the plains just as of old. The brave flag is raised and lowered, saluted and cheered as it was in the long ago; reveille wakes the tired soldier and ushers in the morning in the same old way, but only one is there who listens to the evening gun, and watches with tear-dimmed eyes the old flag rise and fall, who saw the first flag raised and heard the first salute fired into the twilight. She is happy and beloved, and bids fair to prolong the sunset time of life, and amid the memories of her youth, and the evidences of wonderful progress made by her beloved State. The eighty winters which have silvered the golden hair of the baby of the regiment have mellowed with age the old stone buildings. Many new ones have been added since the days of Colonel Snelling, but the school house and the old wall will not greet the eyes of the next generation, and will soon pass from memory into history. Fort Snelling in history is a relic of the past, a reality of the present and a promise of the future."

JAMES J. HILL.

James Joseph Hill, of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern Railway, is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, the son of Scotch-Irish parents. His mother was a member of the famous Dunbar family of Scotland, whose lineage is traced to the Stuarts, and his father emigrated from the north of Ireland with his grandfather's family while still a lad. The family settled on lands of the Canada Company well to the frontier, early in the present

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HORATIO PHILLIPS VAN CLEVE was born in Princeton, New Jersey, Nov. 22, 1809. He was educated at Princeton College and West Point, graduating from the latter institution in 1831. He served five years in the army, resigning in 1836. He followed farming and engineering in Michigan until 1856, when he came to Morrison county, Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Second Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, of which regiment he was commissioned colonel. He served during the war and left the service with a major general's commission, and has since served as adjutant general of the state of Minnesota. He was the postmaster of St. Anthony Falls prior to the union of that city with Minneapolis. He was married to Charlotte O. Clarke, daughter of Maj. Gen. Clarke of the United States Army. They have seven children.

CHARLOTTE OUISCONSIN VAN CLEVE, a daughter of Gen. Clarke of the United States Army, was born at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1819. Soon after her birth her father came up the river on a flatboat to the site of Fort Snelling. They were six weeks making the voyage. Miss Charlotte grew up amidst military surroundings, and on a remote frontier, and was married at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, to Horatio P. Van Cleve, when she had barely attained the age of sixteen years. Her husband resigned his position in the army about the time of his marriage, and removed to Michigan, but since 1856 her home has been in Minnesota. Of her children six sons are living in Hennepin county. A daughter is the wife of H. V. Hall, a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. Besides her own family she has reared five orphans. She is intellectually active and vigorous, takes great interest in the reforms of the day, and is a noble specimen of the pioneer women of the State. She is the founder of the Bethany Home in Minneapolis. She has specially interested herself in the poor, the downtrodden and the outcast classes of human society, and has exercised in this direction an untold influence for good.

ARD GODFREY was born at Orono, Maine, Jan. 18, 1813. He came to St. Anthony Falls in 1847, and was among the first to make improvements in utilizing the water power furnished by the falls. He built a dam and mill, and subsequently engaged in lumbering. In 1852 he settled on a claim near Minnehaha falls, where he built a saw and grist mill, some years later destroyed by

After returning from his first service, he enlisted as a private in the Third Minnesota Infantry and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant and captain. After practically four years of faithful and efficient service as a soldier, he was promoted on April 1, 1865, to major of the United States Colored Troops, located at Little Rock, Arkansas, and held that commission until mustered out of service at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, April 9, 1866. In the early months of the war he was with the Union army in their operations along the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and on July 13, 1862, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was taken prisoner, but he was paroled at the end of four or five days. He was with the troops commanded by General Buell in the campaigns through Kentucky and Tennessee up to the time of his capture, but after his parole returned to Minnesota and joined in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, during 1862. After the cessation of Indian hostilities in the Northwest, Major Bowler was again sent south, participated in some of the movements through Kentucky, and subsequently was assigned to the great army under Grant and Sherman which besieged Vicksburg. As one of the issues of the campaign for the opening of the Mississippi, he took an active part in the capture of Little Rock, and thereafter was kept in Arkansas until after the close of the war. Few volunteers in the great Rebellion served longer, and none more faithfully and with greater credit from the superior officers than Major Bowler. For many years he has been well known among the old soldiers, and has active affiliation with Chase Post No. 22 of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis.

In his business and civic relations Major Bowler has had varied and interesting experiences. During his youth he taught school in Maine, in Wisconsin and in Minnesota, and was also an old-time printer, and set type in Minneapolis in one of the newspaper offices during 1858-59. Some years of his career were identified with farming, and he managed and worked the old homestead at Bird Island. In addition to farming he engaged in the real estate and collection business at Bird Island, and finally transferred his business headquarters in 1901 to Minneapolis. In Minneapolis Major Bowler still continues a real estate, loan and collection office, and is well established in business affairs. The name of Major Bowler is also associated prominently with democratic politics and public affairs in Minnesota. In 1860 and also in 1864, while in the army, it is his proud distinction to have voted for Abraham Lincoln, who needed the support of loyal citizens regardless of any party lines. In the peaceful years that followed, however, Major Bowler has been regularly identified with the democratic party. In the early days he held town and school offices, represented Renville County in the legislature, and at one time was the speaker's secretary. During Governor Lind's administration he was state dairy and food commissioner and his name was twice placed on the ticket with Governor Lind for the office of lieutenant governor. In 1902 he was candidate for railroad commissioner, and in 1904 the people's party supported him on their ticket for Congress as representative from the Third District. Fraternally Major Bowler is affiliated with the Grand Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Saturday Lunch Club at Minneapolis and of the Territorial Pioneers.

On November 30, 1862, at Nininger, Minnesota, Major Bowler married Miss Elizabeth S. Caleff, who was born in New Brunswick, a daughter of Samuel and Susan Caleff. The happiness of their domestic life reached its culmination when Major Bowler and his companion celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on November 30, 1912. In all their families on both sides from grandfathers down they were the first to enjoy this unique distinction. Into their home were born ten children, and six are still living. The three sons, Burton H., Madison C. and Frank L., are all prominent attorneys of Minneapolis, practicing under the name of Bowler & Bowler, with offices in the Loan & Trust Building, and Frank is now court reporter. The daughter, Mrs. W. T. Law, is the widow of the late W. T. Law of St. Anthony Park, who was in the real estate business in this city. Kate C. is the wife of Professor George E. Butler, superintendent of the Ortonville schools at Ortonville, Minnesota, and Edna B. resides at home. Major Bowler has membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

CHARLOTTE OUISCONSIN VAN CLEVE. Of the many noble pioneer women of Minnesota, none had associations of greater intimacy with the early military and social life of the old territory, and none was more distinguished by reason of personality and activities, than the late Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve. At the venerable age of eighty-eight, being then the oldest pioneer of the state and one of the oldest residents of Minneapolis, she died at her home in the latter city April 1, 1907.

While she was given credit for being the first white child of pure blood born in what is now the State of Wisconsin, she was also, a fact which is of greater interest to this state, the first white infant brought to the Territory of Minnesota, which at that time was a part of Michigan. She was born at Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, July 1, 1819. At that time the regiment of which her father, Nathan Clark, was one of the officers, was on its way to found a fort at the "mouth of the St. Peter river," the fort that has since been known as Fort Snelling. Six weeks after her birth the regiment finished its journey up the Mississippi on flat-boats, and landed at its destination. Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark, whose second name was given in honor of the place of her birth, was the first white baby to visit Minnesota. Here her father lived until Charlotte was eight years of age. Lieutenant Clark was then transferred to old Fort Winnebago in Wisconsin, and later the daughter was sent East to New Haven, Connecticut, to attend school. After her return to the wilderness of Wisconsin she met in the military society in which she moved, the young officer who subsequently became her husband, Lieutenant Horatio Phillips Van Cleve of the United States Regular Army. Mr. Van Cleve was then a young man recently graduated from West Point. They were married March 22, 1836, at what was then Fort Winnebago, an old military post that has since become the site for the thriving City of Portage, Wisconsin. Not long after his marriage Lieutenant Van Cleve resigned his commission in the army, and he and his wife lived in Michigan and also in Cincinnati. In 1856 they returned to Minnesota, and from that time forward that territory and state was their home. From 1862 their home was in Minneapolis.

The late Mrs. Van Cleve had seen Minneapolis develop into a great city from a locality which had practically no settlement and no commercial improvements. She watched the first railroad train come into old St. Anthony. Her father, Nathan Clark, who was at that time quartermaster in Colonel Snelling's regiment, directed the building of the first grist mill at the Falls of St. Anthony. Mrs. Van Cleve was a devoted member of Andrew Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis from 1862 until her death. She was one of the organizers of the Sisterhood of Bethany, of which she was the first president and held the office for many years. Much of her active energy was spent in the work of foreign missions for her church, and she did a great deal of public speaking in its behalf. Mrs. Van Cleve was an honored member of the State Historical Society and of the State Horticultural Society. She belonged to a long line of military ancestry, her grandfather, Col. Thomas Seymour, having won his rank during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Van Cleve herself was of a splendid type of pioneer woman, possessed remarkable vigor, and throughout her long life was almost constantly active in behalf of her own home and those humane and religious affairs which enlisted her sympathy.

Mrs. Van Cleve was the mother of twelve children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Mrs. W. W. Hall, of Honolulu; Edward M. Van Cleve and Carl E. Van Cleve, both of Minneapolis, the latter being president of the Native Sons of Minnesota; Paul L. Van Cleve, of Melville, Montana; and John R. Van Cleve, of Portland, Oregon. At the time of her death Mrs. Van Cleve left thirty-four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

While her active years were a constant benediction to the community with which she was associated, she was author of a work which assists to a better understanding of early conditions in Minnesota, and which deserves some particular mention in any history of the state. This book, containing 176 pages, is an autobiography under the title "Three Score Years and Ten," containing her reminiscences of old Fort Snelling and many other localities in the West with which she was at different times identified. Each chapter of the book has valuable memoirs connected with the dawn of civilization in different parts of the West, and it is one of the most prized volumes in the original documents of the state's historical collection. This book was published in 1888, and it contains the following dedication: "To the husband of my youth, by whose side I have journeyed more than half a century, and whose tender love has brightened my whole life, this book is dedicated."

Gen. Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, who was one of Minnesota's most distinguished military leaders, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, November 23, 1809, and died in Minneapolis April 24, 1891. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1831, and went into active service as second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Infantry. His marriage to Miss Clark has already been mentioned, and after he resigned his commission he was engaged in business at different places until 1856, when he located at Long Prairie, Minnesota. In 1861 Mr. Van Cleve, as an experienced military officer, took a prominent part in organizing Minnesota volunteers for the Union army, and became colonel of the Second Minnesota Infantry. He saw

service throughout the period of the war, and was mustered out in 1865 with the rank of brevet major general, and was one of the few officers of that rank that came from Minnesota. In the year following the war he was appointed adjutant general of Minnesota, and held that position from 1866 to 1870 and again from 1876 to 1882.

EDWIN CLARK. It has been within the province and powers of this venerable and honored pioneer to have wielded large and beneficent influence in connection with the development and upbuilding of Minnesota, and he has stood exponent of that high type of manhood which makes for usefulness to the world and gives assurance of subjective honor. He has impressed his name most worthily on the history of the state that has long represented his home and in this publication it is most consistent that a tribute be paid to him as one of the sterling pioneers and revered citizens of the Minnesota metropolis, where he established his residence in the territorial era and became one of the founders of the first daily newspaper in St. Anthony and Minneapolis. He was United States Indian agent from 1865 to 1867, and his commission, upon which is placed high valuation, is still in his possession, the same having been signed by President Lincoln on two days before the latter's assassination. He is now secretary of the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneer Association and continues to manifest a vital interest in all that touches the history of the state.

Edwin Clark was born at Bridgewater, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on the 25th of February, 1834, and is a son of Rev. John and Abigail Clark. The original American progenitors of the Clark family came from England about 1630 and established their home at Newbury, Massachusetts. Representatives of the name were prominent and influential in the civic and material affairs of New England in the colonial era, and in that cradle of much of our national history later generations of the Clark family have well upheld the prestige of the name which they bear. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Clark, as well as several others of the family, was a gallant soldier of the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Clark was reared in a home of piety and refinement and was afforded the advantages of the common schools as well as of an academy in Caledonia County, Vermont, to which section of the old Green Mountain State his parents removed when he was a lad of eight years. His father was for fourteen years pastor of the Congregational Church at Burke, Vermont, and was honored alike for his intellectual attainments, his consecrated zeal and devotion and his high and dominating ideals, both he and his wife having been residents of New Hampshire, to which state they had returned at the time of their death. To aid in defraying the expenses of his education Edwin Clark taught two terms in the common schools of Caledonia County, his pedagogic services having been initiated when he was seventeen years of age. It is worthy of note that among his pupils were Judge Henry Clay Belden, of Minneapolis, and three of the latter's brothers.

At St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Mr. Clark served a practical apprenticeship to the printer's trade and familiarized himself with the subtle mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," a knowledge that

His first wife was Bertha Isackson. After her death he married Lina Quam. Mr. Thias has four children: Elizabeth, attending the University of Minnesota, Frederick, Thelma, and Norma. At Larsmont in Lake County he owns a small farm and country estate, and has formed from the names of his children a unique title for this country place, known as Elfretheinor.

HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE since graduating from the University of Minnesota has had a busy career in his profession as a civil and mechanical engineer. His work has taken him to different parts of the country, but in recent years he has returned to Minneapolis and carried on a general practice.

Mr. Van Cleve was born at Minneapolis December 8, 1882, son of Edward M. and Mary (Williams) Van Cleve. He is a grandson of Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve and his wife, Charlotte Ouisconsin (Clark) Van Cleve. The story of his grandmother's life has been told in all Minnesota histories. She was the first American girl to live at old Fort Snelling, where her father, Maj. Nathan Clark, was one of the first officers. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve was an officer in the regular army, and during the Civil War was colonel of the Second Minnesota Infantry and came out of the army a major-general by brevet. General Van Cleve in 1871 was appointed postmaster of the Village of St. Anthony, being the last to hold that office before St. Anthony and Minneapolis were consolidated as one city.

✓ Edward M. Van Cleve was born January 30, 1851, while his parents were living at Rosedale, Michigan. He was five years old when his parents returned to Minnesota, locating at Long Prairie, and from 1862 the family home was at Minneapolis. He was a member of the first class to graduate from the University of Minnesota, became a lawyer, served for many years as statistician of the Minneapolis School Board, and was a leader in the civic affairs of the community. He was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, for a number of years was grand recorder for Minnesota, and past commander. In politics he was a Republican. Edward M. Van Cleve married Mary Williams in Chicago, where she was born October 27, 1856. Her father, Erastus S. Williams, was born at Salem, New York, worked in Chicago when a young man, and had a distinguished career as a lawyer and jurist in that city. Edward M. Van Cleve and wife had five children: Mary, at home; Horatio P.; Rebecca W., wife of James H. Nicol, who are missionaries in Syria and have six children; E. W. Van Cleve, at home; and Grace, at home.

Horatio P. Van Cleve attended the East High School at Minneapolis and in 1907 was graduated from the university as Civil Engineer. His first work was with the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company. In 1909 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, becoming chief draftsman for Waddell & Harrington, consulting engineers. Nine years later he went to New York as chief engineer for J. Edward Ogden Company, bridge builders. Then for two and a half years he was a member of the engineering staff of the Truscon Steel Company at Youngstown, Ohio, after which he returned to Minneapolis and became engineer for the McKenzie Hague Company, constructing grain elevators.

Mr. Van Cleve is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers,

and represents the Second Ward of Minneapolis in the city council. He is a Delta Tau Delta, and he and all the members of the family are actively identified with Andrew Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis, of which his grandfather and grandmother were two of the most prominent early members. He has served as an elder in the church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Van Cleve married Leslie Allen. She was born at Webster Groves, Missouri, and was educated in East St. Louis, where her father, Leslie Allen, for many years was connected with the livestock markets. Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleve have four children: Leslie, who was educated in the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, and is now an employee of the National City Bank at New York; John W., born in 1914, a student in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio; Allen S., born in 1918, attending high school; and Horatio P., Jr., born in 1919, also in high school.

JOHN S. FIDDES, Clerk of Court of Jackson County, was born and has lived all his life in this county, and the establishment of the family in the county was practically coincident with the first permanent settlements. Jackson County had received a few settlers before the Civil War. These settlements were broken up as a result of the Indian raids, and it was only after the war was over that people returned and began the systematic program of breaking the soil, growing crops and establishing permanent homes and towns. It was with this era that the Fiddes family came into the scene.

The late Alexander Fiddes was not only a pioneer, but a citizen whose life efforts impressed themselves upon many phases of the growth and development of the little city of Jackson. He was a resident of Jackson County for more than half a century, and in his early years had seen a great deal of the world, on both sides of the equator. He was born in Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland, March 5, 1840. His early training was acquired in his native village, and in 1856, at the age of sixteen, he went to Glasgow and served a five year apprenticeship at the profession of marine engineering. Then for five or six years he was at sea, cruising among the East Indies and among the most distant possessions of Great Britain. At the time of the war between England and Abyssinia he was a dispatch carrier between India and Abyssinia. He was in Abyssinia at the time of the capture of King Theodore.

Alexander Fiddes left Scotland early in 1869, came to America and after a short visit with two brothers in Canada arrived in Minnesota in July, 1869. Jackson when he first saw it was an isolated community, without railroads, and all goods had to be hauled in by wagon from Mankato or more distant market centers. His first act was homesteading a claim in Hunter Township. Shortly afterward he joined J. W. Hunter in the mercantile business. He withdrew from this partnership in 1872 to engage in the hardware business on his own account. Alexander Fiddes was the leading hardware merchant of Jackson until 1890. He also owned and operated a farm of 400 acres in Des Moines and Wisconsin townships. That farm is still owned by his children.

Alexander Fiddes was constantly the recipient of positions that indicated the esteem in which he was held by his community. He was postmaster of Jackson from October 4, 1877, to March, 1886. He was again appointed August, 1889, and served until

1862

Collection: Agostino



derby Monday; a scheduled event of snow week by the Phi Gamma Delta team, who hauled their line ahead of nine other fraternities. Phi Gamma Dedon, 4501 Edina boulevard, Edina; Harold Alura, Minn.; Bill Swanson, 1901 Pinehurst av., Va.; Bob Johnson, 1407 Osceola avenue, St. Edina; John Oberg, 4919 Arden street, Edina,

RUSS, POLES, IS CUT TALKS

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CABLE FLIPS CAR LIKE SLINGSHOT

GLENWOOD, MINN.—(AP)—Justice of the Peace Russ Dyer heard an account of an amazing escape from injury when Archie Dokken, 19, Barnasness township, appeared in justice court Monday on a careless driving charge.

Dokken told the court that his car went out of control while going down Sioux hill on state highway 28 and hit a cable guard rail protecting a 40 foot embankment drop. Eight posts were ripped out but the cable held, Dokken said.

Then, acting like a sling shot, the cable flipped his car across the road against another similar guard rail where four posts were sheared. The cable on the second guard rail then flipped him back into the road.

Justice Dyer suspended Dokken's driver's license for 90 days because it was his second offense.

DEATHS

In the City

MRS. MARY W. VAN CLEVE

Funeral services for Mrs. Mary W. Van Cleve, 90, 516 Sixth avenue SE, who died at her home Sunday, will be 2:30 p.m. Wednesday at Andrew Presbyterian church, with burial in Lakewood cemetery.

Mrs. Van Cleve was the mother of former alderman Horatio P. Van Cleve and the widow of E. M. Van Cleve, secretary to the school superintendent in Minneapolis for 20 years before his death in 1925. She was the oldest member of Andrew church.

Daughter of District Judge E. S. Williams of Chicago, she came to Minneapolis after her marriage 66 years ago. She was a member of the Coterie Literary society.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Rebecca Nicol, a missionary in Syria, Mary and Grace, both of Minneapolis, and another son, E. W. Van Cleve, Minneapolis.

LEONARD L. McCULLOCH

Funeral services for Leonard L. McCulloch, 64, 3820 Huntington avenue, St. Louis Park, vice president and manager of the seed division of Cargill, Inc., who died Saturday, will be 3 p.m. Wednesday at Welander-Quist west chapel, with burial in Lakewood cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Maude L.; three daughters, Mrs. Walter A. Nelson, Mrs. Howard J. Hawkins and Mrs. James J. Gillman, all of Minneapolis; a sister, Anna McCulloch, Rochester, N. Y., and a brother, George, Syracuse, N. Y.

PVT. PAIGE R. MUMFORD, JR.

Memorial services for Pvt. Paige R. Mumford, Jr., son of Mrs. P. R. Mumford, 3332 France avenue N., who was killed during World war II, will be 10:45 a.m. Sunday at Christ Lutheran church. The Rev. A. H. Schulz will be in charge of services.

Pvt. Mumford was 18 when he died in action May 3, 1945 while serving with the First marine division on Okinawa. He had been a student at Patrick Henry high school and had worked two years for the Pako corporation.

JOHN JOHNSON

John Johnson, 66, died at his home at 2738 Sheridan avenue N. Monday.

Funeral services will be held 2 p.m. Wednesday at Sundset funeral home with burial in Crystal Lake cemetery.

A car inspector for the Omaha railroad for 25 years, he was a member of Eagles Lodge 1247 and a resident of Minneapolis for 34 years. He is survived by a son, John H., and a sister, Mrs. Anna J. Nelson, both of Minneapolis.

LORETTA J. ROSTRATTER

Funeral services for Mrs. Loretta J. Rostratter, 50, 2533 Cedar avenue, who died early Monday, will be held from her home at 8:30 a.m. Wednesday and at the Holy Rosary church at 9 a.m. Burial will be in St. Mary's cemetery.

Mrs. Rostratter was born in Minneapolis and lived here all her life.

Surviving are her husband, Edward F.; two sons, Edward F., Jr., and Robert C.; a daughter Loretta Marie; and three brothers, Charles F. Oys, John J. Oys, all of Minneapolis, and Raymond E. Oys, Glendale, Calif.

MRS. ANNA EDNA BEHRENDT

Funeral services for Mrs. Anna Edna Behrendt, 79, 1756 Carl street, Rose Hill, St. Paul, who died Saturday, will be 1 p.m. Wednesday at Washburn-McReavy mortuary, with burial in Hillside cemetery.

Mrs. Behrendt, who was born in Sweden, had lived in Rose Hill 25 years. She was the widow of Gustav Herman Behrendt. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Minnie Madsen, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Evelyn Skoog, St. Paul, and three sons, Charles, Clinton, Minn., and John and Paul of St. Paul.

MRS. MARIE HOLMES ELLIOTT

Funeral services for Mrs. Marie Holmes Elliott, 63, Hopkins, who died Sunday, will be 3 p.m. Wednesday at Oakley-Bjorklund mortuary, with burial in Lakewood cemetery.

Mrs. Elliott, who returned to Minneapolis two years ago after living 22 years in Los Angeles, was the wife of the late Jack Elliott, one-time Minneapolis theatrical man. He operated the old Unique theater here for many years and, with Harry Sherman, held Minnesota rights to the controversial film, "The Birth of a Nation," when it was first released.

Survivors include two brothers, Harold Holmes, Minneapolis, and Alfred H. Holmes, Hopkins.

MRS. MARY S. PETERSON

Funeral services for Mrs. Mary S. Peterson, 74, 5540 Xerxes avenue S., who died Monday, will be 1 p.m. Wednesday at Enger funeral chapel, with burial in Lakewood cemetery.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Carl E. Johnson, Mrs. Robert S. Sweet and Mrs. Joseph M. Anderson; two sons, Harold A., and Carlton F., all of Minneapolis; a sister, Mrs. A. L. Green, Norfolk, Va., and a brother in Norway.

DONALD W. CUMMING

Funeral services for Donald W. Cumming, 42, 883 Twenty-second avenue SE, who died Sunday, will be 3 p.m. Tuesday at Washburn-McReavy funeral chapel.

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE
Tues., Jan. 21, 1947

burial in Sunset Memorial park. Mr. Cumming, a clerk and timekeeper for the Soo Line, had lived in Minneapolis 40 years and attended East high school. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Louise Cumming, and a brother, Arthur J., both of Minneapolis.

Upper Midwest

EDWIN BROWN, 85, president of the First National bank of Iron Mountain and prominent upper peninsula mining man at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Long Prairie Doctor, G. R. Christie, Dies

Dr. G. R. Christie, who practiced medicine at Long Prairie, Minn., 60 years, died Monday in Asbury hospital. He was 89 Sunday. He was born in Berlin, Wis.

Dr. Christie is survived by three sons, George W., editor of the Red Lake Falls Gazette; Dr. Robert, Long Prairie; and Donald R., cashier of the Perham, Minn., State bank.

Funeral services will be held in Long Prairie Wednesday afternoon.

Senate Approves Three Appointments

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The senate Monday confirmed Archibald L. M. Higgins of South Carolina as under secretary of the treasury, succeeding O. Max Gardner, now ambassador to Great Britain.

Also confirmed were: John Nicholas Brown of Rhode Island as assistant secretary of the navy for air, and William A. Rowan of Illinois as comptroller of customs with headquarters at Chicago.

Minn Biogs

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS.

VAN CLEVE, HORATIO PHILLIPS, general, b. in Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23, 1809; d. in Minneapolis, April 24, 1891. He was graduated at West Point in 1831, and became second lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Infantry. Having resigned his commission, he settled in 1856 at Long Prairie, Minn. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the Second Minnesota Regt., and served through the war, being mustered out in 1865 as major general. The next year he was appointed adjutant general of Minnesota, and held that position from 1866 to 1870, and again from 1876 to 1882, his residence being in Minneapolis. [4; 7; 18; 30; 41; 58; 115; 121; 178 (May 2, 1891).]

Son of H.P. → VAN CLEVE, SAMUEL HOUSTON, physician, b. at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 21, 1853; came with his parents to Minnesota, and to Minneapolis in 1861, where he has since lived; was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1880. [24; 58.]

VANDEBURGH, CHARLES EDWIN, judge, b. in Clifton Park, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1829; d. in Minneapolis, March 3, 1898. He was graduated at Yale College, 1852; was admitted to the bar in 1855; settled in Minneapolis the next year; was judge in the Fourth judicial district, 1859-82, and associate justice of the supreme court for the next twelve years. [3*; 18; 20*; 22*; 23*; 28, VIII; 30; 41; 58; 59; 84*; 85A*; 111*; 131A*; 136; 137*; 168 (April, 1892*); 178 (March 10, 1898); 237 (9*).]

VANDER HORCK, JOHN, b. in Prussia, May 5, 1830; came to the United States in 1852, and to Minnesota in 1855; owned a store in St. Paul; was captain in the Fifth Minnesota Regt., 1862, and, being in charge of Fort Abercrombie at the time of the Sioux outbreak, repulsed two attacks, Sept. 3 and 7; later engaged in hardware business in Minneapolis; was post trader at Ft. Sisseton, Dakota, 1877-85. [84*; 115.]

VANDER HORCK, MAX POSA, physician, b. in St. Paul, Aug. 5, 1862; d. in Minneapolis, Dec. 5, 1911. He studied medicine in New York and Philadelphia, being graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1885, and afterward spent three years in study in Europe; settled in Minneapolis in 1888, and was professor of dermatology in the University of Minnesota, 1888-1911. [26*; 84*; 127A*; 237 (59).]

VANDERPOEL, FLORANCE ALBERTO, lawyer, b. in Newport, Wis., Aug. 13, 1856; was graduated at the University of Iowa, 1880, and from its law department in 1883; came to Minnesota in 1885, settling at Park Rapids, where he has since practiced; was postmaster, 1897-1907. [22*; 24.]

VANDERWARKER, ISAAC, pioneer, b. in Northumberland, N. Y., in 1819; d. in Alta Vista, Lincoln county, Minn., March 15, 1909. He came to Minnesota in 1856; was one of the first settlers at Austin; served in the Fourth Minnesota regiment in the civil war; lived on his farm in Alta Vista after 1877. [237 (56).]

VANDERWARKER, JOHN, pioneer, b. in 1822; d. in Minneapolis, Jan. 21, 1887. He settled in Minneapolis in 1856, and engaged in grocery business. [238 (Jan. 23, 1887).]

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613 Legislative Manuals, 1889 + 1893 - P. 3

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Folsom, W H C 50 years in the N. W.

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Hist of Tenn. Co. + City of Mpls. (Women) not on shelf

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✓ Minn. in the Civil + Indian Wars

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~~Civil War~~ ^{nothing new} Memorials of the Mil. Order
of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., Minn. Comm. ₁₈₈₆₋₁₉₁₂

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The North + West (May 2, 1891) vol. 7, not
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✓ Christman, Hist. of Minn. v. 3, p. 386
See Edward M.

then returned to this city. He was agent for the Millers' Association one year, in the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad six months, then started the Minneapolis Spice Mills in company with T. Ray. In 1872 sold out to Mr. Ray and opened another called the Eureka Mills, and in 1880 moved the works to the Island. Mr. Upton is one of the early pioneers.

Horatio Phillips Van Cleve, adjutant general of Minnesota, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, November 23d, 1809. His paternal ancestors were from Holland, while the maternal were from Great Britain. He was a student at Princeton College, and left that institution to accept a cadetship at West Point, from which school he graduated in 1831, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Infantry, July 1st of that year. In September, 1836, he resigned his commission and removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the more peaceable pursuit of civil engineering, farming, etc. In 1856 he located at Long Prairie, Minnesota, and turned his attention to stock raising. At the breaking out of the rebellion he tendered his services to his country. The governor of Minnesota gave him the command of the Second Minnesota regiment, in July 1861, which he conducted bravely through all the conflicts in which they engaged until March, 1862, when he was promoted brigadier general. While commanding his division at the battle of Stone River, December 1st, 1862, he was disabled by a wound and compelled to retire from the field. Upon his recovery he resumed the command of his division. He was mustered out in August, 1865, after four years of active and efficient service. On March 13th of the latter year he was commissioned major general for "gallant and meritorious service during the war." He returned to Minnesota, where he was appointed adjutant general in January, 1866. He was commissioned postmaster at St. Anthony, March 3d, 1871, in which capacity he served until 1872, when St. Anthony being united to the city of Minneapolis, that office was discontinued. He was re-appointed adjutant general in 1876, which position he still holds. On the field of battle Mr. Van Cleve was a thorough soldier and as a civil officer, is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of every duty. He was married March 22d, 1836, to Miss Charlotte Clark, daughter of Major

Nathan Clark, of the United States army. Their union has been blessed with twelve children, seven of whom are living. Elizabeth A., who married H. V. Hall and resides at Honolulu; Horatio Seymour, who married Miss Harriet Hemiup; Mortimer, who married Miss Sarah Adams of Providence; Samuel Houston, Paul Ledyard, who married Miss Alice Davis of Minneapolis; John Risley and Carl Ernest. Mrs. Van Cleve is a lady of refinement and great force of character. She was one of the original founders of the "Sisterhood of Bethany." Since its formation she has held the position of president, and through her activity and zeal has enlisted the active sympathy of a large community. She is one who is heartily in sympathy with every undertaking which tends to enlighten and elevate society.

Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve is the daughter of Nathan Clark, of Houston, Massachusetts, and Charlotte A. Clark, of Hartford, Connecticut. Her father was major of the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry. Early in the spring of 1819 his regiment was ordered from near Buffalo, New York, to Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), at that time far beyond the limits of civilization, and "almost out of the world." Mrs. Clark, though in delicate health, with her little son, accompanied him through the trackless and unknown country, the journey being made in government wagons, and the time consumed in traveling from Buffalo to Fort Crawford, covering two months. And here, on the banks of the Mississippi, in the rude frontier fort, less than one hour after their arrival, little Charlotte, the subject of this sketch, first opened her eyes and began the battle of life. Poor little girl, it looked for a time as though the odds of the battle were all against her; for what with a mother too feeble to afford her proper nourishment, and not a cow within possible reaching distance of them, she was obliged to eke out a precarious existence on a kind of manufactured pap, prepared from the flour furnished by the government for the fort, but which had been water-soaked in transportation, until the green mould stood three inches deep around the sides of the barrel. But too much work was in waiting for those little hands, and so, in spite of privations and hardships, she lived and prospered.

After a few weeks rest at Fort Crawford, the

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few months in Saint Paul, and then settling in Henderson, his home since the autumn of that year. Here he opened a hardware and hollowware store, and is still in that business. With the exception of a few months at the start, he was alone in trade until 1869, when an elder brother, Jonas Frankenfield, became his partner, and they are still together, theirs being the leading house in their line of goods in Henderson. They have a wide three-story store; usually carry a heavy stock, including agricultural machinery, and are energetic, enterprising, public-spirited men.

Mr. Frankenfield was for six years a member and treasurer of the school board of independent district No. 1, Henderson; county commissioner one year; deputy-collector of internal revenue four years; state senator in 1874 and 1875, and has been collector of customs for the Minnesota district since the 2d of March, 1875. The office is at Pembina, Dakota Territory, where he spends about half of his time. He has uniformly acted with the republican party; is one of its leaders in Sibley county, and a sterling man in all respects.

Mr. Frankenfield has been married since the 4th of April, 1864, his wife being Miss Jeanie Fulmer, of Bridgeton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; they have lost one child and have three children living.

GENERAL HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE,

MINNEAPOLIS.

HORATIO PHILLIPS VAN CLEVE, adjutant-general of Minnesota, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, on the 23d of November, 1809. His parents were John Van Cleve, a physician, and Louisa Anna *née* Houston. His paternal ancestors were from Holland, while the maternal were from Great Britain. His mother's father was a member of the continental congress just previous to the revolution. Horatio was a student at Princeton College, and left that institution to accept a cadetship at West Point, at which school he graduated in 1831, receiving second lieutenant's commission in the 5th United States Infantry, on the 1st of July of that year. On the 11th of September, 1836, he resigned his commission and removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the more peaceful pursuits of civil engineering, farming, etc., until November, 1856, when he removed to, and settled at, Long Prairie, Minnesota, where he engaged in stock raising.

At the commencement of the war of the rebellion in 1861 he tendered his services to his country, and the governor of Minnesota gave him the command of the 2d Minnesota regiment, on the 22d of July of that year. He reported for duty with his regiment to General W. T. Sherman, at Louisville, Kentucky, and in December was assigned to the command of General Geo. H. Thomas, then at Lebanon, Kentucky. He commanded the 2d Minnesota at the battle of Mill Spring, on the 19th of January, 1862. After this battle he marched his regiment to Louisville, Kentucky, and accompanied General Thomas, by way of Nashville, to Pittsburgh Landing. Having been promoted brigadier-general by President Lincoln, on the 21st of March, 1862, on his arrival at Pittsburgh Landing General Buell gave him the command of a brigade in the division of General T. L. Crittenden, whom he accompanied in the campaign before Corinth, Mississippi; through northern Alabama, at Battle Creek, Tennessee, and from there by the way of Nashville to Louisville, Kentucky. At Louisville he took command of the division, General Crittenden being assigned to the command of a corps. General Van Cleve was with General Buell in his pursuit of Bragg's army, as far as Wild Cut, Kentucky, at which point he turned and marched his division, by way of Somerset and Columbia, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter part of December he marched with General Rosecrans' army to attack the rebels under Bragg, at Murfreesboro, and was engaged with his division at the battle of Stone River, on the 31st of December, 1862. Here General Van Cleve was disabled by a wound, and compelled to leave the field on the 1st of January, 1863. Upon his recovery he resumed the command of his division. He was with the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans in his advance on Chattanooga, his division, being on the extreme left, marching by way of McMinnsville and the Sequatchee valley. He was engaged at Ringgold, Georgia; at Gordon's Mills on the 11th to 13th of September, 1863, and at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of the same month; was in command at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, from December, 1863, until August, 1865, when he was mustered out, after over four years of active service. On the 13th of March of the latter year he was commissioned major-general, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

He returned to Minnesota, where he was appointed adjutant-general in January, 1866. On the 3d of March, 1871, he was commissioned postmaster at Saint Anthony, in which capacity he served until the 31st of July, 1872, when

Saint Anthony being united to the city of Minneapolis, the office was discontinued; was reappointed adjutant-general on the 1st of March, 1876, which office he now holds.

In politics, the General was originally a whig, but since the formation of the republican party he has given the latter his faithful support.

General Van Cleve was married on the 22d of March, 1836, to Miss Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark, daughter of Major Nathan Clark, of the United States Army. The name Ouisconsin was bestowed on her owing to the incident of her birth occurring at Prairie du Chien, at the mouth of the Wisconsin river, while her parents were on their way with her father's regiment to locate a fort at the junction of the Saint Peter and Mississippi rivers, where Fort Snelling now stands. Mrs. Van Cleve, while marrying a military husband, was not only a soldier's daughter, but also the descendant of military ancestors, who did good service in the war of independence. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Yonge Seymour, an officer in the revolution, who receives favorable mention in the "Life of Washington," and who was the escort of General Burgoyne after he was captured. His portrait may be seen at the present time hanging in the National Gallery at Washington; also a cousin of Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, and a relative of Governor Seymour, of New York; also a relative of Colonel Ledyard, a brave officer who was killed at Fort Griswold by a cowardly British officer, who stabbed him through with his own sword after it had been surrendered. The shirt which Colonel Ledyard had on at the time is still preserved by the historical society at Hartford as a memento of this dastardly murder,—for a murder it was, and should be called nothing else. The union of General and Mrs. Van Cleve has been blessed by twelve children, seven of whom are living. Their first-born, a son, lived to maturity, and died in California; the second, a daughter, now deceased, married Mortimer Thomson, who is familiarly known as the writer of the "Doestick's Papers"; the next three children died in infancy; then followed Elizabeth A., who married Wm. W. Hall, and resides in Honolulu; Horatio Seymour, who married Miss Harriet Hemiup; Mortimer, married to Miss Sarah Adams, of Providence, a relative of Hon. Charles F. Adams; Samuel Houston, unmarried; Paul Ledyard, who married Miss Alice Davis, of Minneapolis; John Risley, and Carl Ernest.

General Van Cleve and his estimable wife are both worthy members of the Presbyterian church, entirely agreeing in religious matters, as they have in every-

thing else, during more than forty-two years of wedded life. As a man, General Van Cleve is loved and respected by all who know him. In the field, he was ever a thorough soldier and a gallant officer. As a civil officer, he is conscientious and faithful in the discharge of every duty.

Mrs. Van Cleve is a lady of great force of character, strong in her convictions of what is right and just, and fearless in following the dictates of her conscience. She was one of the original founders of the "Sisterhood of Bethany,"—a society which has done a noble work in Minneapolis, in seeking to save and reform fallen women. Since the formation of the sisterhood she has held the position of president, and through the medium of lectures and familiar society talks, she has enlisted the active sympathy of a large portion of the community. Though this work, of late years, has commanded more of her time and active support than any other, yet she is none the less heartily in sympathy with every undertaking which tends to enlighten and elevate society.

HON. FRANKLIN H. WAITE,

MANKATO.

FRANKLIN HARPER WAITE, late district judge and state senator, is a native of Windham county, Vermont, and was born in the town of Wardsborough, on the 27th of February, 1813. His parents were Joseph Waite, lawyer, also born in Wardsborough, and Olive Davis. His grandfather, Silas Waite, was a teamster in the revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather and two or three brothers were soldiers at the same period. The Waites were from Massachusetts. When Franklin was between three and four years old the family moved to Chautauqua county, New York, settling in the present town of Carroll, where Joseph Waite farmed awhile, subsequently studying and practicing law in Jamestown.

The subject of this brief memoir received his education at the Fredonia Academy, teaching school, meantime, four winters. He read law at Jamestown with his father and Samuel A. Brown, and was admitted to the bar at a term of the supreme court held in New York city in May, 1836.

Mr. Waite practiced in Jamestown for fifteen years, holding, during portions of that time, the offices of postmaster and judge of the court of common pleas.

In 1852 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; practiced there eight years,

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surgery. When Bellevue hospital was organized in 1847 he was appointed one of the surgeons. In 1849 he became surgeon to St. Vincent hospital, and in 1852 he was elected to the chair of anatomy in New York university medical college. He was visiting surgeon to New York hospital from 1852 till 1868, and from the latter date consulting surgeon. He was consulting surgeon also to Bellevue and Charity hospitals. He was one of the founders of the U. S. sanitary commission in 1861, and served as the medical member of its executive committee throughout the civil war, declining the appointment of surgeon-general of the U. S. army. He resigned his professorship in the University medical college in 1866, on being elected professor of surgery for the newly established department of diseases of the genito-urinary system in Bellevue hospital medical college. In 1868 this chair was combined with that of principles and practice of surgery, and in 1871-'3 he acted as professor of clinical surgery also. He was vice-president of the New York academy of medicine, president of the New York pathological society, and a corresponding member of the Paris surgical society. Yale conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1879. Dr. Van Buren performed amputation at the hip-joint, removed foreign bodies from the trachea, and tied the internal and external iliac and the subclavian arteries. In abscess of the breast, and often in cases of carbuncle, he was verse to the use of the knife, placing more reliance than surgeons commonly do in the reparative processes of nature. He gave much study to hereditary taints and constitutional tendencies, and in later life, though still famed for his skill in amputations and other operations of general surgery, principally devoted his attention to the specialty of diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Besides many medical papers, he published, with Dr. Charles E. Isaacs, a translation of "Bernard and Huette's Manual of Operative Surgery and Medical Anatomy" (New York, 1855); a translation of Charles Morel's "Compendium of Human Histology" (New York and London, 1861); "Contributions to Practical Surgery" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Lectures on Diseases of the Rectum" (New York, 1870); and, with his pupil, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, "Text-book on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, with Syphilis" (1874).

VANCE, Joseph, governor of Ohio, b. in Washington county, Pa., 21 March, 1786; d. near Urbana, Ohio, 24 Aug., 1852. When he was a child his father removed to Kentucky, and thence went to Urbana. The son became a successful merchant in that place, and afterward engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1820, served in the legislature in 1812-'16, and was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1822, and re-elected for five successive terms, serving till March, 1835. He was governor in 1836-'8. In 1842 he was re-elected to congress as a Whig, and served through two terms, during one of them as chairman of the committee on claims. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird, senator, b. in Buncombe county, N. C., 13 May, 1830. He was educated at Washington college, Tenn., and at the University of North Carolina, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, established himself at Asheville, N. C., was chosen county solicitor, and in 1854 was elected to the legislature. When Thomas L. Clingman entered the senate, Vance was elected to succeed him in the house of representatives, taking his seat on 7 Dec., 1858. He

opposed the secession of North Carolina, yet after that step was taken he raised a company and was chosen captain, and soon afterward was appointed colonel of the 26th

North Carolina regiment, which became one of the most famous of the organizations of southern soldiers. In 1862 he was elected governor, while serving in the field. He soon saw the impossibility of obtaining sufficient supplies for the troops of his state without recourse to foreign aid, and therefor sent agents abroad, and purchased a fine steamship in the Clyde, which successfully ran the blockade,

not only supplying the state troops with clothing and arms, but furnishing also large stores for the use of the Confederate government and for the hospitals, and general supplies for the people of his state. As early as December, 1863, perceiving the desperate nature of the undertaking in which the south was engaged, he urged President Davis to neglect no opportunity of negotiation with the U. S. government, but at the same time he was so earnest and efficient in contributing men and material for the support of the cause that he was called the war governor of the south. He was also conspicuous in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of Federal prisoners in his state. He was overwhelmingly re-elected for the next two years in 1864. When the National troops occupied North Carolina, Gov. Vance was arrested and taken to Washington, D. C., where he was confined in prison for several weeks. In November, 1870, he was elected U. S. senator by the legislature, but he was not allowed to take his seat, and resigned it in January, 1872. In the same year he was again a candidate for a senatorship, but was defeated by Augustus S. Merrimon, to whom the Republicans gave their votes. He received a pardon from President Johnson in 1867, and his political disabilities were removed by congress in 1872, soon after he had been refused a seat in the U. S. senate by reason of those disabilities. He continued to practise law in Charlotte, taking no part in politics, except his conspicuous efforts as a private citizen to overthrow the reconstruction government in North Carolina. In 1876, after an animated canvass, he was elected governor by a large majority. He resigned on being again elected U. S. senator, took his seat on 4 March, 1879, and by his wit and eloquence soon acquired a high rank among the Democratic orators of the senate. In 1884 he was re-elected for the term ending on 4 March, 1891.

VAN CLEVE, Horatio Phillips, soldier, b. in Princeton, N. J., 23 Nov., 1809. He studied for two years at Princeton, then entered the U. S. military academy, was graduated in 1831, served at frontier posts in Michigan territory, was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of infantry on 31 Dec., 1831, and on 11 Sept., 1836, resigned and settled in Michigan. He taught in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840-'1, then engaged in farming near Ann Arbor, Mich., was an engineer in the service of the state of Michigan in 1855, then United States sur-



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veyor of public lands in Minnesota, and in 1856 engaged in stock-raising. On 22 July, 1861, he was commissioned as colonel of the 2d Minnesota infantry. He served under Gen. George H. Thomas at Mill Springs, for his part in which action he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862. He was disabled by a wound at Stone river, but resumed command of the division on his recovery, was engaged at Chickamauga, and was in command of the post and forces at Murfreesboro, Tenn., from December, 1863, till 24 Aug., 1865, when he was mustered out, having been brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. He was adjutant-general of Minnesota in 1866-'70, and in 1876-'82.

VAN CORTLANDT, Oloff (or **Oliver**) **Stevense**, soldier, b. in Wijk, near Utrecht, Holland, in 1600; d. in New York, 4 April, 1684. He came to New Netherland as an officer in the service of the West India company, arriving there in the ship "Haring" (The Herring), with Director Kieft, on 28 March, 1638. Of the origin of his family nothing is definitely known. He had a good education, and the offices he subsequently held, his seal with the Van Cortlandt arms, still in the possession of his descendants, as well as articles of Dutch plate bearing the same arms, show that his position was good, and that of a gentleman. He remained only a short time in the military service, having been appointed by Kieft in 1639 "commissary of cargoes," or "customs officer," and in 1643 keeper of the public stores of the West India company, a responsible post under the provisions of the charters of freedoms and exemptions, being the superintendent of the collection of the company's revenue in New Amsterdam, most of which was paid in furs. In 1648 he resigned from this office, was made a freeman of the city, and entered upon the business of a merchant and brewer, in which he was eminently successful, becoming one of the richest men in New Amsterdam. In 1649 he was chosen colonel of the burgher guard, or city train bands, and also appointed one of the "Nine Men," a temporary representative board elected by the citizens. He was previously one of the "Eight Men," a similar body, in 1645. In 1654 he was elected schepen, or alderman, and the next year, 1655, appointed burgomaster, or mayor, of New Amsterdam. This office he filled nearly uninterruptedly till the capture by the English in 1664, at which he was one of the commissioners that were appointed by Director Stuyvesant to negotiate the terms of surrender, and was active in their settlement, the document bearing his signature with those of the other commissioners. He was also engaged in several temporary public matters as a councillor and commissioner during the administration of Stuyvesant, notably in the Connecticut boundary matter in 1663, and the settlement of Capt. John Scott's claim to Long Island in 1664. He acted in similar capacities under the first English governors, Nicolls, Lovelace, and Dongan, and was chosen the trustee of Lovelace's estate to settle it in 1673. He married, on 26 Feb., 1642, Annetje, sister of Govert Loockermans, who came out with Director Van Twiller in 1633, and was so prominent afterward in New Netherland affairs. "Govert Loockermans, after filling some of the highest offices in the colony," says O'Callaghan, "died, worth 520,000 guilders, or \$208,000, an immense sum when the period in which he lived is considered." Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt died on 4 April, 1684, and his wife followed him about a month afterward. They had seven children—five daughters and two sons. The oldest of the latter was Stephanus, and the youngest Jacobus, who,

respectively, were the progenitors of all of the name now living. The former founded the oldest branch, the Van Cortlandts of the manor of Cortlandt, the latter the younger branch, the Van Cortlandts of Cortlandt House, Yonkers.—His son, **Stephanus**, statesman, b. in New York, 4 May, 1643; d. there, 25 Nov., 1700, was the first and only lord of the manor, and one of the most eminent men of the province of New York after it became an English colony. Except the governorship, he filled at one time or another every prominent office in that province. When Lieut.-Gov. Nicholson went to England, at the beginning of Jacob Leisler's insurrection and actual usurpation, to report in person to King William, he committed the government, in his absence, to Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Frederick Philipse. This fact caused Leisler to seek their lives, and forced them to escape from the city of New York to save themselves. Van Cortlandt's career was, perhaps, the most brilliant and varied, in the fifty-seven years it occupied, of any inhabitant of New York in the 17th century. He was a youth of twenty-one when, in 1664, the English capture took place and New Amsterdam became New York. Brought up under the eye of his father, and educated by the Dutch clergymen of New Amsterdam, whose scholarship was vastly higher than it has pleased modern writers to state, and which would compare favorably with that of the clergy of the 19th century, young Van Cortlandt, long before the death of his father in 1684, showed how well he had profited by the example of the one and the learning of the others. He was a merchant by occupation. His first appointment was as a member of the court of assizes, the body instituted under "the Duke's Laws" over which Gov. Richard Nicolls presided, and which exercised both judicial and legislative powers. In 1668 he was appointed an ensign in the Kings county regiment, subsequently a captain, and later its colonel. From 1677, when, at the age of thirty-four, he was appointed the first native American mayor of the city of New York, he held that office almost consecutively till his death in 1700. When, by the Duke of York's commission and instructions to Gov. Dongan, a governor's council was established in New York, Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Frederick Philipse were named by the duke therein as councillors, and with them Dongan was to appoint such others as he deemed fit for the office. Stephanus Van Cortlandt's name was continued in each of the commissions of all the succeeding governors down to and including Bellomont's in 1697, and he continued in the office till his death in 1700. Early in this latter year he was appointed chief justice, but he only filled the office till his demise in November of the same year. He had many years before been appointed judge of the common pleas in Kings county, and later, in 1693, a justice of the supreme court of the province. In 1686 Dongan made him commissioner of the revenue, and on 19 Nov., 1687, he was appointed by the king's auditor-general in England, William Blathwayt, deputy auditor in New York, his accounts being regularly transmitted to England and approved. He was appointed also deputy secretary of New York, and personally administered the office, the secretary always residing in England, after the British custom. He was prominent in all the treaties and conferences with the Indians as a member of the council, and was noted for his influence with them. His letters and despatches to Gov. Edmund Andros, and to the different boards and officers in England that were charged with the care of the colonies and the management of their affairs, remain to show his

capacity, clear-headedness, esteemed and confided in James as duke and king Mary, in the troublous times sustained by all the governors Bellomont's case, they did no greater proof could be skill, and integrity. His lordship and manor William III., bearing date Cortlandt manor-house,



stone, nearly three feet deep-holes for musketry, a fortified trading-house to by the successive owners some of the most notable the state, beginning with George Whitefield the manor from its veran interested there on his mission in 1776. Washington, and Lauzun were a Henry B. Livingston had watching the "Vulture" treason. Here, too, were dist preachers in the including Bishop Asbur—Philip, third son of New York city, 9 Aug 1746, was a man of good great decision of character in New Amsterdam, and active part in public affairs recommended to the king councillor of the province place of Lewis Morris, made, 3 Feb., 1730, he to same year, and continued death, when he was succeeded through the recommendation. He was a member part of New York in Connecticut and the M was Catharine, daughter to whom he was married surviving children—five Catharine, who was killed cannon on the Battery a salute in honor of the 1738, in her thirteenth elder brothers (Johann, Gertrude, the wife Oloff, or Oliver, who came the third head of His five sons were S John, and Pierre.—Succeeded his father as the born 26 Oct., 1710, mar

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He was succeeded by Thomas Jordan Jarvis. He has been classed with Murphy and Macon as one of the three great statesmen produced by the state of North Carolina. He was married, first, to Harriet Newell, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Empey, who died, Nov. 3, 1878; and secondly, in June, 1880, to Mrs. Florence (Steele) Marten, daughter of Samuel Steele of Kentucky, who survived him. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Davidson college, in 1867. Senator Vance died in Asheville, N.C., April 14, 1894.

VAN CLEVE, Horatio Phillips, soldier, was born in Princeton, N.J., Nov. 23, 1809. He attended the College of New Jersey, 1826-27; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 51st U.S. infantry, July 1, 1831; served on frontier duty in Wisconsin, 1831-35, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1834, resigning, Sept. 11, 1836. He engaged in farming near Monroe, Mich., 1836-39; near Ann Arbor, 1842-54, and in Minnesota, 1856-61, meanwhile teaching school in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1840-41; serving as civil engineer for the state of Michigan, 1855, and as U.S. surveyor of public lands in Minnesota, 1856. He was commissioned colonel, 2d Minnesota volunteers, July 22, 1861, and participated in the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, Jan. 19, 1862, where his regiment pushed back the enemy. For his gallantry in this combat he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. He served in the Army of the Ohio, in the siege of Corinth, and in pursuit of Bragg's army, and commanded the 5th division, McCook's corps, at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. His division became the third under McCook at Stone's river, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. On the first day of the battle he made the initial movement, crossing the lower ford at 6 A. M., but was recalled to take a position on the turnpike facing toward the woods on the right, where his line could not open fire, since the soldiers of McCook's beaten regiments were flying in terror between them and the enemy, but later in the day he made a charge at close quarters upon the enemy and was in the thickest of the fight until most of the lost ground had been retaken. On the following day, Jan. 1, 1863, owing to a severe wound in his foot, General Van Cleve gave over the command of his division to Col. Samuel Beatty, but he was able to take part in the skirmishes at Ringgold and near Gordon's Mills, Ga., Sept. 11 and 13, 1863, and in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, where on the first day his division, attached to Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden's corps, was repulsed by Stewart, and on the second day, while marching to the aid of Major-General Thomas, was suddenly thrown into disorder, and its further use-

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fulness in that battle destroyed. He was in command of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863-Aug. 21, 1865; was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865; mustered out of the volunteer service on August 24, and by special act of congress restored to the regular army and retired. He was adjutant-general of Minnesota, 1866-70 and 1876-82. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1831. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., April 24, 1891.

VAN CORTLANDT, Philip, representative, was born in Cortlandt Manor, Westchester county, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1749; son of Pierre (q.v.) and Joanna (Livingston) Van Cortlandt. He attended Coldenham academy and was graduated in the first class from King's (Columbia) college, A.B., 1758, A.M., 1761. He gave his attention to surveying until his commission as lieutenant-colonel, 4th battalion, New York infantry, in June, 1775; was promoted by Washington, colonel of the 2d New York regiment, Nov. 30, 1776, to succeed Colonel Ritzema, who had abandoned the American cause; participated in the battle of Bemis Heights, being present at Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17, 1777; served with Gen. John Sullivan in his campaign against the Six Nations, 1779, and for his gallant conduct at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, was subsequently promoted by congress brigadier-general. He was a delegate to the state convention which adopted the Federal constitution in 1788; a member of the state assembly, 1788-90; state senator, 1791-93, and a Democratic representative from New York in the 3d-10th congresses, 1793-1809. He devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his farm, and in 1824 accompanied General Lafayette on his tour through the United States. He served as treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati, New York, for several years. He died at Cortlandt Manor, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1831.

VAN CORTLANDT, Pierre, lieutenant-governor of New York, was born in Cortlandt Manor, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1721; son of Philip and Catharine (De Peyster) Van Cortlandt, and grandson of Judge Stephanus Van Cortlandt (q.v.) and of Abraham de Peyster. Owing to the early death of three of his brothers and to the death of Stephen, the eldest, in 1756, whose son was serving in the British army, he assumed charge of the manor in the latter year. He was married to Joanna, daughter of Gilbert Livingston. He served as representative of the manor in the colonial assembly, 1768-75; supported the colonies in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the provincial convention, 1775; of the council of safety, 1776; and of the state constitutional convention, 1777. He was appointed first lieutenant-governor of New York in 1777, holding the position until his resignation in 1795. His

GENERAL OFFICERS.

the border settlements. The column, consisting of three regiments and two or three detached companies of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two sections of a battery and a force of scouts, in all nearly 4,000 men of all arms, returned to Fort Snelling September 13th, having marched a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, through a region where the foot of no white man, save that of a hunter or trapper, had ever trod. Relieved of the command of the military district of Minnesota in August, 1865, and detailed, by order of the president, as a member of the mixed civil and military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile bands of Sioux and other tribes. Joined the commission at Sioux City, Iowa, and proceeded to Fort Sully, where treaties were concluded with six different bands of Sioux, which were ratified by the senate at the succeeding session. Mustered out of the service with many other general officers by General Order, No. 85, having been previously promoted to the rank of brevet major general for meritorious services. Died at St. Paul, Feb. 18, 1891.

MINOR T. THOMAS,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Second lieutenant Company B, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 29, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant; wounded in the battle of Bull Run. Lieutenant colonel Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Oct. 18, 1861. In command of the Fourth Regiment during part of the siege of Corinth. Colonel Eighth Regiment Infantry, United States Volunteers, Aug. 24, 1862. In command of Fort Ripley, Minn., during winter of 1862-63; afterward at St. Cloud. Commanded a brigade in the Sully expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians in the summer of 1864. In command of a brigade in the action near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864, and from that time till the close of the war was in command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in the battle of Kinston. Mustered out of the service July 11, 1865. Brevet brigadier general, to date from March 13, 1865.

JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE,

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Private Company H, Fourth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, Sept. 30, 1861. Captain of said company Dec. 20, 1861. Lieutenant colonel Aug. 14, 1862; colonel Oct. 5, 1864. Resigned June 21, 1865. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865. Captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Army, July 28, 1866. Major Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, Sept. 22, 1883. Retired as major United States Army, March, 1885. Engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. Commanded the Fourth Minnesota in the battle of Champion Hills, in the assault on Vicksburg, battle of Chattanooga, battle of Altoona and battle of Bentonville, and afterward was in command of a brigade. Died at La Crosse, Wis., July 22, 1891.

HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE,

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Regular Army Record: Born in New Jersey (appointed from New Jersey). Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1827, to July 1, 1831, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, July 1, 1831. Served on frontier duty at Fort Howard, Wis., 1831, and Fort Winnebago, Wis. (Second lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1834), 1831, 1835, 1835-36. Resigned Sept. 11, 1836. Record in United States Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-65: Commissioned colonel of Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1861. On duty at Fort Snelling till Oct. 14, 1861; reported with regiment to General W. T. Sherman, at Louisville, Ky., in October, and ordered to Lebanon Junction, Ky.; assigned to Robert

L. McCook's brigade of George H. Thomas' division, Army of the Ohio, and ordered to Lebanon, Ky., December 10th. In General Thomas' expedition against Zollicoffer, January, 1862. At battle of Mill Springs, January 19th. Returned to Louisville and went with division to Nashville in March, then with Buell's army to Pittsburgh Landing in April (brigadier United States Volunteers, March 21, 1862), and assigned to command of the Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio. At siege of Corinth, April 16th to May 30th. Movement to Huntsville, Ala., June 11th to July 1st. Camp at Battle Creek, Tenn., till August 23d. Marched back to Nashville, in Buell's expedition to head off Bragg from Louisville, September 7th to 26th. Assigned to command of the Fifth Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, September 29th. In pursuit of Bragg to Wildcat, Ky., October. Battle of Perryville, October 8th. Returned from Wildcat to Nashville. Title of division changed to Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, November, 1862. At battle of Stone River, December 29th to 31st. On duty at Murfreesboro till July, 1863. Occupied McMinnville, Tenn., July and August. Advanced to Chattanooga, September. At Ringgold, Ga., September 11th. Gordon's Mills, September 12th and 13th. Made a reconnaissance with one brigade toward La Fayette, Ga., and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, September 13th. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. Assigned to and commanding post and forces, district of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Department of Cumberland, Nov. 27, 1863, to Aug. 21, 1865. Mustered out of service Aug. 24, 1865. (Promoted to brigadier general United States Volunteers, March 21, 1862, for conspicuous gallantry and efficient services at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky. Brevet major general United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.) June 19, 1890, appointed second lieutenant United States Army retired, under special act of Congress. For official reports, see "Official Records, War of the Rebellion," vol. 7, and "Chickamauga Volume" not yet issued. Died at Minneapolis, April 24, 1891.

GEORGE N. MORGAN.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Mustered into service as captain of Company E, First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 29, 1861. Was mustered in as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of same regiment, to date Oct. 23, 1861, Oct. 22, 1862, and Nov. 14, 1862, respectively; and honorably discharged as colonel, on account of physical disability, to date May 5, 1863. He re-entered the service as major Second Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, June 2, 1863. Accepted an appointment as colonel of the same regiment Oct. 3, 1863. Was brevetted brigadier general of United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was honorably discharged the service as brevet brigadier general (Second Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps), to date June 30, 1866, on account of his services being no longer required. He died at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., July 24, 1866. [See Judge Lochren's notice of this officer on page 32.]

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FINAL RECORD

Of Field and Staff Officers of the Second Regiment Infantry Minnesota Volunteers, and originally commanded by Colonel H. P. Van Cleave.

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RECORD OF MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS

RANK.	NAMES.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	RESIDENCE.			REMARKS.
						Town.	County.	State.	
Colonel	Horatio P. Van Cleave	51	N. Jersey	July 22, 1861	July 23, 1861	St Anthony	Hennepin	Minn.	Promoted to Brig. General March 21, 1862
	James George	42	Ohio	Mar 21, 1862	May 15, 1862	Mantorville	Dodge		Resigned June 29, 1864
	Judson W. Bishop	33	New York	July 15, 1864	Mar 26, 1865	Chatfield	Fillmore		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
Lieut. Colonel	James George	42	Ohio	July 22, 1861	July 23, 1861	Mantorville	Dodge		Promoted Colonel
	Alexander Wilkin	32	New York	Mar 21, 1862	May 15, 1862	St. Paul	Ramsey		Promoted Col 9th reg't Min Vols Aug 26, '62
	Judson W. Bishop	32	New York	Aug 26, 1862	Oct 15, 1862	Chatfield	Fillmore		Promoted Colonel
	Calvin S. Uline	27	"	July 15, 1864	Apr 4, 1865	St Paul	Ramsey		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
Major	Simeon Smith	51		July 22, 1861	July 23, 1861		Fillmore		Appointed Paymaster U S A Sept 17, 1861
	Alexander Wilkin	32	New York	Sept 10, 1861	Sept 15, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Promoted Lieutenant Colonel
	Judson W. Bishop	32	New York	Mar 21, 1862	Aug 31, 1862	Chatfield	Fillmore		do do do
	John B. Davis	33	Kentucky	Aug 26, 1862	Nov 5, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		Resigned April 15, 1864
	Calvin S. Uline	27	New York	April 6, 1864	Apr 24, 1864	"	"		Promoted Lieutenant Colonel
Surgeon	John Moulton	27	Maine	July 15, 1861	Apr 4, 1865	"	"		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Reginal Bingham	31		24, 1861	July 26, 1861	Winona	Winona		Dismissed May 27, 1862
	Moody C. Tollman	38	Ohio	May 24, 1862	June 15, 1862	Anoka	Anoka		Resigned Dec 31, 1864
Ass't Surgeon	William Brown			Sept 5, 1862	May 9, 1865				
	Moody C. Tollman	38		July 24, 1861	July 27, 1861	Anoka	Anoka		Promoted to Surgeon
	William L. Armington			Sept 3, 1862	Sept 8, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		Resigned Feb 23, 1863
	William Brown		Ohio	5, 1863	6, 1863	Red Wing	Goodhue		Promoted Surgeon
Adjutant	Otis Ayer			Feb 21, 1863	Mar 19, 1863	LeSueur	LeSueur		Resigned Dec 23, 1863
	Daniel D. Heaney	29	Penn	June 26, 1861	July 27, 1861	Rochester	Olmsted		Promoted captain Company C
	Samuel P. Jennison	32		Jan 17, 1862	July 17, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		Prom'd Lieut Col 10th Minn Inf'y Aug, 1862
	Charles F. Meyer	35	Germany	Aug 24, 1862	Feb 28, 1863	"	"		do cap ain Company G
	James W. Wood	25	Michigan	July 19, 1863	Aug 12, 1863	"	"		do captain Company B
	George W. Shuman	27	Penn	April 6, 1864	May 25, 1864	"	"		do captain Company D
	Frank A. Maltby	32	Ohio	Mar 2, 1865	Apr 18, 1865	"	"		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865

Quarter M'r	William S. Crow	30		July 31, 1861	July 31, 1861	Red Wing	Goodhue	Minn.	Resigned Jan 29, 1863
	S. Dewitt Parsons	29		Jan 30, 1863	Feb 28, 1863	Chatfield	Fillmore		do July 30, 1864
	John L. Kenny	30	Ohio	July 14, 1864	Aug 6, 1864				Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
Chaplain	Timothy Cressey	60		July 24, 1861	July 24, 1861				Resigned Oct 10, 1863
	Levi Gleason			Jan 26, 1865	Jan 1865				Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
Sergt Major	Clinton A. Cilley	24	N. H.	June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	Waseja	Dodge		Promoted 2d Lieut company C
	John D. Wilson	26	Penn	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Trans'd to Co D; reduced at his own request
	Thomas G. Scott	30	do	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	St Peter	Nicollet		Promoted 2d Lieut company E
	Edward L. Kenny	24	Ohio	June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	Chatfield	Fillmore		do do company A
	Peter G. Wheeler	27	Canada	July 15, 1864	July 15, 1864	Mantorville	Dodge		Killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 23, 1864
Q. M. Serg't	William C. Winkoop	19	Illinois	Recruit	July 15, 1864	Dixon		Ill.	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	S. Dewitt Parsons	25		15, 1861	15, 1861	Chatfield	Fillmore	Minn.	Promoted Quartermaster
	John L. Kenny	29	Ohio	Veteran	Dec 29, 1863	"	"		do do
	Wilson C. Garrett	34	Canada	"	Oct 10, 1861	St. Paul	Ramsey		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
Com. Serg't	Webster H. Hoover	27	Penn	"	Oct 10, 1861	St. Paul	Ramsey		Returned to ranks at his own request
	George A. J. Overton	33		"	Dec 26, 1863	Monticello	Wright		Appointed Capt and C S June 3, 1864
	Daniel S. Wilson	22	Illinois	"	June 25, 1861	Chatfield	Fillmore		Disch'd on expir'n of term June 25, 1864
Hosp Stew'd	Samuel Bowler	28		"	Jan 25, 1864	Belle Plaine	Scott		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	E. Brewer Mattocks	31		"	June 27, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Prom'd As't Surgeon in 7th Min Inf'y July, '62
	Fred A. Buckingham			"	Dec 29, 1863	Rochester	Olmsted		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Robert E. Bailey			"	Dec 29, 1863	Rochester	Olmsted		Disch'd by order of Gen. Buell April 24, 1862
Band Leader	Michael Esch	25	Germany		Sept 25, 1861	Ramsey	Ramsey		do do do
	Augustus B. Cowles	19			10, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Theodore Damon	38			25, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Henry Hauley	32			Aug 27, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Frederick Stoltz	32	do		Aug 25, 1861	"	"		do do do
	James Z. Cowles	18			Sept 10, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Charles Ebert	32			Aug 31, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Rasmus Oleson	34	Norway		31, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Robert Plumacker	30	Germany		27, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Andrew Pohl	40	do		31, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Edwin M. Arnold	21			Sept 13, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Frederick Dohn	23	do		July 8, 1861	"	"		do do do
	George W. Lancaster	24			Sept 3, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Hermon Memler	37	do		July 27, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Alfred Moore	45	England		Sept 4, 1861	"	"		do do do
	George Odell	21			13, 1861	"	"		do do do
Todd	Reinhart Leidell	44	Germany		Aug 31, 1861	"	"		do do do
	William H. Sherman	28			Sept 13, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Tillson Tibbets	18			Aug 21, 1861	"	"		do do do
	Peter Zenious	35	do		Sept 3, 1861	"	"		do do do

DURING THE REBELLION.

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FINAL RECORD

Of Line Officers of the Second Regiment Infantry Minnesota Volunteers, and originally commanded by Colonel Horatio P. Van Cleave.

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RECORD OF MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS

RANK.	NAMES.	Age.	NATIVITY.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	RESIDENCE.			REMARKS.
						Town.	County.	State.	
A									
Captain	Judson W. Bishop	30	New York	June 14, 1861	June 26, 1861	Chatfield	Fillmore	Minn.	Promoted major
	Charles H. Barnes	24		Mar 21, 1862	Mar 21, 1862	Spring Val'y	"	"	Resigned August 13, 1862
	Levi Ober	34	Penn	Aug 14, 1863	Nov 22, 1863	Chatfield	"	"	do July 1864
	Edward L. Kenny	24	Ohio	23, 1863	Sept 14, 1864	"	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
1st Lieut.	Charles Haven	25		June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	"	"	"	
	Charles H. Barnes	24		Mar 4, 1862	Mar 4, 1862	Spring Val'y	"	"	Died at Nashville, Tenn, March 4, 1862
	Francis Hamilton	29	Ireland	21,	21,	St Louis	"	Mo.	Promoted captain
	Levi Ober	34	Penn	Oct 22,	Oct 22,	Chatfield	"	Minn.	Resigned October 21, 1862
	Edward Kenny	24	Ohio	Nov 22, 1863	Dec 25, 1863	"	"	"	Promoted captain
	Abram Kalder	28	New York	Aug 14, 1864	Sept 14, 1864	Carimonia	"	"	do do
2d Lieut	Charles H. Barnes	24		June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	Spring Val'y	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Francis Hamilton	29	Ireland	Mar 4, 1862	Mar 4, 1862	St Louis	"	Mo.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Levi Ober	34	Penn	Nov 21,	21,	Chatfield	"	Minn.	do do
	Edward L. Kenny	25	Ohio	Nov 22, 1863	Oct 22,	"	"	"	do do
	Abram Kalder	28	New York	Mar 19, 1864	May 1, 1864	Carimonia	"	"	do do
	Archibald McCricle	29	Ohio	Oct 23,	Nov 12,	Chatfield	"	"	do do
B									
Captain	William Markham	35	New York	June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	Rochester	Olmsted	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Abram Harkins	40	Penn	July 19, 1862	Nov 21, 1862	Viola	"	"	Resigned July 19, 1862
	James W. Wood	25		June 20, 1864	11, 1864	St Paul	Ramsey	"	Lost an arm Chickamauga; res'd June 20, '64
1st Lieut.	Daniel Heaney	29	Penn	June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	Rochester	Olmsted	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Abram Harkins	40	do	Dec 1,	Dec 1,	Viola	"	"	
	William W. Wilson	29	do	July 19, 1861	Nov 19, 1862	Pine Island	Goodhue	"	Promoted captain of company C
	John L. Gaskill	24	Vermont	June 21, 1864	Aug 20, 1864	High Forest	Olmsted	"	Promoted captain
2d Lieut.	Abram Harkins	40	Penn	June 26, 1861	June 26, 1861	Viola	"	"	Resigned September 12, 1864
	William S. Baxter	25	N. Jersey	Dec 1,	Dec 1,	Rochester	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
									Promoted 1st Lieutenant
									Resigned 1862

C									
Captain	William W. Wilson	29	Penn	April 1, 1862	April 3, 1862	Pine Island	Goodhue	Minn.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	John C. Jones	31	New York	July 19,	Nov 19,	Wabashaw	Wabashaw	"	Killed near Kenesaw Mt June 15, 1864
	Francis Kelsy	31	"	Oct 18, 1864	April 9, 1865	"	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Peter Mantor	42	New York	July 22, 1861	July 23, 1861	Man'orville	Dodge	"	Resigned December 4, 1861
	Daniel Heaney	29	Penn	Dec 4,	Dec 4,	Rochester	Olmsted	"	Appointed staff officer July 10, 1862
	Clinton A. Cilley	24	N. H.	July 10, 1862	Nov 15, 1862	Wasioja	Dodge	"	Resigned September 12, 1864
	Mathias Thoeny	27	Switzerl'd	Aug 23, 1864	7, 1864	Wabashaw	Wabashaw	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
1st Lieut	Henry C. Simpson	31	Germany	June 29, 1861	June 29, 1861	"	"	"	
	Daniel B. Bailey	20	Minnesota	Dec 4,	Dec 4,	"	"	"	Died at Lebanon Junction Dec 1, 1861
	Clinton A. Cilley	24	N. H.	April 16, 1862	Apr 16, 1862	Wasioja	Dodge	"	Promoted captain
	Harrison R. Couse	20	New York	July 10,	Nov 15,	"	"	"	do do
	William T. Mills	27	New Jer'y	Aug 23, 1864	10, 1864	Austin	Mower	"	Resigned November 9, 1864
2d Lieut	Daniel P. Bailey	20	Minnesota	June 29, 1861	June 29, 1861	Wabashaw	Wabashaw	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Clinton A. Cilley	24	N. H.	Dec 4, 1861	Dec 4,	Wasioja	Dodge	"	Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Jules Capon	31	France	April 16, 1862	Apr 16, 1862	Wabashaw	Wabashaw	"	do do
	Mathias Thoeny	24	Switzerl'd	July 18,	Nov 15,	"	"	"	Resigned July 18, 1862
	Jonathan P. Jackson	27	England	March 3, 1865	April 1, 1865	Reeds Lan'g	"	"	Promoted captain
D									
Captain	Horace H. Western	37	Maine	June 17, 1861	July 5, 1861	St. Paul	Ramsey	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	John Moulton	25	Penn	Oct 27, 1862	Nov 15, 1862	"	"	"	Resigned October 27, 1862
	George W. Shuman	25	Penn	Aug 23, 1864	April 5, 1865	"	"	"	Promoted major
1st Lieut	Moses C. Tuttle	30	Maine	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	"	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	John Moulton	24	Penn	May 1, 1862	May 1, 1862	"	"	"	Resigned May 1, 1862
	Samuel G. Trimble	23	Penn	Oct 27,	Nov 15,	"	"	"	Promoted captain
	Hiram Lobdell	23	New York	Nov 26, 1863	Dec 25, 1863	"	"	"	Killed at Mission Ridge, Nov 25, 1863 -
	Jacob T. McCoy	27	Penn	Oct 18, 1864	Nov 1, 1864	"	"	"	Resigned July 12, 1864
2d Lieut	Samuel P. Jennison	31	Maine	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	"	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	John Moulton	24	Penn	Jan 1, 1862	Jan 17, 1862	"	"	"	
	Samuel G. Trimble	23	Penn	May 1,	May 1,	"	"	"	Promoted 1st Lieut and Adjutant
	Hiram Lobdell	24	New York	Oct 27,	Dec 24,	"	"	"	do 1st Lieutenant
	Isaac W. Stuart	27	England	March 3, 1865	April 5, 1865	"	"	"	do do
E									
Captain	Asgrim K. Skaro	30	Sweden	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	St Peter	Nicollet	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Jeremiah C. Donahower	24	Penn	Mar 20, 1862	June 20, 1862	"	"	"	Resigned March 20, 1862
	Thomas G. Scott	30	"	Nov 9, 1864	Sept 14, 1864	"	"	"	do July 12, 1864
1st Lieut	E. St. Julien Cox	28	Maine	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	"	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
	Augustus E. Alden	24	Indiana	Mar 20, 1862	Apr 26, 1862	"	"	"	Resigned February 8, 1862
	Benjamin Sylvester	23	"	Nov 9, 1864	Dec 19, 1864	"	"	"	do November 1864
2d Lieut	Jeremiah C. Donahower	24	Penn	July 5, 1861	July 5, 1861	"	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
									Promoted captain

DURING THE REBELLION.

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FINAL RECORD OF LINE OFFICERS.—Continued.

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RECORD OF MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS

RANK.	NAMES.	Age.	NATIVITY.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	DATE OF MUSTER.	RESIDENCE.			REMARKS.
						Town.	County.	State.	
E									
2d Lieut	Thomas G Scott	30	Penn	Mar 20, 1862	June 20, 1862	St Peter	Nicollet	Minn.	Promoted captain
	Benjamin Sylvester	23	Indiana	Sept 20, 1864	Nov 12, 1864	"	"	"	do 1st Lieutenant
	Thomas D Fowble		"	Jan 30, 1865	April 1, 1864	Wash. Lake	"	"	Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
F									
Captain	John B Davis	33	Kentucky	July 8, 1861	July 8, 1861	St. Paul	Ramsey		Promoted major
	David B Loomis	42	Conn	Aug 26, 1862	Mar 19, 1863	Stillwater	Washington		Resigned November 4, 1864
	John S Livingston	23	New York	Aug 23, 1864	Feb 23, 1865	St Paul	Ramsey		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
1st Lieut	David B Loomis	42	Conn	July 8, 1861	July 8, 1861	Stillwater	Washington		Promoted captain
	John S Livingston	22	New York	Aug 26, 1862	Nov 19, 1862	St. Paul	Ramsey		do do
	Charles H Friend	27	Maryland	Aug 22, 1865	May 21, 1865	Bloomington	Hennepin		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
2d Lieut	John S Livingston	18	New York	July 8, 1861	July 8, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Edward Wait	26	"	Aug 26, 1862	Nov 6, 1862	Monticello	Wright		Resigned July 12, 1864
	Charles H Friend	27	Maryland	March 3, 1865	April 1, 1865	Bloomington	Hennepin		Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Franklin R Harris	22	Michigan	April 22, 1865	May 21, 1865	Mankato	Blue Earth		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
G									
Captain	Andrew R Keifer	31	Germany	July 8, 1861	July 8, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Resigned July 18, 1863
	Charles F Meyer	35	"	Aug 19, 1863	Aug 12, 1863	"	"		do July 1864
	Henning Von Rumohr	32	"	Aug 23, 1864	Apr 16, 1863	"	"		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
1st Lieut	Jacob Mainzer	26	"	July 8, 1861	July 8, 1861	"	"		Resigned July 18, 1862
	Henning Von Rumohr	32	"	Mar 22, 1863	Apr 16, 1863	"	"		Promoted captain
	Frederick A Essen	33	"	Aug 23, 1864	Sept 16, 1864	Ft Ridgley	"		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
2d Lieut	Frederick A Brandt	22	"	July 8, 1861	July 8, 1861	New Ulm	Brown		Resigned July 18, 1862
	Charles F Meyer	35	"	Aug 18, 1862	Aug 10, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		Promoted 1st Lieut and Adjutant
	Henning Von Rumohr	32	"	Aug 24, 1862	Feb 28, 1863	"	"		Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Charles Rampe	24	"	Mar 22, 1863	Apr 16, 1863	"	"		Resigned July 1864
	Frederic Lambrecht	25	"	Oct 18, 1864	25, 1865	"	"		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
H									
Captain	Nelson W Dickerson	44	New York	July 15, 1861	July 15, 1861	Mankato	Blue Earth		Resigned May 21, 1863
	John R Beatty	31	Penn	May 21, 1863	Aug 8, 1863	"	"		do Mar 30, 1865
	Lawrence R Beatty	31	New York	Apr 12, 1863	Apr 27, 1863	"	"		Discharged with regiment July 11, 1865
1st Lieut	John R Beatty	29	Penn	July 15, 1861	July 15, 1861	Mankato	Blue Earth		Promoted captain
	Lovilo N Holmes	34	New York	May 21, 1863	July 8, 1863	"	"		do do
	Elias K Wasser	45	Penn	April 12, 1865	Apr 27, 1865	St Paul	Ramsey		Discharged with regiment
2d Lieut	Jerome Dane	33	New York	July 15, 1861	July 15, 1861	Mankato	Blue Earth		Resigned March 2, 1862
	John N Wallisford	28	Maine	Mar 29, 1862	Mar 19, 1862	"	"		do February 8, 1863
	Lovilo N Holmes	34	New York	Jan 30, 1863	Feb 28, 1863	"	"		Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Thomas G Quayle	28	"	May 21, 1863	July 8, 1863	Garden City	"		Wn'd at Mission Ridge; res'd Feb 14, 1866
	Daniel Fagan	28	Ireland	April 12, 1865	Apr 27, 1865	Shelbyville	"		Discharged with regiment
I									
Captain	John Foot	26	"	July 30, 1861	July 30, 1861	Red Wing	Goodhue		Resigned March 9, 1862
	Calvin S Uline	27	New York	March 4, 1862	June 20, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		Promoted major
	Tenbroeck Stout	26	N. Jersey	April 26, 1864	Apr 26, 1864	Lake City	Wabashaw		Discharged with regiment
1st Lieut	William S Grow	41	"	July 30, 1861	July 30, 1861	Red Wing	Goodhue		Appointed Quartermaster
	Calvin S Uline	27	New York	Jan 1, 1862	Jan 1, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		Promoted captain
	George W Shuman	25	Penn	April 6, 1864	May 15, 1864	"	"		do do Company D
	Tenbroeck Stout	26	N. Jersey	March 9, 1862	June 20, 1863	Lake City	Wabashaw		Promoted captain
	Edgar V Dickey	23	New York	Aug 23, 1864	Dec 14, 1864	"	"		Discharged with regiment
2d Lieut	Calvin S Uline	27	New York	July 30, 1861	July 30, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	Tenbroeck Stout	26	N. Jersey	Jan 1, 1862	Jan 1, 1862	Lake City	Wabashaw		do do
	James W Wood	26	Michigan	March 9, 1862	June 20, 1862	St Paul	Ramsey		do do and Adjutant
	Henry H Hills	29	Illinois	Feb 1, 1865	Apr 1, 1865	Dake City	Wabashaw		Discharged with regiment
K									
Captain	Jacob J Noah	33	New York	Aug 19, 1861	Aug 23, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Resigned June 3, 1862
	William W Woodbury	35	Mass	June 3, 1862	June 30, 1863	St Anthony	Hennepin		do July 1864
	David S Coverdale	25	Michigan	Jan 7, 1865	Feb 18, 1865	Faribault	Rice		Discharged with regiment
1st Lieut	William W Woodbury	35	Mass	Aug 19, 1861	Aug 19, 1861	St Anthony	Hennepin		Promoted captain
	Thomas McDonough	36	Ireland	June 11, 1862	July 12, 1862	Ottawa	LeSueur		Wounded at Mill Spring; trans'd to V R C
	David S Coverdale	26	Michigan	March 6, 1864	Apr 15, 1864	Faribault	McLeod		Promoted captain
	Axel H Reed	26	Maine	Jan 7, 1865	Feb 18, 1865	Glencoe	"		Discharged with regiment
2d Lieut	Ephraim A Otis	26	Michigan	Aug 19, 1861	Aug 31, 1861	St Paul	Ramsey		Appointed staff officer
	Thomas McDonough	36	Ireland	June 3, 1862	June 3, 1862	Ottawa	LeSueur		Promoted 1st Lieutenant
	David S Coverdale	25	Michigan	11, 1862	30,	Faribault	Rice		do do
	Axel H Reed	26	Maine	July 21, 1864	Aug 17, 1864	Glencoe	McLeod		do do
	Allen B White	29	Ohio	Jan 31, 1865	April 1, 1865	Rich Valley	"		Discharged with regiment

DURING THE REBELLION.

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number of Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and twenty-five, with J. T. Wyman, superintendent, and K. W. Wing first assistant; Mrs. N. M. Learned, second assistant. In May, 1871, the first Sunday-school was organized.

Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. At the Minnesota conference held in Mankato September 27th, 1871, Bishop Simpson presiding, Rev. T. McClary was appointed to what was then known as the Seventh Street and North Mission church, Minneapolis. February 27th, 1872, a meeting was held in the German chapel, resulting in the organization of the present Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. March 10th following, a Sunday-school was organized in the German chapel, N. R. Robinson superintendent, with eighty scholars. A library costing \$100 and an organ costing \$140 was purchased for the school. July following the Sunday-school was held in the new building. A lot on the corner of Seventh street was donated to the society by William Gaslin. June 1st, 1872, work was commenced on the church building, which was completed July 31st, 1872, at a cost of \$2,200, and dedicated by Bishop Ames. The first communion service August 4th, following. Rev. John Stafford followed Rev. Mr. McClary, under whose administration the church had great prosperity. In October, 1880, the official board invited the Rev. J. R. Berry, a member of the upper Iowa conference. He was transferred by Bishop Andrews to the Minnesota conference, and assigned to the pastorate by Bishop Harris.

The Second German M. E. Church is located corner of Second street and Tenth Avenue northeast. The first meeting was held in an old school house in 1855, and the first pastor was Rev. Mr. Roth, assisted by Rev. Mr. Spearman. Services were held in different places until 1861, when the present church was located, and is now under the care of Rev. J. M. Nippold. A parsonage costing about fifteen hundred dollars, is connected with the church.

The First German Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fifth street and Fourth Avenue south, was organized in October, 1866, with the Rev. J. Schmell for first pastor, who continued for three years, succeeded by Rev. J. Schaefer who labored three years, succeeded by Rev. Henry Boettcher

for four years, succeeded respectively by Reverends F. Kopp, C. Nachtriets and J. Schneider, the present pastor in charge. It has a growing Sunday-school of about sixty members. The church, too, has grown from ten to eighty-two members.

The Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church is located on Nineteenth Avenue south between Fifth and Sixth streets. The first organization was effected in July, 1873, by Rev. J. H. Johnson with ten members. The first preacher in charge was Rev. N. Christopherson, who took charge November 28th, 1873; he was succeeded by Rev. J. Jacobson for one year, who was followed by Rev. L. A. Larson for three years; then Rev. B. Olin followed for two years, who was succeeded by Rev. Mart. Nelson now in charge. The present membership is thirty-five, and is in a growing and prosperous condition.

First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 343 Cedar Avenue, was organized in February, 1873. After encountering many difficulties, the building of a house of worship was undertaken, under the leadership of Rev. C. G. Nelson; in September, 1873, a subscription was circulated; the money raised and in October following, the foundation was laid, and in December, 1873, this young society had a new church costing \$4,000, and while enjoying the feast of dedication the debt was paid in full. In 1879 a parsonage was commenced under the administration of Rev. A. G. Johnson the present pastor, and in 1880 was completed, and the church is now in a flourishing condition.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Andrew Presbyterian Church. During the winter of 1849-50, Mr. Neill preached every other Sunday afternoon at the falls of St. Anthony. In July, 1850, Rev. William T. Wheeler, formerly a Congregational missionary to Africa, commenced preaching at the request of Mr. Neill. The members being mostly Presbyterians it was decided to call it "The First Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony." Rev. Charles Seccombe, who succeeded Mr. Wheeler, persuaded the congregation to drop the name of Presbyterian, and it is now known as the Congregational society of Minneapolis, East Division. On the 23d day of August, 1857, a committee of the St. Paul Presbytery, consisting of Rev. John G. Reiheldaffer and Rev. H. Maltby, re-organized the "First

Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony." The following persons were the first members, viz: Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Samuel H. Lea, Joseph Van Eman, Mrs. Sarah Van Eman, Richard Chute and Mrs. Mary E. Chute. Richard Chute was elected ruling elder, installed by Rev. Mr. Maltby, and was appointed clerk of sessions. Mr. Chute held this office until July 10, 1867, when he resigned and Gen. H. P. Van Cleve filled the office until 1878. In June, 1858, the church called Rev. David Stevenson, but he declined and recommended Rev. Levi Hughes, of Logansport, Indiana. By an arrangement with Westminster Church, which was organized the same day, Mr. Hughes was called to preach in both churches at a salary of \$1,000 per year. David Edwards donated the use of his hall and on the evening of October 7, 1858, the first prayer meeting was held in "Edwards Hall," with five present. October 10, 1858, the Sunday-school was organized with six teachers and twelve scholars; Orrin Curtiss was chosen superintendent.

On January 16th, 1860, notice was received from Rev. H. I. Coe, corresponding secretary of the Church Extension Company, at St. Louis, that the board had appropriated \$1,000, the gift of the Misses Andrew, of New York city, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a house of worship. In May, 1860, Rev. Mr. Hughes and family removed to Bloomington, Indiana. For six months preceeding his removal, he had seldom preached, though public worship had been conducted by lay members reading appropriate sermons. In September following, Mr. McKee was called to the pastorate of the two churches, remaining until 1865. By an act of the legislature of Minnesota, passed January 30th, 1861, the name of this church was changed from the "First Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony" to "Andrew Presbyterian Church" in honor of Mrs. Catherine Andrew and her daughter, who donated \$1,000 and a bell. The church was erected on Second street, and was formally dedicated April 14, 1862. Rev. R. F. Sample supplied the pulpit from June 17th, 1866, to March, 1868, when he accepted a call to Westminster Church of Minneapolis. During his ministry, thirty-four were added to the church. Rev. David Pelton, of Pennsylvania, presided from March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1870. During the pastorate

of Rev. Isaac W. Monfert, from May 1st, 1870, to July, 1872, the church was removed in November and December, 1870, to its present site on Fourth street. Rev. David Stewart was the next pastor, from August 1st, 1872, to May, 1875. From May 16th, 1875, to May 26th, 1877, Rev. E. J. Thompson, professor of mathematics at the university, supplied the pulpit, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Carlos T. Chester, to whom the church extended a call in February, 1877. At the time he received the call, Mr. Chester was a senior in Auburn Theological Seminary, of Auburn, New York, from which he graduated May 10th, 1877, and arriving in Minnesota the latter part of that month, preached his first sermon, Sunday, June 2d, 1877; was ordained and installed by the St. Paul Presbytery on the 7th day of August, 1877. From June, 1877, to January 1st, 1881, seventy-eight were added to the church. The church has a full board of ruling elders.

The Park Avenue Presbyterian Church. The First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis was organized May 22d, 1853, by Rev. G. H. Pond, with thirteen members. It continued to exist with some degree of prosperity until July 22d, 1860, when, from various adverse influences, its members were scattered. For about five years regular public worship had been suspended. The church was re-organized August 19th, 1860, by the Rev. A. G. Ruliffson, with what remained of the original membership of the church, together with nine members of the First Presbyterian Church of Minnesota, at Minne-ha-ha, and eight other persons who presented letters from other churches. In this re-organization, the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, in fact became the successor to the First Presbyterian Church of Minnesota, which church was but the continuation of the Presbyterian church of St. Peters, or Fort Snelling, the oldest church of any denomination in all this region. The church at St. Peters was organized June 14th, 1835, by the Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, in the quarters which he occupied at the Fort. In connection with this church there were two mission stations, at which public worship was kept up from time to time, one at Lake Harriet, the other at Oak Grove, near Minne-ha-ha. The church at St. Peters, or Fort Snelling, was largely made up of the officers and their families

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line from Baltimore to Washington was decided upon and by 1873, through the acquisition of a one-sixth interest in the Southern Railway Security Company, a connection which gave access to all points in the Southern states had been effected. Thomson took great interest in the establishment of Philadelphia as a transatlantic port and was instrumental in the creation of the American Steamship Company in 1870 under the patronage of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Up to the time of his death, Thomson was thus almost continuously engaged in important construction projects that were to render the Pennsylvania Railroad safe from competitive attack. Furthermore, from the sixties on, the Pennsylvania was a leader in insisting upon high standards of operating practice and a pioneer in the introduction of improved equipment and devices of various kinds. Thomson's career was coincident with the pioneer and construction stage of railway development in the United States. He was associated with the movement in its beginnings and lived to see the Atlantic and Pacific connected by rail, while his keen vision as to the future place of railroads in the industrial life of the country was in process of rapid realization during his service as chief engineer and president of the Pennsylvania. His ability as a financier was shown in his handling of the affairs of three different railroads under panic conditions—the Georgia Railroad in 1837, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago in 1857, and the Pennsylvania in 1873. The dividend record of the Pennsylvania Railroad was unbroken from the establishment of the through line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to the close of his career.

Although he was taciturn and abrupt in manner, and inclined to action on his own initiative without consultation with others, his judgment was greatly respected and his services were sought in various capacities outside of the railroad business. He aided the cause of many civic projects in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Park Commission and rendered valuable service in the extension of Fairmount Park. One of the early steel companies organized by Andrew Carnegie [*q.v.*] was known as the J. Edgar Thomson Steel Company.

Thomson was married late in life to Lavinia Frances Smith; they had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter. He died in Philadelphia in his sixty-seventh year. By his will he left his estate in trust, the income to be employed to educate and maintain the daughters of railroad men killed in the discharge of their duties. This foundation, known as St. John's Orphanage, is still serving its purpose in Philadelphia.

Thomson

[J. E. Watkins, "Hist. of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1846-96" (1898), incomplete and not printed, in possession of Pa. R.R. Co., Phila.; W. B. Sipes, *The Pa. Railroad* (1875); W. B. Wilson, *Hist. of the Pa. Railroad Company* (2 vols., 1899); H. W. Schotter, *The Growth and Development of the Pa. Railroad Company* (1927); *Ann. Reports . . . Pa. Railroad, 1847-74*; *Mag. of Western Hist.*, Aug. 1888; *Penn Monthly*, July 1874; *Press and Public Ledger* (both of Phila.), May 29, 1874.]

F. H. D.

THOMSON, MORTIMER NEAL (Sept. 2, 1831-June 25, 1875), humorist, known as "Q.K. Philander Doesticks, P.B.," was born in Riga, Monroe County, N. Y., the elder of two sons of Edwin and Sophia Thomson. The Thomsons were prominent old settlers there, the grandfather, Joseph Thomson, having held minor public offices. In 1841 the family moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., where the father set up in the practice of law. Thomson matriculated at the University of Michigan in the fall of 1849, but was expelled during the winter because of membership in a secret society. Subsequently he tramped—playing at times, it is thought, with various strolling stock companies—to New York City, where he became a clerk in a jewelry store and rapidly explored the gayeties of Gotham. His first humorous letter, "Doesticks on a Bender," a hilarious sketch of a trip to Niagara, won immediate popularity and was copied widely by the newspapers of the country. In rapid succession (Sept. 22, 1854-May 30, 1855) there followed a series of twenty-nine humorous letters, most of them appearing in the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, others in the *New York Tribune* and the *Spirit of the Times* (New York). These letters, collected and published as *Doesticks: What He Says* (1855), made "Doesticks" a national figure. In 1855 Thomson joined the staff of the *New York Tribune*, writing police-court sketches (later published as *The History and Records of the Elephant Club*, 1856) in a way they had never before been done, and a series of feature articles on fortune tellers (*The Witches of New York*, 1859). With Thomas Nast [*q.v.*] he covered such special assignments as the famous Heenan-Morrissey prize fight, Oct. 20, 1858, and reported dramatically and with devastating effect the great auction sale of slaves held in Savannah in 1859. When William Allen Butler's famous poem, "Nothing to Wear," aroused New York, Thomson was offered one dollar a line for a parody. In less than a week he had produced a poem of eight hundred lines, a satire on snobbery called *Nothing to Say* (1857), which was probably more popular than the original. The popularity of "Doesticks" had already been considerably enhanced by the tremendous sale of an earlier piece of parody in verse, *Plu-ri-bus-tah*,

Thomson

a *Song That's-by-No-Author*, which had appeared in May 1856. With this book-length mock-heroic, precipitated by the wave of interest in Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, he achieved a national hit, taking telling hits at American follies, especially American love of money. Although it was probably begun as parody, it soon achieved independent position on its own merits as social satire.

In addition to regular staff duty on the *Tribune*, Thomson ventured in 1858 to edit the *New York Picayune*, the best comic weekly of the day. Later he became dramatic critic for the *Tribune* and wrote a play, *The Lady of the Lake* (1860), a travesty of Scott's poem. During the Civil War he served as staff reporter for the *Tribune*, as well as chaplain to a regiment. He was twice married. His first wife, Anna H. Van Cleve, an old friend, whom he married on Oct. 24, 1857, died in childbirth late in 1858, leaving a son. In July 1861, while home on leave, he married again, this time Grace Eldridge, daughter of Sara Payson Willis Parton [*q.v.*]. Again his happiness was short-lived, for his second wife died twenty days after the birth of their daughter. After the war Thomson continued the humorous lectures he had begun in 1859. For a short time he was an associate editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, but in 1873 he returned to New York to become an editor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*. In this position he continued until his death. The Ring Lardner of his day, he brought to American humor terse, vigorous, quick-moving phrases and vivid slang, and became the most popular American humorist writing in the period before that of Charles Farrar Browne [*q.v.*].

[Thomson's name is sometimes spelled Thompson. See Fletcher D. Slater, "The Life and Letters of Mortimer Thomson," 1931, unpublished thesis in the lib. of Northwestern Univ.; obituaries in *N. Y. Times*, *N. Y. Tribune*, and *N. Y. Herald*, June 26, 1875.]

F. J. M.—e.

THOMSON, SAMUEL (Feb. 9, 1769–Oct. 4, 1843), botanic physician, originator of the Thomsonian system of medical treatment, was born in Alstead, N. H., the son of John and Hannah (Cobb) Thomson. His father was a struggling pioneer farmer, who put his son to work on the farm when he was five, though he had been lame from birth. At ten the boy had one month's schooling. He took a great dislike to farm work, and from his earliest years spent most of his time in the fields and woods. Here he became interested in herbs and their medical uses. One especially impressed him because of its peculiar effect in producing vomiting and profuse perspiration. It was *lobelia inflata*, and later he was to use it extensively in his career of healing,

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claiming its medical properties as his own discovery. At the age of twenty-one he assumed charge of the family farm, and on July 7, 1790, married Susan Allen, who bore him eight children. Soon after his marriage his wife became ill, and when the regular physicians failed to perform a cure he employed two root doctors, under whose ministrations she rapidly recovered. His confidence in the curative properties of herbs thus strengthened, he began to use them, first in his own family and then among the neighbors. Calls for his services increased and at length, formulating a system, he devoted himself wholly to medical practice, his activities extending over all eastern New England. He soon incurred the enmity of the regular school physicians, who persecuted him for the rest of his life. He became involved in many law suits, was charged with murder on at least one occasion (see *Commonwealth vs. Thompson*, 6 *Tyng* 134) and was once confined for six weeks in a loathsome prison. The trials in which he was involved created a considerable sensation in their day.

His theory of disease was based on the assumption that all ills are produced by cold and that any treatment which increases inward heat will hasten recovery. Although he used many other vegetable remedies, his method in general consisted in prescribing *lobelia* followed by Cayenne pepper. Usually the vapor bath was also employed. So great was his success that he decided to obtain a patent for his process. One was granted on Mar. 3, 1813, and a revised patent on Jan. 28, 1823. He also conceived the idea of selling rights to practise his system, and societies were formed in all parts of the country, including the Middle West. Most of the agents whom he employed proved dishonest, and his life was made miserable by their misdeeds. He published *A Brief Sketch of the Causes and Treatment of Disease* (1821); *A Narrative of the Life and Medical Discoveries of Samuel Thomson* (1822); *New Guide to Health: or Botanic Family Physician* (1822); and *Learned Quackery Exposed* (1824). Having had no educational advantages, in writing his books he wisely accepted aid from others. A number of short-lived journals, exponents of his system, were issued, among them the *Botanic Sentinel* (later called *Philadelphia Botanic Sentinel* and *Thomsonian Sentinel*), 1835–40, and the *Thomsonian Recorder*, started in Columbus, Ohio, in 1832, which was later (1837) called the *Botanic-Medical Recorder* and lasted until 1852.

Although most of the regular school of physicians were jealous of Thomson's success, he was treated with much kindness by such practitioners

Annual report, #19-20, 1893-1895

Historical Sketch.

The society known as the Sisterhood of Bethany was first organized in May, 1875, under the name of the Minneapolis Branch of the Minnesota Magdalene Society, the parent society being located in St. Paul. Its objects, as set forth in the constitution, were substantially the same as now. Its first board of officers were: Mrs. George Couch, President; Mrs. J. B. Crocker, Vice-President; Mrs. A. G. Mendenhall, Secretary; Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve, Treasurer.

The work of the society was confined to visiting such cases as came to the knowledge of the members in the city, and assisting to pay the expenses of the parent society. Being convinced by a very short experience that a more efficient work could be done through an independent organization, the society severed its connection with St. Paul, July, 1876, and adopted its present name. In May, 1876, feeling the necessity of a refuge for such as were willing to leave their life of sin, a house was rented on Sixth street, E. D.; a matron was employed and the Bethany Home was opened. This house soon proved too small, another was secured on Three-and-a-half avenue and Nineteenth street, W. D., where we remained until March, 1878. We then removed to a still larger house on Plymouth avenue and Third street. Here we remained until December, 1881, when we removed to 1620 Washington avenue north. July 8th, 1894, we again removed to No. 2900 Twenty-second avenue southwest, on the Hennepin, Lyndale and Lake Harriet street car line.

March 1st, 1879, articles of incorporation were taken out, and the Sisterhood of Bethany became a corporate body.

October 16th, 1885, the corner-stone of the new home building was laid. This house, the gift with grounds, of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, is located on Bryant avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets southwest.

October 1st, 1886, the association took possession of the new Home, and in 1887 purchased four lots adjoining, so that we now own just half a block, which gives us room for the various additions and improvements which our increasing work demands.

1889. Extensive repairs in heating apparatus, new boiler-house built, and walls painted. House put in perfect repair.

- 316
6th St. S. E.
says Mrs.
H. P. Van Cleve
Oct. 1972

As soon as practicable we desire to build a cottage to be used for our older children.

1890. Built children's pavilion and poultry house.

1891-'92. Built addition, 20 x 40, with basement and three stories, in which are located vegetable cellar, laundry, trunk room, sewing room, kindergarten, and a large, airy loft.

1892. The electric railway reached and passed the Home. City water was brought to and into the house.

1893. Rebuilt heating plant, adding one new boiler and seven radiators. Enlarged the dining room and re-floored nearly one-half of the house.

1894-'95. No material changes. Re-floored seven rooms, painted and renovated. Rebuilt barn.

Women for
Women w
Women w
Children v
Children v

Total

Women for
Women w
Women w
Children
Children

Total

Women .
Children

Total

Infants .

Total

Living b
Still-born

Total

Women f
Women v
Women v
Children
Children

Total