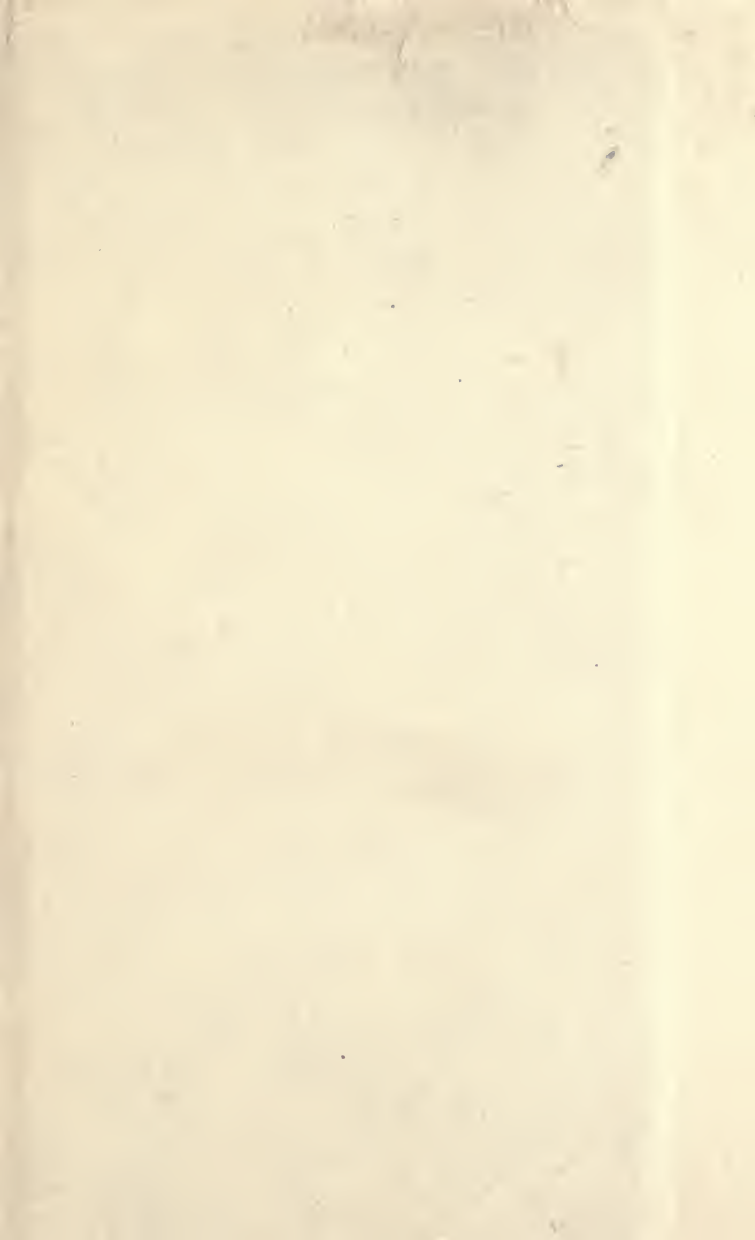


OUR STATE



Matilda Tarleton Barker



... .. Taylor



OUR STATE

A HISTORY FOR THE SIXTH GRADE

By

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County Superintendent of Todd County, South Dakota

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PREFACE

The author of this book wishes to gratefully acknowledge the help which she received in developing the manuscript. Without the use of texts previously written, the task would have been impossible. The historical facts have been gathered from all of these,—rearranged and reorganized,—in an attempt to adapt them to the course outlined for the sixth grade in the Course of Study for Elementary Schools.

The works which have given her invaluable information are:

Brief History of South Dakota, Doane Robinson

The Sunshine State, F. L. Ransom

In the South Dakota Country, Effie Florence Putney

South Dakota, A Republic of Friends, Willis Johnson

Once Their Home, Francis Chamberlain Holley

South Dakota Geography, Loren G., and Nora M.

Atherton

Indians at Work

South Dakota Historical Collections

The Sun Shines on South Dakota

States Attorney's Report on Rural Credits, M. Q.

Sharp

The New Deal, Southworth and Southworth

Civil Government of South Dakota, F. L. Ransom

Many other pamphlets and bulletins, kindly furnished
by the South Dakota Free Library, Pierre.

The writer also wishes to acknowledge with sincere thanks the help of John A. Anderson, who so kindly furnished pictures from his wonderful collec-

tion of photographs taken when the state was young.

We have not included tests in this text, since good tests are already published by several companies in the state to correspond with the course. Workbooks are also available which fit the subject matter in this text, and will provide excellent seat-work.

As the student learns the history of his state, we hope he will be impressed by the hardships already overcome in its development, and will feel urged to use his own talents and ability in solving the problems ahead. Our state is young. Its best days are ahead. Our difficulties will be overcome and a new order established, and we who are living now are having a part in the task. Our future history depends upon the kind of a job we do.

M. T. B.

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CHAPTER I

MOTHER NATURE'S DIARY

Home Building. Mother Nature, like a kind parent, began millions of years ago to prepare a home for the boys and girls and men and women who live in South Dakota today. She has worked steadily all through the ages, but her processes have been very slow. Her task will never be completed while our earth shall last. Even now, she is working, and her tools are the winds and waters, the earthquakes, volcanoes, and glaciers. Since she is not able to talk with her children and to tell them how she had planned for them, she has kept a *diary, and she will continue it endlessly.

This diary must be interpreted for us, just as books written in a foreign language must be, for it is not written in ink, or printed upon a page, but nevertheless, to those who understand it, it is as this page to you.

Some of you may have traveled over Highway No. 16 west of Kadoka. Six miles west of that city the road leads into No. 40 and goes a few miles south into the very heart of the White River Bad Lands. This is a great nature book in which Mother Nature has written many things which have happened in the past thousands, perhaps millions, of years. Here are pages and pages of the book we are talking about. If you will look at a highway map, you will see that this is the Bad Land's Road. It crosses the White River Bad Lands

*A diary is a carefully written account of what happens day after day during many days. This diary was kept for millions of years.

which lie between the White and the Cheyenne Rivers. Here you will find whole chapters of Mother Nature's Diary.

Men, many of them young college students, come every year to this section of our state and spend days digging among the rocks. Every year they unearth



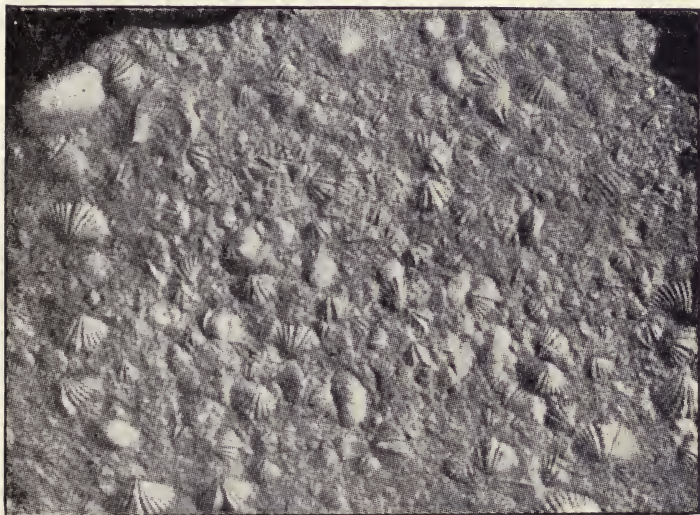
TRILOBITES

These are the simplest forms of life found, as fossils, in the rocks.

more of the diary and are able to tell us more about the work that has gone on for so many, many years.

Those men have studied a science called geology, which teaches them to understand Nature's language. The letters of this language are very strange and they find them written in the rocks. The name they give them is "fossils", a word which comes from a Latin word meaning "dug-up." A letter may be just the

print of a tiny fern leaf, or the foot-print of a strange bird, or the bones or whole skeleton of some prehistoric animal turned to stone and held in the rock-like soil. But the fossil-letters make sense to those who can read them and this is what the diary says:



FOSSILS OF SHELL ANIMALS

Centuries and centuries ago Nature covered the surface of what is now South Dakota with a vast ocean. Its water rolled and tossed. The gasses beneath its bed produced earthquakes and disturbances of all kinds so that the bed was often forced up into folds and the rock layers were shifted and turned on edge.

These folds would sometimes lift above the water and form hills, but the rush and force of the waves

would wash them down and scatter far and wide the material which composed them.

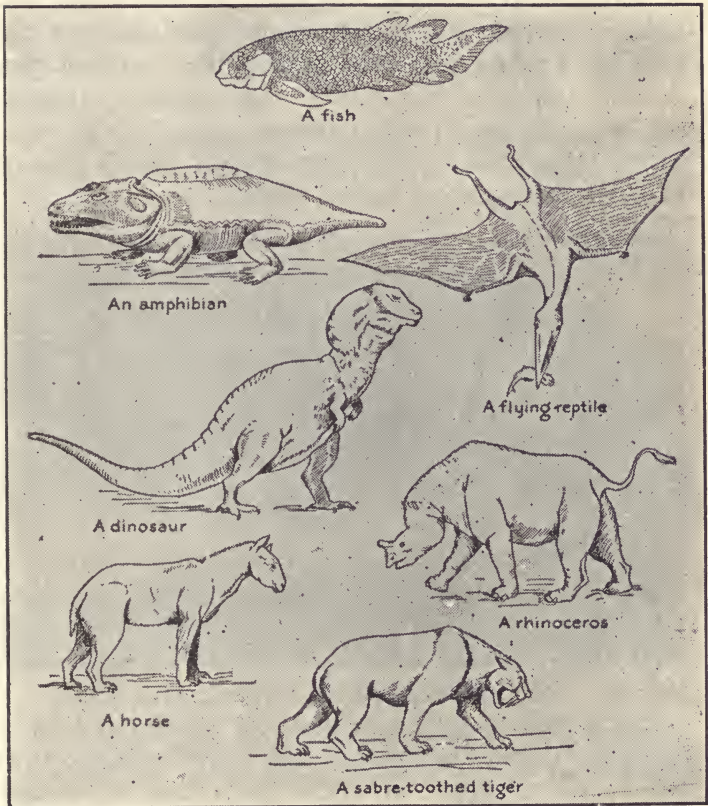
Each time the folds formed, they were of firmer substance until at last they were so solid they conquered the waters which were trying to wash them away. They formed the solid ground and the waters gradually receded into seas, lakes, and marshes, which became smaller and smaller as some outlet drained the water away.

First Simple Forms of Life. Then came the animals to inhabit the land which was formed. First these were very simple forms. Tiny shell-fish, called trilobites, lived in the soft oozy mud in the bottom of the sea. Simple plants of the sea-weed type also lived in the water. These forms died and were covered up by layers of mud which later became pressed into rock and there geologists find their skeletons today, in the lowest rock formations. Thus is told the story of their part in Nature's home-building.

Age of Fishes. Later came the age of fishes. These were the first animals to have a backbone, as we have, to support their bodies. With them were larger plants. Large seaweeds were numerous and furnished food for the fish. We know this because we find fossils of both forms in the same rock-layers, or on the same page of Nature's diary.

Age of Reptiles. Now came the age of reptiles. We cannot imagine what it must have been like in South Dakota during that age. There were reptiles everywhere,—walking on the land, lazily floating in the water, even flying in the air. We call these reptiles

dinosauria (di-no-sô-rĭ-â). They varied in size, shape, and habits. Many were small and swift-running. Some

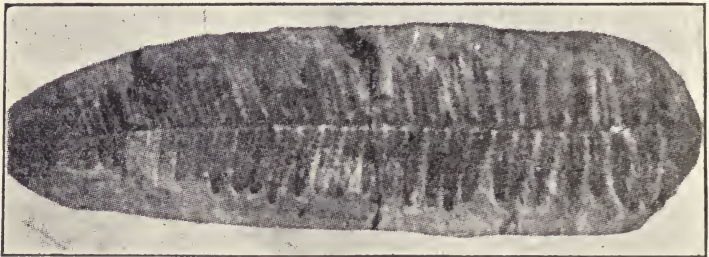


Pictures of pre-historic animals as drawn by scientists, after piecing together their skeletons found among the rocks and clays of our Bad Lands.

ran on their hind-legs and stood almost erect, like kangaroos. Others were very large and continued to grow larger as long as they lived, never reaching their possi-

ble size. They had small heads to house their tiny brains, and their necks were long.

First Warm-blooded Animals. In the same rock-layer in which the fossils record the story of the reptiles, we find the story of the first warm-blooded animals. Reptiles are cold-blooded—that is, they do not have the same body temperature all of the time, as we do, but the temperature of their bodies changes with the temperature around them.



FOSSIL OF A FERN LEAF

The first warm-blooded animals to inhabit our state were strange birds. They had small teeth in their jaws, and had no beaks. Their heads were small and their eyes were very large. They had wings for flying and their wings were provided with claws for climbing, for they had to stay off the ground or be trampled under the feet of the giant reptiles. The claws on the wings of these birds may have been used to fight off their enemies too.

On the same page of her diary, Nature tells of small animals which darted about on the ground too fast to be stepped upon by the reptiles. They lived by eating worms and insects, or the roots of plants, or

the eggs which they were able to steal from the nests of birds. They were the first mammals, but they were no larger than rats.

Mammals are animals which nourish their young with milk from the mammae or the milk glands. Man belongs to this group.

Then came the animals slightly similar to some we see today. There were rhinoceroses, giant pigs, sabre-toothed tigers, horses no larger than dogs, with three toes on each foot instead of a hoof, and there were camels, much smaller than those used as pack animals on the desert today.



A GLACIAL LAKE

First Rivers. Pages and pages of Nature's book tell the story of the first animals. They do not tell how long these ages lasted, but we know that the sea had slowly drained away while they were here. Disturbances beneath the floor of the ocean had lifted the land in the western part of the state and formed our beautiful Black Hills. The same force had so shaped parts of what had been the sea bed that at least four

rivers were formed and ran merrily along down from the hills, crossing the state from west to east.

One of these rivers flowed through what is now Aberdeen; the Cheyenne ran near the present location of Redfield; the Teton, or Bad, watered the land near the present site of Huron; the White flowed farther south, crossing the state where Mitchell is located.

The scientists who interpret Nature's records for us tell us that the water flowed in these river-beds a long time ago, perhaps fifty-eight million years ago. That is far too large a number for us to even imagine, but we have a better idea of it when we learn that our Missouri is not over fifty thousand years old—so the Missouri is a mere child among rivers. It was formed in an entirely different manner as we shall learn.

Climate Tropical. During all of these ages the climate in South Dakota was tropical. The air was warm and moist. Vegetation thrived. Fossils tell us of new plants which developed. There were flowering plants and the fields were decked with their colors. Their perfume was wafted on the breeze. Our state must have been a wonderful place in which to live. Honeybees, moths, and butterflies darted from flower to flower, gathering honey and spreading pollen from bloom to bloom. These were the last insects to develop. Many, many others had come in the ages before.

Climate Changes. Following this tropical climate came one very different. It is not likely that the change came suddenly but following many years of moist and warm weather, in which both animals and plants grew to mammoth size, a season of cold came.

Snow and ice began to gather in the north. Year after year more snow came and by its own weight was packed until it became ice. And still more snow, and rain turning to sleet and ice until the ice was thousands of feet thick.

This packed snow and ice formed glaciers in the Far North. Snow continued to fall and the glaciers became thicker and thicker; the great weight of this thick mass caused the ice underneath to creep in



ROCKS DROPPED WHEN THE GLACIER MELTED

all directions, just as bread dough will spread out when pressed from the top. This creeping of the ice had the same effect on the earth as if the glacier were being dragged over it. It dug deep into the earth and ground rocks into sand and gravel, loads of which were car-

ried forward with it and deposited in the form of hills when the glacier melted.

As the days became colder in South Dakota, the animals and plants found it extremely difficult to exist. Some of them moved farther south, keeping ahead of the ice. Some of them lived for a time in what is now Nebraska, but others moved still farther south.

After this climate had lasted for thousands of years, it grew warmer and the ice melted. The water from it formed a great central river in South Dakota in what is now the valley of the James. It flowed toward the south crossing and absorbing the four rivers which flowed eastward across the state, so that the waters from them were carried south.

Animals again returned to make their homes. Plants which could not live during the period of cold were once more found in the state.

However, the climate did not remain mild. Again and again it became cold, until there were at least four of these great glaciers formed. One of them—perhaps the last, extended far down into what is now our state and dammed up the great central river. It scooped out a depression in the land, and the water, flowing into this, formed a huge lake. The western edge of this ice sheet marked what is now the bed of the Missouri.

Missouri River Bed Formed. As the great glacier, which moved into what is now South Dakota, spread, it forced the water of this great lake into a smaller and smaller space, until finally its bed would not hold it. It ran over and flowed across the top of

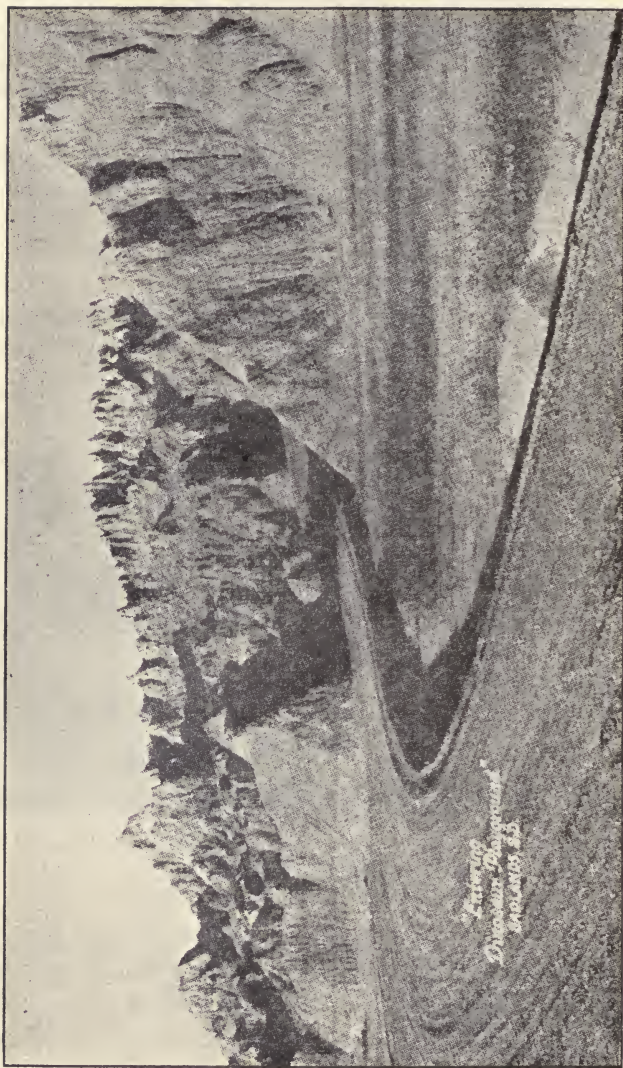
the glacier, running down over the western edge of it. This water, together with that formed by the melting of the glacier itself, increased in volume until the force of it cut a mighty gorge. This gorge formed the bed of the Missouri as it is today. The waters of the great central river went back to their channel in what is now the valley of the James.

Our Home Remodeled. The glaciers changed the surface of the land in many ways. Lakes were scooped out by the moving ice. Forests were covered over.



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs
IN THE BAD LANDS
Looking South from Sheep Mountain.

Rocks and boulders were carried by them and dropped when they melted. Material, pushed ahead of their edges, was deposited to form ranges of hills, called coteaus. Geologists call them moraines,—a French word which means, “a heap of stones.” We find all of



ENTERING THE BAD LANDS
There are hundreds of square miles of such formations.

these results in our state east of the river. Thus, the glacier remodeled the home that had been built for us.

The Bad Lands. However, the glaciers did not extend west of the river. Here the land is left as it was when the great ocean subsided, except for the changes brought about by erosion or weathering. By erosion we mean the wearing away of the land by wind, and rain, and the elements. The hard rocks in the Black Hills region have been able to withstand these processes, but the softer soils have not; these rapidly washed and wore away.

Ravines and gulches and buttes were formed because all of the soil was not of the same degree of firmness. Many tons of earth were carried away by the streams and rivers. The tall spires and the odd shapes of our Bad Lands were formed by portions of the surface which withstood erosion better than the area around them. The layers of harmonious colors are those of the soil in the different strata.

The washing away of the softer soils left exposed the layers beneath. Here we find the fossils which reveal to us the story of the history of our state before man came to inhabit it. There are specimens from all of the ages we have mentioned,—fish, birds, giant reptiles, tiny mammals and finally the large mammals which came last. The forms which came first are found in the deeper layers. Those which followed are nearer the surface, for they were not covered so deeply by the soil washed down from the hills and blown by the wind.

This ends the story interpreted for us from Mother Nature's Diary. We gather our knowledge of our

state after the coming of man from other sources as we shall see.

Summary

1. A fossil is an animal or plant, or a trace or impression of an animal, or plant, of prehistoric times preserved in a rock or cave.
2. Geologists are scientists who study how the earth was formed, the changes it has undergone, and the causes which produced these changes.
3. Fossils in South Dakota have been studied and the following facts have been revealed:
 - A. An ocean covered the state millions of years ago.
 - B. The Black Hills were a part of the bed of this ocean. They were heaved up by disturbances beneath the ocean floor.
 - C. The first forms of life were very simple, but more complex forms came later.
 - D. The climate in South Dakota was tropical for a great many centuries.
 - E. At least four great glaciers formed in the far north and covered the part of the earth upon which we live.
 - F. One of these glaciers covered the eastern part of our state. It caused many changes in the surface of the land. The Missouri River marks its western edge except in a part of Lyman county.
 - G. The Bad Lands were not covered by the glacier, but were formed by erosion.

Activities

1. Look for pictures of prehistoric animals in books and magazines. Why are they sometimes used as illustrations in advertisements of petroleum products? Bring any pictures you may find to school.
2. If you have any fossils at home, bring them to school and tell the class where they were found.
3. Find pictures of tropical countries. List the plants you find there. Do you think South Dakota looked like the tropical lands of today? If so, why? If not, why not?
4. Write the autobiography of a petrified dinosaur or mastodon.
5. List the examples of erosion you can find near your home.
6. Learn what the expressions: "The survival of the fittest" and "The struggle for existence" mean. How are they connected with the early history of our state?
7. When a climate becomes too cold for a plant it may "move" farther south. Write a paragraph explaining how this can happen.

Test Questions

1. What do we call Mother Nature's Diary?
2. Is Nature's Diary finished? Explain.
3. What are fossils?
4. How do we know that a sea covered South Dakota at one time?

5. What fossils are found in the deepest layers of soil?
6. What were the first animals to have a backbone?
7. Describe the Age of Reptiles.
8. What are cold-blooded animals? Name some.
9. Name some mammals.
10. Name and locate the four rivers which crossed South Dakota long ago.
11. What do we mean by a tropical climate? Locate a region in the United States which has a tropical climate now.
12. Describe the changes in the surface of our state caused by glaciers. Step to the map and point out all you can find.
13. How was the Missouri river bed formed?
14. What are moraines?

CHAPTER II

INDIANS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The Rees. Probably the Rees were not like the Indians who live in our state today, and they did not live as these Indians used to live. They had no tepees. Instead, there were round homes made of poles and earth. In making their homes round holes were made in the ground. Around these were placed forked sticks or poles which supported other poles placed across the top. Over this frame they spread willows and earth. An opening in the center of the top was left to allow the smoke to escape. When finished, the little dwellings were queer looking indeed, but no doubt were warm.

These Indians were called Arikaras, or Rees. They did not roam about as our plains tribes did, but built villages with straight little streets and there they stayed. To protect themselves from outsiders, trenches were dug all around their towns and the earth was heaped up in mounds to further fortify them. These mounds also served as tombs, and some were built in shapes to picture events in the history of the tribe. For a long time it was believed that these mound builders were not Indians. Since their mounds were about all that was left to tell their story, they were called the "mound builders," but now we have reason to believe that the builders of these mounds were really the Rees.

The Rees cultivated small patches of land, raising squash, beans, pumpkins, corn and tobacco. They killed



A REE LODGE

buffaloes near their homes and so supplied their tables with meat.

Their villages were built along the Missouri River. Remains of their mounds have been found at Chamberlain, Pierre, Miller and at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Missouri. Once in a while someone unearths a piece of pottery which must have been made by them. The fact that they used dishes in their homes proves that they lived better than some of the other tribes.

The Rees enjoyed a more or less peaceful life. Their fortifications were a protection and they were able to raise a part of the food needed. Game was plentiful and easy to secure without going far from home. Thus it was not necessary for them to wander about. It was only when the powerful Sioux hunted game too near their villages, so that the buffaloes were frightened away and there was no meat for them, that they moved from the shores of the Missouri, in central South Dakota to settle along the Grand.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

PRESERVING MEAT

This shows the way the Indians preserve their meat, even today. This picture was taken about 1885.

Other Tribes. The peace-loving Rees were surrounded by tribes of plains Indians who lived by hunting and fishing, and who roved about seeking places where game was plentiful. These were the Kiowas, who occupied the Black Hills,—the Omahas,

who dwelt along the Big Sioux and in the valley of the Missouri as far west as the James,—and the Sioux, who lived in Minnesota along the lakes, but who rode out into the South Dakota country, hunting. All of these Indians learned that great herds of buffalo wintered on the plains of western South Dakota where the snow was never very deep, so they explored that part of the state. They found the ground covered with heavy grass, and the game plentiful. All these tribes wanted to hunt there; the Rees drove them off repeatedly.

They struggled for more than forty years for the possession of our prairies. The Rees would not give up, for they felt that they had first right to the land. However, the invasion of other tribes drove away the game upon which they depended for food, and they were forced to vacate their villages and seek a new home.

The Sioux did not return to Minnesota. The Chipewas had been causing them a lot of trouble over there, and they were glad to get away. The result was that they stayed and occupied the land of the Rees. Later they pushed farther west and took the Black Hills from the Kiowas; a part of the tribe drove the Omahas from the Big Sioux and the James valleys. By the end of the 18th century, or by the year 1800, most of our state was in possession of the Sioux. Besides them, only the Rees remained in the state. They held a tiny section of the country near the mouth of the Grand River.

The Sioux. Now let us see what type of people had taken possession of our hills and prairies.

The Sioux tribe consisted of several parts or branches. The Indians who live in our state today are their descendants. They still have at least three different dialects or languages. Some of them speak Yankton Sioux, some Santee Sioux, and still others, Teton Sioux. This shows that the whole tribe was made up of the union of smaller bands.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

TWO SIOUX CAMPS IN THE LATE 80'S

These are typical Sioux Tepees. These pictures were taken the year South Dakota became a state, 1889.

We believe these Indians lived as far east as the Atlantic at one time. They moved farther and farther west, seeking new homes when game became scarce, or when they were defeated by stronger tribes. As they traveled they found Indians who were friendly with

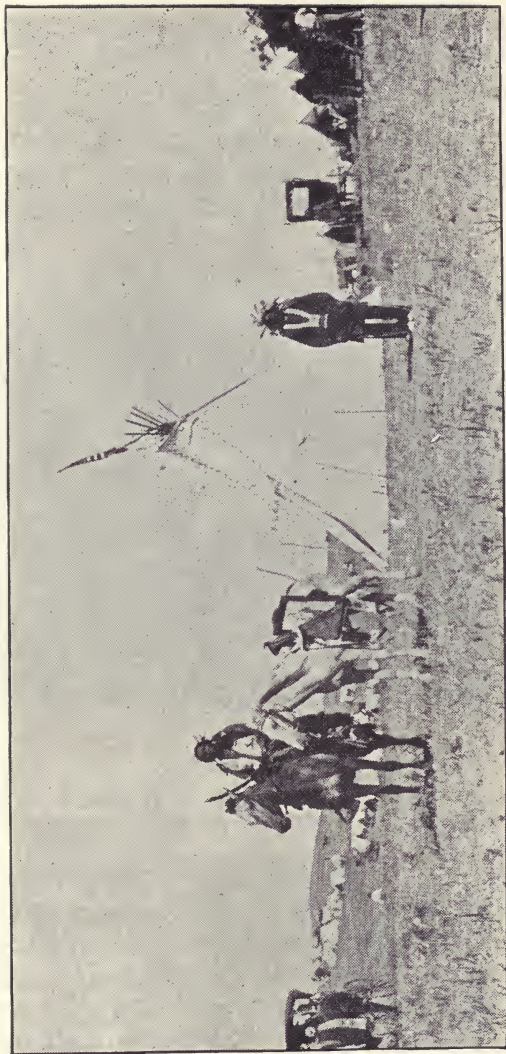
them. These united with their tribe and went with them when they moved again. Thus they became stronger and more numerous as they moved west.

They called themselves Dakotas. This word comes from their own language and means "friends" or "allies." Thus they called themselves "the allies" just as the allied nations did during the World War.

The name Sioux really means "our enemies." This is the story of how the tribe came to have that name: Some Frenchmen were exploring the country. The Dakotas were at war with another tribe of Indians. The Frenchmen asked these enemies of the Dakotas "with whom are you fighting?" They answered in their own language. Their answer meant "our enemies," but the Frenchmen took it to be the name of the other tribe. They tried to write it down as it sounded to them. They spelled the last syllable of the word "s-i-o-u-x." The word was long, and finally it came about that all of it was dropped except the last syllable, and thus "Sioux" became the name of the tribe.

For a long time the Dakotas did not like to be called Sioux. Now so few of them know where the name really came from that they do not mind. In fact, the Indians in our state today call themselves Sioux and few of them remember that they are Dakotas. Therefore, we shall call them Sioux in this book.

Early Life of the Sioux. Any boy or girl who likes to camp would have enjoyed the life of the Sioux two hundred years ago. They camped all of the time. Their homes were tents, or tepees, as they called them, which were made by stretching skins of animals over a tall pointed framework of poles. Their



Give-away Dances were customary among the Sioux. At these affairs, valuable things were given away in memory of someone who had died, or for a wedding, or to celebrate the return of someone who had been away, and so on. In the picture, the white horse is to be given away in memory of the woman whose picture is attached to the saddle. Her picture will be shown around the circle of friends who gather for the occasion, and speeches will be made about her, and then one of the group will receive the gift.

food was the game they were able to secure, and the wild fruit they gathered along the streams. They traveled on small, swift, well-trained ponies.

The men were experts in hunting and fishing, in making various types of traps and weapons, in war and in woodcraft. The women were experts in campcraft.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

A FEAST AND A GIVE-AWAY

The kettles of food and the articles to be given away are in the center of the circle. The gifts seem to be calico for dresses and bead-work.

We often hear it said that the men were lazy and that the women did all of the work. We must remember that the men had to be free on the trail to fight at a moment's notice. So it fell to the women and boys to do most of the moving of the home and the camp equipment. This they did by carrying loads on their backs, or on poles which were dragged by dogs and ponies.

When a camp was chosen, the man of the house and the older boys went out to hunt for food, for they were all hungry after the trip, just as we are today when we take a long car ride. The women and boys would pitch the tents, and have the fire ready to cook what was brought to them.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

THE TRAVOIS

This Indian has no tricycle, but he takes a ride just the same. The travois was used to carry loads when camp was moved, as well as to take the children for an airing.

They made use of every bit of the game. The meat was their food. The skins furnished clothes, tents, and bedding. In some instances skins were used to make bags in which the meat was boiled over hot coals. The bones made tools. Even the needles with which their clothes were made were sharpened bones and the thread was dried sinew. There was no waste of wild-life by the Indians. They killed what they needed and protected the rest. If the white men had done the same,

there would still be game enough in our country for meat for us all.

When the white men came, many turned professional hunter. Records show that in one fall 250,000 hides were shipped out of our state. In killing the buffaloes, these professional hunters seldom saved any more of the meat than the hams, humps and tongues. Often none of the animal except the hide was taken. Cows were hunted more than bulls because the hides brought more money. We can hardly blame the Indians for trying to keep out the whites later on, since the buffalo herds furnished so much of their living.

After the Indian fathers brought home the game and all had eaten, the evenings were spent about the fire. The older men told thrilling stories of the battles they had fought and the dangers they had overcome. The children were taught by these stories to love wild-life, to look upon animals as their brothers, to take what the Great Spirit sent and to be thankful for it, and not to complain when things did not go well. They were taught to be silent at all times, so as not to draw the attention of ferocious animals or enemies who might be lying in wait. They were so well-trained in this respect that the youngest of them did not whimper even when there was no game, and they were hungry.

Games were played by the young. Contests were held for them by the older members of the tribe. These were opportunities for them to show off their strength of muscle, speed in running or swimming, skill in shooting, knowledge of animals or some other trait they might wish to exhibit, especially one which would prove useful to them in the life they lived.

The winners were rewarded in different ways. Sometimes they were given new names. These names expressed what they had done. If a boy won a swimming contest he might be called "Swimmer" from that day on, or until he did something to deserve still another name. There was a ceremony in his honor when he received the new name and he was made to feel very proud of his accomplishment.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City
TYPICAL INDIAN HOME

Big Turkey Camp. The building in the background is the dance hall.

The sick in the tribe were treated by the medicine men. These men believed that much illness was due to evil spirits. So they dressed in strange-looking costumes to frighten the spirits away. They made loud noises and went through queer ceremonies for the same purpose. They carried charms made from the claws of animals, or bits of hair, the gizzard of a bird,

or the teeth of a bear. But with all this they knew something of the value of herbs in treating diseases. Many of the roots and barks they used were the ones used by our doctors today. Most of the Indian women knew how to use herbs, too, and were excellent nurses for the time in which they lived.

The Indians believed in the Great Spirit. That was what they called God. They thought that if they were good, the Great Spirit was pleased and sent rain to water their corn and to make the grass grow so that game would be plentiful. But if they did not please Him, there would be no rain, or the winter would be very cold and stormy and they would not have food.

So they tried to do the things that would be pleasing to the Great Spirit. They gave away the things they liked best, to show that they were not selfish. They tortured themselves often. They danced victory dances to show their thankfulness to the Great Spirit for lending His aid to them in battle, for they believed that they would not have won without it.

When a loved one was sick, or they felt they had done something displeasing to the Great Spirit, they danced the Sun Dance to try to atone for their sins, so that the loved one would get well.

The dancers made two incisions in their chests, through which strips of deer skin were slipped and tied. These were long enough so that the other end was attached to a pole in the center of a circle. This pole was chosen from the best trees of the forest. It was erected with ceremony by the chosen members of the tribe. The air about it was purified by the smoke of objects dear to the heart of those who

offered them to be burned. This was a sort of sacrifice to cleanse the circle in which the dance was to take place. When the dance started, the dancers leaned back on the strips of deer skin, and moved in a circle about the pole, always keeping their eyes on the sun. They did not eat or drink for two days while the dance continued. If the flesh holding the thongs tore before that time, they thought that their sins were forgiven and the thing they most desired was to be granted. Otherwise they continued dancing the full time.

Some people have the idea that Indians danced the Sun Dance just to show off, or to illustrate their strength and endurance, but such was not the case. It was really a religious ceremony and was danced to the Great Spirit. The shedding of blood and the suffering they endured was for the purpose of cleansing them of sin or wrong doing.

Many of the Indian myths teach that almost everything that



Photo—John A. Anderson, Rapid City
A LITTLE SIOUX LADY WITH
HER DOLL

happens in the world is either a reward for being good,

or a punishment for being evil. That is the way the Indians explained the things that happened to them.

The members of the family were very fond of each other. Indian mothers loved their children dearly, and were always watchful lest some harm should come to them.

Most of the Sioux were very hospitable, and would share their food with their friends. That is still true of them. They do not wish others to be hungry while they have plenty.

We are told that when Indians were wild, crimes were very few among them. They did not lie or cheat until after they had come in contact with white people and were treated unfairly by them. That doesn't sound very well for the white men, but many of those who came to trade with the Indians in the very early days did not feel that the Indians were their equals, and thought they had a right to cheat them in a trade.

This wrong attitude on the part of some of the early traders was the cause of years and years of trouble in our country that might so easily have been avoided. If all the people who came from across the sea had felt that all men are brothers, and had treated the Indians as they would have wished the Indians to treat them, how different our history would be!

Summary

1. The Rees or Arikaras were the first people to live in our state, or at least the first that we know anything about.
2. The Rees lived in permanent villages. Their homes were little round dwellings made of poles and earth. They raised gardens and made pottery.

3. The Rees were driven out of their villages by the Sioux who wanted their fine hunting grounds. They settled along the Grand River.
4. The Sioux Indians, or the Dakotas, occupied most of the state in 1800. They were plains Indians, who lived by hunting and fishing. Their tribe was made up of many branches or smaller tribes.
5. The Sioux lived in tepees, traveled on ponies, and were excellent horsemen. The men were expert hunters and warriors. The women were experts in campcraft.
6. The Sioux did not waste game. It furnished their food and clothing, tepees, tools, needles, thread and many other things.
7. Children were encouraged in the activities that would be useful to them when they grew up.
8. The Sioux believed in the Great Spirit. They tried to do things that would please Him and avoid the things that would be displeasing.
9. Crimes were few among the Indians until they came in contact with the whites.

Activities

1. Choose the part of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" that you like best and read it aloud before the class. Practice reading it aloud at home first.
2. Tell an Indian legend.
3. Tell the story of a hunt as an old Indian man might tell it to his grandson.
4. Write a paragraph on one of these topics:
 - A. I wish I were living as an Indian boy (or girl) lived one hundred years ago.

B. I am glad I was not an Indian boy (or girl) one hundred years ago.

5. Sketch a Sioux camp or a Ree village.
6. Build a model tepee or a Ree home.

Test Questions

1. Name the first Indians to live in South Dakota.
2. Describe a Ree home.
3. Where did the Sioux come from? What is their real name? Where did the word "Sioux" originate?
4. Describe life in a Sioux home long ago.
5. What was the Sun Dance?
6. Tell all you can of the medicine men.
7. What necessary things did the Sioux secure from the buffaloes they killed?
8. Were crimes numerous among the Sioux before they came in contact with the whites? Explain.

CHAPTER III

WHITE MEN COME TO SOUTH DAKOTA

Charles Pierre Le Sueur. We do not know that Le Sueur was the first white man to come to our state, but he was the first white man to know very much about it.

He was a Canadian who traveled over the west country, trading with the Indians. He brought goods from Canada and traded them for furs, which he took back to Canada and sold. He made some maps of the country, and on one or two of these the lakes and rivers of our state were drawn very accurately. Of course he could have learned about their location from the Indians with whom he traded, but it is quite likely that his maps would not have been correct if he had got his information that way.

On his maps Le Sueur also located the Indian tribes in the state as they were before the Sioux occupied the whole state. That is, he located the Kiowas in the Black Hills, the Rees along the Missouri, and the Omahas in the valleys of the Big Sioux and the James.

Le Sueur made his first trip into our section of the United States in 1683. That is the earliest date that we are sure white men had any knowledge of what is now South Dakota.

The Verendryes. On the 16th of February, 1913, some children were playing on a hill near the town of Fort Pierre. They found a strange looking plate made of lead. On it were scratched some words that they

could not read, so they took it home to ask their parents what it was. They did not think it was of any importance, but it proved to be a plate that people who are interested in the history of our state had been hoping for years would be found.

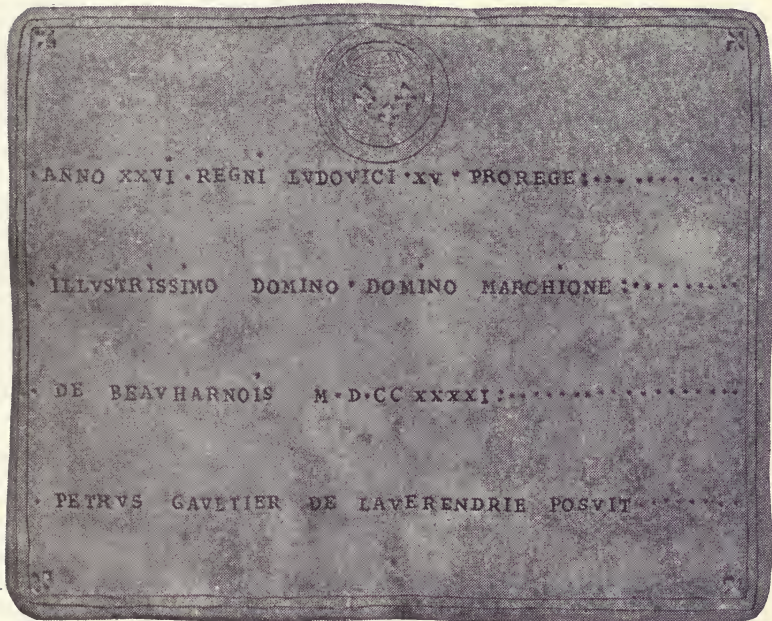
These people had read accounts of the trips of some Frenchmen named Verendrye. There were two brothers by this time, and they, with two men they hired to go along, were sent by the Governor of Quebec to explore. They were to look for a good route to the Pacific. They wrote about the country they crossed, the mountains they saw, the Indians they visited, and all of these accounts seemed to be describing our state.

It was believed that the mountains they mentioned were the Black Hills. The river along which they camped was thought to be the Missouri. It was decided that the Indian camp where they stayed must have been near the present location of Fort Pierre. But there was no proof for any of this.

In one of their accounts the Verendryes said they had buried a lead plate near the Indian camp in which they stayed. So it was hoped that this plate would be found to prove beyond a doubt that it was our state they were talking about.

The Lead Plate. The plate is a piece of lead almost square in shape. On one side are engraved the coat-of-arms of the king of France and some words which mean: Peter Gaultier de La Verendrye placed this (the lead plate) here in the 26th year of the reign of Louis XV (king of France). On the other side the men scratched their own names. These were Peter Verendrye (called the Chevalier), his brother, Louis Joseph,

and two men who worked for them, Louy La Londette and A. Miotte.

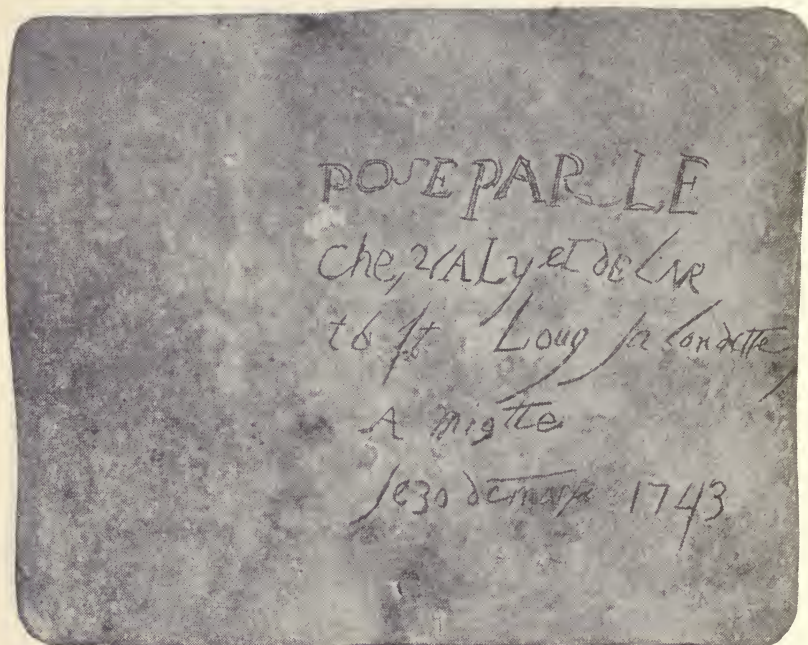


FACE OF LEADEN PLATE

So now we have proof that the Verendryes were in South Dakota in 1743. They planted the lead plate to claim the country for the king of France. But sixty years thereafter the whole tract had passed to a new nation, the United States of America.

When you go to Pierre, be sure to visit the Soldiers' and Sailors' Building. There you will see the lead plate, and many other things that have to do with the history of South Dakota.

Louisiana Purchase. The French had no idea of the value of the land the Verendryes had claimed. In



BACK OF LEADEN PLATE

1762 the king of France wanted to do something for Spain in return for some favors he had received, so he made Spain a present of Louisiana.

Louisiana was a tract of land which included nearly all of what is now South Dakota and about twelve other states.

Spain kept the land for forty years, and then the King of Spain felt he owed France something, so he gave it back again.

Napoleon, at that time, was the head of the French government. He was a great soldier who wanted a vast empire for himself. The United States was a small country then, just trying to get a start. The people of our nation thought it would not be pleasant to have his lands too close to them, for they feared he might want to get control of our country too.

Thomas Jefferson who was President of the United States, thought it would be a good idea for us to buy Louisiana, and then no unwelcome neighbors could settle there. Congress was asked for the money to make the purchase. Congress consented, and the land was bought, the price being \$15,000,000.

So our state became a part of the United States in 1803.

Lewis and Clark. President Jefferson was anxious to learn all about the new land we had bought.

By the time all the papers were made out and the land really belonged to us he had made plans to have it explored. He chose as the leader of the explorers his own secretary, Meriwether Lewis. Lewis was made a captain and furnished men and supplies.

Captain Lewis knew that his was to be a very dangerous trip, so asked President Jefferson to appoint another man and to give him equal authority with himself. This was so there would be a double set of records. If one man failed, there was a chance the other might get back with the account of the trip.

President Jefferson thought this a good idea and chose William Clark as the other man. He was also made a captain and was given the same authority as Captain Lewis.

The party got together at Saint Louis to prepare for the journey. There were about thirty men and they had to take all sorts of supplies. They had no idea just what the country was like, but knew there would be many dangers to overcome, and few things could be gotten along the way.

Lewis and Clark started on their trip May fourteenth, 1804. As they traveled up the Missouri River, they took notes and kept records of everything worthwhile.

They finally reached the James River where they met the Yankton Sioux. Several days were spent with them, feasting, and watching them dance, and learning more about the country.

A baby boy, born in one of the Indian lodges while the party was there, was brought to Captain Lewis. He wrapped it in an American flag and said that this child would grow up to be a great man and a friend of the white people. This really happened, for the child was Struck-by-the-Ree, a famous chief, who was a good friend to the whites, and saved the lives of many of them.

The party then continued up the Missouri. On the 24th of September they reached the mouth of the Teton, or Bad River. Here they met a band of the Teton Sioux under the leadership of Black Buffalo.

Black Buffalo was not friendly as the Yankton Sioux had been. He did not want to let the white men pass. Captain Lewis gave him many presents and told him that if he did not let them by he would fire the cannon which was on one of the boats.

Black Buffalo had heard the gun fired farther down the river and he was afraid of it, so he said

they could go on. However, when the boats started he and three other Indians waded after them and asked to be taken on board. He said he was sorry for the way he had acted and wanted the Indian women and children to be allowed to see the boats and the cannon. This Captain Lewis was glad to permit, so they stopped and all went ashore to feast and smoke the pipe of peace with the Tetons.



STRUCK-BY-THE-REE

The Indians danced for them and entertained them royally. However, when they once more set out on their way, Black Buffalo insisted that he be taken along. He traveled with them for quite a distance, but became frightened when the boat he was on hit a log, and asked to be put ashore. The captains were no doubt glad to get rid of him, for they could make no progress while they were being hindered in this way.

On up the Missouri went the stout-hearted little company. They wintered with the Mandans, a tribe in North Dakota.

From here Captain Lewis sent back letters, cages of animals and birds, boxes of specimens of ores, and plants, and samples of Indian bead work and dress. Here they met the now famous bird-woman Sacajawea,

who was to be their guide for the rest of their journey.

They turned west and finally crossed the Rockies and followed the Columbia to the Pacific. They camped on its shores on November 15, 1805.

Thus they made the trip of 4000 miles in one and one half years.

The chief difficulties they encountered were the swift currents and snags in the rivers, mosquitoes, eye-gnats, and prickly pears. These caused them more worry than the Indians who were for the most part friendly.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

HOMES OF THE SIOUX IN 1890

This was a modern village in 1890. Notice that some of the warriors still preferred the teepees and no doubt slept in them in preference to the log houses.

Summary

1. Charles Pierre Le Sueur is thought to have been the first white man to come to South Dakota. The date is believed to be about 1683.
2. The Verendryes planted a lead plate near Fort Pierre in 1743. This was found on February 16, 1913.
3. President Jefferson, in 1803, persuaded Congress to purchase Louisiana from France.
4. Captains Lewis and Clark explored Louisiana, of which most of South Dakota was a part. They camped with the Yankton Sioux and the Teton Sioux.
5. Black Buffalo, a Teton chief, caused Lewis and Clark some delay.
6. Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific November 15, 1805.

Activities

1. Read more of the Lewis and Clark expedition in other books and in the encyclopedia.
2. Draw a map of the United States. Outline the territory of Louisiana. Trace the Lewis and Clark expedition.
3. Write an imaginary conversation between Captain Lewis and Black Buffalo.

Test Questions

1. Why do we think Charles Pierre Le Sueur was the first white man to come to South Dakota?

2. Who were the Verendryes? What did they leave in South Dakota? When?
3. Tell all you can of the lead plate and of the finding of it.
4. When did the United States purchase Louisiana? Who was President at that time?
5. What states were included in Louisiana?
6. How did the United States pay for Louisiana?
7. Who were Louis and Clark? How were they connected with South Dakota history?
8. How far did Lewis and Clark travel? How long did it take them?
9. What were the greatest difficulties Lewis and Clark encountered?
10. Who was Black Buffalo?
11. Who was Struck-by-the-Ree?

CHAPTER IV

FAMOUS PEOPLE WITH LEWIS AND CLARK

One of the most interesting people in the Lewis and Clark expedition was an Indian girl who was sixteen years of age when the journey was started.

She was the daughter of the chief of a Rocky Mountain tribe of Indians, who had been taken captive by some enemies of her people and sold to the Mandans in North Dakota. Here she became the wife of Carbonneau, a Frenchman.

Carbonneau was hired by Lewis and Clark as an interpreter, for he knew most of the Indian languages. When he learned that there was no guide for the party he suggested that his wife, Sacajawea, or Bird Woman, be taken along.

The captains did not think a young girl could stand the long, dangerous journey, and they did not think she would be able to guide them through the wild country which they had to traverse. Besides, Sacajawea had a tiny son, and of course he would have to be taken along. But there was no one else who knew the way, and so they finally consented to try her.

The Bird Woman proved to be worth her weight in gold. She was the most cheerful member of the party. Perhaps she was glad to know that she would again see her own people and that they would see her new husband, and her little son. At any rate, she kept up the spirits of the men when they were discouraged. She mixed herbs and doctored them when they became

ill. She mended their clothes and taught them to preserve game.

Besides all this she had a wonderful memory of the country and was able to lead them through the long wilderness to the camps of her own people. Without her the expedition would probably have failed.

She stayed to return with Lewis and Clark in 1806. Then she and her husband stopped with the Mandans in North Dakota. They were paid \$500 for their services. That amount of money was worth more then than it is now, and no doubt they thought it quite a fortune.



SACAJAWEA

A statue of the Bird Woman with her babe on her back was exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905. A monument of stone has been erected on highway No. 12 between Moberge and McLaughlin in South Dakota.

Big White. Big White was a Mandan Indian. He was very strange looking. He was what is called an albino, having no coloring matter in his body. His hair was snow white. His eyes were pink, like those of a white rabbit. Besides all this he was nearly seven feet tall.

When Lewis and Clark returned from the west they persuaded Big White to go to Washington with them. They wanted President Jefferson to see him and promised that he would be returned to his home, safe and sound. The prospect of seeing the great White Father in Washington tempted him to go.

President Jefferson was greatly interested in Big White and the people in Washington entertained him royally.

Finally Big White wished to return to his people, so Captain Lewis took him to St. Louis. He sent Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor with a band of thirteen men to take him back to the Mandans.

Pierre Chouteau, a trader, with a band of thirty-two men left St. Louis at the same time and the two parties traveled together. As they passed through South Dakota they learned that the Rees and the Sioux, under Black Buffalo, were at war with the Mandans. They had plotted to capture Big White, as he was chief of the Mandans, their enemies.

Pryor went through the territory of the Sioux to the Ree villages. Here he was fired upon, and of course fired back. Pryor knew he was far outnumbered so he ordered a retreat. The Indians followed. Black Buffalo was wounded and three traders were killed and several wounded.

This was the first time that there was any trouble between the United States soldiers and the Indians. It was also the first blood-shed in a battle between the races in what is now our state.

Pryor had to take Big White back to St. Louis, where he stayed until 1809. Then he was taken home.

Big White was not famous for anything that he did, but because he was indirectly the cause of the first trouble between the United States and the Indians.

Activities

1. Draw a picture of Sacajawea with her baby on her back.
2. Write a day by day account that might have been kept by one of the members of the Lewis and Clark expedition for one week.
3. Write a conversation between two society ladies in Washington in which they talk about Big White who has just arrived from the west.

Test Questions

1. Who was Sacajawea or Bird Woman?
2. Why did Lewis and Clark take her on their expedition.
3. Why did Lewis and Clark think they should not take Sacajawea along?
4. What services did Sacajawea render the Lewis-and-Clark party?
5. Where is a statue erected to the Bird Woman?
6. Describe Big White.
7. Who took Big White on a trip? Where was he taken?
8. Who took Big White back to his people? Describe the journey.
9. Why do we mention Big White in South Dakota history?

CHAPTER V

THE FUR TRADE BEGINS

Fur Trading Our First Business. Fur trading was the first business in our state. The western lands had been reserved for the Indians so that this business might not be interfered with. The country abounded in fur-bearing animals. Their hides brought a high price in European markets. The Indians were expert hunters and trappers and the furs they brought in were always in prime condition.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City
FLESHING A HIDE

This woman is removing bits of flesh from a hide which is to be sold or traded off perhaps.

Therefore the white men were anxious to trade with them. Trading posts were set up where they could

bring their hides and exchange them for articles they wanted. They bought calico, bright colored beads, feathers, paints, guns, traps, pipes and too often liquor.

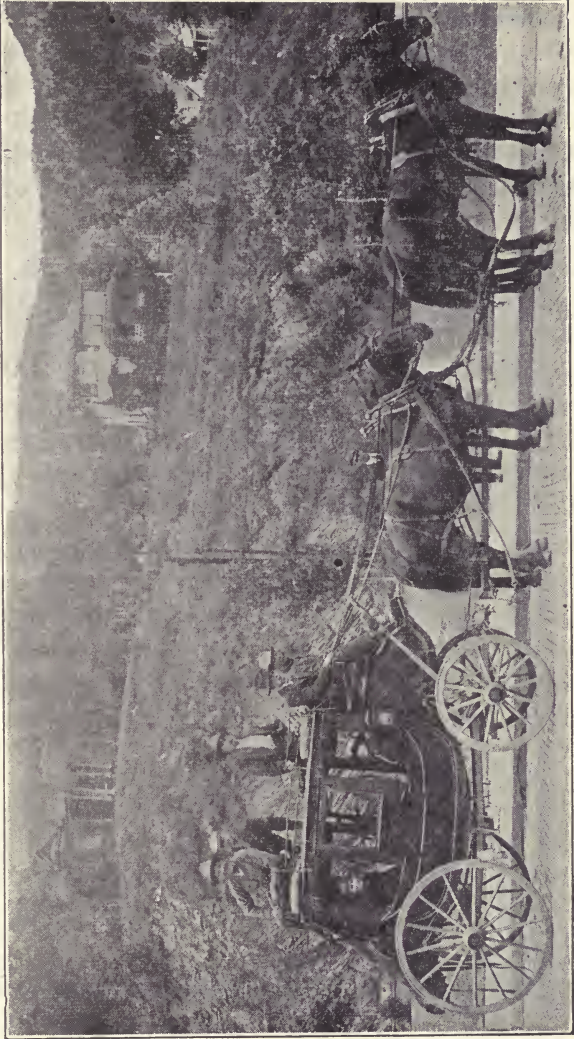
Most of these trading posts were along the rivers, for goods were brought out by boat and the hides were taken back the same way.

The king of all the fur merchants in the United States was John Jacob Astor of New York.

As more and more people traded with the Indians, the feeling of the Red-men for the whites changed. The Spanish traders were often cruel to them. Many of the traders broke their word to them. They were often cheated in their deals with the white men. They saw their land being taken up by the settlers who followed the traders. The game was being killed off and there was danger that they would have no food.

Thus it came about that the Indians were no longer friendly with the whites. Instead of teaching the traders to grow Indian corn, make maple sugar, and succotash, build canoes, and to know the forest as they knew it, the Indians became dangerous foes. They feared the coming of the white men meant the loss of their homes and they decided to fight for what they believed to be their own. As a result, there were Indian wars which we shall study later.

Manuel Lisa. Manuel Lisa was a Spanish fur-trader. He went to St. Louis when he was very young and traded with the Indians who brought furs there. He often watched the older traders start up the river with their stores of goods. He sat along the river bank and dreamed that some day he would be a great trader,



CHEYENNE-BLACK HILLS STAGE COACH ABOUT 1875 TO 1880

and that he too would sail away with his own stock of goods.

When Lewis and Clark returned with their story of the country through which they had traveled and told of the wealth in wonderful fur-bearing animals it contained, Lisa knew that here was the land of his dreams.

He outfitted himself as well as he was able, and set out. At first the Indians were not friendly with him. They did not trust him, for no doubt he looked like the other Spaniards who had not earned their trust.

But Lisa soon showed them he was their friend. He dealt fairly with them. He kept on hand the things they wanted to buy and so was able to please them when they brought their hides to him.

Besides the things which he had for sale, he kept a supply of seeds which he gave to the Indians and taught them how to plant. In this way they learned to raise turnips, beets, and potatoes besides corn, beans, squash and pumpkins which they had grown before. He loaned them traps. The only pay he wanted for their use was a chance to buy the hides they brought in. He helped them when they were sick and encouraged them to bring their patients to his post for care. He brought plows from St. Louis and taught them how to break up the land. He brought the first cows to our state. Is it any wonder they loved and trusted him?

He was able to use his influence over them to help the United States, his adopted country, as we shall see later.

Walter Price Hunt. Walter Price Hunt was a fur-trader of Jersey City.

When John Jacob Astor heard the reports brought back by Lewis and Clark he wished very much to establish some fur-trading posts in the country which they explored. He decided to send out two expeditions for this purpose. One of these was to travel by water around South America and up the west coast of North America. The other one was to go across country.

He asked Hunt to take charge of the overland expedition. Hunt went to Canada and hired some of the best men he could find. He also bought loads of supplies. Then he went to St. Louis expecting to travel up the Missouri as all traders did.

Trouble between the Traders. The St. Louis traders did not want a new company to get started in the west. Manuel Lisa was one of these. He used his influence to get one of Hunt's best guides, Pierre Dorion, to refuse to go. Dorion was half Sioux and he had known Lisa for a long time. However when Dorion learned that Hunt had camped about 400 miles up the river he sneaked up there and joined the expedition.

Toward spring the party, with Dorion as a guide, started up the river. Lisa left St. Louis about the same time and soon a messenger from him overtook Hunt. He brought word that the Teton Sioux were on the war-path and Lisa wished the two expeditions to travel together so that they could help each other in case of attack. Hunt sent word he would wait for Lisa. However, Hunt was really afraid of Lisa and as soon as the messenger left, he traveled as fast as he could to get ahead of the other party. They were stopped by

Black Buffalo who was leading the Sioux. He was at war with the Rees and the Mandans again and he did not want anyone to take arms to his enemy. When he found out that Hunt was just passing through the country on his way west, he let him go.

The delay allowed Lisa to catch up. He was friendly with Hunt and tried to be friendly with Dorion, but Dorion would have nothing to do with him when he tried to persuade him to leave Hunt and join the Lisa party. Then Lisa reminded him of an old whiskey debt he owed and said he would force him to go with him because of the debt.

The quarreled and soon Hunt was in the quarrel too. The men took it up and the whole camp was in an uproar. Two men who were traveling along with Hunt to look for specimens finally acted as peace-makers and the quarrel ended. But the two parties traveled on opposite sides of the river after that.

They both reached the Ree village at the same time Hunt purchased horses for his long journey westward. Lisa purchased furs to take back to St. Louis. They both left camp about the same time, each to go his own way. Hunt's company passed through the northern part of the Black Hills on the way west and they were the first white men to explore that region.

Hugh Glass. Hugh Glass was another trader with the expedition sent out by John Jacob Astor. On the journey west he was badly mauled by a grizzly bear. His companions did not think he could possibly live, so they took all of his belongings and left him lying in the wilderness.

Glass came to and realized what had happened. He was able to drag himself to a spring. When he felt better he made his way to a settlement, but not until he had spent many days in the wilderness, living on what he was able to secure for himself. He felt very bitter toward those who had left him, and he tried to find and punish them, but he never did; or at least if he did the story has not been told.

Joseph La Framboise. Joseph La Framboise was a French and Indian fur-trader from Canada. He established a trading post where the city of Fort Pierre is now. There has been a settlement there ever since, so it is the oldest town in our state.

Pierre Garreau. When Lewis and Clark visited the villages of the Rees they met a French fur-trader. He told them his name was Pierre Garreau and that he had lived with the Indians for fourteen years. He came to America to escape having to go to jail for his debts and he never again went back to France.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr. We have already mentioned Pierre Chouteau. He was a French fur-trader who with thirty-two men left St. Louis at the same time Lewis and Clark did and traveled with them. His son, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., brought the first steamboat up the Missouri. This way of travel made it much easier to carry on fur-trading. A trip from St. Louis could be made in a few weeks time. With the old type of boat it took a whole season for one round-trip.

The town of Fort Pierre is named for Pierre Chouteau, Jr.

Summary

1. Fur-trading was the first business in South Dakota.
2. Unfair treatment of the Indians by some of the traders, waste of their game, and a fear of the loss of their land changed the Indians from friends of the whites to foes.
3. Manuel Lisa was a Spanish trader who became an American citizen. He was good to the Indians and helped them in many ways.
4. Walter Price Hunt was a trader sent out by John Jacob Astor. He and Lisa had a little trouble as Hunt traveled west.
5. Hugh Glass was left to die in the wilderness by his companions. He was able to withstand the pain and hunger and to get back to a settlement.
6. Joseph La Framboise started the first settlement at Fort Pierre.
7. Pierre Garreau was a white man who lived among the Rees for many years.
8. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., brought the first steamboat up the Missouri River.

Activities

1. Make a list of the articles the fur-traders had in their stores. See if you can find the price of them in the early part of the 19th century. Compare with our prices today.
2. Write a story in which Manuel Lisa is one of the characters.
3. Describe the construction of a steamboat and compare it with other types of boats as to speed.

Test Questions

1. What was the first business in South Dakota?
Was it prosperous?
2. Is fur trading bartering? Explain.
3. Who was John Jacob Astor?
4. What caused a change of feeling between the
Indians and whites?
5. Who was Manuel Lisa?
6. Why did the Indians love and trust Manuel Lisa?
7. Tell of the trouble between Manuel Lisa and
Walter Price Hunt?
8. Tell of the ill-treatment of Hugh Glass.
9. Who established the first trading post where the
town of Fort Pierre now stands?
10. For whom is Fort Pierre named? Tell all you can
of him.

CHAPTER VI

SOLDIERS, WARRIORS, AND FUR TRADERS

Major Robert Dickson. In 1812 the United States had a second war with England.

England had interfered with our trade upon the high seas and it seemed there was nothing for America to do but to take up arms to defend her right to trade with whatever country she wished.

Major Robert Dickson was a Scotch fur-trader. He was married to a Flathead Sioux woman and lived in what is now Brown County, South Dakota. The British counted upon him to enlist the aid of the Indians in the west on their side. Dickson agreed to do this. He knew that his wife's brother, Red Thunder, Chief of the Flatheads, and his nephew, seventeen-year-old Waneta, could be depended upon to do as he commanded. These three, Dickson, Red Thunder, and Waneta, with twenty-two Sisseton Sioux from South Dakota, joined the British. They, with many other Indians, held a council at the British headquarters and decided to make an attack upon Fort Stephenson, an American post on the Sandusky River, in Ohio.

Itasapa (Black Face) was put in charge of all the Sioux in the expedition. As they traveled toward Fort Stephenson, suddenly a runner overtook them. He said he had been sent by Manuel Lisa, the fur-trader, to warn them that an enemy from the west had appeared and that the families of the Sioux were in great danger.

Itasapa did just what Manuel Lisa knew he would do. Instead of going south toward the American Fort

he swung north toward his home and all the Sioux followed. Dickson did everything he could to make Itasapa change his mind, but it couldn't be done. Back he went and all the Sioux with him.

Manuel Lisa had sent the message to help the Americans. There really was no enemy from the west except a few Indians whom he had asked to appear warlike to frighten the Sioux.

Waneta. Waneta was the young Flathead boy, nephew of Major Dickson, who was one of the first to join the British. When he saw so many of the Sioux leave, he decided that those who were left would have to fight harder than ever to make up for the loss of so many men. So he forgot all about fighting the Indian way, which was by keeping hidden from the enemy. He dashed out into the open and charged the enemy, receiving nine wounds in the battle.

When he returned he was considered a great warrior. Both Indians and whites thought him very brave.



WANETA

Manuel Lisa, Friend to America. Captain William Clark who explored Louisiana with Captain Lewis was made Indian Agent for the upper part of Louisiana,

which was called Missouri Territory. At this time the Sioux along the Mississippi were friendly with the British. Those along the Missouri were friendly with the Americans.

Manuel Lisa figured out a plan that would keep the Sioux along the Missouri on the side of the Americans, and the ones along the Mississippi useless to the English. He told his plan to Clark, who thought it such a good one that he made Lisa agent of all the Indians on the upper Missouri.

This was Lisa's plan. He would see that the Indians along the Missouri enjoyed a good trade. Then they would have plenty of money and would be satisfied. He would continue to treat them as he had in the past, so there would be no reason for them to be unfriendly.

Lisa knew that the British were too busy with the war to pay any attention to fur trading with the Mississippi Sioux. So he planned not to trade with them. This would make them short of money and they would be discontented. They would feel that the British were not treating them well.

Lisa also planned to keep the Mississippi Sioux at home by sending runners to them every once in a while with stories that the Sioux along the Missouri were their enemies and were planning war upon them. This would keep them from fighting the Americans.

Thus the Indians along the Mississippi were of very little use to the English.

Lisa was very careful not to start any real trouble between the tribes of Sioux and when the war was over he had a big council at St. Louis where all of the

chiefs swore to be true to the American flag and to be friendly to each other.

Then, his work done, Lisa resigned as agent. He was glad he had been able to serve America, his adopted country.



BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM, HOT SPRINGS

General William H. Ashley and Major Andrew Henry. After the war of 1812 the fur business, which had almost ceased during the war, started up again.

General William Ashley and Major Andrew Henry, two army officers in St. Louis, organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Most of their trade was along the headwaters of the Missouri.

In 1822 they arranged that Henry should spend the winter along the Yellowstone River and Ashley should return to St. Louis for more men and goods for their store.

Early in the spring Ashley set out from St. Louis with nearly a hundred men and a stock of goods. He traveled up the Missouri to the Ree village along the

Grand. Here he decided to divide the party. Half of them were to go by land and the rest by boat.

Ashley purchased horses from the Rees who seemed very friendly. He also traded some of his merchandise for furs.

On the night before they were to start west, those who were to travel by land camped on the shore. Those who were to travel by water slept on the boats. Suddenly, just before dawn, the sleepers were awakened by the war cries of the Rees. Before they could realize what was happening they were being attacked. A dozen men were killed and nearly as many wounded.

The Rees, who had been the white man's friend, were now his enemy. They had changed their attitude because they feared their land was being taken away from them.

Jedediah Smith. Ashley's men were afraid to go on west. He decided to camp and to send word to the soldiers at a fort near Omaha to come to his aid. He also wanted to send word to his partner, Major Henry, that he would not be able to reach the camp along the Yellowstone. He asked for volunteers to carry the message to Henry. The only one who was willing to go was Jedediah Smith, a boy of eighteen.

Jedediah knelt and asked God to take care of him on the long, dangerous journey. He must have been very lonely. The way must have seemed endless. He must have been in danger of losing his life many times, but he kept bravely on, traveling on foot, on a pony, and in a canoe.

He traveled 4000 miles in sixty-six days. There were no roads and the trails were not marked, so the

time he made seems almost impossible, but the records prove that he made the whole journey in two months and six days.

This boy afterward became a great fur trader. We may feel sure that he succeeded in anything that he attempted.

Colonel Henry Leavenworth. When word reached Fort Atkinson, near Omaha, that the Rees had killed



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

some of Ashley's men, Colonel Henry Leavenworth decided to go north and punish the Rees. As he traveled

north he was joined by men from other forts and by Indians.

They surrounded the Ree villages and fought them for about two days. Then the Rees asked for peace. They promised to give back all the property they had taken from Ashley's men, so Leavenworth agreed that there should be peace.

However, during the night the Rees left their villages and went out to the prairies. Leavenworth sent word to them that they could come back to their homes, but they refused.

This was the first time soldiers had been sent to South Dakota to fight under the American flag.

General W. S. Harney. In 1849 people began to rush across North America because gold had been discovered in California. One of the main trails to the gold fields passed through northern Nebraska, near our southern line. The western part of South Dakota was covered with deep grass. The snow was light in the winter, so herds of buffaloes gathered there to graze.

As the white people rushed through the country on their way to seek a fortune in the California gold fields they killed many, many of these buffaloes. The white men did not make good use of the game as the Indians did, but wasted most of the meat.

The Indians saw their food supply being wasted and their hunting grounds being destroyed, so they became angry. They shot the cattle of the white men first, then they began to shoot the men.

The American government bought Fort Pierre from the American Fur Company and sent soldiers

under General Harney to stay there to protect people who were traveling west. Harney with about 1200 men carried on a campaign against the Indians for about a year. Some of the soldiers under his command went down into the Black Hills and named the highest peak Harney Peak in honor of him.



HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT

Harney finally had a council with the Teton and Yankton Sioux. He made a treaty with them which made policemen of all the chiefs of the tribes. He promised them that if they would guard the lives of people traveling through the country the government would feed and clothe them.

The chiefs signed the treaty but the government did not, so the plan was never carried out. A lot of trouble might have been prevented if it had been.

Summary

1. Major Robert Dickson agreed to secure the aid of the Indians in the west on the side of the British in the war of 1812.
2. Red Thunder was chief of the Flatheads and Major Dickson's brother-in-law, Waneta, a Flathead youth of seventeen, was the major's nephew. These two helped the English. Waneta was very valiant on the battle field.
3. Manuel Lisa was made Indian Agent of all the Indians in the northern part of Louisiana. He kept the Indians along the Missouri friendly to the Americans, and those along the Mississippi, who had promised to aid the British, useless to them.
4. General William H. Ashley and Major Andrew Henry organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. They had some trouble with the Rees which resulted in the first soldiers being sent into South Dakota to fight under the American flag.
5. Jedediah Smith volunteered to carry a message from General Ashley to Major Henry. He was only eighteen. He traveled alone the 4000 miles in 66 days. He had no means of travel except a pony and a canoe.
6. Colonel Henry Leavenworth led soldiers into South Dakota to punish the Rees when they attacked Ashley and Henry. These were the first soldiers to fight under the American flag in South Dakota. (See 4)
7. General W. S. Harney was sent with soldiers to Fort Pierre to protect people crossing the state on their way to California to look for gold. Harney Peak in the Black Hills was named for him.

Activities

1. Write an imaginary diary which might have been kept by Jedediah Smith.
2. Describe the battle in which Waneta received nine wounds,—especially Waneta's part in the battle.

Test Questions

1. What man in South Dakota was counted upon by the British to enlist the aid of the Indians on their side in the War of 1812?
2. Who was Waneta? Describe him in battle.
3. How did Manuel Lisa help the United States in the War of 1812?
4. Did Manuel Lisa cause trouble between the different tribes of Indians?
5. Who organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company?
6. Describe the first attack upon the whites by the Rees.
7. What journey did Jedediah Smith make alone? How far did he travel? How long did it take him?
8. When were soldiers first sent to South Dakota to fight under the American flag? Who was their leader? Against whom were they sent?
9. Who was sent to protect people traveling to the California gold fields? How many men did he have? Where were they stationed?
10. What important mountain was named for a soldier? By whom?

CHAPTER VII

MISSIONARIES AMONG THE SIOUX

Father De Smet. Peter John De Smet, a Jesuit priest, was the first missionary to work among the Sioux in South Dakota.

He was in St. Louis in 1821 and there first saw the Indians from the Northwest. He became interested in them and decided that his life should be spent trying to help them.

His mission was established in South Dakota in 1849. He went among the Indians unarmed and without money, and they provided for his needs and protected him. He lived with them in their tepees. He traveled with them in their boats when they carried their furs to market. He learned their language and shared their joys and sorrows.

The Indians loved and trusted him. They would listen to him when they would listen to no one else. Often he brought peace between warring tribes or between the whites and Indians. He carried messages from the President to the chiefs. No matter how they felt toward the white people, Father De Smet was always welcome wherever he went among them.

When a terrible epidemic of smallpox broke out which threatened to wipe out the tribe, Father De Smet worked unceasingly. He took care of the sick and ministered to the dying.

He suffered many hardships and was often in danger,—not from his red brothers,—but from the perils of the wilderness. But he did not complain. His life was a wonderful example to the Indians. He did much to lessen their hatred of the white man.

Rev. Stephen Riggs and Rev. Thomas Williamson. The first missionaries to establish their homes among the Sioux were Rev. Stephen Riggs and Rev. Thomas Williamson. They, with their wives, came west in 1834 and settled in Minnesota at Lac Qui Parle.

They had to build their homes in a new country where the Indians were not friendly and did not welcome settlers, but they were willing to undergo the hardships which they encountered that they might teach the Indians, and help to overcome the enmity between the two races.

Stephen Riggs traveled out to Fort Pierre in 1840. While he was there he preached the first sermon, by a protestant minister, in South Dakota.

Later he made a study of the language of the Sioux and wrote a dictionary and grammar, so that others might learn to speak and to understand the language.

Thomas Williamson and Stephen Riggs together translated many books into the Sioux language. Among them are the Bible, some hymnals, and Pilgrim's Progress.

Alfred L. Riggs and Thomas L. Riggs continued the mission work begun by their father, Stephen Riggs. The former became a missionary to the Santee Sioux. For fifty years he was at the head of the church and school there. Thomas L. Riggs carried on the work among the Dakota tribes west of the Mis-

souri. John P. Williamson, son of Thomas Williamson, established a mission among the Yanktons.

Bishop Hare. In 1874, Bishop William Hobart Hare came to South Dakota. He was elected Bishop of Niobrara by the Episcopal church. Niobrara was a great expanse of territory which included most of our state.

Bishop Hare was sad when he was elected. He had a little son whose mother was dead, and if he accepted the work it meant that he must leave the child in the east to be educated. But he did not feel that he should refuse, if his superiors thought he was the man for the job, so he packed up and went out to look over his new field.

Perhaps his love and sympathy for his own little boy made him more sympathetic with the Indian children among whom he worked. At any rate he became deeply interested in them and much of his time was spent organizing mission schools where little savages could be trained to become civilized citizens in our great land.

Bishop Hare was a tireless worker. He traveled hundreds of miles in a light wagon drawn by two horses. He had a tent, and camp equipment, which he carried with him, so he was at home wherever he had to stop for the night.

The Indians loved him very much. They admired the fine, clean life he lived and tried to follow his example. They called him "Chief Holy Man".

He once visited an Indian home during a severe drought. Just as he drew up to the door the rain began to fall. His Indian friend remarked as he came out

to shake hands with him, "This man always brings us a blessing. To-day he has brought rain."

S. D. His. Col.—Vol. XIV.

Summary

1. Father De Smet was a catholic missionary who was the first churchman to work among the Sioux.
2. Rev. Stephen Riggs and Rev. Thomas Williamson were the first protestant ministers to work among the Sioux. The first sermon preached in our state by a protestant minister was by Rev. Stephen Riggs.
3. Bishop Hare was a Bishop in the Episcopal church. He is remembered for the wonderful work he did among the Sioux and for the mission schools he organized.

Activities

1. Think of some missionary you have heard talk. Tell all you can of the life he leads in the land where he works and of the hardships he must endure.

Test Questions

1. Who was the first missionary to work among the Sioux in South Dakota? To what church did he belong?
2. When did Father De Smet become interested in the Indians from the Northwest?
3. Why did the Indians love and trust Father De Smet?
4. Who were the first protestant missionaries to come to South Dakota?
5. What did these men do for the Sioux language?
6. What church sent Bishop Hare to South Dakota?
7. Can you give one reason why Bishop Hare was interested in Indian children and in establishing schools for them?

CHAPTER VIII

FAMOUS PERSONS VISIT SOUTH DAKOTA

George Catlin. If you should visit our nation's capital and go to the Smithsonian Institution and ask to see the Catlin Gallery, there you would see many paintings of the Sioux and Ree Indians and the scenes in which they moved in South Dakota more than a hundred years ago.

These portraits and paintings are the work of George Catlin. He made his first visit to our state in 1832. He was a passenger on the *Yellowstone*, which was the steamboat brought up the Missouri by Pierre Chouteau, Jr. He made several other visits to South Dakota during the next eight years.

Catlin stopped at Fort Pierre and at several other points along the river. He painted hundreds of Indian scenes and portraits of famous Indians and also wrote several books describing the country and the people who lived in our state. He is considered one of the best painters of Indians. He preserved for us customs and faces of the red men who lived in South Dakota long ago.

Maximilian. Prince Joseph Maximilian, later Maximilian II, King of Bavaria, visited South Dakota in 1833. He was a geologist and came to our state to study the rock formations. He was also interested in the Indians and wrote a book about them which is more accurate than Catlin's.

John C. Fremont and Joseph N. Nicollet. John C. Fremont was a famous pathfinder. Coming to South

Dakota in 1838 he made some observations in the eastern part of our state calculating the number of feet many points are above sea-level.

He named some of our lakes for congressmen and cabinet members. Among them are,—Lake Benton, which is just across the line in Minnesota,—Lake Preston, in Kingsbury County, and Lake Poinsett, in Hamlin County.

He returned to South Dakota in 1839 with Joseph N. Nicollet, a famous scientist. They made some valuable maps of the country.

John James Audubon. John James Audubon was a great ornithologist,—that is a student of birds. He wrote of their habits, described their size, shape and coloring, and drew sketches of them. He visited South Dakota in 1843 and studied the birds which are native to our state making some valuable reports on them.

Summary

1. George Catlin, a famous artist and writer, visited South Dakota in 1832 and several times after that. He painted many pictures of the Sioux and Ree Indians and of life in Dakota.
2. Maximilian, who was afterward King of Bavaria, visited South Dakota in 1833 and studied our rock formations.
3. John C. Fremont, famous pathfinder, came to Dakota in 1838. He took the levels of many points and named some of our lakes. He returned later with Joseph N. Nicollet and made maps of the country.
4. John James Audubon, the great ornithologist, visited South Dakota in 1843 and studied the birds in the state.

Test Questions

1. Name a famous artist who visited South Dakota in 1832 and painted pictures of the Sioux and Ree Indians.
2. What European Prince visited South Dakota in 1833? Why did he come?
3. What famous pathfinder named many of the lakes in South Dakota?
4. Who was the great ornithologist who visited South Dakota in 1843 and made a study of our birds?

CHAPTER IX

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND TRANSFERS

From 1609 to 1700, South Dakota was a part of the territory claimed by England in the New World.

From 1634 to 1762, South Dakota was claimed by France by right of exploration. We remember that in 1743 the Verendryes claimed it for the King of France.

From 1762 to 1803, South Dakota was claimed by Spain because it was a part of Louisiana, which was ceded to Spain by France.

1800 to 1803, South Dakota again belonged to France, for Louisiana was ceded back to France by Spain.

May 10, 1804—the purchase of Louisiana by the United States was completed and South Dakota was legally owned by our country.

1812—the upper part of Louisiana was made the Territory of Missouri. South Dakota was a part of that.

1834—the eastern part of South Dakota became a part of the Territory of Michigan.

1834—the western part of South Dakota became a part of Nebraska.

1836—the eastern part of South Dakota became a part of the Territory of Wisconsin.

1838—the eastern part of South Dakota became a part of Iowa.

1849—the eastern part of South Dakota became a part of Minnesota.

1861—Dakota Territory was formed, including all or parts of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

1863—Dakota Territory was cut down to include North and South Dakota and a small portion of Nebraska.

1882—a strip of Dakota Territory was given to Nebraska.

1889—Dakota Territory was divided and South Dakota became a state.

Note: Some of these events have been mentioned before. Others will be mentioned again later. The above summary may be used as reference. It is based upon material in Doane Robinson's "Brief History of South Dakota" and F. L. Ransom's "The Sunshine State."

CHAPTER X

FIRST TOWNS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Fort Pierre. In 1817, Joseph La Framboise, one of the early fur-traders, built a log trading post near the present location of the town of Fort Pierre. He called his post Fort Teton, for it was built near the mouth of the Teton River. This was a very important location in the days when all travel was by stream or by Indian trail.

Five years later, the Columbia Fur Company built a post at nearly the same location which they called Fort Tecumseh. Later this was sold to the American Fur Company. This company then built a larger fort and moved into new quarters. It was located about a mile north of Fort Tecumseh and was named Fort Pierre in honor of Pierre Chouteau, Jr.

In 1855, the American Fur Company sold the Fort to the Government. The United States had been looking for a place where soldiers could be stationed to protect citizens traveling to the California gold fields. As we have said, the Indians were angry because these travelers killed and frightened away the game upon which they depended for food, and they often attacked the wagon trains.

Twelve hundred soldiers were sent out under General Harney. When they arrived they discovered that the Government had made a very bad bargain indeed. The fort was not worth the \$45,000 paid for it. It was not nearly large enough to house the men. There was not enough fuel to be had. There was not enough forage

for the hundreds of horses which they had brought with them.

So Fort Pierre was finally abandoned and Fort Randall was built about a hundred miles farther south. The material used to build Fort Pierre was floated down the river and part of the new fort was built from it.

However, traders were used to the trails which lead to Fort Pierre and they still continued to go there, so in 1859 a new settlement was built to take the place of old Fort Pierre. Trails leading to the Montana and Black Hills gold fields passed through it for many years. Today a boulder monument near the modern town of Fort Pierre marks the site of the old settlement.

Thus, Fort Pierre, our first permanent settlement, is interesting to us as students of the history of our state. It was here the Verendryes buried the lead plate. Lewis and Clark, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Catlin, Maximilian, Father De Smet, Nicollet, Fremont, Rev. Stephen Riggs, General Harney and many other famous persons visited and knew the old fort.

Sioux Falls. In 1851, the Teton Sioux gave up all claim to the land east of the Big Sioux River except some tracts in Minnesota. Therefore, when Minnesota was to be admitted to the Union and the boundary of the new state was established some miles east of the Big Sioux, there was left a strip of land which did not belong to the new state and which also did not belong to the Indians.

The Dakota Land Company was organized in Minnesota and men were sent out to secure locations

for towns. They hurried to the falls of the Big Sioux, for they knew that here there would be power to run their saw mills and to grind their flour. When they arrived they found men from Iowa had already taken over the lower falls and had set up a saw mill, so they went to the upper falls. The settlement which they started was called Sioux Falls.

In 1858 Minnesota was admitted as a state, and the strip of territory which included Sioux Falls was not a part of it. Therefore, the settlers had no government. They got together and organized a territory of their own, which they really had no right to do, for a bill must be passed by Congress before a new territory can be organized and be a part of our nation.

They chose a man as governor and another to represent them in Congress. They did not draw up a set of laws of their own, but decided to be governed by the same laws as Minnesota.

Congress refused to recognize the representative sent to Washington from this "make-believe" state. The settlers tried in vain to have Congress go through the necessary procedure so that they might be a part of the nation. But Congress was busy with the problems which finally brought on the Civil War, and nothing was done for them.

In the meantime the Yankton Indians were claiming that they had a share in the land east of the Big Sioux as they had not signed the treaty giving up the land, so they came down and made trouble for the settlers at Sioux Falls.

When the settlers learned that the Indians were on their way to destroy the town they decided to forti-

fy the building owned by the Dakota Land Company and move into it. They built a fort of sod and logs which they called Fort Sod. The thirty-five men and one woman who lived in the town took up arms in the fort to defend it.

They stayed in Fort Sod for six weeks. The food supply was exhausted and the health and spirits of the men and one woman were not of the best. However, the Indians learned that the place was well defended and did not attack it.

Finally Congress passed a bill which made Dakota a territory,—but Yankton and not Sioux Falls was made the capital, so once more the spirits of the people in Sioux Falls fell.

At about the same time the Indians massacred the settlers in a town in Minnesota and a man and his son living near Sioux Falls were killed while working in the hayfield.

The settlers in Sioux Falls became frightened and abandoned the town. Later Inkpaduta, an Indian renegade we shall learn more of soon, burned the place and no one lived there for several years.

Yankton, Vermillion, Bon Homme and Elk Point. In 1859 the Government finally got the Yankton Indians to sign a treaty giving up all their land except a reservation along the Missouri in what is now Charles Mix County.

People who wanted to settle in the newly acquired territory gathered on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River. They waited until the treaty was signed and ratified and then they rushed across the river and started towns at Vermillion, Meckling, Yankton and

Bon Homme. A little later one was started at Elk Point.

These towns all became hostile to Sioux Falls, because Sioux Falls was the oldest town in that part of the state and had already tried to organize a territory with itself as capital.

All of the new towns wanted to be the capital of the territory. Since it was not possible for more than one of them to have the honor, they all united in trying to make Yankton the capital.

The Territory Established. They sent Captain J. B. S. Todd to Washington to represent their interests and to work toward having Dakota Territory organized.

Mr. Todd was successful in interesting Congress in Yankton and when the Territory was finally organized in 1861, Yankton was chosen as the site of the temporary capital.

The first legislature met there in 1862, and again the question came up as to which town should be the permanent capital, but again Yankton won out.

This legislature chose Vermillion as the site of the state university, but no buildings were built for more than twenty years.

They located the state penitentiary at Bon Homme, but later that was changed to Sioux Falls and the little town of Bon Homme was abandoned.

We have said that the citizens of Sioux Falls became frightened when the settlers in a Minnesota town were massacred by the Indians and left their homes. They fled to Yankton. A large stockade was built and the citizens of the Sioux valley, Yankton, and Bon

Homme and from nearby farms went there for protection. They remained in the stockade for several weeks. Then Struck-by-the-Ree got some friendly Indians together and went to their aid.

We have heard of Struck-by-the-Ree before. He was the Indian who was born while Lewis and Clark were visiting the Sioux. You will remember he was brought to Captain Lewis who wrapped him in the American flag and prophesied that he would be a friend to the white man. This prophesy proved true and Struck-by-the-Ree often helped the whites.

When the settlers in the stockade learned that he and his followers were near, their courage returned and they went back to their homes.

The towns of Vermillion, Yankton and Elk Point were permanent.

We are told that in 1869 the town of Yankton boasted the following:

100 residences.	3 schools.
58 business places.	19 lawyers.
3 churches	6 doctors.

Besides there were the offices of the territorial officers and the county officers. There were also many carpenters, plasterers, brick and stone masons and members of other trades and professions.

The schools had well-trained and experienced teachers. Their salaries were from \$25 to \$50 for all except the principal who received \$100 per month. So you see Yankton had grown into quite a little city in its first ten years.

Summary

1. Fort Pierre was the first town to be settled in South Dakota. It is important in the history of our state. It was settled in 1817.
2. Sioux Falls was settled by The Dakota Land Company from Minnesota. It was settled in 1857, but the settlers all fled soon after and went to the Yankton stockade for safety. Later the town of Sioux Falls was settled again.
3. Yankton, Vermillion, Bon Homme and Elk Point were settled in 1859. All became permanent towns except Bon Homme.

Activities

1. Learn all the interesting facts about the history of your own town and report to the class. Tell why it was settled, by whom, when, and anything else you can learn.

Test Questions

1. Who founded the first town where Fort Pierre is located today? When?
2. Why has there always been a settlement at this location? What famous people have visited it?
3. Who started the town of Sioux Falls? Why was the site chosen? Why was Sioux Falls abandoned? Who burned it?
4. Why were Vermillion, Meckling, Yankton and Bon Homme hostile to Sioux Falls?
5. When was Dakota Territory established? What was its capital? What was Fort Sod?
6. How did Struck-by-the-Ree help the settlers along the Missouri in the southern part of South Dakota?
7. Which of the southern towns were permanent?

CHAPTER XI

LIFE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The Journey Westward. When Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803, the people in the east became interested in the vast new territory which had been added to the United States.

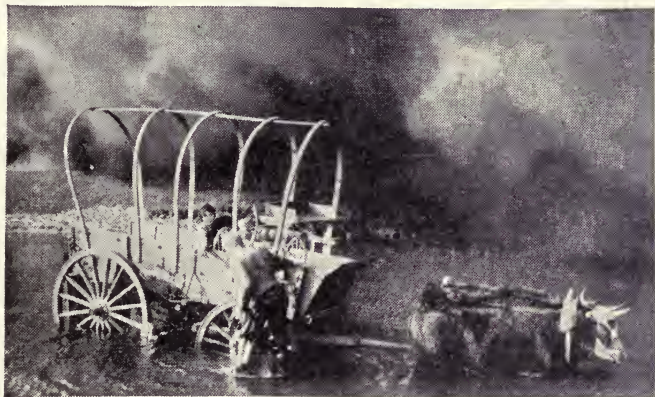
Trappers and traders brought back stories of the blue skies, green fields, wild flowers of a hundred hues, deep black soil, and native grasses which nourished countless numbers of buffaloes and which kept cattle and horses sleek and fat without grain all winter.

They told of the wide river which would carry their boats and of level land upon which they could build their homes, and of game which was plentiful and which would provide them food.

They told of the health-giving climate, where there were no swamps or marshes to breed fever-carrying insects, where one could breath deeply and feel rich, red blood fairly leaping through his veins. Life looked brighter and fears vanished. Then there were no cultivated fields but grass abounded everywhere. Over the prairies roamed the buffalo, elk, goat, sheep, deer, antelope, bear, wolf, coyote, badger, gopher, and many other animals. In the streams were beaver, muskrat, otter, and other fur bearing animals. In the air were all of the common birds, prairie chickens, grouse, quail, and partridge. It was a fine place for those who loved the out-of-doors, and who made their living by taking from the bounties of nature just such things as were

required, and used what nature had provided as we would use the animals we raise to give us food and clothing.

All of these things were to be had in the land of the Dakotas.



GOING WEST

Is it any wonder that all who had reason to wish to make a change, wanted to go there?

Land was cheap. It could be had for \$2.50 an acre or even less. If a person wished to homestead, he could do so at a small expense and when he had "proved-up"—that is, when he had lived upon the land for five years and had made a few required improvements upon it,—the land was his.

All who were discouraged in the east, or who were just starting a new trade or profession, or who had a little money to invest, or who wished to increase their money more rapidly than was possible in the east, saw a wonderful opportunity in the west. Single women

and widows were given the same rights to establish a home as men.

Families started out on the great adventure. Some traveled alone. They loaded their bedding, food and dishes in a light wagon and the children took turns, walking beside the wagon and riding on top of the goods.

Some men and women traveled on horseback. Some walked, carrying all of their worldly possessions upon their backs.

But others formed wagon-trains. That was best of all. Heavy wagons covered with canvas, drawn by four or six horses, were the rolling homes of the families. As many as twenty would start at one time. In the back, under the canvas were packed the household goods. In front was a wide seat which held three or four people. The older boys and the men often rode beside the wagons on horseback, and the women and girls did the driving.

Scouts and pathfinders were hired to travel with the trains to pick out the best trails and to watch for hostile Indians.

Cattle were often driven with them as they moved, to furnish milk along the way and to start dairy herds in the new home.

Slowly they bumped along over the rough ground, wagons and harness keeping up a merry tune as they traveled. There were no roads as we know them today. Often the wheels sank deep into the mud and the wagons were broken hauling them out. Then there was a delay for repairs, or the wagon had to be abandoned.

Rivers had to be forded. If the water was high

there was danger that supplies would be lost or that wagons might be carried away by the swirling water. Sometimes horses and men drowned trying to ford treacherous streams, where there was quicksand or hidden whirlpools. Sometimes the train had to halt for days, waiting for the water to go down.

When night came, the wagons were arranged in a circle for protection. Tiny fires were lighted near each wagon, and the evening meal was hastily cooked. The fires were extinguished as soon as possible so as not to attract a lurking foe.

Sometimes they traveled in heat where men and horses suffered for lack of water. Sometimes they traveled for days in the rain, when all they had become wet and food soured and molded.

Sometimes there were early snows or late frosts and they suffered from the cold but they kept bravely on, encouraged by the hope of bettering themselves in the new land.

If someone died on the way, there was a simple service and the body was laid in the earth in some lonely, unmarked spot, with stones heaped up to keep animals from digging it up,—and the train moved on. The loved ones would not even have the comfort of again visiting the spot where the dear one had been laid, or of caring for the grave.

But in spite of all the hardships which they had to endure to reach South Dakota, they came, and our state was settled by a race of people who could laugh at dangers and who could smile in the face of handicaps that would dampen the spirits of even the gamiest of us today.

The Homes. The best time to arrive in Dakota was in the early spring. Many planned their journey with that end in view.

When they arrived, each family selected its land and filed upon it. Then they drove their wagons upon the land and lived in them for a few days. The men broke a small patch of ground and planted the garden seed first of all.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN 1888, IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Don't you wish you could walk among the covered wagons and listen to the chatter of the merry-makers?

Next, the cabin was constructed. It was a simple affair, usually built of logs or sod. The earth was the floor. The roof was made of rough slabs. The windows were squares of oiled paper. The doors were two heavy slabs fastened together. A rude fireplace furnished heat and light. The erection of the cabin took only a few days.

Then the well was dug, unless a spring was near enough so that it could furnish water for the family.

Next came the haying, when the prairie grass was cut and stacked away for winter feed. It made excellent hay, never heating or rotting, but remaining fresh and almost green all winter.

The stables were the next in order. They were built, the cellars were dug, and the houses put in order for winter.

The settlers had to provide for most of his needs with his own two hands. Game supplied the table with meat. Buckskin was used for clothing for the men and boys. Shoes had to be fashioned from hides which the family had tanned. The women made all the clothing. Furniture was made from slabs of wood. Much of it was rude and rough.

As time went on each family acquired a few cattle, hogs, and chickens; there was a great variety of food, and more money for necessities in the home.

Community Life. Many families were miles from the nearest neighbor. They were often lonely and no doubt frequently longed for the old home in the east and for the friends they had left there.

The schools were the simplest. They taught Readin', writin', and 'rithmetic and that was all. The teachers were often poorly trained and had to study to keep ahead of the pupils. They "boarded round,"—that is, the families which had children in school took turns "keeping the teacher."

However, they tried to make the best of things and much of their work was done together. For example, they made a social affair of putting the roof

on a barn, and all the men worked at the "raisin" while the women prepared a feast to be enjoyed when the job was done. The corn was husked at a "huskin' bee." The family bedding was made at a "quilting bee." There was plenty to eat and much merriment at all of these affairs.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

PUPILS OF THE FIRST RESERVATION SCHOOL

All ready to learn their A, B, C's together. Would you like to have been there to hear their first recitation?

Then there were the "country dances." All of the neighborhood gathered at one of the larger cabins or barns, and as a couple of them sawed off old tunes on fiddles or someone played an accordion they danced, old and young together, while the little children watched or slept in a place provided for the "young uns."

These affairs had their advantages. There was no worrying on the part of fathers and mothers about where John or Mary might be spending the evening.

The whole family was together,—and there were no car-wrecks going home.

In the beginning, ideas brought from the east were tried in the communities in the west, but they soon saw that eastern ways did not fit in well in the new surroundings, so these were dropped and the west developed a spirit of its own.



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs

OLD CUSTER-SIDNEY STAGE COACH—1876
ROSS MONUMENT IN THE BACKGROUND

Every man was his brother's equal. All men were honest until they proved themselves otherwise. There was no difference between the rich and the poor. All had the same problems in hewing out homes in the new land. It mattered not what a man had been in the east, he was no better nor worse than his brother in the west. It was the great land of "New Beginnings."

Hardships. There were many hardships even after the home was established. Some years were very dry and the crops were failures. There were years when everything they were raising was eaten by grasshoppers or other insects.

The Indians resented the settlers claiming the land and made raids upon them once in a while.

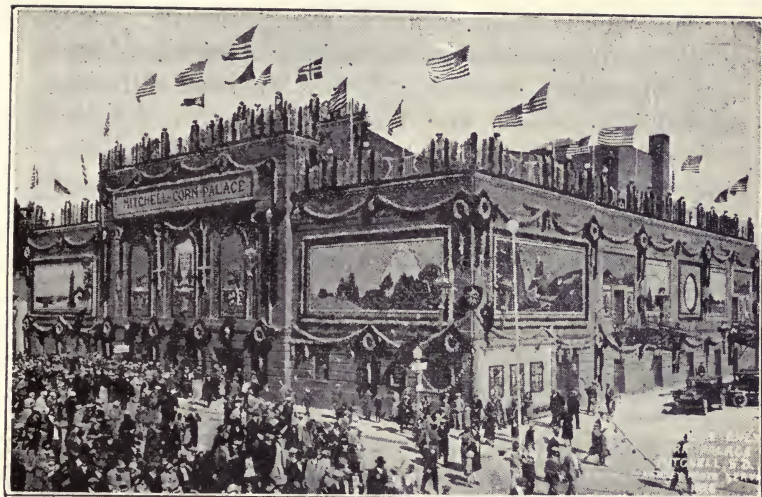
The winter of 1880-1881 was most severe. Blizzards brought deep snow in October which lay on the ground all winter. When spring came and all of the snow melted, there were terrible floods. The town of Vermillion was entirely carried away and had to be rebuilt. Hundreds of acres of good farmland were carried downstream by the raging Missouri.



WORLD'S ONLY CORN PALACE

Dakota Boom. The years from 1876-1885 are called the boom years in Dakota.

There had been some good years and the settlers had written of them to friends in the east. The officials of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad had come out and looked over the land and had decided to extend



NEW CORN PALACE

their road out into our prairies so that settlers might have safer and easier transportation to the new land.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul followed their example and by the end of this period two thousand miles of "iron road" had been built in our state.

Then too, the government encouraged settlers to take up land. It was thought to be desirable to have a farmer on every 160 acres of land. Homesteads were to be had for the asking and the trouble of proving up. One of the requirements was for each homesteader to cultivate a certain number of acres of prairie land.

Now we feel that this plan was a mistake. Hundreds of acres were plowed in our state where the wonderful prairie grass should have been allowed to remain to conserve moisture and prevent the soil from blowing as it has during our recent "black blizzards."

During the boom period many new towns sprang up like mushrooms over night. Among them were Aberdeen, Watertown, Redfield, Pierre, Madison, Milbank, Mitchell, Brookings, and Webster.

Colleges and schools were established. Churches were built and ministers from every denomination were sent out to preach in them.

Summary

1. People came to South Dakota because land was cheap, to take advantage of the climate, to get a start in a profession or trade, or because they were discouraged in the east and wanted a new start.
2. They traveled westward in light wagons, on foot, on horseback, and in wagon-trains. Later they came by railroad.
3. The settlers chose their land and built simple cabin-homes. They farmed small patches at first, and raised some livestock. They provided for many of their needs by their own efforts.
4. Life in the community was often dull and lonely. but dances, huskin' bees, barn raisin's, quiltin' bees and various other simple entertainments kept up their spirits.
5. They had droughts, grasshoppers, hard winters and spring floods to discourage them.
6. 1876-1885 were boom years. Railroads were built, new towns started, hundreds of settlers flocked to the state, and many new schools and churches were built.

Activities

1. Write a story picturing the life of a boy (or girl) in South Dakota in 1880. Mention what he (or she) did for entertainment, the schools, work about the home, etc.
2. Draw a picture of a homestead from the description found in this chapter.
3. Look for poems or pictures that would illustrate life in Dakota in the early days.

Test Questions

1. Why did settlers come to South Dakota? Give all the reasons you know.
2. How did pioneers travel west?
3. Mention some of the difficulties encountered by the pioneers on the way to the new land. Mention some they encountered after they got there.
4. Describe home-making in Dakota.
5. Describe the settlers' social affairs: Raisin's—Huskin' Bees—Quiltin' Bees—etc.
6. What was the attitude of people in the west toward each other? Did people in the east have the same attitude? Is it a good attitude to have?
7. What was the Dakota Boom?
8. What is homesteading? What is "proving up"?
9. Name the towns which started during the boom.

CHAPTER XII

TROUBLES BETWEEN RED MEN AND WHITE

Inkpaduta. Once in a while a person is born into the world who does not make a good citizen. He does not want to get along with other people or to work for his living. He does not respect the property of others and nothing is sacred to him, not even human life.

Such persons become criminals. Today they are our kidnappers, gangsters, murderers, thieves and the like. We have officers of the law who hunt them down. They are tried in the courts and if they are found unfit to live with other people they are put away in prison.

In 1825 there was a man living in an Indian tribe in Minnesota who was the sort of person we have described. His name was Wamdasapa, or Black Eagle. He was the chief of the tribe and was supposed to rule the members of it, but he could not even control his own temper. Finally in a fit of terrible rage he killed his brother.

The members of the tribe knew that he was not fit to live with them, and so, since they had no prison in which to lock him up, they drove him from the tribe. He wandered over into South Dakota and settled near the present location of Madison.

Wamdasapa had a son, Inkpaduta, who was worse than his father. He inherited his father's terrible temper. He also inherited his father's disregard for the rights of others. Besides this, he was smart enough to

plan and scheme things of which his father never would have thought. Such a combination made him a very dangerous man. We have no worse character in all of our history.

Wandasapa and Inkpaduta gathered together a band of bad Indians, and when the father died, Inkpaduta became their leader.

Spirit Lake Massacre. Inkpaduta seemed to direct all his hatred toward the white people. He and his followers lived by preying upon the settlements, stealing whatever the settlers were able to raise or to buy.

In 1857 they fell upon the little settlement of Spirit Lake, Iowa. They killed forty-two persons, stole everything they wanted out of the houses, and then set fire to them. They carried away four women captives. These were Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Nobel and Abbie Gardner, a girl of thirteen.

These prisoners were horribly abused. Mrs. Thatcher was drowned while crossing a river by being pushed into the icy water and clubbed back every time she made an effort to climb out on the bank.

Two Christian Indians, Greyfoot and Sounding Heavens, followed Inkpaduta and finally, by offering him gifts, got him to release one of the captives. Thus Mrs. Marble was rescued and taken back to her relatives.

A party of Indians was then sent out to get Mrs. Nobel and Abbie Gardner. Before they caught up with Inkpaduta however, he had sold Mrs. Nobel to some Yankton Indians. One of the Yanktons dragged her out of his tent and killed her before she could be rescued.

Abbie Gardner was purchased from Inkpaduta and was taken back to her people.

After all of the captives were accounted for, there remained the task of punishing Inkpaduta. This the government should have done, so that other Indians who were influenced by him would have been discouraged in their wrong doing. There were soldiers enough in the west to have taken him easily and he could have been brought to justice speedily.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

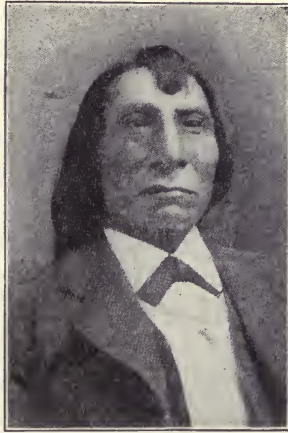
AN AGED PAIR OF SIOUX INDIANS

This couple could tell you the tales of the days before the white men came, for they were old in 1890 when this picture was taken.

Instead the government held the tribe of Wandasapa in Minnesota responsible. All money was withheld from the tribe until Inkpaduta should be punished.

Bands of Indians were sent out for him, but he was too smart for them. He always managed to escape, and as time went on and the tribal funds were still

withheld, hundreds of Indians who were innocent of any wrong-doing were made to suffer.



RED CLOUD

Finally two of Inkpaduta's sons and some of his followers were killed and the government was persuaded that the tribe had done its best in an attempt to punish Inkpaduta so the money that had been withheld was restored to the tribe.

Inkpaduta lived a long life, filled with terrible deeds against the whites, for which he was never punished, except perhaps by his own conscience.

Red Cloud War. In 1865 Congress set aside \$85,000 to be used to build a wagon road through Dakota to the gold fields in the Rocky Mountains. The work of building this road was assigned to Colonel Sawyer, and

he with a party of surveyors and soldiers from the Dakota cavalry set out to begin the job.

Red Cloud was chief of the Oglala Sioux. They are the Indians whose descendants are now living on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Red Cloud did not want the road built. He did not want travelers flocking across the hunting grounds of the Sioux. He had seen what had happened when people rushed to the gold fields in California and how the game was killed or frightened away. Then the Sioux were forced to leave their homes west of the Missouri and move farther west. Now the only hunting grounds left for them was in the Powder River country where Congress wanted to build the road. Red Cloud decided to keep these last hunting grounds if possible.

He gathered a strong band of Indians about him and tried to show Colonel Sawyer that they meant business and would fight for their rights if they were compelled to do so. But Colonel Sawyer was a soldier and he had had his orders, so he went right ahead with the work.

In the fall a council was called. It was hoped that Red Cloud would sign a treaty promising not to do anything to prevent the building of the road. But Red Cloud did not even attend the council. He sent a message in which he said that he would not allow the road to be built if he could possibly prevent it.

In 1865 another council was held at Fort Laramie. Red Cloud attended it and talked before the meeting. He said he did not want trouble with his white brothers, but there were no other buffalo pastures except the ones the road would spoil. Therefore there was

nothing for him to do but to try to stop the building of the road.

While he was talking there was confusion in the fort. Looking out he saw soldiers arriving. He was told they had come to work on the road.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

THE LAST RESTING PLACE—INDIAN GRAVES OF EARLIER DAYS

Notice the dishes for the use of the warrior's spirit in the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Red Cloud felt that he had not been dealt with fairly. He had laid his case before the council. He had tried to show them that he was fighting for the homes of his people and the food of thousands of Sioux. He felt that his cause was just. So he raised his gun and announced to the council that in it and the Great Spirit he would trust for justice. Then he left the meeting.

He gathered together a great band of Indians. He had in all about three thousand men with their families. While he kept up a constant campaign against the

building of the road, he fed and clothed this multitude.

Congress sent troops to Forts Phil Kearney, C. F. Smith, and Reno, and for two years attempts were made to build the road. All of this time Red Cloud did everything in his power to prevent it. If a party of soldiers went for wood for the fort they had to be heavily armed and guarded or they never came back. If they went for game for food, they were quite apt to be hunted game themselves before they got back.

Once when Red Cloud made things unusually unpleasant for the troops at Fort Phil Kearney, Captain Fetterman, who did not know much about fighting Indians, said he could take eighty soldiers and build a road clear through the Sioux nation. He took that many men and went out to drive Red Cloud back.

When he left the fort he was given orders not to follow the Indians beyond the wood road. His officers knew how the Indians fought. But Captain Fetterman did not obey orders. He followed too far, and not one of his party ever came back to tell what had happened. Thus eighty men lost their lives because one army officer wanted to show off and disobeyed orders.

At last the people in the United States began to wonder if Red Cloud did not have a just cause. They asked the President to send someone out to investigate.

Red Cloud sent word to the investigators that he was fighting to save the valley of the Powder River for his people and that the war would cease, as far as he was concerned, when the troops were taken away from the forts.

Congress decided that Red Cloud's cause was just and that his demands should be met, so in the spring of

1868 a treaty was signed in which the government promised to remove the troops from the forts. It established a reservation for the Indians. It promised that the road would not be completed and that the hunting grounds of the Sioux should be left for them.

When all of the soldiers were gone, and Red Cloud was sure that the road was not going to be finished, he signed a treaty in which he promised that his part of the war would cease.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

FIRELESS COOKER

This Sioux has fastened the paunch of a cow or steer to four stakes stuck in the ground. He has put some meat and water in the paunch. He is heating some stones on the fire you see in the background. The stones will be dropped into the paunch and the heat from them will cook his dinner. No need for kettles when one can cook like this.

So, "believe it or not," as Mr. Ripley would say, the United States engaged in a war which ended in victory to the enemy. Red Cloud was given everything he asked for and the United States asked for nothing

in return. This is the only time in history that such a thing happened.

After everything was settled, Red Cloud became a good citizen, and never again went on the war-path against his white brothers. He died in Pine Ridge in December, 1909, at the age of eighty-six years.

Minnesota Massacre. The Santee Indians had become unruly. They resented the white settlers taking their land and hunting their game, and a feeling of hatred toward them had been growing. When Inkpaduta escaped without punishment after the Spirit Lake massacre, they decided the government was weak, and they became more daring than they had been.

Finally, in 1862, they went on the war-path and rode over into Minnesota. Here they murdered people wherever they found them,—in their fields, in their homes, in their places of business. Judge Amidon and his son were murdered in their own hay-field within a mile of Sioux Falls.

The residents of Sioux Falls became alarmed and were ordered by Governor Jayne to leave their homes and take refuge in a stockade which had been erected at Yankton.

Struck-by-the-Ree (see other references to him) was friendly to the whites through this trouble. He gathered a band of friendly Indians about him, and he, with the soldiers sent out by Governor Jayne, finally subdued the warring Santees; then the settlers were able to return to their homes.

Samuel J. Brown. Samuel J. Brown was one-half white and one-half Sisseton Sioux. He was such a fine,

intelligent young man that he was made chief of the scouts at Fort Sisseton.



GRAY HAWK
A Sioux Warrior

In 1866 a runner brought him word of some hostile Indians who were moving down the James River and who would no doubt attack the white settlers. Writing a note of warning to Fort Abercrombie which was to be sent the next day, he left Fort Sisseton at sundown to ride to a scout-camp on the James. When he arrived there at midnight he learned from the scouts that the Indians who were moving down the James were not hostile at all.

Fearing that his message to Fort Abercrombie would cause undue alarm, he decided to try to reach the fort before it did. Taking a fresh horse, he turned around and immediately began the long ride back.

Before morning a blizzard set in. He got lost and wandered some twenty-five miles south of the fort before he got his bearings. Then he had to turn and face the bitter north wind for twenty-five miles back.

He reached the fort at about nine in the morning, after having ridden about one-hundred and fifty miles. He fell from his pony exhausted. Because of

exposure and weariness his legs were paralyzed. He never fully recovered and remained a cripple the rest of his life.



YELLOW HAWK
A Sioux Warrior

The white people appreciated his heroism. An attempt was made by Willis E. Johnson some years ago to secure a Carnegie medal for him, but Mr. Brown's deed did not fall in any of the classes for which these medals are given, so none could be presented to him.

Gold. You will recall that at the close of the Red Cloud war a treaty was signed with the Sioux which established a reservation for them and stated that the white people should keep out of that part of the country.

The same treaty also promised that no part of the reservation should be sold or disposed of without the consent of three-fourths of the adult, male Indians interested.

Since the signing of the treaty the Indians had dwelt peacefully and happily on their new reservation. Game was plentiful. Feed for their livestock was abundant. There were many beautiful streams in which they could fish and along which they could pitch their camps. Life for them was filled to the brim with good things.



Preacher Smith (Rev. Henry Weston Smith). The first Christian minister to enter the Hills after the discovery of gold. He earned, by his devoted life, the respect of a community not given to Christian living. Shot from ambush near Deadwood. This monument erected by the citizens of Deadwood.

But this sort of existence did not last long. In 1874 General Custer was sent with twelve hundred soldiers and some miners and scientists to explore the Black Hills region. This of course was a direct violation of the treaty of 1868.

A camp was made where the city of Custer is today. On the second of August, Horatio Nelson Ross, a placer-miner, with Custer's company, discovered gold in French Creek near the camp.

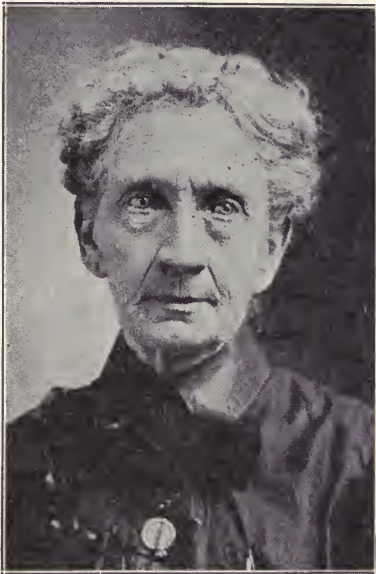
Custer sent back a glowing report. He raved about the natural beauty of the region and he went into great detail about the gold to be found there. Gold, he said, could be found among the grassroots and in certain streams every panful of earth contained some particles of the precious metal.

Needless to say, such a report spread like wild-fire. People began to dream of wealth lying almost at their doors. Parties began to organize to rush into the Hills to seek their fortune.

The Indians became alarmed when they discovered Custer in almost the center of the reservation. They knew the terms of their treaty had been disregarded and they did not know what to expect next. They protested to the Government and the Government sent out warnings that all whites should keep out of the Hills until the land could be bought or leased from the Indians.

One group of people under the leadership of John Gordon managed to sneak from Sioux City through northern Nebraska and reach Custer. With them was Annie D. Tallent, who was the first white woman to enter the Black Hills. They hunted for gold for two

months and then Gordon returned to Sioux City with samples to prove that the stories about the wealth of the Hills were not exaggerations. Gordon's party were



ANNA D. TALLENT

declared trespassers and soldiers were sent out to take them as prisoners to Fort Laramie. But Gordon's samples had added fuel to a fire already out of control.

The Government tried to get the Indians to sell or lease the land in the Hills. It was even suggested that the Indians allow the whites to mine. When the gold should be exhausted, the land should again belong to the Indians and the whites should leave. But they refused all offers. We can hardly blame them for they had fought for two years for their homes. They

had won the war. The peace treaty had given them this territory for their reservation and now at the



TALLENT MONUMENT

first excuse the terms of the treaty were violated and their rights disregarded.

The warriors and young men began to slip away

from the reservation and to gather in the Big Horn Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. They had decided to fight again for their homes. Crazy Horse, Gall,



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs

GALL—AN ORATOR OF THE SIOUX

One of the leaders in the battle of the Little Big Horn.

Black Moon, Inkpaduta, and Sitting Bull became their leaders.

By this time the Government had given up the attempt to keep people out of the Hills. By 1876 there

were 11,000 whites at Custer. Gold was discovered in the northern Hills and Deadwood became another center of activity.

Word was sent to the Indians that unless they returned to the reservation they would be classed as "hostiles" and they would have to suffer the consequences. But they did not come back.

Battle of the Little Big Horn. A great campaign was planned against the Indians in the Big Horn valley.

It was planned to attack from three sides and so crush them. General Crook advanced from the south. He met Indians under Crazy Horse on the Rosebud River in Montana and was defeated, so his part of the campaign was a failure. General Gibbon was to come from the north. He did not arrive in time to do any fighting. General Terry advanced from the east. General Custer was in command of some eight hundred troops under him.

Custer followed the trail of the Indians over to the valley of the Little Big Horn. Here he came upon the entire camp of Sioux. He divided his men into three groups. One group he put under Captain Benteen; one under Major Reno, and he took charge of the third himself.

Reno made an attack. He was driven back by the Sioux and his retreat was nearly cut off, but he managed to join Benteen. Custer was too far away by this time to know what had happened. He made an attack and was completely surrounded by the Indians. He and all of his two hundred and sixty-one men were killed.

Benteen and Reno had fortified themselves and managed to fight off the Indians until the latter ran out of ammunition and were compelled to give up. They scattered. Some of the leaders went to Canada and



RAIN IN THE FACE—Slayer of General Custer

some back to the reservation where their arms and horses were taken away from them by the officers.

New Treaty. The Government disregarded the treaty of 1868 after the battle of the Little Big Horn.

Another treaty was made which practically sold the Black Hills to the United States in return for a promise to support the Indians until such time as they should be self-supporting. This treaty was not signed by three-fourths of the adult, male Indians. In fact it was only signed by a few chiefs as it was carried from agency to agency.

The Sioux claim now that the Black Hills were illegally taken from them and they have a claim in the United States Court of Appeals against the government, asking for pay for them. The case is still pending. It is doubtful if it will ever be settled.

Summary

1. Wamdasapa was a criminal and he was driven from his tribe in Minnesota. He settled in South Dakota. After his death, his son, Inkpaduta, a worse man than his father, became leader of a group of bad Indians who had gathered about Wamdasapa. Inkpaduta and his followers committed many crimes against the whites.
2. Inkpaduta and his followers fell upon the little settlement of Spirit Lake, Iowa, in 1857 and completely destroyed the place. All of the settlers were killed, except four women whom they took captive. Two of these were killed by the Indians and two were purchased from them, and returned to their relatives.
3. Red Cloud waged a war against the United States for two years. He fought to protect the last hunt-

ing ground of the Sioux. His cause was finally declared just and he was granted all of his requests.

4. The Santee massacred some settlers in Minnesota in 1862. They also killed a man and his son near Sioux Falls. The settlers became so frightened that they left their homes and went to the stockade at Yankton for protection.
5. Samuel J. Brown is remembered in South Dakota history because he sacrificed his health in an effort to prevent undue alarm among the settlers when he found that he had reported a band of Indians to be hostile and then found they were friendly. He rode one hundred and fifty miles without rest, fifty miles of which he battled a severe blizzard.
6. Gold was discovered in French Creek in the Black Hills on August 2, 1874, by William F. McKay, a placer miner, who was with Custer's company.
7. The Sioux protested when the whites came into the Black Hills after the discovery of gold. The Hills had been given to them as a reservation. They gathered in the Big Horn Mountains. They were attacked here by three forces. General Custer and two hundred and sixty-one men who were under him, were surrounded by the Indians and killed. The Indians fought until they were out of ammunition and then scattered.
8. A new treaty was made which sold the Black Hills to the United States in exchange for care of the Indians until such time as they could care for themselves.

Activities

Questions for Debate:

1. Resolved that Red Cloud should have allowed the road to be built to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains.
2. Resolved that the Indians should be paid for the Black Hills.
3. Resolved that the whites had a right to mine gold in the Black Hills.
4. Resolved that Samuel J. Brown is a greater hero than Paul Revere.

Test Questions

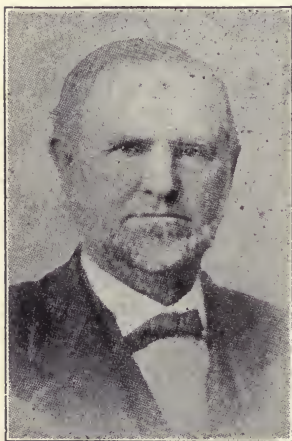
1. Who was Inkpaduta? How did he happen to be in South Dakota?
2. Describe the Spirit Lake Massacre.
3. Who were Greyfoot and Sounding Heavens and what did they do?
4. How did the government treat the tribe of Inkpaduta unfairly?
5. Who was Red Cloud?
6. Why did Red Cloud wish to prevent the building of a wagon-road through Dakota?
7. What was the Red Cloud War? How did it end? Why is the result startling?
8. Tell all you can of the Minnesota Massacre.
9. Describe the feat of Samuel J. Brown.

10. When was gold discovered in the Black Hills?
By whom?
11. Who was John Gordon?
12. Who was Annie D. Tallent?
13. Why did the Indians try to keep the whites out of the Black Hills?
14. Name the leaders of the Sioux in their fight for the Black Hills.
15. Describe the battle of the Little Big Horn.
16. Why do the Sioux claim the Black Hills were taken from them illegally?
17. Is anything being done about the Sioux's claim?

CHAPTER XIII

POLITICAL LEADERS IN TERRITORY

Doctor William Jayne. We have learned how Dakota tried to become a territory in 1858. Sioux Falls was chosen as the capital and a delegate was sent to Congress. But all of this was done without the necessary steps being taken by Congress, so the delegate received no recognition.



DR. WILLIAM JAYNE

Finally in 1861, President Buchanan signed the papers which created Dakota Territory. It included North and South Dakota, Montana, and parts of Idaho, Wyoming and Nebraska.

One of the first acts of President Lincoln was to appoint his family doctor, William Jayne, as governor of the newly

created territory.

He chose Yankton as the temporary capital of the territory and called an election. In this election a delegate to Congress and members of the legislature were chosen. Then Governor Jayne went back to his home in Illinois where he stayed until time for the legislature to meet in 1862. He was a good executive, but

was not satisfied with the office and decided to run for the office of Delegate to Congress. He ran against Gen. J. B. S. Todd and before the returns were in he was so sure of being elected that he resigned as governor.

However there were some irregularities in the election and it was contested. Todd was finally declared elected and since Newton Edmunds had already been appointed to fill the vacant governor's chair, Jayne went back to Illinois.

He returned to South Dakota in 1911 when Yankton celebrated the 50th anniversary of the creation of Dakota Territory and took part in the celebration.

Captain John Blair Smith Todd. We have mentioned that Fort Pierre was used as a military post by General Harney when he was sent to South Dakota with some 1200 soldiers to remain during the winter of 1855-56. His mission was to protect people who were traveling to the gold fields in California, from the Indians.

One of the men under him was Captain J. B. S. Todd. He was a cousin of the wife of Abraham Lincoln. While in Dakota he became interested in fur trade and resigned from the army to become a trader himself. He established trading posts along the Missouri River, one of which was where the city of Yankton now stands.

When Dakota Territory was created he was elected delegate to Congress. He ran for reelection and was sent to represent Dakota for a second term. (See section above.)

Wilmot W. Brookings. Wilmot W. Brookings was the second governor of the "Make-believe" Territory

of Dakota, that is of Dakota Territory before it was established as such by act of Congress.

The following account of him is given by Doane Robinson in his brief History of South Dakota:

“Governor Brookings was a lawyer and a man of large ability. He came to South Dakota with the Du-



WILMOT W. BROOKINGS

buque colony in the summer of 1857, and was soon made general manager of the companies' interests. He was a man of great energy and being misinformed that the Yankton Indians had relinquished their lands to the government, he started in the winter of 1858, from Sioux Falls, to claim the town site at Yankton. When he

started the weather was warm, the snow had melted. the streams were swollen, and he soon became thoroughly wet. Before night, however, a terribly cold storm set in. He found himself freezing, and the nearest point for help was back at the settlement at Sioux Falls. He turned back with all haste, but before he reached the Falls he was very badly frozen, and it soon became evident that the only hope for his life lay in amputating his limbs. Among the settlers was a young physician, Dr. James L. Phillips, recently graduated, but he possessed no surgical instruments. He ampu-

tated the legs of Mr. Brookings with a common hand saw and butcher knife, and successfully nursed him back to health; and Brookings lived to become one of the most useful citizens of the territory."

The first railroad in Dakota Territory (1872), from the settlement at Yankton to Sioux City, was prompted and built by Judge Brookings. He was for four years a justice of the Dakota Supreme Court (1869-1873). His death occurred at Boston in June, 1905.

Newton Edmunds. When Governor Jayne resigned in 1863, Newton Edmunds was appointed in his place.

Governor Edmunds was one of the most level-headed executives we have ever had. He did not believe that force and arms should be used against the Indians, but that friendly treaties should be made with them and kept. He went to Washington and expressed his ideas to President Lincoln who finally agreed with him. This policy ended the trouble with the Indians which had begun with the Minnesota massacre.

Test Questions

1. Who was the first governor of Dakota Territory?
2. What was the first territorial capital?
3. Who was the first delegate to Congress from the new territory?
4. Who was Wilmot Brookings?
5. How did Newton Edmunds happen to be governor of Dakota Territory?

CHAPTER XIV

MILITARY LEADERS IN TERRITORY

General W. S. Harney. Twelve hundred soldiers, under General W. S. Harney spent the winter of 1855-56 at the military post established at Fort Pierre as we have said.

Harney set out from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on the 5th of August. He did not see any Indians until he reached the northern part of Nebraska. Then he ran across a camp of Brule Sioux. Their chief came out to meet him and asked for a council.

General Harney was not acquainted with Indians and he had the idea that the only good one was a dead one. So he sent his cavalry around to come upon the Sioux from the rear while the infantry advanced from the front.

He talked with Chief Little Thunder for a time while his cavalry was getting into position and when he was sure that all was ready for the attack he told the chief to go back and prepare for battle, for the white soldiers had come to fight.

The Indians tried to escape, but ran into the cavalry. Finding themselves hemmed in, they fought to the last, bravely and brilliantly. In all, one hundred and thirty-six Indians were killed and all of their property was taken.

This was a needless loss of human life. There was no reason to believe that Little Thunder and his band were bent upon mischief. They were simply camped upon the plains, in the land that was their home. Gen-

eral Harney set a very, very poor example of neighborliness for his savage brothers to follow.

As time went on Harney's attitude toward the Indians and the way they should be treated changed. In 1856 he held a big council to which all of the chiefs of the Tetons and the Yanktons were invited. He proposed a plan whereby the Indians would be organized into a police force to protect travelers to the gold fields. They were to render this service in exchange for food and clothing which was to be furnished by the government. This was a wise plan, but the government never signed the treaty.

Harney abandoned Fort Pierre because it was not large enough nor near enough to supplies for so many men and established a new post at Fort Randall.

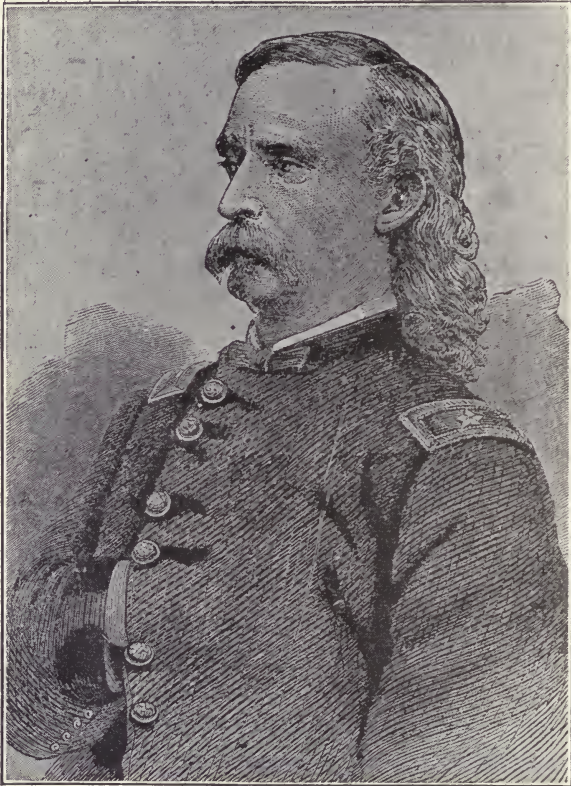
General George A. Custer. General Custer was sent with a regiment of men to Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, North Dakota. At that time the railroad ended at Yankton. The men were to travel by horse from there on.

When they arrived in April, a blizzard was raging. The general was taken sick and he and Mrs. Custer, with two servants, spent the night in a rude cabin without even so much as a fire to add to their comfort.

The men and horses were splendidly cared for by citizens of Yankton, and as soon as Custer had recovered, he was given a rousing welcome, which changed his first impression of the country.

The long march to Fort Abraham Lincoln was made by hauling the supplies for the men and food for the horses by boat, with the men following on shore.

The boats were tied up at night and camp was pitched as near to them as possible.



GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER

Soon after they arrived at the fort, Custer was sent with twelve hundred men to explore the Black Hills. He left the fort on the 1st of July, 1874 and arrived at the Belle Fourche river on the 18th.

Custer's glowing reports of the country were responsible for inflaming the minds of people to trespass upon the land granted to the Sioux, and resulted in the Battle of the Little Big Horn, in which he and his company of men lost their lives, as we have learned.



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs

Building erected by the U. S. Soldiers in 1875 at Custer. Now used as a Museum of early Hills novelties.

We quote from Vol. II of the South Dakota Historical Collection.

“The equal of this valley I have never seen. (Valley of the Belle Fourche). In no private or public park have I seen such a display of wild flowers. Every step of our men was amid flowers of exquisite color and perfume. The men plucked them without even dismounting from the saddle. It was a strange sight to glance back at the advancing line of cavalry and see the men with beautiful bouquets in their hands while

the headgears of their horses were decorated with wreaths fit to crown the queen of May.

“Through this beautiful valley flows a stream of crystal water, so cold as to render ice unnecessary, even at noon.



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio

Monument at Custer erected to the memory of Horatio N. Ross, the discoverer of gold in the Black Hills.

“The next morning we found ourselves wending our way through a little park. A rippling stream of clear, cold water flowed at our feet, while along its banks grew beautiful wild flowers.

“I know of no portion of the country where nature has done so much to prepare homes for husbandmen and left so little for the latter to do as here. Not only is the land cleared, and timber, both for fuel and building, conveniently located, with streams of pure water flowing through it, but nature often seems to have gone further and placed beautiful shrubbery and evergreen in the most desirable locations for building sites.

“The soil is that of a rich garden. We found the country in many places covered with wild raspberries, both black and red. Nowhere in the States have I tasted

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 PHOTO BY F. L. ...

EZRA KING STONES

cultivated berries of equal flavor, nor have I seen them so large, nor so many of them, for I have seen hundreds of acres of them here. Wild strawberries, wild currents, gooseberries, two varieties of blueberries and wild cherries are also found in quantities.

“Cattle could winter in these valleys without food or water other than they could find themselves.

“Gold has been found at several places. I have upon my table forty or fifty particles of pure gold, most of it obtained from one panful of dirt. Veins of lead and silver have been found. In one place a hole was dug eight feet deep. The miners report that they found gold among the grassroots and from there to the lowest point reached they found it in paying quantities.

“I have never seen so many deer as in the Black Hills. Elk and bear have also been killed.”

Is it any wonder that the government could not stop the tide of people who wished to make their homes in this wonderland? It was useless for them to be told that the land belonged to the Indians and that a treaty had been signed whereby the government had pledged the Indians the right to the land and had promised that no white man should enter without the consent of the Sioux.

It would have been easier by far to check a raging prairie fire, and Custer and his little company of men paid with their lives for the damage that was done by the report that he sent back. (See Battle of Little Big Horn).

Activities

Write your own summary of this chapter by stating in one sentence the most important things to be remembered about each of these leaders.

Test Questions

1. Tell of General Harney's first encounter with the Indians.
2. What was the agreement which General Harney made with the Indians but which the government authorities refused to sign?
3. Tell all you can of the report Custer wrote describing the Black Hills.
4. What was the effect of Custer's report?
5. What happened to Custer as a result of his report?

CHAPTER XV

SOUTH DAKOTA BECOMES A STATE

Previous Attempts at Statehood. By the year 1868 the Territory of Dakota consisted of what is now the states of North and South Dakota. The rest of the original territory had been included in other states already admitted to the union or in territories.

There had been some talk of dividing the territory on the 46th parallel, making two territories, but nothing had been done about it. Requests sent to Congress had been ignored.

Finally the people became alarmed because some land sharks had appeared upon the scene who wished to buy all of the school land at a very low price and sell it at a profit to themselves.

The school lands consist of two sections in every township, set aside by the United States Government to be sold to furnish funds to run the public schools of the state. If the profit from the sale of this land were to be used to enrich a few speculators there was little chance that there would be sufficient funds in the state to establish and operate suitable schools.

In 1882, the Dakota Citizens' League was formed at Canton. The object was the formation of an organization to bring about greater unity in the fight to save the school lands.

In 1883, the territorial legislature passed a bill which provided for the formation of a constitution for the southern part of the territory, but Governor

Ordway, who was territorial governor at the time, vetoed the bill, much to the disgust of the citizens of what is now South Dakota.

Then the officers of the Citizens' League called a convention at Huron and arranged for a constitutional convention to be held at Sioux Falls, September 4, 1883. The latter meeting was in session fourteen days during which time a constitution, much like the one we have today, was framed. In it, General Beadle, of whom we shall hear more later, secured the insertion of a clause which would not permit the sale of any school land for less than \$10 per acre.

The legislature of 1885 enacted a law which provided for a second constitutional convention to be held in Sioux Falls, September 8, 1885.

The delegates were elected on June 20th, and the convention met as planned. Another constitution was framed which the people accepted and a set of state officers were elected. Arthur C. Mellette was chosen as governor. Huron was selected as the state capital and the new legislature met there on December 15th. Senators, Representatives and other state officers were also elected and they, with the governor, made a trip to Washington to carry the request for statehood to Congress.

However, they encountered more trouble. Congress was Democratic. South Dakota was Republican. Congress did not wish to allow another Republican state to enter the union so their request was denied and the officers elected were powerless.

The population of South Dakota had increased to 600,000 white citizens and since they did not live in an organized state which was part of the union they were

denied many privileges which they should have had. As an example, they could not help elect the President.

Division of the Territory. In 1888, a Republican Congress was elected. On February 22, 1889, a law was passed, and signed by President Cleveland, which



VERMILLION'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE ERECTED IN 1862

provided for "the division of Dakota into two states. It enabled the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form state governments and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states. It also made donations of public lands to such states."

The Enabling Act. The act which provided for the division of Dakota and the conditions under which this division should be made was called the Enabling Act.

Some of its provisions are:

1. The people shall all be treated the same, no matter what their race or color, and they shall all respect the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.
2. There shall be religious freedom in the state.
3. The state shall have no claim upon United States land, or upon Indian Reservations.
4. Lands belonging to people from other states shall not be more heavily taxed than land belonging to citizens of the state.
5. Public schools shall be established, open to all children of the state and not controlled by any sect.
6. Lands set aside for the schools shall not be sold for less than \$10 per acre. The money from the sale of these lands shall form a permanent school fund. To it shall be added 5% of the net proceeds of the sale of the United States land within the state.
7. The following allowances were made for state institutions, besides the two sections set aside in every township for the schools:
 - a. Agricultural College—160,000 acres.
 - b. State University—86,080 acres.
 - c. School for Deaf—40,000 acres.
 - d. Reform School—40,000 acres.
 - e. Normal Schools—80,000 acres.
 - f. Public Buildings—82,000 acres.
 - g. Other Educational and Charitable Purposes
170,000 acres.

And so South Dakota finally became a state. Its first Governor was Arthur C. Mellette. Its first members of Congress were Oscar S. Gifford and J. A. Pickler; its first Senators, Dwight C. Moody and Frank Pettigrew.

The Shifting Capital. The Capital of South Dakota was not definitely decided upon early in her history. Sioux Falls was established with the idea that it would be our territorial capital. Such it was in name for four years, or until Governor Jayne chose Yankton as the site.

However, some of the residents of the state were not satisfied with Yankton, so in 1882 the governor appointed a commission to decide the issue. This commission chose Bismarck. Thus the southern part of the Dakota Territory lost altogether.

When Dakota Territory was divided into two states, the question arose as to the location of the capital of South Dakota. Huron, Pierre, Alexandria and Chamberlain were all in the race. Huron won the first heat and the provisional legislature met there in 1885 as we have learned.

Then the Enabling Act was passed and one of the provisions was that the question of location of the capital should be submitted to the people again. In this race, Pierre, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Mitchell and Chamberlain were the entrants.

In the election of 1890, Pierre was chosen by a large majority.

However, many of the people of the state were still dissatisfied. Every time the legislature met, the members were sure of one issue. They knew there would be a bill presented to amend the constitution so



STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

that the capital might be changed. This state of affairs continued until the legislature met in 1901. Then it was decided to hold a caucus to decide which town should contend with Pierre. Mitchell won the caucus, but no vote was ever taken. Voting was prevented by a filibuster in the legislature. That is, members who did not favor the measure talked so long that the session was compelled to adjourn without voting.

In 1903 another caucus was held, and again Mitchell won.

Then the railroads took up the fight. The Northwestern wanted Pierre to win, the Milwaukee worked for Mitchell. Each road offered free rides to influential persons to the town it favored in order to win their support for that town. These went home and told friends and they in turn came asking for free rides. Of course the railroads did not dare grant rides to some and refuse them to others for fear such a course would lose some influence for the town they favored. So people continued to ride free of charge and the trains were loaded with merry crowds out on larks at the expense of the railroads. This continued for two years. Pierre won in the vote. Then, in 1905, the legislature provided for the erection of the Capitol building at Pierre, and so that matter was settled.

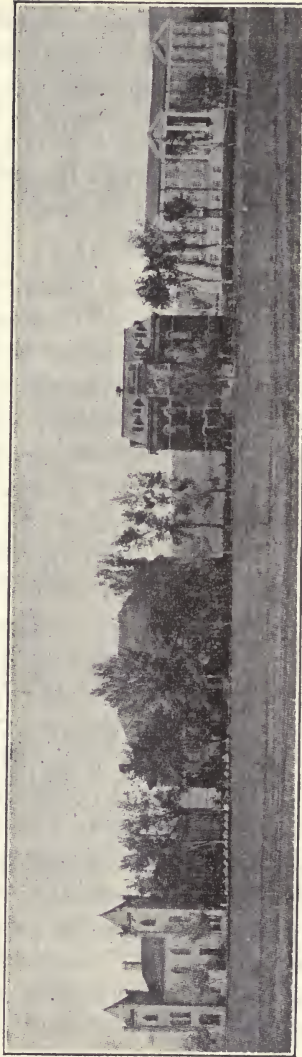
State Institutions. As we have learned, the Enabling Act provided that land be set aside for the establishment of our state institutions. The founders of our state realized that the people who lived within its borders could not advance very far unless there were good schools where young folks could be trained for the work they were best fitted to do. So they provided not

only for the state university, state college and normal schools, but for schools for the blind and the deaf and for children who did not fit into society, as well.

Since then, many institutions have come into being. Some of them are supported by the state, some by the national government and some by churches, lodges and similar organizations.

Every child in the state has the privilege of attending elementary school free of charge. In fact, he must attend school until he is seventeen years of age, or until he has passed out of the eighth grade. Then we have our public high schools which are free to those living within the district supporting the school. Pupils from other districts are required to pay a small tuition fee. This is paid by the pupil's home district when the local high school is more than ten miles from his home and there is one nearer in another district.

State University. Every state has a state university. South Dakota's is located at Vermillion. A university is a group of colleges. Our state university consists of a College of Arts and Sciences, a College of Law, a College of Medicine, a College of Engineering, a College of Music, and a School of Business Administration. All of these departments rank high in the educational world except, perhaps, the School of Medicine. There has never been sufficient money appropriated to build up this department to the extent that it can rank with the best colleges of medicine. A splendid faculty, trained in the best universities of our country and Europe, is employed to instruct the students at the university.



SCHOOL OF MINES

State College. Our state college is called the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. It is located at Brookings. It specializes in the leading industry of our state, agriculture. Degrees are also given in engineering, pharmacy and home economics.

Experiments with crops and soils are carried on in the college. Bulletins are sent out to farmers upon request, telling them which crops thrive best in our climate and soil and how they should be grown. The college also carries on dairy testing, stock examination, farmers' meetings, home meetings for housewives, boys' and girls' club work, experiments with insect eradicators and supervises farm work in general through the county agents.

State School of Mines. Since our state is rich in minerals and mining is a leading industry, many of our people are interested in mining engineering. The state maintains a school at Rapid City to train them. Besides mining, this school teaches electrical, civil, chemical and metallurgical engineering.

State Normals. Four Normal Schools in the state are located at Aberdeen, Madison, Spearfish, and Springfield.

Church-Supported Schools. Below are listed the names and locations of the schools in our state supported by religious organizations:

Name of School	Location	Denomination
All Saints School	Sioux Falls	Episcopal
Augustana Academy	Canton	Lutheran
Augustana College	Sioux Falls	Lutheran
Columbus Normal	Sioux Falls	Catholic
Dakota Wesleyan University	Mitchell	Methodist
Eureka College	Eureka	Lutheran
Freeman College	Freeman	Mennonite

Huron College	Huron	Presbyterian
Notre Dame	Mitchell	Catholic
Plainview Academy	Redfield	Adventist
Presentation Academy	Aberdeen	Catholic
Sioux Falls College	Sioux Falls	Baptist
Wessington Springs Junior College	Wessington Springs	Free Methodist
Yankton College	Yankton	Congregational

State School for Blind. This school is located at Gary. Blind children are taught to read by the touch system, which is called Braille. They are also taught to do something to earn their living. Some learn to make baskets, others to tune pianos, some to make brooms, and others are taught to weave rugs. All are trained in music, for blind children seem to have a keener sense of hearing than normal children and harmony is easy for them.

State School for Deaf. Deaf children are taught at a school maintained by the state at Sioux Falls. This is a very important institution. Specially trained teachers give instruction in lip-reading and those who receive the training are able to converse with people almost as well as children who hear. Thus they are able to go out into the world and make a living for themselves instead of having to be supported by the state. Trades are taught here too. The school urges that children who are threatened with deafness take its courses before they have entirely lost their hearing, for it is much easier to teach them then. The education of deaf children is compulsory in this state.

State School for Feeble-Minded. Some children are not able to work with their minds, but they can use their hands. There is a state school for these children at Redfield. The pupils are taught to read and write if

possible, but at any rate they are given training in farm and housework, in gardening and dairying and so are prepared to have a small part in the world's work.

State Training School. A few children cannot be controlled by their parents or do not wish to abide by the laws of our country. These usually find themselves in court because they have committed a crime. If they are under eighteen years of age, the judge may send them to a school which the state maintains at Plankinton. Often a change of surroundings is all that is necessary to make good citizens of these boys and girls. They are taught the regular course of study followed by the public schools. In addition the girls are taught sewing, housekeeping, and music, and the boys, manual training and mechanics.

Other State Institutions. Besides these institutions of learning the state maintains the institutions listed below:

State Hospital for Insane, Yankton.

State Penitentiary, Sioux Falls.

State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Sanator.

State Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs.

Charitable Institutions not Supported by the State.

Name	Location	How Supported
Stukeman's Children's Home	Sioux Falls	Voluntary Contributions
House of Mercy	Sioux Falls	Lutherans
Orphanage	Beresford	Lutherans
Odd Fellows Home	Dell Rapids	Odd Fellows
Faith Home	Mitchell	Voluntary Contributions
Little Flower's Home	Turton	Catholics
Home for Eastern Stars	Redfield	Contributions
Abbott House	Mitchell	Contributions

Test Questions

1. Why did the people of South Dakota want the Territory divided?
2. What are school lands?
3. Why did not Congress want South Dakota to be admitted to the Union?
4. When did South Dakota become a state?
5. What was the Enabling Act?
6. What were the provisions of the Enabling Act?
7. Tell about the capital fight.
8. Where is our State University?
9. What state school is located at Brookings?
10. What state school is located at Rapid City?
11. Locate the state normal schools.
12. Name and locate ten church-supported schools.
13. Where is the State School for the Blind?
14. Where is the State School for the Deaf?
15. Where is the State School for the Feeble-Minded?
16. What state institution is located at Plankinton?
17. Locate—

State Hospital for Insane

State Penitentiary

State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis

State Soldiers' Home

CHAPTER XVI

POLITICAL LEADERS IN STATE'S HISTORY

Arthur C. Mellette. Arthur C. Mellette was one of the leaders in the movement to make South Dakota a state. He was chosen as one of the delegates to the constitutional convention in 1883. President Harrison appointed him governor of Dakota Territory in 1889.



ARTHUR C. MELLETTE

He was the last of the territorial governors, for 1889 was the year South Dakota became a state. The residents of the new state expressed their confidence in Mellette by electing him governor, so he was also our first state governor. He served for three years and made an excellent administrator. He was very careful in the spending of state money for he did not want South Dakota to start out heavily in debt. His administration was a hard one in many ways.

There was a terrible drought in 1889-1890 which brought untold hardships to the people of the state. Then there followed the Messiah War which we shall study in chapter XXI. But Governor Mellette met all of these difficulties ably and well and his record was a fine example for later governors to follow.

General William Henry Harrison Beadle. General Beadle grew up in Indiana. He was graduated from the University of Michigan and came to Dakota Territory as Surveyor General in 1869. But we do not remember him as a surveyor. Whenever his name is mentioned every boy and girl in South Dakota should think "Schools."



GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON BEADLE

We have learned that two sections of every township were set aside for the schools. In most states these sections were sold for very little and the money was soon used. General Beadle had seen that happen in his own state of Indiana and wanted to prevent the

new state in which he was living from making the same mistake. So he led a movement to prevent the sale of any acre of school land for less than \$10. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Dakota Territory from 1879 to 1885 and went all over the state talking wherever he could get an audience. He tried to convince people that school lands should not be sold too cheaply. The price he set seemed high at the time and many did not agree with him. In fact we are told that sometimes he would speak to an audience and not a single person would admit that he agreed with what the General had said. But all admired him and felt that he was sincere in his efforts for the schools of the state.

Finally, when the Enabling Act was drawn up, Congress inserted the provision that no acre of school land be sold for less than \$10. The same provision applied to the Enabling Acts of the three other states admitted at the same time, namely, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, and to the two states since admitted, Idaho and Wyoming. That provision has been a godsend to our schools. Our state ranks second in the United States in the amount received from the sale of school lands per pupil, only the interest on the money derived from the sale of school land, and rents received, is used.

When you go to Pierre, be sure to visit the rotunda of the Capital and there you will see a statue erected to General Beadle by the school children of South Dakota as a token of appreciation for what he did for them. The Legislature of 1937 passed a joint resolution

authorizing a replica of the statue now in the Capital to be placed in the Hall of Fame in the Capital at Washington.* This was dedicated at Washington, February 23, 1938.



ALFRED B. KITTREDGE

Alfred B. Kittredge. South Dakota was most ably represented in the senate from 1901 to 1909 by Alfred

*See "Twenty Million Acres" a biography of General Beadle, by Barrett Lowe, published by the Educator Supply Company.

B. Kittredge. His ability was recognized in Washington and he was made a member of the committee appointed to study the advantages of having a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Senator Kittredge was sure that the Isthmus of Panama was the proper place to build such a canal and threw his whole heart into the subject, becoming an authority on everything related to the building of the canal and a leader in that mighty enterprise.



CHARLES N. HERREID

Charles N. Herreid. Charles N. Herreid had served in the state legislature and as lieutenant governor. He was elected governor in 1901 and served until 1905.

His administration is one of the most prosperous our state has known. Many improvements were made in our state schools. Railroads were extended. A part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation was opened for settlement and a great land boom was created. Of course Governor Herreid was not directly responsible for these good times. Crops were good, people had money, and the fact that we had a wise governor was another of the blessings that our state enjoyed during this period.



COE I. CRAWFORD

Coe I. Crawford. Coe I Crawford was governor from 1907 to 1909. South Dakota had been a state long

enough for people to see some of the weaknesses in our laws as they were, and under the leadership of Governor Crawford many of them were changed and strengthened.

Peter Norbeck. Peter Norbeck was the first governor of South Dakota who was born in the state. He was not only born here, but he received all his school training here. He went to our public schools and attended the state university for a time. He started in business in the state and was very successful.

He was elected to the state legislature and served as lieutenant-governor. Then he was elected governor and held that office from 1917-1921. As a final proof of their confidence in him, the people of the state elected him to the United States Senate in 1920, and he still represented us there at the time of his death in 1936.

When Norbeck was governor he felt that state money ought to be invested where it would bring a profit to the state. He was a successful business man himself and he knew that money was useless unless it was working, that is, unless it was invested in something that would yield a profit, so he sponsored some state enterprises. Among them were a state coal mine, a state hail insurance company, and a Rural Credit Act, which provided for the loaning of state money to farmers.

Other things accomplished by the state legislature during the Norbeck administration were: a highway law passed which provided for the building of roads and a tax levied to furnish funds for that pur-

pose; a law enacted prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in the state; free text-books provided to school children; a workmen's compensation law passed which compels employers to insure workmen against accidents occurring on the job.



PETER NORBECK

Mr. Norbeck made a splendid Senator, worked hard and faithfully for the people of South Dakota, was able to help bring about legislation for the betterment of the farmers in our state, and was instrumental in having the Custer State Park established. Mr. Norbeck was also largely responsible for the Mount Rushmore Memorial as it was through his efforts that the funds were appropriated for the work.

William J. Bulow. William J. Bulow was elected governor in 1927 and served until 1931. During the first year of his administration, South Dakota had nation-wide, even world-wide, publicity, for President Coolidge chose our state as the place in which to spend his vacation. A "Summer White House" was established at the State Game Lodge in Custer State Park, and notables from all over the nation visited the "Switzerland of America" during the summer. The Black Hills were seen for the first time by many people, and hundreds of those have returned to spend vacations since.

Governor Bulow practiced strictest economy while he was in office. He was able to reduce the amount of money spent by the state more than eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Bulow was elected to the United States Senate in 1930, and was reelected in 1936, to represent the people of South Dakota in the Senate for another six years. He has been in Washington during the terrible depression through which the whole world has been going. He has served the people acceptably, has cooperated with the governor in getting extra appropriations for the farmers, who have been unable to raise crops because of droughts, and scourges of grasshoppers and beetles, and has been instrumental in getting extra help for the unemployed.

Tom Berry. Tom Berry was elected governor in 1932 and served two terms. He was typical of the west-of-the-river country from which he came having been raised on a cattle ranch and having, later, en-

gaged in cattle-ranching himself. He was called the "Cow-Boy Governor" and always dressed in ranch style.

Governor Berry's administration will be known as the New Deal administration. It occurred during the years that President Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurating his New Deal policies.

South Dakota was hit harder by the depression than almost any other region of the United States. Banks and business houses had failed. Hundreds were out of work. We had crop failures year after year. The state suffered from drouth three of the four years Governor Berry was in office. Grasshoppers and beetles came in swarms and devoured what little was produced by way of crops and gardens. Dust storms ruined many good farms, killed live-stock and injured the health of the people. The winters were exceptionally cold, and people were short of fuel, bedding and warm clothing. The schools were in a deplorable condition. Many of them were without funds and were operating on registered warrants. (These are promises made by school boards to pay money at some future time). People did not want these promises, and so the teachers were forced to sell their warrants for less than face value. Many schools closed.

Governor Berry tackled these serious problems with a stout heart. A new tax was levied which took the burden of taxation off the property owner and placed it upon all incomes. Fifty per cent of this tax went into the school fund. During Berry's second term the tax law was again changed, and all sales were taxed. This placed the burden upon all who purchased goods,

so it placed it upon everyone. Thirty and four-tenths per cent (30.4%) of this tax goes into the school fund, seven and six-tenths per cent (7.6%) into a fund for distressed school districts.

The sale of alcoholic liquors was legalized in South Dakota, except on the Indian Reservations. Governor Berry used part of the revenue from beer to create a fund to provide assistance to aged and poor people. This was done because our state had not yet voted upon the Social Security Act passed by Congress and it was the only way we could benefit at once by some of its measures.

Governor Berry ran for a third term in 1936, but was defeated by Leslie Jensen, who started his term in January, 1937.

The 1936 election resulted in the election of Leslie Jensen as Governor, thus transferring the state leadership to the Republicans. In 1938 Jensen ran in the primary for the nomination for United States Senator but was defeated by Chan Gurney. Harlan J. Bushfield was elected to the Governorship, still continuing the Republican leadership in the state. Bushfield was again elected in 1940.

In these Republican years the chief administration policy was economy. Reform of liquor laws, tax reform, and the hurried liquidation of closed banks constituted other republican policies.

Under Jensen the former administration's apparent delays in liquidating closed banks with the charged purpose of keeping men on state payrolls was reversed.

Governor Bushfield during both legislative sessions

has stood for a reduction of taxes. The two mill state tax levy was abolished thus saving the state tax payers an estimated \$1,000,000. A number of state bureaus and commissions were abolished. An advertising campaign was undertaken which resulted in a much larger tourist industry, and therefore a much larger profit to the state itself in the state tax from the sale of gasoline, and a corresponding profit to the people of the state in the sale of commodities to tourists.

The Rural Credit bonds which were drawing six to seven percent interest were mostly refinanced at a much lower rate of interest, resulting, within the next few years, in the saving to the people of the state several million dollars in interest. A constitutional amendment was proposed, and passed in 1940, requiring that all money collected for gasoline taxes, except for expenses and for gasoline not used for propelling vehicles on the roads, must be used for the construction of highways and bridges of this state.

The 3% sales tax was reduced to a 2% tax effective July 1st, 1941. A considerable part of the Rural Credits land was resold. The exemptions for individuals who pay income taxes to the state were raised so that approximately \$200,000.00 in taxes will be saved to the tax payers of the state.

Statistics of South Dakota. South Dakota is divided into sixty-nine counties, five of which are still unorganized, that is, they do not have organized county governments, but are attached to some other county for administrative purposes. The unorganized counties are Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington. The others all have county officers of their own

The population of the state in 1935 was 675,082. There are no large cities, but there are many thriving towns, some of them of considerable importance. The ten largest, named in order of size, are: Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Rapid City, Huron, Mitchell, Watertown, Lead, Yankton, Madison and Brookings.

The population of the state has doubled since 1890, but during the past few years of crop failures, dust storms, grasshoppers and hard times in general, many people have moved from the state. Some of these have been unable to better themselves and have already returned.

Summary

1. South Dakota became a state in 1889.
2. The act which provided for the division of Dakota Territory and the conditions under which the division should be made was called the Enabling Act.
3. Several towns wished to be the capital of the state. Pierre, Huron, Alexandria, Mitchell and Chamberlain all wanted the honor. Pierre was finally decided upon and has been the capital ever since.
4. Arthur C. Mellette was the last territorial governor and the first state governor.
5. General Beadle was instrumental in saving the school lands of South Dakota by having a clause inserted in the Enabling Act which prohibited the sale of any school land for less than \$10 per acre.
6. Alfred Kittredge represented South Dakota in the United States Senate from 1901 to 1909. He was a leader in the movement to build the Panama Canal.
7. Charles N. Herreid was governor from 1901 to

1905. His administration is known as the most prosperous the state has ever had.
8. Peter Norbeck was the first native-born governor. He was United States Senator from 1921 until his death in 1936.
 9. William Bulow was governor from 1927 until 1931. Then he was sent to the United States Senate where he represents us at the present time (1941).
 10. Tom Berry was known as the "Cow-Boy Governor." His administration was during the New Deal administration.

Activities

1. Bring pictures of the state capitol at Pierre to school. Describe the building and the things in it which interested you, if you have visited it.
2. Tell of interesting things you saw in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Building, if you have visited it.
3. Describe some South Dakota town other than the one in which you live.
4. Tell all you can learn of the history of your own town. How do the people make a living there?
5. Have you ever seen one of our state governors? If so, tell the class about the incident. Who was he? How did you happen to see him? Do you know him well? Why do you think he was elected to his important position?

Test Questions

1. Who was the last territorial governor and the first state governor?
2. What were some of the difficulties met by the state during the administration of Arthur C. Mellette?

3. What did General W. H. H. Beadle do for the schools?
4. With what national event was Alfred B. Kittredge connected?
5. Describe the condition of the state during the administration of Charles N. Herreid.
6. What was done to improve our state laws during the administration of Coe I. Crawford?
7. What was the Rural Credit Act?



CURING HIDES



SIoux GRAVE



BULL BOAT

8. What are some of the things for which we remember Peter Norbeck?
9. What gave South Dakota national recognition during the administration of William Bulow?
10. Who was the New Deal Governor?
11. What are some of the things done in South Dakota to overcome the effects of the depression during the Berry Administration?
12. How many counties are there in South Dakota?
13. What is the population of South Dakota?
14. Name the ten largest towns in South Dakota.

CHAPTER XVII

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PART IN OUR COUNTRY'S WARS

Civil War. South Dakota was a part of Dakota Territory at the time of the Civil War. Nevertheless the citizens felt that they wished to be represented in the great army of the North, and organized a regiment of cavalry for active duty. Just about the same time occurred the uprising of the Sioux and the massacres in Minnesota, so the President thought it wise to order the Dakota regiment to remain at home to protect the settlers. Thus the Dakota boys were not allowed an active part in the Civil War.

Spanish-American War. South Dakota played an important and heroic part in the war with Spain. A regiment of National Guards had been maintained in the state ever since the time when South Dakota was a part of Dakota Territory. When the call came for a quota of soldiers from our state to serve, the regiment was mobilized at Sioux Falls. There were more than the call requested, but none of them wished to be left behind.

Lieutenant Alfred Frost, an officer in the regular army, had been teaching military tactics at the State College. He was put in command of the regiment and proved to be a splendid leader. When our troops were landed at Manila they were selected as the best fitted of all to take the field. They were constantly upon the firing line, and conducted themselves as

valiant soldiers. They were in such splendid physical condition that they were able to withstand all of the



THEODORE ROOSEVELT MONUMENT, DEADWOOD

discomforts of a military campaign in a tropical climate. This included marches through swamps and jungles in heat and rain, often without sufficient food.

What they had was of an inferior quality. Besides, they were constantly exposed to tropical diseases.

In spite of all these handicaps, the Dakota boys were cited again and again for bravery. Some of the petty officers came home commissioned officers. The whole country was proud of them. President McKinley came to Aberdeen to welcome them home and made an address in their honor in which he voiced the appreciation of the nation for their valor.

The regiment suffered the following casualties: 23 killed in action; 1 drowned; 32 deaths from disease; 60 wounded.

The World War. When the United States entered the World War, South Dakota, like all other states, became a bee-hive of preparation. Housewives met to sew garments, knit sweaters, socks and scarfs, and make surgical dressings to be sent to the front. At home they substituted food stuffs that they might conserve the supplies needed by the army. They used dark flour instead of white, sugar was rationed out to families, and every back-yard had its garden to supply the family with vegetables that should take the place of foods they might otherwise have to buy.

Young girls went to work in stores and offices to take the places of the men who went to war. Farms were cultivated to the fullest capacity to raise all the grain possible. Girls and women worked in the fields to help harvest the crops.

Savings were invested in Liberty Bonds and War Stamps. Our state alone purchased over one hundred nine million five hundred thousand dollars worth of Liberty Bonds. The War Stamps amounted to more

than twelve millions. Besides this, thousands of dollars were collected for the Red Cross, YMCA, Knights of Columbus, and other organizations.

Men and women volunteered to serve wherever needed as ambulance drivers, entertainers, or clerks. Many gave Three-Minute Speeches in theatres, lodges and public meetings of all kinds, urging the people of the state to do everything possible to promote the cause of the Allies. These fiery speeches probably did more than will ever be realized to get people to give of their time and money.

And then South Dakota sent her boys to the army and the navy. The Fourth Regiment of Infantry was the first to be drafted into the service. The boys belonging to that unit were sent to Camp Green, North Carolina, where they were trained for a while and were then sent to France to become a part of the Sunset Division. All of these boys saw active service and some of them spent six months with the Army of Occupation in Germany after the armistice was signed.

Many South Dakota boys were in the 147th Field Artillery which became a part of the 32nd Division in France. They took part in the second battle of the Marne and helped stop the German advance into France. They were active in the Meuse-Argonne campaign which ended only with the signing of the armistice. The 147th Field Artillery had one of the most brilliant records of the allied armies. They were in active service for five months and in that time rested only five days.

Recruits all went through intensive training both



WORLD WAR SOLDIER

at home and after they arrived in France. They were trained to assemble a machine gun blindfolded. They were taught to hate their enemy and to use the bayonet and rifle to kill or mangle him. They learned map making, road building, horse shoeing, car repairing, first aid, and a hundred other things that would be useful to them in the unit of which they were a part.

It was all new and strange to them and the waiting and the uncertainty of it all made them nervous and restless, so the government put forth every effort to keep their minds occupied with other things than the war as much as possible. They furnished recreation rooms, reading rooms, movies, boxing matches, and the best of entertainers of all kinds were sent to the camps to cheer up the boys. In this work the Red Cross, the YMCA, the Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus rendered untold service.

Eighteen hundred of our boys were killed or were wounded in action. Many of them are sleeping in France. Some have been returned to rest in the little cemeteries in our Dakota towns. But many, many more are in the veterans' hospitals, hideously maimed, waiting for the merciful angel of death to end their sufferings. When we visit these we have a real picture of what war is. When we think of them, so young, so brave, so full of life and hope for the future, as they were recruited from the farms and ranches and little prairie towns of our state, and then see them as they were returned to us, we cannot help but renew a resolve that each of us should make over and over again "I shall do everything that I can, in every way that I can, as long as ever I can, to make it

impossible for our boys to be called upon for such a sacrifice again."

These were willing to give their lives in "a war that was to end war." But war has not ended. Our papers today are full of facts of a war in Europe and in China and all of the world is fearful of being drawn into it. Great men have decided that no good has ever come from any war. Nothing has ever been accomplished by blood-shed that could not have been better accomplished without it. Such statements do not detract from the honor that should go to those who were willing to die for their country if needed. But some day the boys and girls who are growing up will be the ones who make our laws and decide our important issues. Let us hope that they will be so much wiser than their ancestors that they will be able to solve our problems with other nations in some better way than teaching their sons to kill the sons of mothers and fathers over there. Then will we have the greatest nation of all history.

Activities

1. Have some ex-soldier tell you a war story and you retell it to the class.
2. Borrow letters from the boys in France and bring them to school to read. Notice the writing paper. Most of it will have at the top the name of the organization which furnished the paper and perhaps the reading or recreation room in which the letter was written.
3. If you have any souvenirs brought back from the front, bring them to class and tell the story connected with each one.

4. Look up some war poems and read the one you like best to the class. Practice reading it aloud at home first.
5. Write a few paragraphs about how your parents or grandparents did their bit during the World War.

Test Questions

1. Why were South Dakota boys not allowed to take part in the Civil War?
2. Who was the commander of the South Dakota boys sent to the Spanish-American War?
3. Tell all you can of South Dakota's part in the World War.
4. Did the World War end war?
5. Can you think of a better way for nations to settle their differences than going to war?
6. What can boys and girls do to promote peace?
7. Do the games we play, the shows we see, the books we read have any influence for or against war?

CHAPTER XVIII

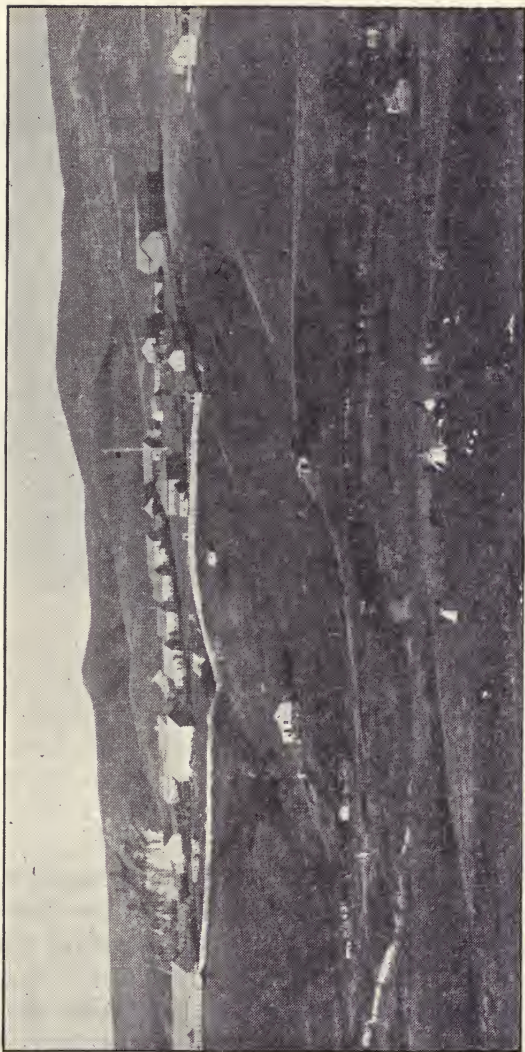
SCENIC WONDERS OF THE STATE

We have learned how Mother Nature worked for centuries and centuries to build a home for the boys and girls and men and women who live in South Dakota today. She thrust up layers of rock and formed our Black Hills. She sent glaciers spreading down from the north to level off our prairies, to cover them with soil and to scoop out our lake-beds. She melted the glaciers and let the water tumble and roar down the river beds which formed as the ice melted. And then she sent the winds and rains to spread the soil more evenly, to wear away some elevations and to form others, and to fashion our wonderful Bad Lands.

This all took many centuries. In fact Nature is still at work and changes are still being made in the surface of our land.

When this had been accomplished, the prairie grass covered the land to nourish the herds of buffalo and cattle and horses that were to range there. Water filled the lakes and supplied beautiful spots for recreation. Flowers blossomed on the plains and hillsides to please the heart of man,—and then came man himself, first the red man and then the white, to enjoy it all.

And so we see that South Dakota has a varied landscape. We have our lake region in the northeast. We have our wide, level stretches of prairie, where the view seems to reach on and on and never finds the end



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City
ROSEBUD AGENCY, 1889

Rosebud Agency is now a group of modern, brick and frame buildings. This picture was taken when the reservation was new. Notice the stockade all around the outside and the tepees in the foreground of the picture



SPEARFISH FALLS IN SPEARFISH CANYON

of its scope. We have our rivers and streams with their wooded banks. And last of all, in the extreme western part of the state we have our marvelous Black Hills.

There is a type of scenery to satisfy all of our tastes. We need never grow tired of one type, for with cars and good roads upon which to travel, a few



THE NEEDLES

There are no prettier views of nature than in and around the Black Hills.

hours of driving will carry us from one to the other.

All sections of our state have influenced her history. The rivers brought the fur-traders to barter with the Indians for the hides of the animals they hunted. The prairies, with their rich, black soil attracted those interested in farming. They came to homestead or to buy. And when it was discovered that Nature had tucked away deposits of almost every known mineral in our Black Hills, there came a great inrush of people to mine them. These, greedy for gold, did not consider the rights of the Indians to whom the Hills had been given for a home, and so there was a period of race hatred and war, which is a blot upon

the fair history of our state. Finally, the Indians were scattered,—exiled from their trout streams and their forests, and white men settled in the Hills in their stead.

These first settlers thought the Black Hills were valuable only for the minerals which they contained. They had never seen crops grow on red soil, such as is found in the Hills-region. They thought the land too rough for stock raising. But now we know that greater wealth will come to our state from the tourists, the farmers, and stock-raisers than from the mines.



NEEDLES ROAD

The Black Hills Region. These mountains were named by the Indians. They called them Paha Sapa, or Black Hills because they appear black when seen from a distance. This color is due to the dense growth of trees which covers all except the highest peaks.

Because people do not have to work such long



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs
STOCKADE LAKE, CUSTER

hours in order to make a living now, they have time to take vacations and to play part of the time, so they are constantly in search of beautiful spots where they may go to spend some leisure time and to enjoy themselves. Automobiles and better roads have made it possible for them to travel greater distances than they formerly could, and they have discovered that some of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere in the world is right here in South Dakota. They call the Black Hills, "Little Switzerland" because they are so beautiful. People come to them from all over the United States and even from other countries.

They fish in the clear, cool streams where trout abound. They camp in tents or cabins in the dark, fragrant forests of pine and spruce, or they swim and



A BASKET OF TROUT CAUGHT IN BLACK HILLS STREAMS

boat at Legion Lake and Sylvan Lake which lie like two jewels among the hills.

The roads offer all sorts of variety. Winding along the edge of a steep, wooded descent or at the base of a sheer wall of forest-covered mountain, they twist through horseshoe curves and tunnels, over bridges, beside waterfalls, and through the Needles, those great points of native rock. Sights appear faster than the eye can grasp them, and it is necessary to stop often to drink in the beauty of it all.

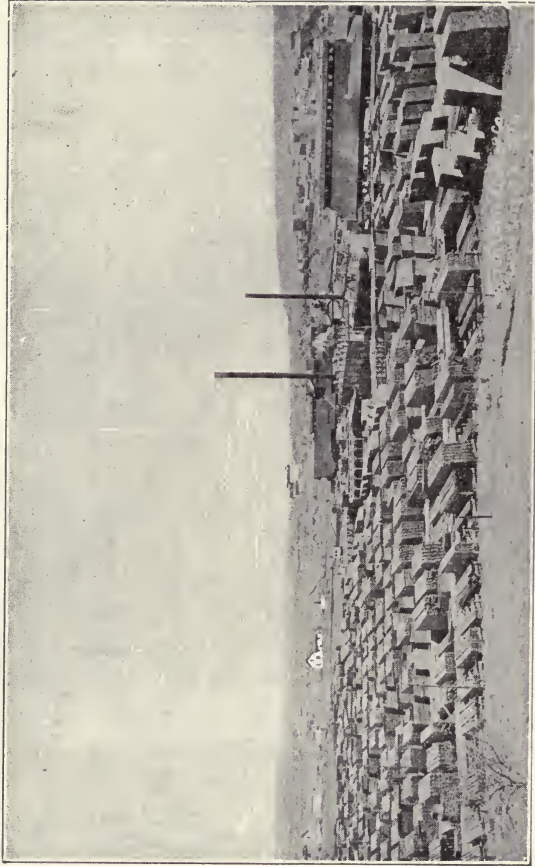
Mount Harney. Mount Harney, or Harney Peak, as it is called, the highest mountain in the Black Hills, is 7,244 feet above sea level. It is the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. It was named after General Harney by some of the soldiers who were stationed in Dakota Territory with him during the winter of 1855-56.

It was first climbed by General Custer and a company of his men in July, 1874.

In 1913, it was made a part of Custer Park by the legislature of South Dakota and in 1920, it was included in a grant of 56,000 acres ceded to South Dakota by Congress to be used as a game refuge.

Mount Rushmore. Mount Rushmore is in the same range of mountains as Mount Harney, but it is not so high. Its elevation is 6600 feet. It is not a wooded mountain, but appears to be a solid mass of granite. It is located near the town of Keystone.

In 1926, Congress appropriated money to make a national memorial of this mountain. Gutzon Borglum, a noted sculptor, was engaged to carve, in gigantic size, the features of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln



WARREN-LAMB LUMBER COMPANY

Nature gave South Dakota a forest. This Company cuts trees into lumber.

and Theodore Roosevelt on the face of the huge rock. At this date, 1941, the carving is going forward and will probably be completed within two years.



Photo—Stevens Studio, Hot Springs
MT. RUSHMORE MEMORIAL CARVING
Partly Completed.

These carvings are to stand as a lasting monument to the men who had most to do with the moulding of our nation. Scientists tell us that it will take thousands of years for the wind and rain to wear them away.

A very brief history of the United States will also be carved in the rock so that centuries from now people may read of the thirteen colonies which grew into a mighty nation. Perhaps that history will be read even after the nation ceases to exist, for many nations have grown to be as mighty as ours and are no longer in existence, but we hope that our fair land has many centuries of history before her.

Icebox and Spearfish Canyons. A highway out of Lead takes one through canyons of indescribable beauty. Icebox Canyon is so-called because on the hottest day in summer one may drive into its refreshing coolness and it seems as though one has entered a giant ice-box. High mountains rise on both sides



BUFFALO IN SOUTH DAKOTA PARKS

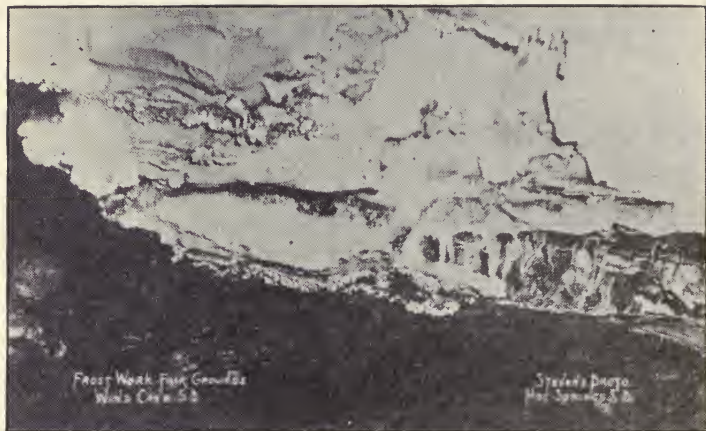
of the road and the sun rarely reaches it. Forests are everywhere, and the most beautiful flowers to be found in the Hills grow on every hand.

The highway descends the canyon to Spearfish Creek. This is a typical mountain stream of clear, cold water. It fairly dances along over its rocky bed. There are tiny rapids and falls every few feet. It is the fisherman's paradise, for it is full of trout to tempt his skill.

Sylvan Lake. Sylvan Lake is near Harney Peak. It is included in the tract of land ceded to the state as a game refuge. It is not a natural lake, but was formed by damming one of the mountain streams and forcing the water into a cup formed by huge rocks and mountain walls. It lies in its frame like a mirror reflecting the beauty of sky, and trees and cliffs and mountain peaks. The water is very clear and still. Scarcely a breeze can reach it to ripple its surface. It is one of the most beautiful scenes the Hills has to



HARNEY PEAK TRAIL



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs

TWO HUNDRED FEET UNDER GROUND IN WIND CAVE—BLACK HILLS offer. A hotel maintained by the state provides entertainment for those who wish to stay to enjoy the quiet and the beauty of the scene.

Wind Cave. Wind Cave, located near Hot Springs, is a winding cavern extending far underground. It consists of miles of passageways and chambers, cut in limestone rock by streams of underground water. The walls are covered with marvelous formations of crystals. It has been explored and walks have been built and entrances enlarged so that people may go through with little effort. It is included in a 10,500 acre reserve set aside by the federal government as a national park. Bison, deer, and antelope are kept in the reserve to add another touch of interest.

Crystal and Jewel Caves are other canyons in the Black Hills noted for their crystal formations.



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs

LEGION LAKE, CUSTER PARK

Legion Lake. Like Sylvan Lake, Legion Lake is not a natural lake but was formed by damming a mountain stream. It is located near Custer and is one of the new beauty-spots of the Hills. It mirrors Mount Coolidge and several smaller peaks which surround it. The American Legion maintains a cabin camp in the side of the mountain which slopes down to the bathing beach.

CHAPTER XIX

BEAUTY SPOTS NOT IN THE BLACK HILLS

Bad Lands. South Dakota can boast of one of the most magnificent and one of the rarest natural formations in the world. West of Kadoka and south of Wall in the "west-of-the-river" country there are many acres of land where the soil is a type of clay which erodes rapidly.



BAD LANDS

The wind and rain have carved it into a veritable fairy-land. It is hard to describe the hundreds of towers, minarets, castles, and spires which are there

as though erected by some great builder.

The name "Bad Lands" comes from the words used by the French, "Bad for Traveling Lands." The soil is not bad in the sense that it is not productive. Wherever a level spot appears there is an abundant growth of grass and its rich green, in contrast with the cream, buff, pink and duller green of the layers of clay, is beautiful,—too beautiful for words to describe. The Bad Lands must be seen to be appreciated.

The Bad Lands are not noted for their beauty only. As the layers of clay have been washed and blown away there have been left uncovered, or near the surface, the bones of countless animals which lived in our state at one time and are now extinct. So scientists



BEAR BUTTE

come here to study them and to carry them away to schools and museums where others may see and enjoy them.

The government has established "The Bad Lands Monument," a reserve where the natural formations will be protected and preserved for future generations.

Palisades. The Palisades are located near Garretson, in the southeastern part of the state. Here a branch of the Big Sioux, the Split Rock Creek, flows through a beautiful gorge. High, rugged banks of quartzite border the stream, forming a scenic waterway for boat-trips.

Slim Buttes. The Slim Buttes are in Harding County not far from Buffalo. They are really low mountains, reaching an altitude of 4000 feet. They are of various sizes and shapes, some being needle-like and others like huge blocks of shale and sandstone. Some of the latter is almost pure white in color. The Buttes are covered with pines, spruce, and cedars on



THE DEVIL'S TOWER

the peaks, and aspen and willows in the valleys.

There are many lakes in South Dakota all of which are stocked with fish and furnish spots for rest and recreation. Some of these are very low, some even completely dry during the past years of drouth, but all will refill when we have a couple of years of normal rainfall.

A list of the lakes of the state follows:

Lake Poinsett—largest in the state—Hamlin, Brookings, Kingsbury, Counties

Lake Thompson—Kingsbury County

Lake Preston—Kingsbury County

Lake Whitewood—Kingsbury County

Lake Henry—Kingsbury County

Lake Madison—Lake County



LAKE KAMPESKA

- Lake Herman—Lake County
- Lake Enemy Swim—Day County
- Pickereel Lake—Day County
- Waubay Lake—Day County
- Blue Dog Lake—Day County
- Lake Kampeska—Codington County
- Lake Byron—Beadle County
- Prairie Lake—Beadle County
- Red Iron Lake—Marshall County
- Clear Lake—Deuel County
- White Swan Lake—Roberts County
- Lake Albert—Hamlin County
- Lake Norden—Hamlin County
- Lake Campbell—Brookings County
- Lake Oakwood—Brookings County
- White Lake—Aurora County
- Red Lake—Brule County
- Lake Andes—Charles Mix County

Bigstone Lake—On boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota, Roberts and Grant Counties.

Lake Traverse—On boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota, Roberts County.

Lake Mitchell—Davison County.

Many dams are being built in an attempt to conserve moisture and to increase the rainfall in the state. These will in time be improved and will serve as spots of recreation. Some of them have been stocked with fish and some have been made game refuges.

Activities

1. Tell the class of a trip you have taken in South Dakota. Mention all the interesting places you visited.
2. Bring pictures, folders, post-cards, etc., showing scenes in South Dakota.
3. Make a list of places you would like to visit in South Dakota because of the historic interest rather than the scenery.
4. Write a few paragraphs telling of a trip you would like to make (in South Dakota) giving reasons for your choice.

Test Questions

1. For what reasons are the Black Hills valuable to our state?
2. What types of scenery can be found in South Dakota?
3. Who named the Black Hills? Why were they so named?

4. What is the highest mountain in the Black Hills?
5. Locate Mount Rushmore. What is the Rushmore Memorial?
6. Describe the formation of Sylvan and Legion Lakes.
7. Name some caves in the Black Hills noted for their crystal formations.
8. Describe the Bad Lands. What caused them?
9. What and where are the Palisades?
10. Name and locate ten lakes in South Dakota.

CHAPTER XX

BUSINESS VENTURES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

State Bridges. The state of South Dakota has constructed some very fine bridges over the Missouri River at the principal points of crossing. They are



BRIDGE OVER MISSOURI RIVER AT PIERRE-FORT PIERRE.



BRIDGE OVER MISSOURI RIVER AT CHAMBERLAIN

located at Chamberlain, Mobridge, Pierre, Wheeler, and Forest City. Before these bridges were constructed, people traveling across the state had to ferry their cars across the river or, in some instances, run them on flat cars which carried them over on the railroad. The bridges have made traveling much more pleasant, both for the people of the state and for the tourists passing through. All are fine steel bridges which cost the state a great deal of money, but which add to the beauty and usefulness of our highways.

Rural Credits. During the administration of Governor Norbeck, the state legislature passed what was called the Rural Credit Act. This was an act which allowed the state to issue bonds, sell them, and loan the money so derived to farmers. The act provided for long time loans at a low rate of interest. It was expected that the loans would benefit the farmers and the interest paid on the money borrowed would benefit the state.

The act went into effect in 1917. It continued to operate until 1931, when the state legislature directed the attorney general to investigate the rural credit department and see how the state had come out on the venture.

The report of the attorney general was most discouraging. He found that the rural credit department was very much mismanaged and that the loans had been used to gain political favor for those who had the right to grant them. Many loans were not repaid, in some instances not even the first installment; many farmers did not even pay taxes on the land for which they were granted loans; the bonds were sold without

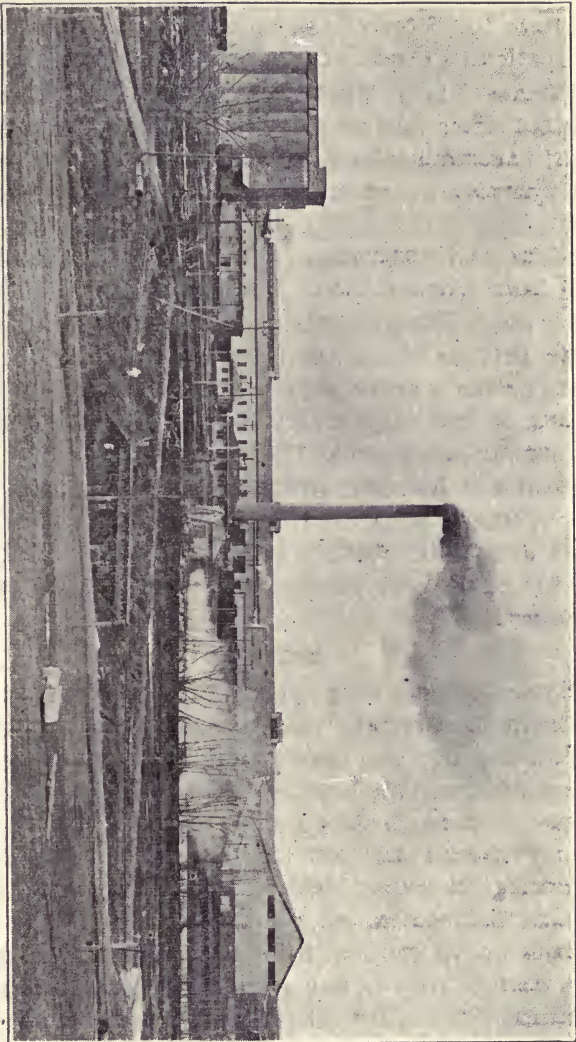


A GRAIN FIELD

bids, and most of them to favored companies at high rates of interest; mortgages were granted to people who were not good risks to win votes for the party in power and these were not foreclosed when they should have been for fear of losing votes.

Thus we see that South Dakota's venture into the business of making loans on land has proved a financial failure. It turned out to be a method of buying votes for those who were in office and so promoting their political careers. The experiment was a very costly one. In the years that it operated the state went behind some \$38,000,000. This will have to be paid by the tax payers of South Dakota.

Rural Credit loans have been discontinued, but there is still a rural credit board at Pierre. The purpose of this board is to collect outstanding loans wherever possible, foreclose mortgages when loans cannot be collected and resell the land to reimburse



STATE CEMENT PLANT

the state for some of the money which has been paid out for loans, bonds and interest on bonds.

Other State Ventures. South Dakota has attempted other business ventures. The state organized a hail insurance company, operated a coal mine, owns and operates a cement plant and conducts the state fair.

The hail insurance company and the coal mine have been discontinued. They were not profitable to the state. The cement plant, which is located at Rapid City, is still owned and operated by the state. It has netted a profit sufficiently large to warrant continuing it, but it probably does not yield as great a net income as it would if it were operated by an individual for his own profit. Of course much of the cement produced is used for public works of different kinds about the state, especially for cement bridges and for paving our roads. It is used also for building purposes.

Activities

1. Write in your own words the reasons the Rural Credit Department failed as a business enterprise.
2. Tell of a trip you have made which took you across one of the state bridges. If you have not crossed one of them, look up some famous bridge in the encyclopedia and tell the class about it. (London Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, Bridge of Sighs, Golden Gate Suspension, etc.)
3. Look up all you can find about cement. Of what is it made? Why is our state cement plant located at Rapid City? Give all the reasons you know.

Note: Data on Rural Credits from "Report of the Investigation of the Rural Credit Department" by M. Q. Sharpe, Attorney General.

Test Questions

1. Locate the state bridges.
2. What did investigation show regarding Rural Credits? Are Rural Credit loans still being made? Why do we have a Rural Credit Department at Pierre?
3. Where is the State Cement Plant? Is it profitable?
4. What other business ventures of the state have been discontinued? Why?

CHAPTER XXI

MORE TROUBLE WITH THE RED MAN

Messiah Craze. In January, 1889, an Indian who lived near Pyramid Lake, Nevada, had some wonderful dreams. He thought that he died and went to Heaven and talked to God. God told him to return to earth and to carry His commandments back to his Red Brothers. The commandments were to love one another, to put away all thoughts of war, to work when called upon to do so, not to lie or steal, and every six weeks to dance and feast.

Wovoka, for that was the Indian's name, told his dream, and it was repeated among the Indians. With every repetition the story grew until many believed that Wovoka was a Messiah and that he was sent to bring the dead back to life.

The Indians on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota heard about Wovoka too, and they sent a delegate to learn what he could of him and of his dream, or vision. The delegate was Short Bull. He came back and told the Pine Ridge Indians all about the commandments that Wovoka was supposed to have received from God, and as he told the story he added more to suit his own fancy. He told them that he was the representative of the Messiah among the Pine Ridge Indians. He said that the white people were going to be punished for their treatment of the Indians and that all the dead were to return,—herds of buffaloes were to roam the prairie once more, and the Indians were to live as they did in the long ago.

Then Short Bull taught the Indians the Ghost Dance. This was partly the invention of Wovoka, and partly his own. The ceremony started with a fast for twenty-four hours. Then the dancers went into the "sweat-lodge."

The sweat-lodge was a small tepee of skins under which large rocks were placed. These were heated very hot, and when water was sprinkled upon their hot surfaces steam was produced. Indians sat in the sweat-lodge until they were perspiring from every pore and then they dashed into the cold water of a stream. This was one method of treating disease.

The same procedure was a part of the Ghost Dance ceremony. After the dash into the cold water, the medicine man was summoned. He prepared the dancers by decorating their bodies with strange and grotesque figures done in colored paints. Then the dancers donned the ghost shirt and started dancing and continued to dance until they fell exhausted. These Ghost Dances were held at Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River Reservation, Sitting Bull's Camp, and at the Rosebud Agency.

The dances in themselves were harmless. There was no intention on the part of the Indians who partook to start trouble with the whites. The ceremony was just a part of a new religion which they would no doubt have followed for a time and then dropped. But the Indian Agents decided to put a stop to it and Short Bull was arrested.

This treatment of their leader only made him a greater hero in the eyes of his followers, so when he was released from jail, he announced that he, himself



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City
CHIEF'S DANCE

was the Messiah, and many believed him. When he declared that the resurrection was to come almost at once, they became more excited than ever and the Ghost Dances were continued with greater fervor.

The agents became alarmed and asked for troops to be sent to the reservations. The sight of troops among them frightened the Indians and Short Bull and his followers fled into the Bad Lands where they established a camp.

Sitting Bull. Sitting Bull was one of the leaders who had tried to keep the settlers and miners out of the Black Hills. After the Battle of the Little Big Horn he fled into Canada. He returned in 1881 and began a campaign against the whites. He was not a chief, nor did he have the inherited right to be chief, so he did the next best thing. In order to have a fol-

lowing among the Indians he became a medicine man. When the Ghost Dance started he held dances at his camp on the Standing Rock Reservation. The agent became alarmed, for he feared the influence of Sitting Bull. When it was learned that he planned to leave the reservation, the agent sent Indian policemen to arrest him and bring him to the agency.

Forty-three men under Lieutenant Bull Head surrounded the house and asked Sitting Bull to come with them. He agreed to do so, but when he came from the house and saw about one hundred and fifty of his own men gathering near the house, and at the same time was reminded by his youngest son that he had boasted he would never be arrested, he became excited. He shouted wildly to his men to rescue him.

A friend of Sitting Bull fired and struck Bull Head. Bull Head turned and shot Sitting Bull, just as Red Tomahawk, another of the Indian policemen, also sent a bullet into him.

A fight followed which lasted only a few moments. In it were killed six policemen and eight Indians, including Sitting Bull and his seventeen year old son.

Thus died Sitting Bull, one of the most noted of the Indian leaders of the early days in our state. He died as he had lived, hostile to the whites who had come to take away the hunting grounds of the Sioux. His body was taken to Fort Yates for burial.

Battle of Wounded Knee (December 28, 1891). After the death of Sitting Bull, there was only one leader left among the Indians. That was Big Foot. He had a band of some hundred and six warriors, who with their families made over four hundred Indians.



Photo—Courtesy Stevens Studio, Hot Springs

SITTING BULL AND BUFFALO BILL

Four hundred and seventy soldiers were sent out to bring them into the agency.

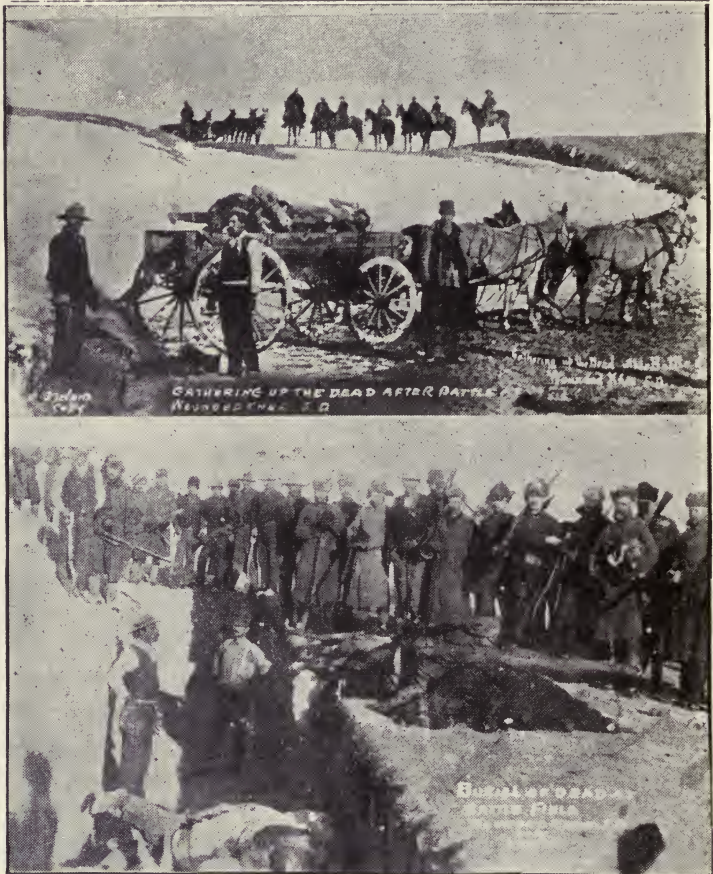
When Big Foot heard that he was to be arrested he fled with his band toward Pine Ridge. The soldiers overtook them about sixteen miles southeast of Pine Ridge where they were camped along the Wounded Knee Creek. Big Foot, himself, had contracted pneumonia and was lying desperately ill in one of the tepees.

The Indians surrendered when they saw they were completely surrounded by soldiers and a peaceable night was spent by both bands. In the morning Col. Forsyth, who was in command of the soldiers, thought it wise to disarm the Indians, though their guns were so old and dilapidated they were almost useless.

Yellow Bird, a medicine man, became excited when he saw the guns being taken away, and went among the Indians urging them to resist. He told them they were dressed in the sacred ghost shirts which would protect them against the bullets of the white men. He spoke entirely in Sioux, and the soldiers did not know what he was saying, in fact they paid very little attention to him. But when the soldiers began searching beneath the blankets of the Indians for hidden guns, Yellow Bird signalled to the nearest Indian by throwing a handful of dust into the air, and Black Fox fired at the soldiers, who turned and fired directly into the band of warriors at very close range. Nearly half of them were killed by the first volley.

At the sound of the shooting and the sight of dying men, the soldiers, who were raw recruits and

who had never been under fire before, completely lost their heads. They began firing high powered guns into



the crowds of women and children who had gathered outside of the tepees, mowing down everything in

sight. As those who were not killed fled, the soldiers followed after them, killing mothers with babes in their arms, frightened children, the aged, and all who came in their path. Two hundred Indians were massacred altogether.

The engagement is known as the Battle of Wounded Knee, sometimes as the Wounded Knee Massacre. The battlefield is along highway 18 between Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies. This single battle was the only fighting in the Messiah War. It is a disgrace to the military history of our country. Our only excuse is that it was fought by young and untrained recruits, inexperienced in war and panic stricken under fire.

Congressman Case has recently (1937) placed a bill before Congress asking for \$1000 to be paid to the surviving descendants of the Indians who lost their lives in the battle, as a gesture of regret that it happened.

Peace (January 12, 1891). There was one officer among those who had had dealings with the Indians whom they respected and trusted more than any other. He was General Miles who had brought about peace after the war over the Black Hills. His promises had been kept. His terms were fair to both races.

He was sent to arrange for peace after the Battle of Wounded Knee. He had little trouble in persuading the leaders to surrender and soon the Sioux moved their camps in sight of Pine Ridge and some four thousand Indians agreed to live at peace with the whites. This was the end of hostilities between the races and brought to a close the Messiah War.



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

THE SLAUGHTER

Killing the cattle after the issue.

Summary

1. The Messiah Craze was a wave of religious excitement that was passed from tribe to tribe of Indians in 1889. It was started by the dreams of Wovoka, an Indian living in Pyramid Lake, Nevada. The Ghost Dances were a part of the religion.
2. Sitting Bull was an Indian leader feared by the whites. When he started having Ghost Dances in his camp, policemen were sent to bring him to the agency. He called upon some of his followers to help him and they responded by shooting a policeman. In the skirmish which followed, Sitting Bull was killed. (Dec. 15, 1890).

3. The Battle of Wounded Knee was an unfortunate massacre of Indians by raw recruits of white soldiers who were sent to bring Big Foot and his followers to the agency. Two hundred men, women and children were slain. The battle occurred on December 28, 1891.
4. Peace between the whites and Indians was brought about by General Miles on January 12, 1891. There has been no further hostilities between the races in our state.

Activities

1. Write a description of the death of Sitting Bull as seen by an eye witness. Imagine you were present and tell what you saw.
2. Draw a picture showing your idea of a Ghost Dance.
3. Dramatize the scene before the Battle of Wounded Knee up to the time of the massacre. Give the stage setting, the actors, the conversation between Big Foot and Col. Forsythe, the speeches of Yellow Bird, etc.

Test Questions

1. Who was Wovoka?
2. What was the Messiah Craze?
3. What is a sweat lodge?
4. What were the Ghost Dances?
5. Tell all you can of Sitting Bull. Describe his death.

6. When was the Battle of Wounded Knee fought?
7. Why is the Battle of Wounded Knee called the Wounded Knee Massacre?
8. Who was Yellow Bird?
9. Who was General Miles?
10. What is being attempted in Congress to express regret on the part of the nation for the Battle of Wounded Knee?

CHAPTER XXII

RECENT LAWS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Initiative. Suppose you were old enough to vote and you wished to have a law passed in South Dakota which the legislature had not passed. Do you think there is anything you could do about it? Well, we have a law in our state to take care of just such cases. It is called the Initiative. It provides that people who wish to have a law passed may circulate a petition asking to have that law brought to the attention of the voters at the next general election. The legislature authorizes an outline of the bill to be placed on the ballot at the next general election. If more than half of the vote is in favor of the bill, it becomes one of the laws of our state, going into effect as soon as the ballots are counted.

Referendum. Suppose again that you were a voter in South Dakota and the legislature had passed a law which you did not think good for the state. Again you could take action and possibly prevent the law being placed upon our statutes. We have what is called Referendum, which is a law providing that in such cases, people who are opposed to a bill passed by the legislature and is about to become a law, can circulate a petition asking to have the bill referred to the vote of the people. If five per cent of the voters in the state sign this petition, the bill does not become

a law until after it is approved by a majority vote at the next general election, and if more than half of the voters are against it, it never becomes a law.

Prohibition. There was much discussion for and against prohibition in our state for twenty years prior to 1915. In that year the state legislature proposed an amendment to our state constitution making the sale of alcoholic liquor in the state illegal. This amendment was voted upon in 1916 and carried. It became a law in 1917. Shortly after it went into effect, an amendment was added to the constitution of the United States making it illegal to sell alcoholic liquor anywhere in the country. Then we had the "days of prohibition." Many people were of the opinion that they were not any better than the days of the saloon. Liquor was brought in from neighboring countries,— "boot-leg" liquor was made in the country and sold for very high prices in spite of its inferior grade,—poison liquors were sold,—people drank all sorts of concoctions that were even more injurious to health than liquor. So the government was at a loss to know what to do. It had tried to benefit the people by taking liquor away, so that there would not be the temptation to drink, but they drank anyway. At last it was decided that the country might as well have the revenue from the sale of drink, and the 18th amendment was repealed in 1934. Then our state voted to legalize the sale of liquor once more. Now we have liquor stores which are operated under restrictions placed upon them by law.

Gross Income. When the state legislature met in 1933 it was found that the state treasury was very

low in funds. This was because our principal source of money was a tax upon property and we had had several years of drought and people were not able to pay their taxes. So it was decided that a new form of tax must be found, which would bring money into the treasury.

A tax upon property often is not a satisfactory tax. In the past few years, because of the failure of crops, much of the assessed tax has not been paid. For this reason all governments, state, county, municipal, and school, were greatly inconvenienced. Debts in all governments piled up and interest had to be paid on all debts. In many instances teachers and other employees were compelled to sell their warrants received in payment for their services at a considerable discount. Thus the tax on property was found to be, in years where a great catastrophe overtook a community or state, quite unsatisfactory. In addition to that taxes on property, both real and personal, are usually paid in not to exceed two payments per year. Tax payments on farms and business properties are necessarily large, if all the activities of government are paid by tax on property, and large payments are always hard to make, and frequently are not made at all, and more frequently are postponed far beyond the dates when they become due, thus embarrassing the governments.

It thus appeared necessary for the legislature to supplement the property tax by some other form of taxation. So in 1933 a law was passed providing for a gross income tax. This was a tax of from one-fourth of one percent to one percent on the gross income on

all transactions of every kind, including manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, and a tax on gross amount of individual incomes from all sources of one percent on all incomes up to \$2000.00, and additional one and one half percent on the gross income between \$2000.00 and \$5000.00 dollars and an additional two percent on all individual incomes above \$5000.00 dollars.

At the time of the enactment of this law assessments had been made on property supposedly sufficient, if promptly paid, to care for the necessities of all governmental agencies. Therefore this tax was declared to be a replacement tax. That is to say the actual total of taxes so collected was to "operate as a direct relief, replacement and reduction in taxable property of the state." The act was an emergency measure and expired on June 30, 1935.

However the tax proved unpopular and in 1935 a law was passed providing for a net income tax and also a sales tax. The income feature of the tax is a tax on the net income of individuals and corporations, somewhat similar to the net income tax measure of the federal government.

The sales tax was a tax on all sales of 2% of the sale price of all articles sold within the state at retail, said tax to be paid by the purchaser. In 1937 this tax was raised to 3%. No tax was collected from each individual for sales below fifteen cents, however, the merchant was compelled to pay taxes on all sales. These two taxes were known also as Property Relief Taxes. The legislature of 1941 reduced the tax to 2% of the gross sales.

Test Questions

1. Explain the Initiative.
2. What is the Referendum?
3. When did it become illegal to sell alcoholic liquors in South Dakota?
4. What is meant by "Repeal"?
5. Explain the Gross Income Tax.
6. Why was the gross income tax passed?
7. What is the Sales Tax?

CHAPTER XXIII

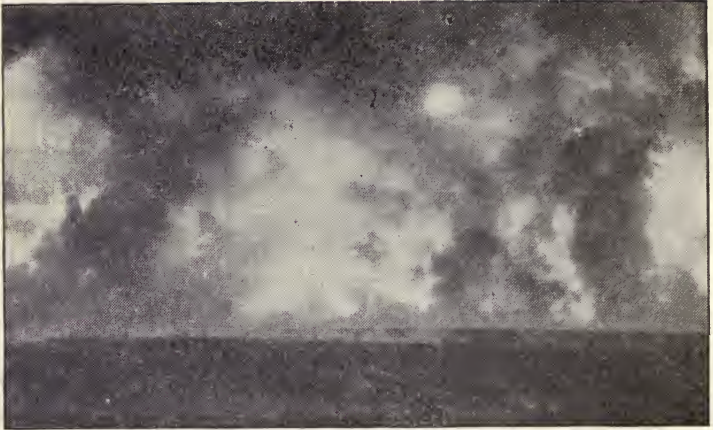
RECENT HAPPENINGS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Mennonites Leave South Dakota. The Mennonites are a group of people who belong to a church which was established three hundred years ago in The Netherlands. They wear very plain clothes, live very simply, refuse to take oaths of any kind, will not hold office, except school offices,—dwell together in colonies,—and do not believe in war. The Mennonite church spread to different countries in Europe, and when our state was young and land was cheap, some of these people came to this country and established colonies here. They did not mingle much with the people outside of the colony. Inside, life was very different from ours. A family did not own property, but instead, everything belonged to the group or community. The money that they made belonged to the colony, not to the individuals. Each colony had its own school, farm, flour mill, and in fact were able to supply most of their own needs. When the United States entered the World War they did not wish their boys to go because they did not believe in war. But the boys were drafted the same as other boys in our state and were compelled to go. The Mennonites had been dissatisfied before this because they did not think they should pay taxes to support the public schools when they had their own schools to keep up. When the argument arose regarding the sending of their boys to war many colonies decided to leave the United States. They bought tracts of land in Canada and went there to form new colonies.

Some of their buildings can still be seen in these deserted colonies. Not all the colonies left the state.

Drought, Grasshoppers, and Beetles. We have spoken several times of crop failures the past years. The fact that we have not raised crops in South Dakota does not mean that we have not good soil here. On the contrary, the soil is some of the best for farming that may be found anywhere in the country. We have learned that the prairie grass which grew in our state when the white men first came here fed thousands of buffaloes both summer and winter and that cattle and horses could live upon it all winter and be in as good condition in the spring as though they were fed on grain. This grass would not have grown upon poor soil. In past years, wonderful crops have been produced. The papers in the east wrote glowing descriptions of the land here and encouraged people to come out and settle on it.

During the past few years our crops have failed for lack of moisture. The reason we have not had sufficient moisture is because we have destroyed the provisions nature made to protect our water supply. We have cut down the timber, so water is no longer retained by the roots of trees and passed out into the air through the leaves to fall again in the form of rain. We have drained ponds, lakes, water pockets, swamps and even winding streams, that we might have more land to plow. As a result, there is not water standing on top of the land to evaporate and put moisture into the air, and if there is no moisture, there can be no rain. Road grading has checked the natural flow of water and so have culverts. Nature prevents



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City
A PRAIRIE FIRE IN THE 80's

This was one of the dangers the early settlers feared.

water from flowing away and forces it to sink into the ground where it is stored, but man has interfered with this plan. So now we have to pay for our mistakes with years of poor crops. Where there were formerly fields of waving wheat and oats and barley, we see only purple stemmed thistles. Even these are effected by the drought. In 1934 they were tender and green and when other crops failed, farmers cut and stacked them for feed, but in 1936 they were not fit for that. They hugged the ground and were so tough that even the grasshoppers would not eat them.

In 1937 the prairies in some parts of the state were entirely bare, there being no moisture sufficient to start the grass. This happened not only in South Dakota but existed from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada except occasionally in spots. The result was

that we, as well as the other states in this belt, had severe dust storms. Where the farms were formed of a sandy soil the wind moved quantities of the dry top soil and deposited it around buildings, in road ditches, in groves, and along fences where weeds had collected. In some instances farms were temporarily destroyed. The early instances of this kind were in the year 1934.

This dry weather brought insect pests. Wet weather in the spring prevents the hatching of the eggs of many kinds of insects, but when the weather is dry they hatch by the millions. So grasshoppers came in clouds to devour all that had the courage to grow. Gardens, which had been wet by buckets of water carried from wells, were eaten to the ground. Greenish gray beetles swarmed on the ground and on the tree stems. Every leaf and blade was destroyed, so that mid-summer had the appearance of fall.

Many people became discouraged and left the state. Those who stayed on the farms had to be helped by the government. They went on relief, worked on WPA projects, had resettlement grants and seed and feed loans. Lately they are signing up on the soil conservation program. All agree that there is only one way to bring prosperity to our state again, and that is to increase and conserve the moisture. So all are united in an aim to bring this about.

Black Blizzards. In November, 1934, on a Sunday morning the sky suddenly became black. The wind blew in nearly all parts of the state, and the faces of people who were on the streets were cut by grit or on at mid-day. Cars were forced to stop on the highways because the drivers could not see to drive, even

with headlights on. People were choked, with nostrils and throats filled with dust. Dust piled in the ditches and drifted over the roadways. It came in around the windows and filled the houses. Everyone wondered what could have happened and where the dust all came from, but they soon knew. The top soil was no longer held down by grass and vegetation and was loose so that the wind could cause it to drift. No rains came to pack it and it continued to blow. All during the winter and the following summer the state was visited by "black blizzards." Farms were buried under the dust so that they were made useless and the owners had to abandon them. Orchards were drifted full, almost to the tops of young trees. Hundreds of acres of land were ruined for farming.

Then in 1935 there were some rains in the spring. The grass grew enough to stop the drifting of the soil. Roadways that were black drifts the year before were flower gardens, covered with wild geraniums in the spring and sunflowers in the summer. People hoped the dust storms were over. But 1936 proved to be another dry year and the winter of 1937 saw signs of their return. Every time the snow melted the dust blew from the fields again. Time alone will tell what nature has in store for us. But the program planned to conserve the moisture when it is under way will be a means of preventing this condition.

Summary

1. The Initiative is a method of passing a law by the vote of the people.
2. The Referendum is a method of referring a law which was passed by the legislature to the people

to accept or reject. If rejected the law never goes into effect.

3. The sale of alcoholic liquors was prohibited in our state in July, 1917. Later that year it was prohibited all over the United States by passing the 18th amendment. In 1934, the 18th amendment was repealed, also in 1936 we repealed our own state amendment against the sale of liquors.
4. The sales tax is a tax of two per cent upon most purchases. It does not apply to goods already taxed by a separate tax, as gasoline and cigarettes.

Activities

1. Divide the class and debate the question, "Resolved: That South Dakota was a better state to live in when we had prohibition."
2. Ask several grown people which tax they consider best, property, gross income, or sales tax. Ask them to tell you why they prefer the one that they do.
3. Write a story about a dust storm, or draw a picture of one, or of the results of one.
4. Make a list of all the things you can think of that have lessened our supply of moisture. Then make a list of all the things that could be done to increase it. Ask your teacher or parents to help.

Test Questions

1. Who are the Mennonites? Why did they leave South Dakota?
2. What has caused crop failures in South Dakota during the past few years?
3. What caused the "black blizzards"?
4. What will prevent dust storms?
5. Is anything being done to prevent them?

CHAPTER XXIV

RECENT CONDITIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The Condition of South Dakota in 1933. When Governor Berry took office in 1933, his administration was begun under trying circumstances. The condition had grown worse and worse in spite of the fact that the government was trying to make things better. Wages were very low. Many, many people were out of work. Businesses and banks were failing on every hand. Farm mortgages were being foreclosed and people were losing their homes. Crops had failed because of drought and grasshoppers. The state treasury was out of money because people could not pay their taxes.

In March of the same year, President Franklin Roosevelt took office. He immediately began his New Deal program, much of which had a very great effect upon South Dakota.

Bank Holiday. On March 5th, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation that all of the banks in the United States would close from March 6th through March 9th. Later, when Congress had time to act and to give President Roosevelt more authority, he ordered that each bank should remain closed until it could be examined.

The banks in our state closed with the rest. As they were examined and found safe they were allowed to open, but some were not allowed to reopen because it was feared that if they continued to operate the money placed in them would be lost.

Civilian Conservation Corps. One of the worst effects of the depression in our state, as well as in other states, was the large number of young men who could not find work. They were really in a serious situation. Their parents could not afford to support them. They did not have an income themselves. Our crops had failed for three years and there was no work for the boys on the farms. South Dakota has no large factories which would require numbers of workmen and if we had, they would no doubt have been closed during the depression.

It was decided that something must be done for the unemployed youths, so that they would not be forced into lives of crime. In the spring of 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps was organized. The boys enlisted, much as boys enlist in the army. They were sent to camps, where they were under army rules. They were put to work, in the forests chiefly,—and for their work, they received \$30 a month besides their board and clothing. Five dollars of this they could spend. The rest was sent home to their parents.

CCC camps were established in South Dakota, several of them in the Black Hills. The boys have liked the outdoor life and the useful employment. Many of them have enlisted for the second time. Those who have come home have been improved by their stay in camp. The plan has been extended until the present (1941) and there is talk of making the camps a permanent institution. There will always be useful employment for the boys,—cleaning out our forests, preventing fires, replanting trees, protecting and preserving our wild life, conserving our water supply, and so on.



Two contrasting types of South Dakota land. The one is land that erodes easily and forms Bad Lands. The other is grassy pasture land. Can you tell what makes the difference?

Farm Program. The Government also turned its attention to the assistance of the farmer. The Agricultural Act was passed in 1933. The intent of the program was to give the farmers parity price through the controlled production of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and hogs. The farmers were paid for reducing their acreage in these crops. The acreage which was taken out of production was planted to Soil Conserving and Soil Building crops. The processing tax was placed on the manufactures who used these crops in order to raise funds to pay the farmers. The manufacturers objected to this type of tax and appealed their case to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that body declared the processing tax unconstitutional.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed in 1936. This Act made it possible to pay farmers who practiced Soil Conserving methods adapted to localities in which they lived. Many South Dakota farmers took advantage of this Act and as a result wind and water erosion was controlled on a large number of farms, and dust storms were reduced to a minimum as a result of Soil Conserving and Soil Building practices.

A Crop Insurance plan was also put into effect in the fall of 1939. This Insurance plan was put into effect on wheat. The premium was paid in bushels instead of dollars and cents which protected the farmer from all types of losses such as drouth, insects, hail and wind damage.

Another method of helping the farmer was called the "Ever Normal Granary". Through the Commodity Credit Corporation farmers could obtain loans on for-

age, wheat, barley and rye. The loans were sufficient to enable them to store these grains on their farms in good years so that the surpluses could be used in years when crops were not so favorable. This plan of keeping the crops off the market for lean years gave the farmers fairly good prices for these commodities.

This plan is similar to the one we read about in the Bible. Do you remember the story of Joseph and how he prepared for famine in Egypt?

The farm program as a whole has proven fairly satisfactory. Of course, it had to go through the experimental stages, and since it covered such a large area, it was rather difficult to plan a farm program to meet all the situations that arose. The program is being administered by the farmers themselves and they are suggesting improvements each year to smooth the rough spots. In each county, there are farmer committeemen who are elected by the farmers in their community. The elected committee administer the program and make recommendations for improvement that will suit their individual requirements in each locality. These committeemen work under other farmers who are appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture who manage State and Federal organizations. Their objective is to obtain a parity price for the farmers for things which they produce, and to conserve and build the soil.

The Prairie States Forestry Project. This project started in 1934. Legislation was enacted to provide a broad belt of trees to be planted across the plains from Canada to Texas. The purpose of these tree belts was to reduce the wind velocity across the plains, thereby



FISH FRY—IN RAPID CITY

Erected by Works Progress Administration.

preventing wind erosion which creates dust storms, moisture conservation by increased humidity, wild life conservation, and crop protection.

The belt crosses South Dakota and a large number of shelterbelts have been planted throughout the state. These belts add to the beauty of the landscape as well as to the protection to the land on which they are planted.

Public Works Administration (PWA). The Public Works Administration was created to employ large numbers of people on useful public works. If a community had a worthwhile project which it wanted to put through and could raise 70% of the money needed, or had credit so that it could borrow the amount, the government would lend the 70% needed if necessary, and donate the other 30% of the money

for the project. Many towns in South Dakota have taken advantage of this plan and have built new court houses, school houses, parks and swimming pools. They have installed light plants and water systems and have paved their streets. All sorts of public improvements have been accomplished at much less cost to the community than would have been possible without PWA.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was created by an act of Congress on May 12, 1933. Its purpose was to help states bear the burden of caring for their unemployed people. Any state desiring help was required to submit a report of the number of people in the state who were out of work, together with a request for help. If the state was found to be in need of assistance, it was given from FERA funds. South Dakota was very much in need. Governor Berry made several trips to Washington to plead our cause, and was able to get more help than we would have gotten otherwise, because he made the President and Congress see that the state needed more aid on account of the drought as well as the depression.

The Soldiers' Bonus. In 1924, Congress voted to give a cash reward to every veteran who served in the army or navy during the World War. The amount due each, with interest, was to be paid in 1945. In 1930 and 1931 laws were passed which allowed the veterans to borrow up to 50% of what they had coming. In May, 1935, Congress passed a law which provided that all money due veterans in 1945, together with the interest, be paid at once. President Roosevelt



LAKES MADE BY THE PWA AT PINE RIDGE, IN 1936

vetoed the bill. But in the next session of Congress it was passed again and did become a law, and the veterans were paid in bonds which they could cash if they so desired. Many men in South Dakota re-



BUTTE COUNTY WELFARE OFFICE

This attractive new building houses the Butte County Welfare office and County Commissioners at Belle Fourche. It was constructed by WPA workmen and sponsored by the county, the latter furnishing about \$1,000 and the WPA \$4,000.

The building is so constructed that it can be converted into a duplex residence if desired.

ceived these bonds. Some of them were compelled to cash them, but many have kept their bonds and will draw interest on them.

Work Relief, and Works Progress Administration (WPA). The Work Relief Act provided for the spending of \$4,800,000,000.00 by the government. It was to increase employment by making needed improvements on public property.

In South Dakota we are more familiar with one of the agencies of Work Relief. That is the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The object of WPA is to carry out projects proposed by communities which put many men to work. The community to be benefited furnishes part or all of the material for the work and the laborers are paid from WPA funds. Many unemployed men, and women, and farmers have been able to work and to earn money to support their families from the money earned on WPA. Roads and

dams have been built, wood has been cut to be used by needy families, buildings such as schools and court houses have been erected, clothes have been made in sewing rooms established, and many other useful things have been accomplished.



THE NEW MANSION OF THE GOVERNOR

Sixteen Rooms—Erected by the WPA.

National Youth Administration (NYA). The latest method of dispersing public funds is through the NYA. This is an agency which employs youths from needy families. They may work for schools, or public officers, forty hours a month and for this they receive \$13.00. If they are attending school they may put in shorter hours on work assigned to them by the principal or superintendent, and for this employment they receive \$6 per month to be applied on their school expenses. Youths attending college receive from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per month. Many youths have been able to stay in school because of the aid they have received.

Campaign of 1936. By the summer of 1936, as time for election drew near, the people of the state were divided in their opinions of the New Deal.



BATH HOUSES AT LEGION LAKE NEAR CUSTER

The Democrats declared that it had been the means of helping the state through the worst period in its history and stood behind everything that had been attempted. The Republicans criticized the enormous expense of carrying out the program of the New Deal. The Democrats claimed that the program had helped people, and the Republicans insisted that people would have been better off if they had been forced to depend upon themselves instead of upon the government. Governor Berry ran for a third term on the Democratic ticket and Leslie Jensen, of Hot Springs ran on the Republican ticket. When the votes were counted, it was discovered that although the state voted to reelect President Roosevelt, it had elected Leslie Jensen to be our next governor. So we had endorsed the policies of the Democrats in Washington but not in Pierre.

We should all realize that we are living in one of

the most important periods of the history of our state and of our nation. Changes are coming so fast that we can scarcely keep up with them. What is taking place in our government will affect each one of us. It is quite probable that we will never again return to times like those before the New Deal. Some of the program will be permanent, and we are living to see it worked out.

One of the most important effects that the new order of things will have upon the boys and girls of today is the amount of leisure time that they are going to have forced upon them by all of these changes. Our fathers worked eight hours a day, six days a week to make a living for us before the New Deal. A very important question for us to begin to think about is, "What am I going to do with my leisure time? Am I going to be able to spend it in a useful way, or am I going to become a loafer?"

The best thing that boys and girls can do to prepare themselves for the time which is ahead is to learn to play in the right way. That sounds foolish, does it not? We feel that we know how to play,—but the things we do now are perhaps things that we would not do all of our lives, or things which would become very tiresome to us if we had to do them long.

So let us each think of the one thing we enjoy doing more than anything else and make that our hobby. It will be something that we can spend a lot of time doing when we are older. It may be music, or drawing, or collecting stamps, or tinkering with electricity, or sports, or raising pets. But whatever

it is it should be something that we will enjoy when we are grown and something that will be worth spending time upon.

Summary

1. The Bank Holiday was when President Roosevelt closed the banks for a few days in March, 1933, so that each one could be examined to see whether or not it was sound. Only the ones found safe were reopened.
2. CCC Camps are camps in which young men are allowed to work for the government in exchange for food, shelter and regular pay. Still maintained (1941).
3. AAA was intended to help the farmers by raising the price of farm products. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
4. **Shelter Belt.** In the country between North Dakota and Texas the government is assisting farmers in the planting of a belt of trees on many farms. The belt is perhaps ten rods wide and half a mile long. They have been very successful even in the very dry years.
5. NRA was intended to improve business by enforcing a code which set wages, hours of work, prices, and even amount of goods to be sold. Declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
6. PWA is an organization to spend government money in such a way that it gives employment to large numbers of people on public works. Still large numbers of people on public works.

7. FERA helped the states care for poor people through the use of federal relief money. Not continued after July, 1936.
8. Soldier's Bonus was a cash reward paid to all who fought in the World War. It was supposed to be paid in 1945, but was paid in 1936 because of the depression.
9. WPA is an organization to use Work Relief funds to employ the greatest number of people possible. Still operating (1941).
10. NYA is an organization to employ youths from needy families and assist them through high school and college.

Activities

1. Make a list of all the words that have come into everyday use since the New Deal started. For example—relief, commodities, project, etc.
2. Write a few paragraphs about what the New Deal has done for your community.
3. Describe the projects that are underway near your home now.
4. If you have a hobby, tell the class about it.
5. Discuss the various types of recreation in your community. Could they be improved? If so, how?

Test Questions

1. Explain what is meant by the New Deal.
2. Why are the New Deal policies sometimes called "alphabet soup"?

3. Explain the following:
 - A. Bank Holiday
 - B. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
 - C. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
 - D. Shelter Belt
 - E. National Recovery Act (NRA)
 - F. Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - G. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
 - H. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
 - I. National Youth Administration (NYA)
4. Which of these agencies operate in your community?
5. Who were the candidates for governor in 1936? Who is governor now?
6. What was the Soldiers' Bonus?

CHAPTER XXV

THE RED MAN IN SOUTH DAKOTA TODAY

Indian Reservations. The Indians in South Dakota were dependent upon the buffalo for food. At one time herds of them ranged over our prairies. As more and more settlers came into the state, the buffalo ranged farther and farther west. The Indians found their food supply slipping away and were forced to depend upon the government for something to eat. The agents who were sent out to dispense food to them were often dishonest,—many were not fitted for the work at all,—most of them knew nothing of the habits or customs of the Indian. So the Indians became restless and the army was given the task of keeping them in order.

Finally Congress created a peace commission to work out a plan which would bring about some arrangement that would be satisfactory to both races. The commission met with the tribes. An agreement was made by which the Indians promised to live upon the reservations,—or large tracts of land reserved for their use. The white man's part of this agreement was not always kept, however. We have learned what happened when gold was discovered in the Black Hills. The treaty with the Sioux Indians was totally disregarded and the whites swarmed into their reservation to mine the minerals.

Congress then created a Board of Indian Commissioners to assist the Indian Commissioner, who was



Photo—Courtesy John A. Anderson, Rapid City

PAINTING A HIDE FOR MAKING A TRUNK

the head of the Indian Department in Washington. This board was composed of men who were not in the army and it was hoped that they could work out a plan that would be just to the Indian, educate him, and fit him to be a useful member of society.

In 1887, the General Allotment Act was passed by Congress. This act provided that each Indian be given a tract of land to be held in trust by the government for him. This land was his but he could not sell or mortgage it. It was bequeathed to his heirs when he died.

Today, in South Dakota, we have the following reservations: Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne. Look these up on the map. On each reservation the agent or superintendent is in charge. Schools are conducted for the Indian children. Some of them attend public school, but many of them

are in government boarding schools, day schools, and community schools. Their teachers are paid by the Government instead of by a school district. Hospitals are operated to care for Indian patients—doctors, nurses, social workers, foresters, agricultural agents, pay masters, clerks, bookkeepers, and many others make up a great army of employees hired by Uncle Sam to handle the Indian's affairs for him.

Opening of Indian Lands. The Indian Reservations were formerly much larger than they are today. Many times during the past, portions of them have been ceded or given to the state by Indian treaties. These were then opened for settlement by the state, and people were given the right to homestead them.

An opening was a great event. Hundreds of people crowded to the border of the land to be opened and eagerly awaited the hour when they could rush in and draw for a claim. Some were those who had been unsuccessful in some other part of the country,—some wanted cheap land to resell at a profit to themselves if possible,—but many were hard-working people who wanted to get a piece of land of their own to farm and to build up into a home for their families.

Soon the tract which was opened was dotted with shacks of tar-paper and frame, or sod shanties. Patches were plowed and seeded. Livestock was brought in. New towns were started to furnish the settlers with supplies. As time went on, if crops were good and the people prospered, the farms were improved, better buildings were built, trees were planted and the country took on the look of an older section.



Photo—Courtesy of John A. Anderson, Rapid City

SIGNING THE TREATY OF 1889

The chiefs are seated in the center conferring with the representatives of the government. Notice the men wrapped in sheets. These were their summer blankets.

The last opening occurred in 1911, when Mellette and Bennett counties were opened for settlement. One of the most exciting was the opening of Tripp County in 1908. The towns became as active as mining camps and many stories are told of the wild life that went on there. One man tells of dragging his purse home behind him, attached to a long string, if he happened to stay down town after dark. When he was held up, as he seldom failed to be, he dropped the string. After he had been searched by the pick-pockets and they had moved on, he retraced his steps, followed the string back to his purse, and recovered his money.

The Sioux Today. A few years ago the government began to take new interest in the Indians and a very careful investigation was made to see how the red man had prospered under the white man's rule. This investigation revealed a very unfortunate and



CHIEFS TAKING THEIR FIRST AUTO RIDE, 1910

discouraging situation. The Sioux was no longer the proud warrior that the white man had found when he came to the state. In spite of the laws that had been passed to protect him, he had been robbed and cheated by dishonest white men. Financially, he had become a pauper. The allotment and inheritance systems had so cut up the land on the reservations, that no man owned enough in one place to make a living for his family. One Indian might own 1500 acres of land, but it would be so scattered that he could do nothing with it except lease it to the man who owned the land it adjoined, usually a white man. His total income from it would amount to no more than \$25 or \$50 a year. The land allotted to the Indians is so poor and the rainfall so scant the past few years that farming is impossible. With such small tracts of land, stock-raising cannot be attempted. Many of them have been successful stockraisers in the past, but they have been compelled to sell their stock for lack of feed and repeated crop failures have discouraged the farmers.

It was found that the Indians who had land allotted to them had become dependent upon the agency, and the scant issues of rations and clothing were all they had to live upon. Those who were not allotted land, especially those who had left the reservations, were found to be as well off as their white brothers.

Serious diseases were found among them,—especially tuberculosis, which one in every ten were found to have. The management of the Indian hospitals and schools was criticized.

The government tried to remedy the situation.

and in 1930, almost twenty million dollars were spent on the Indians in the United States. Over one and one-half millions were spent for medical purposes alone. During the depression, projects have been started for Indian workers as a part of the Indian Emergency Conservation Works' program. Canneries have been built on the reservation to preserve vegetables when it is possible to raise gardens again. Improvements have been made on agency buildings and Indian schools. Work has been done in the timber on the reservations,—cleaning it out, planting trees, thinning where needed. Wells have been drilled and roads and dams have been built. In all this work it has been found that the Indian is an excellent workman. He is glad to earn his living when given a chance to do so. He has exhibited a great deal of skill in all types of work he has been given to do. Many Indians have also been employed upon Works Progress Administration projects and have proved to be as good workers as their white brothers.

One startling fact was brought out by the investigation made by the government. It was believed that the Indian population was decreasing, but it was found that the Sioux Indians in our own state have increased from 25,000 to over 35,000 in the last fifty years. So the race is on the increase.

Wheeler-Howard Act. The Wheeler-Howard Act is called the New Deal for the Indians. It was passed by Congress in June, 1934. The purpose of the act is to make the Indians self-supporting. Each reservation votes to see whether or not its members wish to be included under the act. If they vote in favor of it,



Photo—Courtesy of John A. Anderson, Rapid City
INDIAN POLICE FORCE, 1888

a tribunal council is elected, a constitution, charter and by-laws are drawn up and sent to Washington for the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Then when all are satisfactory, the tribe is organized.

The Wheeler-Howard Act provides that no more land be allotted to individuals. Many thousands of acres will be added to the tribal lands with the idea that in time Indians can once more be stock-raisers on their own reservations. The land purchased will belong to the tribe and cannot be sold. Each tribe will have a large sum of money called "the revolving fund" which will be loaned to individual Indians if they wish to go to school, start in business, stock their ranches and so on. This sum is called the revolving fund because it is supposed to be passed around

from the government to the tribe and then to the individual Indians, who will return it again to the government with interest, and the cycle will start all over again.

Each tribe under its own constitution will have its own code of laws and will be governed by them. It will have its own courts and lawyers and will conduct its own affairs under its own tribal council.

All of the reservations in South Dakota have voted to accept the Wheeler-Howard Act except the Crow Creek. The plan is just being tried. Whether it will improve the condition of the Sioux or not remains to be seen, but the Indians are willing to give the plan a trial.

Summary

1. Indian Reservations are sections of the state reserved for the Indians. The reservations in our state are,—Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud.
2. The allotment plan was begun in 1887. It is a plan whereby the Indians are each given a tract of land which is held in trust for them by the government.
3. Treaties have been made with the Indians, and many hundreds of acres of their land have been ceded to the state. This land was then opened for settlement and people were allowed to homestead it.
4. The Wheeler-Howard Act was passed in 1934. It is a plan of self-government for the Indians. It is being tried by most of the reservations in our state.

Activities

1. Draw a map of South Dakota locating the Indian Reservations.
2. If you live in a community where it is possible, start an Indian collection.
3. It would be interesting to have an Indian come to your school and talk to you about the New Deal for the Indians. If there is one in your community who could do so, appoint a committee to ask him to come.
4. The Indian is often used in advertisements. Clip some of them in which Indians appear.

Test Questions

1. What are Indian Reservations?
2. Name and locate the Indian Reservations in South Dakota.
3. What was the General Allotment Act?
4. What do we mean by "opening Indian lands"?
5. What was the last land to be "opened"?
6. What did a government investigation reveal the condition of the Sioux to be?
7. What is the Indian Emergency Conservation Works' Program?
8. What is the Wheeler-Howard Act?
9. What reservations are now under the Wheeler-Howard Act?
10. Why is the Wheeler-Howard plan called the New Deal for the Indians?

CHAPTER XXVI

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF NOTED CITIZENS

Doane Robinson—Historian. From the standpoint of history, the most interesting person in South Dakota today is Doane Robinson of Pierre. He is in-



DOANE ROBINSON

formed on every event in the history of our state. He was our state historian and held office in the State Historical Society from 1891 to 1925.

Mr. Robinson has not gathered information con-

cerning our state's history for his own pleasure alone, but he has used his interest in this subject in such a way as to bring pleasure to all of us. He has written many interesting articles and several books of South Dakota history,—in fact most of the history of our state which has been published has been based upon his work. He has collected many articles of interest to South Dakota History students which are now on exhibit in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building in Pierre. Mr. Robinson was one of the leaders in the movement to have this building erected. When you visit the capitol, be sure to visit it and there you will see the Verendrye plate, Indian relics, souvenirs from our wars, and other things of interest.

Mr. Robinson is not only our leading historian, but he is also one of our best citizens. It is an education to know and talk with him. He is a very fine type of man, and one our boys and girls can be proud to call co-citizen.

Niels E. Hansen—Horticulturist. From the standpoint of agriculture, the most interesting person in South Dakota is Niels E. Hansen of Brookings. Mr. Hansen was born in Denmark. He came to the United States and lived for many years in Iowa. While there he became interested in the study of plants. He became Professor of Horticulture in the South Dakota State College, and his interest centered upon plants in our state from that day on. He found that we did not have seed which was really adapted to our climate and soil. Most of it required a longer growing period, or more moisture, or a different type of soil. Finally the United States Department of Agriculture sent

him to Europe. His mission was to find a type of alfalfa seed that would grow here. He traveled all over Russia, and at last found what he was looking for, and brought some of it back with him.

Later, South Dakota sent him to Siberia. This time he brought back the seeds of fruit trees and grasses which he thought could be developed into types that would flourish here. He has been successful in his experiments with them and has developed plums, apples, cherries, flowers and grasses adapted to our state.

One of the most important things Mr. Hansen has done for our state is to demonstrate that farming requires thought and study the same as any other type of work. Nature has established her laws and unless man is acquainted with them he cannot succeed in his work with growing things.

Charles Badger Clark—Poet. In the field of literature, South Dakota has a man we can be very, very proud to claim. He is Charles Badger Clark of Hot Springs. Mr. Clark is not only our leading state poet, but he has been given a place in American Literature and his poems are read and studied in many high schools in the United States.

He is the son of a Methodist minister who preached in several important towns in the state. He was educated at Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell. He began his career as a poet by writing cowboy lyrics which won for him the title of "Cow-Boy Poet." One of the best known of these is the The Cowboy's Prayer. You may have read it or heard it read. If not, ask your teacher if there is a copy in your school,

and if there is, read it. Another of his poems you will enjoy is *The Legend of Boastful Bill*. Read it also.

Mr. Clark writes for many of the leading magazines in the United States and has published three volumes of his verse. All of his works are poems of the west, or of nature. He is a very interesting person to know. Most of his time is spent in a cabin near Legion Lake in the Black Hills, which he calls "The Badger Hole." He enjoys life in the woods, away from the noise of town, where he can live close to Nature and feel that he really knows our common parent. The chipmunks and the squirrels and the deer are his friends. He says he thinks the pine trees in his cabin yard know him and greet him as he passes.

He is an interesting speaker, and an evening spent listening to his quaint ideas of life and living, and the reading of his own poems, is an event which one does not forget. Every boy and girl in South Dakota should have the privilege of spending such an evening.

John A. Anderson—Collector. An interesting citizen of South Dakota whose importance has just been recognized is John A. Anderson of Rapid City. Mr. Anderson spent his boyhood in Pennsylvania, but came to our state when a young man,—before the state was admitted to the union. He became very much interested in the history that was being made all about him,—the treaties with the Indians, the opening of the reservations, the customs that were fast changing, some of them even disappearing entirely. As a trader his work brought him in contact with many Indians. They became his friends, and when he



Photo—Courtesy of John A. Anderson, Rapid City
CATTLE TO BE ISSUED TO THE INDIANS, 1888

started a collection of Indian relics as a hobby, they brought to him everything they thought would be of interest. Many of these were given to him, others he bought.

He has added to the collection through the years until he has accumulated thousands of dollars worth of valuable relics.* There have been many opportunities for disposing of parts of his collection, but he has refused to sell.

Mr. Anderson is also an expert photographer and took hundreds of pictures of scenes in the early days—many of them he enlarged and colored. These make a valuable contribution to our state history, and are most interesting.

A year ago, some men were sent by the government to see what Mr. Anderson had. They declared

*Something of Mr. John A. Anderson's work can be seen by noting the photographs displayed in this book from his collection.

that his was the finest collection of Indian relics in existence. Money was appropriated to build a museum to house it in Rapid City, where it can be studied and enjoyed by all who wish to go and see it. When you visit the Black Hills, be sure to make this one of your stopping points. You will see many things of interest to you as students of South Dakota History. Mr. Anderson explains all of his relics and pictures in a most interesting way, and one can learn more by hearing him tell their history than in days of reading from books.

Frederick Angier Spafford. Dr. Frederick A. Spafford was a prominent physician of Flandreau. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College with the class of 1879. His post graduate work was done at the New York polyclinic, the University of Edinburgh, Harvard Medical School, and in Berlin, Germany. For a while he was Professor of Anatomy at Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, North Carolina. He came to South Dakota in 1884 and is best known as a practicing physician, and as a member of the Regents of Education. On this board he served from 1897 to 1909, and again from 1919 to the date of his death March 3, 1922, a total of fifteen years. He was a great educator and administrator and saw the institutions under the charge of the Regents grow from very small beginnings to institutions of worthwhile proportions, giving education to thousands of our young people, and developing their characters into worthy men and women of nation-wide reputation and service.

Dr. Spafford was a prominent member of the Masonic order, having held the position of Grand Com-

mander of the Knights Templar. He was also an Odd-fellow, an Elk and was a prominent member of the Baptist church.

Marvin Hughitt. Back before eighteen hundred and eighty, Marvin Hughitt was the president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 had called attention to the west and to the possibility of its value both as a mining and as an agricultural country. Mr. Hughitt was ambitious for his road. He wanted it to be of importance in the trade of the country west and northwest of Chicago. The gold rush had suggested that as more mines were found and worked great cities and a thriving business in transportation could be built up. Marvin Hughitt decided to make a trip to our state and examine for himself, in the interest of his railroad, the possibilities. His thought was to extend his road west into Dakota Territory as far as the Missouri river, then ferry the goods across and haul them with bull trains to the Hills. His trip convinced him that not only was it wise to provide for carrying goods to the Hills, but that there was a great agricultural empire in Minnesota and Dakota which could be opened and which would give his road the opportunity to earn dividends for his stockholders by transporting people and supplies into the territory and in the fall carry back the immense crops and live stock which could be raised upon these great plains. He was right. He built his roads and was thus a power in the development of the state. Mr. Hughitt passed on a few years ago.

Martin Charger. Martin Charger was a half-blood Indian and a grandson of Captain Meriwether Lewis. He with ten other Indian boys banded themselves together to make the rescue of two white women and seven children held as captives by a band of Indians under White Lodge. The whites had been taken prisoners at Lake Shetak in Minnesota, during the Minnesota outbreak in 1862, and had been carried with the band to a point in Walworth County, South Dakota. The young braves headed by Martin Charger were at Fort Pierre on the west side of the Missouri, while White Lodge and his band were on the east side and some eighty miles away. It was late in November. The river was not frozen but the weather was cold. The young warriors crossed the river at Pierre, and in two days were at the camp of White Lodge. There they traded ponies and everything they possessed except a couple of guns for the captives, and this against the will of the chief. The following day he undertook to recapture them but the eleven Indian braves dealt with him until he returned to his camp and allowed them to proceed. The captives were poorly provided with clothes. The braves supplied them as best they could from their own bodies, even giving up their moccasins and wraps. They made a kind of a cart for the children to ride upon and assisted in drawing the cart while one of the women, who was lame, rode upon the pony.

Thus these eleven young men saved the prisoners from their living death and returned them to their friends. A monument to Martin Charger has been erected in Walworth County at the place of the rescue.



COFFEE TIME

Indian women enjoyed a cup of coffee and a chat together in the eighties as much as our modern women enjoy a game of bridge.

Activities

These are only a few of the interesting men in our state. Every community has one or more. Who are the interesting people of your community? Why are they interesting? Why not interview one of them and bring a report of your conversation,—or better still, have one visit your class and talk to you?

Test Questions

1. Who is our state historian?
2. In what building in Pierre is there a display of historical relics?

3. Who is Niels E. Hansen? Why did he go to Siberia? Was the trip successful?
4. Who is the leading poet in South Dakota? Where does he live?
5. Who is noted for his collection of Indian relics? Where is it to be exhibited?
6. What man was largely responsible for building up our state institutions of learning?
7. Who helped develop South Dakota by building his railroad into the state?
8. Why was a monument erected to Martin Charger?

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