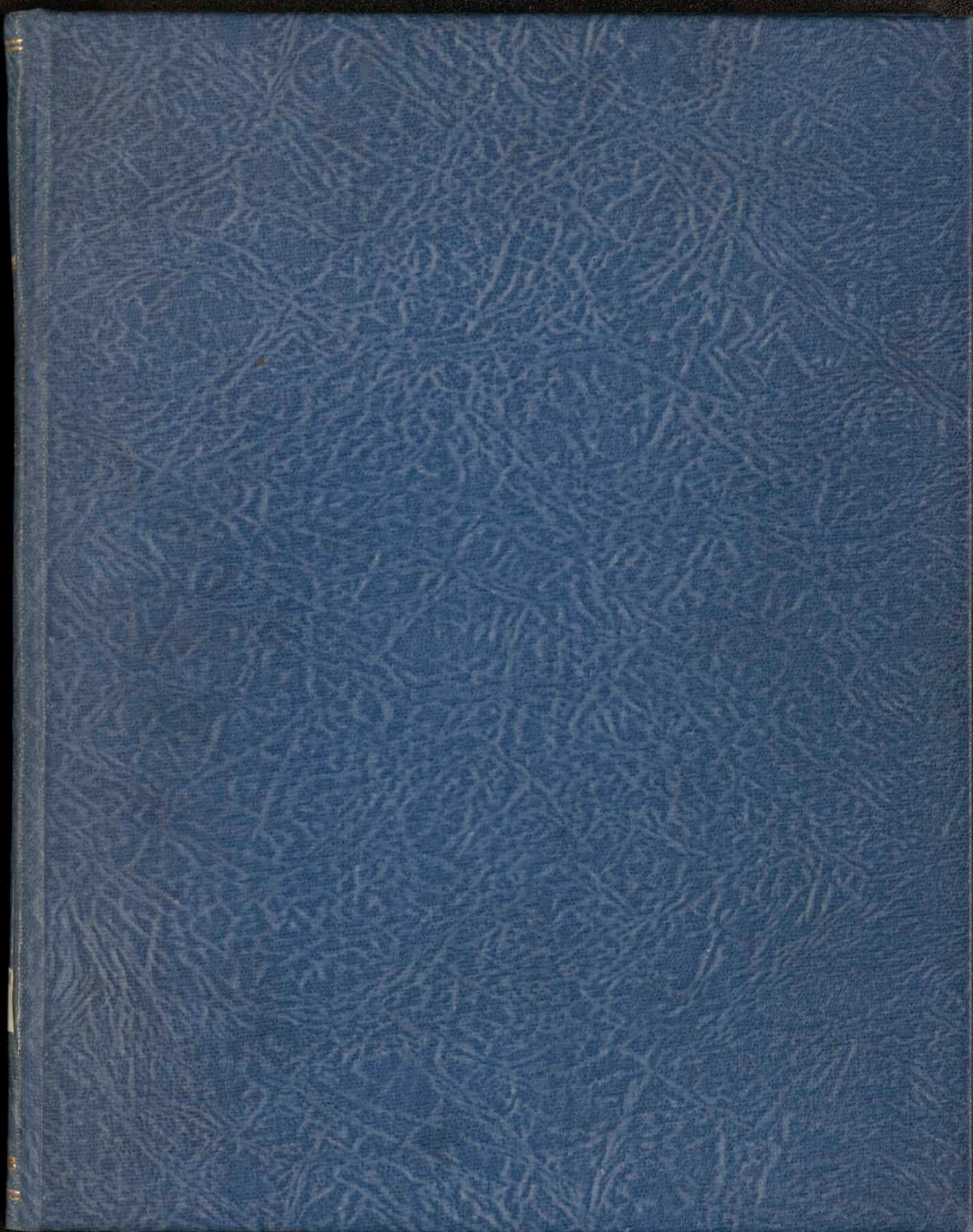




The historical pageants presented at
Itasca State Park

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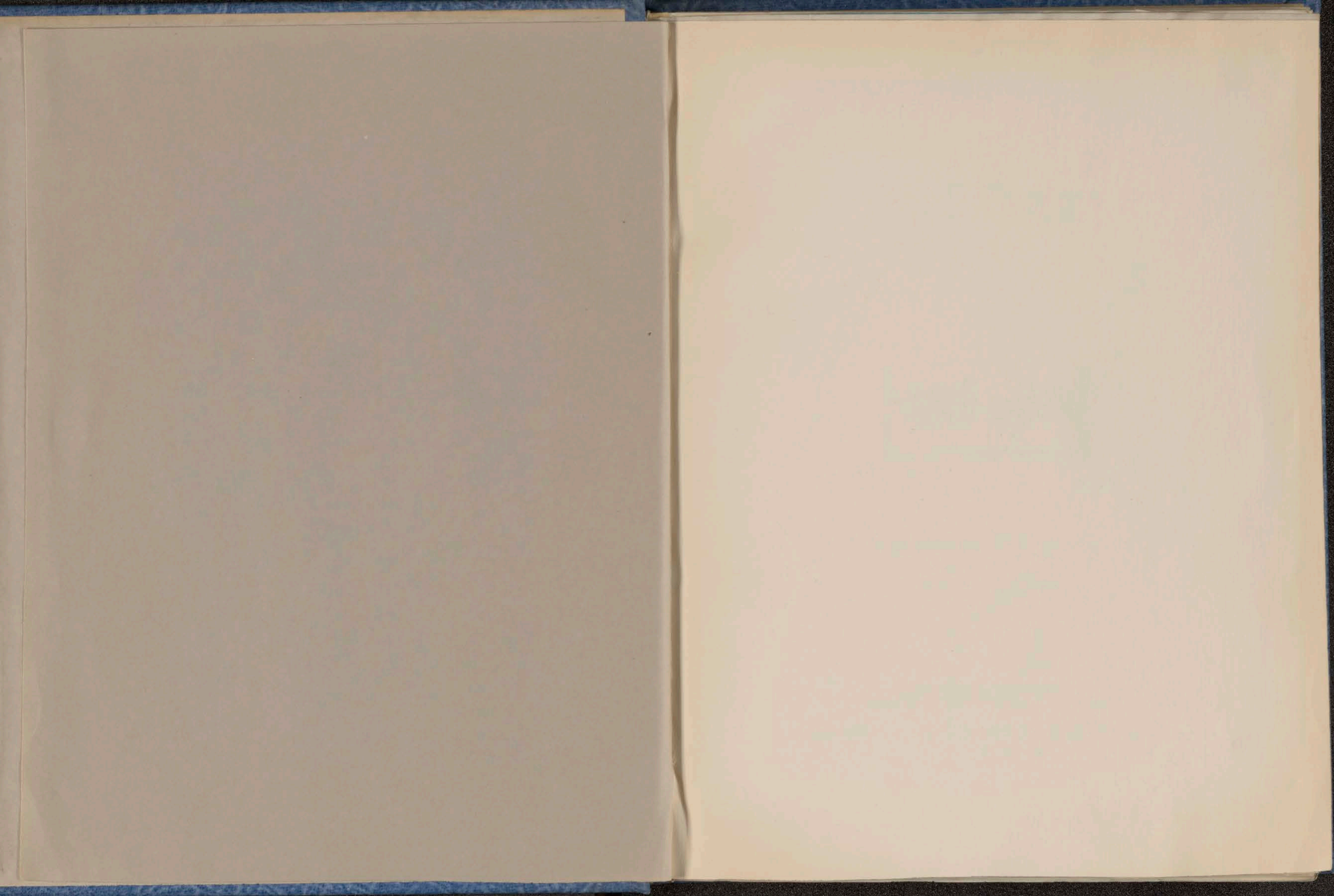
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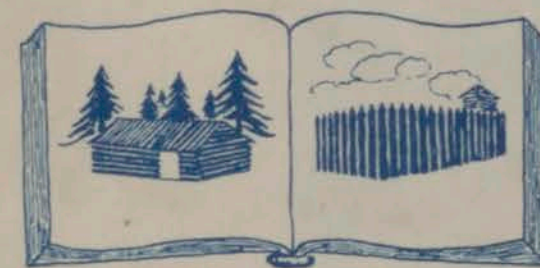


GIFT FROM

Minnesota Department
of Conservation



MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, DIVISION OF FORESTRY
E.V. Willard, Commissioner



THE HISTORICAL PAGEANTS
presented at
ITASCA STATE PARK
1932 - 1933

GROVER M. CONZET
Director, Division of Forestry

THE NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA HISTORICAL ASSN.
cooperating

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



At the Source of the Father of Waters

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

JOHN R. FOLEY
RICHARD R. BAILEY
ERNEST REIFF
WM. E. ERICSON
FRANK YETKA



E. V. WILLARD
ACTING CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER

DIVISION OF
FORESTRY
G. M. CONZET
DIRECTOR

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
STATE OFFICE BLDG.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
February 1, 1934

Hon. E. V. Willard,
Commissioner of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Willard:

I am herewith transmitting a write-up and record of the historical pageants that have been carried on in Itasca State Park during 1932 and 1933 and at Whitewater State Park in 1933. This report is being made up in conjunction with the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association which has taken active part in the production of the pageants, and copies of this report have been prepared for its members also.

So many persons were instrumental in making these pageants the success they were that it is impossible to list their names or give due credit to them. However, a few individuals have been mentioned because of the fact that they held key positions most of the time.

The write-up as a whole I trust is self explanatory and will be of interest to you and the others who assisted in the work.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. Conzet
Director,
Division of Forestry

ACC.



317 May 35, Bdg. Willard, 175.

15 May 34, Minn. Dept. of Conservation, 8.

GMC eb

THE ITASCA STATE PARK PAGEANTS

The first historical Indian pageant staged at Itasca State Park was on July 13th, 1932, which commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi River, by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. The idea of this centennial pageant was conceived by Superintendent Earl Lang early in 1931, and plans were slowly being evolved during the winter for some kind of a celebration on July 13th.

As the plans grew bigger it was evident that the Division of Forestry and Itasca Park could not finance it under existing laws and conditions. A group of public spirited men in the Park Region immediately saw the possibilities and organized the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association, which consisted of an organization of eleven cities and communities nearby or tributary to Itasca State Park. With their assistance plans for seven complete productions of the Schoolcraft Centennial Pageant were made and carried out. They were shown during the season of 1932 on July 13th, 16th and 31st, August 14th and 24th, and on September 4th, entertaining upwards of 48,000 people. The largest crowd gathered on July 31st, when it was estimated that 18,000 people visited the Park and saw the production.

The 1932 pageant was financed by a contribution of \$100 from each of eleven communities, and the profit on the sale of a Schoolcraft Centennial booklet. The communities so assisting were Bagley, Bemidji, Brainerd, Cass Lake, Clearbrook, Detroit Lakes, Park Rapids, Red Lake Falls, Thief River Falls, Wadena and Walker.

The necessary expenditures were for the salary and expenses of a director, for costumes, loud speaker rental, food and transportation for Indians, photographs for advertising, patrolmen, and the ordinary miscellaneous items. Considerable financial hardships were experienced in carrying out the production but they were finally all met.

The Division of Forestry and Itasca State Park spent much time, effort and money preparing the pageant grounds, building stockades, putting in fills, clearing seating and parking space, road development, and financing miscellaneous accounts. Many of the improvements were incomplete and were

quite unsatisfactory, particularly the parking and picnic accomodations for the guests and crowds on those large days.

The production of the 1932 pageant was carried out entirely under the direction of "Hotan Tonka", who was paid by the Association. The historical facts and events as used were gleaned and assembled in a preliminary manner by Miss Prudence Merriman of Camp Merriwyn, Bemidji, and Miss Elizabeth Bachmann of the Forest Service, rewritten in manuscript form for use by Hotan Tonka, and approved as to fact by Dr. Theodore Blegen of the State Historical Society.

The cast consisted of about fifty white persons made up of Forest Service and State Park employees, University of Minnesota students and Boy Scouts. Of the hundred or more Indians used, some forty Indians camped at the grounds in the stockade continuously from July first to September fourth, while the others were transported from the Reservation or their homes to the Park for the pageant days.

The reward of the Indians who were the summer residents and chief characters, was their board, the privilege of making and selling souvenirs at the park, requesting tips for picture taking, and collections at the powwows and dances. All that the other Indians received was their pay, a ride, and as good a time as could be given them while they were at the pageant and still remain sober.

The managing and handling of fifty to one hundred Indians for ten weeks under the circumstances encountered in such an undertaking is no simple task and much is to the Park Superintendent's credit for the success.

What the Indians themselves thought of the pageant was well expressed in the remarks made on September 5th, 1932, when they were being loaded up to be returned to their homes on the Reservation. They claimed it to be the best summer they had ever spent and one Indian suggested to Superintendent Lang that he should send a few rations with them as it would likely be a long while between meals until they got back again the next summer. Most of the Indians returned to their homes with money in their pockets.

After the 1932 series of pageants closed, Mark Burns, Superintendent of the Consolidated Indian Agency, and many others interested in Indian welfare complimented the Department of Conservation and the Historical Association most heartily for the way the Indians were treated and managed, and expressed most sincere wishes that the pageants could be made permanent.

quite satisfactory, particularly the parking and picnic accommodations for the guests and crowds on these large days.

The production of the 1933 pageant was carried out entirely under the direction of "Helen Tonks", who was paid by the Association. The historical facts and events as used were planned and assembled in a preliminary manner by Miss Bridenbecker, of Camp Hartsburg, Bemidji, and Miss Elizabeth Bachmann, of the Forest Service, rewritten in manuscript form for use by Helen Tonks, and approved as to facts by Dr. Theodore Blegen of the State Historical Society.

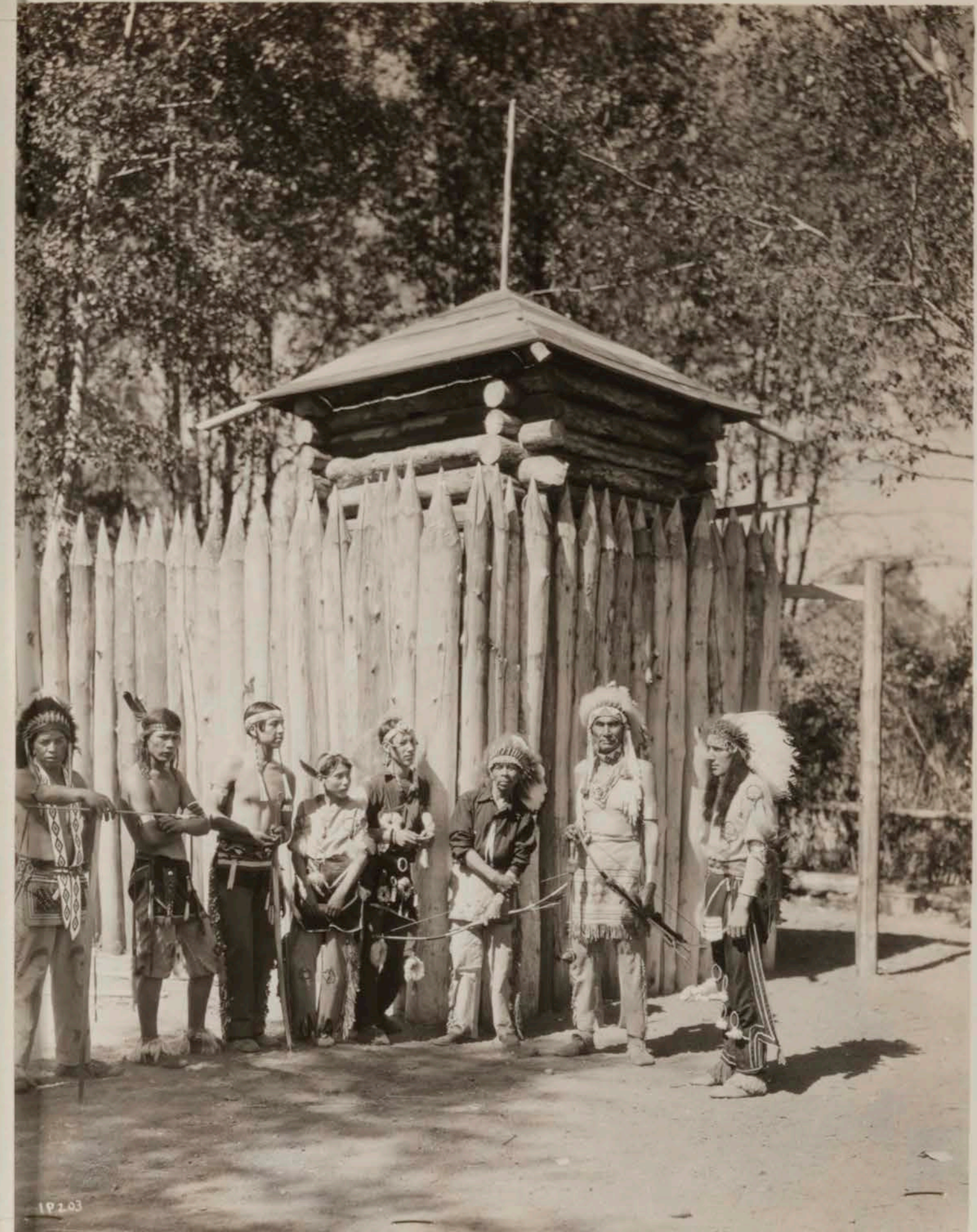
The cast consisted of about fifty white persons made up of Forest Service and State Park employees, University of Minnesota students, and Boy Scouts. Of the hundred or more Indians used, some forty Indians camped at the grounds in the stacks continuously from July first to September fourth, while the others were transported from the reservation or their homes to the Park for the pageant days.

The reward of the Indians who wore the summer dresses and chief character, was their board, the privilege of riding and selling souvenirs at the park, requesting tips for picture taking, and collections at the powwow and dance. All that the other Indians received was their pay, a ride, and a good time as given them while they were at the pageant and still remain happy.

The managing and handling of fifty to one hundred Indians for ten weeks under the circumstances encountered in such an undertaking is no simple task and much is to the Park Superintendent's credit for the success.

What the Indians themselves thought of the pageant was well expressed in the remarks made on September 25, 1933, when they were being loaded up to be returned to their homes on the Reservation. They claimed it to be the best summer they had ever spent and one Indian suggested to Superintendent that he should send a few relations with them as it would likely be a long while before they got back again. Most of the Indians returned to their homes with money in their pockets.

After the 1932 series of pageants closed, Mark Burns, Superintendent of the Consolidated Indian Agency, and many others interested in Indian welfare complimented the Department of Conservation and the Historical Association most heartily for the way the Indians were treated and managed, and expressed most sincere wishes that the pageants would be made permanent.



Typical Indian Characters at the Pageant Ground During the Summer

Reading from left to right:

Benedict Big Bear	Manito-gwi-we-sens
Clarence Bad Boy	May-kan-day-wi-gwa-nab
Mike Bad Boy	Song-way-way
Louis St. Clair	Wee-zoo
Ted Gwinn	Bay-bah-ma-sung
George Big Bear	Keo-say-we-ne-ne
David Boyd	Ah-yah-baince
James St. Clair	O-me-shoes

Some of the Leading Characters
of the Cast - 1933



Some of the Leading Characters
of the Cast - 1933

Cast of characters, reading from left to right:

	Frank Martin	Nay-tak-way-way-yaush
	George Big Bear	Keo-say-we-ne-ne
Indians:	Harry Black	May-say-day-wi-gwa-nah
	James St. Clair	O-me-shoes
	David Boyd	Ah-yah-baince
	Benedict Big Bear	Manito-gwi-we-sens

	Lloyd Hendrickson	A British Officer
Forest Service:	George Sorvig	A Union Officer
	Harold Rolland	Col. Leavenworth

	Sergeant Klotz	Col. Snelling
CCC Camp:		A Union Soldier
	CCC Boys:	Old Pioneer
		French Voyageur

Some of the leading characters
of the cast - 1933



Indian Characters in Typical Setting

Reading from left to right:

David Boyd	Ah-yah-baince
Frank Martin	Nay-tak-way-way-yaush
Harry Rock	Ine-ne-wah-gun
George Big Bear	Keo-say-we-ne-ne
James St. Clair	O-me-shoes



Indian Women Plying Their Handicraft

Indian Women Playing with their Boys

Indians at Play





Chief Big Bear

Indian at Play



Clarence Bad Boy and Mother



"Young Buck Deer", "Black Jack" and "Black Feather"

Quoted from "Minnesota History", Volume 13,
No. 3, the September 1932 issue:

"At 2:30 P.M. members of the tour and convention joined a gathering of over twenty-five hundred people at the headwaters of the Mississippi for a special performance of the Schoolcraft Centennial Pageant, which was arranged and sponsored by the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

"The historical setting of the presentation could not have been surpassed for the dramatic atmosphere that it contained. From the vantage point of a natural amphitheater the audience looked out upon a Chippewa village and caught intimate glimpses of Indian life before the advent of the white man.

"Off to the right was visible an imposing wall of a stockaded trading post, through the gate of which passed the traders and the soldiers of the garrison in their daily routine. Directly in the background was the infant Mississippi meandering on its way to the distant sea, while stretching away to the left was the north arm of Lake Itasca. From time to time graceful Indian canoes and a stately Mackinaw boat were seen skirting the shore of the lake or gliding along the slender stream that was to become a mighty river and to hold a continental valley in its grip.

"As the episodes of the pageant unfolded the running narrative by Hotan-Tonka, an adopted Chippewa, and director of the presentation, contributed materially to a vivid portrayal of the drama of white penetration of the Chippewa country that began early in the last century and came to an important climax with Schoolcraft's discovery of Lake Itasca on July 13, 1832.

"The scenes depicted in the pageant's two main episodes featured a Chippewa village, President Monroe's cabinet, the return of a war party, trappers and traders, Schoolcraft at St. Mary's, the Ojibway village on Star Island in Cass Lake, Schoolcraft's arrival at that lake, a wilderness romance, Schoolcraft's arrival at Lake Itasca, and the return of the expedition to Star Island."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Saint Paul

Theodore C. Blegen
Secretary & Superintendent

October 12, 1932

Mr. Earle A. Barker, President
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Ass'n.
Bemidji, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Barker:

Curiously enough, I seem to have mislaid the carbon copy of my letter written to you about September 7. In it I asked for a number of extra copies of the pageant program. I think you forwarded the letter to the superintendent at Itasca State Park. From him I received, not long after my letter, some copies of the program, and I want to assure you now that they were very much appreciated indeed.

The Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association gave splendid service to the cause of Minnesota history by its activities during the past year. The pageant was unquestionably one of the best things of its kind that we have had in Minnesota. You spared no pains to recreate the past, to make it a living and understandable thing for the thousands of people who witnessed the performance in that beautiful setting on Lake Itasca. I think you may well feel proud and happy over the entire project. I know that it must have cost you much effort and expense, but I feel that the results fully justified what you put into the undertaking. May I add that it was a source of gratification to me to be able to make a small contribution to the affair by writing the account of Schoolcraft's discovery which you included in the pageant booklet.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Blegen

Theodore C. Blegen

Quoted from "Minnesota History", Volume 13,
No. 3, the September 1932 issue:

"At 2:30 P.M. members of the tour and conven-
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the headquarters of the Mississippi for a special performance of
the Schoolcraft Centennial Pageant, which was arranged and
sponsored by the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

"The historical setting of the presentation
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"Off to the right was visible an imposing wall
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stream that was to become a mighty river and to hold a contin-
ental valley in its grip.

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country that began early in the last century and came to an
important climax with Schoolcraft's discovery of Lake Itasca
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Schoolcraft's arrival at that lake, a wilderness romance,
Schoolcraft's arrival at Lake Itasca, and the return of the
expedition to Star Island."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Saint Paul

Theodore C. Bishop
Secretary & Superintendent

October 18, 1932

Mr. Earl A. Barker, President
Northwestern Minn. Historical Ass'n.
Bemidji, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Barker:

Curiously enough, I seem to have mislaid the copy of my letter written to you about September 7. In 1911, I named for a number of extra copies of the pageant program. I think you forwarded the letter to the superintendent of the State Park. From him I received, not long after my letter, some copies of the program, and I want to assure you now that they were very much appreciated indeed.

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With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Bishop
Theodore C. Bishop

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

Red Lake Indian Agency
Red Lake, Minnesota
Oct. 3, 1932

Mr. Earl Barker, President
Northwestern Minn. Historical Ass'n.
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Barker:

I have consulted the few Indians who attended your pageant and a couple of those who participated in the pageant, and all seem very pleased with the general set-up. I have heard no comments unfavorable to pageants. All seem quite pleased, and the one reaction that I noticed is a desire on the part of these Indians to review their old history and in some way have it recorded. It is my intention to record any points of historic interest that the Indians may bring in and file the data in this office for their benefit and for the benefit of anyone else who might desire facts of this kind.

I haven't enough time to spend in getting more of the reactions from the Indians who participated, but wish to assure you that our Indians have been very well pleased, and you and your committee are to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which the pageant was staged.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Cavill
J. C. Cavill,

Superintendent & S.D.A.

JCC/VA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

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Red Lake, Minnesota
Oct. 3, 1932

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Very truly yours,

L. C. CAVILL,
Superintendent & S. D. A.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

Cass Lake, Minnesota
December 3, 1932.

Mr. Earl Barker, President
Northwestern Minn. Historical Ass'n.
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Earl:

I have been very busy the past two months in connection with making the Chippewa Annuity payment and relief work among our Indians, hence the delay in answering your letter. Your letter was received about the time we were prepared to make our payment to the Indians, and I did not return to the office from my trip until the last of November. However, I desire to state that all the Indians who participated in the Itasca Park Pageant last summer returned home with the thought of putting in a very profitable summer, educationally and otherwise. Personally I believe it was one of the most outstanding achievements that was put over in northern Minnesota from the standpoint of, not only showing the Indian, but the white people what can be done by putting the shoulder to the wheel and pushing.

Many of the Indians who usually look to this office for help during the year, asked for no assistance during the time the pageant was going on. This alone was a material help in educating the Indian to be self-sustaining. It has developed a different atmosphere in the minds of the Indians concerning what an Indian program should be, and if we could have more pageants and operated like the one conducted at Itasca Park last summer, it would not be very long before they would get nationwide attention.

I desire to commend you and your associates most highly for the manner in which the Itasca Park pageant was conducted. Any time you want any help from this office, do not hesitate to write me, for I am keenly interested in any program that will help northern Minnesota and its people.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Burns

M. L. Burns

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE PAGEANT OF 1933

During and after the season of the Schoolcraft production, very complimentary praises were given the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association and the Department of Conservation as to the quality and value of the project. The accumulation of such favorable support and the evident good it was doing the Indians caused a definite decision to be formed to carry out a pageant during 1933. Financial assistance did not seem possible or practical from the same sources as for 1932. Therefore legislative help was requested and received in the form of Laws of 1933, Chapter 396, which permitted a charge of 25 cents for certain parking and camping privileges in State Parks:

Laws 1933, Chapter 396

An act relating to the management and care of State Parks and providing among other things for the charging of certain fees; for camping and tenting; for certain parking; * * *

Section 1. Conservation commissioner to make rules and provide fees for camp site. - The Conservation Commission is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for the use of state parks and charge appropriate fees for such uses as hereinafter specified:

a. Provide special parking space for automobile or other motor driven vehicle in any such parks and may charge for such parking not to exceed twenty-five cents per day for each such automobile or motor driven vehicle.

b. Provide campgrounds and may charge a fee not to exceed twenty-five cents per day for camping privileges. Such fees shall apply to each tent, trailer, automobile or other portable equipment or devices used for shelter and sleeping purposes. Provided, however, that no person shall be charged more than a total of twenty-five cents per day for the privileges under Paragraph a and b of this section. * * *

In accordance with Laws of 1933, Chapter 396, a parking charge was put in force on days of the pageant. A price of 25¢ was charged for the parking places close to the pageant grounds, 15¢ for patrolled parking place a little more distant from the pageant, and no charge for parking at less convenient and miscellaneous points at the camp grounds and nearby vicinity.

In order that no one would be prohibited from seeing the pageant or parking within a reasonable distance, all rangers in charge of handling the traffic and collecting at the parking grounds were instructed to permit any car to enter without charge if the driver pleaded that it was difficult for him to pay the 15¢ or 25¢. They were also instructed not to argue and if anyone disliked the idea of paying 25¢. to pass him thru and give him the same quality of parking space as others. Of the thousands of cars attending there were perhaps not over ten complaints registered regarding the parking fee.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

Case Lake, Minnesota
December 3, 1933.

Mr. Earl Hunter, President
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association
Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

I have been very busy the past two months in connection with making the necessary arrangements for the pageant and feel that among our friends, those who have been in assisting your efforts, your letter was received about the time we were prepared to make out payment to the Indians. And I did not return to the office from my trip until the last of November. However, I desire to state that all the Indians who participated in the Indian Park Pageant last summer returned home with the thought of putting in a very profitable summer, educationally and otherwise. Personally I believe it was one of the most outstanding achievements that was put up in northern Minnesota from the standpoint of, not only showing the Indians, but the white people what can be done by putting the shoulder to the wheel and pushing.

Many of the Indians who usually look to this office for help during the year, asked for no assistance during the time the pageant was going on. This alone was a material help in educating the Indians to be self-sustaining. It has developed a different atmosphere in the minds of the Indians concerning what an Indian program should be, and if we could have more pageants and operated like the one conducted at Itasca Park last summer, it would not be very long before they would get nationwide attention.

I desire to commend you and your associates most highly for the manner in which the Indian Park Pageant was conducted. Any time you want my help from this office, or for assistance to write me, for I am keenly interested in any program that will help northern Minnesota and its people.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. L. Brown
W. L. Brown

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as to the quality and value of the pageant. The accumulation of
such favorable support and the evident good it was doing the Indians
caused a definite decision to be formed to carry out a pageant dur-
ing 1932. Minnesota's resources did not seem suitable or practical
from the same sources as for 1932. Therefore legislative help was
requested and received in the form of laws of 1932, Chapter 286,
which permitted a charge of 25 cents for certain parking and camp-
ing privileges in State Parks.

Law 1932, Chapter 286

An act relating to the management and care of State Parks
and providing for the charging of certain
fees; for carrying and carrying; for certain parking; * * *

Section 1. - Conservation Commission to make rules and provide
fees for camping. - The Conservation Commission is hereby
authorized to make rules and regulations for the use of State
Parks and charge appropriate fees for such use as hereinafter
specified:

a. Provide special parking space for automobile or other motor
driven vehicle in any such park and may charge for such park-
ing not to exceed twenty-five cents per day for each such
automobile or motor driven vehicle.

b. Provide campgrounds and may charge a fee not to exceed
twenty-five cents per day for camping privileges. Such fees
shall apply to each tent, trailer, automobile or other motor
vehicle equipped or device used for shelter and sleeping pur-
poses. Provided, however, that no person shall be charged
more than a total of twenty-five cents per day for the privi-
leges under paragraph a and b of this section. * * *

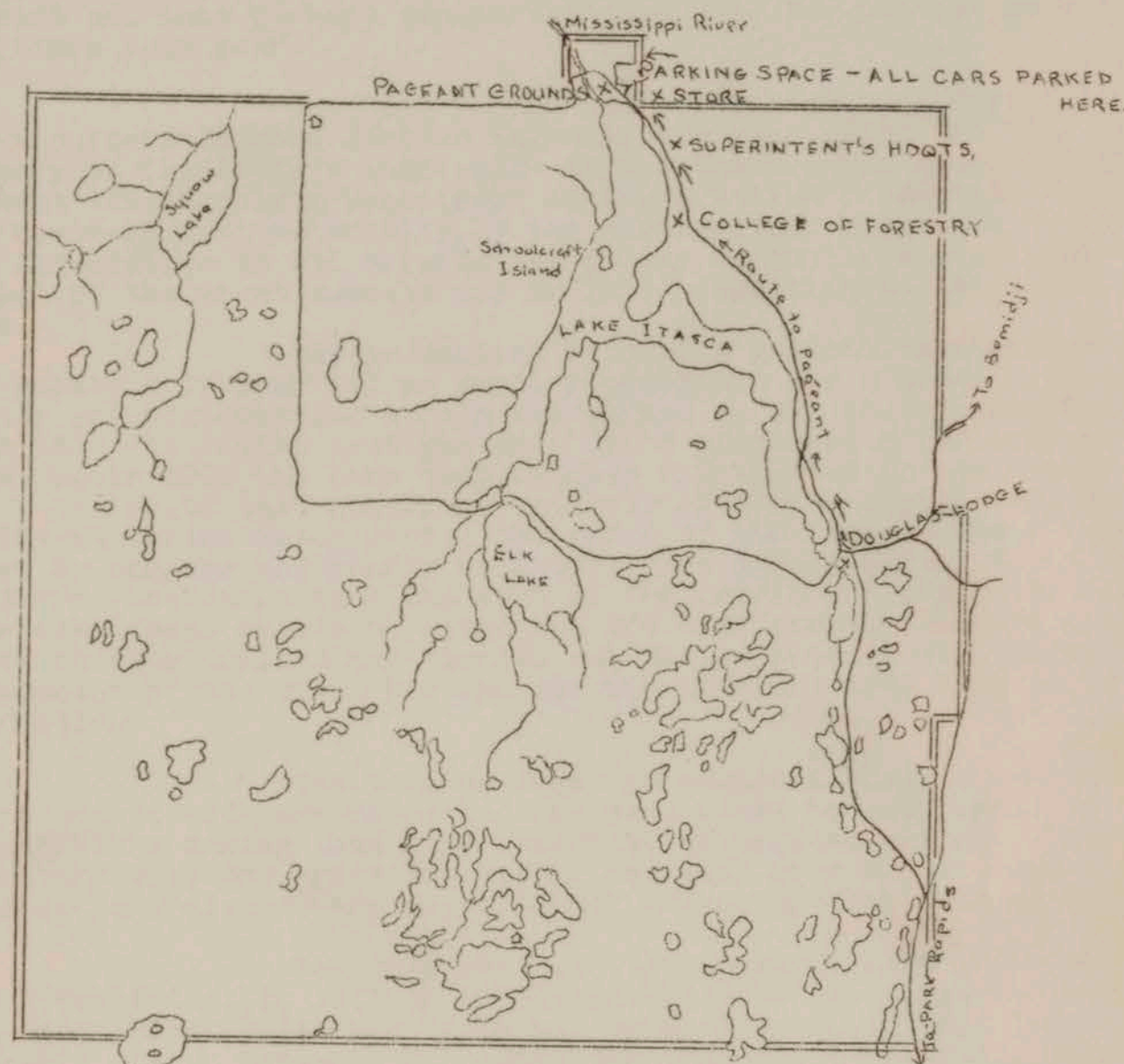
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The parking places were a little more distant from the page-
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In order that no one would be prohibited from
seeing the pageant or parking within a reasonable distance, all
rangers in charge of handling the traffic and collecting at the
parking grounds were instructed to permit any car to enter without
charge if the driver pleaded that it was difficult for him to pay
the 25¢ or 50¢. They were also instructed not to argue and if any
one disliked the idea of paying 25¢ to park his car and give him
the same quality of parking space as others. Of the thousands of
cars attending there were perhaps not over ten who paid the registered
parking fee.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

WELCOMES YOU
TO
ITASCA STATE PARK
AND TO
THE SCHOOLCRAFT CENTENNIAL PAGEANT

August 14 and 24
September 4, 1932



Itasca State Park is for the use of the public and citizens of Minnesota, and we hope you will use it often and enjoy it. On account of the pageant there will be an unusual number of cars and people in the Park today. Please drive most carefully and observe Park rules. There are a large number of Forest Rangers on duty today, as well as the Park Superintendent, and they will be glad to direct you about the Park and offer any information you may desire. Please be very careful with matches and smoking material and build no campfires except in the fireplaces.

The SOUVENIR PROGRAM being offered for sale on the grounds relates the history of the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River and Itasca Park and outlines the pageant. The pageant is financed solely thru the sale of these booklets and we trust that you will purchase one of them, both for the purpose of assisting in making the pageant a success, and that you better understand the pageant.

EARLE BARKER
President
Northwest Historical Assn.

EARL E. LANG
Superintendent
Itasca State Park and Forest

GROVER M. CONZET
Director
Division of Forestry

THE MINNESOTA DIAMOND JUBILEE PAGEANT
OF
ITASCA STATE PARK
AT CHA
THE MINNESOTA DIAMOND JUBILEE PAGEANT

August 13 and 27,
September 4, 1933



Itasca State Park is the largest and most beautiful of Minnesota parks. It is a beautiful area of land with many lakes and forests. It is a great place to visit and enjoy the outdoors. The park is located in the northwestern part of the state and is a great place to visit and enjoy the outdoors. The park is located in the northwestern part of the state and is a great place to visit and enjoy the outdoors.

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The different parking prices and different types of parking grounds are not considered very practical and the plans are for the pageant of 1934 - if it is staged - to charge 25 cents for all parking regardless of location and make it a matter of "first come, first served." We believe, however, that we will have ample new parking places made in areas close to the state to take care of all the cars that will attend.

The pageant dates for 1933 were July 2, 16, and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 4. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 people were guests at Itasca Park on these 1933 pageant days. A careful check carried out by inquiry of those in attendance indicated that about fifty percent had seen the 1932 pageant and that perhaps ten percent had seen the pageant more than two times this year.

The 1933 production was titled and advertised as the Minnesota Diamond Jubilee Pageant, the year being the 75th anniversary of the State's admittance to the Union. The Diamond Jubilee pageant was thoroly a Department of Conservation production, assisted, however, most materially by the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association in all details and it may be justly stated that the extent of the great success was in full proportion to their assistance.

The production of such a pageant as provided for the public this year was no small proposition and a grave responsibility and high nervous strain was placed on all those connected with it. The Indian cast was made up of practically the same Indians as in 1932 and they were handled and treated in the same manner. The white cast consisted entirely of Forest Service and Park employees taking major parts; the parts of the refugee women were taken by campers and nearby neighbors, and approximately fifty CCC boys from the camps took the part of the soldiers. A very creditable compliment should be given the CCC boys for the sincere manner in which they drilled and carried out their parts as the "First Minnesota" of the Civil War and for the interest they took in the production.

The Indians from the smallest child on up are great actors and performers and are very prone to exaggerate or overdo, thus making them good pantomime or pageant actors. They team very well and are not bashful, and will play a solo part at any time and are always very eager to put on any special acts or "stunts."

Pageants are quite generally staged in pantomime and a great deal is left to the imagination of the spectators or to his acquaintance with the facts and conditions depicted. The Itasca Pageants differ somewhat from this type in that an amplification system was employed and a great deal of descriptive matter was broadcast to the audience so that even without knowing the history of the events being depicted it was reasonably easy for them to follow the theme from beginning to end.

It might be noted that in the history of Minnesota Pageants and Celebrations last mentioned on over Minnesota during the season of 1933, the Itasca Park Pageant was given outstanding mention.

The following is quoted from "Minnesota History", Volume 14, No. 3, 1933 issue:

"A local point in the anniversary celebration was the pageant presented at Itasca State Park beside the headwaters of the Mississippi.

This pageant, which was given six times between July 8 and September 4, was prepared under the auspices of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association in cooperation with the state department of conservation and was an outgrowth of the Society's centennial pageant of 1932, also sponsored by the association.

With a cast of more than five hundred, including two hundred Indians from the Ojibwa and Red Lake Reservations and two hundred members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the pageant portrayed Minnesota's "march to statehood" with dramatizations of the Indian period, the arrival of the early explorers and fur-traders, the War of 1812, the establishment of Fort Snelling, the discovery of Lake Itasca, Minnesota's organization as a territory and admission as a state, the Indian confederates from the state for the Civil War, and the Sioux Uprising."



Members of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association
and Directors of the Pageant

Standing, from left to right:

1. George B. Courtney, Treasurer, Hist. Assn.
2. Henry Z. Mitchell, Publicity, " "
3. Walter Oby
4. Grover M. Conzet, Director, Div. of Forestry
5. L. Jensen
6. Al. Kaiser
7. Fred Claydon

Sitting, left to right:

1. E. L. Lawson, Forest Asst., Div. of Forestry
2. Harry Merriman, Sec'y, Hist. Assn.
3. Earl Lang, Supt., Itasca Park
4. Earle A. Barker, President, Hist. Assn.
5. M. N. Koll, Cass Lake
6. Raymond Clement, Forest Asst., Div. of For.

The historical material on which the theme of the Diamond Jubilee Pageant was based was contributed by various members of the Forest Service and the Minnesota Historical Society. It was written into the final form as used and the production was directed by Edward L. Lawson, Forest Assistant, and read at the microphone by Raymond Clement, Forest Assistant. The complete manuscript as read follows later in this report.

Ordinarily the entertainment started at 2 o'clock in the form of a band concert given by one of the local bands or orchestras. These were exceptionally well presented and great compliment and thanks is extended to these people. Those that took part were the bands from Wadena, Ada, Park Rapids, Erskine, the Bemidji Elks Band, the Bemidji Boys Band, the Park Rapids Drum Corps and the Alexandria High School Girls Band.

After a brief introduction by Mr. H. Z. Mitchell, of Bemidji, Publicity Manager for the Association, the pageant started in due form.

During each pageant there was a 10-minute intermission in which the audience was entertained by special entertainers who rendered very beautiful and appropriate songs. The pageant was concluded with the singing of "Hail! Minnesota" in which the audience was requested to participate.

Very sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to the Misses Helen Buchanan of the State Teachers College, Emma Sholes, Violet Renna and Vera Two of Bemidji, Messrs. Harold Searles of Red Lake, Walter Harvey and Harold Naylor of Bemidji, and the Johnson Brothers Quartette of Hines, Minn.

The members of the local communities and the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association showed keener interest in the pageants for both years than is usually displayed by local communities. Certain individuals showed special interest spending a large amount of their time on the project and I take this opportunity to express an appreciation to the following members because of the fact that they rarely missed a pageant or a meeting of the Association during the two years:

Messrs. Earle A. Barker, President, Bemidji; Edward Krueger, Vice President, Park Rapids; Harry Merriman, Secretary, Lake Plantagenet; George B. Courtney, Treasurer, Bagley; Henry Z. Mitchell, Publicity Manager, Bemidji; Frank Russell, Brainerd; Walter Oby, Detroit Lakes; Fred Claydon, Wadena; Al. Kaiser, Bagley; Oscar Lewis, Bagley; M. N. Koll, Cass Lake; L. Jensen, Clearbrook; Norman Borgerding, Park Rapids; and William Finnegan, Walker.

The historical material on which the theme of the Diamond Jubilee Pageant was based was contributed by various members of the Forest Service and the Minnesota Historical Society. It was written into the final form as used and the production was directed by Edward L. Larson, Forest Assistant, and read at the microphone by Raymond Clement, Forest Assistant. The complete manuscript as read follows later in this report.

Ordinarily the entertainment started at 8 o'clock in the form of a band concert given by one of the local bands or orchestras. These were exceptionally well presented and most excellent and thanks is extended to these people. Those that took part were the bands from Wadena, Ada, Park Rapids, Excelsior, the Bemidji High School, the Park Rapids High School and the Bemidji High School Girls Band.

After a brief introduction by Mr. E. E. Mitchell, of Bemidji, publicity manager for the Association, the pageant started in due form.

During each pageant there was a 10-minute intermission in which the audience was entertained by special entertainers who rendered very beautiful and appropriate songs. The pageant was concluded with the singing of "Hail Minnesota" in which the audience was requested to participate.

Very sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to the Misses Helen Buchanan of the State Teachers College, Emma Grier, Violet Hanna and Vera Lee of Bemidji, Minnesota, Harold Grier of Red Lake, Walter Harvey and Harold Taylor of Bemidji, and the Johnson Brothers Quartet of Hines, Minnesota.

The members of the local committee and the Northern Minnesota Historical Association showed keenest interest in the pageant for both years. It was usually displayed by local communities. Certain individuals showed special interest spending a large amount of their time on the project and I take this opportunity to express an appreciation to the following members because of the fact that they truly aided a pageant or a meeting of the Association during the two years:

Members: Earle A. Barker, President, Bemidji; Edward Krueger, Vice President, Park Rapids; Harry Morrison, Secretary, Lake Park; George E. Courtney, Treasurer, Bagley; Henry E. Mitchell, Publicity Manager, Bemidji; Frank Russell, Bemidji; Walter G. Lee, Detroit Lakes; Fred Oleson, Wadena; Al. Kaiser, Bagley; Oscar Lewis, Bagley; M. W. Kell, Grand Lake; J. Jensen, Grand Forks; Norman Borgstrom, Park Rapids; and William Finnegan, Wadena.



Indians Dancing After the Pageant

Following is a list of the Indians that participated in the pageant in 1933. The Chippewa names and their translations were made by Chief George Big Bear, a pageant actor, and were kindly checked further for accuracy by Mark L. Burns of the Consolidated Indian Agency at Cass Lake and the Rev. W. K. Boyle of Bemidji. Sometimes Indian names can be translated two or three different ways and like in any other language names are sometimes made up or corrupted. Those listed here in a few instances are somewhat compromised.

Indian Name	Translation
James St. Clair....	O-me-shoo Probably originated from a French word. grandfather Does not mean anything in Chippewa.
Sam Stone	Nah-o-bid Sitting in four
Joe Marshall	Mah-ji-ge-shig .. Moving Sky
Louis St. Clair ...	Wee-zoo (Does not mean anything as far as is known.)
Mrs. St. Clair	Bah-cah-cah-dos . Skinny
Josephine Parker ..	O-bah-baum Going Around
Mary Lagaard	Is-ke-gah-me-se-gaunce ... Little Sugar Bush
Florence Fairbanks	Mun-i-do-ge-shig-o-quay .. Spirit Sky Woman
Verna Fairbanks ...	Me-ge-se-quay Eagle Woman
Harry Black	Muck-ah-day-we-gwon-abe .. Black Feather
Mrs. Harry Black ..	Equay Woman
David Boyd	Ah-yah-baince Young Buck Deer
Mrs. David Boyd ...	She-bah-yah-cumig-o-quay . Cave Woman, or Going Thru the Earth Woman
Henry Boyd	Ah-wun-e-gah-bow Standing in the Fog
Elizabeth Boyd	Say-kah-se-gay-quay . Sun Shining Woman
Joe Percy	Way-zow Yellow
Jane Foster	No-din Wind
George Big Bear ...	Ke-o-say-we-ne-ne ... Hunter
Mrs. Big Bear	She-bah-gah-mi-go-quayCave Woman, or Going Thru the Earth Woman
Louis Bellanger ...	Osh-kin-ah-way Young man
Mike Bad Boy	Song-way-way Bells Ringing
Mrs. Mike Bad Boy .	Knee-quade Same as Elizabeth
Clarence Bad Boy ..	Muck-ah-day-we-gwon-abe .. Black Feather
Jim Jackson	Bwon Sioux
Frank Martin	Nay-tah-way-way-aush Flying Good in the Sky (Has reference to some bird.)
Mrs. Frank Martin .	Now-we-gwon Middle Feather
John Parker	Bah-deese (Baptiste)
Mrs. Jas. St.Clair	O-maum-e-quay Sioux Woman
Peter Roberts	Bah-be-wub Two translations: Blustering Weather, or Waiting to Sit
Susan Parker	Be-dway-way-ge-shig-o-quay .. Coming Thunder

Following is a list of the names of the Indians who were in the present in 1932. The names were made by the Indian Agency at Lake Umbagog and were kindly checked for accuracy by Mr. L. J. Smith of the Consolidated Indian Agency at Lake Umbagog and the Rev. W. K. Boyle of Benning. Sometimes Indian names can be translated two or three different ways and like in any other language names are sometimes made up or corrupted. Those listed here in a few instances are somewhat completed.

Translation	Indian Name
James St. Clair O-ne-shoo	Probably originated from a French word "shoo" - does not mean anything in Chippewa.
Sam Stone Ksh-o-did	Sitting in Rock
Joe Warrall Ksh-i-e-shig	Moving Sky
Louis St. Clair We-ko	(Does not mean anything as far as is known.)
Mrs. St. Clair Ksh-o-shoo	Shiny
Josephine Parker O-shoo	Going Around
Mary Lagnard Is-ka-ge-ne-ge-ge	Little Sugar Bush
Florence Fairbanks Ksh-i-do-ge-shig-o-ge	Spirit Sky Woman
Verna Fairbanks He-ge-ge-ge	Yagie Woman
Harry Black Ksh-o-shoo	Black Feather
Mrs. Harry Black Ksh-o-shoo	Woman
David Boyd Ksh-o-shoo	Young Black Bear
Mrs. David Boyd Ksh-o-shoo	Going from the Earth Woman
Henry Boyd Ksh-o-shoo	Standing in the Fog
Elizabeth Boyd Ksh-o-shoo	Sun Shining Woman
Joe Parker Ksh-o-shoo	Yellow
Jane Foster Ksh-o-shoo	Wind
George Big Bear Ksh-o-shoo	Ke-o-ay-we-ne-ne Hunter
Mrs. Big Bear Ksh-o-shoo	She-dan-ge-mi-go-ge Gave Women, or Going from the Earth Woman
Louis Bellanger Ksh-o-shoo	Young man
Mike Red Boy Ksh-o-shoo	Young-way-way Little Ringing
Mrs. Mike Red Boy Ksh-o-shoo	Same as Elizabeth
Clarence Red Boy Ksh-o-shoo	Black Feather
Jim Jackson Ksh-o-shoo	Sioux
Frank Martin Ksh-o-shoo	Flying Good in the Sky (has reference to some bird.)
Mrs. Frank Martin Ksh-o-shoo	Little Feather
John Parker Ksh-o-shoo	(Baptist)
Mrs. John Parker Ksh-o-shoo	Black Woman
Peter Roberts Ksh-o-shoo	Two translations: Wintering Weather, or Waiting to Sit
Susan Parker Ksh-o-shoo	Be-ge-ge-ge-ge-ge-ge Coming Thunder

Herbert Persault	Mish-tah-wah-yan-we-ne-ne	A Man from Pembina, N. D. (This name is applied to any one of the Chippewas removed from Pembina.)
Jim Persault	Bay-bah-wah-bun-dung	One Who Goes Around to See
Benedict Big Bear	Munito-que-we-saince	Spirit Boy
Cecelia St. Clair	Boo-shoo	(A word used by the Chippewas for greeting and farewell and derived from the French.)
Mrs. Harry Rock	Me-tah-nusk	Badger
Rita St. Clair	Ah-shau-wash	Flying Across
Rita Parker	Be-nay-shee	Bird
Ted Gwinn	Bay-bah-mah-sung	Scattering Lightning
Harry Rock	Ine-ne-way-gun	Pertaining to Man
Aloysius St. Clair	Kah-che-che-ge-shig	Skip in the Day
Kate St. Clair	May-maush-kah-o-nais-e-quay	Strong Winged Bird Woman
Isabelle Coleman	Ne-sho-dain	Twin
Alice Fairbanks	Paysh-ah-quod-o-quay	Two translations: Rainbow Woman, or Mark in the Sky
Charlotte Caswell	Wah-bisk-ke-gaug-o-quay	White Porcupine Woman
Mabel Big Bear	Be-dway-we-dah-mo-quay	Two translations: Sound Coming from Above, or Woman Approaching with Yells or sounds
Georgian Chesley	Equay	Woman
Weiner Buckshot	Ah-wun-aun-gay	Foggy Feather
Kate Big Bear	Bug-i-nay, or possibly Pug-e-nay	Two translations: Spark from Fire or may mean Grasshopper
Harry Brunette	Muck-ah-day-we-gwon-abe-shish	Little Black Feather
Herman Big Bear	Nah-wah-quay-ah-se-gay	Sun Shining at Noon
Mrs. Alex Martin	Ah-shaw-waush	Flying Across
Sophia Parker	Min-de-moien	Old Woman

With as much expense, time and worry as is connected with such a production, the question may arise why the Conservation Department should continue these pageants. A further question may be asked as to what the pageants are worth either to the local people, the public as a whole, and the Department of Conservation. It is quite evident that there are definitely three classes of people attending these pageants, namely, (1) residents of nearby communities and cities and local around the park, (2) residents of more distant points of the state, and (3) out of the state tourists and visitors.

THE PARK RAPIDS ENTERPRISE

Park Rapids, Minn.

December 15, 1933

Mr. Earle A. Barker, President
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Barker;

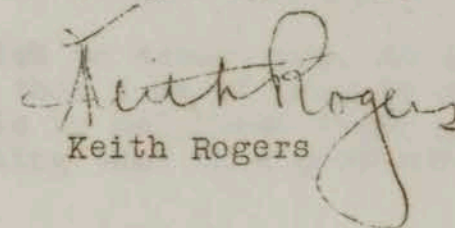
I have your letter of the 11th regarding a report you are getting out for the Conservation and asking for a statement giving my opinion of the value of the pageants in Itasca State Park.

From personal observation, I am convinced that the efforts put forth by the Association have been worth a great deal to this section of Minnesota, and to the State as a whole. Visitors from all parts of the country, from New York to California, expressed themselves as delighted with the pageants, and with Minnesota as a summer vacation and recreation region.

Business locally has benefited through the pageants, and Itasca Park has received much valuable publicity through the many visitors the pageants brought here.

It is to be hoped that every thing possible will be done by the Conservation Commission to assure the continuance of the pageants and the development of Itasca Park.

Yours very truly,


Keith Rogers

DOUGLAS LODGE

ITASCA STATE PARK

Postoffice: Douglas Lodge, Minn.

November 28, 1933

Mr. Earle A. Barker, Pres.
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Society
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Barker:

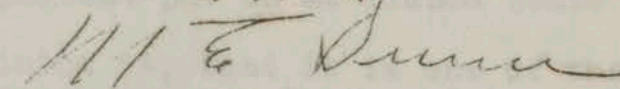
I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Society for the efforts put forth in staging pageants in Itasca State Park and making possible their success. Had it not been for these pageants, my business here at Douglas Lodge would have been greatly reduced, because most of the inquiries I received from prospective guests this season asked for information relative to these pageants, and most of them came on pageant dates. In fact, the only good days I enjoyed this season were pageant days or the day prior to the pageant.

These pageants helped out resorts scattered for miles around Itasca State Park, because as a rule their guests would stay a day or two longer than they had originally planned in order to see them. This makes a considerable difference in the total amount of receipts in general considering the number of resorts in this vicinity.

All of our guests at Douglas Lodge commented very highly on the talent displayed in these pageants, and the natural and historic surroundings that they were staged in. It was suggested, however, that better seating arrangements be provided. This, I understand, will be taken care of next year.

In closing, I wish to assure you, as well as the other members of your society, that I am willing to co-operate with you in any manner possible to help make these pageants a success from year to year. Trusting that this good work will continue, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



M. E. Dunn

MED-O

THE PARK RAPID ENTERPRISE

Park Rapids, Minn.

December 18, 1933

Mr. Earle A. Barker, President
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Barker:

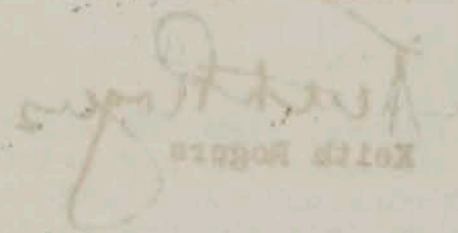
I have your letter of the 11th regarding a report you are preparing for the Conservation Commission, and am glad to see a statement giving my opinion of the value of the pageants in Itasca State Park.

From personal observation, I am convinced that the efforts put forth by the Association have been worth a great deal to this section of Minnesota, and to the State as a whole. Visitors from all parts of the country, from New York to California, expressed themselves as delighted with the pageants, and with Minnesota as a summer vacation and recreation region.

Business locally has benefited through the pageants, and Itasca Park has received much valuable publicity through the many visitors the pageants brought here.

It is to be hoped that every thing possible will be done by the Conservation Commission to secure the continuance of the pageants and the development of Itasca Park.

Yours very truly,



Keith Rogers

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ITASCA STATE PARK

Postoffice? Douglas Lodge, Minn.

November 28, 1933

Mr. Earl A. Baker, Pres.
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Society
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Baker:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Society for the efforts put forth in staging pageants in Itasca State Park and making possible their success. Had it not been for these pageants, my business here at Douglas Lodge would have been greatly reduced. Because most of the inquiries I received from prospective guests this season asked for information relative to these pageants, and most of them came on pageant dates. In fact, the only good days I enjoyed this season were pageant days or the day prior to the pageant.

These pageants helped our resorts attract more guests around Itasca State Park, because as a rule their guests would stay a day or two longer than they had originally planned in order to see them. This makes a considerable difference in the total amount of receipts in general, considering the number of resorts in this vicinity.

All of our guests at Douglas Lodge commented very highly on the talent displayed in these pageants, and the natural and historic surroundings that they were staged in. It was suggested, however, that better seating arrangements be provided. This, I understand, will be taken care of next year.

In closing, I wish to assure you, as well as the other members of your society, that I am willing to cooperate with you in any manner possible to help make these pageants a success from year to year. Trusting that this good work will continue, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

M. E. Mann

RED-6

MINNESOTA TOURIST BUREAU
George H. Bradley, Director
Room 14, State Office Bldg.
St. Paul

NEWS LETTER

That energetic group of communities and individuals making up the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association, which gave Minnesota as a whole untold dollars worth of advertising via the Itasca Park pageants this year is already turning the wheels for the 1934 show. Dates for next year's showings will be July 1, 15 and 29; August 12 and 26 and September 2. Jot them down now.

Did it ever occur to you that these gentlemen composing this group, giving freely of their time and energy, are actually working in YOUR behalf? As the pageant grows in importance they will be eventually attracting large numbers from without the state. And these visitors, most of them, will stop to spend their vacations in Minnesota. And when they do that hotels and resorts all over the state will benefit. In publicizing the pageants, then you are actually helping yourselves. It is a real show and well worth while mentioning in your folders for 1934 as an added inducement for your visitors to come to Minnesota.

Sincerely,

George H. Bradley
George H. Bradley

WESTERN GRAIN & COAL CO.
Winona, Minn.

Dec. 13, 1933

Mr. Earl Baker
Bemidji, Minn.

Dear Mr. Baker:

Regarding the pageant put on at Itasca State Park and at Whitewater.

The writers opinion is, that it is one of the greatest educational means to teach our people the history of our state, and in southeastern Minnesota the many beauty spots and also the necessity of conserving the natural resources and the reconstruction of the resources that have been destroyed so far as possible.

Yours truly,

Geo. L. Beck
Geo. L. Beck

MINNESOTA TOURIST BUREAU
George H. Bradley, Director
Room 14, Grand Office Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

NEWS LETTER

That energetic group of communities and individuals making up the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association, which gave Minnesota as a whole untold hours of advertising in the Itasca Park pageants this year is already turning the wheels for the 1934 show. Dates for next year's showings will be July 1, 15 and 28; August 15 and 28; September 5, 19 and 26; and October 3, 17 and 24.

Did it ever occur to you that these pageants were actually giving freely of their time and energy to the benefit of the state? As the pageant grows in importance they will be eventually attracting larger numbers from without the state and these visitors, most of them, will stop to spend their vacation in Minnesota. And when they do that hotels and resorts all over the state will benefit. In publishing the pageants, then, you are actually helping yourselves. It is a real show and well worth while watching in your folders for 1933 as an added incentive for your visitors to come to Minnesota.

Sincerely,
George H. Bradley
George H. Bradley

WESTERN GRAIN & COAL CO.
Winona, Minn.

Dec. 13, 1933

Mr. Earl Baker
Bemidji, Minn.
Dear Mr. Baker:

Regarding the pageant put on at Itasca State Park and at Whitewater, the writer's opinion is, that it is one of the greatest educational means to teach our people the history of our state and in Northwestern Minnesota the pageant spots and also the necessity of conserving the natural resources and the recreation of the resources that have been destroyed so far as possible.

Yours truly,
George H. Bradley
George H. Bradley
15-

The brunt of the burden of staging these pageants, including the financing, labor and responsibility, falls on the Division of Forestry, all of which it volunteered to take. The benefits accruing to the Division were in the form of publicity to the state parks and state forests, an opportunity to display the efficiency of its personnel and the general problems of the department, and the privilege of demonstrating to the communities that the Division of Forestry and the Department of Conservation can be of great assistance to them. It is questionable, however, just how far the Division of Forestry should go in expending its funds on these projects.

On account of the exceptional opportunity to arouse local interest in conservation, forestry and state parks and the splendid compliments and confidence displayed by persons and communities cooperating and contacted, I feel certain that much of the funds and energy expended by the Division of Forestry was well and properly used. The project should undoubtedly be continued but with a great deal more support, especially financial, and coming from other sources than the Division of Forestry and Itasca Park.

The following statement is roughly the expense incurred in the production of the six pageants at Itasca Park and the one at Whitewater:

Salaries of forestry and park officers	\$ 3,253.00
Supplies and materials such as nails, paint, ammunition, costumes, etc.	960.00
Travel and subsistence of forestry and park officers	580.00
New Equipment	1,198.00
State truck and car mileage at 5 cents per mile	722.00
Meals served Indians, other characters, and those assisting, - 18,911 meals at 20 cents per meal	3,782.20
Total	\$10,495.20

Nothing has been included in this account to take care of wear and tear on equipment, depreciation, breakage and loss.

The expenditures at the Whitewater pageant incurred by the Southeastern Division of the Izaak Walton League which sponsored the pageant and the receipts about balanced.

The receipts for the pageants were:

Parking, Itasca Park	\$ 696.65
Receipts from campers, Itasca Park	614.50
Receipts, Whitewater parking	1,066.20
Receipts from concession at Itasca Park	87.30
pageants which were 10% of the gross	
Total	\$2,464.65

Minnesota's Diamond Jubilee Pageant Itasca State Park

July 2 - 16 - 30

August 13 - 27

September 4

Presented by the Minnesota Conservation Commission with the
Co-operation of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

Bugle Call—Introduction

EPISODE I.—Forest Scene.

- Scene 1. Indian village portraying the life of the Redman—his work and his play.
- Scene 2. Coming of Sieur du Luth and Father Hennepin first explorers to visit the Indian tribes.

EPISODE II.—N. W. Fur Company Trading Post.

- Scene 1. Arrival of English fur traders and their dealings with the tribe. Lt. Zebulon Pike arrives and shoots down British flag which is flying on American territory. Peace declared between Sioux and Chippewas with peace dance.

EPISODE III.—Trading Post, 1812.

- Scene 1. British incite Indians against Americans. Indians stage war dance, and leave to fight the whites.
- Scene 2. Return of defeated Indians. British offer flags and presents to mollify them. Chief Wabasha refuses presents.
- Scene 3. American officers commissioned to make peace with Indians. Indians granted pardon.

EPISODE IV.—Fort Snelling.

- Scene 1. Coming of Snelling by boat with soldiers. Leavenworth turns command of fort over to Col. Snelling and departs.
- Scene 2. Arrival of refugees at Fort Snelling from Red River Colony.
- Scene 3. Sioux Whanatas appears at fort. Information of evil designs revealed to Col. Snelling.
- Scene 4. Chippewa Chief Flatmouth and family pay friendly visit to Fort Snelling. Sees armed Sioux. Goes to Col. Snelling asks for and is promised protection. Tu Panka Zize (Sioux brave) and men visit Flatmouth. Are feasted and smoke peace pipe. Shake hands and departs. Suddenly Sioux turn and fire on Chippewa Camp then run. Flatmouth goes to Col. Snelling to remind him of promise of protection. Snelling promises Flatmouth vengeance. Col. Snelling interviews Sioux headsmen and they agree to turn guilty men to Snelling. He takes them to Flatmouth who sends them away but they are shot down by the Chippewas.

INTERMISSION

EPISODE V.—The Forest Scene.

- Scene 1. 1832—Discovery of Mississippi River by Schoolcraft. They are seen on lake. They land. Raise flag and leave.
- Scene 2. Indian Pow-Wow.

The purpose of this pageant is to bring to the attention of the public the importance of the Itasca State Park and the Division of Forestry, and to show the cooperation of the two agencies in the development of the park. The pageant is a dramatization of the history of the park and the Division of Forestry, and is a valuable educational tool for the public. It is hoped that the pageant will bring to the attention of the public the importance of the Itasca State Park and the Division of Forestry, and that it will encourage the public to support the development of the park.

On account of the exceptional opportunity to stage a local interest in conservation, forestry and state parks, the Division of Forestry and the Itasca State Park have cooperated in the production of this pageant. The pageant is a dramatization of the history of the park and the Division of Forestry, and is a valuable educational tool for the public. It is hoped that the pageant will bring to the attention of the public the importance of the Itasca State Park and the Division of Forestry, and that it will encourage the public to support the development of the park.

The following statement is roughly the expense incurred in the production of the six pageants at Itasca Park and the one at Whitestar:

Salaries of forestry and park officers and park ranger	\$ 2,325.00
Supplies and materials such as nails, paint, examination, costumes, etc.	880.00
Travel and subsistence of forestry and park officers	880.00
How equipment	1,198.00
State truck and car mileage at 2 cents per mile	723.00
Meals served Indians, other characters, and spots	3,783.50
Resisting, - 18,911 miles at 30 cents per mile	\$10,485.30
Total	\$10,485.30

Nothing has been included in this report to take care of wear and tear on equipment, depreciation, breakage and loss.

The expenditures at the Whitestar pageant included by the Southern Division of the Itasca State Park which sponsored the pageant and the receipts about balanced.

The receipts for the pageant were:

Parking, Itasca Park	\$ 608.65
Receipts from campers, Itasca Park	214.70
Receipts, Whitestar pageant	1,000.00
Receipts from concession at Itasca Park	87.25
Pageants which were 10% of the above	\$3,884.85
Total	\$5,710.60

EPISODE VI.—Fort Snelling.

- Scene 1. Gov. Dodge, acting U. S. Commissioner negotiates with Chipewewa ceding to U. S. Government. Many chiefs are present. Also many traders. Controversy between Major Taliferro and prominent traders over payment of Indian debts. Major draws gun, is encouraged to shoot by Chief Hole-in-the-Day. Gov. Dodge interferes.
- Scene 2. Arrival of settlers in covered wagon. Lumbermen also arrive. They settle in this locality.

EPISODE VII.—Fort Snelling.

- Scene 1. Admission to the Union. Arrival of steamboat at St. Paul. Entire male population run to landing. Dignitary steps forth and glad shout goes up. Raising of State Flag.
- Scene 2. The Civil War, 1861. Proclamation of war. Excitement. Groups. Soldiers. Enlistments. Regiment of soldiers is formed. They parade. Benediction is said and they march away to war.

EPISODE VIII.—The Acton Township Settlers Cabin.

- Scene 1. Settlers talking in front of cabin. Four Sioux ask for water. Woman gives it to them. Indians offer a gun trade. A mark is set up on a tree. One Indian and three white men shoot at mark. As whites go to target Indians shoot them down and fire the cabin, then run away.
- Scene 2. Sioux village. Sioux miscreants arrive at village. Excitement. War council. War against whites. Little Crow's speech. War parties are organized. Shots are fired. Settlers run into stockade. Indians surround fort. Storm fort. Arrival of troops. Rescue. Gen. Sibley. Return of peace.

FINALE

Assembling of whole cast with pioneers, then the reading of the Epilogue which ends with singing Minnesota state song in which the audience is asked to join.

HAIL! MINNESOTA.

Minnesota hail to thee!
Hail to thee our state so dear!
Thy light shall ever be
A beacon bright and clear.
Thy sons and daughters true
Will proclaim thee near and far
They will guard thy fame and adore thy name
Thou shalt be their Northern Star.

Like the stream that bends to sea
Like the pine that seeks the blue;
Minnesota, still for thee
Thy sons are strong and true,
From their woods and waters fair;
From their prairies waving far,
At thy call they throng
With their shout and song
Hailing thee their Northern Star.

PARK ROADS

The narrow, dusty, winding roads thru the Park to its grounds made traffic a rather difficult and problem and much effort and pains were spent to avoid accidents. There would have been a perfect record while handling the 85,000 people on these roads for the locking of wheels by two old Model T cars which escaped with only a broken spindle bolt.

On each pageant day some ten to twenty forest rangers, and members of the Park and Forest Service personnel were placed on duty as traffic patrolmen for the public. At the entrance to the Park, rangers stopped all cars and cautioned them of dangers and informed the people of picnic grounds, places and sources of interest. On heavier days or requested, officers of the State Highway Traffic Department rendered invaluable assistance. A mimeographed sheet was placed in each car as they entered the park.

Much regret and many complaints were registered over the condition of the roads. The roadbed and the condition were quite satisfactory except for two or three turns, which were being improved. However, on account of the extremely dry weather and the dense timber thru which the road passed it was impossible to prevent dusty conditions.

Repeated requests for funds and assistance, for the dust on these roads, from the legislature and other logical sources have always been denied until in 1933, after making a portion of the road thru the temporary trunk highway, the State Highway Department surveyed and started work for regrading and oiling that portion of the road thru the park. By another season we hope this will be in fine shape and that no complaints will be registered.

Following is a letter from the State Highway Department concerning the matter:

EPISODE VI.—Fort Snelling.

- Scene 1. Gov. Dodge, acting U. S. Commissioner negotiates with Chippewa ceding to U. S. Government. Many chiefs are present. Also many traders. Controversy between Major Taliferro and prominent traders over payment of Indian debts. Major draws gun, is encouraged to shoot by Chief Hole-in-the-Day. Gov. Dodge interferes.
- Scene 2. Arrival of settlers in covered wagon. Lumbermen also arrive. They settle in this locality.

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From their prairies waving far,
At thy call they throng
With their shout and song
Hailing thee their Northern Star.

PARK ROADS

The narrow, dusty, winding roads thru the Park to the pageant grounds made traffic a rather difficult and serious problem and much effort and pains were spent to prevent accidents. There would have been a perfect no-accident record while handling the 85,000 people on these days except for the locking of wheels by two old Model T Fords, which escaped with only a broken spindle bolt.

On each pageant day some ten to twenty forest patrolmen, forest rangers, and members of the Park and Forest Service personnel were placed on duty as traffic patrolmen and guides for the public. At the entrance to the Park, uniformed rangers stopped all cars and cautioned them of traffic dangers and informed the people of picnic grounds, parking spaces and sources of interest. On heavier days or whenever requested, officers of the State Highway Traffic Patrol rendered invaluable assistance. A mimeographed sheet was handed each car as they entered the park.

Much regret and many complaints were registered regarding the condition of the roads. The roadbed and the grade are quite satisfactory except for two or three turns, which are being improved. However, on account of the extremely dry weather and the dense timber thru which the road travels it was impossible to prevent dusty conditions.

Repeated requests for funds and assistance, for laying the dust on these roads, from the legislature and all other logical sources have always been denied until in August, 1933, after making a portion of the road thru the park a temporary trunk highway, the State Highway Department made a survey and started work for regrading and oiling that portion of the road thru the park. By another season we expect this will be in fine shape and that no complaints should be registered.

Following is a letter from the State Highway Department concerning the matter:

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Commission of Administration and Finance

ST. PAUL

September 13, 1933

Mr. W. F. Rosenwald
Maintenance Engineer
Department of Highways
1246 University Avenue
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Your recent letter in reply to mine concerning the road in Itasca State Park stated that it was your expectation that the Department would do some work on that strip next spring in time for the opening of next year's pageant. In your letter you are of the impression that the pageant will begin late in July or early in August. However, I am just informed that the 1934 pageant will start July 1st, and will then be held every two weeks up to and including the Sunday before Labor Day.

It is, therefore, imperative that the road be oiled and conditioned before July 1st. Anything you can do to further this project will be appreciated by our many friends in that section of the state, as well as tourists and interested visitors at these pageants.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours

C. H. Erickson
Commissioner of Purchases

CRErickson/e

September 22, 1932

Mr. Earl A. Barker
Commissioner of Highways
Department of Transportation & Finance
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Mr. Erickson:
Re: Condition of Road
in Levee State Park

Replying to your letter of September 15th,
relative to the road in Levee State Park, I am glad to
advise that I had a talk with Mr. David Rose, District
Maintenance Engineer at Bemidji, a few days ago and he
is planning on getting the bituminous treatment applied
and out of the way next spring ahead of the season.

Mr. Rose is very much interested in this
project and I believe we need not worry but wait it will
be taken care of.

Yours very truly,

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

(Signed) W. E. Rosenwald
Maintenance Engineer

There will, however, be the Lakes Trail which
is about three miles in length from Douglas Lodge around
a series of lakes into the park and coming out onto Trout
Highway 44 in the southeast corner. This is a beautiful
scenic drive and since it relieves considerable of the
traffic over a portion of the regular route to Park Rapids
it may be possible that the Highway Department can do it
also.

In spite of the road conditions at certain times
people returned to see the park repeatedly. With a
definite assurance of having the road condition corrected
we should not experience criticism this season.

RECEIVED
INTERNAL SECURITY
-12-

(COPY)

CITY OF SAINT PAUL
William Mahoney
Mayor

August 18, 1932

Mr. Earle A. Barker
Bemidji, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Barker:

Thanks for your letter of August 16th.

You need not apologize for any assumed slight
as I enjoyed myself, had my folks along and we saw the park
and want to compliment you on your fine program. I had a
party of about fifteen with me. Our only criticism is that
the roads in the park should have been oiled. We brought back
a bushel of park real estate.

I think you deserve commendation for your enter-
prize and I feel sure that the effort expended will do much
to promote tourist business in the future.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) William Mahoney

Mayor

(COPY)

CITY OF SAINT PAUL
William Mahoney
Mayor

August 18, 1932

Mr. Earle A. Barker
Bemidji, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Barker:

Thanks for your letter of August 16th.

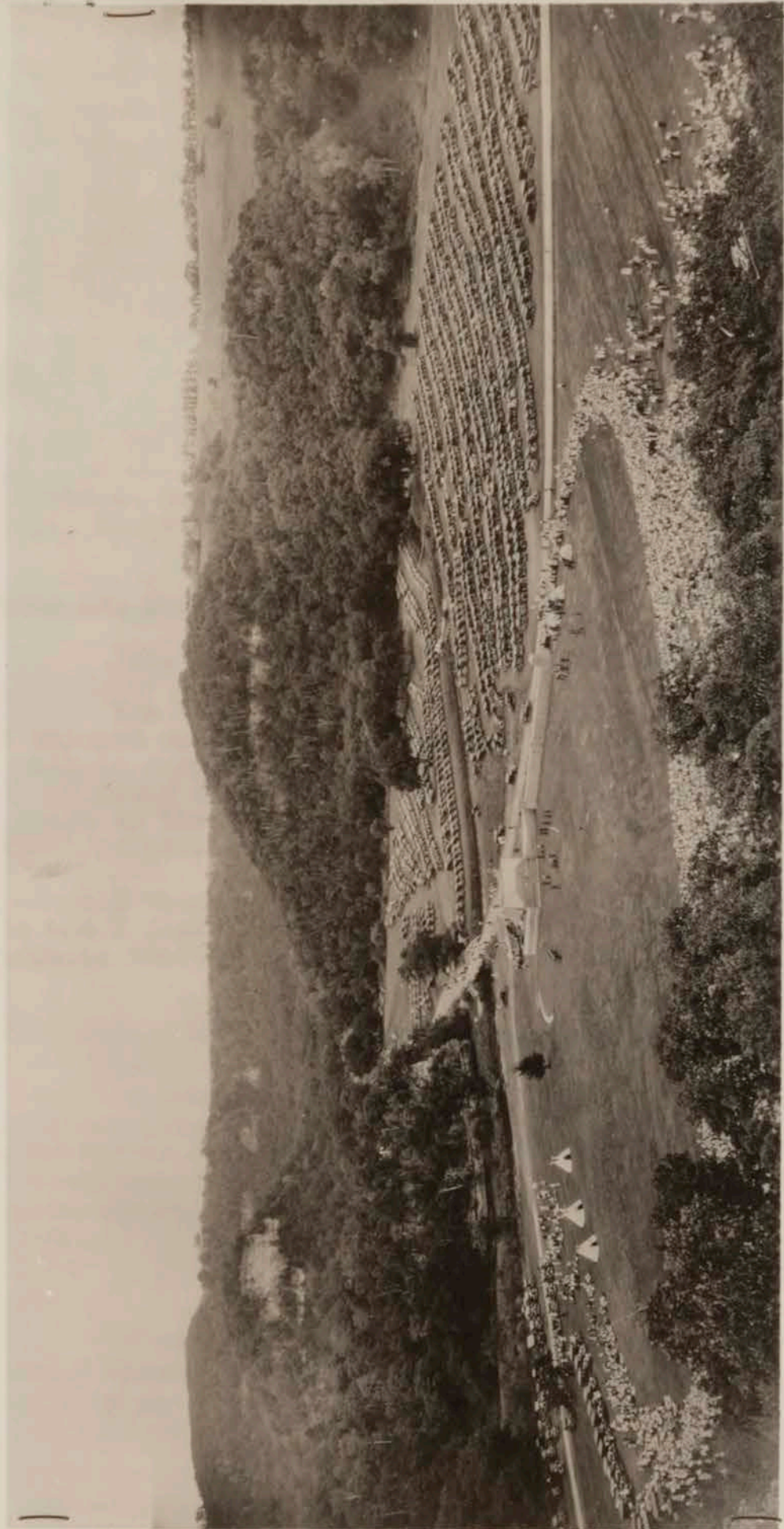
You need not apologize for my assumed slight as I enjoyed myself, had my folks along and we saw the park and went to compliment you on your fine program. I had a party of about fifteen with me. Our only criticism is that the roads in the park should have been closed. We brought back a basket of park trail estate.

I think you deserve commendation for your enter-
prise and I feel sure that the effort expended will do much
to promote tourist business in the future.

Very truly yours,

(Sgt.) William Mahoney

Mayor



Panorama of the Whitewater Pageant

THE WHITEWATER PAGEANT VENTURE

Since the inception of the Itasca State Park pageant idea several members of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association thru the special enthusiasm of Earle Barker of Bemidji, have hoped and planned for a state-wide park pageant program each year for the purpose of advertising the state of Minnesota and its parks nation-wide, and to "sell" the state parks and their possibilities to our own people. The idea seemed too good to pass up and the venture was planned.

Whitewater State Park and the state acquisition program surrounding, as was being developed by the Department of Conservation, stood out above all the other places or regions at that time. The Southeastern Section of the Izaak Walton League, with George Beck of Winona as its enthusiastic leader, had the talent and organization, and the word was no more said than done. Time was short, the job was big, but was well performed. The League and the local communities made all the arrangements, provided for the publicity and proper supervision, and on Sunday, August 20th, there was assembled on the golf course at Whitewater State Park an audience that no doubt exceeded any previous outdoor staging in Minnesota. Estimates of the number of people attending varied from 25,000 to 40,000, which justified the greatest compliment to the organization and persons sponsoring the pageant.

The entire pageant, including the Indians, CCC boys, Forest Service members, special entertainers, stage scenery, cook cars, and tents for the troupe, were hauled down from Itasca Park on Forest Service and Park trucks in a caravan and returned in a like manner. The entire responsibility of transportation rested on the Superintendent of Itasca Park. The trip was made without much preliminary planning and was so successful that should these park pageants be continued in some other park each year the trip can be very expeditiously carried out. At this time I would like to express appreciation to the U.S. Army officers for the arrangements made to permit the CCC boys used in the pageant to travel with it from Itasca.

The entire expense of such a trip, including the operation of trucks, subsistence, time and miscellaneous expenses, will probably not ever exceed \$1,000.00.

THE WHITOWATER PAGEANT VENTURE

Since the inception of the Itasca State Park pageant idea several members of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association, who are the special enthusiasts of the pageant, have hoped and planned for a state-wide pageant program each year for the purpose of advertising the state of Minnesota and its parks, and to "sell" the state parks and their possibilities to our own people. The idea seemed too good to pass up and the venture was planned.

Whitewater State Park and the state education program surrounding it, as being developed by the Department of Conservation, stood out above all the other places or regions at that time. The Northwestern Section of the Izaak Walton League, with George Beck of Winona as its enthusiastic leader, had the talent and organization, and the word was no more said than done. Time was short, the job was big, but was well performed. The League and the local committee made all the arrangements, provided for the publicity and proper transportation, and on Sunday, August 20th, there was assembled at the golf course at Whitewater State Park an audience that no doubt exceeded any previous outdoor staging in Minnesota. Estimates of the number of people attending varied from 20,000 to 40,000, which justified the greatest compliment to the organization and persons sponsoring the pageant.

The entire pageant, including the Indians, 600 boys, Forest Service members, special entertainers, stage scenery, cook cars, and tents for the troops, were hauled down from Itasca Park on Forest Service and Park trucks in a car-van and returned in a like manner. The entire responsibility of transportation rested on the Superintendent of Itasca Park. The trip was made without much preliminary planning, and was so successful that should these park pageants be continued in some other park each year the trip could be very expeditiously carried out. At this time I would like to express appreciation to the U.S. Army officers for the arrangements made to permit the 600 boys used in the pageant to travel with it from Itasca.

The entire expense of such a trip, including the operation of trucks, subsistence, etc., and miscellaneous expenses, will probably not ever exceed \$1,000.00.

The state parks in which there are now grounds already suitable for parking and staging pageants, or which may be made so with a certain amount of work, besides Itasca, are Whitewater, Fort Ridgely, and possibly Jay Cooke and Inter-State.

We have selected a permanent pageant grounds in Whitewater State Park which will be receiving a certain amount of improving and development. This we expect to have completed the coming summer, either with help from the homeless transient men's camp now at Whitewater or a conservation camp which is anticipated.

Fort Ridgely has a very satisfactory location for pageants and has facilities for seating and accommodating twenty or thirty thousand people and the parking of their cars. Should the policy prevail to stage the Itasca Park pageant at one of the parks each year, Fort Ridgely is the most desirable for 1934, especially if the Sibley Centennial is carried out, as General Sibley had a great deal to do in the saving of Fort Ridgely during the Indian attacks.

There were many discouraging and somewhat disappointing incidents connected with the venture at Whitewater but they were generally settled amicably and satisfactorily and now largely charged to experience and loss, and I believe can be entirely eliminated another time.

The trip was not as satisfactory financially to the Indians as anticipated. They had made up a large amount of their souvenirs and handicraft which ordinarily sell well at Itasca Park, hoping to dispose of them at Whitewater, but the sales were exceptionally small.

Such a trip is entirely in line with an Indian's nature and desire so there is no question but what they will be always ready to go again regardless of the financial disappointment.

When asked what kind of a time he had, David Boyd, (An-yah-baince) said, "Fine! We had long ride, plenty eats, got drunk on way home, had a big fight, knocked out two teeth. Gee! we had good time!"

ITASCA PARK PAGEANT FOR 1934

So satisfactory was the production of the 1933 Diamond Jubilee Pageant that the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association, in conjunction with the Division of Forestry, decided at a meeting following the last production on September 4th, to continue the project during 1934 and the following dates were set: July 1st, 15th and 29th, August 12th and 26th, and September 2nd.

In 1932 the concluding pageant was staged on Labor Day, Monday, September 4th. Such a large crowd turned out on that day that it was again selected as a concluding day for 1933, but for some reason, thru misunderstandings or a wrong publicity release at some source, there were more people at the Park on Sunday, September 3rd, expecting the pageant on that date than there were at the pageant on Labor Day. It is therefore concluded that the final pageant hereafter should be on Sunday preceding Labor Day.

Several subjects have been suggested for the 1934 pageant, which include "The Naming of Lake Itasca", "The Legend of Hiawatha", "The Sibley Centennial", and others. The Naming of Lake Itasca might be divided into four parts:

- Episode I - Mythological
- " II - Sioux Interpretation
- " III - Chippewa Interpretation
- " IV - Schoolcraft Version

The Legend of Hiawatha:

- Scene I - Pipestone Quarry
- " II - Seduction of Wawinona
- " III - Hiawatha's Childhood
- " IV - Hiawatha Assumes his Duty
- " V - The Wooing of Minnehaha
- " VI - The Death of Chibiabos
- " VII - Hiawatha's Middle Age
- " VIII - The Long Year of Famine and Pestilence
- " IX - Coming of the White Man

The Sibley Centennial: (Portraying life of Henry Hastings Sibley)

Prologue - Early life of Sibley

Episode I - Lake Itasca - 1832

Scene 1. Schoolcraft and party are sighted carrying canoes on shore. Schoolcraft and Rev. Boutwell give the lake its name - Itasca. Schoolcraft and party leave for Island where they make camp for the night.

Scene 1. Sibley arrives at Trading Post with Alexis Bailly and three voyageurs after a strenuous twelve days' journey from Fort Mackinac.

Scene 2. Sibley takes charge of post and a few years later erects two stone buildings, which are the first stone residences erected in Minnesota.

Scene 3. (At Fort Snelling - May 2, 1843)
Marriage of Henry Hastings Sibley to Sarah Jane Steele.
Ceremony performed by the Rev. Ezekiel Gear, Post Chaplain.

Scene 4. Sibley elected to Congress as a delegate from Wisconsin, which at that time included a large part of Minnesota. He represented the people west of the St. Croix.

Scene 1. Alexander Ramsey, newly appointed territory governor, sets August 1st, 1849, as election day for delegate to Washington.

Scene 2. Sibley gives speech to people and later is elected delegate, receiving the votes of all electors, without opposition.

Scene 1. Sibley stresses need for improvements to be made in the territory of Minnesota.

Scene 1. Governor Alexander Ramsey negotiating with Indians. Indians were to cede to the United States all their lands in the state of Iowa and territory of Minnesota lying east of a line drawn from Red River to Lac Traverse, then to the northwest corner of Iowa. Indians were long in their decision and the treaty lasted 25 days.

Scene 1. Minnesota is now ready to join the Union - convention gets under way to form state constitution. People split into two parties. Sibley is elected chairman of the Democratic Party.

Episode II - Mendota - 1834

Scene 1. Sibley arrives at Trading Post with Alexis Sibley and three voyageurs after a strenuous twelve days' journey from Fort Mackinac.

Scene 2. Sibley takes charge of post and a few years later erects two stone buildings, which are the first stone buildings erected in Minnesota.

Scene 3. (At Fort Snelling - May 2, 1834) Marriage of Henry Hastings Sibley to Susan Jane Steele. Ceremony performed by the Rev. Zachary West, Pastor, Catholic.

Scene 4. Sibley elected to Congress as a delegate from Wisconsin, which at that time included a large part of Minnesota. He represented the people west of the St. Croix.

Episode III - St. Paul - 1849

Scene 1. Alexander Ramsey, newly appointed territory governor, arrives August 1st, 1849, an election day for delegate to Congress.

Scene 2. Sibley gives speech to people and later is elected delegate, receiving the votes of all electors, without opposition.

Episode IV - Washington, D.C. - 1849

Scene 1. Sibley stresses need for improvements to be made in the territory of Minnesota.

Episode V - Fort Snelling - 1851

Scene 1. Governor Alexander Ramsey negotiating with Indians. Indians were to cede to the United States all their lands in the state of Iowa and territory of Minnesota lying east of a line drawn from Red River to the Teton, then to the northwest corner of Iowa. Indians were long in their decision and the treaty lasted 22 days.

Episode VI - St. Paul - 1857

Scene 1. Minnesota is now ready to join the Union - convention held under way to form state constitution. People split into two parties. Sibley is elected chairman of the Democratic Party.

Episode VI continued

Scene 2. Steamboat brings news of Minnesota's admission to the Union. State flag run up for the first time.

Scene 3. In wild confusion and heated campaigns, Sibley is elected Minnesota's first state governor. Sibley won over his opponent, Alexander Ramsey, by a margin of 240 votes.

Episode VII - St. Paul - 1861

Scene 1. Proclamation of Civil War - men enlisting and joining army. First Minnesota Regiment is formed, paraded and marched away.

Scene 2. Sioux outbreak. Governor Ramsey petitions Sibley to muster troops and arms to attack Indians. Sibley's rescue of Fort Ridgely.

Episode VIII - Fort Snelling - 1863

Scene 1. Sibley returns after strenuous Indian campaign. He succeeded in driving the Indians across the Missouri river. Large crowd gathers to greet him.

Episode IX - St. Paul - 1884

Scene 1. Warm admirers of Sibley hold in his honor a huge and costly banquet called the "Semi-Centennial of the Advent of the Prince of Pioneers" to Minnesota. Many distinguished guests are here. Ex-Governor Davis delivers an eloquent tribute to Sibley. Sibley closes banquet with short speech.

F i n a l e

Song -

"Hail! Minnesota"

The year 1934 is the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of Governor Henry Sibley to Minnesota. He played a very important part in the early organization of the state and territory, and its early politics. At least half of the 1933 pageant may be used by slightly revising it. The additional scenes and acts would be based on a history of the state, especially as it pertains to the early development and Indian affairs and Governor Sibley's influence. Mr. Willoughby Babcock expressed the opinion that the 1933 pageant was so good it could be very well reproduced in 1934 in its entirety.

The first two themes suggested would involve a large Indian cast, while the Sibley production would use about the same proportion of Indians and whites as the past pageants have. If the pageant is to be staged at any other state park this year, the first subject, "The Naming of Lake Itasca", would not be a suitable one. If the Division of Forestry with no increase in available funds is to take the lead in the staging of the pageant the third proposal is much preferred as the available cast is quite well trained for this subject. Furthermore, the last idea would be sticking closer to the original idea of the pageant, which was historical. Unless a better proposal is made it is planned that the 1934 pageant will be based largely on the history of the state in which Governor Sibley participated.

In the past the limited resources of the Forest Service and Itasca Park has made rather slow progress in improving the pageant grounds and developing the source of the Mississippi. The Emergency Conservation Work Camp will have the river practically completed by spring, I am sure. After the river is completed they will start filling in the old slough to the north of the stockade, and also start filling the remainder of the swampy lakeshore. It is therefore planned that the 1934 pageant will be staged in the new location.

The Mississippi River development we believe is going to make the outlet of the lake, or the source of the Mississippi River, a point of geography very high class in nature, and that as far as possible we should arrange our pageant grounds so as to not cheapen this great geographical feature. For that reason it is planned to move the stockade a hundred feet or more to the north, which will put it partially on the newly filled grounds. This will bring the seating of the guests a little further around on the hill, which will probably be much more satisfactory than the present arrangements.

It is very generally presumed by the members sponsoring the 1934 pageant, and on account of the creditable showing of the past pageants and the wide advertising given them by the newspapers and publicity agents, that the 1934 attendance should exceed that of the past. The publicity and educational contact at the World's Fair by the Minnesota Century of Progress Commission and that of the Conservation Commission thru its Tourist Bureau and miniature Itasca Park should very materially increase tourist travel into all parts of Minnesota, and especially in the region of the source of the Mississippi.

The year 1894 is the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of Governor Henry Sibley to Minnesota. He played a very important part in the early organization of the state and territory, and the early history. At least half of the 1894 pageant may be used by slightly revising it. The additional scenes and parts would be based on a history of the state, especially as it pertains to the early development and Indian affairs and Governor Sibley's influence. Mr. Wilbur Wright expressed the opinion that the 1894 pageant was so good it could be very well repeated in 1934 in its entirety.

The first two themes suggested would involve a large Indian cast, while the Sibley production would use about the same proportion of Indians and whites as the past pageants have. It is the subject, "The Naming of Lake Itasca", would not be a suitable one. If the Division of Forestry wish no increase in available funds to take the lead in the staging of the pageant the third proposal is much preferred as the available cost is quite well covered for this subject. Furthermore, the last idea would be a suitable element to the original idea of the pageant, which was historical. Unless a better proposal is made it is planned that the 1934 pageant will be based largely on the history of the state in which Governor Sibley participated.

In the past the limited resources of the Forest Service and Itasca Park have been used in improving the pageant grounds and developing the source of the Mississippi. The Emergency Conservation Work Camp will have the river right-of-way completed by spring. I am sure, after the river is opened they will start filling in the old slough to the north of the stockade, and also start filling the remainder of the swampy lakebed. It is therefore planned that the 1934 pageant will be staged in the new location.

The Mississippi River development we believe is going to make the outlet of the lake, at the outlet of the Mississippi River, a point of geographical very high value, and that as far as possible we should arrange our pageant grounds so as to not change this great geographical feature. For that reason it is planned to move the stockade a hundred feet or more to the north, which will put it directly on the newly filled grounds. This will bring the meeting of the waters a little further around on the hill, which will probably be much more satisfactory than the present arrangement.

It is very generally presumed by the members of the 1934 pageant, and on account of the creditable showing of the past pageants and the wide advertising given them by the newspapers and publicity agents, that the 1934 attendance should exceed that of the past. The publicity and educational content of the World's Fair by the Minnesota Century of Progress Committee and that of the Conservation Commission have been a factor in the plan and Itasca Park should very materially increase tourist travel into all parts of Minnesota, and especially in the region of the source of the Mississippi.

It is quite important that the pageants be continued and that every possible effort be put forth to that end. The pageants afford a most valuable opportunity for advertising and popularizing the work of the Department of Conservation, and especially activities of the Division of Forestry and State Parks. It is a most important step in starting special vocational training for Indians. Many of the Indians were so enthusiastic over the pageant this year that they put in their gardens and cultivated them during the spring and early summer, and hired their Finnish neighbors to care for the gardens while they were all off to the pageant for the summer.

It is most important that the promotion be supplemented with funds additional to those of the Division of Forestry and Itasca Park.



Cleaning out original bed,
Source of the Mississippi River

It is most important that the promotion be accompanied with funds additional to those of the Division of Forestry and Game Parks.

It is quite important that the payments be continued and that every possible effort be put forth to that end. The payments should be made regularly for advertising and publicizing the work of the Division of Forestry and Game Parks. It is a most important work and should be given special attention. In the past, many of the Indians were so prejudiced against the game that they put in their hands and cut off the game during the winter and early summer, and this has hindered the work for the game while they were all off to the game for the summer.



Clearing out original bed, Source of the Mississippi River



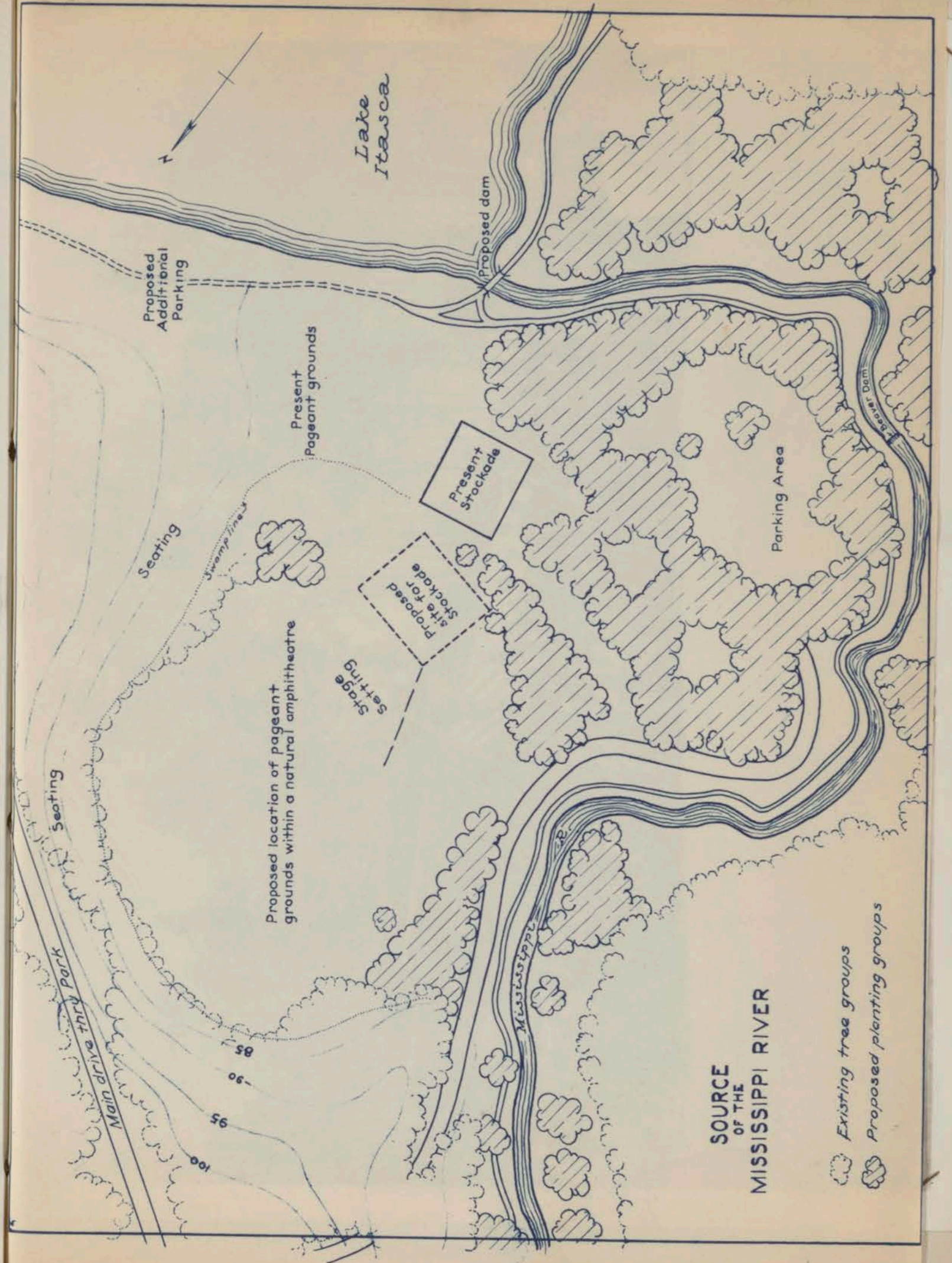
Original banks restored

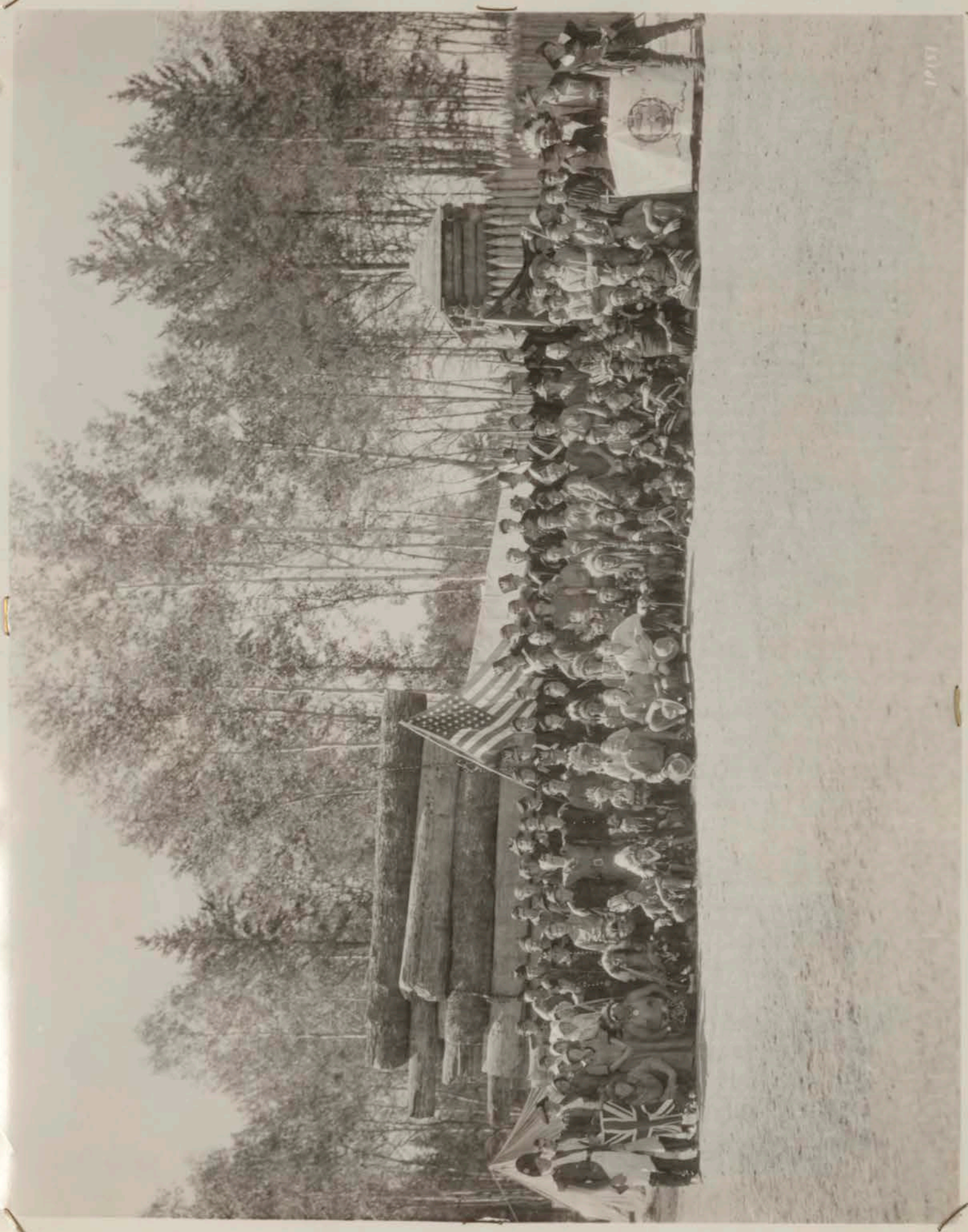


Same scene, winter time



Ah-yah-baince





Entire Cast

MINNESOTA DIAMOND JUBILEE PAGEANT

ITASCA STATE PARK

1933

Prologue

The American pioneers built this nation and laid the course for the guidance of the future generations. The people of today are a composite of all the peoples of by-gone days. The blood of those hardy pioneers runs in the veins of the present day people; the stones laid by our fore-fathers are the foundation of the nation today, and history sits like a guardian angel at the council fires of our government.

To better understand our people and to better interpret the events of today, we must know the history of our state; we must glimpse the pictures of the past which determine the trend of its development.

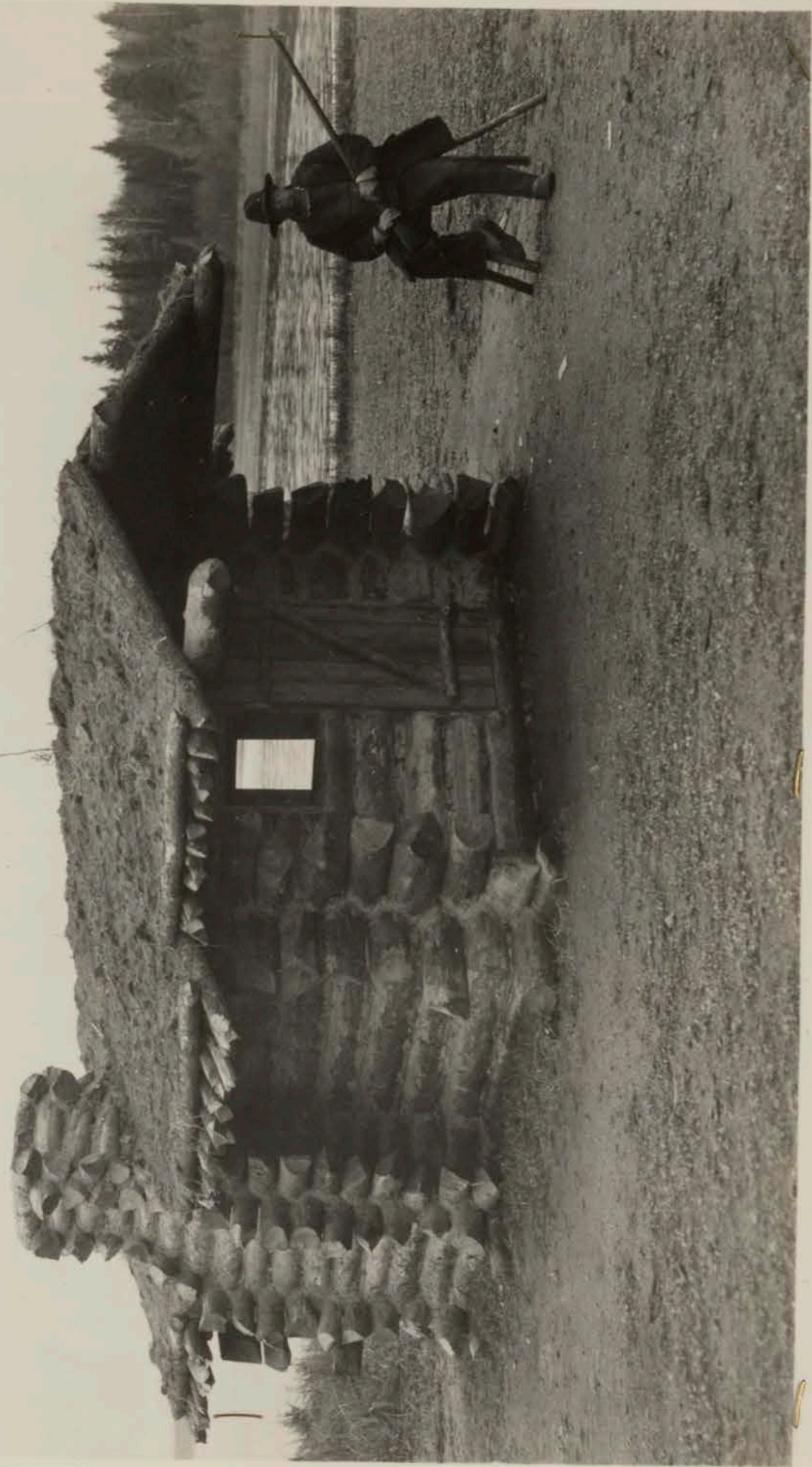
Minnesota, Land of Sky Blue Waters, has a wealth of history, starting way back with the advent of the white man in the middle of the seventeenth century. This pageant covers the pioneer period of that history and we are endeavoring to present only a few of those outstanding episodes which have had such a far reaching influence in our later development.

Long before the palefaces cast an eye on any part of the land which is now Minnesota, our redskin brothers dwelt here in peace and happiness.

Down through the decades which followed the coming of the white man, the Indian has played an important part, sometimes a far from happy part for either the palefaces or himself, but nevertheless a part so woven into the warp of our history that he has influenced in no small measure the destiny of this great state. Years of strife and warfare - for which the white man must accept no small share of blame - finally ended in the truce under which we are living today.

We can present but a few salient features; you, as spectators, must draw upon your knowledge and imagination to complete the story between the scenes, reading into it all the incidents and tradition which have been handed down from generation to generation.

Speaking as the spirit of yonder old pioneer whom you see busying himself peacefully about his humble shack, I shall relate to you something of what he has seen.



The Old Timer and His Cabin

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST. PAUL, MINN.
1905

Program:

The American people have built this nation, and it is
ours for the guidance of the future generations. The people
of today are a composite of all the peoples of the world.
The blood of those hardy pioneers runs in the veins of the
present day people; the bones laid down for the nation are
the foundation of the nation today, and history tells us
that the American people are the result of the union of
the English and the Indian.

To better understand our people, we must know the
history of the nation. We must know the history of the
English, the Indian, and the American people. We must know
the trend of the development.

Minnesota, land of the Big Lake, has a history
of its own. It is a land of the future. It is a land
of the past. It is a land of the present. It is a land
of the future. It is a land of the past. It is a land
of the present. It is a land of the future.

Let us look at the past. Let us look at the present.
Let us look at the future. Let us look at the past.
Let us look at the present. Let us look at the future.

Then through the centuries, followed the coming
of the white man. The Indian has played an important part
in the history of the nation. The Indian has played an
important part in the history of the nation. The Indian
has played an important part in the history of the nation.

Let us look at the past. Let us look at the present.
Let us look at the future. Let us look at the past.
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We can present to you a few of the most interesting
specimens. We can present to you a few of the most
interesting specimens. We can present to you a few of the
most interesting specimens. We can present to you a few
of the most interesting specimens.

Speaking as the spirit of the old pioneer, whom
you are bringing home, I am sure that you will
find in this something of what he was.

EPISODE I

Scene 1 In the days before the coming of the pioneer, the Sioux, the Chippewas and the Winnebagos roved freely over their hunting ground in the Upper Mississippi Valley, from berry patch to rice fields, from elk herd to buffalo herd, with little thought for anything save food and happiness. They fought among themselves occasionally to win new hunting grounds or to avenge a crime, but on the whole they led a peaceful life; the men hunting in the forest and boasting of their deeds around the council fires; the squaws tilled the cornfields, cooked the food, and took care of their children. They lived their life from day to day, thinking little of the past and nothing of the future.

Scene 2

(Episode I) In the meanwhile, many moons' journey toward the rising sun, the palefaces were settling upon the Eastern coast of this fair land in ever increasing numbers. Frenchmen they were, and the French were a restless race of tireless explorers. They wandered far from their villages in search of a fabled river which flowed to the westward into the China Sea.

Coming of Two of these fearless men, the Sieur du Luth and DuLuth & Father Hennepin, starting from the little pioneer Father village of Montreal, on the distant St. Lawrence, Hennepin made their way by different routes to the Land of the Sky Blue Waters.

Father Hennepin, traveling with his companion Acault (AKO) reached the Mississippi near St. Paul by way of Green Bay and the Wisconsin Rivers. There he fell into the hands of a wandering band of Sioux and was made a captive. It was during his captivity that he, the first of all white men, saw the falls at Minneapolis, and named it St. Anthony in honor of his patron saint.

Duluth, skirting the southern shore of Lake Superior, established a trading post at Fond du Lac, near the site of the great city which now bears his name, and pushed on toward the southwest.

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Strangely enough, these men met on the Mississippi at a point probably not very far distant from the southeast corner of Minnesota.

The combined parties continued their journey up the Mississippi, and then by the Rum River route to the great village of the Isanti Sioux, situated on the south shore of Mille Lacs.

EPISODE I

In the days before the coming of the pioneers, the Sioux, the Chippewas and the Menomonees roved freely over the hunting ground in the Upper Mississippi Valley, from berry patch to berry patch, from all birds to buffalo herds, with little thought for anything save food and happiness. They fought among themselves occasionally to win new hunting grounds or to avenge a crime, but on the whole they led a peaceful life; the men hunting in the forest and boasting of their deeds around the council fires; the women tilled the cornfields, cooked the food, and took care of their children. They lived their life from day to day, thinking little of the past and nothing of the future.

Scene 2 (Episode II) In the meanwhile, many moons' journey toward the rising sun, the pioneers were settling upon the Eastern coast of this fair land in ever increasing numbers. Frenchmen they were, and the French were a restless race of tireless explorers. They wandered far from their villages in search of a fabled river which flowed to the westward into the China Sea.

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Deluth A. Father Hennepin, traveling with his companion Assault (AKO) reached the Mississippi near St. Paul by way of Great Bay and the Wisconsin River. There he fell into the hands of a wandering band of Sioux and was made a captive. It was during his captivity that he, the first of all white men, saw the falls at Minneapolis, and named it St. Anthony in honor of his patron saint.

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Strangely enough, these men met on the Mississippi at a point probably not very far distant from the southern corner of Minnesota.

The combined parties continued their journey up the Mississippi, and then by the Red River route to the great village of the Iroquois, situated on the south shore of Lake Lac.



Sioux Indians going to the lake shore to meet Sieur duLuth and Father Hennepin



Father Hennepin and Duluth entering the Isanti Sioux Village at the south shore of Lake Mille Lacs

Here Duluth had the honor of planting His Majesty's arms, significant of his efforts for the glory of France and the extension of her dominion. He met the savages in council and endeavored to inform them of the benefits they would receive in trading their furs with the white men, and allying themselves with New France.

Let the names of Duluth and Father Hennepin be held in lasting honor for their being the first white men to make known their explorations in Minnesota, and let the glory of praise and gratitude which has been accorded them for over two and a half centuries, continue with undiminished luster in the minds of future generations.



Sieur duLuth and Father Hennepin leaving the
Isanti Sioux Village

EPPISODE II (Scene change) (NW Trading Post)
(Voyageurs singing)

Scene 1

Swiftly in the wake of these first explorers came the hardy French voyageurs and the British fur traders. It was the lure of the rich furs collected by the Indians which induced them to forego all the comforts of civilization and to push their lonely and dangerous ways through the unknown rivers and trails of a boundless wilderness.

Loading their canoes at Montreal with beads and other trinkets of little value, these fearless travelers pushed westward past Niagara, followed the shores of Lakes Erie and Michigan, to Detroit and Michilimackinac; they followed the tortuous Wisconsin streams from Green Bay to the Mississippi; and they made their way far north into Canada. By the end of the seventeenth century they already had trading posts established at Grand Portage, Ashland, and Duluth; and one of their parties had penetrated to the very shores of Hudson's Bay. They traveled in fleets of great war canoes that were called "brigades." Often they were buried in the wilderness for one, two and even three years. It was these hardy fellows who explored the wilderness and opened up trading relations with the Indians. Practically all the early fur trade in Minnesota was controlled by two great British corporations, - the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company.

Scene 11
 (Scene change) (The Trading Post)
 (The scene is a clearing in a forest with a large tree in the background. A group of men are gathered around a large flagpole. One man is running up the flagpole. The others are watching. The scene is set in the Northwest Trading Post.)

Scene 12
 (Scene change) (The Trading Post)
 (The scene is a clearing in a forest with a large tree in the background. A group of men are gathered around a large flagpole. One man is running up the flagpole. The others are watching. The scene is set in the Northwest Trading Post.)

Scene 13
 (Scene change) (The Trading Post)
 (The scene is a clearing in a forest with a large tree in the background. A group of men are gathered around a large flagpole. One man is running up the flagpole. The others are watching. The scene is set in the Northwest Trading Post.)



British fur traders run up British flag
 at the Northwest Trading Post.

According to the terms of the treaty of 1783, these companies were supposed to comply with the American regulations and enter their goods through the American custom houses; but they did none of these things. Far back in the wilderness, beyond the reach of the law, they shipped their goods direct to England in defiance of American authority, flew the British flag, and even encouraged the Indians in their hatred of the whites.



British fur traders trading with the Indians

But these things were to come to an end. In 1805 Zebulon Pike, an officer in the United States Army, was sent north to explore the upper reaches of the Mississippi River, to trace it to its source, negotiate peace treaties between the Sioux and Chippewas, and to force the British Fur Companies to comply with the American law in the territory recently added to our National Domain through the Louisiana Purchase.

When Lieutenant Pike arrived at the Trading Post of the Northwest Fur Company at Leech Lake, he found them still flying the British flag in defiance of American authority. He tried to persuade them to take down the flag but they would not comply with his order. Heedless of any possible international complications, the young lieutenant lined up his men, shot down the British flag, and ran up the Stars and Stripes in its place.

The British had protested their indignation at the whole affair. The English had presented them with medals and flags, and had encouraged them to side with the British against the Americans. They were uncertain which side they should take, but when they saw the Americans shoot down the British flag they were convinced that they should follow the Americans and not the British. He had little

British fur traders trading with the Indians
at the Northwest Trading Post.

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Lieutenant Pike shoots down British flag at the Northwest Trading Post.

Pike then imposed the United States regulations, enjoining the agent of the Northwest Company first to enter all goods for payment of duties at the U.S. custom house at Mackinac, second - to hoist only the United States flag over their trading post, third - to discontinue the practice of distributing English flags and medals to the Indians, and to hold no council with the tribes on political subjects but to refer such matters to officers of the American Government. The agent accepted the new regulations as imposed on the Company.

Various groups of Indians had been interested observers of the whole affair. The English had presented them with medals and flags, and had encouraged them to side with the British against the Americans. They were uncertain which side they should take, but when they saw the Americans shoot down the English flag they were so impressed that they flocked to Pike's camp and sat in council with him. He had little

difficulty in persuading them to give up their English flags and medals and to accept American gifts in their stead.

The Indians rejoiced in their new-found friendship. They agreed to bury the hatchet and even to make peace with their hereditary enemies, the Sioux. As proof of their agreement to the peace, they all smoked from Sioux Chief Wabasha's pipe, which Pike had presented to them.

They danced the calumet dance in recognition of their new peace negotiations.

The expedition of Pike supplemented the treaty of 1783 and the Louisiana Purchase. It was the first concrete and tangible bond uniting this area to the National Domain.

EPISODE III

Scene 1 Time wore on and the United States again became involved in a war with Great Britain in 1812. In spite of the fact that the British fur traders were operating in the United States and under the sanction of the American Government, they failed to see any obligation to our government and arrayed themselves on the side of the English. They made every effort to incite the Indians and to enlist them in the British army to fight against the Long Swords. - - - Tomaha, a Sioux Chief, refused to lead his tribe to war and remained loyal to the American flag. Many of the northwestern Indians were enlisted, including Sioux, Chippewa, Winnebago and the Menomonee tribes. Chief Wabasha and Little Crow among the Minnesota Sioux were in this number.

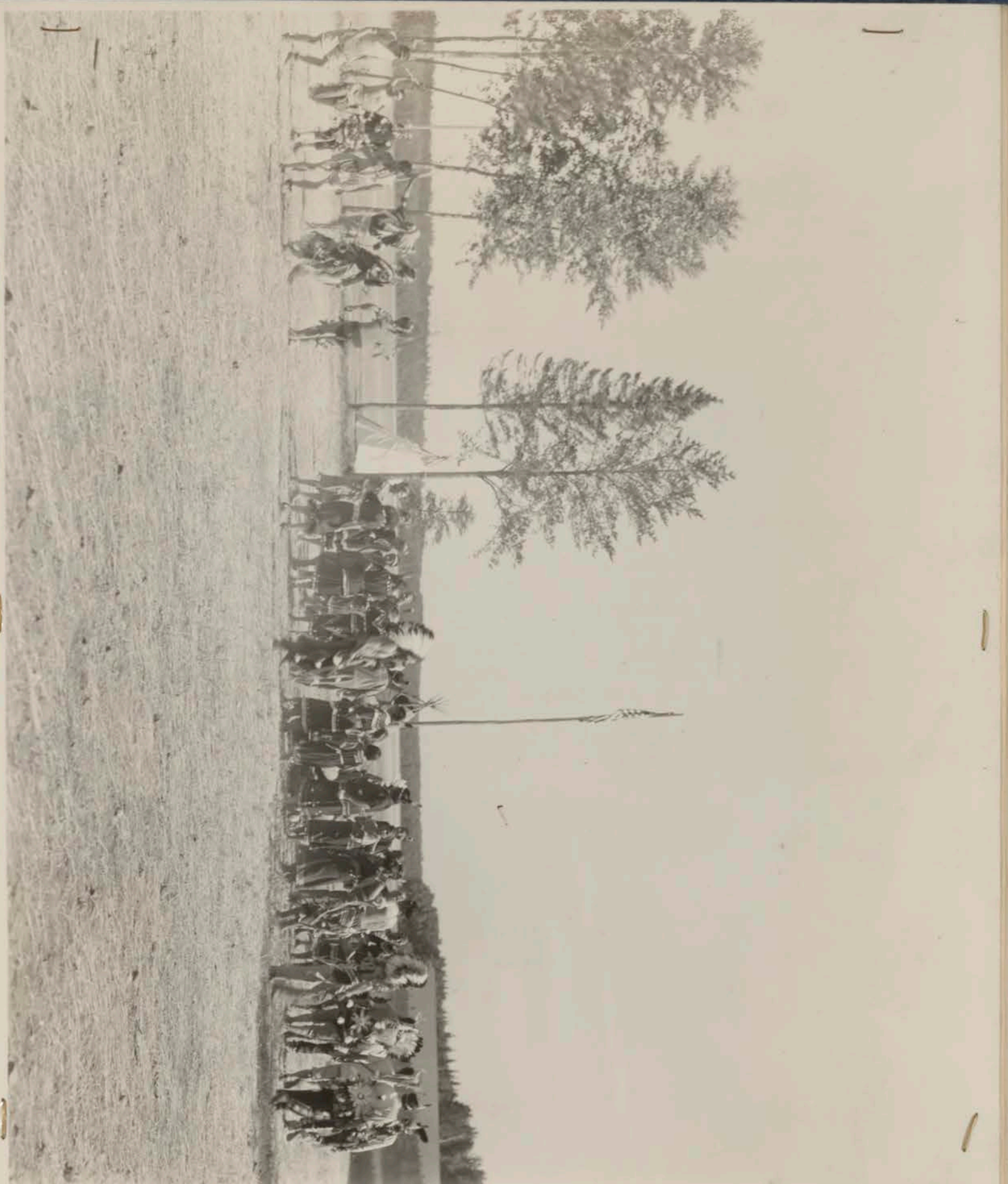


British officers enlisting the Indians to fight against the Americans

The Indians rejected the new-found friendship. They agreed to bury the hatchet and even to make peace with their hereditary enemies, the Sioux. As proof of their agreement, the peace, they all smoked from Sioux Chief Wabasha's pipe, which pipe had presented to them. They danced the calumet dance in recognition of their new peace negotiations.

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Indian War Dance

War!! Not a new and startling event for the Indian or their allies, the British. With tom toms beating the war dance brought the fighting blood of the Indian to a high pitch. As the dance ended each woman sought her man - a word, - a token of remembrance - a charm against the evil spirit, - and the warriors were off on the war trail ready and willing to make the supreme sacrifice for the cause they thought just.

Scene 2 Many moons passed and the defeated Indians returned sadly to their villages. -- The English officers explained that the great king across the ocean had made peace with the Americans and that the war must now cease. They offered presents to the Indians as a reward for their war service and prepared to depart, but Wabasha, a chief of the Sioux tribe, scorned the presents and made his famous speech. Wabasha said:

"My Father, what is this I see before me? A few knives and blankets! Is this all you promised at the beginning of the war? Where are those promises you made at Michilimackinac and sent to our villages on the Mississippi? You told us that you would never let fall the hatchet again until the Americans were driven out, that your King would never make peace without consulting his red children. Has that come to pass? We never knew of this peace. You now say that this peace was made by your King without knowledge of the war chiefs; that it is your duty to obey his orders. What is this to us? Will these paltry presents pay for the men we have lost? Will they soothe the feelings of our friends or make good your promises to us? For myself, I am an old man. I have lived long and have always found means of support, and can still do so."

Little Crow was more indignant. With vehemence he said:

"After we have fought for you, endured many hardships, lost some of our people, and awakened the vengeance of our powerful neighbors, you make a peace for yourselves and leave us to obtain such terms as we can! You no longer need our services, and offer these goods as a compensation for having deserted us. But no! we will not take them; We hold them and yourselves with equal contempt!" So saying he spurned the presents with his foot and at the conclusion of this speech the Indians all departed.

Scene 3 The British flag waved no more on the Mississippi, but British influence continued to control the region from Prairie du Chein to the Lake of the Woods, and from Lake Superior indefinitely westward. All Americans who knew anything about this vast region and its trade desired to see an end of the absorption of the profits of this trade by a powerful foreign

the warring Sioux and Chippewas it was a very strategic point, both for the control of the Indian feuds and for the protection of the white settlers. - - - - - Even before the buildings at the Fort were erected, Col. Snelling arrived to take command. He had the honor of building the block house and the great round tower which now bears his name and still stands guard over the army post today. Many of the stirring scenes of Minnesota's early history center around this tiny fort, and it proved a true haven of refuge, both for the early settlers and the Indians.

Scene 2 Some years earlier, Lord Selkirk had attempted to establish a colony in the Red River Valley. At first they prospered but they were so severely persecuted by the Bois Brules and the British fur companies that they were finally driven out of the country. They loaded what little goods they had on their now famous Red River carts and sought refuge at the newly built fort.



Refugees from the Red River Valley

They were a forlorn looking lot as they trudged wearily into the fort behind their creaking carts, but they formed the nucleus of the capital city of St. Paul and were really the first permanent settlers in Minnesota territory. And so, as has been stated, the first permanent residents and settlers

corporation. The Government... and an opportunity for... presented itself in the... provided that licenses to trade with Indians within the... frontier limits of the United States be granted only to... citizens. This provision excluded British trading companies from American soil and secured for the American fur companies all the posts and outposts south of the Canadian boundary.

in the war with the British against the Americans
American officers patronize Indians for participation

Close on the heels of the British came the... of the United States,... offered pardon to the... tion in the war against... warriors from the Sioux and Chippewas made separate treaties and relations of peace and friendship were formally established. Again the Indian tribes of the Northwest were placed in all things and in every respect on the same footing upon which they had stood before the late war. Peace once assured, the Indians gladly left for their villages.

(Scene change to Ft. Snelling) EPISODE IV

Scene 1 The scene now shifts to that narrow triangle of land at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers where Col. Leavenworth established a military post in 1819. This was the first permanent center of United States authority in the territory of Minnesota. Situated as it was at the head of navigation on the Mississippi and on the boundary line between

of Minnesota who came to make homes for themselves and their posterity were refugees and fugitives from what is now the Province of Manitoba. The American settler had not as yet reached Minnesota. They had progressed only as far as Illinois, southern Michigan and Missouri. There were opportunities eastward and southward for everyone then. The time was yet to come when the Yankees would be here, -- and the time came.

Scene 3 - Parties of Indians from the neighboring tribes were constantly coming to the new fort - some to trade, some to sit at the council fire, some to seek protection from their enemies, some out of sheer curiosity to see the fort of the white men. Still others came with evil designs, and the commander of the tiny garrison had to be ever on the alert to detect treachery.

One day a chieftan of the Yankton Sioux, - Wahnatas, the Charger, came to the fort with a small band of warriors. He was apparently friendly and seemed to have no other purpose than to satisfy his curiosity. But Col. Snelling had been forewarned that Wahnatas intended to make a treacherous attack upon the fort. -- On the strength of this warning and without waiting for any demonstration on the part of the Indians, Col. Snelling quickly surrounded the whole band with his soldiers, marched them away to the council fire and addressed them sternly. He exposed their plot, searched them, and lectured them as follows:

"The Great White Father in Washington has placed this fort here on the Mississippi for the protection of his children, both white and red. He would protect the Sioux against the Chippewa and the evil practices of the white traders. Wahnatas is a traitor to his own people. He would bite the hand which the Great White Father stretches forth to help him. The soldiers of the Great White Father are as many as the leaves of the forest. They are brave and do not fear you. Destroy these here at the Fort and ten times as many will come to destroy you. Wahnatas has forfeited his life by his treachery, but the Great White Father is mindful of the weakness of his children. For this once he forgives you. Take your warriors back to your villages and tell your people of our generosity."

And Wahnatas, beaten and crestfallen, gladly led his warriors back to their villages.

By Col. Snelling's prompt and vigorous action Wahnatas was impressed with the character of the American soldier and always afterwards was friendly. Indeed so exemplary and influential was his conduct in after times that in Territorial days the Legislature named a county in the Lake Traverse region in his honor.

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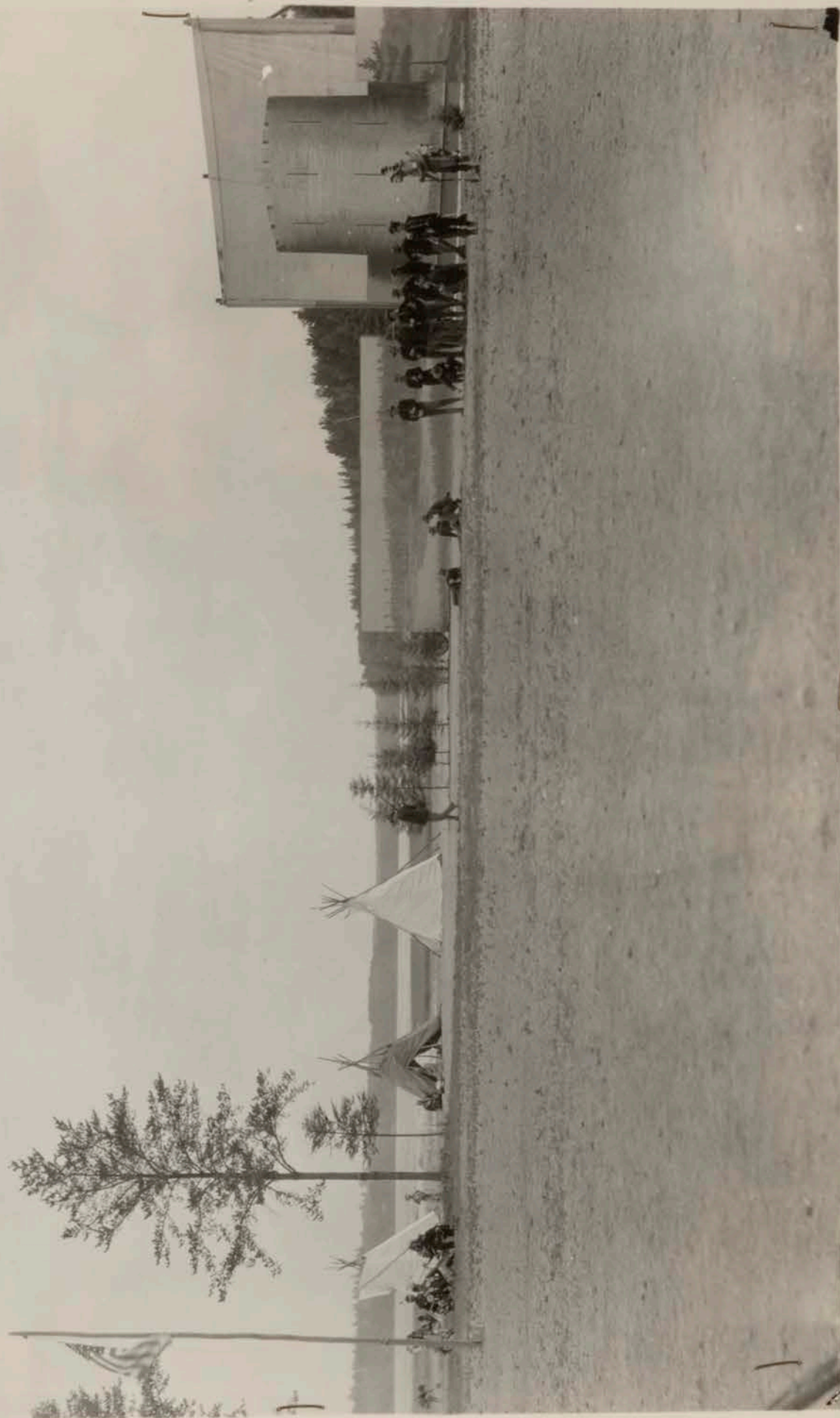
Scene 3 Parties of Indians from the neighboring tribes were constantly coming to the fort - some to trade, some to sit at the council fire, some to ask protection from their enemies. Some out of sheer curiosity to see the fort of the white man. Still others came with evil designs, and the commander of the tiny garrison had to be ever on the alert to detect treachery.

One day a chief of the Yankton Sioux, - Wahman, the charger, came to the fort with a small band of warriors. He was apparently friendly and seemed to have no other purpose than to satisfy his curiosity. But Col. Snelling had been forewarned that Wahman intended to make a treacherous attack upon the fort. On the strength of this warning and without waiting for any demonstration on the part of the Indians, Col. Snelling quickly surrounded the whole band with his soldiers, carried them away to the council fire and advised them sternly. He exposed their plot, searched them, and returned them as follows:

"The Great White Father in Washington has placed this fort here on the Mississippi for the protection of his children, both white and red. He would protect the Sioux against the Cheyenne and the evil practices of the white traders. Wahman is a traitor to his own people. He would bite the hand which the Great White Father stretches forth to help him. The soldiers of the Great White Father are as many as the leaves of the forest. They are brave and do not fear you. Destroy these here at the fort and ten times as many will come to destroy you. Wahman has forfeited his life by his treachery. But the Great White Father is mindful of the weakness of his children. For this once he forgives you. Take your warriors back to your village and tell your people of our generosity."

And Wahman, broken and crestfallen, gladly led his warriors back to their village.

By Col. Snelling's prompt and vigorous action Wahman was impressed with the character of the American soldier and his brave assistants were friendly. Indeed so friendly and influential was his conduct in other lines that in territorial days the legislature passed a county in the Lake Superior region in his honor.



Chief Flatmouth seeks aid from Col. Snelling at Fort Snelling

Scene 4 One of the duties of the commander at Fort Snelling was to keep peace between the various tribes. The old feud between the Chippewas and the Sioux was ever flaring up in unexpected places. One day Chief Flatmouth of Sandy Lake and a small band of Chippewas, including women and children, arrived at the Fort for a friendly visit, and to confer with the Indian agent.

Seeing a number of armed Sioux about the Fort, the Chief asked protection of Col. Snelling. He was told that as long as they remained under the United States flag they would be secure, and were allowed to encamp within musket shot of the walls of the Fort.

Later in the day, Tu-Panka-Zeze, Yellow Black Bass, and eight other Sioux warriors visited the Chippewa camp. The Chippewas were apprehensive at first but when they saw the Sioux were friendly they greeted them hospitably. The squaws brought them food and the braves smoked the peacepipe together. It looked like an important step in the healing of the feud between the two tribes.

When speeches had been made by chiefs of both sides, with many protestations of friendship on the part of the Sioux, the visitors shook hands to seal the bonds of fellowship and departed.

There was no sort of suspicion among the hosts, nor among the authorities of the Fort, but when they had gone a little way from the Chippewa camp they suddenly turned about, fired their guns into the wigwams and ran off with shouts of exultation and triumph to their village.

The dismayed Chippewas were wild with rage. Every Sioux shot had taken effect. Two were killed outright and many were wounded, among them a girl of seven who did not long survive, notwithstanding the kindly ministrations of the women and the surgeon of the Post. Chief Flatmouth ran to Col. Snelling and revealed the treachery of the Sioux. He reminded the Commander of the promise of protection, and now the Colonel promised him vengeance. Col. Snelling welcomed the opportunity to impress the Indians with United States military authority; and immediately set out with a company of soldiers for the Sioux villages. A deputation of Sioux headmen were interviewed and the surrender of the murderers was demanded. After offering their regrets for the treacherous deed committed by their young men, the offenders were delivered to Col. Snelling.

Rather than involve the government in the punishment of the Sioux, Col. Snelling decided to turn the murderers over to the Chippewas. The prisoners were brought before Chief Flatmouth, were identified as participants in the slaughter, and then delivered with much solemnity to the Chippewas.

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Seeing a number of armed Sioux about the fort, the Chief asked protection of Col. Snelling. He was told that as long as they remained under the United States flag they would be secure, and were allowed to encamp within gunshot of the walls of the fort.

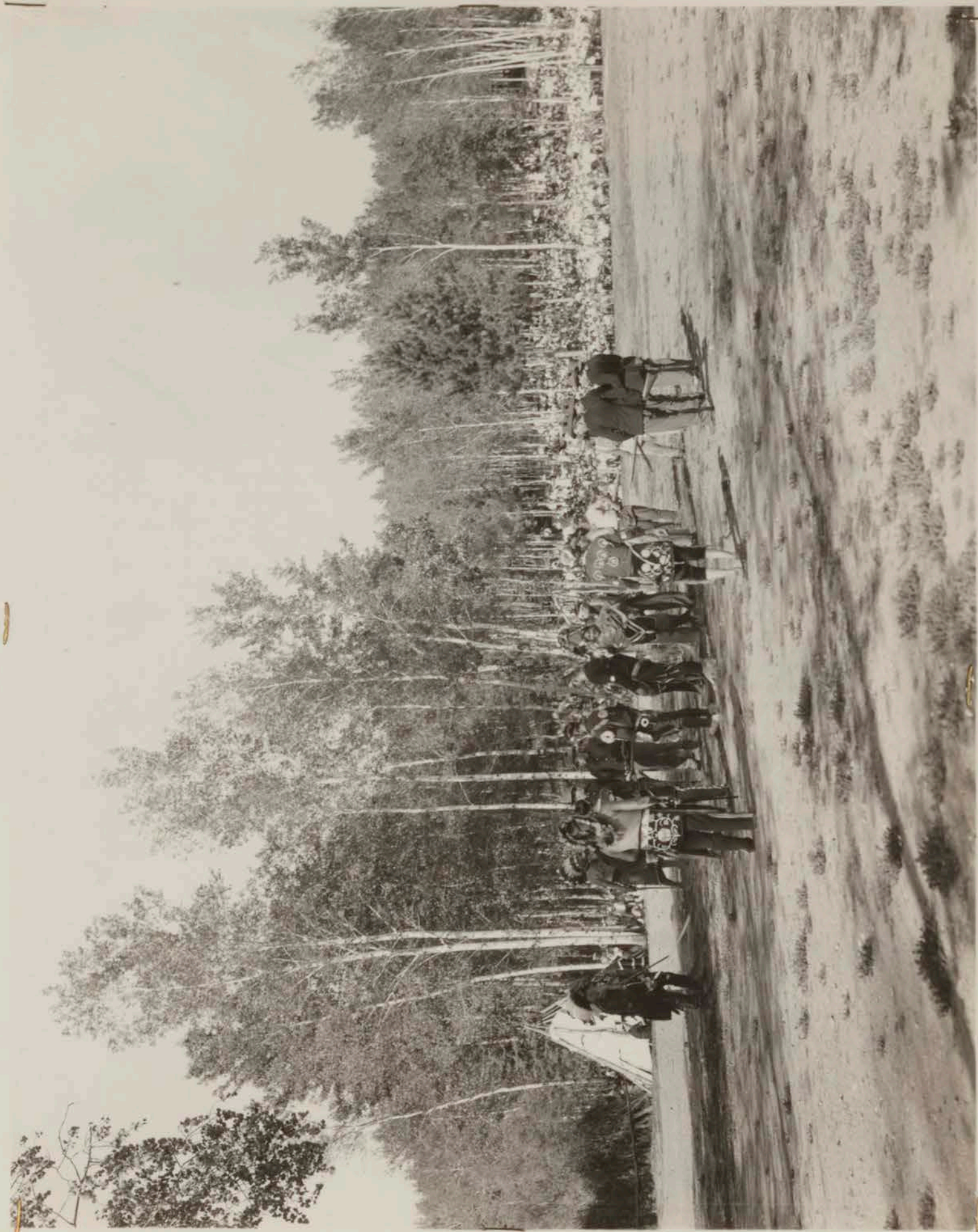
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Col. Snelling brings guilty Sioux warriors to Chippewa Village

They led the captives to the edge of the village and ordered them to run for their lives. As they bounded swiftly away, Chippewa guns soon cut short their race for life.

After the unprovoked attack by the Sioux on the band of Chippewas, the hereditary enmity between the two tribes was intensified and the next day the remnant of Chief Flatmouth's village was escorted by soldiers beyond the danger of Sioux vengeance.

INTERMISSION 10 MINUTES

(Scene changes to Forest)

EPISODE V

Forest Scene

Scene 1 For many years the white men had speculated upon the source of the Father of Waters. Up to this time an important part of its headwaters had been explored and mapped by Lieut. Pike and later General Lewis Cass, but the main head stream and source was still unknown to geographers. In 1832 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, under orders of the War Department, was sent out with a party for the express purpose of finding the true source of the Mississippi. Others in the party included Rev. Boutwell, a Presbyterian Missionary; Lieut. Allen of the U.S. Army, and Doctor Houghton.

Their course beyond the limits of Minnesota need not be traced here; but on June 23rd the Fond du Lac post of the American Fur Company, was reached. There an Ojibway named Ozawindib, or Yellow Head, whose home was at Cass Lake, was engaged to accompany them, and to act as guide. Their journey continued up the St. Louis River, across the Tortuous Savanne Portage, and down the connecting stream at Sandy Lake. Proceeding to Cass Lake, and from there advancing up the Mississippi through Lac Traverse (now renamed Lake Bemidji) the party came to the junction of two forks. Taking the eastern branch they paddled to its headwaters. They portaged across the swamps, hills and valleys of the intervening country lying between the east and west branch of the river, a distance of over six miles. Every step forward seemed to increase the ardor with which they were carried onward. The desire to see the actual source of a river so celebrated as the Mississippi,

whose mouth had been reached nearly a century and a half before, was doubtless the impelling force. What had long been sought at last appeared suddenly. Following their guide very closely and turning out of a thicket into a small opening on a hill near the present location of Douglas Lodge, the cheering sight of a transparent body of water burst upon their view. It was a beautiful lake, the Source of the Father of Waters.



Schoolcraft party at Lake Itasca

They paddled down the lake, landed on its island and raised the Stars and Stripes. That night around the campfire Ozawindib told them the old Indian legend of how Lake Itasca received its name.

(Ozawindib's Speech)

"Many years ago, the Great Nani-bo-sho lived here in this land. In his wigwam beside the blue water he lived. There his daughter, most beautiful of maidens lived too. Close by the lake, so they could see the blue water, they sat through the long summer evenings.

There was another that came to the lake. Many times had he seen Nani-bo-sho and his fair daughter sitting by their fire. He was Chebiabo, the great one who rules the lower regions. Whose word is law in the land of the dead.

One day he came to the wigwam and spoke to the daughter and told her that he desired her, to rule with him in the lower regions. But the maiden would not listen - she desired not to leave her people and the beautiful lake that had been her home for so long.

They led the captives to the edge of the village and ordered them to run for their lives. As they bounded swiftly away, Chebiabo came out about their race for life.

After the unprovoked attack by the Sioux on the band of Chebiabo, the hereditary enemy between the two tribes was intensified and the next day the remnants of Chief Itasca's village were scattered by soldiers beyond the danger of Sioux vengeance.

INTERMISSION 10 MINUTES

(Scene changes to Forest)

Forest Scene

Scene I

For many years the white men had speculated upon the source of the Father of Waters. Up to this time an important part of the Hudson's Bay Company's glory and power was ascribed to the great river of the West. But the main head stream and source was still unknown to geographers. In 1823 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, under orders of the War Department, was sent out with a party for the express purpose of finding the true source of the Mississippi. Others in the party included Rev. Dowdell, a Presbyterian missionary; Lieut. Allen of the U.S. Army, and Doctor Houghton.

Their course beyond the limits of Minnesota need not be traced here; but on June 23rd the band on Lac Seul of the American Fur Company, was reached. There an Indian named Ozawindib, or Yellow Head, whose home was at Cass Lake, was engaged to accompany them, and to act as guide. Their journey continued up the St. Louis River, across the northern savanna, and then the connecting stream at Sandy Lake. Proceeding to Cass Lake, and from there ascending up the Mississippi through Lac Tiverton (now renamed Lake Bemidji) the party came to the junction of the forks. Taking the eastern branch they paddled to its headwaters. They portaged across the rapids, hills and valleys of the intervening country. It was a journey of the east and west branch of the river, a journey of discovery. Every step forward seemed to lead to the source with which they were charged onward. The desire to see the actual source of a river so celebrated as the Mississippi,

Chebiabo became angry. He tried to steal the daughter, but she remained close by the wigwam. Then one day, Chebiabo caused a great shaking of the earth to come. Long did the hills tremble - loud did the voice of the thunder god call across the lake - the wind spirits rushed through the forest which trembled and shook in fear of the mighty Chebiabo. Then, when all were frightened, he came, riding on the storm - quickly he came to the wigwam - tearing the maiden from its shelter, he carried her to his home beneath the earth.

The maiden grieved. The hills grieved - they did not return to their former places, but remained as you see them now. Beneath the earth the tears of the maiden made a great pool of water - this could not stay there. It came up through the earth, finding its way along the low ground until it gathered beside the wigwam where the daughter of Nani-bo-sho had lived. Here it remained - many other tears came too, each spring - each brook - each rivulet - that you find - they are the tears of the maiden. Here they came to await the day when the maiden would return to the wigwam. They have waited in vain. So great did they become, so many were the tears, that they made this lake, and they are waiting for the daughter of Nani-sho-bo, the fair Itasca. For that was the maiden's name."

(End of Legend)

Thus, with the intelligent aid of Ozawindib, the party was successful in their discoveries, and the return voyage was made down the Mississippi.

This expedition, supplementing the discoveries of Pike and Cass in search of the source of the Mississippi, completed the progress of discovery of this river, which had required more than three hundred years.

INDIAN POW WOW

(Scene change to Fort Snelling)

EPISODE VI

Fort Snelling

Scene 1 For many years the settlement of Minnesota had been badly hampered because no definite attempt had been made by the government to obtain land from the Indians. The year 1837 forms an era in the history of Minnesota, as the first steps were taken for the introduction of the woodsman's axe, and the splash of the mill wheel.

Governor Dodge, acting as United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, called together many of the Indian bands and finally succeeded in negotiating an important treaty whereby the Indians ceded to the government that great triangle of land lying between the Mississippi, the St. Croix and the Rum Rivers, and in return therefor received a sum of \$810,000 in goods and money.

This same treaty also lead to much bitter feeling on the part of the red men and was partially responsible for the terrible massacres which were to follow. A very evil custom had arisen of permitting the white traders to withdraw from the treaty moneys such sums as might be due them for private debts before the money was distributed to the tribes. The claims made by the traders were often far from honest.

Major Talliaferro who was then in charge of Indian affairs in the region took a sincere interest in the welfare of the Indians. He strongly resented the exorbitant claims of the traders and was opposed to paying them from tribal funds. In one instance the argument became so heated that Talliaferro encouraged by Chief Hole-in-the-Day, drew his revolver on one of the traders and would probably have carried out his threat to shoot him if Governor Dodge had not interfered.

The land acquired by this treaty included some of the best pine timberlands in the state. It was the timber from these lands which kept the sawmills going for many years at Minneapolis, Marine on the St. Croix and Stillwater, which was at that time the largest town in the state and generally considered to be the coming metropolis. The timber districts so obtained were not entirely cutover in forty years and yielded hundreds of millions of dollars. This treaty and others that soon followed made possible the rapid development of the future state and extinguished the Indian title to but a small portion of his former possession.

A poem by Mrs. Eastman, wife of a former Commander at Fort Snelling, illustrates the vanishing hunting ground of the Indian, through the surge of immigration and resultant white domination.

"Give way, give way, young warrior,
Thou and thy steed give way,
Rest not, though lingers on the hills
The red sun's parting ray.
The rocky bluff and prairie land
The white man claims them now
The symbols of his course are here
The rifle, axe and plow.

The red man's course is onward
Nor stayed his footsteps be,
Till by his rugged hunting ground
Beats the relentless sea!
We claim his noble heritage
And Minnesota's land
Must pass with all its untold wealth
To the white man's grasping hand."

No sooner was the treaty complete than the settlers and lumbermen began flocking into the newly acquired territory. Much of the land was of an excellent quality, well timbered, and well watered. It was an inviting country to the cramped New Englander who had dug among the rocks and hills. Here was room enough, - a rich soil and healthy climate. Everything appeared new and wild to the incomers from older communities and a not least novel feature of the scene was the motley humanity, lingering near the entry - the blankets and painted faces of the Indians and the red sashes and Moccasins of the French voyageurs and half breeds, greatly predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo-American race. But even while the strangers looked, the elements of a mighty change were working, and civilization was commencing its resistless and beneficent empire.

EPISODE VII Fort Snelling

Scene 1 In 1848, Minnesota was still a part of the Wisconsin territory. A few thousand people scattered over the vast territory were clamoring for independent government and in 1849 they finally succeeded in getting the great region, including the present states of Minnesota and the two Dakotas as far west as the Missouri River recognized as the territory of Minnesota. It took weeks for the news to seep through the quagmire roads to the widely scattered settlements. The entire population of the new territory did not number more than 25,000, but no sooner was the

INDIAN FOR NOW

(Scene change to Fort Snelling)

Fort Snelling

EPISODE VI

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Major Tallifero who was then in charge of Indian affairs in the region took a sincere interest in the welfare of the Indians. He strongly resented the exorbitant claims of the traders and was opposed to paying them from tribal funds. In one instance the argument became so heated that Tallifero encountered by Chief Hole-in-the-Day, drew his revolver on one of the traders and would probably have carried out his threat to shoot him if Governor Dodge had not intervened.

The land acquired by this treaty included some of the best game preserves in the state. It was the timber from these lands which kept the sawmills going for many years at Minneapolis, Marquette on the St. Croix and Stillwater, which meant that the largest town in the state and generally considered to be the coming metropolis. The timber districts so obtained were not entirely cut over in forty years and still had hundreds of millions of dollars. This treaty and others that soon followed made possible the rapid development of the Minnesota and gave to the Indian title to part of his portion of his former possession.

new territory organized than the ambitious people began an insistent agitation for the admission of the new territory as a state. Sibley, the representative of the territory in Congress, was very popular in Washington and after nine years of ceaseless effort he succeeded in having the present state of Minnesota admitted as the 32nd state in the Union on May 11, 1858. It is the 75th anniversary of that event that we are celebrating here today. News was not flashed across the country by telegraph or radio in those days. It was only after several weeks that the glad tidings were brought to St. Paul by a slow moving river boat. - - -

The people had been anxiously awaiting the outcome of the action of Congress for some weeks with growing excitement, and when the whistle of the approaching steamboat called them to the dock there was almost a riot in the streets of St. Paul. - - - The people danced madly in the streets and messengers were immediately dispatched to carry the news to the far flung settlers of the vast back country. The newly created state flag was run up the flag pole for the first time. - - -



State flag run up for the first time

The state officers elect, executive and judicial were assembled at the Capitol. On May 24th they took their oaths of office, and the state government in all departments was placed in operation. On June 3rd, 1858, Henry H. Sibley, the first Governor of Minnesota gave his inaugural message to the Legislature. Thus began our statehood and ended the period of Minnesota's history as a territory.

Scene 2 Scarcely was the new state proclaimed than its future was darkened by the gathering clouds of the great Civil War, but she quickly showed the world that she was ready to take her proper place in the Union and carry her share of responsibility. Almost before the echo of the first shot fired at Fort Sumpter had died away, than Alexander Ramsey, the Governor of Minnesota, who happened to be at the national capitol, offered to President Lincoln a regiment of one thousand men, - the first state in the Union to respond to the call for volunteers.

The proclamation of war was met with wild excitement, groups formed everywhere to hear and discuss the news. Recruits crowded around the enlistment centers, and on April 29, 1861, the First Regiment of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers was mustered into the United States Military Service. Very shortly the regiment was ordered east to enter the scene of war and before leaving was paraded before the excited people. - - - -



1st Minnesota Regiment preparing to leave for Civil War

A sudden sadness fell upon the watching throngs as the benediction was pronounced and the soldiers marched away; a vague foreboding of the sad news and anxious days which were to follow before the long deferred victory was to be achieved.

The regiment was moved to Washington, D.C., and then to Virginia and on the 16th day of July it received its first baptism of fire at the first Battle of Bull Run. At Sudley Church, the battery attached to the regiment was cut to pieces. The loss to the First Minnesota in this one engagement was 42 killed and 108 wounded.

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The people had been anxiously awaiting the outcome of the action of Congress for some weeks with growing excitement, and when the tidings of the approaching statehood came from the East there was almost a riot in the streets of St. Paul. - - - - The people thronged early in the streets and news-gone were immediately attracted to carry the news to the far flung corners of the vast back country. The newly created state flag was run up the flag pole for the first time. - - - -

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The following spring the regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac on the peninsula, and at Savage Station in repelling an attack the regiment had 48 killed and wounded.

In the Maryland Campaign the regiment was present at South Mountain, and later at Antietam on September 17th, 1862, it was in the thickest of the fight, losing 197 killed and wounded.

In July, 1863, the First Minnesota won fame and everlasting glory at the Battle of Gettysburg. In an attempt to rally disorganized and retreating Union forces, Gen. Hancock ordered the First Minnesota to charge the pursuing confederates. It was a forlorn hope but without hesitation Col. Colvill gave the order to charge. The regiment moved against a mass of the enemy numbering many thousands, and with leveled bayonets struck the confederates with a momentum that was staggering. The enemy recoiled upon their supports, its advance was checked and held in bay until reserves came to the rescue. ----- When the regiment was recalled only 47 of its number answered. The fatal loss of the regiment at Gettysburg was 63 killed and 103 wounded including the brave Col. Colvill.

Thus ended the service of the First Minnesota in the great war for the preservation of the Union, but one of many army organizations of Minnesota which made exceptional records of valor and notable achievements on many of the decisive and historic fields of perhaps the greatest civil conflict in the history of the world.

Keeping in mind the fact that Minnesota at that time had only recently assumed the responsibilities of a sovereign state, and further that she was required during this period to defend her own border against a savage onslaught or unprecedented proportions and violence, it will be conceded that there is warrant for the pride with which her people refer to the tribute of patriotic effort and sacrifice she offered for the salvation of the nation.

EPISODE VIII

Settlers' Cabin

Scene 1 Throughout the early years of settlement, the many acts of injustice, especially the contemptible practices of her traders, who cheated the Sioux Out-break, Meeker Indians at every turn, the breaking down of the Co. old morale of the tribes and the rapid loss of their hunting grounds through various First Blood treaties of doubtful validity, - all these had combined to increase the hatred of the red man for his white brothers. This hatred finally reached a culmination and brought about the first blood shed at a pioneer settler's cabin in Acton Township, Meeker County. The

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Settlers' Cabin

EPISODE VIII

Scene I

Throughout the early years of settlement, the many acts of injustice, especially the contemptible practices of her traders, who cheated the Indians at every turn, the breaking down of the old morals of the tribes and the rapid loss of their hunting grounds through various treaties of doubtful validity, - all these had combined to increase the hatred of the red man for his white brother. This hatred finally reached a culmination and brought about the first blood shed at a pioneer settler's cabin in Acton Township, Becker County. The

first act in the great Sioux outbreak was a cruel and bloody one. The first scene in the terrible tragedy was the direct cause of the greatest Indian war in American history. Sunday, August 17th, 1862, was a beautiful day in western Minnesota. Altogether there was not the slightest indication of impending trouble before it came. Late in the afternoon of that day four Sioux Indians, presumably hunting, found a nest of eggs near a fence and proceeded to appropriate them. One of the party, a Wahpeton Sioux, remonstrated against taking the eggs because they belonged to the settler, and a discussion of the character of a quarrel arose. - An accusation of cowardice resulted finally in this Indian boastfully proclaiming his bravery, and that he would go to the home of the white man and shoot them down, - daring the others to follow him.

They appeared at the cabin and asked for a drink of water. - In a friendly manner they offered to barter for a gun trade. Little did the settlers suspect the cunning and treachery that lurked in the minds of their Indian visitors. - - - -

At the request of the Indians the white men took their guns down and fired them off at a mark in a tree. As soon as the settlers' guns were empty the Indians treacherously turned on them and the women in the cabin and shot them down.

Scene 2 The perpetrators of this first traitorous act of war fled to their villages near the Minnesota River. They related the stirring events to their kinsmen and the news was received with wild excitement. Together with Chief Shakopee they went to consult with the great Sioux chief, Little Crow.

They demanded that he lead them in the war against the whites, but his own inclinations and better judgment were against the mad movement.

A war council was held. Chief Wabasha and Wacouta talked for peace. Threats of the howling mob of young bloods and their taunts of cowardice completely angered Little Crow. Snatching the eagle head-dress from his insulter, he flung it to the ground and in a voice tremulous with rage he exclaimed:

"Little Crow is not a coward; and he is not a fool! When did he run away from his enemies? When did he leave his braves behind him on the warpath and turn back to his tepees? When you retreated from your enemies, he walked behind you on your trail with his face to the Ojibways, and covered your backs as a she-bear her cubs. Is Little Crow without scalps? Look at his war feathers. Behold the scalp-locks of his enemies hanging there on his lodge poles! Do they call him a coward?

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Little Crow's speech

Little Crow is not a coward and he is not a fool. Braves, you are like little children; you know not what you are doing. You are full of the white man's devil water (Whiskey). You are like the dogs in the hot noon when they run mad and snap at their own shadows. We are only little herds of buffaloes left scattered; the great herds that once covered the prairie are no more. See! The white men are like the locusts, when they fly so thick that the whole sky is a snow storm. You may kill one, two, ten, yes, as many as the leaves in the forest yonder, and their brothers will not miss them. Kill one, two, ten; and ten times ten will come and kill you. Count your fingers all day long and the white men with guns in their hands will come faster than you can count.

Yes, they fight among themselves away off. Do you hear the thunder of their big guns? No. It would take you two moons to run down to where they are fighting, and all the way your path would be among white soldiers as thick as tamaracks in the swamps of the Ojibways. Yes, they fight among themselves, but if you strike at one of them, they will all turn upon you and devour you and your little children, just as the locusts in their time fall on the trees and devour all the leaves in one day. You are fools. You will die like the rabbits when the hungry wolves hunt them in the hard moon (January). Little Crow is no coward; he will die with you."

Little Crow is not a coward and he is not a fool. By now, you are like little children; you know not what you are doing. You are full of the white man's devil water (whiskey). You are like the dog in the hot noon when they run mad and snap at their own shadow. We are only little birds of but little left scatter; the great birds that once covered the prairie are no more. See! The white men are like the locusts, when they fly as thick as the whole sky is a new storm. You may kill one, two, ten, you, as many as the locusts in the forest garden, and their brothers will not miss them. Kill one, two, ten; and you find you will come and kill you. Count your fingers all day long and the white men with guns in their hands will come faster than you can count.

Yes, they fight among themselves every day. Do you hear the thunder of their big guns? No. It would take you two moons to run down to where they are fighting, and all the way your path would be among white soldiers as thick as raindrops in the swamps of the Ojibway. Yes, they fight among themselves, but if you strike at one of them, they will all turn upon you and devour you and your little children, just as the locusts in their time fall on the trees and devour all the leaves in one day. You are fools. You will die like the robbers when the hungry wolves hunt them in the hard moon (January). Little Crow is no coward; he will die with you."



Indians attacking Ft. Ridgely

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Indian attending to the dead



General Sibly's rescue of Ft. Ridgely

General Sibly's rescue of Ft. Ridgely

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Another View of the Rescue of Ft. Ridgely

At the conclusion of his speech a decision for war was made against the whites, and war parties were quickly organized. Settlers fled to Fort Ridgely for protection. The Indians surrounded the fort and made several attempts to storm it, but the attacks were bravely repulsed by the few defenders.

In the midst of the fighting, General Sibley came to the rescue with an overwhelming force of soldiers and drove the Indians away.

Peace was once more restored, - a peace which has lasted ever since and still dwells in the land.

FINALE

All groups gradually assemble as last scene nears end, so that with last shots entire company is assembled.

EPILOGUE

(As the epilogue is being read the old timer slowly walks from his cabin to vanish behind the scene)

"My children, the time of the pioneer is past, and I, too, must pass on. Mine is the world of the Pioneer - yours is the world of today. I have explored, settled, and developed and brought into statehood this land of sky-blue waters. The spirit of rugged manhood, - brave in the face of dangers, fighting for the principles of justice and freedom, visionary in the plans for the future, God-fearing in character and action, - that, my children, is the heritage which the pioneers pass on to you. Minnesota has taken its proud place in the nation of states, thanking the Almighty God for the blessing of the past, the opportunities of the present and the hopes of the future. We pioneers join with the people of today to sing the Minnesota State Song."

At the conclusion of the speech a decision for war was made against the whites and war parties were quickly organized. Settlers fled to Fort Snelling for protection. The Indians surrounded the fort and made several attempts to storm it, but the attacks were bravely repulsed by the few defenders.

In the midst of the fighting, General Sibley came to the rescue with an overwhelming force of soldiers and drove the Indians away.

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FINALE

All groups gradually assemble in last scene position and, as that with last scene company is assembled.

EPICLOGUE

(As the epilogue is being read the old timer slowly walks from his cabin to center behind the scene.)

"My children, the time of the pioneer is past, and I too, must pass on. Mine is the world of the pioneer - yours is the world of today. I have explored, settled, and developed and brought into existence this land of sky-blue waters. The spirit of rugged manhood - brave in the face of danger, fighting for the principles of justice and freedom, victory in the place for the future, God-fearing in character and action, - that my children, is the heritage which the pioneers pass on to you. Minnesota has taken its great place in the nation of states, thanking the Almighty God for the blessing of the land, the opportunities of the present and the hope of the future. So pioneers join with the people of today to sing the Minnesota State Song."



Entire cast at the finale

Souvenir

Schoolcraft Centennial

*Commemorating
the discovery of*

LAKE ITASCA

Source of the Mississippi



1832 JULY 13th 1932

price 50¢

Dedicated
to
The Early Explorers
of
"The Great River"
(Mississippi)

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