



William Watts Folwell and
Family Papers.

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re: The Rev. S. W. Pond's (Sr.)
"Narrative"

Notes on a Narrative by the Rev. Samuel W. Pond. X

Typewritten by Samuel W. Pond, Jr.

1/ Page 87, fall of 1831. The Pond brothers and about one hundred others were converted and joined the Congregational Church in Washington, Connecticut. The brothers soon after decided to look westward for a field of labor. S.H.P. 20 + S.W.P. 23,

2 Page 88, March 25, 1832. Samuel W. Pond started from home and travelled to Galena, Illinois by way of Pittsburg and St. Louis.

4 Page 89. Went into a store at Galena kept by a young man who sold liquor and tried to persuade him to engage in a better business; found that the young man was from the Red River country and had passed through the land of the Dakotas on his way down.

5 Page 90. Wrote to his brother Gideon proposing that they go among the Sioux next spring, to which he assented. Brought rifles and blankets and other necessities.

7 Page 91. Gideon arrived and the two brothers started May 1, 1834. The Reverend Mr. Kent said, as they were leaving, I thought you had given up that foolish idea. You are just throwing yourselves away, but Mr. Kent gave them a letter to Major Bliss.

10 Page 92. At Prairie du Chien found a few Dakotas. A white man told them how to ask the name of a thing in Dakota. He then asked an Indian standing by a pile of iron its name, he replied, "maza"; he then dipped a little water in his hand and said, "mini"; then took up a handful of sand and said "witaka".

11 Page 93. Thus they began the study of the Dakota language and begun collecting words for the future dictionary. Reached Fort Snelling, by steamboat, May 6, 1834. Were met by the Reverend W.T.

X Compared with original Oct. 1918.

P.

Boutwell who came on board, he had been compelled to leave the Pillagers.

12 Page 94. In the Journal of Major Taliaferro sub-agent Grooms
 let them occupy a vacant room in one of the houses. Major Bliss
 sent for them and S. W. reported and showed letters which were satisfactory. Told that they, the Kaposia band had oxen and plow, but
 13 did not know how to use them, so S. W. volunteered to go down and
 help them. The Indians took the plow in the canoe and S. W. drove
 down the oxen. The chief was Big Thunder, the father of Little Crow,
 and the head soldier was Big Iron, they held the plow while S. W.
 15 drove the oxen. The Indians, or their dogs stole his provisions the
 first night. Major Taliaferro seemed glad to find us here; let them
 keep their room and said nothing about rent. He advised us to build
 at Lake Calhoun, and after my brother had plowed for the Indians, a
 16 few days, we commenced building where the pavilion now stands [the
 Forman house is now on the site]. Lived in a temporary shelter
 while building, beset by mosquitoes.

Page 97. Major Taliaferro gave us a window, a lock and an axe,
 Mrs. Bliss sent us a ham and Major Bliss gave us potatoes for seed
 next spring. The agent offered us a stove, but we preferred to
 build a fireplace to maintain our independence. We had the use of
 oxen, but used them mostly for the Indians. We had to take care of
 17 them through the winter. We congratulated ourselves on the arrival
 of Mr. Sibley at Mendota. If Bailey [Bailly] had remained in charge
 we should have had no friends on that side of the river.

18 Page 98. We made it our chief business to learn the language
 and met with a serious difficulty, for want of a suitable alphabet, to
 meet this difficulty we took such letters from the English alphabet
 as are not needed in the Dakota, and gave them new names and new

powers, each letter had one sound and no two letters could be used to denote the same sound, so there is but one way to spell any given word, and if one knows how to pronounce a word he knows how to spell it.

20 Page 99. When the missionaries came next spring Dr. Williamson said, they would use it till they could find what changes were required, not imagining that an untutored layman could do such a work so well that a college graduate could not mend it. The changes made when the dictionary was published would not have been made, if all the members of the Mission had been consulted. Episcopalians have used the original alphabet.

21 Page 100. New tenant E. A. Ogden came about the same time we did. He and some other young officers, to pass away the time, employed Scott Campbell to go through the English dictionary and give them definitions in Dakota. Campbell took no great pains to give them correct definitions. He gave the manuscript to me and we got a considerable number of words from it.

22 Page 101. Madame Charpelle told Mr. Gavin that there was no verb in the Dakota language. Scott Campbell told S. W. that there was no future tense in that language. At the end of the year we had quite a large collection of words and could make ourselves understood with the Indians without difficulty.

24 Page 102. In the spring of 1835 Dr. Williamson and Mr. Stevens came. My brother Gideon aided Mr. Stevens in building at Lake Harriet, while I remained at Lake Calhoun and planted. In the fall I sold 25 part of my corn to Mr. Sibley and we had more money than when we landed at Fort Snelling, and if I had sold it all I should have had more money than I received from the "Board" as salary for several years after I was married. We bought a cow and were going to improve

our house when Mr. Stevens insisted in our coming to Lake Harriet, saying, he could do nothing there unless we did "this might have been true for he was never popular with the Indians". He wrote Mr. Green that the reason why we joined him was that we were uncomfortable at lake Calhoun. We did not know it, or we should have stayed there. So we ^{reluctantly} abandoned our house, turned over our ^{corn} cow and potatoes, a large crop, to Mr. Stevens. Gideon went with Mr. Stevens and remained with him. I (S.W.) went off on a hunt with the Indians; language was the game I was hunting, what I learned was of great advantage to me. After a month I left them far up on the Rum River and came home alone reaching there after one day and one night's travel, burned my under clothing in the last fire I kindled on the journey.

Page 105. Account of Gideon's escape from drowning in Lake Harriet. On return from the hunt S.W. wrote a few simple lessons in Dakota, and Miss Lucy ^{C.} Stevens began to teach the Indian children. Her school was soon discontinued and a few half-breed girls were taken as boarders and taught English. S.W. makes a journey to Lac qui Parle, was caught in a storm and was five days without food.

Page 106. Tells how they passed the night in a storm scraped away the snow, kindled a fire, wrapped their blankets about them and spent the night alternately sleeping and waking.

Page 107. At Lac qui Parle found Dr. Williamson working hard on the language, but making little progress. Mrs. Huggins was learning to talk, but the Doctor would not learn anything from her. G.H.P. went to Lac qui Parle in the spring of 1836 and remained there three years aiding them greatly in acquiring the language and obtaining translations from Mr. Renville. Mr. Renville could neither read nor write; scripture was read to him one verse at a time and the Dakota written down as he dictated it. Gideon helped to build Dr. Williamson's

house at Lac qui Parle. He and a Frenchman sawed all the boards.

Page 108. Gives story of the murders on the Chippewa river.

34 Tells how he S. W. P. could not stand musk-rats as a regular diet.

Page 109. Mr. Mooser then lived near the site of Fort Ridgely.

35 "I soon perceived that near relations with Mr. Stevens were not likely to prove very agreeable. As Gideon was now gone Mr. Stevens thought that I should be compelled to remain with him and he gave me to understand that as he was a licensed preacher and I only a layman he should expect me to spend much of my time in manual labor and interpret for him in his intercourse with the Indians. But I did not come here to interpret for any one, certainly not for any one with so little ability, natural or acquired, as Mr. Stevens. So I determined to go to Connecticut and obtain a license to preach. I did not think a license would add anything to my authority or ability to preach the gospel to the Dakotas, but it might relieve me from some embarrassment with my missionary associations, though regularly educated clergymen would still regard me some as West Pointers do those who are appointed to military offices from civil life. Reached Connecticut in June after a six weeks journey. Studied theology with the Reverend Gordon Hayes, pastor of the church in Washington, and was
37 ordained March 4, 1837. Taught school that winter and earned enough to pay my passage back. Old friends offered money, "But on account of our connection with other missionaries I thought it best to decline the offer." My return journey was more comfortable though I took a deck passage on the river, I had provided myself with a blanket.

Page 111. Account of visit to Mr. Gavin at Mont Trempeleaux was much pleased with Mr. Gavin who approved of the Pond alphabet and adopted it at once. Mr. Denton was an honest man and upright but slow
39 to learn and very "eccentric".

40 Page 112. Mr. Riggs arrived at Lake Harriet about the first of June, and I gave him his first lessons in Dakota. In September he left for Lac qui Parle carrying many words that Gideon and I had collected. Mr. Riggs says in "Mary and I" that Mr. Stevens collected the words he found at Lake Harriet. I found on my return that Mr. 41 Stevens had collected no words and those which had been given him he had not learned or tried to learn to use; his sister Cornelia Stevens who came to Lake Harriet when she was but sixteen years of age had learned very rapidly. We were indebted to her and Mrs. Denton for many words in the dictionary. In the summer of 1837 S. W. wrote the story of Joseph and sent it to Lac qui Parle where it was revised by Gideon — first book written in Dakota by a missionary, except for lessons for children in school.

October 1837 S. W. went with another hunting party was less uncomfortable than in May of 1835, was gone three months, had no bread 42 nor salt, but plenty of good food. Indian boy broke his ^{S.W.'s} gun so he could not hunt and had plenty of time for learning the language. Paid the old men with whom I lived for the number of deer I ate, to their satisfaction.

43 Page 114. On return to Lake Harriet in January 1838 went away to Traverse des Sioux and took care of Mr. Prescott's business while he was brought down to Fort Snelling to be cured of a sickness. Found the most degraded Indians he had ever seen. Found Mr. Le Blanc exceedingly polite and conversation always amusing. Middle of ^{April} March went to Lac qui Parle had a very agreeable journey.

44 Page 115. Gideon and S. W. planned to begin a new station "as it did not seem advisable for him to be at Lake Harriet while Mr. 45 Stevens was there". Mr. Renville advised us to postpone building. Mr. Stevens had difficulty with the Lake Calhoun band and urged S.W. to return to Lake Harriet, which he did.

46 After the ratification of the treaty in 1837 in the summer of 1838 Major Taliaferro appointed S.W. farmer for the Lake Calhoun band. Stevens, Prescott and others had applied for the place. [S.W. held the place temporarily for Gideon] "Major Taliaferro resigned soon afterward and read me his letter of resignation in which he said, 47 that the Fur Company was too strong for him or the Government, that it interfered with his management of the Indians and thwarted his plans for their improvement. He at that time had his faults and his example did not exert a salutary influence on the morals of the Indians; but he had been so friendly to us that we felt as though we could better have spared a better man" and we rejoiced greatly when we afterwards heard of his reformation.

48 Page 117. November Dr. Williamson left for Ohio. A story of how the two Ponds and old Milor got a ducking in the Minnesota river. They had to walk eight miles in wet garments to Lake Harriet.

49 Page 118. Uncomfortable journey of Gideon to Lake Traverse.

57 Page 119. Gideon was married in the fall of 1837 to Miss Poage, sister-in-law of Dr. Williamson. S.W. was married in November 1838 to Cordelia Eggleston. Mr. Sibley and Dr. Emerson were present. In April 1839 Gideon and family came down to Lake Harriet and he took charge of the farming. Had twenty head of half wild cattle to care for and feed. He was skillful in the use of oxen and soon had a team plowing the Indian lands, this was a small part of his work, had to put up sixty tons of hay for the Indians' cattle and his own cattle and horses. Did most of the hard work himself, but paid a good deal for hired labor.

52 Page 120. After the treaty not one of the Indians would touch a plow. Most of the farmers took things very easily. First farmer for the Shakopee band for several years did nothing but give a present to the chief. He used the Indians wagons and carts for his own business and let their cattle starve. Some other farmers did not do much better. Winter of 1841 almost all the cattle of the Mdewakantowan starved. At some villages not one was left. Gideon did not lose one. Quinn had the cattle of Good Roads all near the Fort and his cattle having nothing to eat annoyed the garrison, and Major Plympton ordered them shot, but the farmers drew their salaries.

55 Page 121. After three years my brother and I were together again with the Lake Calhoun band. Mr. Stevens did not like this and soon left Lake Harriet to be farmer of the Wabasha band. Mr. Gavin married Cornelia Stevens and took her to Red Wing. Next spring he and Mr. Denton with their families came to camp Cold Water where we all occupied the same house for a year 1840-41. After the slaughter of the Chippewas in 1839 the Indians were afraid to remain at Lake Harriet, but they would have returned, but Major Plympton determined to keep them off of the reservation.

56 Page 122. He and Col. Bruce selected a location for us at Credit River where Hamilton now stands. The Indians were unwilling to go to Credit River, but orders were imperative, so we pulled down our house at Lake Harriet and taking the lumber started for Credit River. Were not at all pleased with the location. Major Plympton pronounced the place a good one. He was a man of very decided opinions and arbitrary temper.

57 Page 123 [The Ponds did not build at Credit River, but at Bloomington]

59 Page 124. Account of the unpleasantness between Mahpiyawicaspa and Karboka.

61 Page 125. Our brethren at Lac qui Parle recommended the Board

62. In story of Remond's protection + refusal made by him -
 Ironman, Indian not concerned + making, indicate
63. In March '17, W. afterwards left Saginaw
 for Kaposia!
64. When on ill. R. not at M. & S. on spring when
 they killed J. R. B's letters + wounded him so that he
 had to send to ill. Remond for help - did may work
 things. Shows that man then one to assist Mar-
 ducis.
66. S.W.P. advised R. to go on toward ill. Remond
 at M. & S. "Ander club"
68. When 2 H-2 long hand, from club, many
 cases out. now 2 Q. S.
74. First found woman in ill. above Mendota
75. Relations or handshake of 13 years. No regrets
80. Case of Wredboy - very eccentric - was in prison at
 Mendota. Told S.W.P. that Sx were in place on 1st
 May but information was very odd,
 D. at Rock Island. Mr. on 2 but men at Flanagan
 2 who.
82. Much a few conversations at Oak Grove - but none
 at Sheaborn - was with Sx then 5 years. + Reggs
 at as long as M. & S. but with ill. Remond to be on
 in vain. "Indeed before the outbreak in 1862 I saw
 very few Dakotas that I thought were decided
 enemies of white"
87. Pond had learned work words in Com man when
 after 5 or 6 years
 The two Pond + ill. Remond one wrote with
 Jack Forazie on a letter, + over

61 that we should be sent to Lake Traverse. Mr. Green, the secretary, wrote to us as though he expected us to go there, but we refused to take our families among the desperadoes of that lawless region and if our removal thither had been insisted upon we should have drawn from the mission, but not from the Indians. I suppose the committee thought us contumacious, but we knew the Indians at Lake Traverse better than they did and knew the state of things at Lac qui Parle. The missionaries at Lac qui Parle were under the protection of Mr. Renville. Mr. Green could not restrain the Indians. The valuable presence to the Indians by the missionaries did not conciliate them. There was no security for property belonging to the mission.

62 Page 126. In 1850 Mr. Huggins reported that fifty horses and cattle belonging to that station had been killed, or stolen by the Indians at Lake Traverse. We should have found matters much worse for we should have had no protection and we never paid blackmail. We had families to care for. Dr. Williamson afterwards left Lac qui Parle for Kaposia. Not long after Mr. Riggs left Lac qui Parle he attempted to locate at Shakopee, but the Indians refused permission to settle there, or at Little Rapids, so he went to Traverse des Sioux. I visited him there and found him much harrassed and alarmed by the Indians. Mrs. Riggs said they could not stay unless they could obtain relief. I applied at the Fort for military protection for them, and Captain Backus arrested a man who had shot at Mr. Riggs. Mr. Riggs fearing his relatives would do mischief came down and got Captain Backus to release the man. His fears of retaliation proved groundless.

63 Page 127. In the spring of 1841 Mr. Riggs went east and was absent a year while I took his place at Lac qui Parle. Dr. Williamson expected to remain there, but on the 20th of June a frost killed the crops down to the ground. The Indians were killing off the cattle and Dr. Williamson took his family to camp Cold Water, there he resided for more than a year in the house with Gideon while Mr. Huggins and I remained at Lac qui Parle. In the spring of 1842 Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins had joined the mission.

Page 128. After Mr. Riggs return from the east he located at Traverse de Sioux. Tells how the Indians fired on S.W.'s boat, near Shakopee, thinking it was Mr. Riggs' boat.

64 Page 129. Gideon collected material for a house at Oak Grove. Major Plympton was now gone and no more was said about Credit River. The house was constructed of large tamarac logs and was large enough to accommodate both our families. Had to haul the logs four or five miles, snow was deep, had to wear snow shoes while driving three or four yoke of oxen — was not used to wearing snow shoes, if he happened to fall down he could not get up until he had taken off his snow shoes. The house was ready when I came down from Lac qui Parle in June. I found a home there for five years and he one for life, though not in that house. In the fall of 1845 or early in the winter of 1846 Colonel Bruce sent for me. I found Shakpedem with most of his men who had come to ask me to go to their village; they had always been opposed to missionaries, but Col. Bruce advised me to accept the offer.

70 Page 131. I came up to their village [of Shakopee] and found the Indians gathered at the house of Oliver Faribault. The Indians still wanted me to come and Mr. Faribault said he was the first one to suggest it. I had suspicions, but decided to come. I went down to Point Douglas and bought lumber for a house [story of how Gideon went down with four yoke of oxen and brought up 4000 feet of boards,

in one load and how his oxen broke through the ice. S.W. had to go into the water waist deep and chop off the bow-pins, and how they rescued their oxen]

73 Page 132. Had the materials for his house prepared at Fort Snelling, took them down to Shakopee in a barge, set a man to dig the cellar and went home. The Indians took the man's tools and drove him away.

11 Page 133. With a letter from Col Bruce S.W. went up to Shakopee and collected the Indians together at Mr. Faribault's; had Faribault read the letter which he did with reluctance. His scheme was to get them driven off and get my lumber at his own terms. Never had any serious trouble with the Indians afterwards, but had some very sharp talks with the chief, Shakopee, who told Mr. Mooser, the Indian farmer there, that no white man ventured to talk to him as I did. He soon learned to treat me with respect. At the time of writing this narrative S. W. was living in my house at Shakopee.

76 Page 134. From the first "we strove to make the Indians understand that we came here to promote their religious interests, and though we were willing to aid them in things pertaining to this life we considered things spiritual and eternal of paramount importance." The Indians were slow to understand how men could be actuated by such motives.

77 Page 135. Dakotas believed in the immortality of the soul and vaguely in future punishment. Things like theft, lying and so on deserved punishment. Christianity is a good religion for the white man, but not for Indians. Very reserved in regard to religion when we set forth the claims of the gospel. They either remained silent or remarked that it was all very good. It was difficult to understand whether they understood us.

79 Page 136. In 1837 I found one man who could state the doctrine of Christianity in plainer language than I could in Dakota. We could not hold regular religious meetings, until we were settled at Bloomington, but we talked with them, or rather talked to them in season and out of season, so that there were few within our reach who were not compelled to hear how much they needed salvation and what they must do to be saved. A few of them were converted, but not many, but our instructions may have borne fruit when so many were baptised in one day by Dr. W. and Gideon.

80 Page 137. Mentions the case of one wild boy who was converted. The Methodists at Kaposia were obliged to abandon the missions. "So badly managed." Doubtless made some Indians better acquainted with Christianity. The Swiss missionaries and their American wives contributed to the final success of the gospel among the Dakotas.

82 Page 138. What troubled me most was the fear of the mission money I was spending, might be better used in some other field, therefore I got along with as little of that money as possible. Had no salary from mission funds for the first three years and then began with a salary of \$200. which was never much increased. I think a few Indians were converted to Christ and died trusting in him, but I had no such hope in regard to any here in Shakopee. I was with the

82 Indians at Shakopee about five years and Mr. Riggs was about as long at Traverse des Sioux, but we both seemed to labor in vain. Before the outbreak of 1862 I saw but very few Dakotas that gave evidence of piety. Dr. Williamson's views in regard to qualifications to church membership differed from ours, or at least Mr. Renville's did, and Dr. Williamson thought it expedient to agree with Mr. Renville.

83+ Page 139. The first winter I was at Lac qui Parle Mr. and Mrs. Renville were members of the church and two of their daughters were examined for admission while I was there. Dr. Williamson addressed his questions to Mr. Renville's clerk in English, the clerk repeated them to Mr. Renville in French and he translated them into Dakota. The girls said little except yes and no. I asked a few questions in Dakota to which they gave such answers as their father dictated. The clerk who was a Catholic told us privately that one of them was very wicked. She was, therefore, advised to wait a while, but she did not have to wait long, she and most of the family and many others were soon gathered into the church. Mr. Renville considered himself the head of the church there. Relates how in 1838 all the Indians staid away from meeting. S.W. feared it was some prejudice against himself, who was to preach. The matter was explained the next morning when Mr. Riggs received a note from Mr. Renville written by his clerk, in which among other things he said: "If you can do without me I can do without you, therefore, I staid at home yesterday with the Indians whom I have converted."

85 Page 140. The trouble was about a spinning wheel which Mr. Renville asked to borrow of Mr. Riggs, and I waited on Mr. Renville to explain, or apologize. Mr. Renville said: "It is nothing, it is nothing, Mr. Riggs, I forgive you." And all was smooth again. He had shown that he could do without them and that was all he wanted. The next Sabbath I preached to a full congregation. Mr. Renville being there "with the Indians he had converted." I was left in charge of the church at Lac qui Parle one year and had less to fear in regard to most of the members of the church for Mr. Renville's assertion that he had converted them himself was too true. He selected four or five men and asked me to receive them into the church. I refused and asked him to postpone the matter until Dr. Williamson returned. He said: "I have prepared these persons for admission to the church and if you do not admit them they will never attend your meeting again. I told the men what Mr. Renville said and explained my reasons for not receiving them. They were satisfied and much to Mr. Renville's chagrin attended meeting as before."

87+ Page 141. Story of Mr. Renville's son who travelled on the Sabbath day and when churched for it admitted the travel, but said he expected to repent of it when he got home. [Holcombe tells this story] "The fact is Mr. Renville's ideas of religion were derived chiefly from the Catholics, and we could have had plenty of such converts as his at Lake Calhoun, or Oak Grove if we had had a Mr. Renville to report and prepare them." We continued the study of the language and knew most of the words in common use.

88 Page 142. We observed that no white man among the Dakotas spoke correctly though some of them had Indian families and had been among them thirty or forty years. We labored hard to speak like Dakotas and not like foreigners. My brother who had a remarkable faculty of mimicry succeeded best. Among the women Mr. Gavin spoke best though

other women missionaries spoke very well. We began to collect material for a dictionary and grammar, as soon as we came here and kept at it steadily with little help until it was completed about the time I removed to Shakopee in 1847. My brother contributed his full share, but as his farming took up his time the labor of writing devolved mainly on me.

90
Dictionary
Page 143. "When our dictionary was finished it contained as many words as the one published four years afterwards and was borrowed and copied at the stations up the river." Thinks his brother and he furnished more words for that dictionary than any other two persons. We learned much from our associates from Red Wing and Lac qui Parle. Mr. Gavin my brother and I studied together one winter with Jack Frasier for a tutor. I learned something from stories dictated to Mr. Gavin by Madame le Chappelle. My brother and I were pioneers. "No one person, no two or three persons could justly claim the authorship of the Dakota dictionary." There is but one Dakota; "I have it in manuscript and Mr. Riggs had a copy of it, but it is the same work, though it cost me years of labor I should be ashamed to claim the authorship of it."

91
K. 2
Page 144. The grammar though a smaller work was more difficult and it was a long time before I learned what a grammar should be. The grammars of other languages were of no use. "The grammar was finished about the same time as the dictionary, but I was not very well satisfied with either of them, for I knew they were full of imperfections. Dr. Williamson borrowed my grammar and after examining it said: 'I thought once that if any one prepared a Dakota grammar it would be me [myself], but after a thorough trial I am convinced it is a work I cannot do, and Mr. Riggs' grammar is not worth as much as the paper it is written on. I wish to have your grammar published with the dictionary. I did not, however, offer my grammar to Mr. Riggs, for I knew that he would prefer one written by S.R. Riggs, but while Mr. Riggs was publishing his grammar he wrote to me from New York — 'I wish you would send me your grammar immediately, for Professor Turner has pulled mine all to pieces'. I hesitated about sending my grammar until he wrote the second time for it. I wish I had not sent it for when it reached the publisher they had already printed a part of Mr. Riggs' grammar. The syntax is mine, but somewhat altered to adapt it to what was already in type, so the grammar is a patch work, neither his nor mine, but he may claim it for I certainly disown it." S.W. thinks the supply of Dakota books was more than equal to the demand. S.W. wrote a of scripture history which was published at the expense of the Board in 184 , also a catechism which the Pond brothers published at their own expense in 184 . The catechism was little used up the river, but it was a favorite at Red Wing. In 1842 my brother translated the gospel of Luke and I that of Matthew. Gideon read his translation with Alexander Faribault and we both compared out translations with the Greek, but our knowledge of Greek was too limited for us to make any improvement on the English translation, so we did not pretend to translate from the original. Mr. Riggs prepared for publication most of the New Testament and Dr. Williamson translated considerable portions of the Old Testament. "When I learned how much of the scriptures were to be published I withheld my translation from publication thinking there might be faulty translations without mine. I intended to revise my translation, until I was better satisfied with it, for though I never published it I hope it was of some use, for Dr. Williamson borrowed it to

read to the Indians saying, they understood it better than they did other translations. Thinks missionaries who make few converts are apt to push book-making a little too fast to show as the fruit of their labors; if they cannot make converts they can make books, so they attempted to translate the scriptures before they are competent to do it well. For one a little ambitious for literary fame there is a tempting field before him for he has little to fear from criticism, when publishing books in a language as little known as the Dakota, and it does not require a man of profound erudition to make a translation that will pass any examination likely to be met with. It may seem strange that any portion of scripture translated by me and it will be naturally inferred that I was less competent than my associates to do such work. I certainly was not competent to do the work as it should be done before others stepped in before me and occupied the field. "Mr. Riggs had not been here five years when he had, or supposed he had all the Greek of St. Paul and St. Peter translated into Dakota. I of course could not compete with such translation as that." There was a greater demand for hymns than for other Dakota literature. Mr. Renville composed the first hymn sung by the Dakotas, but most of the missionaries and some not connected with the mission tried their hands at hymn writing.

6+ Page 148. If there was no Watts and Wesley our worst hymns were better than Dakota war songs. "Gideon's translation of Luke was published, but in the second edition it appeared as the work of Mr. Riggs, who of course translated it from the Greek, but after comparing the two translations I concluded he did not find the work very difficult while availing himself of the labor which Mr. Faribault, my brother and myself had bestowed upon it. For twenty years we expected to spend out our lives with the Dakotas, and it was with great reluctance that we decided to leave them. If we had been located on the reservation, as were Dr. Williamson and Mr. Riggs, we should have perhaps remained, but we had reasons for leaving which they had not. They hoped the treaty of 1851 would be of great benefit to the Indians. We, taught by past experience, believed the results of the treaty would be evil and only evil. After the treaty we were not long in deciding what to do." We had witnessed the effects of the treaty of 1837 and had been waiting patiently for fifteen years hoping that when the twenty years expired during which the Indians were to receive annuities they would be compelled to resume habits of industry. When we came here we found them, as a rule, an industrious, energetic people and we hoped they would be so again when they were compelled to support themselves. So we were counting the years as they passed by hoping to see an end of the annuities and a change for the better, but it was like waiting for a river to run by, for before the termination of the twenty years another treaty was made, no better than the other and all our hopes for a change for the better were at an end. The older Indians had lost their former habits of industry, or were dead and a new generation had grown up of insolent, reckless fellows who had spent all their lives in idleness and dissipation; so long as they were scattered in little bands along the Mississippi and Missouri these were comparatively harmless, but now they were all to be gathered together on the reservation where they could act in concert and encourage each other in mischief.

9 Page 150. "We did not anticipate anything so bad as the massacre of the whites in 1862, but we thought there would be serious trouble on the reservation and we did not like to take our families

among such a hoard of reckless, lawless sons of Belial, at the same time we thought the prospects of our being useful on the reservation not sufficiently encouraging to justify the expense we must incur in removing and erecting our new buildings. "Mr. Treat, the secretary, was satisfied with our reasons and gave us credit for all we were entitled to and doubtless more." "As we never regretted coming among the Dakotas as we did, so we never regretted leaving them when we did." We did not know how we should support our families, we were past our prime and having discarded almost the use of the English language we could hardly hope our preaching would be acceptable to white people.

Page 151. We had learned French enough to do ordinary business with the traders and Canadians many of whom could speak no other language. Mr. Gavin aided us in learning French. We avoided speaking English with one another used Dakota more than English. "We thought in Dakota, dreamed in Dakota, and when we spoke, the Dakota would come out first, so that we could not speak the English so fluently when we were forty years of age as when we were twenty. It was with many misgivings that we began to preach in English, at the same time neither of us had the prestige of a college or theological education. What we knew of theology, languages, etc., we had not learned in colleges or seminaries, and this we knew would affect our standing with our missionary brethren and lessen our influence and authority as preachers."

Page 152. When we began to preach it was because there was no one else to preach to those around us, and we expected to be superseded by others. Our congregations were mostly of poor people who promised us little and gave us less and we had to be at more expense than others to build churches to speak in, this was especially the case with my brother, without whom it would have been a long time before there would have ^{been} a church erected at Bloomington. His church was composed of members of different denominations who were harmonious as long as he was there pastor. Efforts to draw them away from us failed and he saw many new converts added to his church. He preached there **** years quite as long as his health and strength was equal to the task.

Page 153. "I preached in Shakopee thirteen years and stopped as soon as I perceived that some of the congregation were dissatisfied though a large majority were in favor of retaining me. It is twelve years since I stopped preaching. Gideon had four successors within three years, and I have had four."

Page 154-167. An extract from the private journal of the Reverend Gideon H. Pond. Col. J. H. Stevens in Chapter I, of his personal recollections, gives substantially all of them in print and adds three entries not found in type written copy.

Notes on letters of S.W. Pond. Page 167, letter 1, to brother Gideon. Describes journey from Connecticut to Galena. Steamboat from New Haven to New York, crossed New Jersey on a railroad to Bordentown, boat to Philadelphia. On stage three days and nights Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

Additional notes from Mr. Ponds' Original
Narrative.

2. SWP. originally intended going to Missouri
but Cholera prevailed on Western rivers. At
St. Louis heard of things at Galena & an
on mo. after leaving home. (Apr 25)
3. Made journey with Rev. A. Kent to
Chicago. In June. Could not find school
5. Galena man knew only of Buffalo Country.
∴ Ponds got guns & ammunition
6. SW. had Cholera & ague. This trouble used
up his \$100. - Traded watch for food blankets
7. Sibley bro't \$300
9. At P. du Ch. Rev. Lowrey told them "foolish
and hopeless undertaking". Not discouraged
16. Built of large oak logs that might have stood
fifty years. Could have built a new com.
fortable house with half the labor afterwards,
Five years afterwards would the tent be
behold a breastwork for the Indians,
when finished seemed like a palace
- 20 Continued the alphabet, both summer
21. Young Indians not named learned in a few
weeks to write letters we could understand
22. Could not depend on Scott Campbell's disputation

- 24 Summer 1831 - Gideon asked Gress to build at
Salem H. Much too generous - work kept him
away from Indian, while Samuel was with him
continuously
- 30, G.H. was not pleased with his situation at Harriet & Carlos
S.W. to go to Saccapaw (Dr. W. required one) was
what was wanted of him then.
- " Party of Calhoun Indians along a spring hunt
- 35, Spring of 1837 G. up Chip river with hunting party,
after a few days his tent blew apart. First night
after all the other lodges killed by Chis. but 3 -
38. On margin "Mr. Hays obtained an appointment
for me that summer (1837)
40. No one labored harder, or more ably, for
Wakolas than Mrs. Weston,
Gave father D.D. H.D. first lesson in Wakola
Rings left for Saccapaw Sept. 1837
49. Sagar kept sick in journey with G.H. to M.D. & X
Sagar kept was not in health, but his son was. & both
went with after it.
52. G.H.P. 1839 had to send women for self & their houses
for Indian
57. Cal. P. gave land (1840?) plus for Ft. Bloomington
Swamp near when after much
60. Karobaka. created a spirit in Calhoun band
61. Most disagreeable period of their missionary life
(2, 1840 & 41)
"We refused to take our families among the darkness
of that landless region" - We knew Indians there to
help of their better than they did.

Notes on S.W. Pond's narrative, continued.

By mistake I made these on the back of page 7 of my typewritten notes of S.W. Pond' Junior's typewritten copy of his father's narrative.

I therefore copy them thus:

Page

62. Insptee O renville's protection and presents made to Yndians, Indians were not conciliated and property was insecure.

63. In margin " Dr. W.. afterwards left lacquiparle for Kaposia.

64. Well for Dr. Riggs that he was not at the Traverse one spring when the Indians killed J.R. Brown's teams and wounded him, so that he had to send to Mr.Renvillie for help. They did many worwe things. Troops had to be sent up more than once to arrest for murders.

66.S.W.P. advised Riggs to go on and build at Tr d. Sx without permission which would not be granted..." and he did so."

68.Winterof 1841-2 long and yard.. snow deep.. many cattle died.. none of the Ponds.

74.S.W. P's house at Shakopee the first framed house west of Mendota

75.Reflections on hardships of 13 years.. no regrets.

80. Case of very wil boy ... very eccentric.. carried scripture with him. Was in prison at maniato. tols S.W.P. that his influence more than any other led them to call on God. Died at Rock Island. Brother one of the best men at Flandfau.

82. Thinks a few conversions were made at Oak Grove.. none at Shakopee.. Was with the Sx 5 years and Riggs about as long, at Tr. D. Sx, but both seemed to labor in vain. " Indeed before the Outbreak of 1862 I saw very few Dakotas that I thought gave decisive evidence of piety."

87. The Ponds had learned most of the common words in use after 5 or 6 yrs The two ponds and Mr. Gavin studued one winter with Jack Frazier for tutor.

90 "no one person, no two or three persons could
justly claim the authorship of the Dakota Dictionary,
it was the joint

10 V. 2. Satisfactory pecuniary position, need to stay in mission.
Don't know how to submit journals & had letter
to leave them - Park on paper & had al-
most decided August. - could write some things
but not at first. Language of ladies very
French - we learned enough to do ordinary
business

yes Page 171, letter 2, Galena, October 6, 1833. To brother Gideon. Health not been very good, faith weak, fruitless branch only to be cast into the fire. People about the lead mines very bad, place like the gate of hell; many have died during the past summer and have not known of one that has appeared to die in the Lord. Sabbath breaking common, drunkenness prevails, gambling houses open, swearing common even among children. "There are many catholics here, but they have no priest, he died last summer, and I hope his place will never be filled up, that religion is worse than no religion." *cant - cant - cant*

yes Page 174, letter 3, Galena, December 3, 1833. To brother Gideon. His interest exerted in behalf of the Sioux, a large nation west of the Mississippi, will wait your arrival and then go up to the Fort of St. Peters, about 500 miles north of this place. There is a body of Sioux Indians located there, from them we could learn the language, a language which is spoken by a vast number of Indians between the Mississippi and the Pacific have been savage and war-like. I have learned much about them since I came. The main body of the Sioux cannot now obtain spirits, but before long they will be, and then help will be too late. Believing he could answer his brothers objections, began last July to make preparations, bought two rifles advised brother to start west about the end of March, and gives directions about the journey, tells what he paid for meals, fare, etc. "If you come on deck you will want a blanket." Mackinac blankets here cost \$10. or \$12 a pair, better buy in Pittsburg. Secure passage from Pittsburg to St. Louis, \$8.00 cabin passage, \$24.00 from St. Louis to Galena, fares \$5.00 and \$ 15.00. Do not burden yourself with many summer clothes, but provide good substantial woolen clothes. "Who is under greater obligations and have greater reason to deny themselves and take up the cross and follow Christ than you and me." Proposed to brother to set apart a particular time each day for prayer to choose my course of conduct by which God would be most glorified and the most good done to our fellowmen. We must read the Bible much and pray much, but not only read and pray, but act.

yes Page 181, letter 4, Lake Calhoun, August 24, 1834. To his mother. Much annoyed by Indians coming to borrow things. It is Sabbath, but the Indians are going to play ball. "Our house is so far completed that we have a comfortable home and are even pleasantly situated." Have not yet heard from home. Indians appear very friendly and are pleased to have us build here. Many Indians will probably come here next spring. Is reading Scott's Bible by course. 113 Psalm beautiful feels a very little as David did when he wrote it. I have no doubt the Lord has brought us here. Indians frequently ask me what the Bible says. I tell them that I will do it when I can speak their language well. The men are esteemed honorable in proportion to the number of human beings whom they have destroyed, for each of which they wear a feather in their heads. One Indian who calls on us wears six feathers, principal war chief of this village, is highly esteemed because he has been so successful as a murderer. Women do all the labor. "We have now as many conveniences as the Prophet Elisha had. Indeed, we are very pleasantly situated. Last spring I thought I was going to renounce all the comforts of civilized life, but behold here we are with a good, snug, little house delightfully situated, surrounded by land of the first quality belonging to the United States, which we occupy with the consent of the Commander of the Fort with a good yoke of oxen to use as we please and possessed of the confidence of the Indians. Pray for us."

yes

Page 185, letter 5, St. Peters, May 31, 1835. To mother. Our prospects are encouraging, appear to be gaining confidence of the Indians, which is not easy to get. The Indian agent here, who is an intelligent man and very influential among the Indians, is still favorably disposed towards us — has been trying to get a few hundred dollars appropriated to pay us for our labor among the Indians, doubtful whether he will succeed. Been a change since we arrived last spring, then only one profession of religion here, a woman. Now two of the most influential officers are christian also some of the soldiers, although some that I thought were christians I have no hopes of now. Dr. Williamson from Ohio and a farmer with their wives have arrived here. I expect they will build near us, because the Indians are leaving other villages to come here. They have put their things into our house and the farmer expects to bring his family here. He has two children. Gideon will help what he can in building. Dr. Williamson is busily engaged in learning the language. He has a long job before him. I have had to labor under many disadvantages in learning the language, which Dr. Williamson does not, as I can tell him in a few minutes what it has cost me a long time to learn." Dr. Williamson is thirty-five years old and the farmer thirty-two. At present we enjoy excellent health, have a good house, good clothes and enough to eat and are dependent on none but God, but we deserve none of these things — better men than we have been without them.

Then follows on page 187 an extract from a letter from Mr. Boutwell.

2 We have planted about four acres, three with corn, one with potatoes and vegetables. The things are up and look well. We talk of getting a cow. I am much stronger and more healthy than when I was at home; can do considerable work every day, and have time for reading and studying the language. Gideon is very healthy, much larger than when he was at home, has done a great deal of plowing for the Indians this spring.

"I have always felt as though I had done right in coming here and would not leave it for any other place in the world."

Page 189, letter 6, Lake Calhoun, September 1835. To mother.

Dr. Williamson and family after staying here for a short time went back into the country about 150 miles. He writes that they suffered a great deal on their journey. I hope it will do them good. Mr. Stevens is building about a mile from us on opposite side from the Indian village. Gideon has worked with him most of the time since he began to build. I stay at home alone and spend my time in taking care of our fields and learning the language." Our corn is ripe and it is about the best I ever saw. We have a very large crop of potatoes and can supply Mr. Stevens with all he wants for his workmen and have many for the Indians to plant next spring. We have a good cow besides feeding her calf she gives as much milk as we want. We have a very fine yoke of oxen which cost but \$24. "We bought them of some emigrants from a British Colony north of this place. Mr. Stevens has a span of horses and three cows. The oxen he can take, or let us have just as he pleases. Perhaps we shall not have a separate interest. He feels anxious to have us live with him when his house is done. I shall have to live there in the winter to assist him in learning the language. Before the missionaries came here I felt some anxiety lest we should not think alike, but Mr. Stevens is just such a man as we want, he has not a liberal education and was bred a farmer, he was licensed without the usual course of studies, he is the most agreeable companion I have found since I left home, he works with his men and understands the common business of life, which is much more essential to his usefulness than a classical education would be, he has been employed several years among the Indians, his wife appears to be an excellent woman, he has two little children, boys, two and four years old.***** "I know more of the Indian language than any one attached to the Mission and unless something extraordinary should occur I shall probably keep the start which I have got; so long as this is the case I cannot leave this place for others will be, in some measure, dependent upon me until elementary books are prepared. It requires close application and patient perseverance to learn an unwritten language, and I hope that you will pray for me &c." We have a little church at the Fort of which I am one of the elders; the duties of this office take up much of my time. A great many Indians have gathered around us and are friendly. "I have reason to think that I have more influence on this village than the chiefs.*****" I want to have you remember that my hands and heart and head are all occupied with the things around me. I am surrounded by a host of immortal spirits going swift to hell. It is not impossible that the eternal destiny of many of them depends upon the manner in which I live and act among them. ["S.W.P. Jr. adds this note. Mr. Stevens was not well fitted either by nature or grace for mission work; he was quite unable to gain the confidence of the Indians and did not succeed in acquiring the regard or esteem of his associates in the mission."]

yes
 Page 194, letter 7, Lake Calhoun, March 1836. Dear sister. I expect to start to-morrow with the Indians on their annual hunt. I go because I can learn the language much faster when I am with them and do not speak English. Great undertaking to learn an unwritten language. Chippewa missionaries although they have been many years among them can none of them speak it well enough to preach. "Gideon and I have made good progress in learning the Sioux. Mr. Stevens who has been here nine months has learned almost nothing.***** Gideon has spent so much time that he has been hindered from learning, but he gets along very well.***** I have kept school about one month, but we have no books and I have only taught them their letters.***** I have had from twenty to thirty scholars. Gideon is drawing timber for a school house, and I hope to get the children together when I get back [from the hunt]. Indians are very friendly to me and like to have me go with them. \$300. annually have been appropriated by Congress for the support of our school. [This was an error]

yes
 Page 197, letter 8, Lake Harriet, October 14, 1837. To dear mother. My great business through the summer has been to learn the Sioux language, so as to be able to preach. I have a great many things to hinder me, yet I believe I am getting along tolerably well. I live about a mile from the Indian village and go there almost every day and stay a while to talk with them. I often talk with them about religion. I do not think there are any christians among them yet. [On page 198 is the story of an Indian prayer. It is printed in Pond's Two Volunteer Missionaries, page 113] In Mr. Steven's absence I have the care of this station. How long Gideon and I shall remain at this place I do not know. The Indians here are very anxious that we should remain among them as we used to do.

I am heartier and stronger than when at home. I do not know how much good Gideon and I shall do among the Sioux, but I know we shall ever find God a faithful God and trust he will guide us by his counsel and afterwards receive us into glory. [Then follows a postscript which is printed in Two Volunteer Missionaries, page 114]

yes
 Page 201, letter 9, Lake Harriet, July 2, 1838. Gideon's health has always been good since he came to this country. "He has enough of this worlds comforts and I believe is doing good. He is very much esteemed by all the missionaries at Lac qui Parle, and is pleased with them all. His wife is a woman of excellent disposition and I believe a sincere christian. My health is good and I am pleasantly enough situated for such a world as this. I occupy the same room as I did last summer. I can translate the easiest part of the Bible into the Sioux so as to make it intelligible to the Indians and I translate a chapter or two almost every day. I hold a meeting in Sioux on the Sabbath, but few attend, and I do not feel anxious to have many attend until I can speak better Sioux than I can now. I have been here a long time and have not been the means of the conversion yet. I am not encouraged."***** In all my late letters I have written about clothes being sent here, and you will begin to think that I do not think about much else. We do not want bed clothes sent, nor do we need anything before next year.

no
 Page 205, letter 10, St. Peters, August 17, 1844. My ever dear mother. "So far as this world is concerned we are much more comfortably situated than we ever expected to be in an Indian country, and I

trust we have a God, hope through grace for eternal life in heaven. Though we have not had such success in our labors as we hoped and wished for, yet I do not know as we have reason to be discouraged. There is much preparatory labor to be done by missionaries before they can communicate the gospel to people of a strange language***** but many of this people are becoming more and more acquainted and we hope the word of God will not return unto us void; there can be no harvest without a seed time. Some of these Indians seem desirous to learn the way of salvation, and a few of them usually attend meeting at our house on the Sabbath, but those meet with a great deal of opposition; for many ages satan has reigned here undisturbed and he will not give up his domination over this people without a struggle.

Our little girl is healthy and is learning to talk fast. I hear Edward read every day. Starr appears contented to live here and is a great help to Gideon. [Speaks of immense damage by floods on the Mississippi and Missouri]

Page 209 extract from a letter written May 28, 1889 relating to Wam-di-o-ki-ye who had lately died in Manitoba. He had nothing to do with the murder of the whites in 1862, but his relatives took him to Manitoba.

July 2, 1915, found this bunch, which was given to me some years ago by Samuel WL Pond Jr. and laid away. It seems to be extracts from the narrative of his father. Duplicates the notes I have been dictating to Miss Whitney during the last few days.

FIRST LESSONS IN DAKOTA.

We left Galena for Ft. Snelling in May 1834.

We found a few Dakotas at Prairie du Chien and I asked a white man who seemed to know something of their language, how to ask the name of a thing in Dakota. He told me and I wrote it down, and then approaching a Dakota, who was standing by a pile of iron, I asked its name. He promptly replied "maza". He then dipped a little water in his hand and said "mini", then took up a handful of sand and said "wi-yaka".

I have always had a relish for studying languages. In times of leisure it has been my recreation and I have often rejoiced at the discovery of some grammatical rule or the signification of some obscure word or sentence but no other acquisition of that kind ever afforded me so much pleasure as it did then to be able to say in Dakota "What do you call this?"

We began the study of the language there on the banks of the Mississippi without an interpreter and there we made the first collection of words for the future dictionary. We reached the landing at Ft. Snelling the 6th of May 1834 and under other circumstances we should have gazed with interest on the features of the landscape around us but to us the chief objects of interest were the Indians who were congregated on the banks of the river.

From Ft. Snelling, by advice of Maj. Taliaferro, Indian Agent we soon removed to Lake Calhoun and built a cabin where G. King's Pavilion afterwards stood. Owing to our inexperience we wasted a great deal of labor in building. We put up a building of large oak logs that might have stood fifty years but we could have built a more comfortable house afterwards with half the labor. Five years afterwards we used the timbers to build a breastwork for the Indians.

From the time we arrived here we considered the acquisition of the Dakota language of paramount importance and however our hands might

might be employed, this work was not neglected. We were ever on the alert to catch some new word or phrase from the mouths of the Indians and though our minds were retentive we made assurance "doubly sure" by writing down what we learned. Here we met with a serious difficulty for want of a suitable alphabet. With the vowels we had no difficulty for there are in the Dakota but five vowels and these are common to the English, but with the consonants it is different for there are sounds in the language which no English letter or combination of letters can be made to express.

To meet this difficulty, we took such letters from the English as were not needed in the Dakota and gave them new names and new powers. We also made the single characters C and X represent the English sounds of Ch and Sh. When our alphabet was completed each letter had one uniform sound and no two letters could be used to denote the same sound so in Dakota there is but one way of spelling any given word, and if one knew how to pronounce a word, he knew what letters to use in spelling it. No time is consumed in learning the Orthography of the language except the little that is required in learning the alphabet and this accounts for the facility with which the Dakotas learn to read and write. I do not think there was in this work any marvellous display of ingenuity but it was a work of more difficulty than preparing an alphabet for the Sandwich Islanders whose language has but five vowels and seven consonants, all the same as in English. We arranged the alphabet the first Summer we were here and our house was completed and the language reduced to writing about the same time but the house was to stand for but five years while the alphabet will be used as long as the Dakota language is written.

When Dr. Williamson arrived next Spring, we submitted the alphabet to him and he said they would use it for the present till it could be discovered what alterations would be required. It continued to be used however without material alteration until the publication of the dictionary and I think the changes then introduced would not have been made had all the members of the Mission been consulted. We had not been in our new house long when a young man came and inquired of us privately whether Dakotas could learn to read, and when we told him they could, he expressed a desire to learn. We taught him the letters and showed him how to use them in the formation of words, and as he was of quick apprehension, he learned in a few weeks to write letters that we could understand and was doubtless the first Dakota who learned to read and write. Thus our first experiment with the new alphabet proved satisfactory.

We learned the grammatical construction of the language as children learn their mother tongue, for interpreters could not help us.

Madam La Chapelle at Prairie du Chien gave Mr. Gavin his first lesson in Dakota, but when he asked her some question about the verb she replied "If you can find a verb in the Dakota you are a smart man."

When I asked Scott Campbell, the Government Interpreter, how the Indians formed the future tense he said "The Dakotas have no future XXns Future Tense," but we learned the Future Tense and many other rules of Grammar without his help. Every step in advance made the next step easier so that when we had been here a year, we had quite a collection of words, and had no difficulty in conversing with Indians so as to make ourselves understood.

It is true we had only made a beginning but a beginning is something for "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute", and they who came after us never knew what it did cost, for it is one thing to learn a word or a rule in print or in writing and quite another thing to

catch it from the mouth of an Indian. We found that we could learn more of the French Grammar in a week than we could of the Dakota in six months. In the Winter of 1835 I went with the Indians on a hunting expedition, the language however, was the game I went to hunt and I was as eager in the pursuit of that as the Indians were of deer. There were fifty men beside myself in the party that I accompanied and not one of them is now alive. To me it was not a pleasure excursion and I am glad it is now among the things that are past.

I carried no book except The Bible and there was no agreeable society to enable me to forget the discomforts which annoyed me.

The society of the Indians and dogs was not always agreeable and they were not the only inhabitants of the tents. But these annoyances and others worse than these might be borne and this seemed to be the quickest and indeed the only way to become thoroughly acquainted with the language habits and character of the Dakotas. What I learned about them then was of great advantage to me afterwards in dealing with them. When I had been with them a month I came home alone across a trackless region where I had never been before and after travelling two days and one night reached our house at Lake Calhoun. In February of that same Winter, at the request of Dr. Williamson I started on foot for Lac Qui Parle and after a perillous journey during which I was caught in a prairie snow storm and was five days without food, I reached the Lake safe but hungry and tired for I walked the last day a long distance in deep snow without any track. It seems strange to me now that we could perform those journeys exposed to the fiercest storms and sleeping out in the coldest nights with no protection from the inclemency of the weather except the clothing we wore by day, and a blanket or buffalo skin, but in fact we did

not expect to be comfortable. If we could avoid freezing it was about all we hoped for.

I returned as I went up but not directly to Lake Harriet for I went to where our Indians were hunting musk-rats south of the Minnesota about a day's journey from Ft. Ridgely, and here, for the first time, I found myself unable to conform to Indian modes of life. The Indians were subsisting on the flesh of muskrats for they were too intent on obtaining furs to spend their time or ammunition on any other game. A hungry man may eat muskrats with a good relish as I learned at Mr. Mooers on my way up, but it was warm weather now and the ghastly heaps of carcasses denuded of their skins, lying before the door of each tent, were not only offensive to the eye but they emitted an unpleasant odor which was borne on every breeze and tainted all the air. I staid there two or three days hoping that hunger would give me an appetite but my stomach revolted more and more against the disgusting food.

A loons, egg, which a young man gave me, was a precious morsel. I ate it one evening and the next day walked to Mr. Mooers where and Ft. Ridgely was afterwards built and thence home to Lake Harriet.

In June, 1837 Mr. S. R. Riggs arrived at Lake Harriet and I gave him his first lessons in Dakota. In September he went to Lac qui parle taking with him many words which we had collected. In the Summer of 1837 I wrote the story of Joseph which was the first book published in Dakota except school books.

During the thirteen or fourteen years when Gideon and I had no certain dwelling place, we experienced at times hardships which I have no wish to dwell upon and, in writing, I have passed over many of them in silence. What fell to my share I can call to mind without regret, but G. had more than his share of them, and at times I cannot think

of the trials that he went through without feelings of sadness for they wore out his strong constitution and I believe shortened his life. I trust it is well with him now and it affords me great satisfaction to know that he never regretted coming to the land of the Dakotas.

Though we had many other things to occupy our attention we did not in the mean time neglect the study of the language, for we were convinced from the first, that our influence over the Indians would depend very much on the correctness and facility with which we spoke their language. When we had been here four or five years we had learned most of the words in common use. I see very few words now in Dakota books, which I had not then learned, but we observed that no white man among the Dakotas, pronounced the language correctly or spoke it grammatically though some of them had Indian families and had been among the Dakotas thirty or forty years.

We labored hard to avoid the defects we observed in others for we wished to speak like Dakotas and not like foreigners.

Among the men of the Mission, my brother, who had remarkable powers of mimicry, succeeded the best in imitating the speech of the Indians.

We began as soon as we came here to collect materials for a dictionary and grammar and prosecuted the work steadily, from year to year,

with little help from others till it was completed.

S. W. Pond - Descripsh.

ROUGH NOTES ON POPE'S REPORT ON EXPEDITION OF 1849 ~~Se~~ 42 33.1 56 pp.

Objects=

Geog. and physical features
Timber and prairie
Nature of soil
Capacity for productions
Navigation and water power
No geol. nor bot. See Nicollet

March

Left Snelling June 6 1849

" Sauk Rapids June 16

Arrive Red River July 11

Crossed Red twice and marched up west side of Red and
Arrived Pembina Aug. 1 57 days, 497 miles by odometer on wagon
Left Pembina Aug. 26. Dragoons march, pope up Red in canoe. Goes up
Red to Otter tail Lake and thence by portages to the Crow wing and
thence down Miss. to Snelling
Arrive Snelling Sept. 27.

Recommendations; Page 12:

Buy Suland up to the Crow Wing
Abandon Fort Snelling
Establish new military posts at the head of the Red and at Pembina
Grant alternate sections for railroads
Good road from Red to Miss. and Lake Superior
Improve navigation at Falls and Sauk rapids

Other items:

P. 20 meets Kittson with train of carts!... p. 29 praises Kittson
H.B. trade = \$400.000 great part from U.S.
P. 30 Acet. Bois-brules ..praises them Thinks whole population of 7000
would flock to U.S. if good government and protection

N.B. Map declared to be accurate. Principal points fixed by Lat. and long.
intermediate points by compass polittings.

P. 40 marks out a new state of 40.000 sq. m. leaving out the Red River.

Prices in Minnesota
(1920)

Prices in Minn. - 1920.

1 Farm, Stock and Home

— 1 Mar 1 - F. S. & H. advises farmers to decrease wheat acreage unless \$2.00 price is guaranteed.

— 1 June 1 - Sharp decline in all grain prices occurred May 21"

— 1 July 1 - Outlook for wheat called improved in last 2 weeks.

Price of farm products & cost of living -

— F. S. & H., Sept. 15, 1920. States in Edl. that U. S. Dept. of Labor reports that in period from July 1, 1919 to July 1, 1920, -

food prices advanced 24.1 %

farm products prices decreased 4.0 %

"In other words, the spread caused by speculative middlemen, between what the farmer sells and what the consumer pays, already too wide, increased in twelve months over 28 per cent."

Moral: farmers must organize, &c.

— Aug. 15, 1920.

Complaint at rates increase allowed R. R.s. by Int. St. Com. Com. Valuation of roads at \$18,000,000,000 called excessive. R. R.s., trainmen and others called in a position to demand higher wages; - farmers are "between the millstones" (over)

✓ F. S. & Home, cont.

(2)

F. S. & H. in almost every issue in Spring & summer of 1920 predicts \$2.00 wheat, saying farmers will dump wheat on market in Sept. & Oct. as price falls & will thus not make cost of production. F. S. & H. believes guarantee of price only way to realize cost of production, but predicts if farmers will hold grain, price will rise.

✓ Aug. 15, 1920 - analyzes situation thus: -

- carry over of wheat from 1919 about 110,000,000
- 1920 crop estimated at about 810,000,000
- making total on hand of — 920,000,000
- home demand will consume — 600,000,000
- leaving for export or carry-over — 320,000,000

" One answer is to quit raising more than the buyers want " — very pessimistic tone throughout.

Price of wheat + c - 1920

(3)

I have taken semi-monthly (Nypls. Journal) reports on price of wheat. In case of the cash wheat, I have chosen no. 1, dark northern (top grade) for illustration. Though the farmers didn't receive these Nypls. prices, I think they would show the general run.

<u>date</u>	<u>cash pr.</u>	<u>future pr.</u> (Dec. 1)
May 1, 1920	\$ 3.15-	
June 1,	3.15-	
June 15-	2.95- @ 3.10	
July 1	2.87 @ 3.00	
July 15-		\$ 2.73
Aug. 2		2.10
Aug. 16		2.32 1/2
Sept. 1	2.53 1/4	2.32
Sept. 15-	2.55-	2.40-41 1/2
Oct. 2	2.21 1/2	2.17-17 1/2
Oct. 16	2.24 1/8	2.18-19
Oct. 20	2.12	2.06
Oct. 25-	2.06	2.00
Oct. 30	2.13	2.03

(Shows a drop from July to Oct.)

Price of wheat & c., cont. (1920)

(4)

2 Farm, Stock & Home

Oct 15, 1920 - 7.19 7/8 say price should have been guaranteed. Steady fall in prices brings charge that buyers are trying to get farmers into a "state of panic" in order that they may flood the market with wheat. 7.19 7/8 says this hits poor farmers, renters & c. heaviest since they must sell regardless of price.

7.19 7/8 condemns Fed. Reserve Board system, i.e. refusal to extend credit to farmers that they may hold crops for higher pr.

- Price ^{of wht} reaches lowest point in 1920 just before election

- over-supply apparent from Agric. Dept. Report for Oct, (in 7.19 7/8, Nov. 1.) - supply of wht in U.S. — 608,000,000 bu need, for bread & seed — 600,000,000

But, the demand for bread, has already been met for the first quarter of crop yr.

(over)

Low prices 1920

L. F. S. & T. Home, Nov. 1, 1920. ⁽⁵⁾

Under caption "Misrepresenting the Facts,"
F. S. & T. quotes N. Y. Times comment + makes
remarks on this typical of whole situation!

The Times Edl. - says farmers are entitled to
"sympathetic consideration" since "several
billion dollars have been marked off the value
of the farmers' crops this year ..." But, says
Times, it is still true that the Agricultural Dept.
finds the index of crop prices paid to the farmers
on the first of this month was 248.7 as
compared with 182. which
is the average of 1916-'19.

And, says Times, altho the farmers' losses are severe, they are "not
comparable with those of traders in their products".
And, says Times, farmers are "merchants as well
as producers"; "they are nearest the soil" and hence
should be in position to forecast future prices,
and therefore they should have sold their crops
before July first, when drop in prices began.

- F. S. & T., in Edl., calls above unfair. Says the
index numbers mean nothing, since cost of production
is not compared for same period. Says general
public learns crop estimates as soon as farmer,
i.e., from Reports of Agric. Dept., + that farmer
has no other source of information.

R. J. Powell

Notes of interviews with R.J. Powell May 15, 1926: Inter alia.

Nichols did not know about the Clapp rider till some weeks (6 Weeks) after its passage. Powell then advised him how to deal with Indians so as to treat them fairly and protect himself. Drew a form of contract and affidavit to accompany.

Jenks' investigation was dropped out of account because Powell learned that the department at Washington had obtained an affidavit from Hrdlichka to the effect that he could segregate full-blood Indians from Mixed bloods except in cases where the mixture of blood left it uncertain on which side of a dividing line individuals stood.

Hrdlichka's second appearance was upon employment of the roll commission

Mr. B. showed me his docket of the White Earth cases and counted up the marginal numbers. The whole number was 1609 up to Sept. 1 1915.

Thirty cases were tried in court in all of which the defense won except one.

The effort of the defense to separate the bloods by genealogy was carried on for a long time perhaps years and was utterly fruitless.

Mr Powell has the record

Powell advised Shevlin in the matter of the abortive 1905 sale. The Wisconsin party tried to capture all the White Earth timber for good.

P. thinks the cost to the government was over \$500,000

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH RANSOM J. POWELL JUNE 4 1926:

For amendments to the act authorizing the appointment of the roll commission see acts of June 30, 1913 (Hr 1457, 62.3) and May 18, 1916 and March 1, 1917.

It was Burch and Long who came out in 1919 and met with Powell and ? Nichols at the Ryan Hotel. Farr had come on in advance and informed Powell of what was coming.

The activities of Mr. Henderson are outside White Earth matters. The purging of the roll was an episode which I need not consider. The Park Rapids and Wild Rice companies had bought all their pine inside two years. The Nichols Chisholm continued to pick up parcels of timber till the middle of the decade 1910. 1920. Nichols C? bought some land to control the water for driving.

As to the number of suits which hit the lumber companies only some 12 or - hit the Wild Rice company, the Park Rapids only a few, the Nichols C.

It cost the companies some \$65,000 to pay off claims in settlements. It cost them to carry on the litigation say, \$150,000. In payment of claim the Nichols C. paid some \$40,000, the Park Rapids \$35,000. This Co. bought much timber of Holmes. *See Powell 4773, June 5, 1926*

To the question Why did it take four years to settle up the cases? Mr. B. said The great body of them were settled before the end of 1918.

At first there was delay waiting for Mr. Hrdlichka to make his investigations and report late in 1916; looking up heirs of dead fullbloods took time, getting reports of "appraisers" on value of land and timber caused delays; long journeys to find individual Indians to be settled with or for.

Mr. B. reminded me that it was not the roll commissioners who settled it was the attorneys for the government and the defendant farmers and lumbermen

Mr. Kearful was a very able and competent man for such a duty.

Mr. Bell went away on other duty in 1918 and left a Mr. Landrum in his place as attorney, but retained his commissionership. He returned in 1920--- summerr-- to help complete the roll and was present at the final hearing.

Dr. Hrdlichka could distinguish full-bloods if the marks were obvious. Many of the full-bloods examined were old, crippled and diseased. He therefore made separate list of undoubted full-bloods and of those whose marks so far as obviously ~~enough~~ indicating full-blood. Hence his classes A and B.

Powell spent at least \$20,000 on his genealogy.

The "appraisers" or examiners of the character of land and timber for the use of the attorneys in making settlements were B.F. Carr and John A. Howard.

Powell Ransom J. was born in Pine Island, Minn.
Family moved onto wooded country west of Mankato
In trade of boiler-maker and steam fitter 1883 to 1896. *age 21.*
Entered law school of University of Minnesota in 1896
Graduated B.L. 1898.
Graduated M.L. 1900.
Instructor in law school 1898 to 1906, part time.
In Nome Alaska 3 summers and one winter 190 -
In 1904 in office of A.W. Merrill who had much lumber business
1905 was counsel for Shevlin in the matter of the abortive sale at
White Earth. made up the Lyman- Irwin bid for the sale.
Merrill died in 1908; Powell succeeded to much of his business.
Powell was engaged in the White Earth litigation 1909 to 1920.
studied the Chippewa language.
Was senior counsel for all the defendants

settlements. Result the appointment of Francis J. Kearful in place of Daniels. [Mnpls Tribune says he arrived here February 26, 1916.] After a few days of study of the situation Kearful came to Powell and said he agreed with him that there should a settlement with out trials. The two drew up a plan. Mr. P. stated it but I give here the statement of the Minneapolis Tribune August 8, 1916:

- I. In cases of full-bloods incompetent decrees in favor government:
- II. Cases of Mixed-bloods incompetent decrees for defendant.
- III. all other to be settled; defendants to pay difference between the amount of money or money's worth paid the Indian and the fair value of the property at the time with six percent interest.

Here Mr. P's account of the cases reported in 234 U.S. 245 in wh. he was of counsel. In the district court Judge Morris held that mixed bloods having less than half Indian bloods were mixed. The Govt. appealed to the U.S. Circuit court of Appeals which reversed. The gov't then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the circuit court. Substance, an Indian having any definable amount of Indian blood is a mixed-blood. Decision June 8, 1914.

Robert C. Bell succeeded Kearful
became the roll commission.

? He and Powell now

The roll commission completed its work in the fall of 1920 and it was approved by Judge Morris on November 12, 1920 at Fergus Falls.

Mr. Powell showed me his copy of the roll. 517³ names appear. There is no separate counting of the full and mixed bloods. He also showed me a thick typewritten book = a census of W. E. Indians made under his direction for his clients at great expense (? \$30,000)

I understood Mr. P. to say that the White Earth trouble cost the government \$300,000 but better see

Mr. Powell remarked that the Indian is always poor. he is a consummate actor. Very proud; will not speak English some time for fear of making mistakes.

* NO: an attempt to distinguish full-bloods by tracing the genealogy of many Chippewa families.

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH RANSOM J. POWELL APRIL 23, 1926:

Mr. Powell was of counsel for lumber companies in the White Earth litigation. See Rpt of the Graham committee passim.

The Graham investigation was started by (Judge Marsden C. Burch an assistant attorney general of the U.S. He had been appointed from Michigan at the instance of Senator Townsend. He was capable and ambitious to figure in a great case? He got the resolution of inquiry into expenditures &c. passed or rather proposed.

Burch was in Minnesota in October 1909. Powell had a conference with him in which it was proposed that the lumber companies satisfy people who had complaints to make. Joe Farr was with Burch. Result, nil.

Burch began suits in August 1910 (Did not ask for early litigation)

In fall of 1912 there was a conference at Detroit at which Clapp, Steenerson and Nelson were present. After others had been heard Nelson said he would like to hear from Mr. Powell whose name had been mentioned. Powell stated his views. He did not believe the troubles could be disposed by litigation. At any rate it was desirable that a census be taken of the White Earth Indians showing those who were full-bloods and who mixed bloods. Had long talk with Nelson after the conference. Powell saw Nelson by appointment as the senator went through Minneapolis on his way to Washington late in November 1912. A program was arranged. Powell went soon after to Washington. Saw Nelson. Arranged that the Dept. of the interior should consult Nelson. (he not wishing to appear prominent in the matter.) Burch saw Nelson. Result an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill of 1913 providing for a commission to take a census. Bill did not pass. Farr of Arizona talked it to death at the end of the short session. In the special session which followed the bill passed with the amendment of June 30, 1913.

C.C. Daniels succeeded Burch in charge of White Earth litigation.

" the d--d'st fool ever except his brother Josephus."
Nothing could be done with Daniels; he was bound to litigation. The whole thing was hung up for two years? Powell and Cain did nothing about the roll authorized. Sept. 8, 1905 Powell wrote a rousing letter to Gregory attorney general explaining the situation and urging action towards

Press, 1862

Sx 1862 2 Press

Aug 1 - Chips made dash on Red Irons vehicle
12 m above Dakota mission + killed a man + his son,
farmer + Indian, + Indians on their path
Chips left "Dakota mission" July 22/62

Aug 15 - "Quest of Millers Mission" after crisis in

Aug 20 Rumor of disturbance at Town Agency Sunday
Wed. May 1st 1862 - Gov. Rawns started to Fort to
see troops. So Editor: - In ex. 2, p. 1, announced
that yesterday noon Mr. Hunt & Stealy arrived in this
city from St. Peter --- with dispatches from New J.
of all hands --- stating that there had been an outbreak
among the Sioux at Redwood --- burning + killing +
before evening other messengers arrived bringing
1. Gen's dispatch + 2. Colonel's dispatch.
Messengers have also arrived from Hancock, with informa-
tion from New Ulm - that Indian war coming down
from Redwood.

Geo. C. Whitcomb also came to town yesterday, with
news of Indian massacre in Acton -
7 or 8 Indian came to Jones' house - they seemed
friendly. Jones cooked up dinner + with wife went to Baker's,
Indian balance. Stayed at work. Suddenly three Indian men
Baker + wife - Mrs. Baker with child escaped -
Indian then went to Jones' house, broke in + killed a whole
family - Ranney last evening Order of Col. from Gov.
under charge of Stealy.

5 x 1862 & Press

Aug 20. - Letter of Rags - Dakota Mission Aug 3/62. With,
"The Dakota Food Riot"

4000 Indians had wanted 3 weeks for money - 8 days food
emergency - Provisions had been given out - On Sat. 1st -
beavers found having a pound a piece - Traders had a
little grain - Food began to run out. Indians stole 1/2
from potatoes -

Rags not present in Monday Aug 4, 1st had last Indians
in force. Some on horse back, with guns & bullets, rushed
to warrens - Grain in & took grain, & soldiers rushed
to ward food from a multitude

On Tuesday, Indians moved to agency. Two agents were
they then much tents moved camp two - four miles
= war movement, ^{some} Indians sent to find food for supply,
Others gathered into agency building, guns loaded,
military guard put out,

Need of a mediator - Commanding officer called for
anything between sides of hostile - A Sunday 26 clubs
in talk acknowledged of course - Gallant's wife

Aug 21. Ed. Indian raid into Fort loss of 50,000 people -
Harris Cavalry needed. - Indians must go

[Petition to Gov. R. to call extra Session.]

Seller from S. C. Hatch & C. F. Keyhole & Reddy
went March with 35 men + 19 returned

Stevens running to Fort. Selling at Quakwam

Rubens from Canon & Grey, Co., in St. A, last evening
10,000 Indians marching in Canon & Chaska,

Aug. 22 [last day for volunteering, with counties]

27

3

Aug. 22. Siles from Chris Ross. Member of Arrow Co,

✓ 3 K + 2 W. in Hulford - also from 1000 men,

Siles from Galbraith. Dugby Aug. 20. More than 1000 men
have been killed. - Banners at least 1000 K,

Wants 1000 to enter the mountains

Siles of Alderman C. W. Bailey & Dugby Aug 20.

Stop at the spot of Indian Indians 3

Van Voorhis also & Dugby Aug. 20. Same as in

Pioneer -

Ramsey. Proclamations to citizens to arm + report to

Siles

Aug 23. Siles clear Allen Plains yesterday (22) for 81

Pellets. Cf. Fairbank at St. Peter's working on Siles.

Another report about conditions

Siles asks for 500 more with Springfield rifles

Siles from Antonin Fremont & Bandits Aug 21, 4 pm

near Indian and Park - Dugby (Dugby)

Concord set in to fight. Keith's Cullerds. Hamilton is

an even better collector

Col. J. H. Davis units of cavalry at Glacier. 400 rifles

Have - Indians with 8 miles

Ramsey calls out Northern Co. Militia, under Gen

H. Z. Muddell, St. Cloud

Ramsey Dir. to Genl. Cham. 1500 warriors out

7000 Indians - Militia with 2000 rifles

forward to the

Sx 1862 < 8 res,

4

Aug 24 [Extra Sen. Callow]

Sunday

Schely sent dispatch < Flanders said Newblin Aug 23,

3 pm. Governor about distribution of books

Have two men from Army - Sen. no Indian. & making
down introduction. - Nuts Sx < Mo. bought the medicine

Sells of Van Voorhis. < Nibag Aug 21 - am.

= Used a Pioneer. Noy & Redwood Ferry

62 refugees from Y. M. at Skokholm - Savely Other Day

Editorial to effect that White men are at bottom of
massacres. "White men, Missourians" - ^{concentric} ~~permanently~~ ^{concentric} ~~permanently~~

Plan. Sympathies already by United Officers besides under
Vandewater to breed discontent among Indians. I have

celebrated evidence - speaks of "an author of this
inhuman suggestion" to be substituted in

Edl. vindication of Indian officials. 1 1/2 Cols

no time of year specified for payment, Indians continued
without call -

Cong. adjourns Aug 12, but still gives away of work. Took time of

Trans. and to examine finances

Selling mix to Blair Aug 13/62. refers to letter of Blair of 7th

Aug. on imbursement of paying Indians in gold. + notes that

Sec. Chase had agreed to order payment of \$71,000 in gold

gold now on its way to St Paul

Sitting for. Doubtless Co, S. P. Aug. 22, Quoted on Aug 16:

Col. Thompson at once sent to bring a Cheyenne State,

arrived at Neesby Monday 18th.

[Col. S. McMillan announced Sub Col to command

Cavalry] Cavalry Col. 6th via Nelson

22

Aug. 24 P. 2, 6+ Cal, Serum 7 Rev. Silas Hawley - Furiously
Patriotic

Aug 26

Furs. 7th Regt ordered to Sibley

Edl. Summering, Sibley, at St. Peter Friday

New Union called Saturday

Jack Frazee about 700 can woodcock

New Union mostly burnt

Murder of Henry Lake a 20th Green Lake

Capt. to later hand.

Suit of killed - Brown Co. + wounded

Edl. in Glasgow's rumors. St. Capt. & St. command

2000 men like 3000 warriors. Wagon is from Skull

Aug 27. Donnelly killed at Belle Plaine Aug 25 1 pm

Wed.

[Capt. F. Hall killed from Ruby 230]

Cal 1/2 < ^{St Peter 2 yrs} Minnesota Statistman ~~a Hamilton~~

Same as article in St. Peter Tribune Aug 14, 1871, ~~quite a review~~
N. D. Aug. 26. but some who conducted.

On Tuesday afternoon members party returned from

Seaman's work - means and goods. No. 7 party - 15

2 hours

4 ± pm mounted Indian announced 3 squares from

Wabash House - arrived to top of latitude and found

People huddled in 2 squares - killed.

Party of 15 men from St. Peter on 1 ± O'clock

Could not rally citizens - Organized themselves

Am. & on call. Samuel Collins 1st rank, arrived

resided house - effected gain - adv. to another house

but had to back back to 1st.

Gov. Smith in letter to Donnelly
Says Statistman 7-22 Aug -

84, 1862 & Press,

6

Aug 27 - Indians began retreat. Just at that time

L. M. Boardman and 11 others named. Seen riding in,

Indians being remounted. Antalkband,

Firing ended before 2 + 3 hrs. Several Germans killed

dead. At least 25 Indians in battle

Dear Cobbin wanted for bravery.

No Indians seen since - and 7 remounts

450 + arms seen in town

Sitting to K. M.

No German had been American they could have
met the enemy already

Given report from Aguar, ⁺ Fort

Sally "around here" this evening 2. 81. Retin

400 cavalry from Fairbank

Sally 7 pm. Boardman rode from New Ulm.

P. 4. Appeal for Refugee Women & Children

On Sunday morning lumbered from crossing into St.
Anthony - James Rice Clerk of Vancouver's society
opened his home to 40 - women from Russia

8

Aug. 28. Open Bay's narrative

9. H. Pond brought him from Skatoben + interbuled, 51.7.12

Monday Aug 18. about 8 o'clock seen [sic] Wood
in the Thicket of Lower.

brought to better agency to ventilate & lower,

100 Indians assembled in council, Britton, Whipple

and about 30 young Yanktons present without words

at 12 m. Com at 11:45 - 12:15, word came 2
[Inlandish]

at 12 m. Count men
pulling 7 months men [Impossible]
... ..

Killing 7 Months men [?] [?]
 Soldiers and killing an [?] [?] [?]

Midway between had so much all that but plan

near White Blenden

near White Placem
Washington agreed to Placem but not to Kille & inhibit

on feeding relation of *W. acris* Mann -
in 1911

On Sunday winter weather was
Other day said The way kill a big winter. but the

After day said the U.S. would give the country into ^{toward even} ~~Switzerland~~ ^{conclusion} ~~Switzerland~~ ^{Yank}

U.S. would like the country
able song about inter-^{toward evening} national Yankees. Sentimental

15-70% kill white

and a few Wahluks wanted to kill wolves

and a few others
 Meanwhile other day wife went to ^{back of house} ~~house~~ ^{to} ~~house~~
 heard them & heard them to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~house~~ ^{house}

a mile away from Council Ground

50 + attendees. O.D. got 4 relatives to present him.

day night, Indians came to camp 7 5-10 L

Ground level about 6000 ft. -
15 yds.

ground with yellowish brown
a very thick, brown, with yellow brown with stones, #

Indians all seem OK w/ the standards - C.D. cases

"Went with" to have horse put up. Five wagon

Don't ready - 50 men. W. to. Handed - little before daylight
to cross river.

T about a mile further down? On S. side of M. River, above Park
cove, canyon - see Old's maps.

after party had ascended bluff on opposite "general route for the agency. I says tonight Y. M. to Shashupen,

Musya-moni (sic) told O. D. that today party, etc. had in the places. Mostly Hazelwood Dubois. Indians had found to Seward Rigg - a good says before they had been supplied with powder & balls & he (M.) thought they would be good men (R.).

M. told O. D. that Indians "probably Yankelons" at dark midway evening had taken W. W.'s horse and plundered his house. Dr. & family ran to brother, Henry may have got to Rigg's house, as brother intended there, M. said Indians had not K. heads, but had made their prisoners. This talk with M. just before O. D.'s party started for the agency in wagons (sic)

[What agency could they have for? did O. D. not mean the Fort?]

O. D. brought away all would but eight, whom he could not reach.

O. D. reports later (?) Gennie) who came to party with her in a woman. Took her along - and left her (?) Cedar Creek) with female nurse.

O. D. said was told by Brother J. R. B. that his Gennie had escaped in small canoe in night.

Says - Indian about a stream half way between Y. M. & Tacqua Park found nothing of the Gennie & not connected with it.

Sutton climbs at Y. M. who wanted to kill white chief of old Shesby-eye's band - Saw him, white & black the son of Limber, Kawel, and Blue Face.

Washington at Council. arrived with white

Mazza-moni, the gun (a walking-runner, better a run
of L. Crow, Rock-of-the-morn, Smeekam, Makpi-u-
charla, an Auch-mingomin.

Suspecting much that an Indians must suffer on evidence
at Lower Agency & they would suffer no more on joining a
the killing -

Sx was being afraid Chpt. returned after fracas.

O.D. think no preconcert in outbreak - Has been at
Councils & not heard of any such thing

no war preparation at Upper Agency

Says from Shalope's band went from Lower Agency
to Smoky Mountain fix white

A young Washinton ^{Su-si-na-ki} who had been at the Lower agency

when outbreak occurred told O.D. on return

[When & when comes from story can be told O.D. 2.]

Had 4 men who committed murders came back to

Redwood Agency & made him his act.

Great excitement here. Shalope's. Little Crow's. Gray Wolf's

Grand Hounds & part of the Lake Calhoun band gathered

around & crowded into the warehouses.

Wabasha came & asked "What is all this about?"

Was told Chpt. across river & getting ready to meet them

Gun fired & general rush for warehouses [?, stores]

Bands of Wabasha, Wacoula, Red Legs & part of Calhoun
about time of outbreak, but probably came in for fear
of pleasure.

O.D. writing to Guide Party & hoping to get behind Indians
via Kanaboki Falls

77 O.D. said "Plains Indian" had mostly gone west with Kiowa
warriors and Gannims, and knew nothing of the Bullhead, and it
would take some time to get him in."

Aug 29 Frost & Hall y 7th apto.

Sells y Van Voorhis - Nedgely - Aug 25 - In Prison with
Donnelly, with St. Peter Aug 26. 1 pm " " "

Sells Dr. Williamson, on the Prairie Aug. 26

Early in 18th neighbors told with Wakarusa had 3
Gannims y Germans - Part y went at Fort Agency, K. A. L.
not escaped - Story so improbable, not believed

During day many others (Indians &) looked in, but said nothing.
Others about flight - saying war was over General &
Hankins & Killers were coming soon to this area
where y Indian wearing white man's clothes - that some
men & women would later for them - There were
in earnest but W. don't know it - unborn.

At 4 pm with most part y Hunters, but could not catch
the horses.

A little after dark took Reggs' horse from a woman, bringing
one Pettigrew family.

about same time shot Garvin & another man, whose
horses were also when escaped - Garvin wanted go to
agency. Before day people then fled taking Garvin
During night, ^{Reggs} family taken by friends to Indian Island
McCurran family with them, 20 men & one
horse Reggs.

W. determined to stay, but a little after sunset (Tues)

Sent 10 younger members of family with hunters in
two wagons (one horse on ox) driving cattle to river

Sx. R62 C Press. D.W. L.

12

Christian Indians aided them in crossing + joining others who had started during the night. Party of 40. 3 horses to one person. In afternoon (Weddy) left camp at ¹¹ o'clock and on prairie

W. with Indians left Wed in ox wagon of the Indians, who guided them 10 miles. Then took party of 40 Friday afternoon 15 mi N.W. of Fort. Then to get into Fort before morning. Struck Abenaki road, Clark.

"Hunters" drawing near saw Hatters + Settlers in flames, but made his way in. Sailed 5 days before. 500 people.

Came to river for Vincenton. When Hamilton returned party within two miles of Fort. Turned off road north then south + crossed several times in sight of the Fort + hearing

of the guns. Sat. night left with 15 men of Hamilton. No winter seen. Sailed on boat - Sailed within 10 mi of Vincenton when party started on Sunday.

Sailed Dr. Rees. Spent Aug. 27 - all morning gathering sage.

Friday noon party within 15 mi of Fort - Found Garrison in distress + took again to prairie. Suffered from lack of food + cold. Saw a property

"My opinion is that it numbers all the animals from, and many will be drawn in from the prairie."

... a most dangerous and cruel rebellion - founded on the same model as that in the South. "What is cause

1 - If Indians had been promised, no outbreak

2. Food was not well bought - Little of the food was in the hands of 1861 taken out for claims against unjust. New year (61) leaders abstracted portion of annuity by claims already collected at pay later.

3. War with South (Gorland was Spanish) Indians 13
Indian Pan coming around of men.

"Mid-winter was must have been the winter of
bringing a war" with from then destruction.

Diary of G.M. Carey.

Wed. Aug 20 left of 10 AM. at New Ulm + vicinity

Thurs. " 21 Exhibition ground 4

Fri. " 22, 4 pm. First exhibition 2nd. No K. N. U.
Saw as. " About 6.

Sat. " 23 8 am. Snow in west across river
Scout went burning buildings 2 m. away.

" " 11 am. 2nd exhibition 2nd. No K. N. U.
Buildings burning 2 m.

C.N. writing you in to discuss Ball & New Ulm
beginning "On Sunday morning" - Murder - 1st

Smokes (fire) across river

After breakfast 61 sent to discover

11 am Indian Pan 3-4 m. westward - Their men
ran over from other side. Came in to within 100 yds.
Then Indian came a picket - Panic. Women &
children ran every way. And "many of the men" -
ran also. They soon rallied & faced north

Streets blocked with wagons, boards & barrels,
men began firing from behind them. Indians ran
from building to building, hiding from our fire.
On fire of them during night. In order left. Indian Pan
burning their men

St 1862 < Press. Heavy & One crany L

14

In 30 min entire outbreak in progress.

It would not fight in open - First attack in rear end,
as they swung to earth boys poured falling fire.

Capt. Dodd took control of barricade. Calling boys to
"Come on" Many Indians died at once. Horn bro't him
within line, when Capt. Dodd mortally wounded
him. but imprudent.

Judge Flanagan. cool & dispassionate. moving about cheering on.

Boys cool & brave - Boys cheered as fight went on from
above house.

Finally Indians quietly withdrew. Carried up dead in night
Commander had some business to attend to.

Night passed quietly.

Sunday morning Indian came early, over plain

"Waiting on another fight" - Followed to east end of town

Called down over of earth & down them ahead. Certain

"made tracks on our front" - Every head added

Abandonment Sent. to Ar. 150

60 K 120.

Town evacuated Monday in good shape

Report of W. P. Miles messenger < Calamander

Nov. 4 Indians sent. 1000 mounted men ^{needed} - fight in

Aug 29

Sultan of W. Taylor, no Editorial Commissioner

Chief of the Salcedos. in general

800 warriors & 4000

Franklin & much of his group. 576 warriors

Franklin's Indian James W. 1250 "

Aug 30 - Set of military organizations for frontier
 office of "Idembin Horn Co" Antm Hilltop Col.

Mr. Marshall of the Press am. 29th 1 pm & Redgely
 no manam in Sat. 23 - Marshall left Fort 4 pm

²⁷ Wed. trail Siley in camp 15 mi. this side.

Siley's dispatch to Malheur - Aug 28/62

Transfer of A. J. Abile, who escaped with missionaries
 grain and of value of O. D's 62 - Collected from
 Frank Patience.

Removal of outposts at Redwood. reached 4. M. Monday
 noon - In afternoon Indian came to Washburn place to leave
 guns mended - Said going bullwhack hunt

7 pm 50-75 coming in squads surrounded buildings "C"
 Mozambique around Patience to get to Washburn. Got
 8 pm 62 gathered.

15-16 farm Indians came to guard party

Traders are very crafty fairies - 10 pm was wounded.

Came to this potato patch to Washburn

More hostile attack. with women pillaging & looting
 Squad of 16 disintegrated

5. am (Tuesday) Olden Day moved (bleghh) - In 2 bunches to

3 two-horn wagons, came from & North of a prairie

From known saw Washburn's other building on fire

Made 60 miles Tuesday - Reached Cedar City Wed. Evng.

Got good meal - Tuesday night on W. Hotel in town - Sub

Garage with a farmer - O. night day.

Only arrived - part to Glenora, part to Henderson

Sept. 1862 < Press

16

Aug 30 L. Communication < J. M. Newton. Salt Lake. Aug 29.
Citizens of New Tp. alarmed by fugitives. fleeing from Clark
5 including Newton volunteered as Scouts. Salt Lake Camp
for Lake Johnson. Only one family there - Rest to City
On 1st out of 27 families in Mount View Tp at home. All with
abandoned their homes.

Mr. Grant visited 3-5 Clark near Hyrum Lake near Sunrise.

Jackman & Deem men from St. A. overtook Newton.

18 men reached their Lake. - One family left. When told

that nearly all families for 20 m above had moved away

Nearly every house around their Lake empty -

Came home via Salt Lake. - Impressed with

1. Clark with 40 m. of St. Paul

2. Section of 25 m. cleared

3. Precautions < L. to kill Indians collecting antelope

Citizens of New Tp. had only 10 men home guard.

Sales of A. J. Nelson. Newtonville Aug 23. 1862

Whole country under Indian rule & now their back

to Fort City. 40 x 20 m. in the north. People

are in scattered quarters in families - 300 in the

Academy building

Alarm raised Friday night 10 pm. Road to Lake Poudre

lined with wagons full of cattle - started men, women & children

in boat. Militia organized under Call. From Adams.

On P. 2. Arrived from J. M. Newton Aug 25/62

Nebraska & Wilson's Sagacity - We must kill every
Savage Indian in our line from the State. It is a war
of extermination

Aug 30 In Horn Creek in the Brooks Indian Reservation - Canyon
 Lake - 150 J.C. Park May. No Indians at all mentioned
 black man in Northern Prairie

Aug 31 - Col Newman left yesterday "in command" 7th Regt.
 1st Regt. over from Reddy not over 400

P. 4, Filander official Report of Battle of New Ulm
 2 cases. In the - C & O War -

Sept. 2, Geo. A. Kover left from Reddy - "Determined"
 to keep west of Sunday to find old mine in
 Redwood - no Indians seen - Went at a canyon of m.
 A.K. with and Capt. Shovel Forest City, Minn.
 action - General Sept. 1/63.

Donnelly, Robert, Reddy, Aug. 29/62
clearing seen

Sept 3 - Sd - William Selley's delay - Anden rider = 0
 30-00/150.000 Carluders = unit bit

(Weekly Press. has completed history of 5th Regt.

Sept 4, "Long & interesting account" of New Ulm battle, 2d Battle
 of St. Peter's Station, 29th Aug.

9 1/2 am. Indians at hand & edge of woods

10 am. advanced to 1/2 mi from town & covered with 2 "columns"

Left on down river & surrounded with a 3rd side.

Men fell back. Indians got into houses. All took from
 all quarters - last Capt. Wood - Return Sept 17.1

Sx 1862, < Press

17.1

over

Sept. 4. Extract < St. Pol Statesman Aug 29.

9 1/2 am, Sx in edge of woods towards agency,

10. advanced

1 m from town clustered into 2 columns. Capt from rear

+ surrounded on 3 sides

Gen. men fell back. Sx took outer works

Gen. men rallied + took windmill (4 story) 2 sq. <

Dakota House

Gen. Skunk on road.

Drumbeat attack on S. adv. behind smoke of burning bldgs

Simultaneous attack from bluff in rear,

All this critical moment, Wood made sublimely efforts
to rally men to meet enemy + encourage depressed

rebucments. Adv. 75± yards outside lines

Need 3 bulls near hands, wheeled horse, etc.

within 20 yards of doors (back - D. in a few

moments afterwards. Horse well dead

Rebucments? = Indians in cit. clothed

Capt. Saunders = one of 4 who broke into lines

Sx then gave up D.O. and + changed around behind in

rear of town. We rallied + dispersed into clear

work entered fighting now over - Fighting clear

One man bound building + up to barnyard

Six of brass fighting D.O.D. "fired command"

Flanagan, commanding at New Line "Brake back"

Hayden + 11 others named

Hayden, Coffin, Newark, Hogden + 25 got into windmill - 7 men re-
duced by capture to 13 - Geo. W. Newark of St. Paul took down
flag.

Water in 250

Swirl holes sand by slight cover.

S. wane Tilden & Moulton

Several fine carvings, including 4 Indians in
running - on hills from pair of mated horses
Many in farm houses.

Sx 1862 < Press -

18

Sept. 4 - R.H. Clutterbuck left St. Peter Aug 31/62

Went with Northrup & SD to St. Croix Creek. Appears
"4 y w" reached Croix's village - killed - Agency
buildings in ruins

Saw remains of R.R. building near Keegan's house
1 room & 1/2 miles in ruins in cedar

Saw ledger of Capt. March [?] & men at ferry. - OK.

W. St. joined by little St. may be left at the St. Peter or the
Cavalry needed

Selling M.S. Crook. Monticello Aug 30 62

Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Baker & her 2 children, here

Webster reached before 3 weeks time (in 10 days)

Had not unpacked all goods from wagon.

On 7th saw 4 Indians at Baker's. He had just returned
from Jones' house 1/2 m. distant. Jones came home after
& said the Indians had been at his house & wanted whiskey.
He would not let them have any. Jones took Baker's gun
& loaded it with an Indian. They lived at nearby.

When Jones had been. They turned their heads near
door. Then Mrs. Baker and her mother ^{Emerson} who were
sitting in the house - one on each side of Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. W. was in wagon. Indian asked Jones and then
him. as he ran near wagon pole. Indian also killed
Mrs. Jones & niece. Mrs. Baker & 2 children ran into both
Indian then left. Mrs. W. went to her house, 19. in an hour
(Story of Indian man killing)

Mrs. W. of whom there is no intelligence. Returned, calm
and not sad

Grant's intention but to clear way to Ft. Henry
on Aug 31.

Crossed over lower agency night 31. (Sunday)

Monday, August crossed (Swamp) into O. & Agency.

Grant's men marched to the south & on all

Pick up women near North River Camp. 200. in prison

Major Brown penetrated to back of road 4. M. & Coleman

the Indians there at or 5 days.

Cavalry moved & encamped with Grant in North

Crossed over Agency & in distance.

Tuesday morning a great war was raised. objects seen, field in
for cattle. Valley entered

x 250 Swamps burned camp. Men returned from
great weapons.

10 am began to enter camp. Lying down

By 2 pm. Indians of horses & cattle

Friday night at Fort early (Sunday) M. Mail with

3 co. infantry & 10 cavalry sent. Arrived at 3 am from

Grant's camp. Nearly surrounded - Indians used of

by shell.

4 pm messengers at Fort. Slightly left with wagon team,

mail. at 2 am used. joined "Major McFadden's Division" (sic)

Replied last time. pushed in back of day. Indians leaving

in ravine & yelling - Few still from camp off -

Indians killed

Left 2 13 d. & 44 to

Reto at Fort midnight Wednesday.

"Call. Grant's dilemma" - no military power in command,

Sept. 6 - all night in Hudson & Fort City

a. J. Allen with Henry Sept. 2/62 meet. at Anthony
Mendelsohn & his son Augustin Saler.

Sold A. B. Munch, St. P. Sept. 4/62

Encourages Van Vorhes. (Was visiting & examining
business, himself)

Was not absent from St. Paul, but. Munch
Remains but the part of August - Van Vorhes
brave & virtuous

"Johns said Van Vorhes" Munch earned money
Wendell earned a good fortune (but is poor)

Sept. 7. City full of refugees from distressed country
Some going over river to work

Sold in Outlook - reports of assassinations - No. of Indians
& their lives at risk reports

Indian men went in plunder their murder,

Donnelly tokens, estimate was a 200 K, in settlers

Farmer Indian saved numerous tokens

Some kind of robbery Indians committed -

Not sure how far north at New York & Michigan,

No Indian known to have been killed

Public attacked in goods & dwellings

Indians robbing in plunder. Van Vorhes called

Sept 7 Capt. Grant Co. A. 6th Min. on journey - Particulars from him
300 white Indians but in camp at Gray & Owen,
Vallis from all sides to come - But left them for
remit of winter - to be met by party in prairie
good men. Scarcely a man blinched. Some
wanted to charge

Men got behind horses & weapons & returned fire. "Many
redskins made to bite the dust."

Firing started abt. 9 o'clock - Grant began to
entrench - Some dug with other methods. Men

ducked when Indians seen

Fight went on till near midnight - Indians slowly died.

Fire resumed Wed. morning - Indians called to Grant to
come down to be protected - but we went to K. Hill, but not
white. Major Jos. B. Brown heard this & telegraphed it to Grant,
no friends left

Soon after this (?) Sibley's cannon was heard - Maj. B. heard

Indian women like head clump that whites were coming.

Indians then drew off to attack Sibley - Went off with great
salutes with shell by Hendricks & back off.

Sibley relieved Capt. Grant's force after 36 hours, without
good result - Number of 12 lb guns - 4 of which

Maj. Brown & fallentia "rendered valuable assistance
to Capt. Grant", particularly Maj. Brown, who understood
what Indians said

Sept. 9. Number. Ship's ammunition.

Letter Redland Club. St. Paul Sept. 8/62.

Am. Vol. in party Chpts. Judge Cooker given him Day
good advice

Sept. 10. Gen. Robt. in route to St. Paul

[Sag. met yesterday] First message to Col.

2 1/2 Col. Col. - apology for Reentry. Suby. brass (600)
ratio in brought + of gun + ammunition supplied.

W. H. Commencement of Shell - Captivity of Prisoner family

Tuesday 4-5 am alarm. Family started with 2 teams
for Dodge, except. Blair. E. Prisoner caught + murdered on

border. - On mile from Pallant's island surrounded by
20 + Indians - Indians said they had not got Redland -

Went on to Redland village. When border was - Went in to
John Murry's house. In an hour went to house of Andrew Miller

Indians celebrating with us with them - An old woman said

Went on to Crow's village - Put in to Crow's house.

11 pm Crow came with news + showed hands with all.

Said can take but Maria - Sent young Indian to pilot back

because he went into the mouth + ran for 4 days. 5th day Fort

How particular to Bush C. by Shell

Sept 11. Edl. "Who is to blame"

"Indian traders and agents from their long neck to
drunkenness, lecherousness and vice"

"No answer of Indian Agents show no means of fraud
pieces and value for" - money + property found in an area -
sent them into the hands of unscrupulous traders and mercenary
agents" - - found + enormous of white - - results of agents who
receive salaries - - Crisis early + coming.
Probably in them allowed to come for Indians

Movers

Sept 1862 < Press.

24

Sept. 11 - Julia A. J. Skell, Ridgely Sept. 7.

Thos. A. Robertson and Thomas Robertson on yesterday afternoon,
broke news from L. Crow.

Robertson's story given -

Swore on Brown's Creek - Daylight Aug 18, informed when Indians were
about to cross the river.

Then heard going to some agency - One Indian named R. H. Young of
Indian style took them to Redwood.

After 3 days R. H. Young went to Crow village - Yesterday completed
to go to Ridgely on Friday - for sale of beaver, but hindered by the
break of balls.

Thinks 350 ± warriors there. On a horseback, dismounted & attacked
today - Afternoon (Friday) encamped on road not over a mile from
road on which Mrs. W. R. had passed that night.

Next morning (Sat.) R. H. "participated in fight, later in am. Generally at
random" - He expects to take him to the river - Fire from
both sides effective - Killed him before 10 pm - Then went
back to Redwood, Thinks 400 ± - [Sentence about Dona
Indians not understood]

Went back to M. H. Montford in Agency hill. Moved cabins there
& allowed them to return on clothes. 300 Indians there
left the Indians when to let them go by, saying "borders began fight to
may stay fight to night". They will, however, for the sake of plunder
keep what they can." 700 warriors at M. H., surrounded by 600
horses - Other bands on buffalo hunt will join them. Then 3000.

Sept. 1, 300 left M. H. to separate at Fort & were in St. Paul and
Mendota - Monday night came across in "great direction"
& attacked Fort. Many. Two bands of M. H. bands,
of which we collected many of the horses of the same name.
100 - 200 Captains, made to do some jobs about camp, no cruelty, & seem
any violation & were disarmed - Thinks Indians of Indian village will
handle prisoners

Correspondence of Ridgely with Camp Bullard

29. G. H. Pomeroy letter. Sept. 8/62 + Reply Sept. 8/62, in Pomeroy notes

Letter David Alexander Sept. 3/62

Indian in Quail nos, collected Kai mung - "Fought like a man, drank"
 Took horses from stable - Vanderhook nos. also
 Continued Sat. 6, Quail nos. appeared 5 hrs. - Remains changed behind
 Grandmother, 1 K. H. no. R. after 5 hrs.

Sept. 12 [Ed. in Sauer's vol. 100]

Edl. on "Responsibility". Attaches of Aldrich have
raised the question, "how in God's name, let them answer it"...
By "them" means U.S. officials, "You have raised the question
Mr. Agent, answer it" - They fear our writers & do not
present it. Agents sub books about Aug 4. & later called board
men -

Call on Goodrich. Accompanied him after Capt. F. E. New. Suffered
in allusion to Randy in Prison by Aldrich - Saw also.

[J.W. Ferguson - 3' - Col. elements 2 Papers Rep. 1924 of, See Maps

Sept. 13 - Letter Mayor J. J. Galbraith, S.P. 84. 12/62

Defens Mensch-Gemeinwesen & Pross. S. 12.

Plains Plowing for not garratoning from the first only,
color no brown & colored in Plowing - Press Sings in full = Combustion

Letter Carl. A. J. Nelson Sept. 1762, from to Big Woods.
allusion French city Sept. 5. Country district

Sept. 14, Ed. "Criminal Neglect"

anacardium & gallantho flos & radix & Remy
ita

offered Ab. Brown Pond Corbin S. Ct. 62 See Man and woman
a. f. 6000 up. 8 ft. many 18 in. above Y. M. - well seen profile
+ return to bright Sibley. See White Ship for Brown's

Sept 16. Gen. Paper Av. 9 mm yesterday

Edd. "Cyrus Alench and his Clique" - Wrote concerning 2
arrangements for R. Wm. Swabice Public Party - Alench & born
Union Party - Cal + . Another in reply to change & expanded the
Gov. Names upon on cont. of '87 Gov. State Comm. rep.

Sept. 1862 - Press July 19/17 - N.B. Henderson - p 26-27 26

Sept. 16 L. Further Corresp. Sibly with Crow + Wabasha,

Sept. 18. [Ed. in Saccus volens] Remains opposed
[Speech of David Hinton in Senary in Sep.]

Sept. 19. Report of Rep. Sen. Com. J. A. in Senary 1854

Sept. 20 [Ed. Refers to Bonnell's defense] See Sept. 21, + 23, + 24
Sells of P. Wilson St. Cloud Sept. 17/62. Indians in Stearns Co
Indians about Paysonville + Richmond, in 16th?

Sept. 21, Letter, Briggs, Reading Sept. 18. about burial of Bush Cook's dead
Carried of Simon + Sonnyo with women

Sells Dr. Willcutt on Tr. O. St. Sept. 16/62 Mifflin W.S.W.
Has full acct of killed in Munnay Moun. In Munnay 26k, 6w,
2 prisoners. In Moun. 39k. - 24 men, 9/24 went out from M. Moun.
Then to Corn after k. + 10 - was all k. Then in cutting wood.
At New Moun 13k + 13 w. - 2 men d. i. 15th, all run, but 1 girl + 1 boy
were no. in Moun k. 90 - 57/90 = men, mostly Moun
Creatures exaggerated - Antonio Premier's statement mag.

Song ft. dug up bodies at Birch Brook that Sweden's eng. w. Indians
near Fort Reading.

Number 5x with book by Mifflin to James a Cheyenne

Sept. 23, Report of Reuben letter Jan. 21, 1854 -

Reuben's letter to Sept. 19, 1862 in p. 2.
(San Francisco note) - "Returning without us", Press

Sept. 24. Philander Prescott's body at Agency. Body found by Sibly
was 10 m from Fort in 10. Moun

Clips. Clubs used for young men. Palaua

Sept. 25. 2 Col. Sells in Clip Troubles, attempt to renew -

Sept. 26 [Sumanoff's proclamation Sept. 22/62]
Boglow + Saccus, new law born.

Sept. 27. Exhibit of Sells letter Sept. 24. Sells "imperial President"
See also -

L 9.

27

Sept. 27, Solileys off Mt. Wood Lake. In Mtn CTS

D. Marshall.

between Madison, Paysonville. (Held in place)

Sept. 28 Henry A. Smith ^{dictated} p.m. no time send - see Stanley & Paul.

Comm. D. M. C. Abenemba off. Sept. 22/62 1 1/2 - Cals.

crack balls.

St. 1862 & Press

28

Sept. 27. Rep. Marshall. Sen in Ill in C N

Rep. ^{and} Surgeon W. R. Gurley to Mr. K. H. O. Wood Rake

Sept. 28, 3rd. regts. furling to port from Sep. till Jan. 1864

Vol. 6/24 - 1.2 1.2 \$40.000

Henry A. Swift with Pres. Problem Sen - Gen. & Gen
but parliamentary in state

1000 refugees in Mpls. 1000 in St. Paul

Letter D. M. C. Fort Alencumbler Sept. 22/62

First day's fight lasted 4 hours.

Secord. began 5 am. Indians spent night with Jan. 8

Summoned fort (from on E bank Rd) - Big fall

allied at 4 points, 200-600 Indians

We had 5-16 several wounded - Denver post

[Allen Harmon resigns agency of Press in Mpls.
It has been selling 200 + daily]

[Mayland, my Mayland text]

Sept. 30. Wright proposed to Oct. 20

Sept. ^{Denver} Berger. Alencumbler Sept. 24 - Conclusion

Pierre Mattineau's coat. Fiske exhibition

Sept. W. G. Seane Sept. 18. 62, east Ambler

Gen. Davis sat in his saddle when he was wounded
bullet and of his leg - Later born (see note in)

Barracks for 10.000 building at Sn.

Comm. holds Mayor Price with rd along St. Paul
in sidewalk of the city.

Oct. 2. Which p. 2 Documents placed before Sen.
com. J. A. Sells CWO Thompson - 30/9/62
See this. Sells 1 1/2 /
Critical Editorial on Sells - "Contradictions",
"Patent delinquencies"

Wagon teams improved. Farmers can come to town
Judge Wilson & Winona on 7 Go to Wacongan

Oct. 3. Sells, A. J. to Park, Camp Nelson
Sept. 27, 1862. See this in C + J
Sells & Captains arrived. 26/9/62
line. Mrs. Major Brown. Sells. Samuel. Sells
Carmichael Augusta Jos. R. Hubbard Sells,
Susan. Mrs. Mrs. Brown & 2 children. August
Brown infant & baby

Sells A. J. Sells - in Wood Lake
Encamped 19th in lower lake 5 PM above Fort
" 20 in height of lower agency
Sells found Proctor's body (see Mr. Sells Agency

Sept. 21. Encamped by River Creek
Passed many deserted Indian houses. 8-
troops
Sells' house burned night before
near to park & 2nd taken when Indians
spent last night after sunset - abandoned spoils
often say took his horse. Which is a horse?
Reynolds' house in ruins
Proctor on River Creek burned - rebuilt soon
Gleason's body near road = dried skeleton
Fragments of his papers. Sells by Mr. 3 pm 18th

8 x 1862 < Press

30

Oct. 3. 4 night

Monday 22 encamped in Wood Lake, just this side of
Three Mile Creek

At breakfast 23^d alarm. Indians were in grazing party
Running Rangers out to the work - In 60 minutes
knives around with Indians.

30 men Gallant Rangers, who (Rangers) pushed on
near a mile -

Thud order to left nearly surrounded & severely of
best relief

2 Cos. 6th had 8 men in left. Marshall made a
charge in night over 80 from ravine

(Story of 6th day. Shot 3 Indians & captured 2 horses)

Crow seen in black horn.

When Indians pursued him not to attack in night.
Firing ceased 12 M.

Ambulance took in 15 dead Indians

Richard Mc Elroy & A.C. Collins found heads cut. W. H. H. H.
& bodies severely mutilated

Intending 80 to wait till we were in the ravine of the
making small retreat to draw us on
from dead. Found by Reigs

Seller Reigs Sept. 23/62

"quite a little bright of two hours" --- "In my opinion
our men did well"

Found 3 in forenoon. Richard Mc Elroy, Frank Paul,
Anthony C. Collins - Clear from the line and

Found 3 in this grass on little survivors. Found a rifle with
which we had killed Indians.

[New revolving gun at Cincinnati, 2nd Nov. 1862.]

79
Oct 3. Adv. Rm S News, undulates 10th Hadden

Oct. 4. Sell, clearing Aldrich with adjoining material
to West from Sept. 1864

Aldrich, King Co = the firm, Aldrich = rotten belly of Party }
Sell, in "a criminal in high official position"
= Aldrich.]

Oct. 5. Mil Comm at work. 20 arrested 8-10 convicted in Negro
Geo. H. Spencer safe + giving evidence

Oct. 7. Miller preached funeral discourse on Sunday before
removal to the dia. to be Chaplain of hospital

Oct 8. Crow gone to James River, for gun Park St. not
in evidence. Sp. Col. Averell
Cornell + Mann attorneys for Aldrich demand dis-
closure of authors of letter Sept. 16 1864.
Press re-affirming.

Rp. Sibley to Pope Camp Release Oct. 5. 1862
^{with small bands}
Crow, gone to James River - Has sub meetings
to his adherent to come in - Arrived may be
looked for. 20-30 tribes had. Making no arrests
1200 St in camp. 250 men
Has 107 white and 162 ^{Pres} ₂ captives = 269

[G.O. 118, W.D. A.G.O. Aug 27, 1862, all
enlisted men exchanged.]

[H.W. Beecher on the Emancipation Pro-
clamation, "What a sheepskin parchment a
government!"]

[Large party upon relief of badly made by
Legis. Comm. into Chbs < N. Cloud Demands,

Oct. 15. Sat. "How the Indians are to be treated."

One Remains Missing.

Not now to be cured with words & favors
 With Peace + 12 ± unless bro't in St. P. by
 our Paper. Remained to fight on the same
 Remained to 27th town an. Monday, June
 Sent with Gully an.

21 covered 1.507 St. Paul to Agency.

50 lodges with Sully (Carr Nelson)

Call. Working with Union + Kennedy Co. at

Chap. & St. dipping potatoes.

9 all the at Agency, looking after the money.

Traveling & Sully at San Francisco

May. Allen had a big store of beer at and,
 even working was suggested in the report
 better - no use. I

Wrote report with Nov. 10.

Oct. 16. Sully's Report. Carr Nelson Oct. 6/62

Expedition. Saturday - "Quite a little violence
 mentioned" at Wood Lake

Crow next day. With greater part of fighting Ind-
 ians passed up to Big Stone Lake.

"Not ascending is obtaining the bulk of the Missi-
 sippians. --- is said to have gone on alone or with
 only a half dozen Indians toward Missouri.
 Fighting even on present. Not com. sitting.
 Sept. 26 a proud day. Friends + half friends
 for Missouri & great body of Captains

Oct. 16 " - "Cultural Night" the delivery of captives
and of rescue of Miss Higgins - She had been
taken for prisoner by Wakarusa-Wane Indians
Sah Wane - From Grady Indians sent
to available - How to obtain an living captives

Oct. 17. [Cable. "Who killed the Chap. Arbreentia?"
Mr. Morris, Col. Commissioner, Morris's Patent ^{supra} pub.
Railroad open to Suburban Road yesterday
Commenced]

Oct. 18. [Mules low of State - wind. 75c]

Oct. 19. Letter of Other Day to Mr. H. by G. H. Bond.
at N. M. the Big Knives cut 4 & I saw 19 Lakotas
dead - I killed them Lakotas myself - & took two
spirit bags. one of which I gave to the Big Knives, and
other I ride - On Monday we left Lakotas
overland - I have seen all my bullets and skins
[Lakotas of Gensing started early from Lakotas.]

Oct. 21. 2 Col. Commemoration "What shall we do
with the St. Indians - St. War just begun
Examination of Mission St.
Exhibit < Rpt Gen. Warren 1859
P. H. Creek Capt. Merriam's report to the
of Sac Gen. Parker.
Slightly estimate Mide-wakanta & Wakarusa Wars, 750
Amish estimate 450 Indians at Big Horn & France

Col. 22 [Mon deant Alrich's "Guilt"]

Union & Winona Republican n.d. Ex. War 200.

Editorial same - Fugitives - Summary of bullet

vengeance. Abbeu Soley,

Since Cms + words must be hung in high of

Haman, & Ex. W. Rocks. Caught by letter

redemption - Security contains Horner

Se must be needed in eternal Silencium with

-- all used words in a newspaper

Series of Notes by J.W. Taylor

Continuation of J.W. Taylor.

Finances and expression, 2, 1862

Col. 23, Continuation of J.W. Taylor

Can be passed without

Col. 24. [An abandoned battle may soon be -
men who in emboldened, allusion is re-
covered"] & Review of Col. 23

"Men who in the -- each S. Governor wants a
major General for Hon. H. M. Rice, and of the
Govt. can not grant this modest demand in
themselves -- the moral of the matter from
its constitutional allusion."]

Continuation of J.W. Taylor

Reviews the record of 46880 Ex. Chas. W. Wagon
& memoranda to the Royal

Exile - exile - Exile - [Excerpt from Rep. Qual. ¹¹³ Ex. 2000]

Oct. 25 Ed. Pioneer wants Rear Maj Gen,

"If Gov. Ramsey submit a petition to be withdrawn [from
 ✓ den] the blood of his murdered murdered constituents
 will cry out against him, and the arms of their living
 kin be raised on his destruction."

This means "assassination by the mob."

Seam also that Rear has not been given comm.

Continuation Joe Taylor - enclosed
 disarmament, removed, what is the Rayah
 "let not the work of the Lord be done negligently"

p. 4. 15 bodies of dead at Robert Bush Evans
 bro't to St. Paul

Oct. 26. Enlarge of Donnelly - Wheat, 6000

Oct. 28 Paper inquirer of Goodrich is in U.S. Service.
 of so reports saw with captain to work, a man
 Paper G.O. Oct. 27/62 commencing daily
 and many other names, see, Charles Riggs
 [Stuart had been stationed at Carlisle Pa.]

5 Col. Spencer Donnelly in Co. Fair Hampton
 Oct. 23 -

Argument for rehabilitation for freedom not to
 appeal for national spirit - Walter March

Oct. 29. Rf. Newcastle rehabilitation. In the C of
Charles Wagon Brown

Rd. on Cornell Carlisle Hampton. 1st and 2nd Co. A

Oct. 30. Mon about 10 amish

J.B. Cleary, formerly discharged of the bay in hospital

3 men ^{board} ~~board~~ for Irish Cook. Sun. 31.

4 cos down. 27th next 8. Sunday

Nov. 1. Ed. Slavery Rebellion in U.S

week robbery 2 Siskin Goods - Kitten in danger

Rep. Chaplain Ireland. Corrupt Min. Oct. 23/1862

Enthusiasm and of butcher. + Hubbard's behavior

Not forget city, Free letter.

[13 Freeman at Hamilton. 15 students in war.]

Nov. 2. [229 needed on State ground]

Sutton Gov. Ransom to Pres Lincoln Oct. 10. 1862

It was ended - People were not tolerant of

only removal can prevent recurrence

It has been buried an claim to protection

Said copy of Message

Proves Gen. Comdy. reason for. after Cabinet members

Wunderman must also go

Chas may be removed Carlton North - What do you

Rep. Seaborn Oct. 12/62 to Mr. Corwin

Nov. 4. Proclamation. Thanks for (advice from Governor)

Ed. - Militia law, State re. all officers abilities

only to Militia within State - Volunteers in U.S. Army

man act Aug July 1861 - Gov. Gov. - Porter Wall

Good & Robt - See Kiss

Election day,

Sx 1862 < Press

38

- Nov 1 - [Edl. "Easy rebellion must come soon"
Exhaust Speech A.H. Stephens, Confederacy founded on the
principle "that the negro is not the equal of the white
man, that slavery - - is his natural and normal condition"
- Nov. 6. Letter of Joseph Locke - Jellens Med. Oct. 10. 1862
description of Wood Lake Battle, Nevada, says
Leaves had not gone more than two miles when
! fired on by Indians in the grass, leaves came in
on full run
30 advanced in front. Co. 6th on right & Part 2
6th on left - Captain [Wilton] wounded in shoulder
Battle over 11 am. Our loss 40. Indian 100 ±
Some of our men were horribly mangled - we buried
20 Indians - in a hole heads stuck
in but not. Camp Belcon
"We spent the day pulling jewelry & then"
- Nov 7 Letter Paper to Sibley St. P. Nov. 6/62 1 Col
with Regt 6th & 7th Regt in line, along with 8th
9th & 10th + the 30 wounded
It is beyond a good distance & remove our army food,
Edl. approves [in M C & O. W. 2 1257]
- Nov. 8. Draft postponed to Nov. 20. 160 men needed 90.70
Pres defend Ramsey ad Pioneer which claims him
with neglect - "to prevent Senator Rice from being
made a Major General he [E.R.] was willing to handle
the soldiers without adequate military protection"
Edl. Private letter from Marshall, directs retaliation 2
Indians a way to Fort Snelling - friendly Indians women & ch.

Shelly ar. York from Hudson 22 hours.

! 392 St. Louis, 70 acquired, 18 to Writen 304 to Henry
names telegraphed by Paper to Pres.

Nov. 9. Edl - debunks a permanent peace with S. &.
"Not by the sword of Heaven, in the sword of 200,000
American citizens in the soil of Minnesota!"
[Edl. - saying on the election of Heaton, offered
by Union & his back of newspapers]

Nov. 12. Edl. of Fed. authorities will not hang Indians
the civil authorities of the state named name them
indulging good firm -

Arrive at N.Y. from. - ^{for} to Fairbairn.
His plan of removal to San Rafael seems more
feasible than removal to the Indian Terr.
Think not wish to hang all the accused S.

[Bureau sends Mac Clellan Nov. 17/62]

Nov. 13. Paper & New Union turned out en masse to
pelted Indian (303+18) with stones & sticks -
One woman dared not throw an stone with
a club.

Nov 14. [Work at W. St. P. ^{for} going in brandy -]
Selling at South Bend

✓ Marked with 40-50 armed men Indians
+ 102 ^{men} + women & children in all 1800
Ar. 7th yesterday. 3 cos. went
Encamped on bluff of river. 1 m above Fort
Winchester. Allen says Jackson. with them also about
+ 2 rifles & 100 lbs. who has been caught

94 1862 < Dress

40

[The Clever found out. Ed.]

[Col Sanborn's house near of N.A. St. burned.]

Intend to 25 20]

Chapman R. 71 many cases on reading matter on
30 dec. This had to go South.

Meeting at Garden City demand removals of 5x

Nov. 16. Baker resigns Sec. State to be Col of 10th Min.

Ed. endogamy of Baker. Sumner + H.C. Rogers

W. Beachy apptd Sec. State. "Society"

Rep. W. Sands & 3 mo on Suffrage & 5x

Newington closed in Mass. - June 1862

Nov. 19 E given full. i. no draft.

Ed. Johnson would leave on Robert Hall. Where
got it i. accident in Pioneer.

Sales of Gen Kearney on Gentle W. Chambers.

May 10 1862. Sealing review.

Nov. 20 6th Regt. Quilley
7 " Hancock
8 " Ripley
9 " St. John
10 " Seiden

H. Q. on winter 62-3

21. Ed. endogamy of Greeley

7 Strangers & 1 in Hancock in House of Wood Hall

by William P. Rogers of Co. B. 7th Min

Nov. 22. Bunch (Matom) of Geo. H. Gleason R. Aug 1861
to move - 28/38 of old Pioneer Guard in Service.

Nov. 23 [Poke gun to Madison Lewis today, 40 pence on 25th
 Taken by Mrs. Muller + 2 cents = 11.22³4
 Has finished 135 over quota
 Sent to Fred Rapp of an Mrs. Ruf. Rapp,
 30 at for.]

Nov. 25 [Oppose Cannon of Fort + 20. Cong. Herts.
 [Angels + Demagogue with subject of Cannon]
 City flooded with gun powder < St. A. Sullivan,
 Reducing to the
 Pres. was upon an hour ahead -]

Nov. 28 [Whole p. 1. Documenting history of the
 Alaskan aboriginals.
 Mrs. Swendsen tells how Sweden came
 much better than that was but to
 see costs in troubles, with many < and
 Cannon blamed others -]
 Act meeting St. P. in January St. Memorial
 by Geo. A. Vowles, advised + signed from
 Monday, Wed. 26. Memorial not sent to Pres

Nov. 29. Letter Regis St. O. Nov. 27 1862
 responds Sully. "God was in this campaign on the side
 of Skia and Patient Working"
 Requests from 12 ± cables left in hands of White Lodge.
 Has had no pleasure in doing his duty in the trials.
 "had no particular liking to the manner of converting
 Indians which was generally followed by the Commission"

"A military commitment, when the ends of policy men
are based upon a set of rules, is not the
place for the clear bringing out of evidence, and
securing a fair trial for every one."
There is no doubt in the world as to the
fact "Sunder, Kevan and Kevan's picture" should
be published - terrible necessity, necessary as an
atonement - a further commitment, better to
indicate the position of the world which remain

Nov. 30 Ed. Graham & Boston Commonwealth
which gives names and suggestions

Very fine. "death, surprise, violence and death" "

Dec. 2 [J. M. H. explain the whole thing & see the
situation]

Dec. 3 President's Message

Documentary History of the Alaska Subalpine 6 cols.
release.

Dec 4, P 4 Pp. Whipple. In July of Chicago Evening
the St. Mattae. 2 1/2 - Cols.

An issue of the same in Boston.

Editorial approves Pp's demand for change of system.
"The history of 1858 - ... was probably as complicated a
piece of villainy - ... as even the freedom of civilization"
When land recently, something of the private
history of that transaction."

Dec. 5. Ed. Popular Morality in Minnesota.

Debates against charges Sackett Press.

No Indian has fallen a victim to private vengeance

"The Gully; Indians must turn to hunting"

Another letter to Rep. Whipple, calling attention

to Dr. Rice's remarks - abt Natl Com. In choor

Dec. 6. Ed on Commemorative of Dr. Rice -

Pres. Mess. in full

✓ Dec. 7. Ranty Proclam. Dec. 6. to people. requires
patience

Miller informs Sibley that on Thursday night (Dec 4)

150-200 men with hatchets or attempted to break thro
guard at Camp Smeeth.

Miller forwarded warrants - released Ken a woman &
Miller expect renewed attacks

Sibley directs Miller to protect his prisoners

Letter Rice No. 2 (See Nov. 29 for No. 1) on the
Dakota Rebellion.

"They were undoubtedly infested by the Devil"

"... Such a demerited reputation of a whole
people it was exceedingly difficult to withstand"

"... It is wonderful that there were men who...

stood up against it"; name John C. McWay, Cress,

Paul & Robert Hopkins & H. C. Big. Ben

Robert Hopkins saved the Williamsons

"The rebellion was to a certain extent an organized
national thing. There were organized forces in

men treated as enemies" - after a few days
 men were seen "and some of them were
 captured by them. Prater Simon and
 forego. [A letter to Henry moved immediately
 to St. Louis via the box 3]

"almost a complete revolution" Paul forewarns,
 "We don't want to make business any business"
 This story of Capt. Davis Whitlock from Downing
 in Capt. Davis's notes would be. I am that man's
 life? Ed. says Mr. "and all his people, his wife,
 his mother & father, and children and dogs." 3
 Ad. of Hamilton's work. Bona for work club 142
 Letter Comm. Date Nov. 9/62. See elsewhere

Dec. 9. Ed. People showed steady news.

civil authorities must punish Indians

Letter of Mr. Alvord to Wm. W. W. in answer

from Smith's, etc. etc. Henry's previous

[Patience's name down to ^{Lower}
 Lathrop's part of Sibley St.]

At the end of the year.

Dec. 10. Grand Fright at Manhattan 11:50

Half-head square informed Miller about noon

Towards 10:30 or 11:00 at St. Peter - Mr. Marshall, with Matomehan,

11:00 - 11:00 - arrived in 20 yards towards camp. Mostly unarmed,

Cowboy Campbell surrounded & captured. Few leaders taken to Miller

Released in manner of Ford's letter

Mention of "La Guillotine Bridge"

parties from New Ulm turned back at Little Cannonwood.

Two arms + order. - military force.

movement back.

under order Co. from Huleq. Agency. Tivoli St. Peter

Friday morning quiet

St. Peter's move in to Sieck's Store building market

Log quarries for troops.

New above from Manhato River. Am sold 27% +

Comm^m of W. H. N. (? Noble)

Cover to Rep. W. H. Briggs. Comm. Wash. Boston Salem

Augusta decided interference.

Under St. Ann. printed. paper was sent to it.

W. H. N. in Cong. has sold millions of goods to Indian Bureau,
in last 12 years.

Dec. 11 P. A. Allen. Briggs "The Indian Question."

Answers Rep. W. H. "Patience & Hope" Justice Howard
from "ascending to law"

W. H. St. Ann. and St. Ann. "I learn that their
buried dead have, in several instances, been
taken up and mutilated. They are now keeping
their dead or burying them in their tents"

x x x The last battle of New Ulm, fought mainly by
women --- on the night day of October, I consider as a
great disgrace to Minnesota. That there were not
many of the ^{chained} prisoners killed on that occasion,
was not owing to any want of will on the part of the
attacking"

"The Outlook" was an echo and orthodoxy of the Southern rebellion"

Indians always learned of Govt losses in battles
 Paul. Sumner, Forester, Russ & Wheeler (broken Brands) asked the
 whether the Govt failure was so badly whittled. Whether
 the South would overrun north - They heard that Aug
 & France was going to help South -

When wheels & heads were reunited in the situation
 Indians that 9.7. is quite shorts for men.

✓ Replying to "U" R. says that in his letter to the President
 he said "I feel that a great necessity is shown in the
 absence the great majority of Union army have
 been condemned by the military Commission."

Ed. a. Rogers

no need of rebel emissaries - "All the traditions of
 an Indian Agency are destroyed"

Old battles the Indians. regularly arrested & detained
 by Black Republicans

Naval Problem Dec. 6. warning motivation

Dec 12, 9 officers of 30. dismissed Dec 1.

Silly 19.0. 7 Dec. 10/62 commanding Miller on
 handling said in St. Paul's night of 4th
 from no further attempts. now was to only.

Dec 13, Fredericksburg. Crossing in boats under fire
 Engines committed

8.4 Prolet of W. Johnston, Archer & W. W. 1 + Col.
 See elsewhere

Dec. 14. Cullen with entire family, and French Vols.
Matton now station Andrew St. Col. 14 months.

Seller Antonio Fremier, St. Paul Dec 12/62

Same as in Pioneer. See

J. R. B. with child to work, 1858, clubbed young
men they worked at \$200.00 - Saw no money
all equally guilty. - Only at Indian, Wabasha, Wakarusa
Wakarusa. Other day Mani or Paul, Anawabmanu
2. Was a line of them "all the way acknowledge
share of the plunder

2/3 of plunder participated. They were not bored
and had 4000 or + \$1000 or more with every party
of the men in Indian of the Indians -

Mrs. Robinson, + Charles Crawford with money.
Next part of the account to be free.

1. Indian + friends at St. Paul, giving the claim for damages
- " I happen to know that these men had their full
share of plunder during the first day of outbreak +
that they have now any quantity stored at both
the town agency and Indian Reservation "

Dec. 16 First Sale of School Land

Dec 17. Art & St. Louis Rep. in Taylor Press

R. P. Whittier " West State as to talk to the Indians " 1 ³/₄

Remon. + reform system - 1. Strong Post, 2. Labor re-
sisted, 3. Trade system abandoned, 4. Damages, 5. Agency

Moral See Pioneer

St 1862 < Press

48

Dec. 18 [Governor of Fredericksburg.]

39 St reported

Dec. 19. M enlarges A. Frenier. Found in Indian
County, time of outbreak. a word known to
Sims and partly concluded
Hulton av. < Remains 7 or 8 miles back

Dec. 20 J. G. R. (Rehoboth 2) Plan on civilⁿ of
Indian

7 miles & further - Some bands in separate
interiors. White Guard on each

— Acc. to family of Culbert

Track by guard - abt. by Pres.

Roman at Sn. Suit = Col's orderly 2

Dec. 21. Edl. Cul. J. G. R.

Sn. Board of Auditors in War Expens. mark of
ransom peace.

Dec. 23. Whenabouts of Min. Rights

Dec. 24 Prefecture on hangings at Mantato

(St. A. Corcoran. moves from St. to N. E. 2
Courⁿ. Johnathan. St. A. Dec. 21 makes
dem. proposition

Appeal < Taylor Why not remain Chp.

Can be met. Dec. 28

Dec. 27. William Brock, Fort. Hill at Fredericksburg

Dec. 27. Art by "C". West Hall to door with Indian

1. French gully-
2. Remains all above of m.
3. seems no wheels there
4. Suburban houses
5. By West Hall Indian. West later than away

Isch Noyah? no.

Edl. ent. no. all Indian St. Club & Henry's with
remains raised

"no geological garden" in London.

9. Cols. acct. of Indian Market Dec. 26

Revised for Press.

1. Set of Candelabra

2. Warrant

Monday 22, Council Separated & notified

Hull's address by Reggs.

3. acct. of the materials

4. A.O. 21 declaring material land (10) m

5. Conventions reported by Reggs (2 Cols) Santa, min. m. 1869

6. Parties unknown in word. & Thursday,

7. Execution. Grave 30 x 12 x 4. Two rows,

Dec 30, Acct. burning & low on the surface in ground house at ^{San Antonio} ~~San Antonio~~

Dec 31, Old R.R. Col. Morgan. Friday morning NY. Dec. 24/62

Prison LABOR NOTES

There is no work done in the prison, for a number of years.

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Thses notes were made in preparation for a report of prison labor by a committee appointed by Governor Lind. The report was made to the legislature of 1901 ? and was printed in the journal of the senate.

The committee consisted of George Sommerville Baldwin of Duluth both member s of the senate anf William W. Folwell. The last named wrote the report. The committee visited prisons and workhouses in New York, Massachusetts Pennsylvania, Maryland &c.

The notes are respectfully offered to the State Board of Control.
April 10, 1925:

H. H. F.

ahijentados

Nunca olvidará los hechos (los cuales ejecutaron
^{ahí}
en este campo.)

Es deber de nosotros, los vivos (ó quienes
vivimos) nos ^{misma} ahí dedicar a la obra incom-
pleta, la cual ellos han al este punto llevado (?).

Es para nosotros ser así dedicados a la tarea
inmensa todavía restante, al fin que nos
derivemos devoción mas grande para el
objeto, para el cual ellos dieron una
devoción suprema; al fin que nos ahora
resolvamos que estos momentos no murieron
en vano; y al fin que esta nación habrá
por gracia de Dios, un renacimiento de la
libertad, y que un gobierno del pueblo,
por el pueblo y para el pueblo no perecerá
fuera del mundo.

acabon

?

que nita

1888 Hatch Jan

1889 Fayette

Pub. cost 570 + 1 ind

1895 New Const.

1897, In operation Jan 1.
from schools in Sup. before,
3 grades, by statute.

Melpw 1 + 2 at Slania.

no production employment for
reformatory.

Impressible shown on 2 +
mon from reformatory +
evidence $\frac{1}{2}$ of cost.

400 per day cost of state

1893-4 Spawning investigation.

Carpentry Class.

P. M. Division.....

Cons

Graduated.....

Ev'n'g. Division.....

Nar

1. Use of cross cut and rip saw..... 18 hrs.
2. Planing a two-by-four out of wind, to gauge and square..... 32 hrs.
3. Use of the carpenter's square..... 6 hrs.
4. Chamfering, using chisels..... 26 hrs. 2
5. Mortises and Tenons..... 48 hrs. 6
6. Making a frame of a given size, with mortise and tenon joints..... 32 hrs. 2
7. Saw filing..... 30 hrs.
8. Halving together..... 16 hrs. 2
9. Making a frame of a given size, halving together the joints..... 28 hrs. 2
10. Mitre joints..... 16 hrs 2
11. Making a frame of given size, using mitre joints..... 26 hrs. 4
12. Making timber splices, draw-boring and pinning together..... 24 hrs. 2
13. Making window-frames..... 40 hrs. 4
14. Making door-frames..... 24 hrs. 2
15. Grinding and sharpening tools..... 30 hrs.
16. House framing; laying sills..... 26 hrs.
17. Setting studding, placing joints and bridging..... 50 hrs.
18. Making and setting window and door-frames..... 30 hrs.
19. Getting out corner boards and water-table; putting on the same..... 36 hrs.
20. Putting on cornice..... 30 hrs.
21. Shingling and siding..... 28 hrs.
22. Dovetailing..... 32 hrs. 2
23. Making a box of a given size, dovetailing it together..... 36 hrs. 8
24. Final examination :—a series of test exercises from all parts of the preceding course 40 hrs.

Carpentry

10

[illegible]

Cabinet Class.

Cons. Number.....

Name.....

Division.....

Assigned.....

Taken Out.....

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Use of plane | 12 hrs. |
| 2. Use of chisel and saw | 12 hrs. |
| 3. Use of carpenter's square | 8 hrs. |
| 4. Mortises and tenons | 18 hrs. |
| 5. Fitting mitre with tongue | 12 hrs. |
| 6. Making and fitting drawers | 10 hrs. |
| 7. Jointing, square and beveled | 18 hrs. |
| 8. Gluing | 6 hrs. |
| 9. Intersecting beveled joints | 6 hrs. |
| 10. Blind dove-tailing | 12 hrs. |
| 11. Putting on locks | 12 hrs. |
| 12. Putting on hinges | 12 hrs. |
| 13. Fitting doors | 10 hrs. |
| 14. Coping mouldings | 10 hrs. |
| 15. Dowelling doors together | 12 hrs. |
| 16. Filing saws | 12 hrs. |
| 17. Bevels and pitches | 20 hrs. |
| 18. Finishing and polishing | 10 hrs. |
| 19. Hand scraping | 12 hrs. |
| 20. Veneering | 12 hrs. |
| 21. Gauging and planing out of wind | 10 hrs. |
| 22. Final examination to consist of test piece
as prescribed by the instructor | 20 hrs |

Cabinet Class.

Cons. Number.....

Name.....

Division.....

Assigned.....

Taken Out.....

1. Use of plane 12 hrs.
2. Use of chisel and saw 12 hrs.
3. Use of carpenter's square 8 hrs.
4. Mortises and tenons 18 hrs.
5. Fitting mitre with tongue 12 hrs.
6. Making and fitting drawers 10 hrs.
7. Jointing, square and beveled 18 hrs.
8. Gluing 6 hrs.
9. Intersecting beveled joints 6 hrs.
10. Blind dove-tailing 12 hrs.
11. Putting on locks 12 hrs.
12. Putting on hinges 12 hrs.
13. Fitting doors 10 hrs.
14. Coping mouldings 10 hrs.
15. Dowelling doors together 12 hrs.
16. Filing saws 12 hrs.
17. Bevels and pitches 20 hrs.
18. Finishing and polishing 10 hrs.
19. Hand scraping 12 hrs.
20. Veneering 12 hrs.
21. Gauging and planing out of wind 10 hrs.
22. Final examination to consist of test piece
as prescribed by the instructor 20 hrs

Stone-Cutting Class.

P. M. Division.....

Consecutive Number.....

Ev'n'g. Division.....

Graduated.....

Name.....

SAND-STONE COURSE.

1. Roughing out 50 hrs.
2. Droving and smoothing 50 hrs.
3. The same 50 hrs.
4. Squaring, jointing and chamfering 50 hrs.
5. Chamfering, droving and jointing water-table ; cutting beveled window sills..... 30 hrs.
6. Cutting mouldings 30 hrs.
7. The same 30 hrs.
8. Gothic and round arches with mouldings... 30 hrs.
9. Cutting half-newell 30 hrs.
10. Final examination in Sand-stone course :—
Cutting cinquefoil 30 hrs.

BLUE-STONE COURSE.

11. Roughing out 50 hrs.
12. Bush-hammering, chiselins and axing 50 hrs.
13. The same 50 hrs.
14. The same 50 hrs.
15. The same 50 hrs.
16. Grooving 50 hrs.
17. Cutting raised figures 25 hrs.
18. The same 25 hrs.
19. The same 25 hrs.
20. The same 25 hrs.
21. Final examination in blue-stone course :—
Cutting Panel. 25 hrs.

Stone-Cutting Class.

P. M. Division.....

Consecutive Number.....

Ev'n'g. Division.....

Graduated.....

Name.....

SAND-STONE COURSE.

1. Roughing out 50 hrs.
2. Droving and smoothing 50 hrs.
3. The same 50 hrs.
4. Squaring, jointing and chamfering 50 hrs.
5. Chamfering, droving and jointing water-table ; cutting beveled window sills..... 30 hrs.
6. Cutting mouldings 30 hrs.
7. The same 30 hrs.
8. Gothic and round arches with mouldings... 30 hrs.
9. Cutting half-newell 30 hrs.
10. Final examination in Sand-stone course :—
Cutting cinquefoil 30 hrs.

BLUE-STONE COURSE.

11. Roughing out 50 hrs.
12. Bush-hammering, chiselins and axing 50 hrs.
13. The same 50 hrs.
14. The same 50 hrs.
15. The same 50 hrs.
16. Grooving 50 hrs.
17. Cutting raised figures 25 hrs.
18. The same 25 hrs.
19. The same 25 hrs.
20. The same 25 hrs.
21. Final examination in blue-stone course :—
Cutting Panel. 25 hrs.

Plastering Class.

P. M. Division.....

Consecutive Number.....

Ev'n'g. Division.....

Graduated.....

Name.....

1. Hawking mortar..... 16 hrs.
2. Names of tools ; scratch coat, how put on,
and for what purpose..... 38 hrs.
3. The same..... 38 hrs.
4. Brown coat, how put on, when and for what
purpose ; screeds and spots, and their object 38 hrs.
5. The same..... 42 hrs.
6. Putting brown coat on lath..... 42 hrs.
7. Putting brown coat on brick or stone work.. 42 hrs.
8. Finishing brown coat for painting or fres-
coing 42 hrs.
9. White coat, sand finish, trowel work..... 42 hrs.
10. White coat, sand finish, float work..... 42 hrs.
11. White coat, hard finish, preparing, applying
to wall, using trowel and brush, finishing
angles and corners..... 34 hrs.
12. The same 34 hrs.
13. The same 34 hrs.
14. Applying scratch coat to arches and different
angles 40 hrs.
15. Applying brown coat to arches and different
angles 40 hrs.
16. Cornice, center piece and circles, preparing
material etc..... 18 hrs.
17. The same 18 hrs.
18. To turn circle on wall, white coat..... 40 hrs.
19. Preparing mortar for different kinds of work ;
preparing lime for white coat, one lesson
per month.
20. Final examination to consist of test piece as
prescribed by the instructor 40 hrs.

Plastering Class.

P. M. Division.....

Consecutive Number.....

Ev'n'g. Division.....

Graduated.....

Name.....

1. Hawking mortar..... 16 hrs.
2. Names of tools ; scratch coat, how put on,
and for what purpose..... 38 hrs.
3. The same..... 38 hrs.
4. Brown coat, how put on, when and for what
purpose ; screeds and spots, and their object 38 hrs.
5. The same..... 42 hrs.
6. Putting brown coat on lath..... 42 hrs.
7. Putting brown coat on brick or stone work... 42 hrs.
8. Finishing brown coat for painting or fres-
coing..... 42 hrs.
9. White coat, sand finish, trowel work..... 42 hrs.
10. White coat, sand finish, float work..... 42 hrs.
11. White coat, hard finish, preparing, applying
to wall, using trowel and brush, finishing
angles and corners..... 34 hrs.
12. The same..... 34 hrs.
13. The same..... 34 hrs.
14. Applying scratch coat to arches and different
angles..... 40 hrs.
15. Applying brown coat to arches and different
angles..... 40 hrs.
16. Cornice, center piece and circles, preparing
material etc..... 18 hrs.
17. The same..... 18 hrs.
18. To turn circle on wall, white coat..... 40 hrs.
19. Preparing mortar for different kinds of work ;
preparing lime for white coat, one lesson
per month.
20. Final examination to consist of test piece as
prescribed by the instructor..... 40 hrs.

TAILORING CLASS

P. M. Division

Consecutive Number

GRADUATED

Even'g Division

Name

PANTS-MAKING.

1. Practice with thimble, needle and machine.....40 hrs.
2. Hand sewing, basting and felling.....40 hrs.
3. Making button holes.....40 hrs.
4. Putting in crotch stay edge stay, fly silesia, making pockets, joining legs, putting on waist bands buckle straps and flys.....50 hrs. **24**
6. The same.....50 hrs. **12**
8. " "50 hrs. **8**
10. " "50 hrs. **6**
12. " "50 hrs. **5**
14. " "50 hrs. **4**
5. Closing bottoms, shaping legs, sewing on suspender buttons, lining, joining halves, sewing on fly buttons and pressing.....50 hrs. **24**
7. The same.....50 hrs. **12**
9. " "50 hrs. **7**
11. " "50 hrs. **6**
13. " "50 hrs. **5**
15. " "50 hrs. **45**
16. Final—making a pair of pants complete and pressing same.....40 hrs.

TAILORING CLASS.

P. M. Division.....

Consecutive Number 8900

GRADUATED.....

Even'g Division.....

Name Simon

COAT-MAKING.

1. Practice with thimble needle and machine... 40 hrs.
2. Hand sewing basting and filling..... 40 hrs.
3. Making button holes..... 40 hrs.
4. Sewing on buttons, all styles..... 10 hrs.
5. Making pockets, putting on edge stays, facing and padding, making sleeves and padding collar 50 hrs. 24
7. The same..... 50 hrs. 16
9. " " 50 hrs. 12
11. " " 50 hrs. 10
13. " " 50 hrs. 8
15. " " 50 hrs. 6
6. Joining coat, hanging sleeves, putting on under collar, putting in lining, finishing arm hole and collar, stitching, making button holes, pressing and sewing on buttons..... 50 hrs. 24
8. The same..... 50 hrs. 16
10. " " 50 hrs. 12
12. " " 50 hrs. 10
14. " " 50 hrs. 8
16. " " 50 hrs. 6
17. Final—making single breast sack coats... 40 hrs.

12/6 19 24 26 31 2 7 9 14 16
 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8
 48 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44

48

TAILORING CLASS.

P. M. Division

Consecutive Number

GRADUATED

Even'g Division

Name

VEST-MAKING,

1. Practice with thimble, needle and machine... 40 hrs.
2. Hand-sewing, basting and felling..... 40 hrs.
3. Making button holes..... 40 hrs.
4. Sewing on buttons, all styles..... 10 hrs.
5. Making pockets, putting in stiffening and edge stays. Sewing up seam in back 50 hrs. 16
7. The same..... 50 hrs. 12
9. The same..... 50 hrs. 8
11. The same..... 50 hrs. 6
13. The same..... 50 hrs. 5
6. Putting in facing, lining and closing collar. Making button holes, pressing and sewing on buttons..... 50 hrs. 16
8. The same..... 50 hrs. 12
10. The same..... 50 hrs. 8
12. The same..... 50 hrs. 6
14. The same..... 50 hrs. 5
15. Final : Making 4 vests complete 2 with and 2 without collars..... 40 hrs.

CLOTHING CUTTING CLASS.

Ass'g P. M. Division.....Dropped

Consecutive Number.....

GRADUATED.....

Ass'g Even'g Division.....Dropped

Name.....

1. Use of divisional square..... 4 hrs.
2. Regular trousers; trousers for corpulent forms and measuring..... 24 hrs.
3. Trousers for bow legs and knock knees; broad falls, riding breeches..... 18 hrs.
4. Review of trousers..... 8 hrs.
5. The frame work of a coat; the sack coat..... 20 hrs.
6. Sack for corpulent form; double breasted sack..... 20 hrs.
7. Measuring for sack coat, cutaway and frock coat..... 6 hrs.
8. Double breasted frock; double breasted for corpulent forms..... 20 hrs.
9. Body of cutaway coat for corpulent form..... 8 hrs.
10. Sleeves, shirt and collars..... 16 hrs.
11. Review all coats and work of coats..... 20 hrs.
12. Dress coats, changes for stooping forms changes for extra erect forms..... 20 hrs.
13. Fly front overcoat: double breasted overcoat, measuring for overcoat..... 16 hrs.
14. Vest with collar, vest without collar, vest for corpulent forms..... 22 hrs.
15. Double breasted vest; dress vests measuring for vests..... 16 hrs.
16. Vests for round shouldered forms; vests for extra erect forms; clerical vests..... 18 hrs.
17. General review of all the work..... 22 hrs.
18. Cutting and trimming suits, stock sizes..... 24 hrs.
19. Final examination; cutting and trimming suits from measures made by the pupil..... 24 hrs.

Hon. O. M. Barnes, Ch. Joint Prison Board Mich. Feb. 10. 1897.

"Prisons self-supporting." p. 80 p. 15

p. 11¹⁰ Mich. State institutions can not buy 1/10 of the products from prisons

12 If say only 5% of prisoners be allowed in any one industry - then income falls & expense rises

12 If such limitation - comes should be worked as in proportion to no. of free workers ^{in each calling} in State.

12 Farming now overdone - Some of it now done.

13 It would increase expense, & lower income would take a great deal of land -

Lack of work in winter -

Farming with free laborers. barely pay.

would not pay with convicts.

Might work in South. See Am. Rev. 1886 p. 387

13- If machinery be dependent on foreign immense. Some favor this because no restriction need be imposed.

See Outlook Jan. 23. 1897 p. 276.

Conclusion

1. Prisoners should earn their living.

2. But few needed to supply prison consumption.

1. prison goods must be marketed.

3. Contract system ~~but~~ better than State account, but latter may be partially used.

over

4. Some state act work necessary -

5. All laws interfering with manuf. sale

of prison goods damaging to state.

State must have regulate prison goods

Citizens to produce their goods.

6. Prison industry should be free to follow
business principles and methods.

7. When so competition no greater

than of same products were working
only in prison.

Let of good sense in this problem

Wines, F. H. Punishment and Reformation.

P. 78. Contract labor in prisons, a form of slavery.

P. 160 Contract labor " an obstacle to reformatory discipline.

(Excellence of prison system is in developement of the power of self-control.)

P. 287, Threefold basis of criminal law:

1. Retribution,

2. Deterrence,

3. Amendment.

Cf. various trichotomies in foot-note.

See p. 203+ for Labor as means of reformation

Notes on Gen. Brinkerhoff's paper on Prison and police reform in Proc. Nat.

Conf. C. & C. Omaha, 1887. P. 196+

See O. ~~108~~ 108 for comp. table of nos. of free and convict workmen.

% of convicts to free men 2.5.

See p. 110 for the Gen's conclusions:

1. Contract system most profitable in \$'s and cents; Most obj. for discipline
2. Hold onto contract system till you get politics out and proper adm estab.
3. Classify prisoners and have separate prisons for the several classes.
4. ^{Sup} suppress the idea of pecuniary gain from reformatories, use labor for edn.

Under 3. Gen. B. says hold onto contract system for lifers, incorrigibles and convicts over 30. make such earn their keep.

Thinks state acct. system best for youngsters, but piece-price plan might work well in some cases

W. T. Lewis has an article on Convict labor from the standpoint of the manfr. p.113.

Obj. concentration.

P. 279 Discussion

Dr. Wines said; TOPIC HACKNEYED. Gen. B. summed it all up;

1. Contr. sys. most profitable;
2. Competition about the same under all systems
and competition or no competition convicts must work.
3. Contr. sys. unfavorable to discipline

These cover the whole ground.

Nebraska had in '87 a lease system . Gave lessee all the labor and paid him 40 cts.

a day to boot. Dr. Wines went for that system.p. 280.

P. WIR Br. Dana said G. B. had the best prison system in the world; why

1. No money making;
2. No politics;
3. State acct system

No. of prisons reduced from 113 to 59 and crime diminished

P. 284. Mr. L.S. Fulton gave an interesting acct. of manual training in the Western
House of refuge in Rochester N. Y. ?

Noted on Minn. rept of 1889:

P. 27° Mem. Case where state acct. system became identical with contract system.

Buyer of brooms guaranteed the price of corn wire &c. and made a price which would net 50 cents @day per man.

P. 28, Brockway details the obj. to contract system on ground of discipline.

B. says a warden must know each prisoner intimately

(How can a warden know even 100 prisoners intimately?)

P. 29 Brockway details difficulty of getting good prison officers. The ideal is a soldier who does what he is ordered to do.

P. 30, RE men at Sing Sing make ⁴³~~200~~ 70 shoes @ day. Formerly ⁵⁰⁰~~100~~ men Made 3.000 Pairs ~~4~~ day.

P. 30 Men at Sing Sing much more cheerful under state acct. system than under contr.

Shoe best industry for a prison;

\$1.000 a man needed to carry it on.

Must have some one to sell the goods.

Politics must be shut out.

Prison inspectors should be free to work men on any system.

This seems to me to be the true idea. E. W. M. F.

P. 40° Warden Wright of Allegheny prefers contract to state acct..

Pa. forbade sale of goods made in her prisons inside of state. Chicago jobbers bot output and shipped it back to Pa. +++++//

Thinks discipline can be managed under contr. system . Tells how on p. 40.

Pa. prison officers appointed six months at a time. . . Practice is that wardens serve 20 years and more.

P. 41. Warden Garvin says best prison industries are shoe making, cooperage and chairs.

Put heavy men at coopering, light men at shoes, cripples at chairs,

Contract system unobj. in a penal institution.

P. 44, Warden Mc Comb of California tells how they make jute grain bags in the prison.

~~DTI P. PP~~ made in one year. Market demand abt 40,000,000. . . Prison makes say

will make 300,000
\$1,000,000. . . Cost of plant \$250,000.

This a valuable report. Was prepared by Dr. Hart.

End Ann. Rpto U.S. Dept. Labpr, XXXX1886.

Chap. 4 p. 371, Advantage abd... of systems.

p. 372, Contract system.

Great pecuniary advantages:

Income = ~~XX~~ 65% of running expenses.

Constant employment secured, contractor bound to that.

Prison officials do not have to manage business. managers scarce.

Prison officers generally in favor of. Prison lighter burden on people.

Claimed that reformatory discipline not impossible under it,

Claimed that contractors men responsible as employees of state.

Chief adv. 3

1. constant employment
- W. best pecuniary results,
3. No business risk by state.

P. 373° Disad. numerous and specific:

Q. Excessive competition with free labor, See ex. Coopering in Chicago for 11 years 1875-1885. p. 373& f.

68% of provision coopering of Chicago in prisons at no rent, no

R.E. taxes and wages @ 45. ~~51~~ 621/2a day.

This is the only specification of disadvantages.

P. 379, Piece-price system:

Simply a modification of contract system. Contractor furnoshes material,

prison managers return goods at price fixedperpiece.

Adv. Contractor and men have no contact with the prisoners, to inter-

ferre with discipline.

Disadvantages same as those of contract, except no meddling with discipline.

Favored by the prison-reformer, disliked by manufacturer and workingmen.

P 379. Public account system.

Ideal system for all.

If any profit, it goes to state. hence no favoritism to any manfr.

Convict works better than for contractor

No outside meddling with discipline. Socialist finds example of state employment.

Chief advantage, no competition with free labor. When carried on by machinery results satisfactory. 32 % of expenses made.

Disadvantages great esp. when machinery used.

Wardens not likely to be manufacturers,

Hence probability of multiplication of prisons on "cottageplan" i.e.

=Two heads, one a manfr; the other, a disciplinarian.

claimed that hired managers would be incompetent. The best business fail

Chief disadvantage, the sale of product

Of no use to legislate to the effect that prison goods should not be sold for less than market rates, because no law can compel buyers to pay full price when they know that the goods were made without cost for labor. The state would sell at a disadvantage

P.383, Another disadv. In dull times when no sales state would have to lay off prisoners or go on piling up goods

N.B. scandals in some states. Mem. where?

P. 383, The lease system :

Chief adv. State has no care nor expense. Contractor pays a lump sum and takes whole care. Hence 372 % income of running expenses to state.

Disadv. very great:

1. Pecuniary interest in conflict with humanity;
2. Punishment may exceed sentence and law;
3. Insufficient separation, care of health,
- R. Reformation hindered,
5. Convicts in competition with free laborers
6. These by Gov. Gordon of Geo.

P.382. Other suggestions

1. Abolition of prison labor, Not to be consid.
2. Penal colonization. Impossible.
3. Employment on public works, Unconvenient. Necessitates the chain-gang, wh, is disgusting and demoralizing. In Eng. pub. works by convict labor has cost more than that done by free labor, States would not have pub. work eno. H.S. might, but U.S. has few prisoners

4. Employment on govt supplies. States have not eno demand. E. G. Ill in 1886 needed but %50.00 worth of manf goods. U. S. might use a gd dl.

B U T U.S. in 185/6 used but \$4.000.000. worth and the produce of prisons was %29.000.000.

5. Exportation of prison product . Absurd. Export of prison goods in 1885/6

%3. 374. 129. Prison made goods sell no better abroad than at home.

Y. Payme t of wages to convicts, sell product in market charge prisoners for keep and place balance to prisonerx credit.

Absurd . Under contract system only 65 % of expenses made by labor.

U. Reducing hours of labor . and hence the output. No pecuniary advantage , may be reason not pecuniary.

8. Manf. of goods not produced in country. Convicts esp. those for short terms could not produce fine goods. coarse goods not imported.

0. Convict farms. Possible only on limited scale. But see p. 389 for adv. claimed by Gov. Gordon of Georgia. No leasing, no close confinement. no competition with free labor, complete control of prisoners, no excess of punishment, healthy. classification possible, reformationfeasible, self-sustaing.

Farmers would soon be after that scheme.

10. Hand labor on public account. p. 389°

More adv. than any other This plan is argued at length on the next 4.p.

" worthy of the most serious consideration."p.393.

P.EOR. Col. Wright advises the seggregation of the incorrigible, and putting them to breakijg stone. 1u? Is not stone breaking after all a comfortable

job, for meditation temperance.

Second Annual Report, U.S. Comr. of Labor for 1886.

Chap. 22 Analysis of tables.

P. 288, List of industries carried on in U. S. prisons.

P. 290, Employed in boots and shoes, 7.609°

clothing, 5.561,

stone, 4.876°

farming, &c. 3.569.

furniture, 3.446,

mining, 3.273.

P. 291. Total value of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ prison-made goods, 1886, \$ 28.753.999
\$ 28.000.000

Whole no. convicts, 45.277. Each convict = .78% of 1 free laborer.

See p. 291 for value of goods made in N. E. Ill. Ohio &c.

P. 292° Goods made on pub. acct, 1886, \$ 4.985.637. $\frac{1}{100} = 14.21 \%$

contract, \$18.096.345. ; 62.94 %

piece-price, \$2.879.180. = 8.27 % =

lease, \$4.191.935. 14.58%

P. 293° prison goods = 54/100 of 1% of the manf. goods of U.S.

P. 295, Whole no. free in all industries, 2.732.595.

P. 296° Under contract system income from labor = 65% of total expenses.

pub. acct. system, 18%

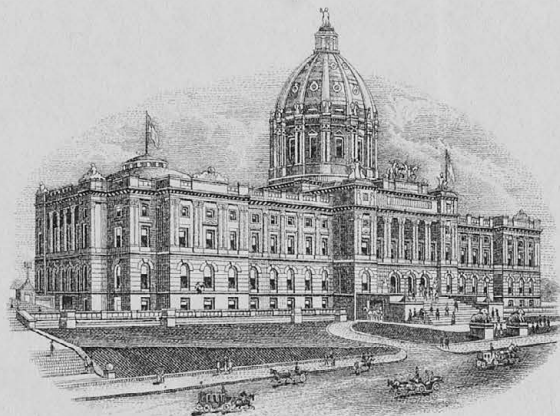
piece-price system, 21%

lease system, 267%

P. 295, Under pub. acct, av. yearly cost is \$232.45°

P. 295° Under pub. acct. av. yearly cost is \$232.45°
piece-price, \$180.18,
contract, \$126.47,

P. 299, Average age of all convicts, 26years and 1/2month.



NEW STATE CAPITOL IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

State of Minnesota

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

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W. A. GATES, AGENT }

St. Paul. Aug. 3rd, 1900.

Hon. Wm. W. Folwell, LL.D.,
#1020 Fifth St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Sir:-

Under separate cover, I herewith send rules for the Prison and the Reformatory in both of which are given the laws which are believed by the management to be worthy of publication. I also enclose a pamphlet on "Prisons Self Supporting" not being sure whether or not, I sent you the first copy received. I am glad that my previous report was satisfactory.

Respectfully yours,

Jas. F. Jackson

Secretary.

N.Y. Legislation Committee. 1899-1900 ?
report their conclusions. Re prison labor.

- 1 Present system does not furnish employment for all
- 2 Financial results as yet inadequate & unsatisfactory
- 3 Labor classes not now suffering from prison competition
- 4 Experience with in some degree improve results
- 5 Principle of greatest diversities of industries +
Complete supply of any article produced will
reduce convict competition to minimum
- 6 Industries in County penitentiaries should be
placed under state control
- 7 Cell-system should be rebuilt by convict labor, &c.
- 8 Legislature should not prohibit convict labor on
certain industries.
Present system if persevered in will be best,

From Appleton's Annual, 1899, p. 53

To the STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES:

Gentlemen:-

I herewith transmit the special report on "the advisability of manufacturing clothing at the State Reformatory for use of men in State institutions for the insane":

It seems proper to consider some of the chief principles involved, beginning with the forms of prison labor. The Lease System provides for turning over the prisoners to contractors who practically take entire charge of them. This system seemed necessary at the South at the close of the war, but laws are passed for the abolition of the system in the last of the States.

Under the Contract System(now prohibited in Minnesota by Sec. 14, Chap. 154, General Laws of 1895) the State furnishes the labor of inmates at a stipulated price per day, and usually furnishes also the shop and the power. This is the most profitable system for the State when the prison is poorly organized and poorly disciplined because of changes or otherwise. Under the Contract System, civilians are sometimes worked with convicts. This is a demoralizing plan.

The Piece-Price System provides that the State furnish shop-room and usually power, receiving stipulated prices for specified products of the prisoners' labor, as in the shoe industry at our prison.

The Public Account or the State Account System means that the State furnishes the material, the machinery, the labor, and disposes of the product for its own benefit. Our prison twine industry is an example. It seems to be generally acknowledged that the good of the prisoner follow the above enumeration in a progressive order, and is best served under the State Account System.

Within the past few years, there has come into prominent use a modification of the State Account System, namely, the State-use System, i. e. a plan by which the product of the institution under the State Account System is purchased by the various departments of State or its political divisions. The Federal government and fully half the States now provide for the State-use System or some of its main features. This is the system especially under consideration in this report. The difficulties with the system are to secure from a shifting population, the satisfactory quality of workmanship; to secure successful manufacture at market prices, -all cost of foremen, instructors and incidental expenses being included- and leave a margin to the State for the labor of convicts. The other chief difficulties are the sentimental objection to prison made goods and inadequate demand for products. Doubtless these objections can be overcome.

The last objection is substantially met in Minnesota by Sec. 10, Chap. 154, Gen. Laws of Minn. for 1895, which provides as follows: "The Boards of Managers of the various state (penal) institutions coming under the provisions of this act, shall, as far as may be, have manufactured in the various institutions which they control, such articles as are in common use in the several state institutions, whether penal or otherwise.

They shall from time to time notify the officers of such institutions, having charge of the purchase of supplies, of such goods as they manufacture, and said officers shall, as far as may be, purchase such of said articles as are necessary to the maintenance of the institution they may represent.

It being the intention of this act that such articles as may be manufactures under the provisions hereof, shall be mutually exchanged between or sold to the various penal and charitable institutions of the State and the several counties or other municipalities thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any article manufactured in any institution governed by the provisions of this act in any market that can be found."

This principle is being put in operation at the Institute for Defectives but previously it had received little attention.

-10-

In any event, this System has this decided advantage, it makes no impression on the vital elements of outside industry,- prices and wages. Thus the State-use System is relieved of most of the opposition from the friends of organized labor, in fact, it was introduced in New York at their request.

But whatever the System, the bottom facts need to be studied and thoroughly digested before establishing an industry for permanent use in a prison or a reformatory.

Brush-making and other industries have been tried and failed at the Reformatory and the management desires to be reasonably certain of the success of new trades before installing them. Unless there is a fair return for prisoners' labor, there is no use in continuing any particular industry. This is especially true of Reformatories where there are so many inmates whose education is essentially deficient.

The leaders in prison reform substantially agree that the hardened criminal should be made to be self-supporting at the Prisons and that no industries should be installed at Reform Schools for revenue. The practice at reformatories is between these extremes of devoting the inmates' energies exclusively to revenue and education respectively. At the outset attention should be called to Sec. 3, Chap. 154 above referred to which provides that the Superintendent, warden, or other chief officer "shall in classifying and apportioning the prisoners to the work, in all cases have in view as well the education and reformation of the individual prisoner as the pecuniary welfare of the State".

Sec. 11, Chapter 154 prescribes that the superintendent shall make to this Board a full annual report of the industries at his institution. The opinions of the superintendents of two of the leading reformatories are presented concerning occupation in reformatories. Supt. Brockway of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, says:

"The employment of prisoners to produce earnings and keep them occupied is quite a different employment of them than their engagement in instruction to learn a wage earning trade. An industry organized to accomplish both purposes at once is badly organized; the two processes are incongruous. The employment of inmates to produce earnings interferes with their instruction in the trades and their best instruction in the trades interferes with the value of the turned-out product of their labor. At this Reformatory, we employ prisoners without regard to learning in the forenoons of five days in the week, instructing them in trades in the afternoons of five days; Saturdays are devoted to sanitation and military training. Any number of prisoners in a Reformatory, suitable for such work, could be quickly engaged to produce something of value if the principle of division of labor is adopted and good instruction given, with disciplinary control which will insure the active interest of the prisoner in his work. Trade instruction takes more time."

In fairness, it should be stated that Supt. Brockway does not believe in productive industries for reformatories. He said in my hearing, "The attempt to combine instruction and production (in reformatories) invariably causes the former to be subordinated to the latter." The New York Reformatory has about 1500 inmates and teaches thirty-six trades.

The Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord Junction makes the same division of time as the New York Reformatory, except six days rather than five are given half and half to instruction and productive industry. This Reformatory has about 900 inmates and teaches a dozen trades. Extracts from Supt. Scott's letter may be of interest. He says:

"We have been endeavoring the past two years to change over

as many of our industries as possible upon the State-use System, and have inaugurated at the Reformatory of which I have charge, the making of cotton and woolen cloth. We employ in this industry about 150 men. The weaving is done entirely by hand, but the other processes are done by machinery. With this outfit (costing \$30,000) we are enabled to get out a good quality of cloth such as can be used in the different institutions of the state. At the State's Prison in Charleston, they weave cotton goods, we are able to get out with our own looms, as we are able to get out with our own looms, we also furnish cotton yarn to the South Boston House of Correction. The cloth manufactured at the Reformatory, although we make here what we consume ourselves.

*Received just as Bd was
Called to order 7/10/00*

A young man committed to the Reformatory can very soon learn the different particulars so that he can enter into the manufacture and become a thorough workman, so that he can earn a living. In fact, Warden C. C. McClaughey of the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun, writes: It does not matter very much if we work men in these kind

"For several months previous to July 7th, we had successfully operated some 25 men on the work of making clothing for other State institutions, asylums, reform school, home for feeble minded, and home for neglected and dependent children, and for the period, we operated, our books show quite a handsome earning for the prison, and also show that clothing was delivered to the state institutions cheaper than could be contracted for outside, and in point of finish and construction much better made.

We had some little trouble in complaints from the other institutions as to cut or fit, which were adjusted from time to time. We employed some of our younger men in the tailor shop with fair success. (The State Reformatory) At Green Bay they are using younger men still, to great advantage, and are working all nationalities and creeds together. I think the plan a good one for a limited number of men, and would recommend its adoption."

In regard to the question as to what trade is better than tailoring, I can only make the general remark that the best work for prisoners, particularly in a reformatory, is the kind that gives a training which will be useful in enabling them to master different kinds of employment. In other words, any occupation that favors the acquisition of skill and adaptiveness will be beneficial to the prisoner in fitting him for mechanical work outside."

On this subject, Supt. Brockway writes:

"As to the selection of trades to teach any given prisoner. The prisoner should be taught the trade which, from his natural and acquired qualification at the date of examination, taken together with the locality of his probable residence and occupations of his relatives, acquaintances and friends, is manifestly the trade which he should have followed, which, had he followed it, would possibly have prevented his crime and saved him from imprisonment. The

The principle is, select and teach ~~the~~ the trade for the man, not at all to select the man and assign him to such trades as we have without regard to the adaptation, one to the other."

These quotations have been made from recent correspondence because they are from acknowledged authorities, *(before receipt of Wick letter)* and because they express what seems after careful study and reading to be the consensus of opinion among prison experts concerning the question at hand. It is a generally accepted statement that the large majority of the inmates of reformatories are provided with the elements of a common school education but a large majority are lacking in ability to do any sort of work well.

Another point to which there is a general agreement is that "the most important product of a reformatory is man, not matter." (The development of his ability and willingness to work rather than the few dollars for the result of his labor.) The most certain way for society to protect itself from criminals is to reform them.

Dr. Chas. R. Henderson says: "Technical training is not only the prisoner's economical salvation, it helps them socially, mentally, morally and religiously." The true theory of a reformatory is to fit as large as possible a part of the inmates for free life and the first expedient is industry.

Criminality may be the result of an arrested development of the physical, mental or moral nature, but restoration will come by affording a means and reawakening a desire for continued development.

It is generally acknowledged that convicts must be occupied in some useful way and the need of some form of trade teaching is increasingly recognized, but it is as important to interest the convict in using a trade as it is to teach him one.

The reformatory inmate is notably lacking in habits of industry and punctuality, he usually has a weakened constitution and very often vicious personal habits. Nearly all need severe discipline and physical development as a basis for any reform; because of personal habits fully one half the number need ^{vigorous} exercise in the fresh air before retiring. The introduction of tailoring or any sedentary trade should involve ample provision for this exercise.

Last year the majority of the inmates paroled from the Reformatory had been there less than a year. But it may as well be understood that until our reformatory keeps its inmates longer and ceases to disregard ^{provision 5} Section 7510 of the Revised Statutes of 1894, and to discharge or parole except as a reward of merit, there is scant reason to expect it to realize its original purpose. The authorities express the intention of remedying this evil.

been

We have ^{been} considering this question with reference to the convict; with reference to production, it may be said. The Reformatory officials believe they can place 25 or 30 men on the manufacture of clothing for other institutions by November 1st and keep at least 20 men thus engaged during the summer months. This on a basis of a population of about 160 or 165. (April 25th, 1900, the occupation of inmates was as follows: Granite Quarry, 20; Granite Shop 20; Blacksmith Shop 3; Inmates Kitchen 9; Officers' Kitchen 5; Laundry 2; Cell House 5; Front Office 3; Boiler House 5; Tin Shop 2; Clerks 3; Farm 35; Teaming 6; Improvement of farm 7; Tailor Shop 10; Carpenter and Builders 14; Miscellaneous 5; Sick 4; Total 163.)

The installation of machinery and appliances for the employment of 20 men at the manufacture of clothing would cost nearly

or quite \$1000.00 as follows:

4 inch cutting table, 70 feet in length	\$ 70.00
2 inch solid table for press man	7.00
Wider table for finishing	8.00
Small table for trimmer	10.00
Two pressing machines (foot power)	75.00
Gas Heater	3.00
Button Hole Machine	100.00
Eight stitching machines	400.00
Six extra irons (24 pounds)	12.00
Shears, needles, etc.	30.00
Installation (belts, shafting, etc)	150.00
Block Patterns	\$40.00 to 50.00
Total	\$915.00

The Reformatory store keeper says that two good men would make about 200 coats, 100 vests and 450 pair of pants in a year, i. e. an equivalent of about 250 suits or two an one half suits each per week, but the coats are without lining or pockets and the make is inferior. Provided each of the twenty inmates could average 100 suits per year, the output would be 2000 suits. The Reformatory would use the equivalent of 200 suits leaving 1800 to dispose of to the hospitals.

The Warden of the Anamosa, (Iowa) State Prison says inmates become adapted to the manufacture of clothing in six months and expert in one year, working full time. In Massachusetts the manufacture of clothing was transferred from the Reformatory to the Prison because the General Superintendent of Prisons considered the work better adapted to inmates of prisons than to those of the reformatory. As already stated the manufacturing of clothing has recently been transferred to the Wisconsin Reformatory from their prison. as well under way.

The hospitals have recently purchased suits of Dickey Kerseys at \$5.00 and Humbolt Jeans at \$3.40 per suit respectively /

(See Exhibits) "A" & "B") on a basis of \$1.05 per suit for making.

1800 suits would yield \$1890.00 to the credit of the account.

The cost is estimated at:

Superintendent
Wear, tear and repairs
Great cost for trimmings (saw silk) 5%
Cost, steam for 1st. P.

raf printed for out-of-pocket
\$2100.00 or \$2200.00
125.00
90.00
20.00
\$1465.00

Leaving a hypothetical profit of \$425.00.

The demand for clothing for the insane on the present basis of population may be roughly estimated at 1250 suits each for summer and winter and 500 extra pairs pants besides overcoats. This is in excess of the probable production of 30 men working full time and considerably in excess of the number proposed by the Reformatory officials men working half time.

Manufacturers tell me that outside of prisons, no men except cutters and pressers are employed in making such clothing as is worn by hospital patients, therefore nonuseful trade would be learned. Such work is done by women or on the sweat shop plan.

It must be plainly said that the probable output for any definite number of days work cannot be named. It depends on many factors, nothing short of a trial will absolutely determine it.

In conclusion it should be clearly stated that whatever industry is carried on in institutions of this kind; whatever may be its simplicity or its mechanical difficulties, the success or failure depends (almost if not) entirely upon the organization and discipline of the institution. Under proper organization and good discipline almost any mechanical industry may be made to pay under the State Account or the Piece Price System. Discipline and organization are not only necessary as a sound economic basis for employment of any labor, but they are the foundation upon which all true reform must rest. All of which is respectfully submitted.

July 10th, 1900.

Secretary.

Manufacture of clothing for
Inmate at Reformatory
Jackson's Report, 7/10/1900.

Manufacture of clothing for Inmate
at Reformatory.
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ficials men working half time.
Manufacturers tell me that outside of prisons, no men except
certain employees are employed in making such clothing as is worn
by hospital patients, therefore no useful trade would be learned.
Such work is done by women on the west shop plan.
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rest. All of which is respectfully submitted.

July 10th, 1900.

Hartford Prison Congress, 1899

Wolfer, paper -

83. 1 free workman = 3 convicts

Value of all convict labor U.S. \$2,500,000 = $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$ %
of total manuf. wages in 1890.

Prices affected in few instances - wages never lowered.
80,000 prisoners 1899, U.S. - divide by 3 for no
free laborers = 27,000 -

84 State-run system does not abolish competition

85 Working of Convicts in public, destruction.

86. ? From a good example. When crime, de-
bauchery is due to exhibiting felons 3.

" Too costly to work convicts on roads - seaboard -

" Favors State Account System

Disfavors piece-price, or letting by day -

87. State should select such industries as

1. Give equal competition, 2.

2. An education.

3. Render institution self-supporting, as
far as possible.

88 Idleness { Crime
Pauperism
Prostitution

89 Reformation first duty - labor must be
production -

p. 89 Prison labor - must be

productive

Cultivate independence

Pride in product

Such as can be continued after release.

p. 90 Prisons should be self-sustaining

All men should be self-sustaining - Mentally

(Family + social groups matter.)

p. 91. To render convict self-sustaining, an aim worthy effort.

"It can and will be done"

Very beneficial to convict.

p. 92. Minnesota System.

60% (of say 550) on binding time + H.S. app.

40% on Boots & Shoes, or Piece-Price system.

93. Stillwater prison more than self-sustaining for 4 years. And no sacrifice of discipline, or education

School 8 mos.

State supervision of discharged + paroled men

p. 93 Politics destructive of good admin.

Sound administration absolutely indispensable. . . Wolfer was talking about prisons not about reformatories.

D I S C U S S I O N . .

N. Y. . . and Illinois have abolished contract system.

Good for convict to know that he is contributing to his support.

P. 98. Geh. B. asks Of what use will a knowledge of some part of binding manf. be to released convict?

Cpl. Cochrane of Ohio? said his convicts felt slighted if they did not get a chance to work,

P. 99. Remarkable statement of deficiency of statistics by which to judge whether crime is increasing or not. by Dr. Wines. See slip.

P. 100: Prof. Fisher of Wesleyan Univ. said the competition of convicts is concentrated. Would not be if many common industries were introduced. said N. Y. system avoided direct quantitative competition with outside labor, P. 101°

P. 192. Warden Coffin of Ohio,

Ohio works convicts on piece-price system.

Gives men chance to learn trades. Many do.

Some of them earn \$15. to \$25. @ month by overtime work.

12 to 15 industries, largest no. on any one, 300, bolt-making.

P. 102. Pa. allows no steam or machinery

p1 103, Sanborn, In Mass. contract system big lot of unsold goods were piled up

No steady market even for the most diversified production.

P. 103 Remington N. Y. Comr.

N. Y. prisons have sold to institutions \$500.000. worth of goods.

City now getting supplies from Kings Co. Penitentiary :. Hence idle men at Sing Sing.

Dies not believe in binding twine. Men not qualified to support themselves when released.

Road building by prisoners not degrading in his town. Men ride to work and enjoy the ride. Air and exercise good for them.

P. 203. See speech of F. H. Mills sales agent of N. Y. prisons and the very lively discussion following.

At Auburn they make woolen cloth and school furniture,

At Dannemara, cotton goods,

At Sing Sing, shoes, clothing and street brooms. Are obliged to reorganize

at Sing Sing, Will put in Sash and blinds and castings.

They judge from estimates in the controller's office what goods the state institutions will need. Last year \$450.000

Prices fixed by a commission. Outside manfrs consulted, but have no voice.

No more dissatisfaction with state prices than is usual in business.

School furniture better than that made by private manfrs.

No dealings but with institutions direct.

P. 205 Cant make uniforms for nat. guard.

P. 296° Equipment as good as money could buy.

P. Legislature took printing out.

P. 209° Pains are taken to teach the conv. trades.

P. 211. Address of Col. C D. Wright on Prison labor.

Pioneers, Mabillion, Vilain, Howard, Beccaria . See Wines, Punishment and

P. 213, Parties insist that convicts should work but not compete with other workers.

Cf. demand that taxes be light but expenditure, liberal.

No quarrel if a big factory is built in a town. but if prison,

P. 214. Mr. V. H. Olmstead classification of convict employment.

First: Where state shares profit with private parties:

1. Contract system,

2. Piece-price system,

3. Lease system

Second: Where benefit goes to state including subdivisions and institutions.

5. Public Account system,

6. State-use system,

U. Public ways- and- works system.

All of these systems have been discussed and criticized. All have worked fairly

well under certain circumstances. E G. Lease system in the South after the war.

So. contract system . But it was found that it did not pay more than 50 -75 %.

of expenses and was bad for discipline. Hence Contract system had to go ... and
with it the Peice- price system -modification

Crude state acct. system proved insufficient. Goods sold outside with little regard to market rates. Had however good element.

P. 217.

Next step in evolution, State- use system= phase of pub. acct. system.

= pub. acct. but product sold to institutions of the state and political divisions.

P. 218. 28 states have contract system

6 have piece-price system,

25 have lease system,

47 have public account system,

24 have state-use features of pub. acct. system

Nevada first to adopt state-use Feb. 28 1887. Then begun, later extended.

Mass. June 16 1887 passed a far-as-may- act.

P. 219, List of states now using state-use system. Inc. U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth

Some states employ convicts on pub. works and thus recognize principle.

Mass. had no experience under act of 1887. Not til 1896.

N. Y. Const. 1896 provided for state-use system and act of Jan. 1897 put it in to operation Hence state-use system both constitutional and statutory.

Still system on trial in both states.

P. 221. First obstacle anticipated: not demand enough political product. This overcome in N. Y. by requiring all state institutions and those of all political parties to purchase from the state.

Obstacle: overcome in N. Y. by requiring all state institutions and those of all political subdivisions of the state to use the products of prisons.

Also by introducing trade education for idle prisoners.

Overcome by Mass. by providing for sale of product not taken by institutions in the general market. Institutions must buy unless Gen. Supt. of prisons certifies that the prisons cannot supply.

Institutions of poli. subd. not req. to buy. N. Y. law better here.

P. 222. N. Y. SUPT. says system working well. Sing Sing had to stop making Nat.

Guard uniforms. Had to stop street brooms for city Kings Co. penitentiary

having gone to making them. Also hospitals &c having gone to manfg. Demand for school furniture greatly incr. In some lines., underwear, blankets, school & office furniture, demand exceeds supply.

P. 224, Great difficulty in choosing the right kind of industries.

N. Y. experience shows;

1. Quality and quantity must be satisfactory;
2. Must be made at market rates successfully,
3. Demand must be permanent,
4. Amount consumed must be enough to warrant undertaking, i.e. pay incidental expenses and yield reasonable return to state for labor of prisoners;

Hence need of most careful and discreet judgment of prison authorities.

All these obstacles predicted by Sir Edward DuCane.

P. WWR. Mass. experience like that of N. Y. Will need to extend market to municipalities.

Second obstacle: Prison labor of insufficient skill : DuCane raised this obj.

Something in it but technical education will surmount it.

E. G. fine paneling in supt's office on capitol at Albany.

Brockway has made a great technical university of the Elmira Reformatory.

Third obstacle: Prejudice against prison made goods.

Pure sentiment and will pass away. Prison made uniforms better than those furnished by contractors.

226 P. These obj. of little account

The great advantage is that the least possible impression is made on wages and prices

Working men are satisfied, So are manfrs.

A powerful reason for state-use system is that machinery need not be employed to any great extent

Many prisoners can be kept at work,

educational benefit important.

Some machinery must be used; e.g. carding machines

P. 227° Remunerative effect in both states has been as good as that of the contract system. Mr. Pettigrove so testifies. Small working capital only needed.

Several legislative committees have reported favorably on state-use system.

e.g. Pa. Dec. 20 1898 Jacob Crouse chn. Took large amt. of testimony.

Reported, N. Y. prisons were employing inmates

teaching new trades

Institutions were supplied,

with goods of best quality

at satisfactory prices

labor people satisfied

profit goes to state

therefore reported a bill.

N. Y. had legis. com. committee, R. L. Peterson, chairman investigation

N. Y. had legis. com. Non. F. R. Peterson, chn. N.D.

Essence of report,

1. Old system did not furnish enough employment;

2. Financial results inadequate;

Labor classes not suffering from competition;

4. Greater exp. and orgn. will help.

5. Competition will be mitigated by diversification and complete supply

6. Penitentiaries should be placed under the same control as prisons

7. Cells should be built by labor of convicts;

8. Should be no prohibiting of certain industries by legislature.

With good adm will prove better system than any ever before tried in state.

P.230. Still some gambling and will be. Will be difficulties.

COL. W. suggests employment of a "portion" of prisoners in

1. reclaiming waste lands, by drenching or afforesting;

2. building canals, roads, and other pub. works;

3. preparing material for state use by hand labor.

P. 230, Col. W. recommended state use to Mass. in 1879;

Also diversification of prison labor;

and prison farms

Again in 1880, rec. abilition of power machinery

and abandonement of idea of making prison pay.

P. 231. Col. Wright's conclusions,

1. Conduct prison industries so as to affect as little as possible WAGES and

PRICES.

2. For recidivists and incorrigibles tough work on rude material of small sost.

3. Reformable material less plentiful than reformers think

4. Insane and feeble minded should be eliminated from prisons;

5. More to the interest of "labor" to reduce the no. of prisoners than to

attack systems of prison industry;

6. Cure of moral maladies the basis of management.;

7. Financial effect shd be incidental;

8. Let state-use go on until fully tested;

9. No degradation of the man in prison

End od Col. Wright's paper p. 232.

P. 232. Brockway;

Economic avenue to the prison question the right o e.

Has exd. 10.000 prisos in reformatory

Not one in a hundred has ever thought of providing for the future by saving

⁵
They are totally improvident;

⁵
Another economic item: 92 % of Elmira inmates are in for offenses against

property. And 85 % of all prisoners are committed for offenses agt prop.

~~T~~ 50 % of ours had been in before. Lives vagrant. ~~XXX~~ 50 % had been in

charitable institutions. No economic education there. Child in la-

borer's family get an economic education.

Enstruction and production incongruous. One drives out the other.

Remedy is in classification of prisoners;

1. take out cripples and send them to appropriate institutions
2. Take reformables and put them at trades without regard to productin;
3. Have manual training school for some of these; those unprepares &c.
3. Incurrigible residuum left; Make them earn their livi g. No

obj. to selecting some industry as a state industry and put the

residuum at that. Binding twine ay be o.k.

P.235, Prof. Henderson said nothing to my purpose.

P.239, Mr. Fred G. Pettigrove, Gen. Supt. Prisons, Boston, Mass.

³⁰
3p years exp.

1887 Mass. abol contr system, not inc, piece-price, wh was used exclsvly.

1897NO. employed in productive industries reduced so that many idle;

Mass. supt, does not dictate to wardens what industries they shall have.

& e asks what they want to do

Work limited to, (commonwealth and counties. (towns and cities, out.)

First thing got samples of goods needed.

Make great deal of cloth on hand looms, woolen and cotton.

Weaving on hand looms chiefly for instruction. Weavers must move hands

and feet at once; habit of attention formed.

Requisitions for goods referred to the appropriate prison state or county.

If cannot be filled supt so certifies and institution can buy in market.

Hope to employ all men all the time.

Inmates have instruction in the trade schools, Work half time.

End of discussion.

The four plans for employing convict labor are

1. The contract system

2. The piece-price system.

3. The public account system,

4. The lease system

See Second annual report of the U. S. Comr. of Labor, 1886, p. 4.

See Chap. IV. P. 369 Advantages and ... of various systems.

5. State-use system See Col. Wright's paper before Hartford prison Cong.

Notes on Contract labor in prisons. July 18 & b.

See 10th Ann. rpt. Nat. Conf. p. 265 for Convict lease system in the South, by
Geo. W. Cable. Esp. p. 296, for "Conclusions".

See same vol. p. 314 for two letters re Contract labor

1. From Isaac H Sturgeon of St. Louis
2. From Eugene Smith of New York.

Mr. Sturgeon says "hell-born system". No specifications.

Mr. Smith says, Legislature of N.Y. 1883 submitted question of abolition to people. No legal effect to vote. Desire to get mind of people. "Crusade" started with labor unions, whose real wish is to have all labor in prisons abolished. Knights of labor attacked system. No other system proposed.

Qu? What came of that submission?

12th Ann. Rpt. P303,

Have no contract labor in your penal institutions. G.W. Hall of ? Phila.
P. 294, Contract system employed at Sing Sing N. Y.

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, same p. condemns, lease system, contract system and Public acct. system and favors the "piece-price system". Gives 6 reasons for preferring the piece-price system. See p. 295.
Speaks of the evil influence of the contract employer.

~~XXX~~ 13th RPT? St. Paul, 1886:

Pres. Neff, p. 1y, insisted that prisons must be self-sustaining. This compatible
with good

with good discipline and reform of criminal. People look for prisons to be self-supporting, I suspect.

P. 94, Gen. Brinkerhoff said " prison experts of the world a unit in condemning contract system. .1.. no advance possible till it is abolished.

Preponderance in favor of piece-price system. Would let each prison adopt the system brst adapted to its situation. Prison labor should be productive as well as instructive. Would credit every prisoner with what he earns and charge him with what is expended for him. This plan instructive.

P. 113, Z. R. Brockway, Paer.

Employment , essential. Every waking momenr should occupied. p.115.

The work of a prisoner is that of a slave (sic,)p.115.

Industries should be diversified. Seems to favor Gen. B's plan of accounts.

P. 116. Criticism of contracy system.

Mercenary obstacle to reformation,

Slavish labor for profit of the contractor. Part of the contract.

No singleness of aim to prepare prisoners for citizenship.

Either the State or the contractor must suffer.

Public acct. system claimed to be ideal not likely to be adopted because

1. requires large capital,

2 commercial and political risks involved,

3. prison managers inexperienced and reluctant.

P. 117 Piece-price plan really part of the pub. acct. system. O R perhaps a compromise betw. last two. Advantages of:

1 Little on no investment,

2 Prisoners under control of prison officers,

3 work may be minutely graded.

4 occupations of prisoners may be changed,

5 product may be sold at full prices ; if so, nobody can complain.

Mr. Brockway seems to favor the piece-price system.

P. 119.

Contract system has been abolished in New York,

New Jersey,

Pennsylvania,

Ohio,

Malifornia (1886)

MICH. bill to aboo. vetoed because no substitute provide , Cal uses the p.-p-

system and classes it as pub. acct. system. *. 6. classes it as contract.

Ill. was to vote on abol ~~1886~~ 1886. N. J. and O. have adopted the p.-p. plan.

Mass. practises it in 1 prison by consent. Pa. uses ? pub. acct. system.

N Y. has pub. acct. system (1886.) but had a commission on it

MEM. to get report of thr N. Y prison labor commission , Blair, Bookstave

and Barnes %ive objects of inquiry, see p. 20.

Mr. Brockway's paper is to be considered.

Apunishment to be remedial must be wrought out with labor and hope. "

Mr. Green.

p370° Interesting talk of Gov. Marshall on his use of

P. 370, for interesting talk of Gov. Marshall on his use of the pardoning power.

Regretted that he had not used it more liberally. Brinkerhoff dissented.

Dr. Wines said "Moral hospital theory" not a satisfactory solution.

Dr. Buyers said A the existence of the pardoning power is every way hurtful
to the discipline of a prison. S would not have the power exist.

Notes on Jackson's paper

Brush making failed at the reformatory. ? when?

No industry for revenue in reformatories.

Old offenders should earn living.

See Sec. 3 chap. 154. Prisoners to be classified and employed as well with regard to education as to pecuniary gain.

Mass. Reformatory at Concord Junction has an outfit of \$30,000 for making woolen cloth make also cotton yarns for other insts.

Young man can learn a trade and become a good workman in 1-2 years.

Supt. Scoot does not recommend tailoring.

Supt. McClaughry of Waupun Wis. says

Employ 25 men making clothing for other insts.

Furnished cheaper than by contract,

Better made and better finished.

Some complaints wh. were adjusted.

Recommends state-use plan.

Pittigrove says, Tailoring not good trade. Good trade for prisoners is any one wh. enable them to master different kinds of work. Skill & adaptiveness.

Brockway says. The trade for a given prisoner to take depends

1. on his natural and acquired qualifications when committed,

2. On the locality of his probable residence.

2 on the place of his probable residence after release,

3. On the occupations of his relatives and friends,

Select the trade for the man.

5 these from recent correspondence.

5 The reports show that most prisoners have a common school education but that they do not know how to do any kind of work.

Hence desideratum: to train them to work and enjoy work.

Mem. Need if vigorous exercise esp. before retiring.

See what Sec. 7510 Gen. Stat. QIOR says not enforced by our reformatory managers.

St. Cloud reformatory can put 25 -30 men on clothing and keep 20 at work in summer.

Occupations of inmates Apr. 1900, Granite quarry, 30; Granite shop, 20; Blacksmith shop, 8; Kitchen, 9; Laundry, 2; Cell house, 5; Officers' kitchen, 5; Front office, 3; Boiler house, 5; Tin shop, 2; Clerks, 3; Farm, 35; Teaming, 6; Farm improvement, 7; Tailor shop, 10; Carpentering and building, 14; Miscellaneous, 5; Sick, 4; Spital, 163.

Outfit for employing Wp tailors would cost \$1.000, Mr. J. gives the detail; 2 good men

Two good tailors can make 250 suits a year. If ea. of the 20 prisoners could make 100 the result wd b 2.000 suits. Reformatory wd use 200 suits, leaving 1800 for other insts.

Iowa warden says prisoners become expert in 1 year. In Mass. found better to transfer tailoring to prisons from reformatory. Reverse in Wisconsin.

Minn. hospitals use Dickey kersey suits @ \$5.00 and Humboldt jeans @ \$3.40.

J. estimates that a saving of \$425\$ could be made on 1800 suits.

Present demand of hospitals 1250 suits ~~XX~~ + 500 extra trousers + overcoats. = tp
more than the output of 20 men.

No men employed on such goods outside of prisons; only women in sweat shops.

The succes of any plan of working prisoners hangs on discipline and organization.

Mighty good report.