

# The Long Journey West: The St. Olaf Band Plays the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition

By Phyllis Franklin

The Rock Island Line headed to Wadena, Minnesota, puffed out of Northfield, Minnesota, on Monday morning, June 21st, 1909 carrying the St. Olaf College Concert Band.<sup>1</sup> Over the next 12 weeks, the band would travel over 5000 miles, stop in 69 cities, and play over 100 concerts on their way to Seattle, Washington for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition (AYP).<sup>2</sup> In Wadena, they would perform the first concert of their 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition Tour.

The tour the band was undertaking was the most ambitious, and longest in duration, of any college band of the day.<sup>3</sup> However, the triumphant tour of Seattle the musicians envisioned as the train pulled out of Northfield was not to be. Their reception in Seattle proved to be mediocre. The real successes occurred in the reception they received at the stops they made along the route to Seattle, especially in Spokane, Washington. In spite of the disappointment, the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition Tour was judged highly successful upon the band's return to Northfield by the Northfield newspapers. As they rode the rails, the band made many new fans, and became legendary in St. Olaf history. For the musicians, being exposed to a number of other

cultures, as well as seeing a variety of Western landscapes and lifestyles was a summer-long adventure they'd remember the rest of their lives.

Plans for the tour began in March of 1909 at a reunion of the many St. Olaf alumni and ex-faculty members residing in Spokane, Washington. In discussions held at Davenport's Restaurant, committees were formed and Northfield was notified of their actions. St. Olaf officials quietly began preparing for the eventuality of the tour. When attempts to secure the AYP engagement from Spokane failed, Martin Hegland, a St. Olaf graduate working for the school, traveled to Seattle.<sup>4</sup> With H.P. Rude, president of the Pacific Coast Norwegian Sanger Forbund as an intermediary, Special Events Director Louis Buckley of the AYP made the band an offer.<sup>5</sup> The Pacific Coast Norwegian Sanger Forbund, a men's group performing traditional Norwegian choral music, would be co-performers at a Norway Day event

On May 29th, the Northfield News announced the proposal for a week's engagement at the AYP in Seattle, and a week's engagement at the city park in Spokane, plus dates in Montana and Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Upon hearing that \$1000 was guaranteed for the engagement in Spokane, the band members agreed to the tour, providing that all expenses would be guaranteed, and any profits split between them. Mr. Hegland was instructed to accept the offers, and then travel ahead to obtain dates more along the route.<sup>6</sup> Finding engagements for the band proved easy. Since the St. Olaf band was a predominantly Norwegian band, performing a repertoire heavily composed of Norwegian music, they had an eager audience in the many Norwegian communities scattered along the route to Seattle.

According to the Norwegian American History Association located at St. Olaf College, 800,000 Norwegians settled in the United States between 1825 and 1915; only the Irish had more emigrants than Norway.<sup>7</sup> The principal area of settlement extended from northern Illinois

northwestward into Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and eastern Montana. The majority of these immigrants lived on farms or in the many small towns throughout the countryside. In the period after 1905, a movement arose among Norwegian immigrants to preserve and strengthen their cultural bonds with Norway. Singing societies, male choruses, library and debate groups, athletic clubs, and a number of other causes and interests were founded.<sup>8</sup> St. Olaf's heavy Norwegian influence, its affiliation with the Norwegian Lutheran church, and its athletic activities, particularly baseball, would hold great appeal for the communities along the route to Seattle. Local churches, ladies aid societies, business associations, and St. Olaf alumni and supporters offered to host them for meals, open up their homes for overnight stays, and hold receptions in their honor.

St. Olaf was founded in 1874 in Northfield, one of the more prosperous farming areas in Minnesota, as liberal arts school. Its stellar reputation for instrumental and choral music began in 1903, when Norwegian-born, and European trained, F. Melius Christiansen accepted the position as head of the Music Department. In later years, he was given the nickname "King Kong Christiansen," because he was so demanding. Though a tough taskmaster, his students loved him. He inspired them to perform at their best.<sup>9</sup> As the band's reputation grew, they started making annual trips, including a tour of Norway in 1906.

Rehearsals for the 1909 tour, which was the band's sixth, started when school was over for the year. Practicing two and three times a day for two and a half weeks, the band perfected a repertoire of about 100 numbers, including "Willow Grove March" by Sorrentino, "Semper Fidelis" by Sousa, "Overture from Der Freischeutz" by F.M. Christiansen, and selections from Delibes, Hartmann, Schumann, Weber, Verdi, Paderewski, and Gounod. They gave a preview performance at a farewell reception, on June 19th. After the music, Reverend Peterson reminded

the band they were emissaries of St. Olaf, and offered them a benediction as they embarked on their long journey west.<sup>10</sup>

The 45-member traveling party consisted of Director Christiansen, and Professors P.G. Schmidt, the band's manager, and Oscar Gronseth, a baritone soloist. The players were St. Olaf students, alumni, and invited townspeople. Professor Schmidt recruited from the local area to fill out the instrument sections.<sup>11</sup> This accounted for the group's diversity. Not all were Norwegian, or Lutheran. Ben Rausch, a drummer, was a Romanian Jew. Rausch is of particular interest as he proved to be volatile and colorful band member.

Once en route, the train, pulled by a coal burning steam engine, stopped every few hours to take on fuel and water; soot and cinders flew into open windows. A sleeper car with its own porter, Mr. Frank Williams, and a baggage car for their luggage and instruments were leased from the Great Northern Railway.<sup>12</sup> The sleeper car had thirty-six berths, which required each player to choose either an upper single berth or a lower double berth.<sup>13</sup>

Settling into the rhythm of life on the rails, the band members were elected to various duties. The "sign men" put up and removed the banners the railroad required them to stow when moving. The "switch inspector" ensured each night that the switches on the sidetrack their uncoupled railcars sat on were properly set. Two members arranged the band's baseball games Joseph Tetlie, Soprano and Tenor Sax, and Ed Hanson, Baritone Sax.<sup>14</sup> George Mohn, who played the coronet, wrote an on-the-road column for the Northfield Independent. Mohn's assignment was logical. His father, a former president of St. Olaf, published the newspaper. There were several diarists, including Oscar E. Hertsgaard, who was the Assistant Director of the band, P.M. Skartvedt, Oscar Moilien, and Fred Magnus.

The band travelled back and forth between Minnesota and North Dakota for the first two weeks, then spent a solid month touring North Dakota, playing in orphanages, roller rinks, a machine shed, churches, hospitals, a multitude of indoor and outdoor theaters, and even their baggage car,. Audience sizes varied widely from a handful of people to several thousand at Devil's Lake, ND, and Spokane, WA.

The first musical triumph of the tour was at Concordia College, in Moorhead, MN, where Oscar Gronseth was a huge hit singing traditional Hallings songs from the region in Norway where the majority of the audience had roots.<sup>15</sup>

The band attempted its first and only baseball game in Minnesota at Perley. Drummer Ben Rauch, nicknamed "Kid the Slugger,"<sup>16</sup> seemed the the object of much scrutiny from the almost exclusively North European in origin band members. He made an unpopular call after he volunteered to umpire, and an angry crowd chased him. Despite trying to outrun them, they caught him, picking him up and carrying him to a hayfield where they tossed him over the fence. Further play was called off due to rain.<sup>17</sup>

P.M. Skartvedt, horn player, chronicled the trip for St Olaf's student newspaper. The ten-man baseball team, he wrote, was organized before the first concert.<sup>18</sup> It was thought that the games would be a great opportunity to promote concerts and to sell band photos, as well as to have fun and show off. Fred Magnus, writing for the St. Olaf yearbook, wrote the team was formalized after the game in Perley.<sup>19</sup> They went on to play six more games in North Dakota, resulting in four wins and two losses. They lost their final game at Deer Lodge, Montana. Organizing additional games proved to be more difficult than they anticipated.<sup>20</sup>

When train travel was not possible, and hosts weren't able to transport the musicians from destination to destination, it became necessary to hire transportation. After the baseball game in Perley, the next concert was in Ada, 20 miles away. The day's heavy rain created "gumbo mud," as the players named it. Professor Schmidt hired three wagons, one of which mired in the mud and left its passengers, Schmidt included, to trudge eight mosquito-infested miles.

The next morning, after purchasing a new suit to replace the one ruined by the last night's fiasco, Professor Schmidt was injured when the car he was traveling in ran over and crushed his foot when he slipped in the mud. He reluctantly returned to Minnesota, leaving Jorgen Thompson, a member of the '09 graduating class, to take over as manager.<sup>21</sup> In an accounting Thompson sent back to Northfield, he offered a glimpse of life on the road:

"At Thompson we got \$80.50 and we had only hotel expense. At Buxton we took in \$98.00. \$2.50 was our whole expense at this place. At Hillsboro it rained so much we had to play in the opera house. The receipts were \$121.75. The total expense at this place was about \$40.00. We had to drive from Hillsboro to Mayville. This cost us \$26.00. I got two wagons pulled by four-horse trams and one wagon with a two-horse tram. We had hay-racks on two wagons and as we sent the instruments with the car, we all found room on the three wagons."<sup>22</sup>

Band members had to eat in hotels and sleep on the train when hosts were not available to feed and lodge them.

The band was in Thief River Falls, MN for the 4th of July. Being Sunday, those who didn't go to church went exploring and stumbled on a strawberry patch, where they ate their fill. Later there was a dinner of chicken with strawberries and ice cream, after which they played a concert, then went for a swim. That evening at a reception, local girls served them ice cream and cake, and cigars. The players sang, played pool, and talked to the girls until early in the morning.<sup>23</sup> In Northfield, this behavior would have been grounds for expulsion. In 1909, St. Olaf did not allow the use of intoxicating liquors, visiting saloons, billiard or pool rooms, bowling alleys or theaters,

playing cards, or leaving Northfield without special permission. Cigarette smoking was absolutely forbidden, as was dancing and fraternizing with unfamiliar girls.<sup>24</sup>

Two weeks later, the band was in Devil's Lake, ND at the Chautauqua. Two of their concerts during their three day stay had audiences of 5,000 people. When not performing, the rest of their days were spent swimming and in other leisure activities.<sup>25</sup> Seeking wholesome pastimes for his energetic young group, Professor Christiansen encouraged his musicians to swim, often scouting for swimming spots himself.

The next week, Ben Rauch, penned a letter to Professor Schmidt demanding his salary be doubled. His expenses, he claimed, were exceeding his expectations and he was losing money being away from his theater job back home. He wrote that he hadn't anticipated performing in so many little "tank towns," he had expected to be in larger cities. Without the increase, he had no choice but to leave the tour. He signed the letter, "Yours for business," and included a handwritten contract.<sup>26</sup> Perhaps there was another motivating factor for the letter, as indicated by his agreement to stay on with no change in pay. There were undoubtedly cultural differences between Ben and the other young men. In a letter from Jorgen Thompson to Schmidt dated August 5th, he reported that Rauch, had "cooled down and would stay for the same wages...He is not very dangerous."<sup>27</sup> He was, however, dangerous toward his drum. Fred Magnus notes that Rausch was known for "busting drumheads."<sup>28</sup>

The band members found numerous ways to entertain themselves while travelling. They befriended Frank Williams, who band members referred to as their "darky porter," and began another cultural exchange. Most surely, at home the band members had limited contact with African Americans. When they introduced him to lefse, Mr. Williams pronounced it "the best

flapjacks he'd ever eaten."<sup>29</sup> Oscar Hertsgaard wrote that Mr. Williams introduced him to watermelon, and Oscar mentioned eating it several times afterward.<sup>30</sup> To entertain themselves during the long hours of travel, the boys rode on the train car roof asking Mr. Williams to direct the impromptu concerts they played using a broom baton.<sup>31</sup>

George Mohn gained a reputation by shooting roman candles off the roof when not writing for the *Northfield News*.<sup>32</sup> In the July 31<sup>st</sup> edition, he wrote the tour was a rolling advertisement for North Dakota and pondered if any of the band members might return to settle.<sup>33</sup> In his August 5th column, he mused that North Dakota was an automobile state because car travel was a favorite pastime.<sup>34</sup> The use of automobiles, new on the market, was a good indication of the wealth in North Dakota.

The badlands of eastern North Dakota signaled an end to rich farmland. Montana brought majestic new wonders. In Glendive, band members hunted for moss agates and swam in the Yellowstone River. In Livingston they first encountered the Rocky Mountains; though impressed by their grandeur, several of the players suffered altitude sickness. Oscar Hertsgaard complained of having to go to bed and missing the scenery. Not even watermelon helped. In Butte, those that weren't too ill, toured the copper mine, and in Bozeman they climbed a mountain.<sup>35</sup>

In the ten days it took to cross Montana, the price of goods got higher and its cities were finer and more prosperous than they expected. A ranch with thousands of sheep on it made clear ranching had replaced farming as the primary industry.<sup>36</sup>

Nearing the end of their tour of Montana, the band performed in Missoula on August 18<sup>th</sup>. The next day's edition of the *Missoulian* raved,

“In a program that ranged from Sousa to Wagner, the band of St. Olaf’s charmed completely the small audience that the Harnois Theater contained last evening. With a membership of 45 members and an instrumentation that is eminently satisfactory, St. Olaf’s band can rival almost any of the larger organizations of its kind in the United States or Europe and, insofar as interpretation of music is concerned, is on a par with any.”<sup>37</sup>

Crossing into Idaho, the band stopped in Wallace and Coeur d’Alene, and then continued onto Spokane on August 21<sup>st</sup>. Crowds met them at the station, chanting the St. Olaf yell.<sup>38</sup> Local St. Olafites treated them like visiting royalty, taking them sightseeing when they weren’t filling the 9000-seat auditorium during their two daily performances at the Natatorium.<sup>39</sup>

For the entire week, the YMCA offered the use of its pool, and the musicians rode the streetcars without charge. They attended endless social events, and the Norwegian Brotherhood came out to hear them play.<sup>40</sup> In St. Olaf’s yearbook, Fred Magnus, clarinet player, wrote though they were 1000 miles away, they felt more at home in Spokane than any place they’d been since they left Northfield.<sup>41</sup> When the week was over, the band reunited with Mr. Williams and the train chugged toward their ultimate destination, Seattle and the AYP.

The last leg of the journey took fourteen hours. Rolling toward the Cascades, Oscar Hertsgaard noted the curvy mountainous country with its fine fruit farms. Passing through the two-mile Northern Pacific tunnel, they were soon in Seattle, the “New York of the Pacific.” Immediately Hertsgaard, with a companion, headed for the waterfront. Battleships, ocean liners, and other boats filled Elliot Bay. Oscar “inhaled the invigorating sea breeze,” writing, “ah fine – nothing like a sea city for me!” After dinner and a service at their host church, he played a game of pool and went to bed.<sup>42</sup>

The next day the band took the ferry to the Norwegian village of Poulsbo to play a concert. Returning to Seattle later that day, they rode out to the Expo grounds. After sneaking into the

amphitheater, they heard a concert by Ellery's Italian Band and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Oscar, a pragmatic fellow, was more impressed by the huge crowd of 15,000 to 20,000, than he was by the attractions on the Paystreak, though the electric display on the grounds, he declared, "was immense." Back in town, he played pool, "ate a chop suey," and went to bed.<sup>43</sup> For a young man from the rural Midwest, the multi-culturalism of Seattle must have been eye-opening.

The next day, August 30th, was Norway Day. Most every day at the AYP was devoted to a particular cause or group. Norway Day would be a day-long celebration of Norwegian arts and culture that Seattle's Norwegian community had been planning for years. In the morning, an immense crowd greeted a reproduction of Leif Erikson's Viking ship after it crossed Lake Washington and landed at the AYP dock. Then, from the stadium, the St. Olaf Band headed a mile-long parade, featuring nine periods in Norwegian history that wound through the AYP grounds to the amphitheater, where a celebration of Norwegian culture was held.<sup>44</sup> In the Norway Day film from Seattle's Municipal Archives, a snare drum player, small in stature, walks past the camera during the parade.<sup>45</sup> Most likely it is Ben Rauch, as he fits his band mates' description.

During the ceremony in the Amphitheater, a bust of Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg was dedicated, while St. Olaf performed his music. The bust remained on the AYP campus and is now on the campus of the University of Washington. Andrew Chilberg, president of the AYP, gave an address, followed by reenactments of defining events in Norwegian history. Oscar Hertsgaard did not find the celebration uplifting, he complained about the "series of long winded speeches." Performances of the Norwegian and US national anthems ended the ceremony at 6 pm. After playing at a banquet, and eating dinner, band members heard the Scotch Highlanders and the Honolulu Singers, moving onto Sperati's Sanger Forbund, a 500 voice chorus of the

Pacific Coast Norwegian Singer's Society.<sup>46</sup> The day's crowd was estimated at 14,000, making Norway Day the most notable of St. Olaf's days in Seattle.<sup>47</sup>

The next day, the band performed a concert in Everett, and was entertained overnight by St. Olafites there. Back at the AYP on August 1<sup>st</sup>, they were scheduled for two concerts. The afternoon concert was cancelled due to poor attendance.<sup>48</sup> Seattle did not have the same enthusiasm for the band the smaller communities had - there was no special coverage of the visit in the local papers in the days prior to their visit, or during their days in Seattle. With all of the other events and performances of the AYP, the St. Olaf Band was lost in the sea of activity. Seattle's Norwegian community had a strong enough infrastructure that they weren't reliant on outsiders to bring cultural diversions. Disappointment shows in the faces of the band members in this picture taken after their concert was cancelled.

At the band's morning performance the next day, only a few were in attendance, all other musicians. Their afternoon performance ended their official AYP engagement. That evening, they played a benefit concert for their host church, the Norwegian Lutheran Church, in the Arcade.<sup>49</sup>

The next day in Tacoma, the Norwegian community embraced the band, taking them for a tour of Pt. Defiance Park.<sup>50</sup> This reception seemed to lift their spirits. After stopping twice in Oregon, they started for home, declining a \$500 offer for another AYP performance Sept 6th.<sup>51</sup> They claimed they needed to get back for the beginning of fall term, but it is probable that they did not want to face the possibility of another poor showing.<sup>52</sup>

At a farewell dinner after the band's final concert in Spokane, the band was presented with a large three-handled silver loving cup commemorating their Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition

Tour. Frank Williams then offered a speech in their honor.<sup>53</sup> In attendance was a member of St Olaf's first baseball team and St. Olaf's first band.<sup>54</sup> Back at the train, the boys threw a partially clad Oscar Hertsgaard on a large block of ice. Oscar had received word during the tour that he had been appointed Director of the Music program at Concordia College, and would not be returning to St. Olaf. When word reached the band, they decided to continue the send-off begun earlier at dinner. Oscar apparently didn't find it all humorous. Laughing it off, he wrote, was rather difficult, only when the train started rocking, could he fall asleep.<sup>55</sup>

The trip home was uneventful. Arriving in Northfield on Thursday, Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>, 32 members stepped off the train, the others debarking earlier to make their way home.<sup>56</sup> In chronicles of the tour, the efforts of Mr. Hegland, Professor Schmidt, and Jorgen Thompson were celebrated, but final credit went to Professor Christiansen for his musical vision.<sup>57</sup>

The Northfield papers reported 4000 band pictures were sold, and concert receipts met and exceeded the final cost of \$10,000. The 5, 083 mile tour had allowed band members to meet many former Northfield residents and make many new friends.<sup>58</sup>

The Balfour, ND Messenger said this about their visit,

“... so grand was the music that the editor of the Messenger would have been rather proud of the fact had he been a Norwegian, nor could he blame the Norwegians present for indulging in an occasional smile of pride.

The St. Olaf boys are gentlemen. They have breathed an atmosphere of culture and their corpuscles have carried the ozone of refinement and built up what is commonly called true manhood.

Isn't the band leader simply excellent? Rhythm and music seem to drip from his finger tips and every nerve was a live wire moving into activity all others within its zone of influence.”

The article concludes,

“Parents, don’t say “No” when your boys get ambitious to go to college. If possible, let them go. No matter if you expect them to be farmers let them go. Many of our farmers are college bred. Why not? Is not life on the farm the most independent? Is it not the closest touch with nature? Why then should we cheat our boys and girls out of a better understanding of these things? Yes, let your boys and girls attend college.”<sup>59</sup>

The 1909 tour definitely made an impression on the band members and the communities they visited. In 2007, the same tour was duplicated by St.Olaf’s present day concert band. In an article relating the events of the modern tour, the difficulty of the logistics of the modern day trip was mentioned. “In the early days of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was nothing short of miraculous,” it concluded.<sup>60</sup>

As for the members of the 1909 tour, Oscar Hertsgaard wrote he had “the pleasure of seeing the most romantic and picturesque part of our own country.” Was George Mohn’s prediction accurate - did members of the Tour of 1909 return to settle in places they first saw that summer? We know from Hertsgaard’s diary, that William Benson and Andrew Boe registered for land in Kalispell, Montana during the tour.<sup>61</sup> As for Ben Rauch, he returned to Minneapolis and attended dental school. He married and fathered three daughters.<sup>62</sup> On long, cold, Minnesota nights, he must have told his daughters stories about the crazy Norwegians who tossed him over the fence, and of the things he saw the summer the St. Olaf band played the AYP.

The AYP was billed as the “Fair to be Remembered.” Though that turned out not to be the case for the members of St. Olaf’s 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition Tour, the band did remember the over 5,000 miles they travelled to get there. Unwelcomed and under impressed by what they found at the AYP itself, the St. Olaf band members experienced first-hand the old adage: for the rest of their lives, they would remember the journey, not just the destination.

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Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> “Off for the Coast,” *The Northfield Independent*, June 17, 1909.
- <sup>2</sup> Tom Vogel, “Go West, Young Band: Tour will Mirror 1909 Trek,” *St. Olaf College website*, <http://fusion.stolaf.edu/news/index.cfm?fuseaction=NewsDetails&id=3704> (accessed 5/11/2008).
- <sup>3</sup> *ibid*
- <sup>4</sup> Fred Magnus, “The Band Tour,” *The Viking*, 1910, 214.
- <sup>5</sup> “St. Olaf College Band to Play Here,” *Seattle Times*, June 7, 1909, p. 7.
- <sup>6</sup> Fred Magnus, “The Band Tour,” *The Viking*, 1910, 213-214; “The A.Y.P. Exposition Tour of St. Olaf Band,” P.M. Skartvedt, *The Manitou Messenger*, October 1909, vol. XXIII, No. 4, 145-146.
- <sup>7</sup> Odd Sverre Løvoll, “The Bygdelag Movement,” Volume 25: Page 3, *Norwegian-American Historical Association website*, [http://www.naha.stolaf.edu/pubs/nas/volume25/vol25\\_1.htm](http://www.naha.stolaf.edu/pubs/nas/volume25/vol25_1.htm) (accessed 1/2009).
- <sup>8</sup> *ibid*
- <sup>9</sup> Paul G. Schmidt, “My Years at St. Olaf,” *St. Olaf College website*, <http://www.stolaf.edu/collections/archives/scripts/myyearsatstolaf/14.html>.
- <sup>10</sup> Magnus, 214.
- <sup>11</sup> Vogel, <http://fusion.stolaf.edu/news/index.cfm?fuseaction=NewsDetails&id=3704> (accessed 5/11/2008).
- <sup>12</sup> *Northfield News*, June 12, 1909, 7.
- <sup>13</sup> P.M. Skartvedt, *the Manitou Messenger*, October 1909, vol. XXIII, No. 4, 146.
- <sup>14</sup> Skartvedt, 147.
- <sup>15</sup> Magnus, 215.
- <sup>16</sup> Magnus, *Viking 1910*, Band Directory.
- <sup>17</sup> Magnus, 217-218.
- <sup>18</sup> Skartvedt, 147.
- <sup>19</sup> Magnus, 218.
- <sup>20</sup> Skartvedt, 147.

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- <sup>21</sup> Magnus, 219-220.
- <sup>22</sup> J. Jorgen Thompson, *Letter to Professor PG Schmidt*, Hatton, ND, July 13, 1909.
- <sup>23</sup> Hertsgaard, July 4, 1909.
- <sup>24</sup> 1909 St. Olaf Catalog, under Discipline, referenced by Jeff Sauve, St. Olaf Archivist.
- <sup>25</sup> Hertsgaard, July 18, 1909,
- <sup>26</sup> Ben Rauch to Professor PG Schmidt, Knox, ND, no date
- <sup>27</sup> Thompson to Schmidt, Bismarck, ND, August 5, 1909
- <sup>28</sup> Magnus, *Directory of Band during A.Y.P.E. Tour*
- <sup>29</sup> Magnus, 216.
- <sup>30</sup> "St. Olaf Band Trip Summer 1909, O.I. Hertsgaard, *Diary of O.I. Hertsgaard*, June 27, 1909.
- <sup>31</sup> Magnus, 216.
- <sup>32</sup> Skaartvedt, 152-153.
- <sup>33</sup> "Like North Dakota," *Northfield News*, July 31, 1909, 3.
- <sup>34</sup> George Mohn, "From Minot to Carrington, *Northfield Independent*, August 5, 1909.
- <sup>35</sup> Hertsgaard, August 14-16.
- <sup>36</sup> "The Band in Montana," *Northfield Independent*, August, 19, 1909.
- <sup>37</sup> "Fine Music Played by Band," *The Missoulian*, August 19, 1909.
- <sup>38</sup> Magnus, 230.
- <sup>39</sup> Hertsgaard, August 22, 1909.
- <sup>40</sup> Magnus, 230.
- <sup>41</sup> Magnus, 230.
- <sup>42</sup> Hertsgaard, August 28, 1909.
- <sup>43</sup> Heertsgard, August 29, 1909.
- <sup>44</sup> "Norway's King Sends Greetings to Exposition, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 31, 1909.
- <sup>45</sup> Norway Day Video, *AYP100*, <http://aypcentennial.org/1909/a-y-p-resources/norway-day-video>.
- <sup>46</sup> Hertsgaard, August 30, 1909.
- <sup>47</sup> "Norway's King Sends Greetings to Exposition, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 31, 1909.

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- <sup>48</sup> Hertsgaard, September 1, 1909.
- <sup>49</sup> Hertsgaard, September 2, 1909.
- <sup>50</sup> Hertsgaard, September 3, 1909
- <sup>51</sup> “St. Olaf Band Home Today,” *The Northfield Independent*, Sept. 9, 1909.
- <sup>52</sup> “St. Olaf Band Home Today,” *The Northfield Independent*, Sept. 9, 1909.
- <sup>53</sup> Skaartvedt, 159.
- <sup>54</sup> Magnus, 234.
- <sup>55</sup> Hertsgaard, September 6, 1909.
- <sup>56</sup> Skaartvedt, 159.
- <sup>57</sup> Magnus, 234
- <sup>58</sup> “Return of the St. Olaf College Band,” *The Northfield Independent*, Sept. 16, 1909.
- <sup>59</sup> “The St. Olaf College Band,” *Balfour Messenger*, August 5, 1909.
- <sup>60</sup> Vogel, <http://fusion.stolaf.edu/news/index.cfm?fuseaction=NewsDetails&id=3704> (accessed 5/11/2008).
- <sup>61</sup> Hertsgaard, July 28, 1909.
- <sup>62</sup> U.S. Census, 1910 & 1930

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