

THE STATE HISTORICAL CONVENTION OF 1930

The state historical convention of 1930, on June 13 and 14, — the ninth in the annual series under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society, — was to an unusual degree peripatetic. From the Historical Building in St. Paul, the usual point of rendezvous, some forty people in a chartered bus and a half dozen automobiles started at 8:30 A.M. on "Friday the thirteenth" — the date apparently is not considered unlucky by the historically minded — on an "historic tour" of southern Minnesota. Four well-filled cars joined the caravan at Farmington, and when the party, after passing through Red Wing, Frontenac, and Lake City, assembled in Rochester for a luncheon at the Hotel Kahler, it included about seventy-five persons. The first session of the convention was called to order at 2:00 P.M. in Plummer Hall of the Mayo Clinic by Judge Vernon Gates of Rochester. Mayor John T. Lemmon welcomed the visitors on behalf of the municipality. He endorsed heartily the work of the Olmsted County Historical Society, which, with the local chamber of commerce, was host to the state society; and he called upon the people of the county to back up their local historical society and its president, Mr. Burt W. Eaton. A response on behalf of the Minnesota Historical Society was made by Mr. Charles Stees of St. Paul, a member of its executive council, who gave some illustrations of the view that "old things of quality are lasting."

Dr. Louis B. Wilson, director of the Mayo Foundation, then gave a brief address on the history of the foundation, prefacing his remarks with a few comments on the medical contributions of the red men. "The Indian squaw and brave," he said, "received about as good medical treatment from their wise women as the white men and women of the early settlers re-

ceived from their medical men." At least two hundred of the four or five hundred drugs which the Indians used and of which the whites had no knowledge before their contact with the natives are in use today. Turning to pioneer medical practice, Dr. Wilson pointed out that there was a time when one man knew everything that was to be known concerning medicine. But as conditions changed, the need for specialization developed. "Our having leisure to study new things in medicine and to make investigations" became very important. The Mayo Foundation came into existence in response to this need. Twenty years ago provision was made for men to give their entire time to research work in medicine. In 1915 the foundation became a definite part of the graduate school of the University of Minnesota. Today approximately three hundred students are pursuing graduate studies in medicine under the university's auspices — two hundred and fifty at Rochester and fifty at the medical school in Minneapolis. A very rigorous selection of students is made — seventy-five each year from some twelve hundred applicants. "The Foundation," Dr. Wilson said in closing, "provides an opportunity for superior individuals to further develop themselves under the best conditions which can be provided for knowledge and skill in medicine."

The announced subject of Dr. William J. Mayo, who spoke next, was "The Pioneer Physician." He explained, however, that he would talk about his father and mother — "because they were pioneers here and because they gave my brother and myself a stimulus to work for and look back upon." He began by sketching the early career of his father, who was born in England, went to America in 1845, practiced as a chemist in New York, served as an instructor in chemistry and physics at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, completed in 1854 his medical studies at the University of Missouri, and then went to Minnesota. The latter move was made in con-

nection with a government survey. Dr. Mayo mentioned incidentally that his father was the first county commissioner of St. Louis County. "He was a pioneer in the true sense of the word. He was never satisfied with things as they were, but always wanted to go further. He then went up the Minnesota River to Le Sueur and practiced there for a few years. He was there at the time of the Indian uprising and went up to New Ulm to help defend the country. My mother was back in the town where I was born, in Le Sueur, and the Indians were attacking towns all over this part of the country." One incident of the outbreak had a bearing upon the medical education of the Mayos. The father got possession of the body of Cut Nose, a notorious Indian killed in the war, buried it, and later dug up the body and wired the bones, which were objects of careful study by the younger Mayos. The elder Dr. Mayo removed to Rochester in 1863. Several revealing incidents of his Rochester career were related. For example, the Mayo home, where now stands the magnificent Mayo Clinic, was mortgaged to provide six hundred dollars for the purchase of a microscope. In closing Dr. Mayo paid a tribute to his pioneer mother, and added, "What little we have been able to do was done under the inspiration we received when we were children."

The last number on the program was a paper on "Norwegian Pioneering in Southern Minnesota" by Mr. Carlton C. Qualey, a graduate student in the history department of the University of Minnesota. Norwegian settlement in Minnesota, he said, came about as a second stage of the settlement of that element in the northwestern states. Earlier settlements in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin were points of dispersion for Norwegian settlement in Iowa and Minnesota. The principal factors that brought Norwegians to southern Minnesota in the period after 1850 were reports as to the desirability of Minnesota land, the filling up of the older Wisconsin areas, the open-

ing up of Minnesota lands west of the Mississippi through the treaties of 1851, and the unprecedented wave of Norwegian immigration in the fifties. Mr. Qualey then told in detail about the two general groups of early Norwegian settlements in southern Minnesota — the first in the two southern tiers of counties, extending from the Mississippi to western Faribault County; and the second in Goodhue, Rice, and Dakota counties, centering in such points as Holden and Christiania. The Sioux Outbreak resulted in a scare that was felt in all these settlements and even in far-off communities in Iowa and Wisconsin. After giving some interesting illustrations of its psychological effect, Mr. Qualey closed with a brief analysis of the social life of the Norwegian pioneers, emphasizing the fact that their social activities ordinarily were centered in the church.

After the close of the session the visitors were given an opportunity to inspect the Mayo Clinic, under the guidance of Dr. Wilson, whereupon, through the courtesy of the Drs. Mayo, they were taken on an automobile trip in and about the city of Rochester.

About mid-afternoon the tour was resumed. Swinging west, — and dodging a cyclone en route, — the party made a cross-country trip to Owatonna, the county seat of Steele County. A dinner at the Hotel Owatonna was followed by an informal discussion of local history work in Steele County, led by Mrs. Frank Adams, with Dr. A. B. Stewart presiding. Mrs. Adams said that various preliminary steps had been taken toward the organization of a Steele County historical society and that farm bureau units or women's clubs in all the townships of the county had been invited to attend this meeting. Local newspapers, she said, had given the project hearty support. Space for a local museum was available in the Owatonna library building. Dr. Milo B. Price spoke next, declaring that in his opinion the time was opportune for organizing a local society to care for the county's historical matters and to keep in touch

with the state society. Several other speakers participated in the discussion, including Dr. Solon J. Buck, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, who pointed out that a large membership is not an essential to an effective local historical society. He drew attention, as an illustration, to the very effective, though small, local society at Fort William, Ontario, known as the Thunder Bay Historical Society. As a conclusion to the conference, the Steele County Historical Society was tentatively organized, with Mrs. Charles I. Buxton as president and Mr. Hugh Soper as secretary.

After the conference had thus happily terminated, a program session of the convention was held at the Palace Theater, with Dr. Buck presiding and about seventy people present. Mr. A. L. Sperry of Owatonna extended a welcome to the visitors on behalf of the city and took occasion to sketch, with broad strokes, the history of Steele County. He emphasized the settlement of pioneers from New England as the community foundation and then described the coming of Scandinavian and other settlers and the rapid growth and development of the county after the Civil War. After suggesting the main lines of this development, Mr. Sperry carried his review down to the period of the World War and spoke of the county's notable contributions to the armed forces of the United States.

Dr. Buck, responding on behalf of the society, returned to the subject of the dinner conference with a number of suggestions for transforming the new Steele County Historical Society from the status of a project into that of a going concern. Interest and leadership, he said, are essential to the success of such an undertaking; and on both these scores he considered the local situation very promising. He suggested that a meeting should be called during the summer to adopt a constitution and thus place the society on such a basis that it will be recognized by the people as their county historical society.

The first formal paper of the session was on the subject of "Early Stage Routes and Transportation Lines of Southern Minnesota," presented by Mr. Arthur J. Larsen, head of the newspaper department in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society. Among the topics included in this interesting paper were the nature of stage travel, the character of the drivers, the network of stage lines, and stagecoach wars, especially in the fifties. Since Mr. Larsen's paper, which was based upon extensive research in newspapers and other sources, is to be published in full in a later number of this magazine, it is unnecessary to review it in detail here.

The session was brought to a close by an illustrated talk entitled "Collecting Local History Materials: Some Illustrations," given by Dr. Theodore C. Blegen, assistant superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. He began by suggesting the need for a broad interpretation of the term "historical documents." An old diary recording day by day the experiences of a farmer or business man or housewife is as much a document of history, he asserted, as a treaty between two great countries. A letter telling about a pioneer's experiences is as much an historical document as a letter by Washington or Napoleon. A newspaper file, an account book, a local pamphlet, a school catalogue, a handbill — these too are documents, and they may be of considerable importance. In fact, one of the things that impresses the student of history is the importance of documents that some people consider humdrum and commonplace. Local historians often raise the question "What shall we collect?" The main portion of Dr. Blegen's talk was devoted to suggestions in answer to this question, accompanied by concrete illustrations, including a Minnesota farmer's diary, a woman's journal of a covered-wagon journey in the early seventies, the diary of a soldier in the Sioux and Civil wars, a household account book from 1857, the papers of a settlement company of the fifties, the records of a bank, the

reminiscences of a number of early settlers in one community, an old hotel register, a book telling of travels made in 1868, and local newspapers. Extracts from some of these sources were read with the incidental purpose of throwing light upon early social and economic conditions in southern Minnesota. Before closing, the speaker exhibited by way of further illustration some slides of types of local history materials.¹

Dr. Jonas R. Nannestad and Judge John F. D. Meighen of Albert Lea arrived at Owatonna on the morning of June 14, the second and final day of the convention, to escort the tourists on the next stage of the pilgrimage. A much appreciated feature of the day's program was the distribution of copies of a leaflet prepared by Freeborn County members of the Minnesota Historical Society and published under the title *Historical Data Relative to Albert Lea and Freeborn County, 1835-1930*. Through its pages one learned, for example, that Ole Colbjornson Livdahlen, who arrived in 1853, was Freeborn County's first settler and that his log cabin is preserved on the local fair grounds. The leaflet contains a brief sketch of Hollandale which greatly added to the interest of the tour, since the morning program included a visit to this community. In the decade since 1919 intensive farming and modern methods in this community have transformed a tract of about fourteen thousand acres from a swamp into productive truck farm land. Eleven years ago nobody lived on the tract; today about three hundred families have their homes there.

The first stop of the day was made at Clark's Grove at about 10:30 A.M. and a session was held in the handsome auditorium of the Clark's Grove Coöperative Creamery. Here about ninety people listened to the reading of a paper on "The Co-operative Movement in the Minnesota Dairy Industry" by Mr. Frank E. Balmer of St. Paul, who as county agent leader

¹ The paper in question is published in full in the *Daily People's Press* of Owatonna for June 14.

for Minnesota is in close touch with agricultural conditions in the state. "The coöperative creamery, which apparently had its inception in New York state, has spread to all the dairy states since 1861," Mr. Balmer said. In 1928 there were approximately fourteen hundred coöperative creameries in the United States, of which 671, or 49 per cent, were in Minnesota. The state's beginnings in coöperative creamery work were made in 1889 and 1890 with the organization of the Vernon, Zumbro, Biscay, and Clark's Grove creameries, respectively in Dodge, Olmsted, McLeod, and Freeborn counties. Mr. Balmer appropriately devoted special attention to the Clark's Grove creamery. Its constitution, he said, was originally drafted in the Danish language and the plan worked out was largely based upon coöperative creamery enterprises in Denmark, which developed rapidly in the eighties. Mr. Balmer stressed the influence of the Clark's Grove institution as a fact of greater significance than its material success, though in forty years it has produced nearly twelve million pounds of butter. "What happened at Clark's Grove," he said, "became most important, if not the deciding factor, in the establishment of the dairy industry on a permanent basis in Freeborn County. In turn it became the model or pattern after which to a large extent the coöperative creamery movement throughout the Northwest was shaped." The foundation laid by the creamery coöperators, according to Mr. Balmer, made possible the development of the greatest butter-marketing organization in the world—the Land O'Lakes Creameries. After speaking of this and of other coöperative enterprises, the speaker concluded with the remark, "Minnesota has made a major contribution to human welfare through its well-organized dairy industry."

After pausing for a refreshing soft drink upon the invitation and through the courtesy of Mr. P. C. Sorenson, the president of the creamery association and the chairman for the session, the tourists resumed their wanderings—now with

Albert Lea as the objective. There was yet time for a second morning session — and this was held toward noon in the courthouse at Albert Lea, where about a hundred people assembled. Welcoming the visitors, Mr. Neils H. Debel of Albert Lea emphasized the study of the past as a vitally needed stabilizing influence in modern life. His cordial welcome was warmly responded to by Mr. Harold Harris of St. Paul, a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The first paper of the Albert Lea session, presented by Dr. Paul R. Fossum, professor of economics at Carleton College, on "Early Milling in Southern Minnesota," is published in the present issue of MINNESOTA HISTORY. Judge Meighen followed Dr. Fossum with an interesting address on "The Journal of Albert Lea." He explained that the city to which the "historic tourists" had come takes its name from the explorer, Lieutenant Albert M. Lea, a West Point graduate who served nearly ninety-five years ago as the topographer and chronicler of an exploring party of United States soldiers passing through this region. After reviewing briefly the story of Lieutenant Lea, Judge Meighen exhibited a copy of Lea's own narrative of the expedition, published in 1836, and drew special attention to a map accompanying the volume. Lea, he said, was a native of Tennessee, and he served as an officer of the Confederacy in the Civil War. He died in Texas in 1891.

After the conclusion of this session, a complimentary luncheon at the Hotel Albert was served for the visitors — now numbering more than ninety — by the Albert Lea committee and the chamber of commerce, the local hosts to the convention. Upon the conclusion of this delightful affair, where the tourists had an opportunity to visit with residents of Albert Lea and Freeborn County, the last stage of the two-day journey was begun, the cross-country trip from Albert Lea to Fairmont via Blue Earth, with Judge Julius E. Haycraft of Fairmont as *cicerone*.

At Blue Earth, the county seat of Faribault County, a large contingent of local people headed by a brass band met the tourists. An audience of perhaps two hundred people formed a semicircle about the speaker's stand in the schoolhouse grounds, and the Blue Earth session was opened by Mr. W. E. C. Ross of that city, who gave an interesting account of the industries of Blue Earth and of its educational and religious institutions. The latter form in effect a community center, in the midst of which the present open-air meeting was held. Mr. Ross introduced the Honorable Frank E. Putnam, who extended a warm welcome to the visitors, read the roll of the state society's members in Faribault County, and then described some aspects of the early history of Blue Earth and of Faribault County. Twice, he said, the community suffered from Indian scares — in 1857 at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre and in 1862 on the occasion of the Sioux Outbreak. In 1862 an old log hotel, erected at Blue Earth six years earlier by Henry P. Constans, was fortified by a palisade of logs and a military company was organized. Later a large fort was built, and this, said Senator Putnam, helped to restore the feeling of security and encouraged many to stay who otherwise would have left the region.

Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum for the Minnesota Historical Society, then spoke briefly, explaining the purposes of the society's tours and conventions. He stressed especially the benefit to the state society of thus exploring the past of Minnesota's communities and to the communities in organizing their own local history work.

After this session a visit was made to the grave of Moses Sailor, the first settler in the county, over which stands a stone monument in the form of a pioneer cabin. Before leaving Blue Earth the tourists also found time to examine some very interesting exhibits in the local store windows of historical

articles which had been assembled for the occasion under the direction of the local committee.

Fairmont and Martin County furnished a climax to a highly successful tour and convention by the elaborateness of the preparations for the final session. The historical note was struck when the automobile procession from Blue Earth was met about 4:00 P.M. on the outskirts of Fairmont by two strange looking vehicles — a Cadillac of the vintage of 1904 and a Holzmann Horseless Carriage. Led by these relics of what, from the point of view of modern transportation, seemed to be the distant past, the tourists made their entry into a city that, thanks to the Martin County Historical Society and the committee on local arrangements, was alive with enthusiasm for the convention. Energy and leadership evidently had been poured lavishly into preparations for the event. Thus not less than eighteen stores devoted their window space to admirably arranged historical exhibits which had been assembled for the occasion by the local committee. The scope of the collections may be indicated by naming a few items: copies of the county's first newspapers, pictures of early scenes and of pioneers, the charter of a local Grange dated October 24, 1873, a handmade rolling-pin, an old ox yoke fashioned from black cherry wood, sets of cooper's and carpenter's tools, grinding stones from the county's first mill, arrowheads and other Indian objects, an extensive collection of fire-arms, old clocks, a threshing cradle, a flail, a set of pioneer doctor's instruments, old-time school books, including examples of McGuffey's readers, a collection of dresses of the Victorian period, a spinning wheel, and a sewing machine dating from 1849. Not only the members of the touring party but also hundreds of Martin County citizens congregated with lively interest about these exhibits. The Martin County Historical Society has already established a museum in a room set aside for that purpose in

the local courthouse. It is to be hoped that most of the objects that were made available by citizens for the store-window displays will ultimately go to the society's collections.

At 6:30 P.M. the citizens of Fairmont tendered to the visitors a complimentary dinner at the Methodist church, which was attended by about a hundred and seventy-five people. Speeches were omitted, but Judge Julius E. Haycraft, who presided, introduced some of the pioneer settlers of the county to the audience, and a men's quartet sang a number of entertaining songs.

The convention closed with an evening session held in the Martin County Courthouse and attended by about two hundred and fifty people. The program furnished a series of exceptionally able and entertaining papers and addresses, and the sparkling wit of the presiding officer, Major Arthur M. Nelson of Fairmont, greatly added to the delight of the interested audience. Mr. John W. Lovell, in welcoming the visitors to Fairmont, said that he "expected that the ladies would arrive wearing bustles and balloon sleeves and the gentlemen would appear with long beards looking for barber shops with ten-cent shaves." But, he added, "you appear to be perfectly modern, our friends and neighbors." Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul, a member of the society's executive council, who was happily introduced — by virtue of the fact that she is the daughter of Alexander Ramsey — as Mrs. Furness of Minnesota, responded with a graceful speech of appreciation for the warm and cordial welcome accorded the visitors by the citizens of Fairmont.

Professor Jacob F. Balzer of Carleton College then read a scholarly paper on "The Mennonite Colony at Mountain Lake." This colony, he said, is made up of settlers, originally of Dutch stock, from more than two dozen south Russian villages located along the Molotschna River, which empties into the Sea of Askov. In 1763 Catherine of Russia issued

an attractive invitation promising Mennonites free transportation, religious toleration, loans for factories, and military exemption; and Mennonites entered Russia from Prussia as early as 1788. In 1800 Czar Paul renewed a written charter confirming in perpetuity all the promises that had been made before 1788. The Mennonites remained in Russia approximately a century before these privileges were withdrawn. About 1871 the program of Russianization began, but the Mennonites were given a ten-year period in which to decide whether to accept it or to leave the country. It was within this period that large numbers of them emigrated to the United States and Canada. As early as 1873 thirteen Mennonite families arrived in Minnesota, settling at Mountain Lake. In the same year a delegation of twelve representatives of various colonies in south Russia and of one group in Prussia made a formal inspection of settlement areas in Canada, Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. There was considerable competition for Mennonite settlement, Canada and certain American states, especially Kansas, offering liberal terms. Professor Balzer said that the more active propaganda of other areas, coupled with fear of the cold Minnesota winters and reports of the then prevalent grasshopper plagues, tended to limit sharply the number of Mennonites who went to this state. Thus, though the first great Mennonite trek to America brought 1,275 families, Minnesota received only fifteen. By 1876, however, there were two hundred families in the Mountain Lake settlement and their number was augmented by twenty-five families in 1878 and fourteen in 1879. A considerable portion of Professor Balzer's paper was devoted to a careful account of the later history of the colony along religious, social, and economic lines.

A very different kind of colonization enterprise was described by the next speaker, Mr. Harry M. Serle of Fairmont, whose topic was "The English Colony in Martin County."

This was a settlement of young Englishmen, recruited in England in the early seventies by a promoter named H. F. Shearman. Under his guidance, they attempted to make Martin County a great bean-growing center. They were for the most part well educated and from good families and they set in motion a very colorful social life, but they did not make a financial success of their project, partly because of ill fortune resulting from the grasshopper invasions. "The money they brought to Martin County, however," said Mr. Serle, "helped many another settler to weather the storm of the grasshopper plague. As they knew nothing about farming, the only occupation in sight, and nothing about business, the end was inevitable." Mr. Serle's account had the special interest of coming from a participant and eyewitness. In 1873, while in London on leave from admiralty service, he visited Shearman's office and "heard his wonderful story." Today he is one of two living members of the colony now resident in the county.²

The announced subject of Judge Haycraft, the next speaker, was "The Martin County Historical Society," an organization of which he is president. Judge Haycraft delivered an address that will long be remembered by the auditors for its eloquence and its thought-provoking interest. He began by pointing out that the Martin County courthouse grounds are partly on the site of old Fort Fairmont and told of the marker erected here in 1926 to commemorate this Sioux War stockade. Quoting Voltaire's statement that "history is a lie agreed upon," the judge declared that one of the purposes of historical societies is to bring out the truth and if possible reverse Voltaire's cynical dictum. The Martin County society, he said, is "fast

² Mr. Serle's paper is published in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for June 16. It should be noted that another survivor of the colony, Mr. Arthur R. Moro, now of London, England, contributed an article on "The English Colony at Fairmont in the Seventies" to *MINNESOTA HISTORY*. It appears *ante*, 8: 140-149 (June, 1927).

securing a history of each town, city, and village in the county. Several of these histories, admirable in their composition and detail, have been finished. This work can well be, in fact, will be extended to school districts, church organizations, and like bodies." Reverting to more general considerations, the speaker used the biographies of certain distinguished national figures to illustrate the difficulty of establishing the truth in history. For example, he called attention to numerous misrepresentations of Lincoln and to the slowness with which the reputation of President Andrew Johnson has been rehabilitated. Of Johnson, Judge Haycraft said, "The truth is, he was one of the great men of this country and one of its greatest presidents. He was honest, courageous, and incorruptible." Turning to his home state the judge paid his respects to the late Dr. Folwell as the author of the *History of Minnesota*: "He has winnowed the chaff from the wheat, the false from the true. He rejected and disposed of the false claims, the faked incidents, the self-created events effectually, and yet in such a manner that none seem offended. The debt the people of this state owe Dr. Folwell is everlasting." The speaker in conclusion called attention to various prominent and influential figures in the county's history and emphasized the need of preserving not only written and printed historical records, but also pioneer articles, such as tools and implements.³

A delightful closing number was an impromptu address by Dr. A. L. Bixby, a Martin County pioneer who now lives in Lincoln, Nebraska. His homely humor and mellow wisdom, coupled with a quaint drawl and an infectious chuckle, completely captivated his audience. Space does not permit a detailed report of his speech, with its many interesting reminiscences of his boyhood experiences, but one sally must be recorded: "We came to Martin County in the usual covered wagon of the pioneers in 1864," he remarked. "They said

³ Judge Haycraft's address is published in full in the *Fairmont Daily Sentinel* for June 16.

we were going to 'God's country.' When we got there, O God what a country!"

Measured by the quality of its papers and addresses, the degree of local interest that the meetings aroused, and the numbers of people who participated in one way or another, the convention of 1930 unquestionably ranks among the most successful that the society has sponsored. Its influence in stimulating the organization of local history work and in touching the interest of people would of course be difficult to measure. It may be noted, however, that its reverberations went far outside the area of the tour, for the press of the state exhibited, as usual, a lively interest in the society's enterprise. As for the average participant in the tour, the general impression was that he thoroughly enjoyed it. Before the chartered bus left Fairmont for St. Paul early on Sunday morning, June 15, one heard tourists, somewhat weary but nevertheless enthusiastic, ask, "Where shall we go next year?" In appraising the success of the 1930 convention much credit should be given to the cordial and effective preliminary coöperation of the committees on local arrangements with officials of the society, especially Mr. Babcock, who served as the society's agent in planning the meeting. These local committees were made up, for Rochester, of Burt W. Eaton, chairman, Henry S. Adams, C. A. Chapman, Henry O. Christensen, Mrs. Arthur C. Gooding, George W. Granger, and Mrs. Frederic L. Smith; for Owatonna, of Dr. A. B. Stewart, chairman, James Adair, George F. Darby, Dr. G. G. Morehouse, and Dr. C. A. Sweeney; for Albert Lea, of Dr. Jonas R. Nannestad, chairman, Andrew W. Johnson, secretary, Homer B. Chase, Hans W. Jensen, and John F. D. Meighen; for Blue Earth, of W. E. C. Ross, chairman, and J. W. Kamrar; and for Fairmont and Martin County, of E. R. Flygare, chairman, Minnie Bird, Mrs. H. W. Brodt, John Dunning, E. Howard Fitz, Julius E. Haycraft, A. R. Karr, E. Jay Merry, A. M. Nelson, William G. Olson, and H. E. Wade.



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