

A
Genealogical Register
of the
Descendants

of
Robert and Agnes (Leitch) Russell

Emigrants From
Glasgow, Scotland
to
Benton County, Minnesota
and
Pioneer Experiences

"Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marveling boyhood legends store,
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be!"
Scott.

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JOHN H. RUSSELL



ROBERT RUSSELL



JANET LEITCH RUSSELL



ROBERT L. RUSSELL
AS A FREIGHTER.



ROBERT L. RUSSELL

INTRODUCTION

The history of the development of a State may cover the main facts but still lack interest if it is impersonal. The story of the trials endured and the difficulties overcome by early settlers is always of interest and is intensified when the facts have a relation to the reader's own family. The story of our family is the story of the growth and development of a part of Minnesota from pioneer conditions to those of the present, a period of 70 years. In order to preserve their story and to perpetuate the memory of those grand men and women who took part in this work as well as in the hope that the memory of their virtues may be a source of inspiration to their descendants, we have endeavored to give a true picture of their lives. May we never depart from their path of simple faith and honesty. The spirit in which our common immigrant ancestor swore his allegiance to the United States of America is the same spirit that called his grandsons and great grandsons to the defense of this country. May we ever do our part as true patriots.

A brief sketch of the condition of the country at the time of the arrival of the Russell family will give a better understanding of their difficulties.

The Territory of Minnesota, which included all of the present State and that part of the Dakotas lying east of the Missouri river, embraced an area of between 140000 and 150000 square miles and, in 1850, contained a population of 6077 whites. This immense area was divided into nine counties. St. Paul, the metropolis, had a population of 1135 and St. Anthony, the land west of the river being then a part of the Ft. Snelling reservation, only 705. North from these towns a road, later maintained as a military highway to Fort Ripley, paralleled the east bank of the Mississippi river to Crow Wing where an Indian mission was maintained. This road was the outlet to the whole upper Mississippi and Red river valleys. Supplies to the Canadian towns of Selkirk and Ft. Garry were hauled in Red River carts and all freighting was done with oxen. These animals were preferred as they did not require so heavy a grain ration, were less liable to mire in the soft roads and could be converted into beef when unfit for work. Sauk Rapids, the county seat of Benton County, was the only settlement of any consequence on this road. Here early financiers had recognized the possibilities of the waterpower and had bought most of the adjacent land.

Feeling secure in the possession of a strategic point they held their lands at such high prices that when St. Cloud was, some years later established two miles down the river, it soon outgrew the older town. All the country to the north with the exception of small prairies near the river was a forest. Lumbering on a commercial scale had not been commenced and the white pine was the only timber considered valuable. The pioneer farmers chose the lighter soils of these prairies, not alone for their proximity to the only road and the ease with which they could be subdued, but because the heavier soils covered with a growth of timber were too wet for cultivation. The beaver had dammed the small natural drains and converted the low lands into almost impassable swamps.

The Mississippi roughly divided the hunting grounds of the Sioux and Chippewa who were hereditary enemies. They were at that time separated by the Winnebagos who had been removed from Iowa in 1848 to a reservation on the west side of the Mississippi river between the Crow Wing and Long Prairie rivers with their agency at Long Prairie, but they extended their activities down the Mississippi and farmed and had a village on Winnebago Prairie, opposite Watab. They were again removed in 1855 to a reservation along the Blue Earth river. The Chippewas held the country east of the river and were peaceable but lazy and thievish. They were willing to exchange game, wild rice, maple sugar, or buckskins for flour, tea, or pork. They were always hungry (puhkuhda) and would part with their most valued possessions for a bottle of whiskey.

This was the country to which our people came. There was but one road, no market, no school and no church. Tallow candles were then the sole illuminant and a lantern was a cylinder of perforated tin with a small pane of glass in one side. A percussion lock, muzzle loading gun was the best fire arm. Grain was sowed by hand, cut with a cradle and threshed with a flail. These were conditions to be met by a family fresh from the conveniences of the largest city of Scotland.

Platte River, Langola, Royalton, Belleview, Rice, Winnebago Prairie and Brockway are among the names used in the following pages that doubtless will become confusing as time and distances remove the reader from an understanding of conditions as they existed when Robert Russell arrived in Benton county and changes that were made later.

"Platte River" was the point where the old military road crossed that stream and where a village and postoffice named Langola were established later. Langola is the name of the civil township and additional fraction located in the northwest corner of Benton county. Rice became the postoffice with the advent of the Northern Pacific railway, and Langola postoffice was discontinued.

Belleview is a township adjoining Langola on the north in Morrison county and called, in earlier periods, Schoodic Prairie, and later Belleview Prairie.

Royalton was a postoffice maintained for a time at the home of R. D. Kinney. This was later re-established on the railway about one half mile north of the earlier location.

Winnebago Prairie, after being surveyed, was named Brockway township, Stearns county.

THE RUSSELL FAMILY

FIRST GENERATION

(1) Robert Russell, the immigrant ancestor, first son of Robert and Jane-Smith-Russell, was born in or near Glasgow, Scotland, on September 21, 1822. The family consisted of five boys and two girls. After the death of Robert, Sr., Mrs. Russell again married a man named Scott—given name unknown—to whom she bore one son. The following list of the names of the family is not in the exact order of their birth.

Robert Russell, 1st son, b. Sept. 21, 1822; d. July 28, 1862.

Archibald Russell, d. Oct. 17, 1866.

William Russell, d. July 11, 1888.

Richardson Russell, 4th son, d. 1916.

George H. Russell, 5th son, d. 1883.

Jane Russell, married (?) Craig. Married Alex MacPhee.

Janet Russell, twice married.

Thomas Scott, b. Dec. 3, 1846. Married Maggie Gorman.

Of the lives of the members of the family who remained in Scotland, we have little information. In common with the majority of the men of their race and time, they were addicted to the use of liquor, which fact did not interfere with their adhering to the harsh creed of the Presbyterian faith.

Archibald, William, and Richardson served in the British army, returning to Scotland where they spent the remainder of their lives. Jane and Janet remained in Scotland as also did Thomas Scott who was for many years a schoolmaster in Kilmarnock. With the exception of Janet, all left children, several of whom migrated to South Africa. George Russell also served in the British army and after his discharge followed his brother to America. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the 2nd Minn. Light Artillery and served till the close. He died, unmarried, at Royalton, Minn., in 1883.

Robert Russell worked while in Scotland as a carter. In 1841 he married Agnes Leitch, daughter of Robert and Agnes-Freeborn-Leitch of Rutherglen. She was born April 3, 1820. Her family consisted of a brother, William, who migrated to Ontario, Can., and a sister, Jean Freeborn, who married Richard MacFarlane and lived in Glasgow.

A desire to improve his condition that he might better provide for his growing family led Robert Russell to migrate to America. Not being able to raise sufficient money to pay for the passage of the family, he left them in Glasgow until he might earn the required amount. Taking with him his beloved Family Bible, he sailed for New York (July 28, 1848) and from there proceeded to Illinois where he had an uncle, one Stuart Russell. With him he left his Bible, which he never was able to recover, and in pursuit of employment drifted north to Crow Wing, Minn. From here he sent for the family, meeting them in Chicago (1851) and taking them to the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., where they spent a winter after which they removed to Sauk Ra-

pids, Minn. The next year he purchased 160 acres of Govt. land near the mouth of the Platte river. The land was the W $\frac{1}{2}$ and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, Township 38, Range 32 West. The spot chosen for the home was on the west bank of the river. A large spring furnished an abundant supply of pure water but the house supply had to be carried up a considerable hill. The house was destitute of comforts and it was not until the elder daughter began to earn money that six common wooden chairs were purchased. At the same time she also purchased a kerosene lamp, but as oil was considered to be dangerously inflammable, but one quart was procured as an initial supply.

Coming from a large city to this wild country; without money, with no practical knowledge of farming, unaccustomed to the extreme cold of the winter or the heat of the summer with its violent thunder storms, with no neighbor within sight or hearing, awed by the howling of wolves, the hooting of owls and the night song of the whip-poor-will, all new and strange to them, and fearful that some band of drunken Indians might appear during the absence of the father; the condition of the family was scarcely a happy one. The "Guid-wife" was ignorant of the art of bread making and they were a hundred miles from a bakery. She mourned the lack of oatmeal and the sea foods of home but the local mills ground nothing but wheat and corn and the fish market was but a memory. By exchanging work with neighbors sufficient help was obtained to break land and erect necessary buildings. A neighbor presented a hen and a setting of eggs to establish the poultry yard and a cow was purchased to be paid for in work. By cooperation a school house was built and a school district was organized. The difficulties of pioneer farming were all present. Crows destroyed the corn, skunks and weasels killed the chickens, bears carried off the young swine, and for two successive seasons Rocky Mountain locusts destroyed nearly the entire crop. In spite of his difficulties Robt. Russell took an active part in the local affairs. He was one of the original members of the school board and retained the position as long as he remained in the State. He also was elected to the office of County Commissioner for a term.

He assisted in the execution of a half-breed and two Indians who had murdered a peddler near Gull River (1857). The murderers were in charge of the Minneapolis sheriff when they were overtaken on Rice's prairie by a number of settlers and taken to Little Falls. In order to satisfy the Indian idea of fair play, the prisoners were given a hearty supper, after which they were placed in a wagon and driven under a pole supported by two trees. Ropes being adjusted, the wagon was driven away and the trio entered into full membership with the "Good Indians."

Growing weary of the small returns of a farmer and excited by the stories of big strikes in the new mining district near Pike's Peak, he determined to leave the family again and try his luck as a miner. He started in 1860 and his first letter enroute is dated at St. Paul, May 13th. He states that he is starting the next day for Omaha City which he hopes to reach in a couple of weeks. From Omaha he went to Mountain City, Colorado, where he worked as a miner for some time and then moved to Nevada, Colorado. Here he with a partner developed a claim, sinking a shaft to the depth of 88 feet. He had expended \$725.00 as his half of the expense and considered the prospect good but was forced to do other work to get the funds for further development. He wrote the family to sell off everything but the stock,



FRANCIS S. & JENNIE RUSSELL FLINT



EDW. & AGNES RUSSELL SMART



JANET RUSSELL TRACE

join a train and drive to Colorado. This he thought would be a pleasant trip in the summer, but Mrs. Russell was not well and the plan was not carried out. On July 28, 1862, he was caught in a cave-in caused by defective timbering and fatally injured, living but five hours after being rescued. At his request he was buried with Masonic honors by the Gregory Mines lodge of which was a member. In his report to the family, the Master describes it as "The largest funeral ever seen in the mountains, as befitted a loved and respected brother."

Robert Russell was an honest man. Though unduly severe in his discipline, he dearly loved his children and his letters to them are full of kind admonitions and express a great hope that they may acquire a good education, the lack of which he keenly felt. He greatly admired the poems of Robt. Burns and, as his wife had failed to bring with her a copy, he secured one from Peter Green by giving him in exchange, four bushels of wheat. He had taken out naturalization papers and was in full accord with American institutions. Being a man of convivial habits, he frequently drank to excess but never touched liquor except when in company with kindred spirits.

Nothing was realized from his estate and the family were left in poverty. There were eight children. Robert, the elder, was eighteen years of age, and the youngest, born after the departure of his father, was not yet two and the mother was in poor health. All honor is due to the brave woman who faced the horror of the situation rather than return to the native land for which her heart longed. "The children will be better here," she said, and for them she endured. The earnings of the different members of the family were turned over to the mother who, with proverbial Scotch thrift, managed the affairs and kept the family together until the older members married. After this time she made her home mainly with her son Robert until her death in 1877.

Children of Robert and Agnes-Leitch-Russell:

- 2 Robert Leitch,² b. Mar. 24, 1844, Glasgow, Scotland.
- 3 Jennie,² b. Apr. 3, 1846, Glasgow, Scotland.
- 4 Agnes,² b. Dec. 22, 1848, Glasgow, Scotland.
- 5 Janet,² b. Sept. 5, 1852, Sauk Rapids, Minn.
- 6 William Wallace,² b. Apr. 1, 1854, Langola, Minn.
- 7 Marion,² b. June 1, 1856, Langola, Minn.
- 8 Rosella,² b. July 27, 1858, Langola, Minn.
- 9 John Higgins,² b. Sept. 6, 1860, Langola, Minn.

(2) Robert Leitch Russell, son of Robert Russell (1), tells story of his own life:

"We traveled to Platte River and stopped awhile to muse
Where the women wear the breeches, 'tis at John Depew's
She will ask you whence you came,
What's your occupation and likewise what's your name.
We next drove to Swan River and stopped to refresh our team,
Where Brown and Duncan Stewart are trying to build a town."
The Old Road.

We sailed from Greenock in July, 1851, landing in New York after a voyage of six weeks and three days. I enjoyed the trip as I had

made friends with sailors as a seven year old boy will. I used to tail on to help them in hoisting sails and still remember some of the chanteys they used to sing to time the hauls. We had close quarters and were soon well peppered with lice which caused Mother a great deal of work and worry. From New York we went by way of the Erie canal to Chicago where we stopped until Father, who had been working at Ft. Ripley, Minn., came, when we proceeded to St. Louis, making the trip over the Michigan-Illinois canal. Here we spent the winter and in the spring took a steamboat to St. Paul where we transferred to another boat which operated between St. Anthony and Sauk Rapids. I am probably the only man who ever made the trip from Europe to Central Minnesota by water, and it cannot be done now as the dams on the upper river have closed it to navigation. We lived in Sauk Rapids until after the birth of my sister Janet, Sept. 5, 1852. She was the first white child born in Benton County. We then moved to a farm near the mouth of Little Rock creek and again on the following summer to a place near the mouth of the Platte river, in what is now the town of Langola.

Father had bought a squatter's right from Pony Lamb, giving \$25.00 for his claim. The improvements consisted of twelve acres under cultivation and a shed-roofed log cabin which leaked so badly that the girls used to take refuge under the table when it rained. Father had but fifty cents when this transaction was completed and with this capital he started farming. The land was purchased from the Govt. at the established price of \$1.25 per acre in cash, which Father borrowed, giving a mortgage on the land as security. This loan was later increased to \$300.00 when we were defrauded in the sale of our first crop and we were never able to pay it and eventually lost the land under the mortgage.

We built a house of hewn logs and furnished it with home made furniture. We had but one chair, with a straight back and splint bottom, which was dedicated to Mother. Stools and benches did for the rest of us. The other furniture was equally crude. We already had an ox team and Father bought a cow, paying \$40.00 in work, and rented two more, giving one half of the increase.

Our only near neighbors were Alex Paul, who lived on the east side of the Platte and south of the road crossing, and John Depew, who lived north from us and near to the present village of Royalton. As these two men also had families they joined with Father in organizing a school district and in building a schoolhouse. The building was erected about a half mile north of our house and was built of tamarack logs which we cut in a swamp on the Mississippi river bottom. I acted as teamster in this work and I remember that the black flies were so bad that the cattle were almost wild. The building was furnished with a long table or desk built down the middle of the room and flanked by benches. Our first teacher was a Mrs. Fletcher. This was the first school in Benton County, District No. 1. As it was necessary to maintain a school for three months before school money could be drawn, a tuition of ten cents a day was charged for each pupil. There were but ten pupils and five were from our house so Father stood half of the expense of running the school and boarded the teacher half of the time.

For several years school was maintained but three months each year. Teachers were paid from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per month and "boarded around," patrons boarding the teacher in proportion to the number of their children attending school. Some of our teachers were very harsh. "Preacher" Adams* used to throw his open pen knife at any one

*Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

he saw misbehaving and Albert Hodgdon would take a boy by the lobe of the ear and take off all the skin with his thumb nail. Whippings were common and, to make it worse, when one of our family got one in school he or she got another at home.

This school house was burned a few years later, presumably by persons who wished to have a school nearer to the town that had grown about a mile south, and one term of school was held in our house. For the rent of a room for this purpose we received five dollars. In 1861 the Wm. Higgins house with a half acre of land was purchased at a cost of \$160.00. This was converted into a schoolhouse and used until 1883 when it also burned. The present building occupies the same site. The second building was built of lumber and was more elaborately furnished, it having built-in pine desks arranged to face the front of the room.

Our first crops, wheat, oats, and corn, brought good prices as many new settlers were coming and needed seed. Wheat went as high as \$2.00 per bushel. In 1856 a flight of grasshoppers landed just as we began cutting our grain. We were lucky enough to get some help from a man who owned a reaper and saved the greater part of the crop but next year, with the exception of a little late corn and a few potatoes, our crop was wiped out by another flight. In later years we were obliged to haul our wheat to St. Anthony (Minneapolis) to dispose of it. The trip took a week and the price had fallen to as low as fifty cents per bushel.

During 1854-1856 quite a settlement grew up on the river just south of our farm and the road that had heretofore crossed the river to the north of us and just below where the railroad now crosses, was diverted through the village. In 1855 George and Lewis Stone put in a dam and built a grist mill. (A mill equipped to grind wheat and corn, a toll being taken from each grist.) Another dam was put in and a saw mill erected about a mile up the river from this, but was never operated. A few years later the lower dam went out during a freshet which also cut a new river channel through the village and was never rebuilt. A part of the inhabitants moved on to newer places and the village diminished until nothing now remains. After the loss of our mill, I was forced to haul my grist to a mill at the mouth of the Little Elk—about twenty miles—where I ferried across the Mississippi in a dug-out canoe that was only large enough to carry two sacks at a time and from the landing to the mill on my back.

Father had learned to speak Chippewa and was always on friendly terms with the local Indians, who often visited us. Hole-in-the-Day often came and on one occasion was bemoaning the loss of his pony which had mysteriously disappeared. Father volunteered to assist him and the pony was found hidden in the stable of one of our neighbors. The golden rule did not govern the greater part of the dealings of the whites with the Indians.

We bought most of our venison and other game from the Indians as we owned no fire arms, except an old flint-lock and Father never hunted. I never owned a very good gun and had very little time to hunt. In spite of the fact that deer were plentiful for many years I have never killed but one and that I killed with an axe after running him down in the deep snow when the crust was strong enough to carry me. The buffalo and beaver had disappeared by the time we came though the well preserved dams of the latter showed that they had abounded very recently. Geese, ducks, prairie chickens, partridges and pigeons were abundant and some elk were still to be found. Deer were so plentiful that saddles (legs off and hide on) were sold as low as three cents per pound. The front quarters were not handled by deal-

ers and hunters left most of them in the woods. Buffalo robes and overcoats were cheap. A good buffalo overcoat could be bought for \$15, and nearly every man had one.

Dancing was the principal social amusement. Dances were given at the homes where there was sufficient room and every one was invited. Each male attendant was expected to chip in to pay the fiddler who also called off for the square dances of our time. I was a regular attendant after I grew old enough as Father never objected and always furnished me with a quarter for the fiddler except when the dances were held on a Saturday night. These I was not allowed to attend as they were likely not to break up until after midnight and thereby desecrate the Sabbath.

The summer after Father left for Pike's Peak I worked in Little Falls at building boom piers and was paid \$1.25 a day in gold. This was the last coin that I saw for several years as green backs and shin-plasters were all we used during the war and for several years after. While on this work I boarded with a Mr. Ferguson who was an old friend of Father's. When I wanted to pay my bill he told me that when my father came home with the \$40,000.00 that he had promised to get he would take the money, but until then "No." With the help of the younger children I carried on the farm work, driving team in the logging camps during the winters and working as a log driver in the spring, until the summer of 1863 when I began freighting. I started with two teams but a wet summer and difficulty in getting loads left me in debt at the end of the season. The next year I added another team to my outfit and continued in the business until the fall of 1871. I hauled from the end of the railroad—now the Great Northern—that was being built from St. Paul and had reached St. Cloud when I began this work, to the forts in Dakota—Totten, Wadsworth, and Ransom—and to the head of navigation on the Red river. The latter point shifted according to the stage of the water. With good water the boats could reach Fort Abercrombie, but at other times were obliged to stop at Georgetown, Frog Point, or Grand Forks. Prices for hauling varied, but a dollar per hundred weight, for each hundred miles hauled was about the standard price with a little more for hard trips or in bad seasons of the year. Each teamster usually had two or three teams on as many wagons as the soft trails would not hold up a heavy load. There were no roads and teams on loads had to be doubled through difficult places. We travelled in small trains, seldom more than a dozen teamsters, and I was usually put in charge. I was held personally responsible for the safe delivery of the freight and, especially on one trip when one of my loads consisted of liquor that each teamster was anxious to tap—this was quite a burden. We made our camps at the most convenient places, forming a corral by driving the wagons into a circle inside of which the cattle could be confined after grazing. We slept on the ground under the wagons and were never molested though we were never armed for defense, and in fact seldom carried more than one or two guns with which we got a little game. The Sioux were camped all around Ft. Totten but we went through without an escort and never had any trouble.

The trip to Totten was a hard one, especially if made in the late summer, as the heat was terrific, feed poor and good water very scarce. Most of the ponds were so alkaline that we could not let the cattle drink as it would physic them badly, but if the water had rushes growing in it, it was fit to use. When we came to such a one we would unhitch and turn the cattle in to enjoy themselves. A good teamster looks out for his team first, and by the time we got around to get wa-

ter for ourselves the pond would be pretty well muddied and tea made from that water tasted of pretty nearly everything besides tea.

We crossed the Red river at Abercrombie and made an air line to the fort. We crossed the Cheyenne river three times and when, after travelling for days over that hot prairie where the cracks in the dry ground were two inches wide and looked deep enough to run down to China, we would come to the edge of the Cheyenne valley and look down on the trees, green grass and running water, it did look good to us. At the time of the first Riel rebellion we once loaded for Grand Forks, with supplies for the Canadian government, but on arriving there we were ordered on to Pembina as the water was so low that the boats could not get up. I got a tip that from there we would be sent to Ft. Garry (Winnipeg) and I refused to leave the Forks unless an order that I be unloaded at Pembina be given me. I got this and on arriving at Pembina found that they had no warehouse room and wanted delivery made at Ft. Garry. We were four hundred miles from home and the first snows of the winter were beginning to fall. We did not care to add another hundred miles to our journey so I produced my order. It caused some profanity but we were unloaded and turned for home.

I made one trip to Leach Lake and one to White Earth. On the latter I had my only real scare from the Indians. We were loaded by N. P. Clarke at St. Cloud with supplies for the agency. No one knew the road but we were directed to go to Ottertail where it was thought that we would find some one who could direct us. After leaving that place and while skirting the west shore of Detroit Lake we were stopped by the Indians. I was at the rear helping to double some loads through a soft place and when I got to the front I found that a band of tough looking customers had made a half circle across the road and each one had a gun sloped across his pony. They were a mixed bunch of Chippewa and Sioux, about twenty-five in all, on the way to Ottertail to smoke the pipe of peace. They wanted food and said if we did not furnish it they would kill one of our oxen. Some of the men thought that we had better let them have what they wanted and avoid trouble but I could not see it that way. If we let them have anything we would be held for the value while if they took it by force we would not. We could not fight them for there was but one shot gun in the train, but a good bluff was always worth trying. I made a talk to the Indians and told them that our loads were for the Indians at the agency and that supplies could only be had there, that if we let them have anything that we would be obliged to pay for it and that was something that we would not do. I ordered the head teamster to start on and he did so. The Indians slowly drew aside and let us pass but as long as we could see them they were bunched and evidently talking over the situation. We drove as far as possible before camping as we feared that we might have a visit from them during the night. We did not corral the cattle and in the morning two of them were missing. We hunted for several hours but could find no trace of them and concluded that the Indians had them. We abandoned one wagon, dividing the load among the others and started on but had only gone a few rods when the strays came out of a swale where they had been lying, to follow us. I was too poor then and it was hard enough to get something to eat and clothing to keep us warm to feel like paying for grub for a lot of lazy Indians. I wore pants and a roundabout made from seamless sacks, and as it was impossible to keep clean on the road, I used to feel ashamed of my appearance. Father had worn the same kind of clothing even when he attended the meetings of the county

commissioners and no one seemed to notice them, but he was always clean. Mother saw to that.

Another time we came near having trouble with a white man. We were waiting at Morris for loads, that being the end of the rails then. Morris was a canvass town and pretty wild. I had to stay with the wagons as I was in charge, but Bob Muncy and Bill McDougall went over to town and while there had some trouble with a freighter named Kelly. A few days later we loaded and on our way we passed an outfit camped near the road but under a hill. I could hear Kelly swearing at us, using the vilest words imaginable. Neither Bob nor Bill said anything, but I called to him to "Go to Hell." Pretty soon I saw Kelly coming with a revolver in his hand. I swapped ends with my goadstick and started for him. In those days I could hit just where I looked. Kelly stopped and when I came near him he called out, "Oh! Is that you Russell? Excuse me, excuse me! I thought that it was some other outfit and I did not want them to camp near and get mixed with us." We had no more trouble with Kelly but if I had not called his bluff he would have bullied us the whole trip. I have found that the surest way to get on with a man when he gets cockey, is to call his bluff.

We carried supplies for a round trip as there were few places where we could get them. We did not live very high but we sometimes got a little game to help out. One time I saw a jackrabbit near the camp and borrowed a musket to shoot it. The Swede who owned the gun told me in broken English that it was loaded with "Two Shot." I suppose that he meant two balls, but I found after it was too late to do any good, that he had put in a second load, thinking that the gun had been fired. I got my rabbit and also the full benefit of those two loads. I lost all the skin from one side of my nose. This caused a great deal of amusement and one man kept riding a free horse till I got tired of it and offered him a chance to skin the other side if he could. We celebrated one Fourth of July with a big feed which we obtained by each man stealing a can of some kind of fruit from his load. We saw some buffalo in Dakota but we never hunted them. In spite of our slow gaited teams we made good mileage. One year we averaged 25 miles a day for the entire season.

Most of the boys of our town enlisted when the war broke out—five from the Adams family—and I was very anxious to go but Mother felt that she could not spare me and when we learned of Father's death I was obliged to give up the idea. No draft was made in our town as our quota was more than filled. I was away haying at the time of the Sioux outbreak and when I returned home I found the place deserted. The folks had gone to the stockade at Little Falls, where all of the women with the exception of Mrs. John Higgins had been assembled for safety. The Chippewa at Crow Wing were dancing and it was feared that they would make common cause with their hereditary enemies. Our only protection was a small force of soldiers at Ft. Ripley. I remained at home but met other neighbors at night when a guard was maintained until the Chippewa were calmed down and the folks came home.

In 1873 I moved to my homestead on the west side of the Mississippi in the town of Brockway where I farmed until 1880, when I again moved to Langola where I had bought a farm on the Mississippi and west from Rice's Station. Here I farmed and operated a ferry until a bridge was built. When the village of Rice was organized, I was elected on the first council. I held this position for twenty-five years, when I declined further election. A few years ago I sold the farm and

moved to my present home near the station. I took up the business of buying and shipping stock and continued in this until a stock shipping association was formed. I had no desire to compete with this and retired.

When we first came to the Platte River there was no mail or transportation service, but in 1854 a stage line was established between St. Paul and Crow Wing. Four-horse coaches were run on a daily schedule until the railroad was built to St. Cloud when the service was cut to a two-horse coach and a tri-weekly schedule which was maintained until 1879 when the Northern Pacific closed the gap in their line by building from St. Cloud to Brainerd. With the stage had come the mail and the postoffice at Langola was established with R. D. Kinney as postmaster. Not so much mail was handled at that time. While the horses on the stage were being changed the mail bag was taken in and all local mail sorted out when it was returned to the stage. A desk and a few pigeon holes were all the equipment necessary. Cancellation and post-marking was done with a pen.

I have lived in this locality for seventy years. I have seen the country change from a wilderness to well tilled farms. Instead of a log hut dimly lighted with tallow candles, I have a good brick house with electric lights and a telephone. In place of my oxen, I drive a car. Yet, I have some of the old things. We are still using the cook stove that I bought in 1870. I think that we ought to have a new one but my wife does not think the new ones are so good.

Editor's Note—

This narration possibly brings to the reader of the present age, an idea of a quarrelsome nature which is quite the opposite to the disposition of the man. Although not shown in his story, Robert is a kind hearted, peaceable, generous man whose honesty is proverbial among his acquaintances.

His sincerity in his religious views, although not affiliated with any church, is shown in the fact that while operating his ferry he refused to accept toll from any one, irrespective of creed, who was crossing to attend church services. A life long abstinence from the use of liquor and tobacco and a singularly clean speech, quite different from a large part of the men who formed his early associates, shows his strong clean mind, and his popularity in his large circle of acquaintances emphasizes the charity and democracy of his nature.

His good judgment saved the village of Rice several thousand dollars when he refused to accept the first bridge built across the Mississippi on account of poor materials used in the piers.

Considerable pressure was brought to bear but he stood firm and was vindicated when the first ice movement carried away the structure.

Robert Leitch Russell, married Sept. 16, 1874, Hannah Isabel Demeritt, born March 21, 1852. Daughter of James Y. and Laura J. (Gray) Demeritt. James Y. Demeritt was born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, Feb. 16, 1822. He was married in June 1851 to Laura J. Gray, born 1829, died Nov. 24, 1918, also of Woodstock; in 1855 they came to Minnesota and first settled near Platte River in Morrison County but in Nov. of the same year located west of the Mississippi on what proved later, when surveyed, to be section 36; he then purchased it from the Government. They crossed the river in a birchbark canoe, swimming the stock. It was a number of years before enough concerted action could be had to open a road to St. Cloud, the trading point. Mr. Demeritt was active in the organization of Brockway

township, first called Winnebago, which was effected in 1858. The North Prairie postoffice was maintained at his home for a time with Mrs. Demeritt as postmistress. An adjoining neighbor was Wm. McNeal, also pioneer settler, both were important factors for many years in the affairs of their township and county. The old homestead is still in the possession of and operated by a younger daughter, Eva E.

Children of Robert L. and Hannah Isabel Russell:

10 John Alfred,³ b. Sept. 3, 1875, Brockway, Minn.

11 Laura Agnes,³ b. July 27, 1877, Brockway, Minn.

12 Ella E.³ b. Sept. 16, 1879, d. Oct. 14, 1890, Brockway, Minn.

13 Jessie J.³ b. Nov. 3, 1880; died Sept. 2, 1882, Brockway, Minn.

14 James R.,³ b. Sept. 27, 1887; d. March 15, 1900, Langola, Minn.

(3) Jennie Russell, 1st daughter of Robert (1), born in Rutherglen, Scotland, April 3, 1846; died May 4, 1920.

Jennie (originally Jeanie) being the oldest daughter in a large family of children and the mother becoming an invalid had a heavy responsibility thrust upon her while still a young girl. She attended the local school and taught a term or two.

The following obituary is copied from the Royalton, (Minn.) Banner, of May 6, 1920.

"Mrs. Jennie Russell Flint, territorial pioneer and a resident of Benton County for sixty-eight years, passed away at her home at Rice on the morning of May 4th, after a lingering illness of many months. Jennie Russell came to America in 1851. After spending the winter in Chicago her parents moved on to the wilds of Minnesota, locating on a claim near the Mississippi river in the town of Langola, near what is now the village of Royalton. On April 18, 1867, she was married to Francis S. Flint at St. Cloud by the Rev. E. V. Campbell.*

"After their marriage the young couple settled on a farm in Langola where they resided until 1902 when they moved into Rice where Mr. Flint was postmaster until his death in 1908. Mrs. Flint was a woman of admirable character and principles and her influence was always for the bettering of the community. She was a devout church member and worker and passed away with the assurance that all was well. She was intensely patriotic. Her husband was a veteran of the Civil war and during the World war she proudly displayed a service flag with four stars, two stars for her sons, Erwin and Howard, and two grandsons, sons of Nelson Flint."

Francis S. Flint, husband of Jennie Russell, was an only son of Schuyler and Ann B. (Mosher) Flint, descendants of early colonial stock, who moved from Vermont to Minnesota in 1856, buying a farm in Langola, Benton county, near the village of Platte River—now long since abandoned. Schuyler Flint's farm, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, Twp. 38, Rg. 32, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, was one of the finest in that section during his occupancy. An island in the river near this farm and once his, still bears his name. He was an influential citizen and held at various times the office of the county commissioner, township supervisor, school director and postmaster. Schuyler Flint was a son of Cheney (819) as recorded in the "Flint Genealogical Register" printed in Andover, Mass. 1860. That register is authority for the statement that the emigrant ancestor was one Thomas Flint who came

*This was the first marriage ceremony performed by the Rev. E. V. Campbell who was pastor of the St. Cloud Presbyterian church for more than fifty years.



FRANK & MARION CAUGHEY & FAMILY

to America from Wales about 1650. Schuyler Flint was born June 16, 1814, and died Jan. 23, 1882.

Ann Benson (Mosher) Flint, widely known as an excellent woman with unusual energy, was born in Sharon, Vt. Nov. 10, 1818, and died in Langola, Minn. Nov. 6, 1882.

In further direct reference to Francis S. Flint the following obituary is copied from the Royalton Banner of Oct. 29, 1908:.

"Death, that grim reaper which calls upon one and all in his merciless rounds, sounded taps for a veteran and early pioneer at Rice last Friday, when Francis Flint received the final summons to cross the great divide. Deceased was 62 years, 9 months and 22 days old.

Mr. Flint was stricken by death suddenly at eleven o'clock Friday morning when engaged in the regular performance of his duties as postmaster. His death which resulted from heart failure came as a distinct shock to his family and friends, for until his dead body was found in his office chair, where he had been sitting but a few minutes, no intimation of suffering had been given. Close friends had been aware for a year that he had been subject to heart trouble and a severe attack came near ending fatally some months ago. His health had been quite good the past summer, however.

Francis Schuyler Flint was born in Strafford, Orange county, Vt., Jan. 1, 1846. His early childhood was passed in the east and at ten years of age he came with his parents and settled in the town of Langola upon a farm about three miles southwest of Royalton. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Flint, then a boy of sixteen, responded to the call for volunteers and on Jan. 14, 1862, joined the 2nd Minnesota Light Artillery, Hotchkiss' Battery, at Ft. Snelling and went to the front. Throughout the war he served with distinction, received his discharge March 21, 1864, and promptly reenlisted to serve until the close of the war. He served in most of the important battles of the army of the Cumberland, and was promoted to corporal at the age of nineteen. He was taken prisoner by Capt. Forrest and held four months, being exchanged from Libby Prison. At the close of the war he returned to Langola and the duties of a private citizen and prospered. In the fall of 1870 he took a homestead in Swan River township, Morrison county, where he resided several years and during which period he served as a commissioner of that county. Later he bought and moved to a farm in Langola, part of Sec. 10, Twp. 38, R. 31.

In April he was married to Jennie Russell. This union was blessed by ten children, all of whom are living.

From early manhood Mr. Flint took an active interest in social, business and political affairs and for many years had held offices of trust in the town and district in which he resided. He was at all times practical and trustworthy, inviting the confidence of his fellow citizens who delighted to honor him in every way, knowing that in him justice was combined with loyalty and ability to serve. Seven years ago he was appointed postmaster at Rice and has since held that position, discharging his duties faithfully and in a manner most pleasing to the public.

For many years Mr. Flint has been a member of the Masonic order and O. E. S. and a prominent member of the G. A. R. He was commander of Phil Sheridan Post 157 at Royalton for several years. The home life of the deceased was all that could be desired. As a neighbor he was always kind and obliging, and, though living for over fifty years within ten miles of his boyhood home, he had no enemies, and every person who had the good fortune to know him, was an admiring friend.

A large concourse of sympathizing friends throughout Morrison

and Benton counties were in attendance at his funeral to pay last respects to one whom all loved and who will live in the memory of the entire community for many years."

To F. S. and Jennie Russell Flint were born ten children:

15 Lucetta J.,³ b. Feb. 1, 1868.

16 Nelson,³ b. July 23, 1869.

17 Robert F.,³ b. Jan. 13, 1872.

18 Janet E.,³ b. Sept. 13, 1874.

19 Agnes A.,³ b. July 7, 1876.

20 Olive,³ b. Sept. 10, 1878.

21 Gertrude,³ b. June 21, 1882.

22 Adalia,³ b. June 7, 1884.

23 Erwin W.,³ b. April 13, 1888.

24 Howard R.,³ b. Oct. 11, 1892.

(4) Agnes Russell, 2nd daughter of Robert (1), born Dec. 22, 1848, at Rutherglen, a suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, and died May 22, 1919 at Brockway, Minn.

At the time of Agnes' birth her father had departed for America and the family was not united until the Winter of 1851-2, at Chicago, when she was three years of age. Being one of the older children she participated actively in the pioneer experiences of the family, attended the local school and later taught two terms, one in a school just south of Little Falls on the east side of the Mississippi river, the other in Brockway township on the west side of the river about six miles below the mouth of the Platte river. Both schools were small; she received twelve dollars per month and boarded around among the patrons.

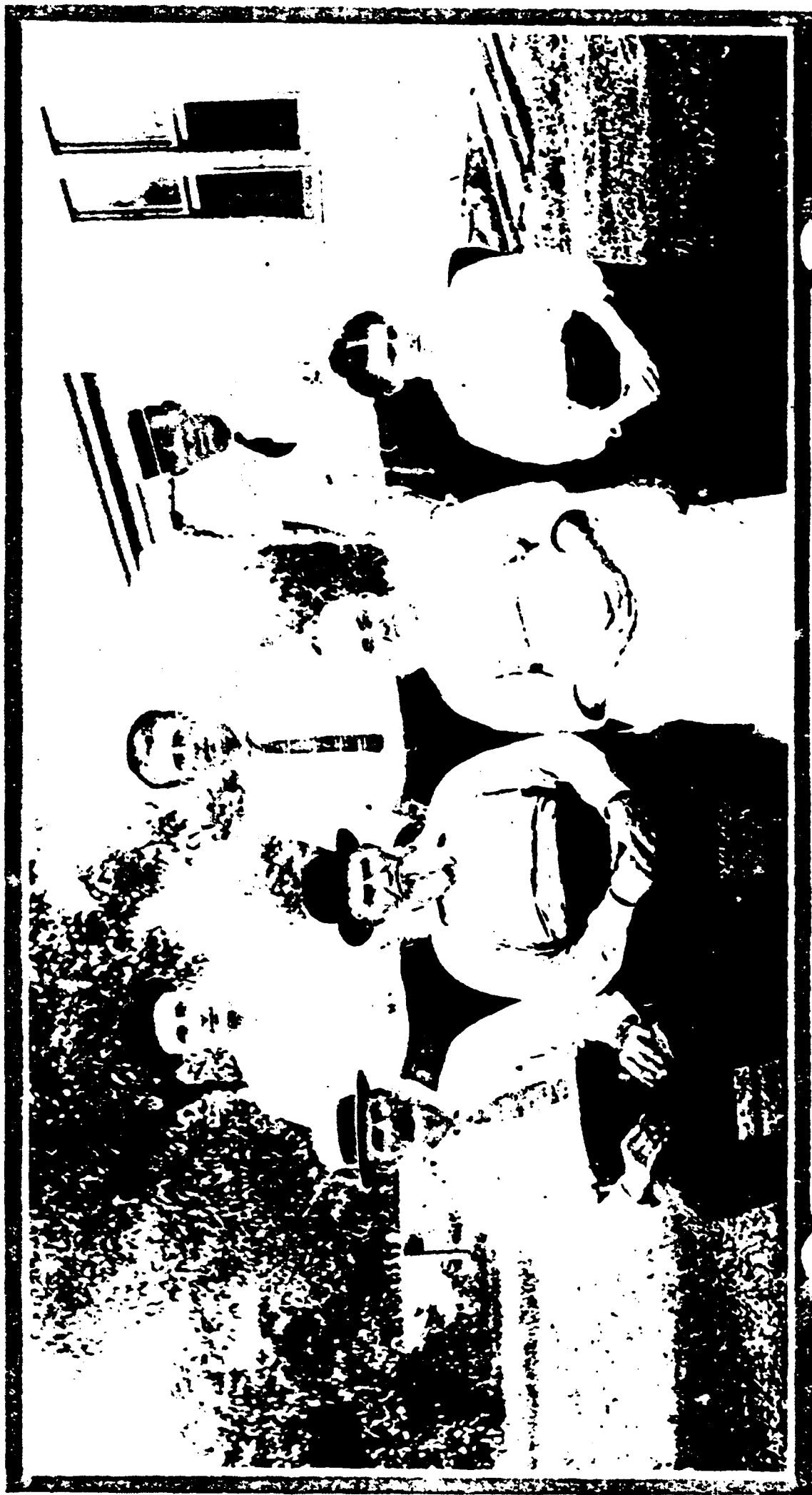
Married Jan. 24, 1870, Edward J. Smart, born May 10, 1841, Plymouth, Maine, died Dec. 4, 1916.

Edward J. Smart, but recently discharged from the army, arrived at Platte River settlement in 1866 where an older brother, Henry B., had preceded him. He taught the school that winter and Agnes and other younger Russell children were among his pupils.

He took a homestead joining his brother's in Sec. 20, Twp. 126, R. 28, Brockway town and established bachelor's quarters in a log cabin at the foot of the hill west of the old State road and south of the spring brook. Later he acquired the claim of A. A. Morrill in Sec. 17 and moved the log house on it farther south to a point north of the brook. This structure, still standing, is one of the oldest houses in Minnesota.

The brother, Henry's claim, extended north between Edward's and the Mississippi river, so they made a trade. Edward giving up the southern portion of his, lying west of the road, and receiving in return the northern part of Henry's between road and river. The farmhouse now in use stands east of the road on a slight eminence overlooking the river, distant about forty rods. The original portion of this house was erected about 1880. To this farm Edward J. brought his wife in 1870 where they resided until their death. The property is still in the family being owned and occupied by his third son Robert (32).

The Smarts were of English parentage, landing at Hingman, Mass. in 1633 from Hingman, Norfolk Co., England in a company of 206 persons with their pastor, Peter Hobart. At the time of the Revolution the majority of them lived around Exeter and Ossipee, N. H.



HIRAM H & ROSELLA CLIFFORD & FAMILY

and some of them served under Washington near Boston while others were with Col. John Stark at Bennington. The immediate progenitor of Edward J. Smart was disqualified for military service because of lameness caused by an accident. He was a mason by trade and married——Staples. His son Joshua, grandfather of Edward J., born 1769 at Eaton, N. H., married Hannah Nickerson at Ossipee in 1788, and moved to Swanville, Maine in 1797 where he died March 31, 1859. Their children were Joseph and Nehemiah (twins), Edward, Joshua, Richard and Hannah.

Edward, father of Edward J., born Feb. 5, 1798, married Miriam Parsons and their children were: Henry B., Hannah, Harriet, Ruth, Ann, Sarah, Drusilla and Edward J. Smart. Two brothers, Henry B. and Edward J. and a sister, Ann, then Mrs. James L. Gray, moved to Minnesota. An aunt, Sarah, daughter of Richard, married Jonathan Crosby and also moved to the Platte river neighborhood. All four are buried in the Brockway cemetery.

Edward, the father, had been a soldier in the war of 1812, also a member of the Maine legislature. At eighty-six years of age, in 1884, he visited Minnesota unattended, returned to Maine, where he died in 1895 at North Dixmond.

Edward J. received the best education available at the country and village schools of Penobscot county. As a youth, during winters, he went from farm to farm threshing wheat with a flail, receiving as compensation every fifth bushel, he was also a sailor making several trips to the Grand Banks for cod.

Early in 1862 he enlisted in the 22nd Maine Inf.; reenlisted in the 2nd Maine Cavalry, being enrolled as sergeant. He was honorably discharged in Sept. 1865.

On their timber farm in Minnesota the Smarts lived as did most pioneers of the locality by an abundance of hard labor, with few conveniences and less luxuries. The children were in school about six months a year. Of books there were few in the home, and of music none until May, the oldest child, bought an organ after she began teaching.

Of periodicals there was a juvenile, and a farm paper, and the St. Cloud Journal Press was a weekly visitor for fifty years.

St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, distant about twelve miles, were the market towns until the Northern Pacific railroad was extended to Brainerd in 1879, and the village of Rice was established three miles distant on the eastside of the Mississippi river. Access to the new trading point was possible during summer by a ferry until a bridge was constructed about 1902.

Mr. Smart was clerk of school district No. 8, Stearns county for forty years; and much of this time he was also a town supervisor, usually being chosen chairman. He was a just man with a keen sense of his duties toward the community.

Ten children:

25 Miriam Agnes,³ b. Nov. 15, 1870.

26 John Franklin,³ b. Feb. 13, 1872.

27 Wallace Edward,³ b. Nov. 12, 1873.

28 Jennie Ann,³ b. June 8, 1875.

29 Edith Lillian,³ b. June 23, 1877.

30 Harriet Elizabeth,³ b. Dec. 20, 1878.

31 Ada Ruth,³ b. Dec. 19, 1880; d. Aug. 30, 1881.

32 Robert James,³ b. Oct. 23, 1884.

33 Joshua,³ b. Nov. 7, 1887; d. Aug. 1909.

34 Mildred Isabelle,³ b. May 2, 1895.

(5) Janet Russell, 3rd daughter of Robert (1), born September 5, 1852, Sauk Rapids, Minnesota; first white child born in Benton County.

Under pioneer rural conditions where a lack of schooling was not considered a serious handicap, nor marked in contrast, Janet developed an ambition for an education and things educational. This remained an outstanding characteristic, and her influence has been the means of encouraging and assisting many persons to secure a better education than they otherwise might have secured. She attended the intermittent local school in Langola township, where her parents settled, then the state teachers' training school at St. Cloud from which she graduated in 1876, and taught for several years with exceptional success.

Married August 21, 1878, Orlando Ferdinand Trace, second son of Ferdinand and Charlotte (Cram) Trace.

The Traces are of English descent and settled in America during early colonial days. Ferdinand Trace was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. He became a farmer, moved to Minnesota in 1856 where he died in 1890. During the Civil War he organized and drilled a company of volunteers by which he was elected captain, but was disqualified from entering the service because of a crippled ankle. Charlotte Cram (formerly Von Cram) born in Ohio in 1823 was of Dutch descent, her father's people having come to Boston from England in 1635 and later settling at Exeter, New Hampshire. Her father, born in Vermont, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and a grandmother, Charlotte Hotchkiss, was a member of a church choir that sang at a Washington memorial service at New Haven; a brother Orvill Cram was a veteran of the Civil war, wounded, taken prisoner and confined several months in Andersonville prison.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Trace were exceptionally strong mentally and physically and imparted these qualities to their five sons and four daughters.

In 1871 Orlando F. Trace was one of a civilian section of the party that made the first survey west of the Missouri river for the Northern Pacific railway, then under construction east of Fargo, N. D. West of the Missouri river was at that time distinctly hostile Indian territory. Of this trip he writes: "Clarke and McClure of St. Cloud had the contract to carry supplies for the citizens' section of the survey. The train consisted of about 100 two horse teams and drivers. These were hired in St. Cloud and Sauk Center. Starting from St. Cloud in August 1871 the train of teams came to Sauk Center where other teams joined. From here it went by way of Glenwood to Morris, then the most westerly settlement in central Minnesota and at that time the end of the rails on the Great Northern railroad, and a village of tents largely. From Morris we went by way of Brown's Valley to Ft. Wadsworth (later Ft. Sisseton) where we laid over a few days, then began our journey to Ft. Rice on the Missouri river accompanied by a troop of soldiers under command of Col. Bates.

"In due time we reached the Missouri and crossed to Ft. Rice where we again rested a few days and in the meantime reloaded for the balance of the journey. From Ft. Rice we were accompanied by a guard of infantry and artillery numbering 1000 to 1200 men and also

a supply train of government six-mule teams. Our course was toward the Heart river which we reached in a day or two and were there joined by the engineers, General Rosser being the chief. The expedition was in command of Gen. Whistler. We followed up the Heart to the source of the river, then across the Bad Lands through which the little Missouri makes its way. Continuing westward we came to the Yellowstone river, probably where Glendive, Mont. is now located. We reached home in October."

Mr. Trace graduated from the state teacher's training school at St. Cloud in 1876. In the early eighties he joined the general westward movement that marked that decade and took up land in Edmunds county, South Dakota, prior to the extension of the railroads to that section. While there he suffered a severe fracture of an ankle in a broncho runaway. This made it necessary for him to abandon farming as a livelihood. He has since taught in Minnesota, South and North Dakota. He was elected and served as county superintendent of schools of Benton County, Minnesota, for a number of terms.

Residence, Tindall, Mont.

Six children:

35 Leslie Orlando,³ b. Sept. 9, 1879, Haven, Sherburne County, Minn.; d. Dec. 12, 1883, Rice, Minn.

36 Arthur Russell,³ b. May 30, 1881, Haven, Sherburne County, Minn.

37 Fred Cram,³ b. April 14, 1883, Rice, Benton County, Minn.

38 Robert Ferdinand,³ b. October 22, 1885, Roscoe, S. D.

39 Orrin Flint,³ b. Nov. 23, 1888, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

40 Hazel,³ b. Nov. 9, 1890, Motley, Minn.

(6) William Wallace Russell, second son of Robert (1) born April 1, 1854, Langola, Benton county, Minn.

Residence, Spokane, Wash.

Wallace, that being the family appellation, grew to early manhood on the farm in Langola. When about twenty years old he began working his way through high school at St. Cloud.

Later he became associated with his brother John H. at Gull River, Minn. in the retail meat and produce business, a line which he has followed with slight variations since at Royalton, Brainerd and Duluth, Minn.

Married 1883, Royalton, Minn. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James M. and Charlotte A. (McCollum) Muncy, both of whom were born in New Brunswick. Charlotte A. was a daughter of Peter McCollum, born in Scotland. Her mother was born in Maine. James M. was a son of Samuel Muncy, who with seven sons and three daughters moved about 1866 from St. Stephens, New Brunswick to the vicinity of Royalton, Minn. Mr. Muncy had been engaged in farming and lumbering in Washington county, Maine, and in New Brunswick and the sons continued in like activity in Minnesota for many years.

There were no children born to Wm. Wallace and Mary Elizabeth Russell.

(7) Marion Russell, fourth daughter of Robert (1), born June 1, 1856, Langola, Minn.

Married, Dec. 27, 1876, Frank M. Caughey, born June 22, 1843, at Parish of Perth, New Brunswick, son of Wm., born in Ireland, and Jane (McCrea) Caughey. The father, Wm. Caughey, met an accidental death when Frank was an infant. Frank had three brothers, Samuel, William, and Andrew—Frank being the youngest—all of whom came west. In the fall of 1870 he came to St. Cloud, Minn. Though without technical training, he won local distinction as a judge of horses and in his earlier years was a keen trader. Being exceptionally fond of horses, he chose to follow lines of activity in which they performed an important part. In the summer of 1871 he was a teamster in the civilian section of the Northern Pacific railway surveying expedition west of the Missouri river to as far as where Glendive is located, "carried" mail from St. Cloud to Brockway, North Prairie and Two Rivers until 1877, and during 1901-1904 from Brainerd to Shepherd P. O., Crow Wing county. He also spent a number of winters logging.

Mr. Caughey farmed for a time in Brockway township and then purchased a farm beautifully located on the east bank of the Mississippi river in Watab township, Benton county. In 1885 he sold this farm and moved to Royalton that the children might have better school opportunities, but continued farming. In 1898 he homesteaded in Daggett Brook, Crow Wing county, where he died, July 28, 1909.

Mrs. Caughey still resides on the homestead which is operated by her sons, R. L. and C. E. Caughey. With the exception of Maud, deceased, all of her children reside in the neighborhood.

Ten children:

- 41 Hester J.,³ b. Oct. 2, 1877, Brockway.
- 42 Eva E.,³ b. March 2, 1879, Brockway.
- 43 Walter P.,³ b. Nov. 12, 1880, Watab.
- 44 Maud R.,³ b. March 17, 1884, Watab.
- 45 Agnes M.,³ b. April 19, 1886, Royalton.
- 46 Flora M.,³ b. June 22, 1888, Royalton.
- 47 Francis Preston,³ b. Dec. 4, 1890, Royalton.
- 48 Georgia Alma,³ b. March 6, 1893, Royalton.
- 49 Robert Lauren,³ b. Oct. 9, 1895, Royalton.
- 50 Colvin Eugene,³ b. April 3, 1898, Brainerd.

(8) Rosella Elizabeth Russell, youngest daughter of Robert (1), born July 27, 1858, Langola, Minn.

Married, March 20, 1879, at St. Cloud, Hiram Huntington Clifford, born July 16, 1854, Waterbury, Vt.; died Dec. 20, 1918, Little Falls, Minn., H. H. Clifford was a son of Samuel, a carpenter, and Zeruah (Blodgett) Clifford who moved from Vermont to Minn. in 1855, locating on a farm in Linden township, Stearns county, where Samuel later became a township supervisor, county commissioner and a member of the local school board. They had six children, four boys and two girls.

In the spring of 1876 Hiram went to St. Cloud where for a number of years he was employed in the Novelty Wood Works and became a skilled wood worker. In Oct. 1885 he moved to Royalton, Minn. where he worked at his trade and farmed. He was a member of the Royalton



ABANDONED TOWN OF PLATTE RIVER



JENNIE FLINT AND FAMILY



PLATTE RIVER

school board for 10 years and at all times an active member of the Masonic lodge. In 1912 he moved to Mount Hope, Wash. where he operated a general store; returned to Minn. in 1916 making the trip by auto accompanied by his wife and wife's sister, Jennie Flint, visiting friends and relatives enroute. They left Mt. Hope June 8th and arrived at Royalton, Minn., July 13. He died of Spanish influenza, being the only victim among the immediate families of the Russell descendants of that epidemic.

Their children:

- 51 John Gilman,³ b. Feb. 12, 1880, St. Cloud, Minn.
- 52 Harry Earnest,³ b. April 25, 1881, St. Cloud, Minn.
- 53 Bertha Marion,³ b. February 24, 1883, St. Cloud, Minn.
- 54 Russell Hiram,³ b. August 25, 1887, Royalton, Minn.
- 55 Ira Warren,³ b. July 14, 1889, Royalton, Minn.

(9) John Higgins Russell, third son of Robert (1), born Sept. 6, 1860, Langola, Minn.

Residence, Royalton, Minn. Occupation, merchant.

John Russell attended the local school till 1873 when he accompanied his mother and older brother, Robert L., to the west side of the Mississippi river in Brockway township, Stearns county, continuing in school, then the Union high in St. Cloud and the Curtis Business college, Minneapolis. He provided the funds to attend the latter schools by working summers.

In 1880 he entered the butcher business at Gull River, Minn., at that time a thriving saw mill town, in partnership with his brother Wallace and E. A. Bowers, under the firm name of Russell Brothers and Bowers. In Dec. 1881 the Russell Brothers sold their interest at Gull River and in January 1882 opened a general merchandise store at Royalton, Minn., under the firm name of Russell Brothers. A few years later W. W. Russell withdrew and J. H. continued until April 7, 1917, having sold his store interests after 34 years of successful mercantile activity in Royalton. Since retiring his attention has been given to his farms and selling life insurance.

The line of the Northern Pacific from St. Cloud to Brainerd was graded during the early 70s but owing to the financial crisis of 1873 the laying of rails was delayed until 1879, when train service was established and the station of Royalton, Minn., came into existence. A "station" consisting of a sidetrack and a water tank rapidly developed into a village but in the transition there must necessarily be organized and financed churches, schools, lodges, volunteer fire department, a band, a newspaper, and cemeteries. The burden of which was almost entirely borne by those early citizens who were actively engaged in business. A roster of any of the early activities of Royalton contains the name of J. H. Russell.

In addition to the semi-public organizations with which he was affiliated he was treasurer of Belleview township eighteen consecutive years, postmaster under President Arthur, village president a number of terms and a trustee many additional terms and also a member of the school board and in each position gave faithful service. He was associated with the first creamery established in Royalton, in 1887, and in 1893 extended his interests to one at Clear Lake, Minn. with C. T. Montanye as partner under the firm name of Acme Creamery Co. The partnership was discontinued in 1894, Mr. Montanye withdrawing, following which, 1895, a creamery was established at Dixville by Mr

Russell who continued with the plant at Royalton until about 1906, when he sold his creamery interests.

For a period of more than 25 years he maintained an elevator for handling grain, built the first and only potato warehouse to date at Royalton and operated it for seven years.

Married Caroline A. Nielson, daughter of Peter and Anna Nielson, born January 19, 1868 and died January 19, 1893.

Four children by this marriage:

56 Earl Alfred,³ b. Sept. 14, 1884.

57 George H.,³ b. Nov. 17, 1888; d. Jan. 27, 1889.

58 Howard,³ b. Feb. 9, 1890; d. May 14, 1891.

59 Robert,³ b. Dec. 20, 1891; d. Oct. 31, 1892.

Married December 21, 1901, Blanche A. Martin, daughter of Lycer-gus F. and Flora F. (Knapp) Martin. L. F. Martin was born in Canada, moved to Wisconsin in 1865 and married at Manitowoc in 1867. A son, Alfred L., was born at La Crosse in 1869. In 1870 they moved to Watab, Minn., where Jera Kenneth was born in 1871 and Maud Estella in 1874. Blanche Alma was born in Buckman township, Morrison county, April 11, 1876. In March 1884 the Martins moved to Rice, Benton county and engaged in the hotel business, thence to Little Falls from where in 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Martin moved to Sentinel Butte, N. D. where their eldest son had preceded them several years. L. F. Martin died in Sentinel Butte on September 16, 1910, Mrs. Martin in Minneapolis March 3, 1918.

Blanche Martin graduated from the State Teachers' Training college at St. Cloud, Minn., in 1899 and taught in the schools of Little Falls, Brainerd and Breckenridge, Minn.

Children by this marriage:

60——baby girl, b. Oct. 24, 1908; d. same day.

61 —— baby girl, b. Jan. 22, 1910; d. Jan. 23, 1910.

62 John Kenneth,³ b. Jan. 17, 1911.

63 Blanche Alma,³ b. Feb. 12, 1914; d. Oct. 12, 1916.

64 Harold Wallace,³ b. Jan. 29, 1916.

THIRD GENERATION

(10) John Alfred Russell, 1st son of Robert (2), born September 3, 1875, Brockway, Minn.

Operated his father's farm and ferry west of Rice for a number of years, then went to Canada since which time his movements are unknown.

Married September 5, 1898, Sadie O. Clepper, born July 9, 1878, at Brockway, whose parents were among the early settlers and substantial farmers of that township.

Mrs. Russell resides at Sauk Rapids, Minn.

Five children:

65 Robert Lorin,⁴ b. July 11, 1899.

66 Erwin Alfred,⁴ b. May 29, 1901.

67 John Allen,⁴ b. May 18, 1903.

68 Ruth Lillian,⁴ b. May 21, 1905.

69 Raymond,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1908; d. April, 11, 1919.

(11) Laura A. Russell, 1st daughter of Robert (2), b. July 27, 1877, in Brockway, Minn.

Married June 12, 1901, Oscar A. McGee who was born in Brockway, Minn., Nov. 3, 1876, son of John D. and Eva A. (McDonald) McGee who moved to Seattle, Wash. in 1888. Oscar enlisted in the National Guard of Washington in 1893 and remained a member until the outbreak of the Spanish war when they were mustered into the service of the U. S. as the 1st Washington Infantry serving in the Philippines. Shortly after the close of the war he entered the regular army. His service record is: Co. "B" 1st Regt. Nat. Guard of Wash. June 27, 1893 to May 17, 1898. Sergt. Co. "B" 1st Wash. Inf. May 17, 1898 to July 23, 1899. Private Co. "K" 36th U. S. Vol. Inf. July 24 to July 29, 1899. 1st Lieut. 36th U. S. Vol. Inf., July 31, 1899 to March 16, 1901, date of muster out of service of the regiment.

2d Lieut. 9th U. S. Cavalry Nov. 13, 1901 to March 30, 1902.

1st Lieut. 2d Cavalry March 31, 1902 to Oct. 2, 1912.

Capt. 12th U. S. Cavalry Oct. 3, 1912 to Feb. 13, 1913. Transferred to 5th Cavalry Feb. 12, 1913.

Appointed Maj. Field Artillery Nat. Army Aug. 5, 1917.

Promoted Lieut. Col. Feb. 13, 1918.

Honorably discharged from the Nat. Army May 8, 1920—reverted to grade of Capt. Cavalry, unassigned, Regular Army.

Promoted Lieut. Col. July 1, 1920.

John McGee, grandfather of Oscar, was one of the early settlers of Minn., coming to Little Falls, in 1855 and removing to Brockway in 1857. Farmer and lumberman.

He married Mary Gallop in St. Johns, N. B. in Nov. 1840.

No children born to Laura A. and Oscar A. McGee.

(15) Lucetta J. Flint, first daughter of Jennie (3), born in Langola township, Benton county, Minn., Feb 1, 1886. Attended the State Teachers' Training College at St. Cloud but did not graduate; taught school and served as deputy postmaster at Rice; married Oct. 8, 1903, Daniel Fenlason, born July 27, 1870, Brockway, Minn., son of Harris M. and Orinda (Getchel) Fenlason both born in Wesley, Maine and married there in 1845. They moved to Winnebago Prairie, (Brockway,) Stearns county, Minnesota, in 1855 where Mrs. Fenlason died Nov. 10, 1895 and Mr. Fenlason in 1902. Daniel Fenlason is a farmer owning the farmstead formerly occupied by his parents.

Postoffice, St. Cloud, Minn.

Four children.

70 Harris M., b. Oct. 20, 1904, Brockway, Minn.

71 Lois J., b. Feb. 28, 1907, Brockway, Minn.

72 Francis S., b. Feb. 24, 1909, Brockway.

73 Donald W., b. Nov. 5, 1910, Brockway, Minn.

(16) Nelson Flint, 1st son of Jennie (3); born July 23, 1869, Langola, Minn.

Railway expressman; lives in North St. Paul, Minn.

Married, June 29, 1895, Duluth, May J. Williams; born Van Buren county, Michigan, May 6, 1871; daughter of (Capt. 13th Mich.) Smith G., born Orleans county, New York, Dec. 27, 1834, and Adeline (Adams) Williams, born Oswego county, New York, July 24, 1845.

May Williams was a graduate of the State Teachers' Training School St. Cloud, Minn., class of 1892 and taught. Nelson Flint also attended that school; later was employed in mercantile line at Royalton, and Grand Rapids, Minn., when the latter village was 75 miles distant from the railway and extremely difficult to reach other than by boat on the upper Mississippi, excepting during winter; because of swamps and lakes and the lack of passable trails. In 1893 he became associated with the Northern Pacific express company at Duluth; from 1897 to 1900 was agent at Superior; then messenger on run from St. Paul to Winnipeg until 1908; and since then from St. Paul to Mandan and Forsythe. He takes unusual interest in things historical and has assembled a rare collection of Minnesota and North Dakota relics.

Children:

74 Francis C.,⁴ b. June 5, 1896, Duluth, Minn.

75 Leroy A.,⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1897, Langola, Minn.

76 Margaret M., (adopted) b. July 7, 1915.

(17) Robert F. Flint, 2nd son of Jennie (3), born Jan. 13, 1872, in Swan River township, Morrison county; creamery operator from 1892 to 1904 inclusive, at Royalton, Minn. and New Salem, N. D., going to the latter place in 1899; Dairy Commissioner of North Dakota, 1905 to 1914 inclusive; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of North Dakota, 1915-16; Assistant in Charge Dairy Extension, Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture with headquarters in Washington, D. C. 1917 to June, 1919; in commercial dairy work from June, 1919 to Nov. 23, 1921; Dairy Commissioner of North Dakota to Jan. 1, 1923, when he resigned to reenter commercial dairy work.

Married, Feb. 20, 1900, Camille E. St. Cyr, born Sept. 1, 1872 at St. Cloud, Minn., daughter of Abner and Ellen (Monigan) St. Cyr.

Abner St. Cyr, born March 17, 1837 at Prairie du Chien, Wis., came to Sauk Rapids, Minn. in the spring of 1849, the following year he was employed by Brown & Stewart (general merchandise and hotel) at Swan River. In 1853 he removed to Big Lake, still in the employ of Brown & Stewart. He moved to St. Paul in 1857 and was employed on the river four years, the last two as pilot on the Minnesota river; commissioned 1st Lieut. G. Company (which he helped to recruit), 4th Minn., Oct. 1, 1861; wounded before Vicksburg, and honorably discharged at Huntsville, Ala., in April, 1863; served state and federal authorities as interpreter at various times throughout northern Minn., and Pembina, Dakota; fatally injured in a tornado in Sauk Rapids, April 14, died April 15, 1886. His grandparents were pioneer settlers of St. Louis when still under Spanish rule, his grandfather going there from Quebec, his mother's family from New Orleans.*

Michael Monigan, father of Ellen, with his wife, Jane (Nelson) emigrated from Roscommon county, Ireland to New York State in 1850.

In 1855 they moved to Minnesota and settled on government land in Minden township Benton county. The homestead is still in possession of their descendants. Ellen Monigan was born in New York State. Oct. 15, 1843, died August 10, 1890.

Residence, Bismarck, N. D.

One child:

77 Robert Jerome,⁴ b. Nov. 18, 1912, Bismarck.

*See "Annals of Old St. Louis," Vol. I and II, by F. L. Billon.



LIEUT. EARL A. RUSSELL



SERGT. ORRIN FLINT TRACE



PVT. ERWIN W. FLINT



LIEUT. HOWARD R. FLINT



PVT. RUSSELL H. CLIFFORD



PVT. ROBERT LAUREN CAUGHEY

(18) Janet E. Flint, 2nd daughter of Jennie (3), b. Sept. 13, 1874 in Swan River township, Morrison county, Minn.

Attended the State Teachers' Training School at St. Cloud, Minn. and taught for a number of terms. Moved to Washington in 1900 where she also taught school.

Married July 16, 1902, Chas. W. Preuninger who was born Jan. 18, 1865, at Springfield, Ohio, and died at Fairfield, Washington, Sept. 22, 1919. Mr. Preuninger was of German parentage.

Farmer, and resides at Rockford, Wash.

Two children.

78 Reuben Curtis,* b. May 9, 1903.

79 Ralph M.,* b. Jan. 24, 1905.

(19) Agnes A. Flint, 3d daughter of Jennie (3), born July 7, 1876, Langola, Minn.

Attended the State Teachers' Training School at Winona, Minn. Married June 8, 1898 Ozro S. Holland, born Feb. 25, 1866. Mr. Holland was a son of Ozro and Lavinia (Briggs) Holland, the former born in Vermont, the latter in Pennsylvania on Jan. 22, 1840. She came to Minnesota in 1858, was married to Mr. Holland in 1861. They resided on a farm near Dover, Minn. Mr. Holland died July 4, 1865, and Mrs. Holland later married John R. Crane.

Gardener and orchardist and lives at Winona, Minn.

Five children:

80 Ruth A.,* b. Aug. 19, 1899.

81 Harold,* b. Jan. 9, 1901; d. Jan. 27, 1901.

82 Merrill O.,* b. Jan. 11, 1902.

83 Marjorie M.,* b. May 1, 1904.

84 Harriet B. G.,* b. April 29, 1916.

(20) Olive Flint, 4th daughter of Jennie (3), born September 10, 1878, Langola township, Benton county. Graduate of State Teachers' Training School, St. Cloud, 1903. Married October 14, 1903, Alfred H. Gates, only child of Wm. Alonzo and Lydia M. (Moore) Gates. Wm A. Gates, born June 16, 1834, Otsego, N. Y., died July 22, 1879, at St. Cloud, Minn. Lydia Moore, born April 18, 1843, Farmington, Mich., died July 22, 1899 at Little Falls, Minn. They were married at St. Cloud in 1859.

Wm. A. Gates came to Stearns county, in 1858, on a hunting-trapping trip in the vicinity of Grand Lake, where he first met his future wife. Following their marriage they lived in St. Cloud and Mr. Gates freighted, principally from St. Cloud to Ft. Abercrombie, until the extension of the railway. In May, 1878, he moved to the Gates' farm in Langola township. While on a trip to St. Cloud for the purpose of procuring one of the first Osborne wire binding harvesters in that region he met with an accident which caused his death, being kicked by one of his mules.

Occupation, farmer; secretary-manager of the Rice Cooperative creamery.

Residence, Rice, Minn.

Their children:

- 85 Winnifred O.,^a b. Oct. 30, 1904, St. Cloud, Minn.
- 86 Alfred A.,^a b. May 2, 1906, Rice, Minn.
- 87 Francis H.,^a b. Oct. 30, 1908, Rice, Minn.
- 88 Helen Dorothy,^a b. Feb. 24, 1918, Rice, Minn.
- 89 Wm. Harold,^a b. Feb. 23, 1920, Rice, Minn.

(21) Gertrude Flint, 5th daughter of Jennie (3); born June 21, 1882, Rice, Minn.

Married Oct. 10, 1906, Leonard J. Olson, born July 14, 1881, Stockholm, Sweden. His occupation, auditor. Lives at Libby, Mont.

Leonard J. is the son of Lars Magnus, born Dec. 21, 1854, Karlstad, Sweden and Louise Charlotte (Johnson) Olson. Lars Magnus came to the United States in 1883, direct to Sauk Rapids, Minn. Louise Charlotte Johnson was born August 12, 1855, Adelsö, Sweden; came to United States one year later than her husband.

Children:

- 90 Leone G.,^a b. July 8, 1908, Sauk Rapids, Minn.
- 91 Howard L.,^a b. March 22, 1910, Sauk Rapids, Minn.
- 92 Donald Flint,^a b. Aug. 18, 1917, Libby, Mont.

(22) Adalia Flint, 6th daughter of Jennie (3), born June 7, 1884, Langola township, Benton county, Minn.

Postmistress, Rice, Minn., 1908 to 1914.

Married June 9, 1914, Chas. Austin Graham, born Dec. 9, 1882, Graham township, Benton county. (Graham township so named in honor of Sheldon Graham, one of the substantial farmers living there and grandfather of Chas. A. Graham.) Chas. A. Graham is the son of Fremont and Belle (Tuttle) Graham, the former born in Horicon, Dodge county, Wis., Oct. 7, 1856; died Feb. 4, 1920, Little Falls, Minn. Belle Tuttle born in Minneapolis June 1, 1857, is the daughter of Calvin Austin Tuttle,^a born in Tolland county, Conn., Dec. 31, 1811, came to Minn. in 1836 aided in building first mill in St. Anthony; was territorial treasurer six years; settled on a farm at mouth of Two Rivers, Morrison county in 1867, where he operated a ferry over the Mississippi river about fifteen years; died in Los Angeles, Nov. 1900. Fremont and Belle (Tuttle) Graham, married Jan. 19, 1881.

Merchant, lives at Remer, Minn.

Their children:

- 93 Austin Tuttle,^a b. June 9, 1916, Remer, Minn.
- 94 Richard Russell,^a b. May 22, 1919, Remer, Minn.
- 95 Roger,^a } { twins, b. Jan. 5, 1923, Bemidji, Minn.
- 96 Rilla,^a } {

(23) Erwin W. Flint, third son of Jennie (3), born April 13, 1888, Langola, Minn. Yardmaster, resides at Fargo, N. D.

Married, June 21, 1911, Eliza B. Erickson, born April 6, 1888 at

^aMrs. Calvin Tuttle is said to have been the first white woman resident of St. Anthony and her son, Wilmot, the first white child born there. While living in St. Anthony their children crossed the Mississippi river on boom sticks to attend school on the west side. Mr. Tuttle donated 10 acres to the University campus.

Sauk Rapids, Minn. Eliza B. is the daughter of Aaron, born in Sweden, and Hanna (Boothroyd) Erickson, of English descent.

Military record of E. W. Flint:

Enlisted May 31, 1918, Moorhead, Minn., entrained June 1st, 1918 for Camp Meade; trained three weeks at this camp with 154th Depot Brigade, then transferred to Camp Leach, D. C., 68th Engineers, B. Company; left New York Sept. 1, 1918 on H. M. S. Belgie, landing at Liverpool Sept. 13, 1918; left Liverpool by train Sept. 14th for Southampton, crossed channel night of 15th U. S. S. Yale; LeHavre to Montier-chaume, France, by train, where headquartered for remainder of time overseas. Three weeks building railroad yard at this camp; transferred to A. Company, same regiment and put on as conductor in train service until April 30th, 1919, when recalled and prepared to come home. Left Montierchaume May 17, 1919 with 54th Company, Transportation Corps, the new name for old A. Company, 68th Engineers, arrived at Bordeaux, May 18th. Sailed June 2, on U. S. S. Arcadia, and landed at Newport News, Va. June 16th. Left Newport News June 19th, entrained for Camp Grant, Ill. Honorable discharge given June 24, 1919 from Camp Grant.

Children:

97 Robert M.,⁴ b. June 17, 1912, Fargo, N. D.

98 Alice L.,⁴ b. March 4, 1914, Fargo, N. D.

99 Mary Elizabeth,⁴ b. July 11, 1915, Fargo, N. D.

100 Janet,⁴ b. Oct. 31, 1920, Fargo, N. D.

(24) Howard Russell Flint, 4th son of Jennie (3), born Oct. 11, 1892, Rice, Minn.

Graduated in 1916 from University of North Dakota, with degree of B. S. in civil engineering, having begun practical work with the State Engineer of North Dakota while in the second year of high school.

Enlisted at Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 24, 1917, private in A. Company, 164 Inf., 41 Div.; promoted to sergeant Oct. 19, 1917, stationed at Camp Green, N. C.; embarked at Hoboken, Dec. 14, 1917 on U. S. S. Leviathan on the first trip made by this boat to Europe under the U. S. flag; transferred as private to F Company, 116 Engineers, 41 Div., Jan. 19, 1918; promoted Sgt. 1st class, Jan. 24, 1918; discharged at Langres (Haute-Marne, France) Sept. 30, 1918 to accept 2nd Lieutenantancy and was assigned to active duty with 115th Engineers on duty with 6th corps; debarked from Leviathan at Hoboken, July 5th, 1919; honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., office of Chief of U. S. Engineers, July 14, 1919.

Occupation, civil engineer with Bureau of Highways of State of Idaho; residence, Pocatello.

Married, June 14, 1922, at Grand Forks, N. D., Ruth Ellen Muir, born June 1, 1898 at Jackson, Minn., daughter of John W., born March 1, 1876 at Hibbert, Ontario and died Jan. 18, 1922 at Minneapolis, Minn., and Helena (Arp) Muir, born Jan. 13, 1867 at Wentdorf, Holstein, Germany. John W. Muir was a son of Robert Crawford and Mary (MacLean) Muir, the former born in Ontario of Scottish ancestors, the latter in Argyleshire, Scotland.

One child:

101 Nancy Louise, b. May 30, 1923.

(25) Miriam Agnes Smart, 1st daughter of Agnes (4), born Nov. 15, 1870, Brockway, Stearns county, Minn.

Graduate State Normal, St. Cloud, and taught for several years.

Married William Albert Fifield, Oct. 2, 1899. Mr. Fifield was born in Lynn, Mass. Dec. 5, 1871, son of Warren and Harriet E. (Boley) Fifield. Warren Fifield of English descent, was born in Maine, his wife's parents were born in England and married there.

William's parents moved from Lynn to Sauk Rapids, Minn., when he was about one year of age. About ten years later, in company with another family, they moved by covered wagon, during February, to a claim near Aberdeen, S. D.—then Dakota Territory.

A few days after their arrival and when but a 10x10 foot shanty had been erected a severe snow storm set in and lasted several days. During which time four grown persons and ten children occupied the small shanty and in addition it became necessary to make room for three horses. Several years later they returned to Minnesota.

In 1900 William, then married, filed on a claim in North Dakota, twenty miles from a railroad. Three years later a railroad was constructed within three miles of their claim and the village of Glenburn sprang into existence near them.

In 1909 they moved to Swift Current, Sask., took a claim seventy miles northwest and moved out in wagons. Since that time a railroad has been extended and trading points established near them, and telephones, good roads, schools and churches constructed. They take an active part in the affairs of the community.

Reside: Abbey, Sask., Canada.

Five children:

102 Wm. Wallace,* b. Dec. 8, 1900.

103 Harold Franklin,* b. Nov. 14, 1902.

104 Harriet Agnes,* b. April 25, 1905.

105 Chas. Edward,* b. June 1, 1906.

106 Warren Albert,* b. Sept. 29, 1909.

(26) John Franklin Smart, 1st son of Agnes (4), born Feb. 13, 1872, in Langola, Benton county, Minn.

"Frank" Smart began district school at five and continued until fourteen years of age with the exception that each fall from an early age, in company with his brother Wallace, he was detained at home until the ground froze to assist with the farm work. He attended the State Normal at St. Cloud and University, Minneapolis but did not graduate from either; taught school two terms receiving \$30 per month for the first and \$40 for the second, the customary wages for rural school teachers, and paying \$12 per month for board.

In 1893 he went, as time keeper, with a railroad construction crew to Cathay, N. D. and later for several years performed similar service for lumbermen. During winter he worked in logging camps and in spring on drives, chiefly on the Crow Wing River and tributaries.

In 1898, in company with his brother Wallace, he started farming in Daggett Brook, Crow Wing county. He was influential in the organization of and the first clerk for school district No. 68 of that county. In 1906 he was elected Auditor of Crow Wing county and served in that official capacity from 1907 to 1914 inclusive when desiring a more out of door life he declined to again stand for election.



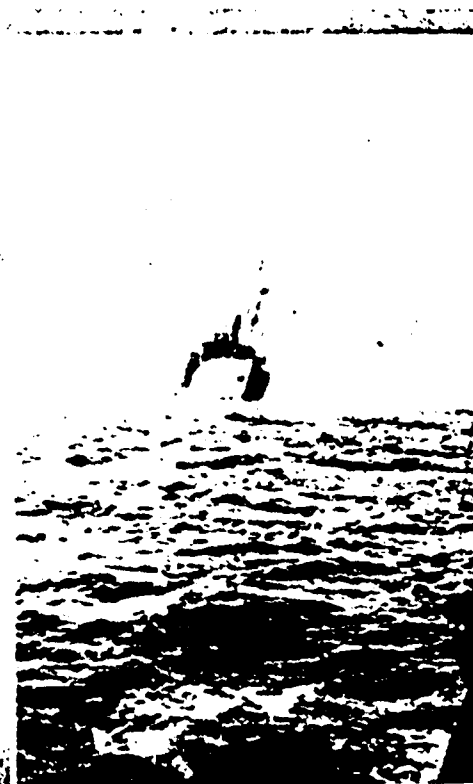
LEROY A. FLINT
ELECTRICIAN



FRANCIS C. FLINT
PVT.



PRACTICE FIRING ON THE
COVINGTON



THE U.S. TRANSPORT COVINGTON
SINKING

In 1915 he made a visit to the Gulf States and later that year moved from Brainerd, Minn. to Fairhope, Ala. where he is farming and taking an active part in a farmers' club of which he is secretary.

Like his father, Mr. Smart enjoys good literature, has an excellent memory for detail and is recognized as a well informed man.

Married Sept. 18, 1901, Myrtle Elinor Gates, born Aug. 22, 1883 at Olivia, Renville county, Minn., daughter of Byron H. and Mary (Hagadone) Gates. Byron H. was a son of Joshua H. and Lucinda (Soper) Gates who settled in southern Minnesota in the early fifties. Joshua Gates was born in New York state. Mary Hagadone's father was William, a German by birth, and her mother Harriet L. Sterns, born in Michigan, Feb. 12, 1834, and living at the age of 85. Harriet Sterns' father, William, died at the age of ninety-seven years, her mother's name was Nancy Johnson, the former of English, the latter Scotch descent. They lived in the New England states.

Residence; Fairhope, Ala.

Eight children:

107 Child died at birth, Oct. 19, 1902.

108 Harriet Elinor,* b. Oct. 15, 1903; d. May 23, 1910.

109 Elwin John,* b. Oct. 7, 1906.

110 Agnes Mary,* b. Oct. 30, 1908; d. June 23, 1910.

111 Donald Vincent,* b. May 10, 1912.

112 Neil Russell,* b. March 29, 1914.

113 Dorothy Isabelle,* b. March 23, 1918.

114 Archibald Franklin,* b. Dec. 18, 1919.

(27) Wallace E. Smart, 2nd son of Agnes, (4) born November 12, 1873, Brockway, Minn.

Farmer in town of Long Lake, Crow Wing county, Minn. where he settled in 1899.

Married June 26, 1900, Ethel Fenlason, daughter of Freeman H. and Cynthia A. (Shallafoo) Fenlason.

Post office, Brainerd, Minn.

Nine children:

115 Edward Freeman,* b. April 22, 1901.

116 Robert Wallace,* b. Aug. 19, 1902.

117 Alice May,* b. Oct. 21, 1904.

118 Alfred Leroy,* b. May 29, 1906.

119 Loren Henry,* b. April 15, 1908.

120 Ruth Evangeline,* b. June 1, 1909.

121 Mildred Irene,* b. Dec. 16, 1910; d. May 25, 1915.

122 Leonard Caughey,* b. Aug. 13, 1911.

123 Lily Belle,* b. April 16, 1914.

(28) Jennie A. Smart, 2nd daughter of Agnes (4), born June 8, 1875, Brockway, Minn. Teacher. Married Sept. 6, 1911, John W. Gillespie, born Nov. 15, 1855 at Mt. Pleasant—now Farmer City—Illinois, son of Harmon and Nancy (Moore) Gillespie. Resides at Farmer City, Ill. No children.

(29) Edith L. Smart, 3rd daughter of Agnes (4), born June 23, 1877, Brockway, Minn. Married June 19, 1905, Elwin G. Ellithorp, born Dec. 5, 1871, Forreston, Ill., son of Myron W. and Zilpha (Mandigo) Ellithorp. Mr. Ellithorp's father was born in Illinois, his mother in Ontario, Canada; they moved from Illinois to Sauk Rapids, Minn., in 1872. Residence Fair Oaks, Calif.

Six children:

124 Ina Myrtle,* b. July 30, 1906.

125 Leslie Myron,* b. July 8, 1908.

126 Zilpha A.,* b. April 28, 1911.

127 Clarice H.,* b. Oct. 9, 1914.

128 Lois W.,* b. March 21, 1916.

129 Jennie M.,* b. Sept. 10, 1918.

(30) Harriet E. Smart, 4th daughter of Agnes (4), born Dec. 20, 1878, Brockway, Minn. Married Christian A. Christenson, Dec. 11, 1907. Mr. Christenson was born June 7, 1875 at Langelin, Denmark, son of Anton and Laurentena (Hanson) Christenson who came to U. S. in 1878 and settled in Swan River, Morrison county, Minn. Harriet began her married life on a homestead in northern Minnesota where her husband had earlier packed provisions 60 miles on foot over forest trails. Five years later they moved to their present location. Residence, Red Bluff, Calif.

Three children:

130 Edith H.,* b. April 14, 1909.

131 Douglas D.,* b. July 16, 1911.

132 Wesley W.,* b. April 5, 1918.

(32) Robert J. Smart, 3rd son of Agnes (4), born Oct. 23, 1884. Brockway, Minn. A farmer and owns and occupies the farm which was the parental estate since 1870. Married, Oct. 19, 1918, Alta R. Wolhart, born April 30, 1889, Watab, Minn., daughter of George E. and Emma R. (Smart) Wolhart. G. E. Wolhart was the son of Jacob and Mary, natives of New York State who moved to Benton county, Minnesota, when the former was but a child, Emma R. Smart was a daughter of H. B. and Miriam Smart. P. O., Rice, Minn.

(34) Mildred Isabelle Smart, 6th daughter of Agnes (4), born May 2, 1895, Brockway, Stearns county, Minn. Married Oct. 1, 1919, Archie E. Crosby. Teacher, and resides at Brockway.

(36) Arthur R. Trace, 2nd son of Janet (5) born in Haven, Sherburne county, Minn., May 30, 1881. Twice married. Married April 7, 1909, Ida Wilson, born Oct. 31, 1884, Ontario, Can., died March 20, 1918. Ida Wilson was a daughter of Wm. Wilson born at Saymour, Ont., Sept. 8, 1833, and died in Feb. 1905, and Isabella Caithnes, born in the Orkney Islands, Scotland, June 29, 1841, they were married in January 1864, at Saymour.

Lumberman and resides at Fargo, N. D.

Children by first marriage:

133 Carro Janet, * b. Jan. 9, 1910, Minot, N. D.

134 Neil Wilson,* b. April 26, 1912.

135 Baby Girl,* d. April 27, 1912.

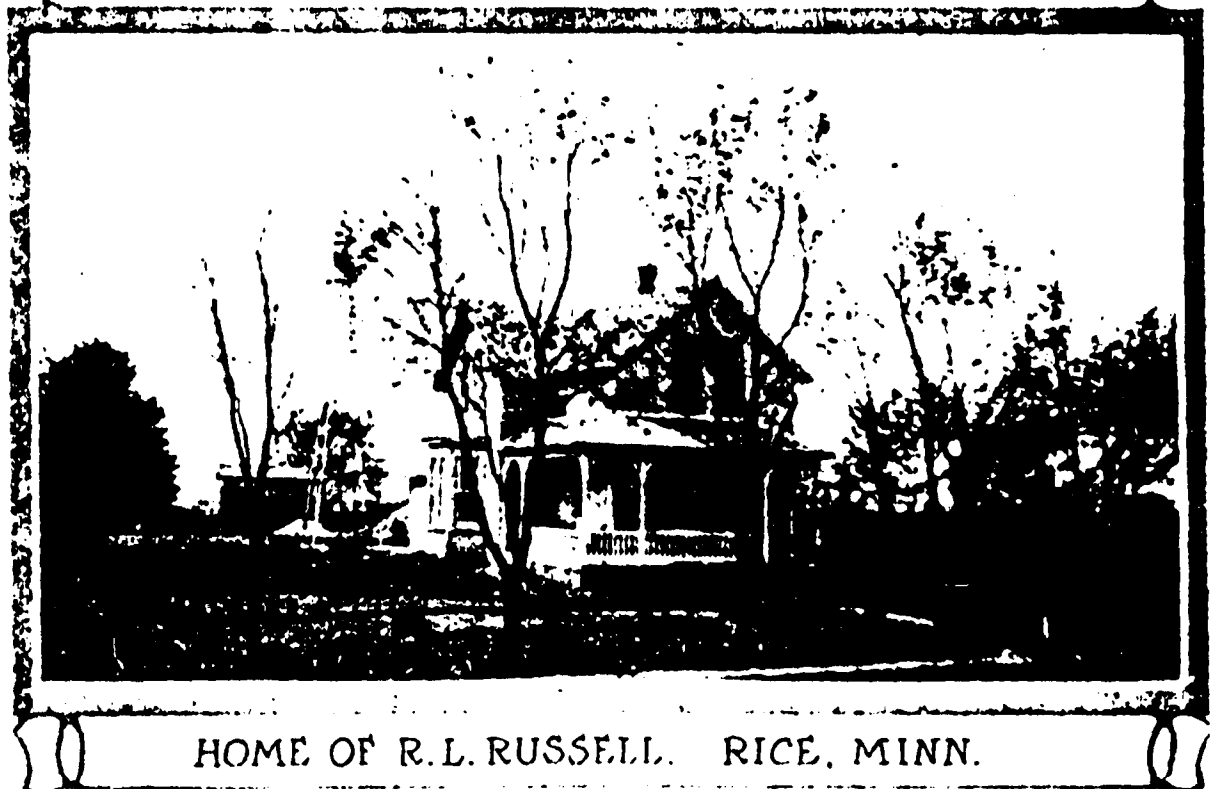
} Twins



HOME OF J.H.RUSSELL. ROYALTON, MINN.



HOME OF EDWARD J. SMART BROCKWAY, MINN.



HOME OF R.L.RUSSELL. RICE, MINN.

136 Arthur Ronald,* b. July 4, 1914.

137 Elizabeth Aileen,* b. July 30, 1917.

Married Feb. 26, 1920, Nellie Alvina Lund, born Aug. 13, 1899, Bowbells, N. D., daughter of Nels J. Lund, born Jan. 30, 1873, Schleswig Holstein, and Anna H. Sampson, born April 30, 1875, Denmark. Married April 16, 1897, Sioux City, Ia.

Born by second marriage:

138 Hazel Alvina,* b. March 18, 1922, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho.

(37) Fred Cram Trace, 3rd son of Janet (5), born April 14, 1883. Graduated from High School, St. Cloud, Minn. Unmarried. Office manager with lumber and shipping corporation, Eureka, Cal. Prior to entering the lumber business he worked seven years in the store department of the G. N. Railway shops at St. Cloud; was chief clerk at Everett, Washington.

(38) Robert Ferdinand Trace, 4th son of Janet (5), born October 22, 1885. After graduating from high school, spent one year in lawyer's office, two years at Carleton College and one year in the law department of the University of Minnesota. Unmarried. Salesman. Died Sept. 9, 1915, Tindall, Mont.

(39) Orrin F. Trace, 5th son of Janet (5), born November 23, 1888. Inducted for service in World War at Glendive, Mont., May 28, 1918, stationed at Camp Lewis. Honorably discharged March 7, 1919, holding warrant as sergeant. Married Nov. 17, 1919, Bernice Wolf, born Sept. 23 1891, Davenport, Neb., daughter of Samuel Wolf, born April 16, 1845, Portland, Taylor county, West Virginia, and Alice Jane (Bowman) Wolf, born Nov. 29, 1851, near Danville, Ill., they having married March 13, 1873 at Lincoln, Neb. To this union were born twelve children. The father, Samuel Wolf died Feb. 28, 1913, at Miles City, Mont. Interior lumber dealer, St. Paul, Minn.

(40) Hazel Trace, daughter of Janet (5), born Nov. 9, 1890. Graduate of State Normal, St. Cloud, Minn., and from Seigel-Myers school of music, Chicago, public school music department. Taught school several years. Married, September 11, 1914, at Glendive, Mont., Theodore O. Evenson, born March 21, 1888, Devils Lake, N. D.; son of Evan and Ingeborg (Nordskog) Evenson, born in Norway, came to America when children, and married April 10, 1887. Farmers on homestead near Devils Lake. Theodore O. graduated from the State normal school at Mayville, N. D., homesteaded near Charbonneau, McKenzie county, in 1913, before the railroad was extended to that section, and taught school. Banker, resides at Alexandria, N. D.

(41) Hester Jane Caughey, 1st daughter of Marion (7), born Oct. 2, 1877, Stearns county, Minn. She attended the State normal school at St. Cloud and taught for a number of years in the rural schools of Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing, and Stearns counties. Married Dec. 27, 1906, Robert B. Thompson, who was born Sept. 3, 1880, in Hants county, Nova Scotia. Mr. Thompson is the third son of George and Lucilla (Cameron) Thompson, who were born in Nova Scotia and moved to Minn. in 1881, taking a homestead in Crow Wing county, where they

lived till the father's death in Dec., 1901. Concrete worker and contractor. Resides near Brainerd, Minn.

Their children:

- 139 Frank C.,⁴ b. April 4, 1909.
- 140 Lucilla Maud,⁴ b. April 30, 1910.
- 141 Georgia Isabel,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1912.
- 142 Marion Evangeline,⁴ b. Sept. 20, 1913.
- 143 Margaret Elizabeth,⁴ b. March 4, 1915.
- 144 Robert B.,⁴ b. June 26, 1916.
- 145 William W.,⁴ b. Feb. 25, 1918.
- 146 Janet Esther,⁴ b. Oct. 4, 1920.

(42) Eva E. Caughey, 2nd daughter of Marion (7), born March 2, 1879, Brockway, Minn. Surgical nurse. Resides at Brainerd, Minn. Graduate nurse of St. Luke's hospital Spokane, Wash., 1910, previous to which she taught school in Minnesota and Washington.

(43) Walter Presley Caughey, 1st son of Marion (7), born Nov. 12, 1880 at Watab, Minn. Married Sept. 15, 1908, Rose Brusseau, born Jan. 19, 1887, at Belle Prairie, Minn. She is a daughter of Oliver and Lucile (Marchand) Brusseau. Oliver Brusseau was born in Montreal, Can., Dec. 1, 1854, and came to Little Falls, with his parents in 1858. For sixteen years he toted from St. Cloud to Leach Lake, During the Civil War he participated in suppressing the Indian uprising, and later farmed near Little Falls. Lucile Marchand was born in Canada July 12, 1860, emigrated to Little Falls in 1876, married Oliver Brusseau at Belle Prairie, April 28, 1878. Farmer and lives near Brainerd, Minn.

Four children:

- 147 Lucile Marion,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1910.
- 148 Eva Isabell,⁴ b. Oct. 22, 1911.
- 149 Donald Eugene,⁴ b. Feb. 23, 1916.
- 150 Walter Presley,⁴ b. Dec. 28, 1919.
- 151 Betty Jane Alma,⁴ b. Oct. 22, 1922.

(44) Maude R. Caughey, 3rd daughter of Marion (7), born March 17, 1884, Watab, Minn.; died March 12, 1918, Teacher. Married Jan. 20, 1917, Carl A. Berggen.

(45) Agnes M. Caughey, 4th daughter of Marion (7), born April 19, 1886, Royalton, Minn. Her parents moved from Royalton to a farm near Brainerd in 1898. Married March 17, 1909, Peter Henry, born Oct. 15, 1881, son of Alphonse J. and Alida (Dunnewold) Henry. Alphonse J. Henry was a native of Belgium coming to Benton county, Minn. when fourteen years of age; the mother a native of Holland and emigrated at six years of age. Farmer. Residence, Foley, Minn.

Their children:

- 152 Marian A.,⁴ b. Feb. 11, 1910; d. Feb. 23, 1910.
- 153 Eugene A.,⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1912; d. Jan. 12, 1912.

- 154 Eva Jane,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1914.
- 155 Nancy Kathleen,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1916.
- 156 Kerney Caughey,⁴ b. May 24, 1919.
- 157 Robert Peter,⁴ b. June 13, 1922.

(46) Flora M. Caughey, 5th daughter of Marion (7), born June 22, 1888, Royalton, Minn. Married, March 6, 1916, Samuel Alexander Rardin son of George N. and Ida B. (Scott) Rardin, who was born Feb. 26, 1888 in Long Lake township, Crow Wing county, Minn. Farmer and resides near Brainerd, Minn.

Two children:

- 158 George Nelson,⁴ b. March 1, 1917.
- 159 Dorthy Estella,⁴ b. April 25, 1918.

(47) Francis Preston Caughey, second son of Marion (7), born Dec. 4, 1890, Royalton, Minn. Farmer. Resides, Brainerd, Minn. R1. Married Jan. 17, 1917, Martha Marie Hohensee, born March 21, 1898, St. Mathias, Crow Wing county, Minn., daughter of Wilhelm F. and Caroline (Wendt) Hohensee, natives of Germany.

Their children:

- 160 Eugene Lauren,⁴ b. April 24, 1918.
- 161 Kathleen Vernice,⁴ b. April 23, 1920.

(48) Georgia Alma Caughey, sixth daughter of Marion (7), born March 6, 1893, Royalton, Minn. School teacher, graduate of State Normal, St. Cloud. During 1918 and part of 1919 she was employed in Washington, D. C. in the Bureau of War Risks.

(49) Robert Lauren Caughey, 3rd son of Marion (7), born Oct. 9, 1895, Royalton, Minn. Farmer, and lives near Brainerd, Minn. Military service: Inducted from Brainerd, Minn., April 9, 1918. Requesting service in military aeronautics he was sent to Pittsburg, Pa., and assigned to B. company, Carnegie Institute Detachment, till June 12; transferred to 4th Provo Regt. Mobilization Depot of M. A. Camp Green, N. C. to July 8, to 35th Recruiting Squadron, Dept. of Military Aeronautics, Camp Green July 10; transferred to 808 Aero Squadron, Washington D. C., from which organization and location, he received an honorable discharge Jan. 31, 1919.

(50) Colvin E. Caughey, 4th son of Marion (7), born April 3, 1898, Daggett Brook, Minn. Farmer, resides near Brainerd, Minn.

(51) John G. Clifford, 1st son of Rosella (8), born Feb. 12, 1880, St. Cloud Minn. Married April 8, 1903 to Jessie Abigail Hunter, born June 23, 1885 at Morrill, Minn., daughter of John F. who was born in Crawford county, Pa., Sept. 20, 1852, and Luella M. (Sawdy) Hunter, born at Lockport, Pa., March 23, 1867. Residence, Little Falls, Minn.

Four children:

- 162 Rosella Maud,⁴ b. Sept. 9, 1904.
- 163 Glen Hiram,⁴ b. June 21, 1906.
- 164 Ethel Luella,⁴ b. Aug. 21, 1912.
- 165 Isabel Frances,⁴ b. March 27, 1917.

(52) Harry Earnest Clifford, 2nd son of Rosella (8), born April 25, 1881, St. Cloud, Minn. Married July 15, 1914, Eva Angeline Carpenter, born March 3, 1887, Langola, daughter of James P. and Eliza (Sparrow) Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was born July 15, 1845, White-water, Wis., his wife April 25, 1855, Quebec, Canada. For many years they were residents of Sauk Rapids, Minn., where Mr. Carpenter's parents were early settlers. James Carpenter was a veteran of the Civil War, Army of the Cumberland, enlisted at Ann Arbor, Mich., August 29, 1864 in Company A. 28th Inf., commissioned 2nd Lieut. and mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1866; died April 24, 1916 at Sauk Rapids.

Miller, and lives at Madison, Minn.

Two children:

166 Byron Huntington,⁴ b. July 1, 1916, Foley, Minn.

167 Hallie Angeline,⁴ b. January 7, 1918, Foley, Minn.

(53) Bertha Marion Clifford, only daughter of Rosella (8), born Feb. 24, 1883, St. Cloud, Minn. Married Wm. I. Manley, born Oct. 25, 1876, Seward, Neb., son of Chas. and Effie (Duncan) Manley. The Manley parents were married in 1874 in Seward, Neb.; moved to Iowa in 1881 and to Royalton, Minn. in 1889. Effie Duncan, daughter of John Duncan, was born in Millersburg, Ill., Feb. 10, 1856; died in Iowa July 20, 1913.

Resides at Little Falls, Minn.

Their children:

168 Carmen Pearl,⁴ b. Aug. 17, 1902, Royalton, Minn.

169 William Harry,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1904, Royalton, Minn.

170 Charles Clifford,⁴ b. June 29, 1911, Muscatine, Ia.

171 Rosella Agnes,⁴ b. July 2, 1915, Royalton, Minn.

172 Robert Loren,⁴ b. May 8, 1919, Little Falls, Minn.

(54) Russell Hiram Clifford, 3rd son of Rosella (8), born Aug. 25, 1887, Royalton, Minn. (Enlisted June 18, 1917 at Redwood Falls, Minn., in Co. L, 2nd Minn. Inf. Left Redwood Falls for Camp Cody, N. M. Sept. 27, promoted to 1st class private Dec. 6, assigned as student cook in Nov. 1917. Sailed from New York for over seas service Oct. 13, 1918 as cook in 3rd Army Replacement Battalion. Left Coblenz, Germany, May 22, 1919 and at St. Augnan, France, was transferred to casual company 5476. Embarked at Brest. June 10, 1919, disembarked at New York June 19, and honorably discharged at Camp Mills June 28, 1919. Married August 1, 1920 to Hildegard Blum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Blum, of Hazen, N. D. Retail Mercantile clerk. Lives at Dawson, N. D.

(55) Ira Warren Clifford, 4th son of Rosella E. (8), born July 14, 1889, Royalton, Minn. Telegraph lineman. He left home at 15 years of age going to Pierre, S. D. and for a time was employed on construction work for the Northwestern Ry., then being extended from Pierre to Deadwood, S. D., thence to Omaha and after about a year returned to Minn. In 1909 he became associated with the Northern Pacific

Railway Co., being advanced to the position of division lineman with headquarters and residence at Dawson, N. D. Married Aug 25, 1911, Barbara Wagner, born at New Vienna, Ia., Nov. 10, 1888, daughter of Nickolas, a tailor, and Barbara Wagner, the latter died when the daughter was but two years of age.

One child:

173 Iris Rosella,⁴ b. Sept. 11, 1912.

(56) Earl Alfred Russell, 1st son of John H. (9), born Sept. 14, 1884, Royalton, Minn. Employed in banking from 1904 to 1913 in Minn. and N. D. and advanced to position of cashier; in general merchandising with his father at Royalton till 1917; enlisted March 28, 1917 in First Minn. National Guard Regt. as musician and stationed at Ft. Snelling; Oct. 9, 1917 transferred to Camp Cody, N. M. and to the enlisted personnel of the 34th Division; attended officers training school at Camp Cody and commissioned 2nd Lieut. while at Camp Dix, N. J. enroute for service in France; assigned to K Company, 113th Inft., 29th Div. and placed in charge of 10 portable laundries in salvage branch with headquarters in LaMons; had a knee cap broken June 29, 1919 in a motorcycle accident and confined to a hospital; returned to U. S. Aug. 6, 1919 and held for treatment at hospital at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; honorably discharged Aug 7, 1920 at Ft. Sheridan. Married Sept. 3, 1921 at St. Paul, to Margaret Crydermann, a nurse, born March 26, 1886, Perth, Ont., daughter of William and Anna Marie (Davis) Crydermann. Wm. Crydermann was born Dec. 25, 1851 at Osnabrock Center, Vt.; died May 4, 1903 at Fargo, N. D. where for a number of years he conducted a monument works. Anna Marie Crydermann was born April 27, 1852 in Edinburgh, Scotland. Lives in St. Paul, Minn. They were married June 24, 1874 at Perth, Ontario. E. A. Russell is an accountant, residence, St. Paul, Minn.

(65) Robert Lorin, 1st son of John Alfred Russell (10), born July 11, 1899, Rice, Minn. Enlisted at St. Cloud, Minn., March 6th, 1918. Served with Machine Gun Troop, 14th Cavalry. Went to Jefferson Barracks, thence to Texas where he was on patrol duty along the Mexican border until discharged, Sept. 22, 1919. Plumber, working in St. Paul, Minn.

(66) Erwin Alfred, 2nd son of John Alfred Russell (10), born May 29, 1901, Rice, Minn. Enlisted in Montana July 11, 1920 for three years to study radio. Went to training school at Great Lakes, Ill., remaining a year. He is at present on the U. S. S. New York.

(67) John Allen, 3rd son of John Alfred Russell (10), born May 18, 1903, Rice, Minn. Enlisted at Vancouver, Washington, Nov. 8, 1920. Served with 8th Engineers. Went to Ft. Bliss, Texas, was two months at Pueblo, Colorado, then back to Ft. Bliss. Discharged Nov. 11, 1921.

(74) Francis C. Flint, 1st son of Nelson (16), born June 5, 1896, Duluth, Minn. Enlisted U. S. Marine Corps, St. Paul, June 17, 1917. Served in Philadelphia until May 1918; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to 1920 as private in Searchlight Battalion and Sergeant in Quartermaster's Dept.; also at Charleston, S. C. and Philadelphia. Honorably discharged June 26, 1921 at Philadelphia. Married Dec. 27, 1921,

Callie Munger, born in Chicago April 16, 1892; daughter of Dan P., born in Vermont, and Mina (White) Munger, the latter born in Ill. Callie Munger is a graduate nurse and served four years in that capacity with the Rockefeller Hospital in Pekin, China. Residence North St. Paul; occupation, bookkeeper.

One child:

174 Mina May,^s b. Aug. 30, 1923, St. Paul, Minn.

(75) Leroy A. Flint, 2nd son of Nelson (16); born Sept. 13, 1897, Langola, Minn. Enlisted in U. S. Navy, Minneapolis May 6, 1917; trained as electrician in Brooklyn Navy Yard; from Feb. to July 1918, assigned to U. S. Transport Covington as electrician; made four trips to Brest with troops; torpedoed off Brest July 1, 1918; returned to Boston, Mass. Detailed to U. S. S. Laub (destroyer under construction); met an accidental death in Boston, Feb. 28, 1919. Buried at Royalton, Minn., with military honors.

(80) Ruth Agnes Holland, 1st daughter of Agnes (19), born Aug. 19, 1899, Winona, Minn. Milliner. Married Feb. 10, 1920, Claude J. Kruse, a veteran of the World War who saw active service in France on the western front. Barber; Manning, Iowa.

Their children:

175 Wallis Claude,^s b. Oct. 14, 1920.

176 Donald Holland,^s b. Oct. 2, 1921.

(114) Edward F. Smart, 1st son of Wallace E. (27), born April 22, 1901. Married, November 30, 1921, Arnetta M. Nelson, born March 4, 1903, daughter of Laurence E. and Thersa (Schwenderman) Nelson. Farmer, and resides near Brainerd, Minn.

Children:

177 Kenneth Edward,^s b. July 1, 1922.

APPENDIX

(LETTER OF ROBERT RUSSELL)

Mountain City, Colorado Territory. June 22, 1861.

Dear Son (Robert):

I received your letter of May 19th and was glad to hear from you and glad that the people there are for the Union. It is a noble thing and may God save our Union and the American Republic, for it is the haven to all nations and the pride of the world. I hope to get back and see the Stars and Stripes still waving over this our land of adoption. For me, its all I want to see that flag untramped and our rights maintained. No doubt I would have like to have heard the speeches made, but that was not to be.

I think you had better plant some corn. It will maybe get ripe. A late spring, a late fall. I want you to grow cabbage to make at least one barrel of crout as I think that I will want it to eat as I do not get vegetables out here. I paid fifty cents for four pounds of potatoes, one gets tired of bread all the time.

It is getting hot and they say that the rainy season will set in about this time, but I am at work so far down that the rain will not trouble me. We are down 125 feet and it is all dry and comfortable only we get pretty black—black as coal diggers. They say it pays big. One thing, its nice gold they get out of it. I work week about, nights and days. I have \$3.50 a shift. This week I will have seven shifts making \$24.50. This is about as high as they are paying for good blasters. The other hands get \$2.50. We have to board ourselves. This is good pay and if I had may health and as good pay since I came out here I would have had quite a pile by this time. Still I hope to make a little yet, I will know by fall I think, whether or not.

I hope you will try and do the best you can at home.

Last week there was a man killed and another badly hurt. The shaft broke in on them. The man that got killed had a wife and two children. They are going to raise money to send them home. This is all the news I have at present.

From your affectionate father,
R. RUSSELL

Dear daughter (Jennie):

I was glad to hear from you and sorry too about your wrist being sprained. You bathe it with salt and sweet milk and poultice it, then shower it with cold water. You are young and it may get stout again. In my last letter to Mother I wanted to know if she was not in need of a little money and if she is to send me word right off and I will try and send it if I be spared until fall. It will be late before I start for home.

Try and be a good girl and remember your Creator in youth. Of ourselves we are nothing. Guard the evil ways of the world. May God help you to try.

Write all the news to your affectionate father.

R. R.

Dear daughter (Agnes):

I am glad that you are improving in your writing. I can read it very well but I think it will bother you to read mine. This time my pen is very bad and the spelling as bad and I hope you will try and beat me in both. If the writing is not so good, if the spelling is good, its not

so bad. Try and be a good girl. Be your father's pride and your mother's pride and be kind to each other. One thing; when you write never begin with, "I sit down to write" or, "I take my pen in hand" but begin right off with what you have to say. It is so old the other way. Wrote to John Higgins and have not got an answer yet. Give me all the news you can.

I remain your affectionate father,

R. RUSSELL.

Dear Agnes:

I have a little spare paper yet, but one thing, I have not so bad an opinion of my old queen as she thinks. You say things are cheap, "eggs only five cents a dozen." After you have all that you want to eat, salt some down for me and, if the Lord spares me to get back this fall, you will have use for them. I think clothing is cheap here and so are provisions to what they were. Butter is from 35 to 50c, and eggs—I do not know how they sell or eat. I hope that you are getting better and Agnes, name the boy yourself.* He is a fine looking boy. He took very well. My love to them all and to yourself from me,

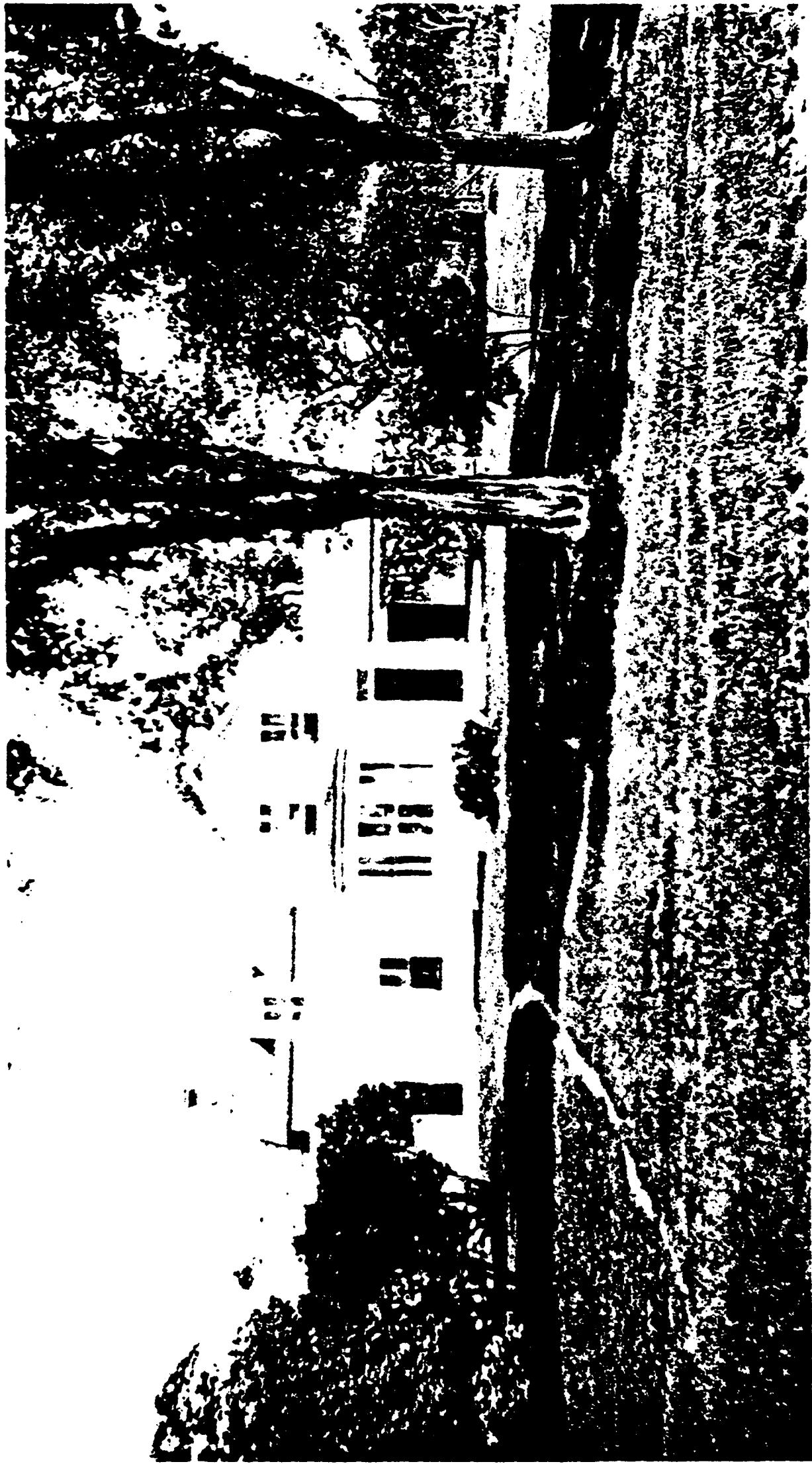
ROBERT RUSSELL.

The following are clippings from papers published in Scotland. The names of the papers do not appear but the clippings were published early in 1916. They refer to Richardson Russell, brother of Robert Russell (1).

"A MUTINY VETERAN—Richardson Russell, a veteran of the Indian Mutiny, whose death has taken place at Parkhead, Glasgow, where he resided, enlisted over 70 years ago. He served in the Persian War, took part in the march to save the women and children at Cawnpore, was one of the column which advanced on Lucknow, and took part in the capture of the city in March, 1858."

"FUNERAL OF MUTINY VETERAN—The funeral took place yesterday to Janefield Cemetery, Glasgow, of Private Richardson Russell, an Indian Mutiny veteran, who died at his house in Parkhead on Wednesday. Military honors were accorded to the old soldier, whose army career began nearly 70 years ago, when he enlisted in the old 78th Foot (Ross-shire Buffs.) He took part in many campaigns during his service, and marched with General Sir H. Havelock to the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage draped with the Union Jack. A detachment of men of the Royal Field Artillery preceded the gun carriage, which was drawn by six horses, and following came a number of the military from Parkhead Forge. Among those present were Captain and Adjutant Stanley Jones, 10th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, accompanied by officers and men of the regiment who are at present in Glasgow in connection with recruiting. A son-in-law of the dead soldier and four grandsons in uniform walked in the procession, and among other mourners were a number of veterans, one of them Sergeant D. Russell, of the 42nd Highlanders, who had known Private Russell since they met after the relief of Lucknow. On arrival at the cemetery the coffin was borne to the grave by relatives. The Rev. Andrew Halliday read the service. Three rounds were fired by men of the Royal Field Artillery, and a bugler sounded the "Last Post." There was a large attendance of the public at the graveside. Private Russell was well known and highly respected in the Parkhead district."

*Referring to a picture of the son (John H.) born since his departure.



HOME OF FRANCIS S. FLINT, RICE, MINN.

(FREIGHTING TRIP DIARY OF F. S. FLINT)

Diary of F. S. Flint while on a freighting trip from St. Cloud, Minn., to Frog Point (Belmont), Dakota Territory. At that time he was twenty-three years of age. He started from his farm home in Langola Township, Benton county, Minnesota, about twenty miles north of St. Cloud.

"May 17, 1869; Left home bound for Georgetown; camped at Little Rock Creek.

May 18, Moved to below Sauk Rapids; went over to St. Cloud.

May 19, loaded and moved out of St. Cloud with 6020 pounds of freight; J. H. Miller credit to one lock chain; W. Carter credit to one ox wagon tongue; Picket & Abbot credit to one pair shoes.

May 20, moved to Rockville; grist mill here and store on small stream which empties into Sauk river—about 12 miles from St. Cloud on the south side of Sauk.

May 21, camped 8 miles west from Richmond. Mailed a letter at Cold Springs to Jennie.

May 22, moved 19 miles to Potato creek, good feed here. 1½ miles east of Shinbarn's—a hotel—I bought two bushels of potatoes at 25c per. Bought a small fish from a small boy for 5 cents.

May 23, Sunday, laid over. Burget & Bishop train passed us after dinner. Nice farming country here but little timber.

May 24, moved 8 miles, camped four 4 miles east of Sauk river bridge; passed Burget's train; rained in afternoon and night; cleared a place in popple thicket for oxen.

May 25, rained till noon; moved to within one mile of Sauk Center.

May 26, rained in the morning; moved about 10 miles; had to double twice; roads very heavy.

May 27, rained all day; moved about three miles to Gordon's on the bank of Osakis Lake. Roads very bad, had to double several times on the prairie.

May 28, rained most of the day, did not move at all; went to Osakis—one mile distant—to see the sights, they have two stores, two hotels and a grog shop; only visited the stores, plenty of goods. Like the looks of this country, should like to farm here.

May 29, moved two miles, had to double, treble and more than that, mud, mud, mud, and still it rains, prospects of taking all summer to get through. Dick* broke a wagon; Burget's train passed us by taking another, better road.

May 30, moved about 5 miles to the woods; rained in the evening.

May 31, went in rear of Burget's and Adley's trains through the woods; broke a wagon; camped at Alexandria.

June 1, moved about 8 miles.

June 2, moved to 2 miles above Chippewa.

June 3, left two oxen; put 11 of my bales on L's* wagon, which had ten of his own, and two bales on Porterfield's; moved to Pelican Lake about 3 miles from Pomme de Terre.

June 4, moved about 14 miles; camped at Mustinkum river on Stony creek.

June 5, moved about 15 miles to near the crossing of the Ottertail river; met Red River carts.

June 6, moved 11 miles—bad roads again, Breckenridge flats as bad as they were a few days ago, but getting better, met about 100 Red River carts.

June 7, moved to Abercrombie, about 17 miles; met a lot of carts.

*Richard Lambert, sometimes mentioned as "L," "Dick" and Lambert.

June 8, moved about 6 miles; Shed* broke a wagon; rained in forenoon, roads heavy.

June 9, moved about 15 miles; unloaded Shed's wagon twice; he broke a yoke; met lots of carts.

June 10, moved about 16 miles to Prexfield's, at 12 mile point—12 miles from Georgetown postoffice; Here Shed* bought 20 pounds of flour at 10c per; left one of L's and one of my oxen here, lame.

June 11, arrived at Georgetown, no one here to receive freight, other train gone to Frog Point, we are unable to go, no provisions and teams unfit; rained in the evening.

June 12, laid over waiting for agent; worked on ferry for \$1.50 in silver, and fished; fish don't bite, afraid we are out of luck, rainy.

June 13, no agent yet; Stevenson's, Elliott's, Burgadink's, Adley's and Burget's trains returning from Frog Point; can catch no fish; traded a piece of pork for a little flour; rainy weather.

June 14, out of luck entirely, a fish gobbled our hook last night, and before we had caught one; rainy; planted one half acre of corn; shot two pigeons; about two o'clock the mail carrier came and said the agent would be back that evening.

June 15, the man loaded four carts from our wagons, took 1,000 pounds to each cart; for dinner we had dried elk meat, rubaboo meat, flour, onions, and Dick knows what, camped at Elm river, 12 to 14 miles from Georgetown; Elm river is salt water.

June 16, moved about 16 miles to beyond Goose river, ate supper at the river.

June 17, moved to Frog Point, unloaded and came back 5 miles; bad weather; raining; heap mosquitoes, big ones; mighty glad to get started towards home; out of sugar, salt, butter and tea; jolly for all that. *

June 18, came to Elm river; issued an order for \$20.00 to Mushow, half of which is due from Lambert.

June 19, rainy; received 20 pounds of flour, one gallon of molasses, 3 pounds of pork from S. Putman; paid the ferryman \$2.00, and camped 5 miles south of Georgetown; saw a white colt.

June 20, moved about 5 miles; got the cattle at Prexfield's, paid \$1.10 for keeping mine, Lambert paid \$1.35.

June 21, moved to near Ft. Abercrombie; rained in the evening.

June 22, to ten miles of Old Crossing.

June 23, as we were going into camp a young man belonging at West Union and with another train shot himself accidentally through the hip.

June 24, camped at Pelican lake, saw plenty of pelicans.

June 25, to 2 miles below Chippewa lake; got our oxen and wagon, paid \$2.00 for keeping.

June 26, to Fairfield's; saw a fair at Alexandria—horse race.

June 27, left the train at West Union, came to Long Prairie; saw Nate Richardson, staid over night with him.

June 28, took dinner at Barnum's, 30 miles from home, came home in the afternoon—42 miles for the day."

Benton county was organized January 7, 1859 and contained all the territory bound by lines "beginning at the mouth of Rum River, thence up said river and west branch thereof to the source, thence north to the Mississippi river, and down the Mississippi to the place of beginning."

* Shed Lambert, brother of Richard.

According to C. C. Andrews' "Minnesota and Dakota" published in 1857, the postoffices in Benton and Stearns counties established up to December, 12, 1856 were as follows:

BENTON COUNTY

Postoffice	Postmaster
Belle Prairie	Calvin C. Hicks
Big Lake	Joseph Brown
Clear Lake	F. E. Baldwin
Crow Wing	Allen Morrison
Elk River	John Q. A. Nickerson
Itasca	John C. Bowers
Little Falls	C. H. Churchill
Royalton	R. D. Kinney
Sauk Rapids	C. B. Vanstest
Swan River	James Warren
Watab	David Gilman

STEARNS COUNTY

Clinton	John H. Linneman
Neenah	Henry B. Johnson
Saint Cloud	Joseph Edelbrook
Torah	Reuben M. Richardson

NOTES ON THE FORT TOTTEN TRAIL

February 1921

Mr. H. Amerland, an early settler of Fargo, relates of riding with a former Ft. Abercrombie-Ft. Ransom mail carrier, who when driving past a tree close to the old trail, remarked that he "used to feel easier when he had passed that tree as its branches afforded a good hiding place for any Indian who might wish to pot him." Mr. Amerland also said the reason the early travelers from Ft. Abercrombie toward the Missouri river did not keep south and west of the Sheyenne river instead of crossing near Dindred and again at Ft. Ransom was because of the sand dunes formed at the old delta of the Sheyenne in the area adjacent to McLeod which made difficult traveling and affording excellent ambush places for Indians. The trails, where possible, kept on the open back from streams but not so far distant as to prevent securing wood and water when required.

March 1921

Mr. Gust. Lykken, Butzville, "came to Fargo in 1874 when Moorhead and Fargo were saloons and a few other buildings." Later he homesteaded near where Davenport is now. He relates that early settlers took land along the streams in Dakota because of the shelter and fuel, believing that it was impossible to live on the open prairie. Nothing was left for the later comers but the open prairie and they soon learned that they could live there. He also recalls seeing considerable freighting over the Ft. Totten Trail. Government freight was usually hauled by six and eight mule teams. Indians also passed back and forth in different kind of conveyances, some afoot, some with ponies, oxen and pony carts, dog or pony travis, packing furs and supplies. Two hundred Indians camped one night on the Sheyenne near his place. The Ft. Totten Trail was traveled until well into the seventies. At the point where the trail crossed the Sheyenne west of Abercrombie a log bridge had been constructed. This was low, just well above low water

and when the river was high the bridge could not be seen. Elm, ash, and box elder grow along the stream so timber for bridge construction was available.

March 1921

During the later sixties and seventies mail from Ft. Abercrombie to Ft. Totten was transported during the winter by dog sleds. An early rancher near where Grace City is now, says that a dog mail carrier had a dugout on the bank of a small lake near there; in this he had a stove and other conveniences necessary for a stopping place. When he arrived at the dugout a pole was hoisted on which was attached a piece of red cloth as a signal to the rancher, about one half mile distant, that the mail had arrived.

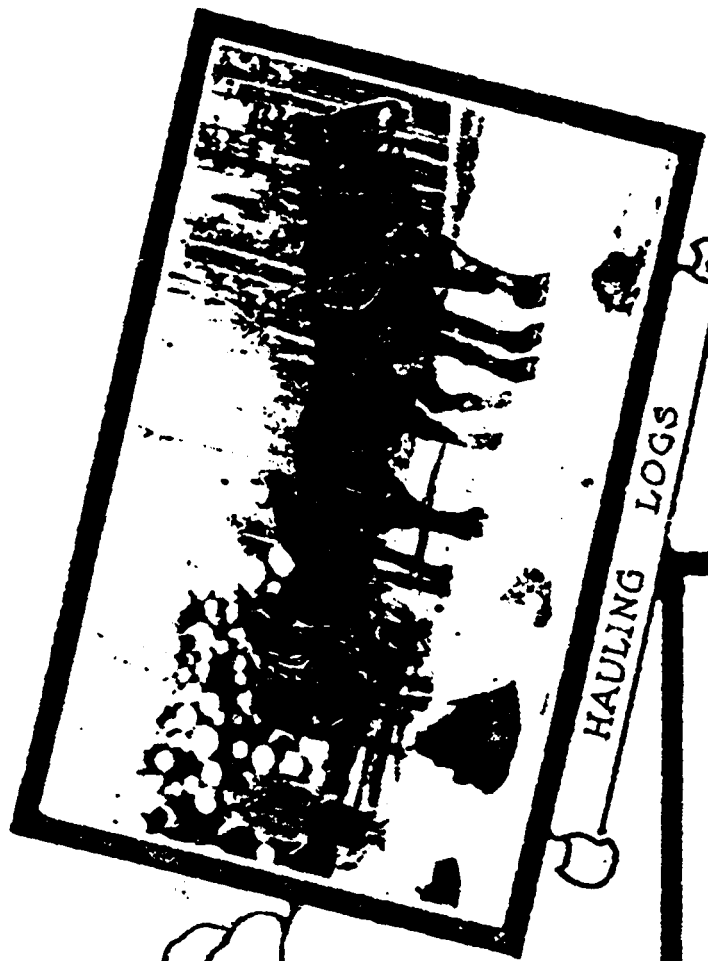
LUMBERING IN MINNESOTA

Our grandfathers came to Minnesota with the intention of opening and operating farms, but a lack of capital forced them temporarily into other lines of activity. Lumbering, or logging, was the only occupation in which the early settler could find profitable employment during the winter months. The camps also absorbed no small part of the farm products, thus providing a market for many crops that would have been otherwise unmarketable. The lumber supply of Minnesota was supposed to be inexhaustible. Not only was there more pine than could ever be cut, it was often said, but there could be no use for such an amount of lumber if it were possible. This belief naturally led to a waste of timber and the methods of the early lumbermen have been the subject of much criticism. This, while partly merited, comes with but scant grace from the many who have since robbed the soil of its fertility and in other ways exhibit as great a disregard for the rights of posterity.

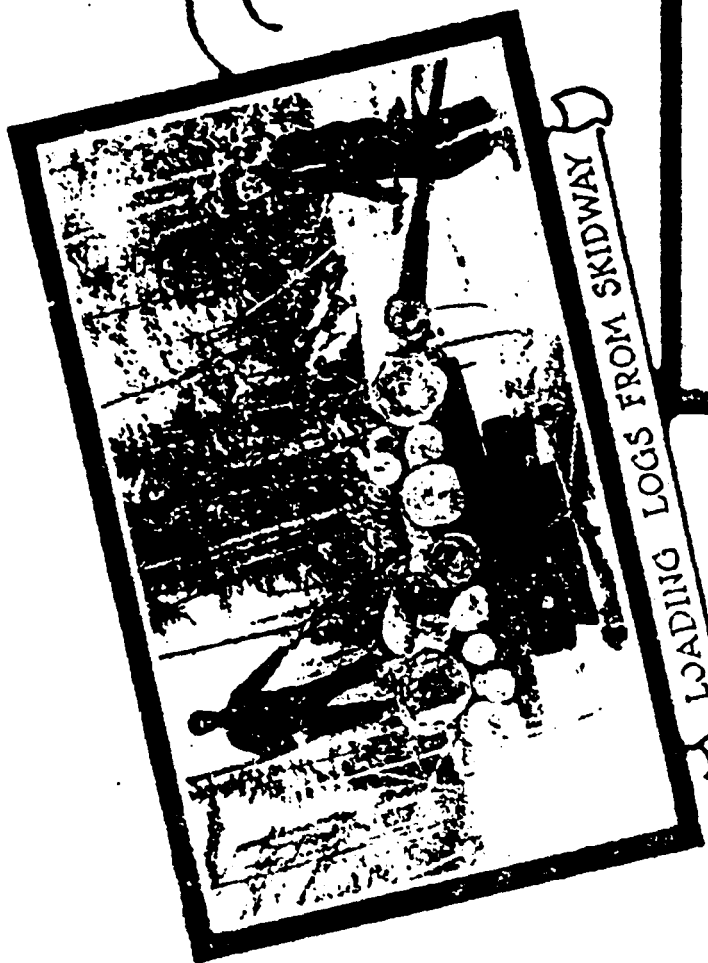
The first lumbermen cut nothing but the best of the white pine and that only when within convenient distance from the larger streams down which the logs could be floated (driven) into the Mississippi, and down that river to below the falls of St. Anthony, where they were rafted to the mills of the lower river. As the industry developed, logs were landed on smaller streams, on lakes drained by them and on ponds formed by dams. By the erection of dams, enough water could be stored to float the logs into the larger streams, except during seasons when an insufficient snow or rain fall failed to fill the ponds or when the blowing of a dam lost the head of water. Such calamities "hung" the drive and the logs remained stranded until the next spring. Loggers usually contracted to deliver their logs at the booms during the season and if their drive hung they were unable to pay their labor and supply bills and were often forced into bankruptcy.

Few of the fortunes made in lumber were acquired by the men who did the logging. The amount of the snow and rainfall so greatly affected the cost of hauling and driving that contracts to deliver logs contained too great an element of chance.

The value of small streams, in the movement of logs, caused them to receive more attention than those in other localities and the name and location of each was well known throughout lumbering circles. After the cutting of the pine their importance diminished and their names are almost forgotten. Many a narrow brook, scarcely noticed by those who cross it and whose ankle deep waters now serve but to cool the feet of the barefoot boys or pastured cattle, was once a well known driving stream whose capricious floods made or broke many a lumberman.



HAULING LOGS



LOADING LOGS FROM SKIDWAY



MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR MOUTH OF PLATTE RIVER

A lumberman had a working knowledge of many trades. Besides the regular work of cutting, hauling and driving logs, he was able to lay out roads on the best grades, erect dams with adequate gates and sluice-ways, build camps and hovels, make ox yokes and logging sleds, and build boats and wanigans. He was his own blacksmith and with the aid of a pocket compass, could run out the lines of the early survey. His value as an all-round man was demonstrated during the Civil war. From any convenient material he could erect a shelter for himself. Without the aid of engineers, he could rebuild bridges and roads. He could build dams, and it was by a series of these that the boats of the Banks' Red River Expedition were saved. In addition, he was a fighting man, courageous, cool and calculating. Overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles was a part of his daily work at home. He asserted, and could very nearly demonstrate, that anything that could be made of wood, could be made with an axe and a two-inch auger.

A logging camp would be built near to the proposed cuttings and convenient to a water supply. The buildings for a crew of an average camp, about fifty men, would be; a combined cook and dining room, a bunk house, a blacksmith shop, a storehouse, an office and hovels. These were built of logs, the buildings for the crew being roofed with splits and floored with roughly hewn logs. Hovels were covered with coarse hay or balsam boughs. Along each side of the bunk house for nearly the entire length, double, two high, bunks were built of poles and padded with hay or balsam boughs. Against the front of the tiers of bunks, long benches of hewn timber were placed, and these, whether one or more, was known as the "deacon-seat". A small window in one end and couple of lamps partially lighted the camp. The door in the end opposite the window opened into a roofed alley between the camp and the cook room. A box stove burning four foot wood and surmounted by a tank for hot water, a sink and a rack of small poles hung above the stove for convenience in drying clothing, completed the furnishings. An inverted barrel with holes cut in the sides projected thru the roof and carried off a part of the tobacco smoke and odor of the drying socks.

A cook, a cookee, and if the number of cattle warranted it, a "bull-cook" composed the camp crew. Camp supplies were hauled from the nearest town by a "tote" team and the wood and blacksmith work was done by the "handy-man". The timekeeper was a "clerk" who also had charge of the "wanigan box", the stock of clothing and tobacco carried for the convenience of the crew and profit of the employer.

The first cutting was done by axe-men who worked independently but this system was discarded and cutting crews substituted. Such a crew was composed of an "undercutter" who notched the trees, marked the length of the logs into which the fallen trunks should be cut, and cut into each log the bark mark of the owner, and two sawyers who felled the trees and cut them into logs. A "swamper" cleared trails from the logs to the skidways on the nearest road and a skidding team with a driver and "chain-tender" dragged in the logs either by a chain hooked around the butts, by huge tongs or by a short, one bunked wooden sledge which supported the butts. The latter contrivance was known as a "go-devil" and was often used in landing logs when the haul was not great.

Logs were loaded from the skidways by a crew of two loaders assisted by a teamster and a yoke of oxen, these animals being preferred as they were slower in their movements and, if halted, would hold a steady strain on the partly loaded log; a difficult thing to teach to horses. Loading was probably the most dangerous work in logging, re-

quiring perfect coordination of men and team and quick judgment and skill with a canthook on the part of the loaders. The logging sleds were usually drawn by four horses or oxen and were huge affairs with bunks sometimes fourteen feet in width. The size of the load depended on the condition of the road, the length of the haul and the size of the logs. Loads scaling 30000 feet have been hauled but these were built of selected logs. The road was as level as practicable, with iced ruts for the runners, and was kept in repair by a "road-monkey". A man on the landing assisted in unloading and stamped an end of each log, by means of a heavy hammer bearing the necessary characters in relief, with the owner's mark. Both stamp and bark mark were registered and logs were scaled under these marks by a scaler appointed by the Surveyor General of the State.

The work of driving varied greatly according to the character of the stream. It began as early as the melting of the ice permitted and was rushed as much as possible in order to get the logs out on the spring flood. The crew was worked from daylight until dark and four meals were furnished. A wanigan; a flat boat, about 12x60 feet, with a cabin covering all except the bow and stern and containing a cook room and bunks or tents and bedding for the crew, was floated as nearly as was possible to the center of the operations. Meals were served on tables set on the bank, where each man filled his plate and tin cup and retired to some convenient seat.

All the work of logging was hard, dangerous and a large part of it very disagreeable, but had a peculiar fascination. Rivalry between crews as to which could complete the most work kept up the spirits of the men and no class of workmen ever exhibited a greater interest in the welfare of their employers.