



[Return I. Holcombe Papers.](#)

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CHAPTER VI

PREPARING FOR THE WHITE MAN'S COMING.

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THE CHIPPEWA AND SIOUX TREATIES OF 1837--THE INDIAN TITLE TO THE EAST BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI PURCHASED, MAKING POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS--OPERATIONS BEGUN HERE AND ON THE ST. CROIX--FRANKLIN STEELE LAYS THE FIRST FOUNDATIONS OF MINNEAPOLIS AT ST. ANTHONY--LATER VISITORS AND EXPLORERS EXAMINE THE COUNTRY--FEATHERSTONHAUGH, CATLIN, AND NICOLLET--MINNEAPOLIS CAME NEAR BEING IN ~~IOWA~~ ^{Permanent Indian Territory}--CERTAIN DANGEROUS CRISES IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY NARROWLY PASSED--A MIGHTY METROPOLIS ON THE FORT SNELLING SITE PREVENTED BY THE ILL CONDUCT OF A MILITARY BOSS--THE BANISHMENT OF WORTHY SETTLERS LEADS TO THE BUILDING OF ST. PAUL

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THE TREATIES OF 1837--OPENING THE WAY FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

Prior to the year 1837 every foot of land in what is now the state of Minnesota--except the little reservation about Fort Snelling--was in primeval condition and barbaric ownership. The country was red-peopled and virgin, and a white man might not make his home anywhere in all that great expanse without permission of the Indians. These people held the land solely by the right of conquest and the rule of might, having taken it by force from weaker brethren and defended it against stronger. It was theirs, therefore, under Rob Roy's rule:

***the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

The mighty resources of the country, the iron, the granite, the soil, the water-power, were as they had been for thousands of years. The great water-power at St. Anthony's Falls was unharnessed and undiverted and the Mississippi flowed ^{as} unvexed to the sea. ⁾⁾ But in 1837 a breach was made in the barriers that had shut out the forces of civilization, and through the gap soon came the advance guard of the great army of progress whose many battalions were not far to the rear. A foothold was obtained whereon white men could stand and from whence they could not be driven. It was made possible and lawful to take away the great Falls of St. Anthony of Padua ~~Onktayhee~~ from the Onktayhee or ~~the~~ Indian gods that controlled them and make them subserve the uses of mankind, and the way was clear to found a great city at their site. Two treaties were made with the Chippewa and Sioux which opened the ^{lands} ~~lands~~ east of the Mississippi in this quarter to white settlement. It would follow ^{that the} ~~that the~~ lands west of the river would soon pass under the same control.

In July, 1837, Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory--to which division of the national domain the country east of the Mississippi and now in Southeastern Minnesota then belonged--made a treaty with the Chippewa Indians at Fort Snelling for the cession of their lands in Southeastern Minnesota and Southwestern Wisconsin. The treaty was signed July 29, but was not ^{ra} ~~not~~ ratified by the Senate until June 15 of the following year. It was a great

occasion. Maj. Taliaferro's journal says there were 1,200 Chippewas present. They came from all their villages between Lake Superior and the Mille Lacs, and this was the largest convocation of the tribe ever assembled in Minnesota.

Under present conditions the boundary line of the ceded territory ran from the mouth of the Crow Wing River ("Kah-gee Wugwan Sebe" in Chippewa) almost directly east to the Upper Lake St. Croix, about 30 miles southeast of Duluth; thence, generally east, to within 30 miles ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ of the Michigan line; thence south about 60 miles, or due west of Menomonie, Wisconsin; thence, in a general direction south, by way of Plover Portage to a point twelve miles south of Chippewa Falls; thence, northwesterly, to the mouth of the Watab River, eight miles above St. Cloud, and thence to the mouth of the Crow Wing, the place of beginning.

^{Within}
~~Written~~ what is now Minnesota the boundary line included the southern part of the Counties of Crow Wing, Aitkin, and Pine; all of Morrison east of the Mississippi; all of Mille Lacs, Kanabec, Benton, Isanti, Chisago, Sherburne, Anoka, Washington, and Ramsey. It also included the greater part of northern and western Wisconsin, practically confining the Chippewas of that then Territory to the comparatively narrow strip along the southern shore of Lake Superior.

In consideration of the cession of this vast expanse of country, amounting to fully 60,000,000 acres, the Indians were to receive less than two cents an acre, or \$810,000 in goods and money, payable in twenty annual installments to the members of the tribe; and the further sum of \$200,000 to be divided,--\$100,000 to the half breeds of the Chippewa nation, and \$100,000 for debts due by members of the nation to traders and other whites. Of this latter \$100,000, there was to be paid to Wm. A. Aitkin, \$25,000; to Lyman M. Warren, \$25,000; to Hercules L. Dousman, \$5,000. Aitkin and Warren were married to Chippewa women. Many of Warren's descendants are yet prominent members of the Chippewas of Minnesota. Not until June 15, 1838, however, did the U. S. Senate ratify and confirm the provisions of this treaty, so that it

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did not become effective until that date.

The treaty was signed by Gov. Henry Dodge, as the U. S. Commissioner, and by the following named Chippewas of Minnesota--Wisconsin Chippewas not named:

From Leech Lake--Chiefs: Flat Mouth and Elder Brother. Warriors: Young Buffalo, The Trap, Chief of the Earth, Big Cloud, ^aRabbit, Sounding Sky, and Yellow Robe.

From Gull Lake and Swan River--Chiefs: Hole in the Day and Strong Ground. Warriors: White Fisher and Bear's Heart.

From St. Croix River--Chiefs: Buffalo and Flat Mouth. Warriors: Young Buck, Cut Ear, and Coming Home Hall going.

From Mille Lacs--Chiefs: Hat's Liver and First Day. Warriors: The Sparrow and Both Ends of the Sky.

From Sandy Lake--Chiefs: The Brooch, Bad Boy, and Big Frenchman. Warriors: Spunk and Man That Stands First.

From Snake River--Chiefs: The Wind, Little Six, Lone Man, The Feather. Warriors: Little Frenchman and Silver.

From Red Lake--Francis Goumeau, a Chippewa half-blood.

Among the ^{white}witnesses to the signatures were Maj. Lawrence Taliaferro, Capt. Martin Scott, Surgeon Dr. John Emerson, H. H. Sibley, H. L. Doussan, Lyman M. Warren, Wm. H. Forbes, J. N. Nicollet, Rev. D. P. Bushnell, Peter Quinn, and Scott Campbell. The last two, with Stephen Bonga and Baptiste Dubay, were Indian interpreters.

By this treaty the United States secured the most valuable pine lands in Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin from the Chippewas, who claimed them. The timber districts then obtained were not entirely cut over in forty years, and not until they had yielded many millions of dollars in as good lumber as was ever cut.

This treaty, also,--in connection with the treaty with the Sioux, made two months later,-- opened the whole of what are now Washington

and Ramsey Counties and the small part of Hennepin County which is east of the Mississippi, but which was large enough to contain St. Anthony, now that part of Minneapolis on that side of the river. And of course this included the land at the east end of St. Anthony Falls where the first improvements of the Falls were to be made by civilians. The vast cession contained pine timber enough to supply the entire country of Minnesota as well as many other markets, and the mills at the east end of St. Anthony Falls would reduce this timber to lumber.

The way was opened, therefore, for the building of a great city at the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, and when the foundations of that city were fairly laid it was called Minneapolis.

The treaties also opened to permanent white occupation and settlement the ~~first~~ land in Minnesota on which the first settlements were really made, viz: at Gray Cloud Island, at Stillwater, at St. Paul, and at East or North Minneapolis.)

Therefore these treaties are important to be considered among the incidents pertaining to the foundation of Minneapolis. They were the first authoritative measures and proceedings which made the city possible. All information about them, therefore, ought to be of interest to every Minneapolitan.

THE SIOUX TREATY.

Notwithstanding that, by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of 1824, the Sioux apparently ceded away all their lands in Minnesota east of the Mississippi for the benefit of the Chippewas, yet the Government recognized and admitted that they still held a sort of title to them. So in 1837 there was made with them another treaty, which in effect was a sort of quit-claim deed from them to the land east of the river.

In September, pursuant to orders from the Indian Department, a delegation of about 20 chiefs and "head men" of the Medawakanton band of Sioux, in charge of the agent, Maj. Taliaferro, left Fort Snelling on the steamboat Pavilion, Captain

Lafferty, for Washington to make the treaty referred to. At Kaposia village, below St. Paul, the chief of the band, Big Thunder, (or Little Crow IV.) and his pipe-bearer (Wind That upsets) came aboard; at Red Wing the Walking Buffalo and his head soldier, and at Winona Chief Wabasha and his head soldier, ~~XXXXXX~~ took passage, making in all a delegation of 26.

A number of white men, chiefly fur traders, interested in the treaty, accompanied the delegation. The American Fur Company sent H. H. Sibley, its chief factor; also Alexis Bailly, Joseph La Framboise, Alex. Rocque, Francois La Bathe, Alexander and Oliver Faribault, and other traders. They wanted to secure a provision in the treaty that about \$100,000 should be paid them out of the money allowed the Indians in discharge of the debts due them from ~~said~~ Indians for goods had and obtained.

The treaty was concluded and signed September 29, (1837) by Joel R. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, who was, by special appointment, the Commissioner on the part of the Government. None but Indians of the Medawakanton band signed, for they were the only ones interested. The cession included "all their land east of the Mississippi River and all their islands in said river." The land east of the river was a strip varying from a mile to a few miles in width from the mouth of the Bad Ax (opposite the extreme southeastern corner of Minnesota) up to the mouth of the Watab. It was an indefinite extent of country and there was no possible way of computing its area. It could not be said that the Indians had a good title to the country, since they had already surrendered it to other Indians and had abandoned it twelve years before. Under all the circumstances, therefore they were fairly well paid for it, receiving, and to receive, the following sums:

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 The interest on \$300,000 at five per cent forever; for their mixed blood relatives and friends, \$110,000; to pay their debts to the traders, \$90,000; an annuity for twenty years of \$10,000 in goods, or \$200,000; for the purchase for themselves of medicines, farming implements, and live stock, and the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, etc., \$8,250 annually for twenty years; for a supply of useful articles, to be furnished

immediately, \$10,000; for the purchase of provisions, to be delivered by the United States, \$5,500 a year for twenty years; "for the chiefs and braves signing this treaty, \$6,000 in goods upon their arrival in St. Louis." The Sioux received for the land which they virtually only quit-claimed at this time, far more, in proportion to its area, than they obtained for any other land that they ever released to the United States.

On the part of the Indians the treaty was signed by the following chiefs and "head men" of the Medawakanton bands: Chiefs--Big Thunder, Grey Iron, Walking Buffalo, Good Road, Cloud Man, Eagle Head, and Bad Hail. Head Men--Standing Cloud, Upsetting Wind, Afloat, Iron Cloud, Comes Last, Iron with Pleasant Voice, Dancer, Big Iron, Shakes the Earth, Red Road, Runs after Clouds, Walking Circle, Stands on Both Sides, and Red Lodge. These were all of the upper sub-bands of the Medawakantons.

For some reason which cannot here be explained neither Wabasha or any of his sub-band signed the treaty, although he was present and he was head chief of the entire Medawakanton band. A considerable portion of the ceded country along the Wisconsin shore of the Mississippi was only immediately across the river, from the Minnesota lands of Wabasha and his people, and they must have had an interest in its disposition; but their signatures to the treaty do not appear in the printed copy.*

In 1820 the Sioux bands about Mendota gave, or attempted to give, the island in the Mississippi opposite Fort Snelling, and commonly called Pike's Island, to their Kinswoman, Mrs. Pelagie Faribault, the mixed-blood wife of old Jean Baptiste Faribault, the trader that lived on the island. At this treaty of 1837 Alexis Bailly, her son-in-law, presented the deed given Mrs. Faribault by the Indians and sought to have it acknowledged in one of the treaty provisions, but the demand was refused. Following is an extract from the deed itself, which is dated August 9, 1820, and fully signed:

*See U. S. Stats. at Large, Vol. 7, "Indian Treaties," pp. 539-40.

Also, we do hereby reserve, give, grant, and convey to Pelagie Farribault, wife of John Baptist Farribault, and to her heirs forever, the island at the mouth of the River St. Pierre, being the large island containing by estimation 320 acres*** the said Pelagie Farribault being the daughter of Francois Kinie, by a woman of our nation.

At one time Pike's Island--or Faribault's Island, as it came to be called,--was considered valuable. John B. Faribault lived on it in a somewhat pretentious establishment, and had the greater part of it under cultivation. It was thought that, from its situation, it was destined to be a great trading site. Samuel C. Stambaugh, at one time post sutler of Fort Snelling, and later a trader, offered \$10,000 for it, but the offer was refused. But in 1838 came a Mississippi River flood which submerged the island and well nigh swept away everything upon it, Faribault's buildings included; in 1839 came another which completed the destruction and nearly every vestige of improvement was washed off. Mrs. Faribault's ownership was refused in the treaty; the Government finally decided that the island belonged to the United States, under the Pike treaty; the Faribaults were refused anything for their improvements, and not long afterward, in indignation and disgust, and mortified because they had refused Stambaugh's offer of \$10,000 for it, they abandoned it permanently, leaving it in the ownership of the Government and at the mercy of the Great Father of Waters when he indulges in his customary sprees in the spring.

THE "SOONERS" BEGIN OPERATIONS.

Gov. Dodge's treaty with the Chippewas at Fort Snelling for the cession of the St. Croix country was signed July, 29, or practically August 1, 1837. Hardly was the ink of the signatures dry on the paper when Franklin Steele, Dr. Fitch, Jeremiah Russell, and a man named Magennis and eight laborers set out from Fort Snelling to make claims commanding the water-power of the river at the St. Croix Falls. In advance of them, however, was the alert and sagacious Joseph R. Brown, who had come over from Gray Cloud Island, established a trading house, and begun cutting pine at the present site of Taylor's Falls. These men were what are now called "sooners;" they went upon

the country and made claims "sooner" than anybody else and before it was legally open for filing claims and making entries.

Franklin Steele was born in Chester County, Pa., May 12, 1813. He came of a good family, was fairly well educated, and early in life he manifested the traits of character which afterwards so distinguished him. His father, Dr. John H. Steele, was a prominent Democratic Politician, and President Andrew Jackson became the friend and adviser of young Frank and urged him to go to the St. Peter's Country and make his fortune. He came to Fort Snelling ^{as the post cutter} in the spring of 1837, when he was but 24 years of age. After a brief study of the situation he saw that the country had large advantages and possibilities, and he determined to make it his home. In 1837, even after the treaty was signed, the St. Croix Falls seemed a better site for business operations than the Falls of St. Anthony, for at the St. Croix site both sides of the river were open to occupation, while at St. Anthony only the east side could be settled upon by the whites. Of his venture and operations on the St. Croix at this time, Mr. Steele has left us a good account, (Vol. 2 Minn. in 3 Cents., P. 137) as follows:

In September [?] 1837, immediately after the treaty was made ceding the St. Croix Valley to the Government, I, with Dr. Fitch, of Bloomington, [now Muscatine] Iowa, started from Fort Snelling in a bark canoe, accompanied by a scow loaded with tools, supplies, and laborers. We descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the St. Croix, and thence ascended the St. Croix to the Dalles. We clambered over the rocks to the Falls, where we made two large claims, covering the Falls on the east side and the approach in the Dalles. We built a log cabin at the Falls and a second log house we built in the Dalles, at the head of navigation. While we were building, four other parties arrived to make claims to the water power.

I found the veritable Joe Brown on the west side, cutting timber and trading with the Indians, where now stands the town of Taylor's Falls. His were the first pine logs cut in the St. Croix Valley, and they were used mostly in building a mill.

Steele and Maginnis remained at the Falls with the laborers. Two cruising parties, under Russell and Dr. Fitch, were sent out to search for good pine lands. Jesse B. Taylor and a man named Robinette came over to the site in the interest of B. F. Baker, who was often called "Blue Beard," the old time trader of Fort Snelling and the head of "Baker's settlement."

The foundations of a milling industry were laid, but for some time no town was projected; none was needed, none was wanted. Of operations the following year Mr. Steele, in his account referred to, says:

In February, 1838, I made a trip from Fort Snelling to Snake River, (via St. Croix Falls) where I had a crew of men cutting logs. While I was there Peshig, the local Chippewa chief, came to me and said: "We have received no money for our lands and these logs can't go until we do." He further said that, if trouble arose between the whites and the Indians over the matter, he could not control his young men, and he would not be responsible for their acts. The treaty was ratified, however, in time for the logs to be moved.

But as payment for the Chippewa lands was not made for nearly two years after the ratification of the treaty, Chief Peshig, and his warriors must have been placated in some other way if they allowed the logs to be moved in 1838. Joseph R. Brown, however, rafted a lot of his logs down the river in the fall of 1837, and the Indians did not try to stop him.

The dissatisfaction of Chief Peshig and his warriors with the delay in the payment under the treaty and his covert threats to Mr. Steele seem to have constituted the beginning of the long series of troubles, not yet ended, between the Chippewas on one side and the lumber cutters and the Government on the other over the Indian pine timber. Millions of dollars' worth of pine timber have been taken from the ^{Chippewa of Minnesota} Indians illegally and without proper compensation.

Mr. Steele further states that in the spring of 1838 "we" descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he and others organized the St. Croix Falls Lumbering Company. The co-partners were Mr. Steele, Dr. Fitch, of Muscatine; Washington Libby, of Alton; W. S. Hungerford and James Livingston, of St. Louis; --- Hill and Wm. Holcombe (afterwards Lieutenant Governor) of Quincy.

While at St. Louis the parties heard of the ratification of the treaties. At once they chartered the steamer Palmyra, (owned in and named for Palmyra, Mo.,) loaded her with materials for building a saw-mill, took on board 36 laborers, and set out for the St. Croix and St. Peter's. What Mr. Steele did when he reached the latter port, at Fort Snelling is told

on subsequent pages.

LATER VISITORS TO ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

Perhaps a brief statement of later visits to Fort Snelling and St. Anthony Falls by scientific men, who came prior to 1840, is proper in this history.

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FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S VISIT.

In September and October, 1835, a geological examination of certain parts of Southwestern Minnesota was made, under Government authority, by an English geologist named Geo. W. Featherstonhaugh (pronounced in England "Frestonhaw") and his assistant, Prof W. W. Mather, an American, and a graduate of West Point. Featherstonhaugh had made a somewhat extensive journey. He left Washington July 8, (1837) by canal, and went to Cumberland, Md., thence by land to Pittsburg and Detroit; thence by lake to Mackinaw and Green Bay; thence, over the old route of Joliet, Marquette, Carver, and others, by canoe, via Fox River and its Portage, to the Wisconsin, then down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien and up the river from the Prairie to Fort Snelling.

The results of Featherstonhaugh and Mather's trip are preserved in the former's two volumes which he brought out in London in 1847, and entitled, "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor." The volumes contain some singular statements. The author's spellings of Indian names are invariably incorrect and without authority. He says he plainly heard the roaring of the Falls of St. Anthony when he was at Lake Pepin; he ^{was} ~~is~~ the only explorer to say that he believed in Carver's "extensive ancient fortifications," west of Lake Pepin, which he says he visited and studied. He ^{thought} ~~thinks~~ the ridges and other elevations and the depressions which he saw were ~~not~~ formed by the action of the strong prairie winds upon the loose, sandy soil. He denounced, and ridiculed the missionaries. He criticised nearly everybody that did not abstain from the use of tobacco in his presence, and did not furnish him all the good wines and liquors he desired. At the same time, chiefly from what his guide, Henry Milord (an intelligent half-blood in Trader Sibly's employ) told him, he put on record some interesting items of history, especially concerning the "Minnay

Sotorⁿ and its valley. Of St. Anthony Falls, in addition to what has been already quoted, he says:

They perhaps look best at a distance; for although upon drawing near to them they present a very pleasing object still, from their average height, which does not exceed perhaps 16 feet, they appeared less interesting than any other of the great cascades I had seen in North America.

And yet in the next paragraph, describing the fall, he says:

In its details this is a cascade of very great beauty. Its incessant liveliness contrasts pleasingly with the sombre appearance of the densely wooded island, and presents to the observer that element in motion which has so much modified the whole channel of the Mississippi. The current above the cascade is very strong and comes dashing over the fractured limestone of this irregular curvature, where it recedes and advances with a great variety of plays, etc., etc.

Featherstonhaugh and Mather^s, with Henry Milord for a guide and a crew of mixed-blood boatmen, set out in a big canoe from Fort Snelling on the 16th and after a month's paddling reached Lake Traverse and were entertained at Joseph R. Brown's trading post. Returning he reached Fort Snelling in a cold snap, with ice forming in the Minnesota. October 23, he left Fort Snelling and descended the Mississippi in a boat to Galena. He took with him a young lad of 14, *John Bliss, Jr., the son of Major* John Bliss the commandant of Fort Snelling at the time. *desired and sent* The boy's parents ~~advised~~ him to attend school in the Eastern States. At Galena they took the steamboat Warrior for St. Louis. From St. Louis Featherstonhaugh made an overland journey through Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia to Washington City, where he arrived October 9, 1836.

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Featherstonhaugh's survey was not ^{of} much advantage to Minnesota when it was made. His description of the country was not printed in time. Not appearing until in 1847, it came too late to be of much advantage as an advertisement of the new land of promise.

"Mr. Frestonhaw," as his countrymen called him, did not conduct himself seemingly when he was in Minnesota. Sibley assisted and befriended him greatly, and in return he abused Sibley and all other traders severely. Joseph R. Brown entertained him and gratuitously furnished him with goods and

supplies, and in return he slandered Brown outrageously.

GEORGE CATLIN, THE PAINTER, COMES.

In the summers of 1835 and 1836 George Catlin, the noted American painter of Indian and frontier scenes, came to Fort Snelling. He painted the portraits of several Indian chiefs of the vicinity, and he made the first pretentious painting of St. Anthony Falls. Previously many little imperfect sketches ^{of the Falls} had been made, chiefly by officers' wives at the Fort, but his painting was of valuable character and of fair proportions.

Catlin came first to Fort Snelling in June, 1835, by a steamer from St. Louis; he returned in a canoe. The next year in the early summer he came again, traveling in a birch canoe from Green Bay to Prairie du Che^ouin and thence up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling. In the autumn he returned in a dug-out canoe to Rock Island and from thence went east. He spent several years in touring among the ~~XXXXX~~ American Indians, painted hundreds of pictures illustrating them and the lives they led, and finally took a delegation of them to Europe. He also published several books describing his travels, Indian life, the country, etc. His pictures are in a collection called "the George Catlin Indian Gallery," and are hung in the U. S. Museum at Washington, D. C. *copies of his Minnesota sketches ought to be in the State's public halls and galleries.*

While in Minnesota Catlin's greatest single piece of work was his journey on horseback, via Traverse des Sioux and Little Rock, to the Red Pipestone Quarries, and his accurate sketch of that remarkable natural formation. His printed description of the country and of his experience en route is of value and great interest. He rode a horse given him by Gen. Sibley. Joseph La Framboise, Jr., son of the old trader at Little Rock, was his guide and his main guard. From the Rock, on the Minnesota, four miles below Fort Ridgely, to the ^u Quarry the route was over a prairie trail never before followed by a white man of full blood; Joe La Framboise (who died but a few years since) was a mixed-blood Sioux. Catlin was the first white man to visit and describe the noted quarry with pen and pencil. The peculiar red syenitic

stone was and still is called catlinite."

Catlin's Minnesota pictures are still in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. They include views of Fort Snelling, St. Anthony Falls, the "Little Falls," (Minnehaha) Cloud Man's village at Lake Calhoun, in 1835, and portraits of old Great War Eagle, Chief of the Black Dog band; Toe Wahkon Dah-pe (or Blue Sacred Clay) the medicinè man of Shakopee's band; Tah-tonka Manne (or Walking Buffalo) of Red Wing's band. etc. *Copies of these sketches ought to be in the State's public halls and galleries.*

In his printed reports Catlin gives a bright and interesting description of Minnesota Country generally but makes very brief mention of St. Anthony Falls, saying:

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The Falls of St. Anthony, which are 900 miles above St. Louis, are the natural curiosity of this country. They are nine miles above the mouth of the St. Peter's, where I am now writing. The Falls are also about nine miles above this fort (Snelling) and the junction of the two rivers, (Mississippi and Minnesota) and although the fall is a picturesque and spirited scene, it is but a pygmy in size to Niagara. The actual perpendicular fall is but 18 feet, though of half a mile or so in extent, which is the width of the river, with brisk and leaping rapids above and below, giving life and spirit to the scene.***

To him or her of too little relish for Nature's rude works, there will be found a redeeming pleasure at the mouth of St. Peter's and the Fall of St. Anthony. These scenes have often been described, and I leave them for the world to come and gaze upon for themselves. At the same time, I recommend to all people to make their next "fashionable tour" a trip to St. Louis; thence by steamer to Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Lake Pepin, the St. Peter's, Falls of St. Anthony; then back to Prairie du Chien, etc. 45 46

Catlin, too, was ungrateful for favors. He could not have made the trip to Pipestone Quarry without the help of Sibley and La Ramboise, and yet in his report he denounced them unjustly and shamefully.

NICOLLET'S FOUR VISITS, 1836-37-38-39.

The first large and almost exactly correct map of nearly all of the area of Minnesota and of much other portions of the western and north-western parts of the United States was drafted by Joseph Nicolas Nicollet, a French astronomer and civil engineer, and published by the U. S. Government a short time after his death, in 1843, in connection with his report of his extensive official surveys. Nicollet was born in Savoy, France, in 1786. He came to the United States in 1832 and not long afterward entered the

engineering service of the regular army.

In 1836 he came first to Fort Snelling and ascended the Mississippi to its sources, surveying the country en route. He passed the winter of 1836-37 at Fort Snelling, and he says, "was a witness that \$15 was paid for flour and \$25 for barreled pork at St. Peter, which had probably cost respectively \$5 and \$8 at St. Louis." *a barrel of*

In 1838 he surveyed the valley of the Minnesota and much adjoining territory, ascended that river to Lake Traverse and then went south by way of Lake Shetek to the Red Pipestone Quarry. Here on the crest of the "leaping rock," on July 1, he carved his name; the other members of his party, including the afterwards distinguished John C. Fremont (who then wrote his name Charles Fremont simply) cut their initials. In the almost adamant jasper rock the carved letters are as plain to-day as when made.

In 1839 he ascended the Missouri as high as to Fort Pierre Chouteau. This place was then a trading post owned by the American Fur Company, of which Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, was a prominent member. The name of the fort was afterwards contracted to Fort Pierre; now there stands *opposite* on the site *of the old fort* the city of Pierre, the capital of South Dakota.

He surveyed the country as far north as to Devil's Lake, and then came back across the *prairies* ~~country~~ to the Minnesota, or St. Peter's, as it was then called. His map of the country over which he passed was by all odds the best made up to that time. His descriptions of the *lands* ~~country~~ are accurate, his spelling of Indian names uniformly correct, or so that they can be distinctly and rightly pronounced, and altogether his report is in certain respects invaluable. Of the locality called "St. Peter's," which included the trading houses then on the Mendota side of the Minnesota, Fort Snelling, and the plateau upon which it is situated, Nicollet says spiritedly:

St. Peter's is, in my opinion, the finest site on the Mississippi River. The natural beauties of its environs add to its importance and grandeur. Upon reaching this place, the traveler is already premonished of the magnificent scenery which he will enjoy in ascending the river through its long, narrow, and deep valley. At the confluence of the St. Peter's and the Mississippi there is an extensive and fertile plateau. This reaches far to the west and presents to the delighted gaze

a level country, interrupted by moderate undulations of surface and beautified by intervening prairies, tracts of timber and lakes.

Of Minnehaha Falls he writes:

"Three miles from Fort Snelling, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, there is a very pretty cascade." Of St. Anthony Falls he makes but brief mention, viz:

Four miles further up from the Little Falls we reach the celebrated Falls of St. Anthony. This fall--examined in detail, with the noisy boiling of its waters, rebounding in jets from the accumulated debris at its foot, its ascending vapors, and the long and verdant island that separates the two portions of the falls, with the solitary rocky island that stands in front--altogether form a grand and imposing spectacle.

The possibilities and the probabilities of the utilization of the tremendous power of St. Anthony Falls, and of the necessary and resultant foundation of a great city at their site, are not even hinted at by Nicollet, or indeed by any other of the distinguished early visitors to the great cataract. The falls, in their entirety, seem to have impressed them only as a natural beauty, a thing of picturesqueness and charm, worth traveling hundreds of miles to see.

Nor did the country of Minnesota impress them as a promising future ^{seat} site of a great civilization. They gave favorable descriptions thereof, wrote rhapsodical delineations of its topography, its scenery, its rich soil, its beautiful lakes and streams, but said no word of recommendation concerning its fitness as a site for future permanent white settlement, occupation, and development. Only the pine timber was mentioned as the resource of the country likely to become of some, but not of great, importance. They seemed to be keeping back or withholding some information and ideas; doubtless they were, and these ideas were probably those given them by certain white men to the effect, that, owing to its high latitude and extremely cold seasons, the country would not, because it could not, even be a valuable agricultural region or attain to a high state of civilization and development.

Minneapolis History

Gal. 46

BV

Nicollet's descriptions of the country and his map were embodied in a little volume printed and widely circulated by the Government in 1843. His map became a standard one; it was often cited in treaties, State and Territorial boundaries, etc., and "according to Nicollet's map" appeared frequently in the printed documents connected with such matters. His descriptions of the country hardly induced immigration to it. He made no reference to a future city of the proportions of Minneapolis at the Falls, and all he said of the country about the great cataract was:

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\ From St. Anthony's Falls may be visited the Lake of the Isles, Lake Calhoun, Lake Harriet, and other lakes. Then, crossing the St. Peter's near its mouth, the traveler ascends the Pilot Knob, from the summit of which he enjoys a magnificent view, embracing the whole surrounding horizon; and if he will conclude his excursion by going to two natural grottoes [Carver's and the Fountain Cave, St. Paul] in the vicinity, he may flatter himself that it has been most actively and pleasantly performed.)

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Of the more remote country on the prairies, he thought none of it hardly worth settling upon save at "the oases of timber" dispersed here and there. He thought Traverse des Sioux eligible to become a place of importance, but the only other available sites for villages in the Minnesota country which impressed him favorably were the shores of Lac qui Parle, Lake Benton, Lake Shetek, Lake Tetonka, Spirit Lake (now in Iowa) and two or three other lakes. Tetonka was then the site of Alexander Faribault's trading post which he afterwards removed to Lake Sakatah, near by.

Moreover the accomplished engineer favored and recommended the proposed establishment of the northern boundary of the forthcoming State of Iowa as the parallel of latitude passing through the present site of the village of Hanska, Brown county, and the mouth of the Blue Earth and extending eastward to the Mississippi above Minnesota City, in the northern part of Winona County. He preferred that the western boundary of Iowa be a meridian running due south of the mouth of the Blue Earth.

In 1844 a proper convention of the people of the Territory submitted a constitution to Congress for the proposed new State of Iowa, with boundaries defined, etc. March 3, 1845, Congress rejected these proposed

boundaries, and substituted others embodying the Nicollet idea regarding the northern and western, save that the latter should be the meridian of Hanska, a few miles south of New Ulm. The constitution as amended had to be adopted by the voters of Iowa Territory and at the election in the fall of 1845 they rejected it, but by the narrow margin of 596 votes. Had 500 electors who voted against it cast their ballots in its favor, it would have been adopted. Then all of the present part of Minnesota east of the meridian of Hanska and south of the parallel between Mankato and Whitman City would now be in Iowa! Our State would not include the eleven fine counties of Southeastern Minnesota--Houston, Winona, Fillmore, Olmsted, Dodge, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Waseca, Faribault, and Blue Earth, nor all of Brown, Watonwan, and Martin. Just to what extent Nicollet's declared preference influenced Congress to fix the boundaries as it did cannot be said; but as other points were described in the act as "according to Nicollet's map," it may be presumed that his opinions were at least given consideration.

Nicollet's proposition would have been a good thing for Iowa, but bad for Minnesota, Minneapolis included. That he did not carefully forecast the future of the country is evidenced. He was an accomplished engineer and his surveys of the country were accurate almost to a dot; but the adaptability of a country to civilization is not computed by theodolitic measurements or calculations by sines and tangents.

The great surveyor failed to note the importance of the St. Peter's country; failed to conceive that white men would invade it; failed to discern that a conflict between the forces of civilization and of barbarism for the permanent possession of this and the vast regions surrounding was certain to ensue, and that civilization would win; and failed to discover that in this conflict the Falls of St. Anthony would constitute the Key-point of the battlefield.

MINNESOTA PASSES PERILOUS CRISES.

Minnesota passed many crises in early days. The Iowa boundary proposition was only one. The northern boundary proposed first by the Iowa people, and which Congress rejected for the one they rejected in 1845, was

worse for Minnesota than the latter. It was fixed as a line from the mouth of the Big Sioux to the mouth of the Blue Earth then down the Minnesota to the Mississippi and thence down that river to the Missouri line. If this boundary had been adopted by Congress--and it came near adoption--and ratified by the people, Mendota and all of the present Southeastern Minnesota south of the Minnesota and west of the Mississippi would be now a part of Iowa.

- Another crisis was the Doty treaty of 1841, made at Traverse des Sioux between Gov. James D. Doty, then Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and the Sioux chiefs of Minnesota. The Sioux agreed to sell all their lands in what are now Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Northwestern Iowa, except some small reservations. The country acquired was to be made a Northern Indian Territory, the equivalent of the Southern Indian Territory, (now Oklahoma) and used as a dumping ground for all the Indian tribes and fragments of tribes east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. The Democratic Senators in Congress killed this treaty, because they considered it a whig measure authorized and promoted by John Bell, of Tennessee, then Secretary of War. Had they ratified it, Minneapolis and Minnesota would not have come into existence when and as they did. Indian occupation might have held them in the clutches of barbarism until in 1907, when Oklahoma became a State in the Union.

THE FIRST FOUNDATIONS OF MINNEAPOLIS AND THE MEN WHO LAID THEM.

The now distinguished men ~~visitors~~ that visited the site of Minneapolis advertised it. The Indian treaties of 1837 opened the country on the eastern side of the Mississippi to white occupation, and as soon as the news of their ratification reached the St. Peter's country that occupation began. In the case of Minneapolis that beginning had to be conferred ⁱⁿ ~~for~~ for a considerable time to the east side of the river. The Fort Snelling reservation and the Indian title to the Trans-Mississippi country forbade settlement on that side. The boundaries of the reservation were not well defined, but when Lieut. Pike treated for it the reserve itself was described merely as nine miles square about an indefinite point somewhere "below the mouth of the St. Peter's". How-

ever, this was sufficient to keep off settlers from the vicinity of the west end of St. Anthony Falls, unless the military authorities permitted them to come.

The U. S. Senate ratified the Indian treaties of 1837 on June 15, 1838, but not until a month later did the authentic news reach Fort Snelling per the steamboat Palmyra, Capt. John Holland master, nine days up from St. Louis. The boat first carried the news up the St. Croix to the Falls, whither it went with some mill machinery and other supplies for Frank Steele's Lumbering Company, with something of the same sort for Joseph R. Brown, who, foreseeing that the treaties would soon be ratified, had already begun the cutting of pine timber to be sawed in a mill already in process of erection.

The Palmyra with her good news came to Fort Snelling a few days later, or July 15, 1838, and soon afterward Franklin Steele, the new sutler at Fort Snelling, and more justly entitled to be called the founder of Minneapolis than any other person, began preparations for building a city at the great tumultuous Falls of St. Anthony of Padua. On the eastern shore of the river, at the north end of the ledge over which rolled the cataract he made a "claim" to 160 acres of land. All he could do was to "claim" the land and occupy it; it was not then subject to regular entry and did not become so until in 1847. The particulars of Mr. Steele's "claim" of the land are given on subsequent pages.

THE CRITICAL YEARS OF 1838-39.

The year 1837 was a memorable one in Minnesota and Minneapolis history, for during that year were made the important treaties before described; also, during that year something occurred which had an important bearing upon the founding and future destiny of Minneapolis. This something was the action taken by the military authorities of Fort Snelling to eject and evict the settlers on the reservation in the vicinity of the Fort.

Maj. Joseph Plympton, a Massachusetts man, took command of Fort Snelling in the summer of this year, and it was he who instituted the action. The Major was an anomalous character. The descendant of Puritans and himself

a psalm-singing Presbyterian from the Bay State, he desired to own slaves, purchased two from brother officers, but failed to buy a woman from Agent Taliaferro. An officer of the U. S. army, with a sworn duty to protect American citizens and settlers, he was especially hostile to those about Fort Snelling. He had arrested and confined in the guard-house those well-meaning and God-fearing men, Abraham Perret, the French-Swiss watchmaker, and Louis Massie, the Canadian farmer, and confined them in the guard-house because their cattle broke into the enclosures of the Fort. Maj. Plympton was typical of the then commanders of the Fort, of whom Col. John H. Stevens, in an address before the Minneapolis Lyceum, in 1856, said:

At that time, as often before and since, the commanding officers at the Fort were "the Lords of the North." They ruled supreme. The citizens in the neighborhood of the Fort were at anytime liable to be thrust into the guard-house. While the commander of the Fort was the King the officers were the princes, and persons were deprived of their liberty and imprisoned by these tyrants for the most trivial wrong, or even for some imaginary offense.

It was perhaps not best that Maj. Plympton should have been in command at Fort Snelling at any time; it certainly was not well that he had that authority in 1837-38-39 and that he inaugurated and enforced a particularly unjust and harmful policy.

In October, 1837, by order of Major Plympton, a survey was made by Lieutenant Ephraim Kirby Smith.* The white inhabitants in the vicinity of the Fort were found to number 157. On the Fort Snelling side, in what was called Baker's settlement, (around the old Camp Coldwater) and at Massie's Landing, (three or four cabins strung along under the bluff) there were 82 people; on the south side of the Minnesota, including those at the Fur Company's establishments presided over by Sibley, Alex. Faribault, and Antoine Le Claire, there were 75. Seven families were living opposite the Fort, on the east bank of the Mississippi, and the head of one of them was Francois Desire, alias Francois Franchet, who had been a soldier under Napoleon and

*A connecticut man, a West Pointer, Killed at Moline del Rey, in the Mexican War. He has sometimes been confounded with Edmund Kirby Smith, who became a prominent confederate general.

also of the American army, mustered out from the latter service at Fort Snelling. He was in the service of Nicollet when the latter made his explorations in this quarter. Lieut. Smith further reported that the settlers had "nearly 200 horses and cattle."

In transmitting Lieut. Smith's report to the War Department Maj. Plympton indicated his determination to eject the settlers from the reserve, allying that they were consuming the wood on the tract which was needed by the garrison. The Secretary thought Plympton must know best, and directed him to mark over on a map an area of land necessary to be reserved. In March, 1838, he transmitted such a map and upon it was marked an extensive tract, embracing a considerable quantity of land on the east side--now the St. Paul side-- of the Mississippi.

About the same time Plympton wrote and caused other letters to be written to the Department favoring a large reservation. Writing himself, he declared that the interests of the military post (the future of the Country and the welfare of the people being disregarded) demanded the reservation he had marked on his map. Surgeon John Emerson (Dred Scott's owner) wrote, in April, that the reservation ought to be "twenty miles square, or to the mouth of the St. Croix River."

In July (1838) following, Plympton ordered away all the settlers from the reserve. His order forbade:

solid { "All persons not attached to the military from erecting any building or buildings, fence or fences, or cutting timber for any but for public use within said line, which has been surveyed and forwarded to the War Department subject to the final decision thereof. My order must, as a matter of right, more particularly allude to persons urging themselves within the lines at this time."

Meanwhile the settlers had not been idle and unconcerned.

About the time of the making of the treaties, in 1837, they had a hint that

they were to be turned out of and away from their homes and from the reservation as soon as the treaties went into effect. Thereupon they sent a memorial to President Van Buren upon the subject of their imperiled situation. They said that they had settled upon lands which they were assured belonged to the public domain; that they had only exercised the privileges extended to them by the benign and salutary laws under whose operation other parts of the Western country had been peopled; that they had erected houses and cultivated fields upon the tracts they occupied; that many of them had large families of children that had no other homes; that the labor of years had been invested in these homes, and they appealed to the President for protection in them. They further asked that, if in the pending treaty the lands they occupied should be purchased from the Indians for a military reservation and they ejected from them, then, and in that case, a provision should be inserted in the treaty providing for a just payment to them for their improvements.

This memorial seems to have been prepared by H. H. Sibley and among its many signers (some of whom could not write) were Louis Massie, Abraham Perret, Peter Quinn, Antoine Pepin, Duncan Graham, Oliver Cratte, Joseph Bisson, Louis Dirgulee, Jacob Falstrom, and Joseph Reasche. Numerous descendants of the first seven named now live in the State. Jacob Falstrom, subsequently connected with the Methodist missionary service, and who was married to a Chippewa woman, was the first Swede to permanently settle in Minnesota. All the signers were white men but all those named except Perret and Massie had Indian wives. Yet the impassioned remonstrances of the settlers were without avail. No provision to pay them for the improvements they had made was inserted in either of the treaties, and they were commanded to abandon their homes and little farms and go across the river, to the east side, into the Territory of Wisconsin, and outside of the reservation. Some of them left during the summer of 1838; a few left the country entirely, going down to Prairie du Chien. Those who remained did so in the hope that there would be an intervention in their favor--that something would turn up. Certain influential persons endeavored to have Maj. Plympton become satisfied with the

departure of several settlers, and for a time he was quiet and let those who had remained dwell in peace in their humble homes.

But in 1839 Plympton broke out again. He declared that every settler should be driven from the reservation at the muzzle of the musket and point of the bayonet if necessary. The reason he assigned was that some of them were selling whisky on the east side of the river, and that therefore every body on both sides should be driven away. Now, there was an illegal and very harmful liquor traffic being carried on by four establishments east of the river. These were conducted by Theodore Menk and "Nigger Jim" Thompson, on the east bank, Pierre Parrant, down at the Fountain Cave, and Donald McDonald, on the plateau back of the Cave. For their misconduct some 40 or 50 innocent men and their families were expelled from their homes on the west side to make new homes on the east side. There were no exceptions. The wife of Abraham Perry, good old "Aunt Mary Ann," was an accomplished and expert midwife, or accoucheuse, and the married ladies of the garrison at the Fort begged Plympton to allow her and her husband to remain, but the officer was inexorable.

The result was that the settlers went away from the west side of the river to the east side--though some of them did not go far enough eastward until in 1840, when they were again evicted by the U. S. Marshal from Prairie du Chien with two companies from Fort Snelling. The people were forced to move all their property away. The soldiers, under the direction of Marshal Ira B. Brunson, threw their furniture and other belongings out of their cabins and then burned the cabins. The settlers went down to about where the "Seven Corners" now are in St. Paul, and some of them farther below. The whisky sellers also moved farther down; Menk and "Nigger Jim" were closed up, but McDonald and Parrant kept on selling whisky.

EFFECTS OF THE EVICTION.

Had the unjust and unreasoning Major Plympton (really he was only a brevet-major at the time) allowed the settlers to remain on the west side of the Mississippi, about Fort Snelling, what mighty and everlasting

good would have been effected!

The people he drove away formed a settlement which in time became St. Paul. Had Plympton allowed them to remain near Fort Snelling, their settlement would in time have become the nucleus of a great and powerful city extending from south of the Minnesota northward to beyond St. Anthony Falls and east and west from the Mississippi to beyond Lake Harriet. Within these boundaries would now be a solid, compact city; suburbs would be beyond these borders.

Fort Snelling, if not abolished, would now stand on the east side of the river. The State capitol buildings would probably stand where Stephen A. Douglas wanted them to stand, on that "heaven-kissing hill" which we call Pilot Knob, with the State House on the crest visible 50 miles away in every direction.

There would be no St. Paul, no Twin Cities, but one great magnificent city, larger by far and better in all respects than the aggregated cities as they now are.

The 157 souls, "in no way connected with the military," which Lieut. E. K. Smith found in the fall of 1837, were enough, with their 200 horses and cattle, to start a city with. The first ^Plat, after old St. Anthony, might have been laid out near Fort Snelling, but in time it would have extended clear up to the falls.

But for the ungenerous and even tyrannical disposition of Major Joseph Plympton, dressed in his brief authority, Minneapolis might to-day, or in the near future, be a strong rival of Chicago. It is a very good and a very great city as it stands; perhaps there is no use in making it any better, but it may well be made greater.

Minneapolis Chap. Heads

Jul. 1

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Order of the Bannock, as reported to the Grand Chapter on July 1, 1890.

Members:

- John A. Smith
- James H. Jones
- William B. Brown
- Robert C. White
- Thomas D. Green
- Charles E. Black
- Henry F. Gray
- George G. Hall
- Edward H. King
- Frederick I. Lee
- William J. Miller
- John K. Nelson
- James L. Oliver
- Robert M. Parker
- Thomas N. Quinn
- Charles O. Reed
- Henry P. Scott
- George Q. Taylor
- Edward R. Vance
- Frederick S. Ward
- William T. Young

The total number of members reported is 20.

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Chapter VII

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING.

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CLAIM-MAKING FOLLOWS TREATY RATIFICATION--FRANKLIN STEELE MAKES THE FIRST
LEGAL LAND CLAIMS AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS --WHO HIS ASSOCIATES WERE--BUILDING
THE FIRST MILL ON THE EAST SIDE--THE WORK OF DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS SLOWLY
FOR WANT OF A LITTLE MONEY--FIRST HOMES AND OCCUPANTS AT ST. ANTHONY--THE
COUNTRY AND THE GENERAL SITUATION IN 1847, ETC., ETC.

Among all the white men that came to Minnesota prior to 1840 only the refugees from Red River and perhaps four missionaries came with the intention of making homes, identifying themselves with the country, and remaining permanently. All the rest had come as transients, as soldiers, as traders, as employes, under engagements for a certain length of time, and when this time expired they expected to and generally did leave the country. A few voyageurs and other engagees of the fur company and a few discharged soldiers from Fort Snelling concluded to remain and take chances. They had no settled purposes in life or abiding places, and might as well be one place as another. Like most of their comrades and associates, they were mere birds of passage, flitting from one locality to another, and never resting long on any perch.

One reason why the duration of the existence of these people in Minnesota was, practically speaking, merely ephemeral, was because they could not make permanent homes worthy of the name. They could not marry according to their tastes and ideals, and a home without a wife is practically no home. There were no marriageable white women in the country--or but very few--and to many a white man the idea of miscegenation or union with a woman of an alien and barbaric race was disagreeable, if not repulsive. Yet it was an Indian wife or none! It is the natural desire of men to perpetuate their names through their children. And some men insisted that theirs should be white children only, and so they left the region where there were no white women and went elsewhere.

Other men selected Indian women for wives and had children by them. Uniformly, with hardly an exception, these Indian women made most excellent wives for their husbands. They were chaste and pure; they were domestic and affectionate; they were industrious and economical; they loved their husbands and children devotedly and would make any sacrifice for them. Some of the best people in Minnesota are the descendants of early mixed-blood families, and the women as a rule manifest the exemplary traits of their Indian grandmothers.

THE PIONEERS WERE NOT PLUTOCRATS.

In 1840 one might count on the fingers of his hands the men in the Minnesota Country with money, or resources convertible into money on sight, to the value of \$5,000. The wealthiest man was Franklin Steele, who probably could command \$15,000. Sibley, the trader, was working for a salary of \$1,000 a year and house rent and a percentage of the profits of the Fur Company above a certain sum; sometimes this commission amounted to \$1,500, but generally to about half that amount, and sometimes it was nothing. Joseph R. Brown had some means; but his operations were so diversified, and he moved from one place to another so frequently, that it was difficult to keep track of him, and to tell what he was worth at any particular time. The mill men had a snug sum in the aggregate, but perhaps their average wealth per man did not exceed \$5,000. By combining, they were able to build a mill and conduct lumbering operations at St. Croix Falls.

But no combination of men could be found with disposition and capital to build adequate mills at St. Anthony Falls. Franklin Steele had to do the work practically alone.

FRANK STEELE AND JOE BROWN BELIEVED IN MINNESOTA.

Steele and Joseph R. Brown were the most prominent of the men in the St. Peter's country who were determined to make Minnesota their permanent homes. Sibley, a few years before his death, told the present writer that in 1840 he had no thought of passing the remainder of his days here. As soon as he had secured a comfortable "stake" from his business in the fur trade he meant to return to Detroit and settle down. He did not think the country would be any farther developed in fifty years, or by the year 1890, than the region in Canada north of Lake Superior.

Brown said he would stay. There were so many chances for an energetic man. Grain could be grown successfully here, for he had grown it. The country was finally adopted to stock raising, to growing corn, and to raising all kinds of vegetables; hence it would be a farmer's country. The vast forests of the best pine timber were practically inexhaustible; the water

power was incalculable and would last forever. A great deal of the country could be reached by steamboats, and all these things would make a country of cities and towns and a large, thrifty population. (See Brown's letter to B. H. Eastman, Sibley papers)

Soon after the treaties of 1837 had been ratified, Brown planned the creation of a new Territory of the United States, which was to comprise a great deal of the country west of the Chippewa River in Wisconsin and north of the Iowa boundary, and this Territory was to be called Minnesota, for its principal river, wholly within the State. In the prosecution of this plan he went to the present site of Stillwater in 1839, laid out the first town, which he called "Dakotah," and which he designed should be the capitol of the new Territory, and he built a huge two-story log building which he expected would be the capitol building.

Steele believed that the timber and water power of the country alone insured its future, and he was determined to venture his existence in that future. Although a young man, and without experience in milling or as a lumberman, he resolved to build a big saw mills at St. Anthony and St. Croix and run them in connection with his sutler store at Fort Snelling.

FIRST CLAIMANTS AND LAND OWNERS AT ST. ANTHONY.

In 1836, before the land was subject to entry, the Indian title not having been relinquished, Major Joseph Plympton, Capt. Martin Scott, and another officer of the Fifth U. S. Infantry from Fort Snelling, made "claims" to a tract of land on the east side of the river, at St. Anthony Falls, and built a log cabin upon it. Maj. Plympton had succeeded Maj. John Bliss in command of the Fort, and subsequently drove away the settlers from the fort reservation. In 1837 Sergeant Nathaniel Carpenter, also of the Fifth Infantry, made a "claim" adjoining the Plympton claim.

Although it was illegal for a military officer to pre^{=e}empt land while holding a military commission, yet Maj. Plympton and his associates continued to claim their lands until after the time of the ratification of

of the treaty, or in July, 1838, and they were called "the Plympton claim" by many as late as in 1845. About the 16th of July, 1838, however, Frank Steele "jumped" the claim and continued to hold it.

Mr. Steele had spent the winter of 1837-38 in Washington, endeavoring to secure the ratification of the Indian treaties. He returned from St. Louis to Fort Snelling June 13, 1838, on the steamboat Burlington, Capt. Joseph Throckmorton. Among his fellow passengers were Benj. F. Baker, ("old Blue Beard") a trader at Fort Snelling or "Coldwater;" Capt. Frederick Marryat, the novelist, but then of the British navy, and Gen. Atkinson, of the U. S. army. The next day after their arrival the entire party rode up to the Falls of St. Anthony.

Five days later, on June 18, came the steamer Ariel, also from St. Louis. One of its passengers, a Mr. Beebee, announced that when he left there was a "rumor" current in St. Louis that the treaties had been ratified. The "rumor" was premature, for the ratification was not made until three days before the Ariel arrived at Fort Snelling. It was generally believed, however, and created much interest among Steele, Brown, and others who had already made "claims" to certain sites.

MR. STEELE "JUMPS" THE PLYMPTON CLAIM.

The night of the arrival of the Palmyra, Mr. Steele made due preparations and set out from Fort Snelling for the Plympton claim at the north end of the Falls. He crossed the river at the Fort, went up on the east side, and at daylight had his tent pitched on the claim, and with his men went to work making "improvements." Capt. Martin Scott, one of the partners in the Plympton claim, appeared on the west side of the Falls about the time Steele appeared on the east side. The captain had come up to "cinch" the title of the partners to the claim by occupying and "working" it; but he did not succeed in crossing the river until Steele and his forces were securely in adverse possession and boasting of the fact.

Capt. Scott protested against Steele's "jumping" tactics. He

pointed to the cabin built by Plympton the year before as evidence of prior ownership of the claim by the partners. But Steele confidently replied: "You and Major Plympton know full well that you have no good claim to this site. You made your claim to it a year before it was subject to claiming; and, moreover, the law is plain and imperative that army officers are wholly incapable of either claiming or pre-empting land while they are in the military service. You have neither a moral or a legal claim here."

The officer had to admit the correctness of Steele's position and retired. Mr. Steele soon had another cabin ready in which to receive visitors, and in a little while, late as was the season, planted a few vegetables. He placed a French-Canadian voyageur, named La Grue, and his wife in charge, and they so remained until the fall of 1839, when a sad tragedy terminated their occupancy.

POOR UNFORTUNATE MRS. LA GRUE!

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Mrs. La Grue ^{may have} had a little Indian blood ^{in her veins,} but she was almost white in appearance. La Grue was a good sportsman and fond of hunting and fishing. Returning from a hunting trip, at the time mentioned, he found his cabin burned to the ground, with everything it had contained, and the charred body of his wife lay among the smoking ruins. How the house came to take fire, or why Mrs. LaGrue did not save herself, was never explained. There were no witnesses and the dead woman could tell no tales. No censure was ever placed upon the husband, however.

After gazing upon his loss for a little time, La Grue started to cross the river below the Falls in an effort to reach the old Government mill, where he hoped to pass the night, before going to Mr. Steele with a report of his loss. But on the bluff, where the University buildings now stand, he encountered a war party of Chippewas, hidden and in bivouac in the dense grove of oaks. They had slipped down from Mille Lacs and hoped to surprise some unwary Sioux from about Fort Snelling and take their scalps. They, however, received La Grue kindly, commiserated him because of his misfortune and bereavement, and entertained him as best they could, aiding him to cross

the river next morning

the river next morning.

It was believed by many that this band of Chippewas were the murderers of La Grue's wife and the incendiaries that first plundered and then ^m burned his cabin. Why they did not kill him where they found him cannot be explained. A few weeks after the tragedy, La Grue left the country and never returned. Mrs. La Grue's death was the first of a person living in civilization on the present site of Minneapolis. The date was in the fall of 1839, probably in October.

FURTHER HISTORY OF STEELE'S CLAIM.

A singularly incorrect version of Frank Steele's occupation of the Plympton claim has frequently been made and printed. It is said that when Mr. Steele made his claim it was mid-winter and very cold; that he crossed the Mississippi on the ice; that he built a board shack and "planted" potatoes in the snow, etc., etc. Even the late Gen. R. W. Johnson, of St. Paul, who was Mr. Steele's brother-in-law, and was presumed to know the facts, gives the version above in his otherwise historically correct Ft. Snelling sketch which appears in volume 8 of the State Historical Society's "Collections." The fact that Steele "jumped" the ~~xxxxx~~ Plympton claim July 16, (the next day after the arrival of the steamboat Palmyra at Fort Snelling) makes it impossible that the arctic conditions mentioned in Gen. Johnson's account could have existed when the noted pioneer made his claim.

After La Grue left the country, heart broken over the fate of his wife, according to the best evidence obtainable Charles Landry, (or Laundry) another French-Canadian voyageur, was placed in charge of the Steele claim. It seems that La Grue had lived in the cabin built by Plympton and Scott, and this having been burned Landry occupied the one built by Steele. A postscript ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to a note from Steele to Sibley dated in December, 1839 says: "Do not let C. Landry have anything, on my account without a written order."

Landry was not as faithful a steward as La Grue had been. He

was wont to absent himself from the ^{ee}Stale claim frequently and remain away for days. It was the rule, if not the law, that the occupation by a claimant (by himself or a agent) of a claim must be continuous. If he was absent from it 24 hours, it might be, during his absence, held and occupied by another. On one occasion when Landry, after an absence of some days, returned to his cabin he found it occupied by James Menk, (or Menke or Mink) the afore-mentioned discharged soldier and whisky seller. Jim Menk was as daring as he was unscrupulous. He sat with a rifle between his knees and swore he would "blow out the brains" of any man that attempted to enter the cabin or to possess the claim against him!

In great alarm and distress Landry left Menk and hurried to Mr. Steele and reported the forcible entry and detainer of the bold, bad Englishman. Steele promptly and vigorously kicked Landry from his presence for his negligence and faithlessness, and then proceeded to make terms with Jim Menk. He was forced to pay Jim \$200 in cash and \$100 in store goods to relinquish the claim. Mr. Steele then decided to put on the claim the head of a family as his agent and steward, so that when the agent was off the claim some member of his family would remain to hold it.

So Steele sent over from the Fort Joseph Resche, another Canadian, with an Indian wife, who was industrious, faithful, and prolific. She had five sons and two daughters. Resche had been a trader's assistant, and even a trader, among the Sioux, and was well known in the country. He could read, write, and cast accounts, while nearly every one of his associates could, like Jack Cade, thank God that he could do neither; but signed his name with a mark, "like an honest, plain-dealing man." But among them all "the wonder grew" that one small head, like Joe Resche's, could "carry all he knew." Resche died at his home in North St. Anthony in 1854. Landry died near Bottineau Prairie in 1853.

So that, without counting Charles Wilson, the first four white men to reside on any part of the present site of Minneapolis were La Grue,

James Menk, Charles Landry, and Joseph Resche--not taking into account the men that lived in the little house at the Government mill, on the south side of the river; for they were soldiers and their home--if it be proper to call it a home--was properly Fort Snelling. And the occupation of these people was in 1838 and 1839. It may well be borne in mind that at the beginning of the year 1840 there were but three human dwellings here, and one was the hut at the Government mill; one was Steele's log hut occupied by Resche and family, and the other was a log hut on the Carpenter & Quinn claim, north of Steele's occupant now unknown.

WHERE THE FIRST CLAIMS LAY.

Mr. Steele's claim (the old Plympton claim) was noted in the written claim as "bounded on the north by a line beginning at a large cedar tree, situated on the east bank of the river," opposite the Falls, and "running thence in right angles to the river" to an indefinite extent. The first boundary lines of the claims were almost admirably uncertain and confused. If the land had been worth \$100 a square foot, as it is to-day, perhaps the claimants would have been more careful.

Sergeant Nathaniel Carpenter's claim, which has been alluded to as having been made in 1837, before the treaties were ratified, was bounded, "on the south by the claim of Major J. Plympton," and on the west "by the river." The northern and eastern bounds baffle description and understanding, but the whole tract was to "contain about 320 acres." The two claims of Steele and Carpenter comprised all the lands on the east side of the Falls then considered worth claiming!

On November 3, 1838, Sergeant Carpenter transferred a half interest in his claim to Thomas Brown, for a consideration of \$25. Brown is described in the certificate of transfer as "Private Thomas Brown, of Company A, Fifth United States Infantry." One-half of 360 acres of Minneapolis town site for \$25! A log house was soon after built on the claim by the joint owners. It was situated near the river, on land between what are now Third and Fourth Avenues Northeast. The certificate (still owned by the

heirs of the late John B. Bottineau) states that the land referred to is "in the County of Crawford, and Territory of Wisconsin;" it is dated at "Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory," and is signed by Nathaniel Carpenter, in the presence of Geo. W. P. Leonard. Who occupied the Carpenter cabin is not known.

May 6, 1840, Thomas Brown transferred his interest in the claim to Peter Quinn, who was described as "of St. Peter, Iowa Territory." The deed of transfer, which is attached to the deed from Carpenter to Brown, is signed by Brown and witnessed by Norman W. Kittson, then a young fur trader at the Cold Spring, near Fort Snelling. Kittson wrote his name, but Brown, who would have been described by Jack Cade as an honest, plain-dealing man, could not write, but made his X mark.

Kittson was born in Lower Canada in 1814 and came to Fort Snelling in 1834. Late in life he settled in St. Paul and became very wealthy, prominent, and influential in Northwestern commercial life. He died in 1888. Peter Quinn was born in Ireland and came to Fort Snelling in 1824 from Winnipeg; his half-blood Cree Indian wife (Maiden name Mary Louise Findley) came the following winter on snow-shoes, losing her baby en route in a storm. Quinn became a trader's clerk, Sioux and Chippewa interpreter, Indian farmer, etc., at Fort Snelling and was acting as Indian interpreter for the Minnesota volunteers when he was killed at Redwood Ferry, Aug. 18, 1862, at the beginning of the great Sioux Outbreak.

May 1, 1845, Peter Quinn sold his interest in the claim to Samuel J. Findley and Roswell P. Russell. The transfers were very loosely made, without seals and without naming a consideration. While Quinn had become entitled to an undivided half, in his deed to Findley and Russell he attempts to divide the claim and describes the part sold as "half of claim-- say, north portion." But nobody questioned the deed then. Findley (or Finley) was a Canadian Scotchman and at the time he bought the Quinn interest he was a clerk in Steele's sutler store at Fort Snelling; the following year (1846) he married Quinn's daughter, Margaret; subsequently he ran the

ferry at Fort Snelling for many years. He died in 1855. Russell came to Fort Snelling with Henry M. Rice, in 1839. He established the first store in Minneapolis, was receiver of the land office, and became a very prominent and useful citizen.

May 9, 1846, Findley and Russell deeded their interest to Pierre Bottineau, (often pronounced Burch-e-noe) one of the most honorably noted mixed-bloods in Minnesota. The deed to Bottineau describes the property as, "a certain tract of United States land in the Territory of Wisconsin, St. Croix county, on the Mississippi River, above the Falls of St. Anthony, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less." The consideration is named as \$150. The deed was written by Joseph R. Brown, and of course is in correct and proper form. It is witnessed by Brown and Philander Prescott. Mention has already been made that Brown made the first "claim" to land in Hennepin County, selecting a tract on Minnehaha Creek, near its mouth. Prescott was long connected with the Government service at Fort Snelling, as Indian farmer, etc. Although his wife was one of their tribe and he had children by her, he was murdered by the Sioux on the upper Minnesota, the first day of the outbreak of 1862.

PIERRE BOTTINEAU, ELI PETTIJOHN, AND JOSEPH RONDO.

Pierre Bottineau had come to Fort Snelling in 1837, with Martin McLeod, (for whom a county is named) having lost two companions on the way. The men lost were two officers, who had been in the British military service and were coming into the United States from Winnipeg. One, Lieut. Hayes, was of Irish extraction; the other, Lieut. Parys, was a Polish gentleman of long experience in Military life. They were lost in a heavy blizzard west of Lake Traverse. Bottineau was the largest real estate owner in East Minneapolis for several years in the beginning.

From the papers of J. B. Bottineau it has been learned that Pierre Bottineau became the owner of the remainder of the Carpenter claim in 1844, and thus came to own and control all of the original Carpenter tract of 320 acres.

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Pettijohn's

In 1842 Eli Pettijohn, an Ohio man (whose name--singularly enough, since he resided in Minneapolis many years, and now, July, 1913, lives here--is given in Warner & Foote's, Hudson's, and Atwater's histories as "Petit John," as if his family name was John and his christian name Petit) (Atwater)? came here. He made a claim south of Steele's claim, or down the river, *lived continuously on the site of Minneapolis and it is ever since 1842 this noble old pioneer has passed strange why the historians Atwater and* where the University buildings now stand. In 1845 Pierre Bottineau purchased Pette John's claim and then was, by odds, the largest landholder in the locality. His possessions extended down the river, or eastward, almost indefinitely.

The same year that Eli Pettijohn made his claim, or in 1842, came another French-Canadian, Joseph Rondo, (or Rondeau) and made a claim north of the Carpenter claim. He was ^a Red River refugee, and one of those evicted by Maj. Plympton's order from the Fort Snelling reservation. He came up from down St. Paul way and made a claim with such uncertain boundaries that he was always in trouble about them. He was 46 years of age then, and could not ^hook ^hopposition from the younger men of the settlement. Then he was aggressive and troublesome, and was continually trying to encroach upon the Carpenter claim, especially upon Boom Island.

In 1845, after Bottineau had bought the Pettijohn claim, he began to have trouble with Rondo, but settled it in a summary and effective way. Rondo had a claim down at "St. Paul's Landing," as it was then called, and spent some time upon it. One day, when he was absent from his St. Anthony claim, Bottineau, and others tore down his little cabin and with a yoke of oxen hauled away the logs a mile or more northward and piled them up. Then Bottineau proceeded to "jump" the Rondo claim and hold it. Rondo gave over all attempts to get his claim back, and in the fall of 1845 settled permanently on his St. Paul holdings. He lived at St. Paul the remainder of his life, died wealthy and had a ^{tr}sheet named for him.

In a subsequent controversy over land that had been included in the original Rondo claim testimony was introduced to show that it was really included in the Frank Steele claim. Herewith is given a copy of a

Hudson have failed to make proper mention of him

certificate, preserved among the Bottineau papers, which was introduced as evidence in the ~~C~~ontroversy referred to:

This is to certify that I helped James Mink to run certain lines on claims belonging to Mr. Mink (now said claim belonging to Mr. F. Steele) and one belonging to Mr. Quinn, lying on the east side of the Mississippi River, near the Falls of St. Anthony. I do hereby further certify that the northern line of the claim, now belonging to S. J. Findley and R. P. Russell, was run by me, in the year 1838, it then belonging to Mr. P. Quinn. The said line was marked to commence on a large elm tree, near the shore, above the small island in the Mississippi River opposite said claiming. The said northern line was marked according to law. The trees were all in a line, running due northeast from the river, or from above said elm tree, and were blazed on all four sides as well as could be done then.

This is further to certify that, according to the way the above said northern line of said claim was drawn, that Joseph Rondo has no claim whatever to it; that said Rondo drew his line inside of the above said line, some two or three years after. Sept. 9th, 1845.

Witness: Peter Hayden.

Baptiste Spence.

(For an interesting and generally correct account of these early land claims at St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, see Warner & Foote's History of Hennepin County, 1881, chap. 55; also, John H. Stevens's "Minnesota and Its People.")

THE SITUATION IN 1845.

In 1845 the former Pettijohn house was occupied by Baptiste Turpin, a French half-breed voyageur, though the claim was still owned by Pierre Bottineau. Paschal and Sauverre St. Martin, Canadian-Frenchmen, came this year and made a claim below the Pettijohn claim, which extended down the river below what is now East Washington Avenue and perhaps Riverside Park.

The population of Minneapolis in 1845 was probably 50. We may speak of the place as Minneapolis, although it then had, properly considered, neither "a local habitation or a name." It had not been christened or even laid out. The place comprised a few log cabins scattered along the east side of the river and the head of the household in each case, with but one exception, was a French-Canadian or a French-Indian. All of them were either guarding their own claims or those of employers. ^{Long dash} Old ~~X~~Maloney was living at the Government mill, on the west bank of the river, but he was a soldier and

an Irishman. Chas. Wilson, an ex-soldier from the Fort and long in the employ of Steele as a teamster, was a white man and born in Maryland; he held Steele's claim for him at intervals, but the greater part of the time was engaged in teaming. His wife died in 1838 and when he became a single man, his home was under his hat, wherever that was, and he spent the better of his time at Fort Snelling. Col. Stevens and Judge Atwater, however, considered him the first American settler. Only one house in the place had a shingled roof, and that was Steele's cabin which was occupied by Joseph Resche. The other roofs were of elm bark or birch bark or sod.

APPEARANCE OF MINNEAPOLIS IN THE LATE FORTIES.

In 1842 the east side of the river at the Falls was practically an unbroken forest, with little clearings about the cabins. Nicollet Island was covered with magnificent sugar Maples, and for successive years, until the trees were cut down, three or four sugar camps were opened by the families living near. These sugar makers were invariably assisted by Indian women from Cloud Man's and Good Road's villages. As the trees were on an island constantly surrounded by water, their roots drew up plenty of moisture at all times and in the spring the sap was very abundant and sweet and never failed. Considerable quantities of sugar were made each spring, although the machinery was primitive and rude. Birch-bark pans caught the sap as it flowed from gashes in the trees made with axes, and it was boiled down and reduced first to syrup and then to sugar in kettles swung from a pole supported by forked sticks. The presence of flakes of ashes, bits of dead leaves, etc., did not affect the taste of the sugar, which indeed was very toothsome.

AS SEEN BY COL. STEVENS IN 1847.

The west side was then Indian ~~xxxxxxx~~ country and back from the river to the Indian villages and mission station on Lake Calhoun and on To Fort Snelling was a stretch of prairie, with oases of timber and brushwood and grass-bordered lakes here and there. In the spring of 1847, when John H. Stevens first visited the locality, he was impressed with it and in his

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"Minnesota and Its People" (pp. 20 et seq.) he describes it as he then saw it:

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From the mouth of Crow River to the western bank of the Falls of St. Anthony was an unbroken but beautified wilderness. With the exception of the old military building, [the Government mill] on the bank, opposite Spirit Island, there was not,--and, for aught I know, never had been--a [white man's] house, or a sign of [white] habitation, on the west bank of the Mississippi from Crow River to a mile or two below Minnehaha.

The scenery was picturesque, with woodland, prairies, and oak openings. Cold springs, silvery Lakes, and clear streams abounded. Except the military reservation, from what is now known as Bassett's Creek to the mouth of the St. Peter's River, the land all belonged to the Sioux Indians, and we were trespassers when we walked upon it.

We were particularly charmed with the lay of the land on the west bank of the Falls, which includes the present site of Minneapolis. A few Indians belonging to Good Road's band had their tepees up, and were living temporarily in them, in the oak openings on the hill a little west of the landing of the old ferry. There was an eagle's nest in a tall cedar on Spirit Island, and the birds that occupied it seemed to dispute our right to visit the crags below the Falls***

Many Government mule wagons from Fort Snelling, loaded with supplies for Fort Gaines, were fording the broad, smooth river near the brink of the trembling Falls. Here the dark water turned white and with a roar leaped into the boiling depth and gargled on its rapid way to the Gulf of Mexico.

The banks of the river above the Falls were skirted with a few pines, some white birch, many hard maples, and several elms, with many native grape vines climbing over them, (which formed delightful bowers) up to the first creek above the Falls. The table land back from the river was covered with oak. There were some thickets of hazel and prickly pear. On the second bench, below the Falls, from a quarter to a half mile back, there was a dense growth of poplar [Populus tremuloides, or quaking aspen] that had escaped the annual prairie fires. These trees were very pretty on that spring day, with the foliage just bursting from the buds.

Here and there were fine rolling prairies, of a few acres in extent, in the immediate neighborhood of the Falls; but toward Minnehaha the prairies were two or three miles long and extended to Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet. Near the Falls was a deep slough of two or three acres. It was seemingly bottomless. This and a few deep ravines and grassy ponds were the only things to mar the beauty of the scene around the Falls.

On the old road, from the west side landing to the rapids where teams crossed the river, [the ford being just below Spirit Island--Compiler.] was a fine large spring with a copious flow of clear cold water. It seemed to be a place of summer resort for Indians and soldiers. Large linden trees, with wide-spreading branches, made a grateful shade. In after years the water of the spring was much used by the early settlers. Pic-nic parties were common in those days from Fort Snelling. The officers, with ladies, would come up and spend the long, hot days in the shade of the trees and drink the cool spring water.

For many years after 1821 all the beef cattle required for the Fort were pastured, wintered, and slaughtered near the old Government buildings. The locality to the west of the Fort, in the growing seasons, was often so covered with cattle that it seemed more like a New England or Middle States pasture than the

border of a vast wilderness.

On the way from the Falls to Fort Snelling, about half way to Little Falls (Minnehaha) creek was a lone tree. It was a species of poplar [perhaps cottonwood] and had escaped the prairie fires. Its trunk was full of bullet holes. This was the only landmark then on the prairie between Minnehaha Falls and the west bank of the Falls of St. Anthony. It was far from being a pretty tree, but it served an excellent purpose during the winter months, when the Indian trail was covered with snow, *and* ~~but~~ there is not a pioneer that had occasion to use the old trail in the winter who will not hold it in grateful remembrance.

HOW THE EAST SIDE APPEARED IN 1847.

According to other settlers, Col. Stevens's description of Minneapolis in the fall of 1847 was fairly faithful and certainly not overdrawn. It is well to contrast the appearance of Minneapolis in 1847, the year before any portion of its site was legally and fully acquired, with its condition in 1914.

Visitors arriving on foot--a very common mode of travel in those days from the Fort to the cataract--obtained their first view of the Falls from the high grounds where now the University buildings stand. At this point, according to the late Gov. Marshall and others, they would halt and take in the fine view presented to the west and north.

The Falls themselves constituted the central feature and the principal attraction. The ~~reason~~ ^{river} seemed to leap over the rocks and fall 25 or 30 feet to the foot of a precipice which extended in nearly a straight line from Hennepin Island to the east bank, forming a gentle curve from the Island to the west bank. With a full current in the river, the roaring of the plunging waters seemed to almost threaten the solid land. In the mist which rose above them, however, there appeared in the sunshine a beautiful rainbow, a bow of promise that no danger was present or ~~approaching~~ ^{threatening}, and that the traveler would be richly rewarded by a further and closer approach.

Just below the falls, but showered by their spray, was ^{the} a little green islet called "Spirit Island." Both this and Hennepin Island were covered with beautiful tamaracks and other evergreens. The Indian story of the suicide of Ampatu-Sapa-win, or the Black Day woman, has been referred to on preceding pages. In general this story is true; it is not a mere legend or

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tradition. The woman committed suicide and murdered her little ^{child} by floating over the terrible cataract into the Maelstrom-like whirling waters below. The Indian assertion that the spirit of the wretched woman dwelt among the tamaracks, and that her apparition was often seen, and her voice as she wailed her death song often heard, cannot of course be certainly vouched for.

On the east side of the river the banks sloped gently from the high lands above down to the bank of the river. Still farther eastward from the highlands was a level expanse varied by clusters of oak trees of low, scrubby growth, so that they looked like apple trees, at a distance, and the collection resembled an old orchard. Still farther to the east and northeast the expanse continued, back to the Rose Hills, with oases of oak and a considerable cranberry marsh intervening.

THE WEST SIDE AND THE ISLANDS.

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On the west side a beautiful rolling prairie, virgin as when first created, stretched out beyond Cedar Lake. On the bank of the river, at the lower part of the Falls, was the old Government Mill and the miller's little hut adjoining. The mill had two departments, one for sawing and the other for grinding. The latter had but one run of buhrs--one old-fashioned granite millstone--and the gauge had to be altered when the miller changed from wheat to corn. There was only one saw in 1847, an upright. It did its work well, but required great care in its management, because if broken its replacement would be difficult. At a distance the buildings, with their gray, weather-stained surfaces, resembled piles of limestone.

In 1847 the Falls were nearly perpendicular for the most part, but the wall was irregular and broken, and on its crest upraised and broken rocks, against which parts of trees and other timber had lodged, were frequent. Spirit Island, only a little way below the Falls, with its evergreen covering, has long since disappeared. Cataract, Hennepin, and Nicollet Islands, then without names, were also densely wooded.

THE PIONEERS OF ST. ANTHONY IN 1847.

Opposite the Falls, but a little removed from the bank on the east side, stood the log cabin of Frank Steele, with a few acres of corn-- one account says seven acres--growing in a fenced patch near it; its location was at what is now the corner of Second Avenue South and Main Street East. What was then called the block house was being built. Pierre Bottineau's house, on the bank of the river, above the head of Nicollet Island; Calvin A. Tuttle's claim shanty, near the ravine north of the University; Steele's house, then occupied by Luther Patch with his family, including his two pretty daughters, Marion and Cora, and a few humble cabins occupied by obscure Canadian Frenchmen, were all the human habitations in the little settlement which became Saint Anthony and is now the wealthy and highly improved seat of civilization sometimes called East Minneapolis.

THE FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY OF ST. ANTHONY.

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MINNESOTA OPENED TO WHITE SETTLEMENT--FRANK STEELE'S MILL AT ST. ANTHONY IS COMPLETED AND A BUSINESS BOOM RESULTS--FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES OPENED--ADVERSITIES FOLLOW AND FALL UPON THE FOUNDER OF THE PLACE--FIRST TIMBER-CUTTING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI--STEELE'S MILL-WHEELS TURN AND THE VILLAGE GROWS--CREATION OF MINNESOTA TERRITORY--WM. R. MARSHALL SURVEYS THE TOWN SITE IN 1849 AND ANOTHER BOOM FOLLOWS--THE FIRST FERRY--ADVENTURE OF MISS SALLIE BEAN--MINNESOTA'S GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY SET IN MOTION--WHAT THE FIRST CENSUS DECLARED, ETC.

THE LAND IS SURVEYED AND COMES INTO MARKET.

Up to 1848 the land in that part of modern Minneapolis east of the Mississippi was not properly in market. The Indian title to it had been extinguished, but until it had been surveyed, and the survey recorded and notice of sale at the Land Office given, it could not be fully and legally acquired. It might be "claimed" before final acquirement, but if a "jumper" went to the Land Office and entered the land so claimed and paid for it his title was superior to that of the unfortunate claimant, or "squatter," as he was sometimes called.

In 1847 President Polk established a Government Land Office at St. Croix Falls for the portion of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the St. Croix River. It will be born in mind that at that time what is now ~~that~~ ^{the} portion of Minnesota below Rum River and east of the Minnesota belonged to Wisconsin, and the country west and south of the Mississippi practically was a part of Clayton County, Iowa. So that until 1849, when Minnesota Territory was organized, the portion of Minneapolis east of the big river was in Wisconsin. Gen. Saml. Leech, of Illinois, was appointed Receiver and C. S. Whitney Register of the St. Croix Land Office, which was where all the lands in the Minnesota district and those in the Western Wisconsin district were to be sold. The country west of the ~~river~~ ^{Mississippi} was Indian land.

Considerable time was required to survey the lands--to lay them off into sections, townships, and ranges--and it was not until August 15, 1848, when the first ~~lands~~ ^{tracts} were offered for sale; this sale continued for two weeks, but only 3,326 acres were sold, at the uniform price of \$1.25 an acre. The second sale commenced September 15, and also continued for two weeks. At this latter sale were disposed the lands now comprised within the limits of Minnesota, including the town sites of St. Paul, St. Anthony (or East Minneapolis) and Stillwater. Only a score or so of white settlers then lived outside of these towns.

At ~~this~~ ^{that} time, and for some years afterward, St. Paul was the

commercial center of the Northwest. It had a store, a Catholic Church, a hundred or so inhabitants, largely French-Canadians by birth or descent, and was known down to St. Louis as St. Paul's or St. Paul's Landing. St. Anthony --by which name the little settlement at the Falls was known before it was laid out and regularly named--was not so important in 1848. It had neither store or church. The citizens bought their goods at the sutler's store of "Mo-seer Steele," at Fort Snelling, and when they attended church (which, to tell the truth, was not very often) the ^{Father Ravoux? and ~~Father~~} greater part of them knelt in ^{their} Father Lucian Galtier's services in a part of ~~his~~ dwelling house at Mendota. A few Catholics went to their duties down to the little log chapel which good Father Galtier had built in 1841 and named St. Paul's, and which finally furnished the town its name. Every house in both St. Paul and St. Anthony was in 1848 of logs, but there were as happy households in the two places then as now.

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 It was at the September land sales, as has been said, when the sites of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and Stillwater were purchased from the Government. The only way of obtaining Government land then was by purchase; the homestead law was not enacted until thirteen years later. To be sure the greater part of the claims had already been selected, occupied, and improved; but no man could safely say that he owned his land until he had the Government's patent for it. There had been a little apprehension that "jumpers" might appear at the sale and bid in some of the improved claims, but nothing of the kind was attempted. There were no speculators present at either the August or September sale. There was only one contra bid, which was in a friendly way between two settlers of Cottage Grove, Washington County, one bidding ten cents per acre more than the other.

The most exciting period of the September sale was when the town site of St. Paul was offered. Some of the settlers who had selected lots and built cabins upon them were disturbed by a rumor that speculators would be present to bid on the homesteads which the bona fide settlers of St. Paul had selected. Trader Sibley had been selected as the agent of all

the St. Paul settlers to bid in the lands they wanted, and pay for them. This he did to the general satisfaction; in some instances he advanced the money to help out the impecunious home-seekers. Quite a number of St. Paul men accompanied ^{him} to the sale.

In one of his "Reminiscences," printed in the State Historical Society's "Collections," Gen. Sibley says.

// I was selected by the actual settlers to bid off their portions of the land for them, and when the hour for business had arrived my seat was invariably surrounded by a number of men with huge bludgeons. What this meant I could only surmise, but I should not have envied the fate of the individual that would have ventured to bid against me.//

In the case of St. Anthony there was no trouble and apparently no apprehension of any. Franklin Steele was practically the only bidder. A few others bid and secured lands, but seemingly they were bidding for Mr. Steele's interests, as it has been stated, and not denied, that soon after the land sale he owned a tract extending from University Avenue to the northern limits of St. Anthony village, another tract at the upper end of the village, and all of Boom Island. It seems from the records that he took measures to ^{secure for} ~~cover~~ himself such lands as he thought most valuable, particularly the site of his mill, and that for some reason he employed others to purchase and hold certain claims and then transfer them to him.

STEELE'S MILL COMPLETED.

In the spring of 1847 Wm. A. Cheever made a claim near the present site of the University. He had an acquaintance with certain men of Boston then regarded as wealthy, and through him and his brother, Benjamin Cheever, Mr. Steele conducted negotiations for the purchase of a portion of the water-power of St. Anthony Falls at the site of Steele's projected mill, the money received to be applied to the erection of the mill. On the 10th of July the deal was closed, and Steele transferred nine-tenths ^h of the water-power owned by him to Caleb Cushing, Robert Rantoul, and others ^{of Boston,} for a consideration of \$12,000.

As soon as the money was promised measures were at once taken for the erection of a mill. Mr. Ard Godfrey, ^{of} the Penobscot country in Maine, an experienced millwright, was secured to superintend its construction, and he arrived on the ground in the spring of 1847. Before Godfrey's arrival, however, considerable work had been done on what was called the dam. Jacob Fisher, who had worked for Steele over on the St. Croix, directed the construction of the water power and other preliminary work before Godfrey's arrival. The dam was not fully completed until in the spring of 1848.

THE FIRST BUSINESS BOOM.

In the first part of this year (1847) St. Anthony (or perhaps we should say Minneapolis) had its first business boom. Work was commenced on the mill and carried well along, ~~and~~ the money to assure its completion was promised, ^{and} what was considered a large number of settlers came to the place. A few of the names have been lost, but the following list is worth looking at and preserving. Besides Ard Godfrey, who came late in the fall, there were

Wm. A. Cheever,	John McDonald,	John Rollins,
Robert W. Cummings,	Wm. R. Marshall,	R. P. Russell,
Caleb D. Dorr,	Joseph M. Marshall,	Daniel Stanchfield,
Sumner W. Farnham,	Luther P. Patch,	Chas. W. Stimpson,
Samuel Ferrald,	Edward Patch,	Calvin A. Tuttle.

One account says that Cheever came ^{to Minnesota} in December, 1846, but it seems that he did not settle in St. Anthony until in the spring of 1847.

As before stated, Luther Patch occupied Steele's log house, with his family, which included his two daughters, Marion and Cora. Calvin Tuttle also had a family. The other families of the place had come in previous years. It is claimed that the female members of the Patch family were the first full-blood white women in the place; but unless La Grue's wife, of sad fate and memory, was a mixed blood--and some who knew her declared she was not--she was the first white woman. Mrs. and the Misses Patch were the first white American women, for Mrs. La Grue was a Canadian.

THE FIRST STORES.

The year 1847 saw the establishment of the first "store," if it be proper to call it a store. R. P. Russell had for some time been engaged in merchandising at Fort Snelling. He moved over a small stock of goods to St. Anthony and exposed them for sale in a room of the Patch building, where he boarded. One account is that the store-room was improvised for the purpose, by partitioning off one of the lower rooms of the building, and that all of the entire stock of goods, including the counter, made only one small wagon load. When Gov. Marshall established his store, in 1849, he declared that it was the first in the place, because Russell's little stock in a dwelling house could not be called a store.

Russell's intimacy with the Patch family as a boarder and tenant resulted in his marriage, October 3, 1848, to Miss Marion Patch, and this was the first marriage of white people in Minneapolis. Not long afterward Cora Patch married Joe Marshall. Marriageable white girls were in demand in St. Anthony at that time. The men were very largely in the majority, and nearly all of them were fine young bachelors.

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Wm. R. Marshall, who became one of Minnesota's greatest and most gallant soldiers and also one of its ablest and best Governors, walked across from St. Croix Falls to St. Anthony in the spring of 1847, while the ground was yet frozen. He carried a rather heavy pack in which were a blanket and some provisions. He liked the place, ~~xx~~ made a claim, bought an ax from Russell, and cut logs enough for a cabin. The next year he and his brother Joseph came over and built the house. Marshall had heard good accounts of St. Anthony, but he was a Missourian, born in Boone County, and had to be shown. The place was exhibited to him and he liked it.

THE ADVERSITIES OF 1847-48.

Things went well enough for the new settlement until came the winter of 1847-48. The new-comers were nearly all New Yorkers. They had come to the country by steamboat and had not brought much baggage with them. The

Sioux would have called them "Kaposia," as being lightly burdened. They had ordered the greater part of their supplies to follow them, first loading them on a canal boat on the Erie Canal.

In December a slow-traveling mail brought bad news to the New Yorkers at St. Anthony. The canal boat in which their supplies were being conveyed ^{had} ~~was~~ sunk in the Erie Canal and the supplies ^{were} ~~became~~ an almost total loss. The hardware and tools, which they greatly needed, were wholly a loss. This caused a great scarcity of tools, which were so necessary in their building operations.

The winter came on and it was severe. Provisions were scarce and high, and money was also scarce and hard to obtain. There were all sorts of discomforts. There was not much to cook, but female cooks were very rare, and in most instances men did the cooking, with unsatisfactory results. The work of building went on, for the men were improving their cabins with sawed lumber. Among the New Yorkers were some carpenters and they were very busy. Edward Patch was a carpenter, and a good one, and he became a contractor. But the old Government sawmill, which was depended upon for lumber, was a weak affair. It worked slowly and imperfectly and could not be counted upon for more than 300 or 400 feet per day. Big sleds were made and considerable lumber was hauled ^{from the St. Croix Mills, by slowly-moving ox teams,} over the snow covered roads, with the thermometer below zero, ~~by slowly-moving ox teams, from the St. Croix Mills.~~ Fond hopes were entertained that Steele's new mill would be completed the following spring in time to do all necessary building in 1848.

Then word came to Mr. Steele that Cushing, Rantoul, et alii, would not be able to let him have the promised money. The Mexican War was on. Because American success meant the acquisition of Texas and more slave territory, old anti-slavery Massachusetts would not furnish either men or money to contribute to that success. But Caleb Cushing, and others were more patriotic. They raised a good regiment of fighting Bay State men, and it was armed and equipped largely by Cushing's personal expenditures. He was made Colonel of the regiment and led it to the field. The expenses his

patriotism caused him drained his purse so that he had scarcely any money left to build mills at St. Anthony.

SOME OF FRANK STEELE'S EARLY EXPERIENCES.

For some time in his early experience in Minneacota, Mr. Steele was often in straits for money, although he was always active and busy and engaged in business enterprises.

In April, 1842, he was in Philadelphia, where he had purchased a bill of goods for his sutler's store at Fort Snelling. These goods he meant to ship over one of the few railroads then in the country to New York, where they would be transferred to a ship and carried to New Orleans by sea. From New Orleans they would be carried by steamboat to St. Louis, and from St. Louis, by another steamboat, they would be brought to Fort Snelling.

The Sibley papers, in possession of the State Historical Society, show that at this time Steele wrote to Sibley (who became his brother-in-law) then in Washington City two letters which are most interesting. April 6, he wrote that he was to marry "Miss B____, of Baltimore," and take her with him when he returned to Fort. Snelling. Sibley was earnestly invited to attend the wedding, which he did. "Miss B." was Miss Ann Barney, a granddaughter of Commodore Joshua Barney, the noted naval commander, and also of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration. In the letter of invitation to the wedding Mr. Steele wrote further to Sibley:

Now, dear Sibley, permit me to ask a favour of you. Can you assist me, in some way through Mr. Chouteau, to about \$900. I am willing to pay well for the accommodation and shall be able to repay it in St. Louis or at St. Peter's. ***If you can arrange it for me, I shall consider myself under lasting obligations to you, and shall always be most happy to reciprocate so great a kindness.*** We shall leave immediately after the marriage for the West, my youngest sister accompanying us.

here ✓ The "youngest sister" referred to was Miss Sarah J. Steele, who, in the following May, became the wife of the then chief trader, Sibley, her brother's friend. Three days after the letter quoted from was written, Steele wrote again from Philadelphia to Sibley at Washington, thanking him

for his answer and the assurance that he would be present at the wedding on the 14th, and earnestly importuning him again to procure the loan, saying:

I hope that Mr. Chouteau will be able to manage the money matter; if not, I shall be under the necessity of returning here from Baltimore, as I have a number of bills to pay for the folks at Fort Snelling, as well as the insurance on my goods. Now, my dear fellow, if you ever expect to do me a favour, do try and assist me in arranging this matter, as a neglect may injure me at Fort Snelling. Money matters are so tight here that it is entirely out of the question to do anything. I hope to see you in Baltimore on the 14th.

Mr. Steele's straitened circumstances continued for many years, just at the critical periods of his life, when he was striving to lay the foundations of commercial enterprise in Minnesota and to accumulate a comfortable fortune. Yet his condition did not dishearten him, or even daunt him. He had confidence that everything would come out all right in the end and he infused a part of this confidence into the systems of his associates and fellow-pioneers. His credit was never impaired. Even the workmen whom he had been unable to pay after the failure of the Massachusetts "capitalists," trusted him and continued to work for him, and in the end were paid in full. His I. O U's were as good as the best paper money.

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FIRST TIMBER-CUTTING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

In September, 1847, Daniel Stanchfield, Severe Bottineau, (Pierre's brother) and Charles Manock went up the Mississippi and Rum River in a birch-bark canoe in the capacity of what would now be called "cruisers" for pine timber. Steele wanted to assure himself and Cushing, Rantoul, et al., that there was abundant standing pine timber in Minnesota to justify the erection of at least two good saw-mills at St. Anthony. Then Cushing et al. would loan him the money he needed. Another object of the cruise was to procure the proper timber out of which to construct the mill-dam. Especially were some long pine logs wanted. Moreover, it would be well if logs enough for the first sawing could be secured.

Stanchfield, another Maine lumberman, was the leader of the three cruisers. A logging party accompanied the cruisers but went on foot

except for one canoe carrying supplies. In the country on the Rum River and south of Mille Lacs they found plenty of timber. Stanchfield reported to Steele that there was "more than 70 saw-mills can saw in 70 years." He soon established a logging camp and began cutting.

Accompanying the "cruisers" or explorers were about 20 men, who were to march along the shore, keeping pace with the explorers in the canoe, until pine was discovered. Then they were to form a logging camp, while the explorers went on to find more pine, and when the camp had been constructed they were to begin cutting and "banking" the logs, until the explorers returned and further plans should be made. Both explorers and cutters worked hard, and, though the mosquitoes and gnats nearly ate them up, they cut a great many logs, and by the first week in November had them piled on the bank.

Caleb D. Dorr and John McDonald had been sent up Swan River from the camp for some pieces of big timber that could not be obtained on Rum River. They had secured the long and big logs, had rolled them into Swan River, (which flows eastward and comes ^{into the Mississippi} on the west side, near Little Falls) then floated them down the Mississippi to the mouth of Rum River. Here, ~~at the mouth of this stream,~~ a great boom of the logs from Rum and Swan Rivers was formed. It was a bad night, about November 1. The snow was falling fast and freezing to the surfaces of the logs as it fell. Cold weather had come and apparently to stay. Dorr and Stanchfield had talked over their operations. They were glad and congratulated themselves that they had more logs for Mr. Steele than he could saw during the entire winter, even if he ran his saws night and day.

But lo! at midnight the frail supports of the boom gave way, the boom itself broke up, and the logs went whirling swiftly down on the bosom of the river, dashed over the Falls of St. Anthony, and were lost forever! Mr. Steele stood on the high bank of the river at Fort Snelling and saw them floating by, and he had no power to stop them. His hopes for a prosperous and useful season floated away with them, and there was a painful

hour of discouragement for this man of enterprise. Luckily, however, Caleb Dorr succeeded in saving most of the fine logs he had cut and delivered them safely at St. Anthony the next spring.

HENNEPIN ISLAND TIMBER USED.

The late pioneer lumberman, Daniel Stanchfield, has left in imperishable form much of his recollection of events pertaining to the beginnings of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. In a paper which is published in Volume 9 of the State Historical Collections, and entitled "Pioneer Lumbering on the Upper Mississippi," he has set down many items of interest and value. This *article* ~~paper~~ is freely quoted from in this *chapter* ~~article~~.

Mr. Stanchfield says that upon his return to St. Anthony after the disastrous boom break, it was at his suggestion and on his advice that Ard Godfrey built the dam largely of local timber. The logs used were cut on Hennepin Island, without waiting to procure others from the pine forests of the upper Mississippi. The logs were of hard wood and used without hewing or dressing, and proved really superior to hewn pine timbers. *Then* they were *procured within a stone's throw of where they were* used, ~~which~~ was a decided advantage. The planks used for ^{or} nailing over the cracks, etc., were brought from the St. Croix mills.

When the success of the dam was assured, *as has been stated* the next thing was to procure a stock of pine timber for sawing. In the fall of 1847, ^{as} preparations were made for logging on the upper Mississippi, in the region of the Crow Wing River. Teams to haul the cut logs to the river bank, log sleds to bear them, and men to drive and care for them, were obtained in what is now Washington County. It was the first of December, and snow covered the ground, when the outfit started, ~~and~~ ten days later it reached the lumber district and its scene of operations, below the Crow Wing River, a mile back from the Mississippi.

TIMBER PURCHASED FROM THE CHIPPEWAS.

Through the assistance of Henry M. Rice, who then had a trading post at the mouth of the Crow Wing, and Allan Morrison, who had long lived in that quarter and had a Chippewa wife, trees were purchased from the

Chippewa-Chief "Pug-o-na-ge-shig," or Hole in the Sky, (commonly called Hole in the Day) for a consideration of 50 cents a tree. Hale in the Day was then chief of the old Pillager band of Chippewas, having succeeded to the name and rank of his father, who had been murdered the previous year. The Indian village was, in the winter of 1847-48, on an island in the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Crow Wing.

Work was prosecuted vigorously through the winter and with much success. A great deal of the hauling was done by ox teams, which traveled slowly but steadily. March 1 work was stopped and Mr. Stanchfield ordered the camp broken, and he and many of the cutters set out for St. Anthony. A sufficient number of drivers was left in camp to bring down the logs when the Mississippi should be open, a month or so later.

Stanchfield tells us that he found Mr. Steele sick in bed, perhaps from over-work and worry. The lumberman, by Steele's direction, went down to Galena, and from bankers there he says he received, "two remittances of \$5,000 each from Cushing and Company, their investment for lumber manufacturing at St. Anthony."

DID STANCHFIELD GET THE MONEY?

But Mr. Stanchfield's positive assertion that he received for Mr. Steele \$10,000 from Cushing and Company, is clearly disputed by other good authorities that declare the Boston men, Cushing and Rantoul, did not pay Mr. Steele \$10,000 or any other sum. By their default, it is claimed, Cushing and Rantoul forfeited their contract and lost all interest in the St. Anthony property. Warner & Foote's History, (printed in 1881, when many old pioneers conversant with the facts were living and presumably were interviewed for historical data) states positively that these were the facts. Goodhue's historical sketch, written ^{in 1849,} apparently from data furnished by Mr. Steele, says: "A few months since Cushing and Company, of Massachusetts, having failed to comply with the conditions of their purchase of a part of this property to Mr. Steele, he sold one-half of the water power to Mr. A. W. Taylor, of Boston," etc.

Regarding the starting of the mill and other incidents connected therewith, Stanchfield says:

"The first sawmill that the company built began to saw lumber September 1, 1848, just one year from the time when the exploring party in the little canoe started up the Mississippi to estimate its supply of pine. Following that exploration, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the town was surveyed and lots were placed on sale. The real estate office and the lumber office were together. Later in the autumn a gang-saw mill and two shingle mills were to be erected, to be ready for business in the spring of 1849. Sumner W. Farnham ran the first sawmill during the autumn, until he took charge of one of my logging parties for the winter. As soon as the mill was started, it was run night and day, in order to supply enough lumber for the houses of immigrants, who were pouring in from the whole country."

JONATHAN CARVER'S HEIR COMES FORWARD.

the mill

While Steele was completing and when he had completed he was annoyed for a time by a Philadelphia man, Dr. Hartwell Carver, who claimed to be one of the heirs of Capt. Jonathan Carver, the explorer of 1767. Capt. Carver, as has been stated, claimed that the Indians had given him a large grant of land in this region, including the site of St. Anthony Falls. This Hartwell Carver claimed that he was a descendant of the old explorer and that he had purchased the interests of some of the other Carver heirs in their ancestor's claim. In November after the mill was completed he wrote Steele that he had borrowed \$30,000 in cash from Hon. Lewis Cass with which to purchase the interests of the remaining heirs. In the same letter, (which is among the Sibley papers, and which smells of blackmail) he warns the people of St. Anthony that he can do much for them if they will approach him in the proper way. To Mr. Steele he hints that he has a strong legal claim on the mill and says:

"I can prove to you, sir, that I was offered by some men in St. Louis ten thousand dollars in cash for a quit-claim deed to your claim. The temptation, sir, was great, for I wanted the money badly. But, sir, come to go on there and see what you had done and how you was situated, and after talking with some of the people I concluded not to do it."

Two years before, or in 1846, Dr. Carver had visited St. Anthony in the interest of his claim. However sincerely he really believed in its rightfulness, it is reasonably plain that he was trying to frighten

Mr. Steele into paying him some money in return for a quit-claim deed to the site of his mill. It seems that his intention was to practice a species of blackmail, first upon Steele and next upon the settlers of St. Anthony, whose lands he pretended to own under a mythical grant by the Indians to his ancestor, the unreliable Capt. Jonathan Carver.

But Mr. Steele was not "taken in." He knew enough of the facts in the case not to be imposed upon. He rejected all of Dr. Hartwell Carver's overtures, and curtly and emphatically informed him that he would have naught to do with his proposition or with him, save that if he came any more to St. Anthony and endeavored to blackmail the citizens he would be treated as he deserved to be. There was no more of Dr. Hartwell Carver.

STEELE THE FIRST POSTMASTER.

In 1840 Mr. Steele was commissioned U. S. Postmaster at Fort Snelling--the first postmaster in what is now Minnesota. At that day postmasters had the franking privilege and could send their mail matter free of charge to wherever the mails were carried. But this emolument, while it helped Mr. Steele some, did not go far towards helping him build mills and to improve the Falls of St. Anthony.

THE MILL WHEELS TURN AND THE VILLAGE GROWS.

Notwithstanding the adverse financial circumstances prevailing, the work of building Steele's mill went cheerily on. In the spring of 1848, despite all obstacles, the mill was completed; September; following it began to run. There was great joy in the little settlement when the water-gates were opened and the wheels began to go round. And the joy was not confined to St. Anthony but extended to the other settlements at Fort Snelling, Mendota, St. Paul's, and up the Minnesota to the mission stations as far as to Lacqui Parle. The mill had but two saws at first, but in a few months two more were added.

Several new settlers came in and new houses were built. The first that was constructed of lumber from the new mill was the house of

Sherburne

~~Mrs.~~ Huse, (or Hughes) the next was an addition to the house of Richard Rogers, and it was built by Washington Getchell; the third was the house of Getchell himself. (See Warner & Foote's History.)

In the spring of this year (1848) William A. Cheever, the enterprising Bostonian, platted a town on his land, now occupied by some of the University buildings, and sold some lots. Other settlers came and another boom was on. Cheever's plat was never recorded, however.

ORGANIZATION OF MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

It was in the summer of 1848 when the first steps were taken for the organization of Minnesota Territory. A bill, whose real author was Joseph R. Brown, and which provided for the Territory's organization, was introduced in Congress by Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Delegate from Wisconsin Territory, in 1846. Brown and Martin had been associates in the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1841, and it is said that the organization scheme was then planned by them. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. It was apparent to the latter body that there were not 500 bona-fide white settlers in the proposed Territory!

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60 Congress admitted Wisconsin as a State May 29, 1848, with boundaries ^{they are at} as ~~at~~ present. The lower part of the country between the Mississippi and the St. Croix, including St. Anthony, had been St. Croix county. By the creation of Wisconsin, as a State, this St. Croix County was left out and became a no-man's land, as it were, and Stillwater, St. Paul's and St. Anthony were under no law or government. And yet there was a court house, (at Stillwater) court records and clerk, justices of the peace, etc.

The people were greatly dissatisfied, and finally decided to take action and have it determined that they were still under a republican form of government. They claimed that the country which had formally belonged to Wisconsin Territory but had been left out of Wisconsin State, was, prima facie at least, still Wisconsin Territory ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and entitled to a Delegate in Congress.

THE STILLWATER CONVENTION.

Pursuant to certain preliminary meetings and a public call, a "general convention of all persons interested" was held at Stillwater, August 28. The number of men participating was 61. Franklin Steele, Joseph Resche, and Paschal St. Martin attended from St. Anthony. Mr. Steele was prominent in the proceedings.

The Convention declared that the country west of St. Croix was still the Territory of Wisconsin and entitled to have a Delegate in Congress. Whereupon Henry H. Sibley, of Mendota, was unanimously elected by the convention as such Delegate. Sibley had not lived in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, but always in Iowa, until it became a State, when he too became, a resident of a no-man's land. At a special election, held October 30, Sibley was elected Delegate by a decided majority, over Henry M. Rice. The St. Anthony voters went down to St. Paul's to vote. The contest was spirited, but the result was accepted and Sibley went on to Washington, and, after some discussion, was admitted as a "Delegate from the Territory of Wisconsin," and took his seat in the House of Representatives.

The Convention also resolved in favor of the organization of a new Territory, to be called Minnesota, and it was understood that Delegate Sibley's chief duty would be to introduce a bill to that effect, and to press it to final passage. This he did, and the necessary enactment was secured at the ensuing Congress. One of the very last official acts of President Polk, March 3, 1849, was the signing of the bill which created Minnesota Territory.

THE NEWS REACHES ST. ANTHONY.

The winter of 184⁸/~~8~~49 was a hard one on the little settlement at St. Anthony. It was long and severe. A rather heavy snow fell November 1. To the people of St. Paul's, Fort Snelling, St. Anthony, and Stillwater the long season was most uncomfortable. In addition to the inclemency of the weather and the consequent privation, there was a loneliness hard to bear. The nearest point of mail distribution and supply was at Prairie du Chien,

nearly 200 miles down the river; but for four months of this season the river was ice-locked, and neither men, merchandise, or mail could be brought up by water, and so for ~~xx~~ long periods the settlements were entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

There were no men and no merchandise en route to this locality, but the mail, scanty as it was, might be brought in and would be gladly welcomed. There were no horse teams available, and so dog sledges were constructed and made to serve as mail coaches. Teams of dogs were trained to draw them and a coureur du bois, who was sometimes a white man but generally a mixed blood, was hired to drive and manage the dogs, having to carry rations for them and himself during the entire round trip.

The mail route was over the ice on the river, and it was not always smooth. The outfit encamped at night by a good fire which the driver kindled. On the return trip from Prairie du Chien a chilling, cutting, Arctic wind blew steadily in the faces of man and dogs all the way. Under such circumstances the mail arrivals were always infrequent and uncertain. It was not until January that the news of Gen. Taylor's election to the Presidency, in the first week of November, reached Fort Snelling. About the 1st of February, word came that Delegate Sibley had introduced his Territorial bill and was working for it, but there were only faint hopes of its passage.

The snow began to ^lmeet about March 1. The track on the river became wet, slushy, and impracticable, and the dog mail sledge was abandoned and the mails discontinued until the opening of steamboat navigation in the spring. It was not until the 9th of April when the steamer "Dr. Franklin No. 2," Capt. Russell Blakeley, arrived at St. Paul's with the glad news that Minnesota Territory had been organized, and the cheering tidings soon spread to the other settlements. The organization was one of the most important epochs in our history. The full details, including the appointment of the first Territorial officers, with Alexander Ramsey as Governor, belong to other his-

tories. (See Neill's History; also "Minnesota in Three Centuries," etc.)

LEADING EVENTS OF 1849.

The year 1849 was not only of commanding influence upon Minnesota, but upon the town of St. Anthony, and other towns in the new Territory. St. Anthony now belonged to something, and was no longer in a no-man's land or a neutral zone. It belonged to a regular political organization of the United States, a Territory, with all the rights and powers of such a political division, and this fact helped wonderfully in the development of the little village. New settlers came, new buildings were erected, new capital invested.

LAYING OUT THE TOWN.

The first town laid out and established in Minnesota was "Dah-^Kkota," on the St. Croix in 1839 by Joseph R. Brown, who made the first claim to land in Hennepin County, was the first white visitor to Lake Minnetonka, etc. In 1843 the name of "Dahkota" was changed to Stillwater. St. Paul was laid out and named in 1847, but St. Anthony was not regularly established until in the spring of 1849.

In the latter season, Wm. R. Marshall returned from the St. Croix to St. Anthony. It has already been stated that he came over in the fall of 1847, made a claim, cut some logs for a cabin, but, being unable to procure a team to haul them to the site selected, he returned to St. Croix. Now he was back at St. Anthony, determined to perfect his claim, build his cabin and make this his permanent home, and he had brought his brother Joseph with him. He soon built two houses, and in one of them, which was on Main Street, "above the former residence of John Rollins," he and his brother Joe established their store, which Gov. Marshall always claimed was the first store or merchandising establishment in Minneapolis; he contended that R. P. Russell's "wheelbarrow load of goods" in the Patch residence was not, properly speaking, a store. The first weddings, it will be remembered, were those of the then young "merchant princes" of their time, R. P. Russell and Joe Marshall, and the two pretty Patch girls.

W. R. Marshall was a man of various accomplishments. He was a good land surveyor, and soon after his arrival Frank Steele engaged him to survey his town and lay it off into streets, alleys, blocks, and lots. Marshall had his own surveyor's compass and chain with him, and the work was soon properly done, for Marshall was a good surveyor. In his written account of his survey on this occasion, made many years subsequently, he said that he tried to secure good-sized lots and wide streets. The lots were generally 66 feet wide and 165 feet in depth. All the streets were 80 feet wide. Main Street running up and down the river, was surveyed as 80 feet wide, but in places the survey did not include certain projections over the river bank, and where these unsurveyed portions were the street was often 100 feet wide or more. Warner & Foote say that Main Street was "made 100 feet wide," by the survey, but this is a mistake.

The State Historical Society has lately come into possession, by purchase, of Gov. Marshall's plat or map of his survey of the original town site of St. Anthony, or as the plat calls it, "St. Anthony Falls." This document is in fine preservation and not only interesting but instructive. The certificate attached is in Gov. Marshall's handwriting, quite legible, and reads:

St. Anthony Falls, Oct. 9th 1849.

I hereby certify that the map hereunto attached is a correct plat of a Town survey made by me for Arnold W. Taylor, Franklin Steele, and Ard Godfrey. Said town being located on sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in Township No. twenty nine north (and) of Range No. twenty-four west of 4th Meridian.

W. R. Marshall, Surveyor.

The map was recorded in the office of Hon. Wm. Holcombe, (afterward Lieutenant Governor, etc.) then Register of Deeds for "Washington County" (State or Territory not named) at Stillwater, as per his certificate attached:

Register of Deeds' Office County of Washington.

I hereby certify that the annexed Town Plat of St. Anthony Falls, certificate of survey, or acknowledgment was this day received in this office for record, at 6 o'clock P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in Book A of Town Plats, on pages 36, 37, and 38.

Done at Stillwater, Nov. 10, 1849.

W. Holcombe, Register.

At that date Washington County had been created and its seat of justice established at Stillwater just 14 days; the Territorial Legislature had so enacted Oct. 27. Why the survey was recorded at Stillwater and not at St. Paul cannot be explained. At that day St. Anthony was in Ramsey County, whose county seat was St. Paul.

It will be noted in Marshall's certificate the names of Arnold W. Taylor and Ard Godfrey appear as co-partners with Mr. Steele in the ownership of the town. The truth is that Arnold W. Taylor, whom certain Minneapolis histories call "Mr. Arnold," had purchased half of Mr. Steele's interest for \$20,000 but Ard Godfrey was best known as Mr. Steele's mill-builder, and certainly not regarded as prominently a town proprietor. What his real interest was cannot now be said. Mr. Taylor had visited the place the previous summer; Seymour saw him there. He was a rich Bostonian, and, like many other rich men, had imperfections of character which rendered him personally disagreeable to others. In January, 1852, Mr. Steele was glad to purchase his interest in the town at an advance of \$5,000, paying him \$25,000.

In Marshall's survey Bottineau's interest is not referred to; Warner & Foote's History is authority for the account, on a subsequent page, of the survey of his lots. Marshall's original survey was fourteen and one-half blocks up and down the river by four blocks back from the river. The streets parallel with the river were in order, Main, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets. The street starting opposite the Falls and running back from and perpendicularly to the river northeasterly was called Cedar Street; it is now Third Avenue Southeast. The first street down the river from Cedar was Spruce, now Fourth Avenue Southeast; then came in order Spring, Maple, Walnut, Aspen, Birch, and Willow, now respectively Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Avenues Southeast.

Westward or up the river from Cedar Street (now Third Avenue S. E.) and running parallel with it were, in order, Pine, Mill, Bay, Linden, and Oak Steets, now respectively Second, First, and Second Avenues Southeast, Central avenue, and First and Second, Avenues Northeast.

BOTTINEAU HAS HIS LOTS "FIXED."

Pierre Bottineau, the French half-blood, who had always been on the Northwestern frontier and had never seen a city, and who owned so much of St. Anthony realty, outside of the Steele & Arnold survey, was impressed with what Marshall had done for Frank Steele's property. He could not read, and therefore he had never read of a city and did not know how one was constructed; but he heard Steele and Marshall and Cheever and others comment on Marshall's work, and some months afterward he said to the surveyor: "you jist take my land and fix him some lak M'sieu Steele land." Asked for ⁿparticulars, he threw up his hands carelessly and replied: "O, fix him lak you please, some lak M'sieu Steele, ~~xxxxxxxasked~~ but do as you please." Thereupon Marshall "fixed" it accordingly.

Simeon P. Folsom, who had just come to the place from Prairie du Chien, after a term of service in the Mexican War, had begun a survey before Marshall's, but it was incomplete, imperfect, and was superseded by the new survey.

MARSHALL NAMES THE TOWN, "ST. ANTHONY FALLS."

Mr. Steele had already chosen the name of his town, as simply St. Anthony; but Marshall added the word "Falls" to the designation on the map and it was so recorded. Marshall claiming that "St. Anthony Falls" was already so well known that the name would advertise the place and at once identify its locality. Everybody would know that a town had been laid out at the famous cataract. But in time Steele said "St. Anthony Falls" was "too big a mouthful for a man to spit out at once," and plain St. Anthony was better because shorter.

WILLIAM RAINEY MARSHALL.

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Marshall was far above mediocrity as a man and as a character. He was born in Boone County, Mo., but mainly reared in Illincis. He was largely self-educated, had acquired book-keeping and a knowledge of business, had "picked up" surveying and civil engineering, and learned much else by

reading and private study. He had been a farmer in Illinois, a lead miner at Galena and in Wisconsin, a lumberman on the St. Croix, was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1848, and when he came to St. Anthony he was well prepared to fight the battle of life there or anywhere. Long afterward, when he had been Legislator, Commissioner, colonel, brevet-brigadier, Governor, etc., he described, in a public address, (which was printed) his impressions of his first view of St. Anthony Falls after he had hiked over from the St. Croix, with his knapsack on his back, to see them:

When, with weary feet, I stood at last, in the afternoon of that day, on the brink of the Falls, I saw them in all their beauty and grandeur, unmarred by the hand of man, and in such beauty of nature as no one has seen them in the past 22 years. As the light of the fast-declining sun of that autumn day bathed the tops of the trees and the summits of the gentle hills and left the shadows of the waded islands darkling the waters, and as the plunging, seething, deafening Falls sent up the mist and set its rainbow arching the scene, I was filled with a sense of the awe-inspiring in nature such as I have rarely since experienced. At that time (October, 1847) two or three claim shanties were the only human habitations there.

Gov. Marshall was apparently a meek and mild-mannered man, as gentle as a woman and as sweet-voiced as a girl. But his stout arms and hard fists had carried him safely and triumphantly through the battling lead miners of Galena, and he came to St. Anthony just after he had licked Jim Purrington, the bully of the St. Croix. Moreover, when he became Colonel of the Seventh Minnesota, he charged the Indians, sword in hand, at Wood Lake and rode them down ^{afterwards} and captured hundreds at Wild Goose Nest Lake; and when he ^{went} ~~came~~ south to Nashville and Tupelo he raged in battle like a son of thunder. In the attack on Mobile he received a grisly wound in the neck from a Confederate musket ball; yet, when the surgeons had bound it up, he mounted his horse, and in his capacity of general in command of a division galloped at the head of his men square up against the Confederate line and disposed them for the fighting. This was the man that laid out St. Anthony, opened its first store, and made so many good fights for the town in its early existence.

At different periods Gov. Marshall was prominent as a business

man. He was a merchant, a banker, a real estate dealer, a newspaper proprietor and editor, etc. He was in ill health in the later years of his life and died at Pasadena, California, Jan. 8, 1896. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul.

THE FIRST FERRY.

Meanwhile another important feature of improvement had been added to St. Anthony. For a long time the only means of crossing the river directly at the Falls was by fording on the ledge at the foot of Nicollet Island, and this could be done only at low water and before the dam was built. The current was swift and horses required sharp shoes to prevent their slipping on the rocks. At Boom Island the current was less rapid, and here crossings were made in canoes. One old Indian woman, of Cloud Man's band, who, however, lived near the Government Mill and was noted for her skill in catching fish, ferried many persons across the river at this point in her log canoe.

In 1847 Mr. Steele established the first ferry. It ran only between Nicollet Island and the west bank. Teams wishing to cross from the east side had to follow the ledge of the cataract to the foot of Nicollet Island, and thence up the Island to the ferry landing. The ferry was a flat-boat attached to a rope stretched across the stream and fastened to large posts at either end. The boat was constructed at Fort Snelling of lumber brought from the St. Croix. The ferry was of great convenience in crossing the river between Fort Snelling and St. Anthony, and as time passed became indispensable.

R. P. Russell, as Steele's agent, took charge of the ferry, whose track across the river was substantially where afterward was the route of the suspension bridge, and a little hut was built for the ferryman on the island. The first ferryman was a voyageur from the Fort named Dubois. (some Minneapolis histories call him "Dubey.") Edgar Falsom, a brother of Simeon P., came late in the fall of 1847, and the next summer took charge of the ferry and with the help of an employe ran it one season. He met with so many mishaps that he was quite

disgusted with the business. On one occasion the boat rope threw him twenty feet into an ice-pack, and he nearly lost his life.

At another time (and this story is vouched for as true) Miss Sallie E. Bean, the daughter of Reuben Bean, who lived at the old mill, on the west side, was out in her canoe above the falls. She was raised on the Illinois river and knew how to manage a canoe, but this time she lost her paddle and her little craft floated against the ferry rope. In an instant she was struggling for her life in the deep water. However she contrived to clutch the rope to which she clung until Folsom paddled out in another canoe and rescued her.

ESCAPES DEATH AND MATRIMONY.

When he had borne her safely ashore, Folsom ~~merrily~~ ^{nervily} said to the girl that he thought she ought to marry him as a reward for having saved her life. "But for me you would have drowned," he said; "for you could hardly have saved yourself." Folsom was quite plain featured, and gazing at him a moment the satiric damsel, with affected alarm, exclaimed: "O, put me back on the rope!"

The incident became known and Folsom soon resigned. He was succeeded by Captain John Tapper, of noble memory, (and who died ~~late~~ ^{recently}), ~~and~~ ^{and} who operated it until the bridge was built, in which work he assisted, and then he was given charge of the bridge and collected tolls on it for several years.

In her usually correct narration of early incidents, in ^{her book,} "Floral Homes," (p. 203) Miss Harriet E. Bishop says that Miss Bean's father rescued her. Editor Goodhue, of the Minnesota Pioneer, got the particulars, from first hands. He was a member of Judge Meeker's grand jury which convened at the Government Mill in the summer of 1849 and took dinner at the hospitable table of Reuben Bean, in the little hut adjoining the Mill. From the family he obtained the details of the incident and thus related them in the next issue (August 16, 1849,) of the Pioneer:

A FORTUNATE RESCUE.

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"A few days since Miss S. E. Bean, a young lady residing on the west side of the Falls, experienced a scene of romantic peril. She left home for the school which she attends on the east side of the river. When she arrived at the ferry, the young man usually in attendance was absent; she, therefore, took the canoe and proceeded alone. When about two-thirds of the way across the stream, a "flaw" of wind somehow carried away her paddle, leaving her helpless. A short distance below the ferry the current, which is everywhere rapid; begins to accelerate in its descent towards the Falls, which are only a few rods below. Had it not been for the ferry rope, which is stretched from shore to shore, Miss Bean must inevitably been carried to a swift destruction; for the boat, after descending a short distance, was seized up by the rope and received such a jerk and lifting up that the young lady was thrown into the dangerous water. In an instant, however, she seized the rope and saved herself from either sinking or being swept over the Falls. She nerved her strength to the occasion, and even worked her way along the rope for some five rods. When her strength was almost exhausted, Mr. Edgar Folsom, the ferryman, arrived with a boat and saved her."

THE BOOM OF 1849.

St. Anthony grew very steadily, even during the winter of 1849, and in the spring advanced rapidly. Stanchfield says that before Gov. Ramsey, the new Territorial Governor, proclaimed the organization of Minnesota Territory, which was June 1, 1849, "a busy town had grown up called St. Anthony, built mostly by New England immigrants and presenting the appearance of a thriving New England village." Steele's mill ran day and night in order to supply the demands for lumber for houses, which were going up all over the place. They were built chiefly of green pine lumber; there was no time to wait for it to become seasoned. When dry lumber had to be used it was hauled across from Stillwater. Carpenters and other skilled workmen, as well as common laborers, were scarce, for Steele's mill company employed all that could

possibly be used on the mill improvements.

When river navigation opened in 1849 immigrants came in what for the time was considered great numbers. They came to St. Paul by steamboat, and then in vehicles to St. Anthony, for at that date St. Paul was the head of navigation. Both St. Paul and St. Anthony doubled their improvements and population in 1849. At St. Anthony among the new improvements was a store in a fairly sized building erected by Daniel Stanchfield, who put in a general stock of merchandise and did a thriving business. Anson Northup commenced the erection of the St. Charles Hotel and finished it the following year; in 1848 he had built the American House, (first called the Rice House) at St. Paul, and it was opened in June, 1849.

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY IS SET UP.

As has been stated the last official act of President James K. Polk, on the night of March 3, 1849, was the signing of the bill creating Minnesota Territory. Polk was a Democrat, but his administration did not last long enough to allow him to appoint members of his party as officers of the new Territory. The incoming ^{Whig} President, Gen. Zachary Taylor, attended to the selection of the officials, with the result that they were all Whigs. He appointed Alexander Ramsey, an ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the position of Territorial Governor; Chas. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary; ~~District Attorney~~ ^{Mitchell} Henry L. Moss, of Stillwater, District Attorney; Col. Alexander M. Mitchell, of Ohio, Marshal; ^a Aron Goodrich, of Tennessee, Chief Justice of the Territorial Court, and David Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Bradley B. Meeker, of Kentucky, Associate Justices. The Territory was divided into three districts, and each Judge presided over a district. In cases of appeal all three of the judges sat en banc; but in every ^{such} case the Judge whose decision had been appealed from took no part in the final decision.

All of the appointees reached the scene of their duties in proper course. The Governor and his wife arrived at St. Paul, May 27, but suitable quarters could not be found for them in the village which, according

to Editor Goodhue, (quoted in Williams' History, p. 208) had but 30 buildings in April, although Seymour says (p. 99 of his sketches) that in June he counted 142. Governor and Mrs Ramsey, by cordial invitation, were for some weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sibley in the historic old Sibley house (still preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution) at Mendota. The first Governor's mansion was a small frame cottage on west Third Street, St. Paul, (which afterward became the noted hotel called the New England House) and was first occupied June 25, 1849.*

June 1 Gov. Ramsey and the Judicial officers ^{are} prepared and published the celebrated "First of June Proclamation," which announced that Territorial officers had been appointed and had assumed their duties, and also declared: "Said Territorial Government is declared to be organized and established, and all persons are enjoined to obey, conform to, and respect the laws thereof accordingly." June 11, ~~the~~ the Governor divided the Territory into three judicial districts. St. Anthony was in the Second District, Associate Justice Meeker was appointed the Judge and ordered to hold court "at the Falls of St. Anthony" on the third Monday in August and February following. The boundaries of the district by political divisions could not be given, because there were no such divisions then.

THE FIRST BOUNDARIES OF MINNESOTA.

When Minnesota was made a Territory the boundaries were more comprehensive than at present. The Territory lay between the St. Croix River on the east and the Missouri on the west, and between the Canadian boundary on the north and the Iowa line on the south, including, however, a great part of what is now South Dakota down to the Missouri River and eastward to Sioux City. The southern boundary was as at present except that from the northwest corner of Iowa the line extended "southerly along the western boundary of said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri River."

* St. Paul secured the Territorial Capitol only by the efforts of Delegate Sibley. He prepared and introduced the organic act in which St. Paul was designated as the seat of government; but Senator Douglas, who had charge of the bill in Congress, struck out St. Paul, and inserted Mendota. He had visited the Territory and thought Pilot Knob would be a fine site for a State House. It was with difficulty that Sibley induced him to consent to the change to St. Paul.

Galbraith
 House. It was with difficulty that Sibley persuaded him to make the change in location.

The western boundary ran from Sioux City up the middle of the Missouri to the mouth of the northern White Earth River (about ⁶⁰ miles east of Fort Buford, or the western line of North Dakota) and thence up that river to the British boundary. The northern and eastern lines were as at present. The area of the entire Territory was about 150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 acres in extent; but of this vast area less than a million acres were open to white settlement.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

Pursuant to a provision in the Organic Act, the Governor ordered John Morgan, then sheriff of St. Croix County, to take an accurate enumeration of all the inhabitants within the Territory June 11, full-blood Indians excepted. The census was to include mixed-blood people who were living "in civilization," and to exclude those living in barbarism. The sheriff and his deputies worked hard, and some of them traveled far, in the prosecution of their duties, but doubtless their work was quite inaccurate. Animated themselves and stimulated and encouraged by everybody to boom the Territory, their count by no means under-^{stated} ~~estimated~~ the popu-^{ulation.}

The returns showed a population in the entire Territory of 3,058 males and 1,706 females, a total of 4,764. Unfortunately St. Anthony was counted with Little Canada, the French settlement north of St. Paul, and we cannot now tell ^{with absolute certainty,} the separate population in June, 1849, of the little village at St. Anthony Falls. The aggregate population of St. Anthony and Little Canada was 352 males and 219 females, or 571 in all. It is believed that St. Anthony had four-fifths of this aggregate population or 450.

The census gave St. Paul a white and mixed-blood population of 840; Stillwater, 609; Pembina, 637; Crow Wing, both sides of the river, 244; Wabashaw and Root River, 114; Fort Snelling, 38; Mendota, 122; Soldiers, women, and children in Forts Snelling and Ripley, 317, etc., etc.

As stated, St. Anthony and Little Canada, being in one election district, were counted together, ~~Their aggregate population was 352 males and 219 females or 571 in all, of which St. Anthony had 261, or nearly one-half.~~ ^{and} In taking the census only the names of the heads of households were recorded; the number of inmates of each household was given numerically, by sexes, thus: "Calvin Tuttle, 4 males, 2 females; total 6." The following is taken from the printed Journals of the Territorial Council and House for 1849--the Council Journal, ^{printed} by McLean & Owens and the House Journal by J. M. Goodhue, bound in one volume--and is believed to be a list of the ~~heads of~~ families and heads of households in each in the St. Anthony sub-district of the Third Council district, on June 11, 1849, when the first census was taken:

<u>Heads of Households.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Calvin A. Tuttle,	4	2	6
E. P. Lewis,	4	2	6
C. A. Loomis,	5	3	8
Benj. La Fou,	2	2	4
Edmond Brisette,	3	3	6
Charles Mousseau,	7	4	11
John Reynolds,	7	3	10
Ard Godfrey,	43	7	50
Wm. Marat,	3	3	6
Wm. D. Getchell,	5	4	9
S. Huse,	7	5	12
R. Furnell,	10	5	15
Daniel Stanchfield,	4	0	4
John Stanchfield,	2	0	2
G. M. Lowe,	4	1	5
A. E. C.	7	3	10
Rondo, (?)	5	3	8
Joseph Reasche,	6	5	11
Peter Bottineau,	17	5	22
Michel Reasche,	1	2	3
John Banfil,	7	2	9
Wm. Line,	3	1	4
Wm. Freeborn,	5	3	8
Alex. Paul,	4	3	7
Louis Auge,	4	6	10
Saml. J. Findlay,	4	3	7
	<u>173</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>253</u>

Thus there were 26 households with an average of nearly 10 to the household.

Of the foregoing it is known that several of the heads of households lived beyond the confines of St. Anthony. Charles Mousseau lived on the shore of Lake Harriet on the west side of the river, on the claim which

had been occupied by the missionary brothers, Gideon H. and Saml. W. Pond, nearly 15 years before. "Rondo," if it was Joseph Rondo that was meant, lived east of the village, as did William Marat, (or Murette.) Louis Auge (pronounced O-zhay) and Saml. J. Findlay also lived on the west side, well down toward Fort Snelling. Benj. La Fou's residence may be considered doubtful. His name appears twice in the list of householders of the combined precincts, and he lived out Little Canada way. He and his household were counted twice.

Circumstantial evidence indicates that the entire census of the Territory was "padded" largely and even shamefully. St. Anthony was not an exception. It is difficult to believe that the little log cabins of the village accommodated an average of 10 persons to the cabin. Ard Godfrey is given 43 males, mill-hands or lumbermen; it is said he had only 25.

PRIMITIVE SCENES AND CONDITIONS.

ST. ANTHONY IN ITS FIRST DAYS AS DESCRIBED BY WRITERS AND ACTUAL RESIDENTS--
E. S. SEYMOUR, THE NOTED NORTHWESTERN TRAVELER AND DESCRIPTIVE WRITER, PRESENTS
WORD PAINTINGS OF THE LITTLE FRONTIER VILLAGE IN 1849--EDITOR GOODHUE, OF THE
FIRST MINNESOTA NEWSPAPER, MAKES THE FIRST PRINTED MENTION OF THE TOWN--ONE
OF THE FIRST LADY RESIDENTS GIVES REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS AND DOINGS.

Very early in its career, when there were but a few log cabins on the site, descriptive writers visited St. Anthony and its noted Falls and made them known to the outside world.

SEYMOUR DESCRIBES ST. ANTHONY IN 1849.

In the summer of 1849 Mr. E. Sanford Seymour, of Galena, an accomplished writer, (died in 1852) visited Minnesota and spent several weeks in the vicinity of St. Paul and St. Anthony. In his volume of

64 "Sketches of Minnesota," printed in 1850, he describes (on page 120 et seq.)
65 the situation at St. Anthony in the summer of 1849:

We spent the forenoon in examining the curiosities about the Falls. The river at this point is 627 yards in width, and is divided into two unequal channels by Cataract Island, which extends several rods above and below the Falls, and is about 100 yards wide. This is an elevated, rocky island, covered with trees and shrubbery. At the upper end of this island a dam is thrown across the eastern channel, so that a larger portion of the river flows through the western channel, which is about 310 yards wide. There the rapids commence many rods above the perpendicular fall, the water foaming and boiling with great violence whenever it meets a rock or other obstruction. Reaching the verge of the cataract, it precipitates itself perpendicularly about 16 feet.

The upper rock over which the water flows and falls is limestone, several feet in thickness. It rests upon a crumbling sandstone, whose particles are so slightly cemented together that it is with difficulty a solid specimen can be obtained. The water enters the extensive rents which cross the strata above the Falls, gradually washes out the particles of sand on which the limestone ledge rests, causes these particles to loosen and sink, and then huge blocks are detached and precipitated into the rapids beneath. This sandstone is more easily washed away than the shale under Niagara Falls.

These Falls were named by Father Hennepin for his patron saint, Saint Anthony of Padua. They are appropriately called by the Chippewas "Kah-Kah be-Kah" or severed rock, and the Sioux call them, "Hkah-hkah," from "e-kah-kah," to laugh.

Here as well as elsewhere it may be said that the Sioux did not name the Falls from their name for the verb to laugh; they named them from their phrase for waterfalls, or water that falls and then takes a curling or whirling motion.

In very many instances a Sioux noun in the plural is

described by a double adjective of description. Pah-shah means red head, but the Sioux for red heads, or more than one head, is pah shah-shah. The Sioux word for curl is hkah, which is difficult of pronunciation because of the hawking sound involved. The Sioux for water that falls and curls is Minne hkah—that is water considered in the singular number. Water composing a falls or cataract is considered in the plural, and the phrase for a cataract, a rapids, or a waterfall is Minne hkah-hkah.

The Sioux called the Falls of St. Anthony, "Minne-hkah-hkah," meaning, "where the curling and whirling waters fall." The old Sioux now in the state still call them, and even Minneapolis, by the old name. They called and still call, the Chippewas, ^{the} "Hkah-hkah Tonwan," or the Falls People, and "Tonwan" meaning people or village. When they first knew the Chippewas the latter lived at the Falls, or Rapids, of Sault Ste. Marie, or St. Mary's Falls, and the name given them then was always used.

The beautiful and now celebrated little waterfall called Minnehaha--interpreted by those who don't know the Sioux language as meaning "laughing water,"—was of course known to the old Sioux, but they had no distinctive name for it, simply calling it, "minne-hkah ch^h-stina," or the little waterfall—che-stina. (accent on first syllable) means little. The Sioux word for laugh, as a verb, is e-khah, accent on first syllable. Laughing water in Sioux is Minne-e-hkah. St. Anthony Falls is the true "Minne-hkah-hkah"--or "Minnehaha." (See Riggs's or Williamson's Dictionaries of the Sioux Language.)

Further describing conditions at St. Anthony, Mr. Seymour wrote:

There are various opinions with regard to the practicability of improving the river for steamboat navigation to within a short distance of the Falls. St. Anthony City, on the east side of the river, about a mile below the Falls, and below the worst rapids, has been laid out with a view probably of its ultimately being the head of navigation; but the more general opinion seems to be that the improvement of the river to that point will be attended with too much expense to be attempted before the country above shall have become quite populous.***

A dam is thrown across the eastern channel from the

main land to the upper end of the island, a distance of about 400 feet, and extending thence up stream about 350 feet to another island above, thus forming the two sides of a right-angled triangle, and affording, in the present stage of low water, an excellent promenade. The foundation on which the dam is constructed is a smooth limestone rock, presenting at its surface a level plane or floor, to which the timber is attached by bolts, and the structure thus formed seems capable of resisting the utmost violence of the waters. This horizontal plane of limestone rock occupies the bed of the channel from the dam to the perpendicular fall, some forty rods below, and affords an excellent foundation for the erection of mills. The dam is so constructed as to admit of 18 flumes, extending at regular intervals along its course and capable of propelling 18 saws or other machinery. Two saws are now in operation and cutting at the lowest estimate, 13,000 feet of lumber daily. The head obtained at the lowest stage of water is eight feet.

Mr. Steele, the principal proprietor, informed me that he made a claim here in 1837. The improvement of the water power was commenced in the autumn of 1847, and the saws commenced ~~xxxxxxx~~ running in the autumn of 1848. The land, including the town-site and the water power, was entered at the U. S. Land Office last summer (1848) by Mr. Steele, at \$1.25 per acre, under his claim or pre-emption. The expense of the improvements are estimated by him at \$35,000. Mr. A. W. Taylor, of Boston, who is here to-day, has recently purchased one of the water powers for about \$20,000.

The mill has not been able to supply the demand for lumber, which is taken as fast as it can be sawed at \$12 per thousand feet for clear stuff and \$10 for common. The logs were obtained this season on Rum and Crow Wing Rivers, which are tributaries of the Mississippi. Pine timber is said to abound on the upper tributaries of the latter river in inexhaustible quantities.

Two long and narrow islands extending from the western end of the dam nearly a mile up the river form a secure harbor or mill-pond for an immense number of logs. Another dam might be constructed below the other, across the eastern channel, where there is a perpendicular fall of 12 feet or more.

The land on the opposite side of the river is included in the military reservation of Fort Snelling; a house and mills were erected here for the use of the garrison nearly thirty years ago. They were formerly protected by a sergeant's guard, [five men] but have not been occupied recently. It is currently reported here that Hon. Robert Smith, of Illinois, has leased this property of the General Government for a term of years, and that he intends to put the mills in operation.

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There are indications that when Mr. Seymour was here in 1849 he was writing a series of letters descriptive of the country to somebody, probably to an Eastern journal, and that a compilation of these sketches made up his "Sketches of Minnesota," a most admirable publication in every way. The expressions "to-day" "this morning," and the like, are common in the

author's descriptions; apparently he neglected to omit them when he transferred his sketches to book form. Of St. Anthony in June, 1849, he writes:

Saint Anthony, which is laid out on the east bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite the cataract, is a beautiful town-site. A handsome elevated prairie, with a gentle inclination toward the river bank, and of sufficient width for several parallel streets, extends indefinitely up and down the river. In the rear of this another bench of table land sweeps up some 30 feet high, forming a beautiful and elevated plateau. A year ago there was only one [?] ~~house~~ house here; now there are about a dozen new framed buildings, including a store [Marshall's] and a hotel, [Northup's] nearly completed. During the summer it is expected that a large number of houses will be erected. Lots are sold by the proprietor [Frank Steele] with a clause in the deed prohibiting the retail of ardent spirits on the premises [for two years.]

Saint Anthony is eight miles from St. Paul and about the same distance from Mendota. It will probably be connected with the former place at no very distant day by a railroad; its manufacturing facilities will soon render such an improvement indispensable.

Taking into consideration the amount of fall, the volume of water, the facility with which the water power may be appropriated, and the beautiful country by which it is surrounded, its proximity to the head of 20,000 miles of steamboat navigation in the Mississippi valley, and lastly its location in a healthy climate, there is not perhaps a superior water-power site in the United States than that of St. Anthony. That it will eventually become a great manufacturing town there is no doubt. ~~xxx~~ Water-power in Minnesota is abundant, but this at St. Anthony is so extensive and so favorably situated, that it will invite a concentration of mechanical talent and of population whereby the necessary facilities for profitable manufacturing will be abundantly afforded. It is not, indeed, expected that a Lowell, of mushroom growth, will spring up here in a day; such a state of things, if practicable, is not desirable. But let the town only keep pace with the country and a city will spring up in these "polar regions," (as some people choose to call this country) sooner than is anticipated.

Mr. Seymour's predictions regarding the future of St. Anthony were the first of the kind made and published by a visitor. He lived to see them abundantly fulfilled. His description of the country too was remarkably accurate, as well as interestingly portrayed.

HE SEES CHIEF HOLE IN THE DAY.

While Mr. Seymour was at St. Anthony three Chippewa chiefs from Crow Wing River were there and he saw them and interviewed them. They came down to collect from Daniel Stanchfield the 50 cents per pine tree which

he, as the agent of Mr. Steele, had promised to pay them when the year before they were logging on the Crow Wing. Mr. Seymour writes:

Three chiefs of the Chippewa tribe are here today from Crow Wing River. They have had some difficulty with a person [Stanchfield] who has been engaged during the past winter in cutting pine logs on their land for which a stipulated sum was to be paid. They detained the logs and have come down to arrange the matter. One of them (Hole in the Day) was dressed in a fine broadcloth frock coat, red leggins and moccasins, a fine shirt, a fashionable fur hat, with a narrow brim and surmounted by a large and beautiful military plume. About 50 silver trinkets were suspended from each ear. He held in his hand a pipe made of red pipestone, which had a wooden stem about four feet long.

SEYMOUR SEES MORE.

In the latter part of June (1849) Mr. Seymour and a companion set out in a spring-wagon from St. Paul ~~to~~ ^{for} Saak Rapids and other points on the upper Mississippi. At that date Willoughby & Powers ran a three-seated open spring-wagon on daily trips between St. Paul and St. Anthony-- Seymour calls it an "open stage"--~~but~~ ^{and} there was no public conveyance farther northward; but freight wagons, in considerable numbers, were always on the road between St. Paul and ~~St. Anthony~~ Fort Gaines, (afterward called Fort Ripley) on the east side of the river, six miles below the mouth of Crow Wing.

St. Anthony had no hotels or "taverns" then. Unless a traveler met with a hospitable settler willing to share his crowded quarters, he had to "camp out." In all cases where a settler furnished entertainment he made no charge for it, although there was great complaint then at the high cost of living; for corn was \$1 per bushel, oats 50 cents, flour \$11 a barrel, butter 37½ cents a pound, eggs 25 cents a dozen, but pork was only \$6 a hundred and venison and other "wild meat" were very cheap.

Passing by St. Anthony, on the road up the eastern bank of the river about three miles, Seymour says he saw a few houses and cultivated farms. Leaving the river he struck out northeast over Cold Spring Prairie for John Banfil's house, or "tavern" which was eight miles from St. Anthony, on Rice Creek, near its junction with the Mississippi, and became the site of Fridley. Banfil had a big house, for the times, and a large framed barn,

but every night his house was filled with travelers and his barn, although it had stalls for 40 horses, was overflowing. He told Seymour that often 20 horses and mules had to stand out of doors all night because there was no room for them. These teams belonged to freight wagons which were engaged in hauling goods and supplies to the upper country, and their drivers were, for the most part, the people that crowded the house.

Between Banfil's and Sauk Rapids all of the few houses were "stopping places" where the traveler might find food and shelter. At Antoine Robert's Rum River Ferry there was a log cabin occupied by Robert himself and Wm. Dahl, both bachelors. This cabin was a tavern, too. Here is the site of Anoka, and it is said that Robert's cabin was the first house in the place. The tavern had no beds, and guests slept on the floor, using their own blankets.

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67 Cold Spring Prairie, before mentioned, was named from a remarkable spring of water in the Mississippi, at the Prairie's eastern border. It boiled up, from a considerable depth, within a foot or so from the water's edge, and with such force that it threw up gravel and pebbles. It made a roaring, bubbling noise clearly audible 200 feet away. The spring was ten feet in diameter, and its water, where not mingled with that of the Mississippi, was ice-cold. Seymour caught a handful of pebbles as they were thrown up by the spring.

Seymour went on up to Sauk Rapids, stopped at Gilman's famous old frontier hotel, which was crowded with guests, and returned to Simeon P. Folsom's hotel, on Elk River. Folsom had been at St. Anthony for some time and made the preliminary survey of the place, but his survey was afterward supplanted by Marshall's. Subsequently he was a surveyor and prominent citizen of St. Paul.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN MINNESOTA.

The first newspaper in Minnesota was called the Minnesota Pioneer, and the first number was issued at St. Paul, April 28, 1849. Under

all the circumstances the paper was a very creditable publication and did very much indeed to advertise Minnesota Territory; twice as many copies of every issue were mailed to persons in other States as were sent to local subscribers.

Its editor and proprietor, James Madison Goodhue (for whom the ~~xxx~~ county was named) was a scholar, a lawyer, and an accomplished writer, and in every number of his paper he set forth in attractive language the advantages presented by Minnesota to home-seekers and investors. He wrote without dictation from any one and had no master or boss. He had no mercy on bad men and their schemes and denounced them vigorously, and if he believed a man to be a thief or a scoundrel of any sort, he did not hesitate to say so—and he very often felt impelled to say so! He always had something good to say of Minnesota—not something foolishly extravagant and over laudatory, but something that was plausible and convincing and rang true. Hence what he said about the country was believed, and as a publicity agent he and his paper did a great deal of good for the Territory at a very small expense.

Goodhue's "Minnesota Pioneer" did much for St. Anthony at an early day. As soon as there was anything to be said about the village, the paper said it. The first Fourth of July celebration in the Territory was in 1849, and held at St. Paul. All outlying settlements participated. There was a procession, orations, etc., and at night a "grand ball" at the American House. The Pioneer noted that St. Anthony contributed to the celebration. Franklin Steele was marshal of the day and W. R. Marshall one of the managers of the ball.

GOODHUE'S MINNESOTA PIONEER BOOSTS ST. ANTHONY.

In its issue of August 9, 1849, the Pioneer contained a two-column article descriptive of St. Anthony, the Falls, and general surroundings, and this paper, which was written by Editor Goodhue himself, was certainly of advantage to the place. Describing the mills, the paper said:

A very large sawmill, capable of making 2,000,000 ft of lumber per annum, has been erected, and another mill of the most substantial and thorough description is in process of erection. It is the plan of the proprietors to erect mills enough to employ 18 or 20 saws, besides using all the water necessary for other machinery. For the present, lumber will be the leading interest of the place. The saws went into operation last autumn, and have had no rest since, night or day, except Sundays, and yet the demand for lumber at the Falls and at St. Paul has not nearly been supplied. But, however many mills may be built, there will not be a sufficient supply of lumber for years to keep pace with the growth of Minnesota and our wants for building and fencing materials.

Of the pine woods to the north and the consequent supply of material for the mills to work upon, the article was sure that:—

There is no ground for apprehending a want of mill logs; for between the Falls of St. Anthony and the Pokagomon Falls, [Now near Grand Rapids and spelled Pokegama] which are said to be [but incorrectly so] practically another St. Anthony, 400 miles north--is a vast body of pine timber, perhaps the most extensive in the world, and into which the axe has as yet made no inroads. This region of pines is watered by the Crow Wing River, the Rabbit, and the Pine Rivers, and many other streams, and embosoms in its sombre shades of evergreen trees Winnipic Lake, Cass Lake, Leech Lake, Pokagomon Lake, and many other fine sheets of water. The pine region is also interspersed with many tracts of fine, rich lands which are destined to be cultivated and inhabited.

John Rollins's steamboat had not then been built, but the Mississippi above the Falls was being navigated, for the writer said:

From the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids the Fur Company has already opened navigation. Boats have been constructed this season, under the direction of Mr. Henry M. Rice, for towing. A tow-path has been prepared, and a boat towed by two horses has made several trips, loaded each trip with 100 barrels of flour. Mr. Rice thinks the steamboat Senator could run the same trip; even as far as Pokagamon Falls; the only obstruction is a few boulders at Sauk Rapids, which could easily be removed in low water. If the experiment, which is about to be made, of running boats above the St. Peter's to the foot of the Falls shall succeed, there will then be only a mile or two of interruption to navigation [at St. Anthony] between St. Louis and Pokagamon Falls. The editor was favorably impressed with the appearance of the place, declaring that:—

The beauty of scenery at St. Anthony cannot be exaggerated. We are particularly delighted with that bench of table land back of Water Street, some 30 feet high, running parallel with the river and from which one overlooks the Island and the Falls. Along this bench a row of houses has sprung into existence since our last visit. A healthier spot than St. Anthony cannot be found. Most of its inhabitants

are from the lumber regions of Maine and are people of industry, energy, and enterprise. Those who are loafers and tipplers will find no encouragement at St. Anthony. Every person there works for a living. There is not a grog shop in town.

Sketching the place historically--and becoming thereby its first historian--Mr. Goodhue wrote:

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The water power here was first claimed by Mr. Franklin Steele twelve years ago. [Or in 1837.] Mr. Steele is the sutler at Fort Snelling, a most worthy officer, and a man who has done more than a little for Minnesota. He built the first [?] mills on the St. Croix and here. He is emphatically a pioneer. Laboring under disadvantages which no other man can imagine, in obtaining labor, tools, and materials for the work, he succeeded in time in building the dam and getting things in motion. He has expended at these Falls over \$50,000.

A few months since Cushing & Company, of Massachusetts, having failed to comply with the conditions of their purchase of a part of this property from Mr. Steele, he sold one-half of the water power to Mr. A. W. Taylor, of Boston, a gentleman who seems to have had a keen perception of the capabilities of the place. Mr. Godfrey, [meaning Ard Godfrey] who is also one of the mill proprietors, is the operating agent of the mills. Under his thorough and efficient management, the business of the concern now seems to be abundantly profitable, with high promise of still greater and better things.

Of St. Anthony we are constrained to say, in all sincerity, that a place more inviting to the invalid, the laborer, or the capitalist cannot be found in the East or the West, the North or the South. Nor can a more beautiful town site be found anywhere than St. Anthony, commencing at Mr. Cheever's landing--the head of navigation for the river below the Falls--and extending to the head of the Island, [Nicollet] where navigation above the Falls commences.

Among the gentlemen interested in St. Anthony, besides those that reside here, we will mention the name of Franklin Steele, Hon. Mr. Sibley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Gilbert, Capt. Paul R. George, and several others whose names do not now occur to us. All of these men will be the last in the world to let St. Anthony stand still for want of capital, energy, and enterprise and fail to develop those mighty resources which the Creator has placed here so lavishly.

***To say nothing of the payment of Indian annuities at Fort Snelling and the demand for the productions of lumber trade and industry, it is plain that other extensive mills and manufactories must soon be built at St. Anthony; and these will employ multitudes of hands in the manufacture of all articles not of a light character that are most needed in this region, and thus build up a trade of exchanges between the town and the country. *The*

As to the qualities of the surrounding country as an agricultural district he declared that:

There is certainly no spot in our country where farming is likely to be so well rewarded as here. *(No paragraph)*

Farmers, especially of New England, if they could but once see our lands, would never think of settling on the bilious bottoms and the enervating prairies in the country south of us. The soils there may be a little more fertile, but the country is malarious and unhealthy, and what is fertility, what is wealth, without vigorous health and activity of body and of mind? The considerations that will weigh more in future with the immigrants than heretofore will be our clear bracing air, an invigorating winter to give elasticity to the system, pure and balmy summers with no malaria and only health in their breezes, and water as pure and wholesome as the dews of heaven gushing from hill and valley.)

And this much by way of prophecy:

When we consider how soon the upper Mississippi will be placed in direct communication with the Atlantic by a railroad extending eastward from Galena, and by steamboat through the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and the Great Lakes--a work already well in progress--it is not too much to predict for this young Territory and for the manufacturing interests of St. Anthony a rapidity of growth unparalleled even in the annals of western progress.)

A PIONEER LADY'S REMINISCENCES.

In the spring of 1848 Sherburne Huse*, who had formerly resided at Machias, Maine, located with his family in St. Anthony, at what is now Eighth Avenue Southeast and Main Street. He had a wife and six children, and his family made quite an addition to the little community. Mr. Huse lived but two years, but some of his children have resided in Minneapolis for more than three-score years. His daughter, Amanda M. Huse, married Lucius N. Parker and lived at St. Anthony Falls until her death, October 18, 1913. Not long before her death Mrs. Parker dictated an article detailing her reminiscences of her earliest days in Minneapolis and this article was printed in the Minneapolis Journal of October 19, 1913, the day after her death.

The article itself is interesting and valuable history. Mrs. Parker was a lady of strong mental qualities. Her memories of early days were so ample and so accurate as to be well-nigh phenomenal. Her statements accord with established and undisputed historical facts, and she presents much that is new and original. Her article is well worth preserving in this history and is here given:

*The family name was originally spelled Hughes.

My father was in poor health when we lived in the State of Maine; (so states Mrs. Parker in her article) and, believing that the much praised climate of Wisconsin Territory would be of benefit to him,

it was decided during the winter of 1845-6 that in the following spring our family should undertake the journey. So, late in March, 1846, we left Machias, Me., by boat for Boston. Our party consisted of our family only and included my father, Sherburn Huse; my mother, Elvira Huse; my two brothers, Sanford and George S. Huse; my three sisters, Elvira (who was afterwards Mrs. Calvin C. Church, and later Mrs. John H. Noble); Jane, and Evaline, and myself. We went from Boston to Albany partly by train and partly by team. At Albany we took a canal boat to Buffalo. At Buffalo we embarked on another boat for Milwaukee, and from the latter place we went to Madison, Wis., by team. It was central Wisconsin that we had in view when we left Maine, and, arriving at Madison, my father built a small frame house and we remained there until October, 1847. The attractions of The Dalles of St. Croix were even at that early date not unknown, and in the fall of 1847 we engaged a team and started for them. We made the journey by team from Madison to La Crosse, Wis., where we took the steamer Menomonie, which was in charge of Captain Orrin Smith, with its destination Stillwater, Minn. On the steamer my parents met a Mr. Orange Walker, who was a miller in the little settlement of Marine, near Osceola, and near Stillwater. The result of many chats on the steamer caused my parents to change their destination to Stillwater, where we arrived in October, 1847.

Invited to Minneapolis.

We were still in an unsettled condition in Stillwater when my father, who was an able millwright, received a letter from Franklin Steele, from St. Anthony, offering him interesting inducements to come to St. Anthony and assist him in the building of a saw mill. Among the other inducements that Mr. Steele held out if he would come to St. Anthony was, that in addition to his wages, he would give my father a lot of ground in the vicinity of the proposed mill site, on which to build himself a home and that the first lumber that the proposed mill should saw when completed would go for that purpose.

MR. STEELE'S propositions being accepted, we left Stillwater for St. Anthony in May, 1848, and installed ourselves in a log cabin, located at what is now about Eighth avenue (SE) and Main street. This cabin had been built by French traders and the locality for years after we

then in Wisconsin. (No paragraph)

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make paragraphs, but put the words "Mr. Steele" in ordinary letters.

spell out

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moved there was known as Huse's creek, as a small stream of water flowed near the door and blew away in a pretty spray over the bank of the Mississippi not far from our new home. My father at once took charge of the construction of the new mill, together with Caleb Dorr, Ard Godfrey, a Mr. Rogers, and my two brothers. While this mill was being built on the river bank at a point what now would be First avenue (SE) Caleb Dorr, my brother Sanford, who was then about 20 years old, and six others went up the Mississippi as far as Rum river, near where Anoka now stands, and cut down with axes enough trees during June to supply the new mill with lumber for a short time.

First House Built.

As per the terms of the contract with Mr. Steele, the very first lumber sawed in this mill was turned over to my father, who, with my two brothers, carried it on their backs to what is now Second avenue (SE) and Second street, where they immediately began the erection of a six-room frame house. It was this corner lot, the northeast corner, that my father had selected, as per contract with Mr. Steele, on which to build his home. Beyond all peradventure this was the first frame house built and occupied in the town of St. Anthony. We moved into this house in October, 1848, while the upper part of it was yet unfinished. Ard Godfrey, who was building a house along somewhat similar lines that my father was building his, except with two additional rooms, finished his house shortly after ours was finished and moved into it in November, one month after we had become settled in ours. My father died in this house in 1850 and the house was damaged by fire upon two occasions, but was repaired along almost similar lines of the original, as my mother would permit of little modernizing.

ordinary letters

THE social center of the settlement St. Anthony during the winter of 1848-9 was a two-story log house that had been erected by the owners of the new mill and directly across the street from it. This house had been erected for the purpose of boarding those who were employed in the mill, nearly twenty persons. The landlord during this winter was Calvin C. Church, who afterwards married my sister Hester. He was the Ward Mc-

Allister of the day and the principal mover in most social functions. There were a great many more Indians in and about St. Anthony during that winter than there were whites. They were always roaming and shifting about through the entire locality, and many of them were drawn there from many miles through curiosity to see the new mill and its wonders.

Indians Frequent Visitors.

It was almost a daily occurrence to find Indians in my mother's best parlor. They would walk in and through the little house boldly and stoically, usually seating themselves on the floor, and the members of the family would

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have to walk around them. Often they brought cranberries or other fruit to sell or trade. As I look back at them from this year, 1913, they were an audacious and useless lot, but at that time their visits were received as a matter of course and little attention was paid to them. One incident, however, that occurred on July 4, 1848, in my acquaintance with the "noble red men," was of more than passing moment. During the summer of 1848 there were only four marriageable white young women in St. Anthony. These were Miss Marion Patch (afterward Mrs. R. P. Russell), Cora Patch, her sister, who afterward married Joseph Marshall, a brother of former Governor William R. Marshall; my sister, Jane Huse, who afterward married Charles Kingsley, and myself. As there were also only about ten or fifteen young unmarried women in St. Paul, the total supply in both towns of young women for dance and other social functions was somewhat limited. Therefore, when a dance of any pretensions was announced to take place in St. Paul, it was necessary to call upon the reserve force of young women in Minneapolis to fill out the "sets." When a dance took place in St. Anthony the four young women of that settlement were augmented by the buds and blossoms from St. Paul. Without this co-operation, a successful, well-rounded social function—we called the "parties" then—was impossible.

On the evening of the Fourth of July in question, a dance had been announced to take place at Bass' hotel, ~~now the Merchants hotel~~ in St. Paul. It was a small frame building on the same site at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, where the Merchants hotel now stands.

Those who had the arrangements of the proposed dance in charge sent, as their emissary to collect the marriageable female contingent of St. Anthony a Mr. Bissell. He arrived in an open Concord wagon, drawn by two horses. His disappointment was keen when Luther Patch, the father of the Patch sisters, would not let his daughters go. After many paternal instructions as to what constituted the proper conduct for young ladies who hoped for future social favors, my sister, Jane, and I climbed into the rear seat of the comfortable Concord and we started.

At that time the government was transferring the ~~Sicca~~ Indians from a reservation in Wisconsin to one above St. Anthony some distance. There were Indians everywhere, making the trip by slow stages. Thousands of them were camped on what is at present the campus of the state university, then known as Cheevertown.

Adventure With Indians.

When we arrived at a point where a state reform school afterwards was built, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, we were stopped by a drunken Indian taking hold of the bridle of one of the horses. He demanded whisky. He, and his companion had been to St. Paul, and, as was always the custom with all Indians, if one had gotten intoxicated, the other had remained sober to guard his associate. Mr. Bissell struck the Indian who had inter-

a Mr. Bissell

Winnebago

who took

a sober

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rupted our journey over the head with the butt of his whip, who was forced to release his hold on the bridle. When the sober Indian saw this he started for us, aiming an 18-inch revolver at our driver. The horses by this time were on the dead run, but the fleet-footed Indian was not to be shaken so easily and he kept abreast of our buggy for more than a mile. Either caution or gallantry prevented him from aiming his ugly-looking weapon at either of us girls. This race against death was highly exciting, and when the half-crazed redman showed signs of exhaustion, and discovered that he could no longer keep abreast of our buggy, he fired at our driver, the shot knocking Mr. Bissell's hat into the road. After stopping at the first store in St. Paul so that Mr. Bissell could purchase new headgear, we continued on our way to the dance and we did not permit the incident of the ride to mar in any way the festivities of Bass' hotel. Among those present at that dance were: A. L. Larpenieur and wife, Benjamin Irving, Miss Presley, Miss Amanda Irving and others, some thirty in all.

The Indian's greeting, however, left its impression, for on our return home the next day, we did not return by the "old river road," through the avenues of tepees and lanes of the men of the forest, but more cautiously journeyed away around back of what is now Lake Como.

It was one day in June, 1849, when Simeon Folsom, who, with his young wife, occupied a little log house near a Mr. Denoyer's, on what was afterwards called "the old St. Anthony road," now University avenue, sent a team to St. Anthony for me and Miss Margaret Farnham, who afterwards became Mrs. Frank Hildreth, to come to his house, as his wife had just died. When we arrived there the only other person at the house was Mrs. Patch, Mrs. R. P. Russell's mother. Miss Farnham and I rendered such aid to the bereaved pioneer as was within our power, and as Mr. Folsom was worn out from his long watching and anxious care of his sick wife, it remained the duty of us two girls to "sit up with the corpse." It was considerably after midnight that we had fallen asleep, but were suddenly awakened by the sound of a terrific turmoil just outside of the door, caused by the dogs having been attacked by a pack of wolves. The combat became so fierce that the wolves had the dogs retreating and, finally, in their fear and confusion, the whole pack, dogs and all, burst through the door and continued the war at our feet.

The howling and yelping of the desperate brutes had in the meantime aroused Mr. Folsom and, as Miss Farnham and I made a dash for one door, Mr. Folsom opened another door and discharged his shotgun in the face of the pack. This caused confusion and fear among the wolves and gave the dogs renewed courage and the whole lot of them went racing across the prairie. The outer door was then securely bolted

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and barred, but the uncertainties of the situation prevented us from getting further sleep during the rest of the night.

Social List in 1848.

Had a city directory been compiled in May, 1848, of St. Anthony, the total list of females in the settlement would have read as follows:

Mrs. Luther Patch	Miss Cora Patch
Miss Marlon Patch	Miss Amanda M. Huse
Miss Jane Huse	Mrs. Elvira Huse
Mrs. Calvin Tuttle	Miss Evaline Huse

(And not more than fifty males.)

run in these names.

My other sister, Hester (Mrs. John H. Noble) had married and remained in Stillwater.

My father, ~~Shuman~~ Huse, died at St. Anthony, Jan. 5, 1850, and as there

Sherburne

was no such thing as a hearse in the settlement at that time, the very plain coffin was placed in a small, very ordinary express wagon, drawn by one horse. Dr. Foster, who was then a boy of about 12 years, drove the express wagon. My father was the first American buried in the old Maple Hill gemetery.

The Fourth of July ceremonies in St. Anthony took place where the Exposition building now stands. The orator of the day—I have forgotten his name—was an imported one. He talked from an especially erected platform that was about three feet high. This platform was encircled by a single row of seats which was quite sufficient to accommodate all the white inhabitants of the locality. Quite a scattering of Indians stood around the outside of this circle. Such a thing as "fireworks" were quite an unknown quantity, but what the celebration lacked in pyrotechnics it made up in enthusiasm. The real celebration that year was to be in the form of a dance at Bass' hotel, St. Paul. I left St. Anthony for this dance early in the afternoon and it was on this trip that I had one of my experiences with some ugly Indians which I have related elsewhere.

The Fourth of July celebration in 1849 was slightly more elaborate and the imported orator of the day came over from St. Paul.

First Children Born in City.

Miss Lucy Russell, now the wife of William L. Colbrath, was the first female white child born in St. Anthony, and my son, George B. Parker, was the first male white child born in the settlement. My other children still living are Mrs. Augustine Thompson, 56 Eleventh street (N) Minneapolis; Frank B. Parker, of Tacoma, Wash., and Charles A. Parker of New York city.

THERE being no regularly ordained minister in St. Anthony at the time, I was married to Lucius N. Parker in my father's house, Sept. 16, 1849, by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of St. Paul. This house, as I have said before, was at what is now Second avenue (SE) and Second street. Just across the way

was the Godfrey home.

As was the custom of the country at the time, my husband and I were given a rude serenade called a charivari (or "shivaree") by some of the young men and boys of the village. The ceremony proved to be very ill-timed. Within a short

time of the hour that I was married, Mrs. Godfrey's daughter, Hattie, was born. Some eight or ten of the young men of the settlement had gathered under the shadows of the Godfrey house well supplied with tin cans, a whistle or two and gloried in the possession of one long tin horn.

Charivari is ill-timed.

Almost simultaneously with the birth of Mrs. Godfrey's pretty little daughter, the charivari broke forth in all of its pandemonium, and the young mother became very much frightened, believing that the Indians had broken out on the warpath. Caleb Dorr, who boarded with Mr. Godfrey, was summoned post-haste, for St. Anthony's only physician, Dr. Kingsley. Mr. Dorr's sudden dash out of the Godfrey house into the night scattered the charivari revelers in all directions, as they thought that the hurrying messenger was some champion of ours who had gone to summon others, and that vengeance was upon them.

to summon

my husband and I,

We were a little premature in trying to establish our first pre-emption at

what is now Second avenue (S) and Third street, so we finally pre-empted 160 acres on the shores of Lake Harriet, adjoining the present home of General Charles McC. Reeve. This land we afterwards sold to Joel Bassett. I reside at present at 622 East Fifteenth street, Minneapolis.

It would require an effort more than I would care to undertake to record from 1848 on down through the years the incidents, trials and triumphs of the valiant men and women who first settled at St. Anthony and Minneapolis. That task I leave to others. To them all a laurel wreath is due. As for myself, sixty-five years near the Falls of St. Anthony bring mists over pictures that were once vivid and declining age causes the eyes to turn toward a rainbow of another promise.

* It seems that the

Parker claim of 160 acres was on the south shore of Lake Harriet, now known as Linden Hills, while Calvin C. Church, Mrs. Noble's first husband, pre-empted where the National hotel now stands, at Second avenue S and Washington avenue.

the first husband

of Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Parker's sister,

Gal 71

IN THE MORNING OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

in ---"

THE FIRST COURT CONVENES ~~WITH~~ THE HOUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT MILLER, ~~AS A COURT ROOM~~--FIRST ELECTIONS--SPIRITED CANVASS IN 1848 BETWEEN HENRY H. SIBLEY AND HENRY M. RICE, THE CAPTAINS OF THE FUR INDUSTRY, AND WHO CONTEST FOR THE POSITION OF DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM "WISCONSIN TERRITORY," AND SIBLEY WINS --ST. ANTHONY THEN IN WISCONSIN--FIRST ELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA TERRITORY, 1849, AND SIBLEY, ^{Again} ELECTED DELEGATE ~~AGAIN WITHOUT OPPOSITION--THE HOT CANVASS AND CLOSE~~ ^{Election} OF 1850, ~~WHERE SIBLEY IS CHOSEN DELEGATE AFTER A HARD CONTEST WITH THE RICE FRACTION~~--JOHN H. STEVENS APPEARS AND BECOMES PROMINENT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS-- LIST OF VOTERS IN ST. ANTHONY IN 1849 AND 1850--THE FIRST SCHOOLS, STEAMBOATS, INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS, ~~THE~~ BUSINESS HOUSES, ETC., ETC.

THE FIRST COURT AT ST. ANTHONY.

In August, 1849, the few settlers at St. Anthony were reminded that they were again under the rule of law and order. A district court, with a real judge, a veritable sheriff, and a duly appointed foreman of a grand jury, assembled in their midst, was regularly opened and speedily closed. Saturday, August 25, Pursuant to order and notice, Hon. Bradley B. Meeker, of Kentucky, one of the Territorial Judges of Minnesota, and the particular Judge for the district to which St. Anthony had been assigned, came up from St. Paul and convened what was called a court.

The proceedings of this tribunal were somewhat farcical. U. S. Marshal Henry L. Tilden was present. Judge Meeker appointed a crier and court was opened in due form. But there was no clerk, and therefore no records made with pen, ink, and paper and preserved. However, as there was nothing to record, no serious evil was done for the lack of a recorder. Franklin Steele was appointed foreman of a grand jury, and the name of only one other number of that body is known. There was no business for a grand jury to do anyhow,--no indictments and presentments demanded. Although it was a time when "there was no king in Israel," and "every man did that which was right in his own eyes," no offense against the law of nature, or of nations, or of the natural rights of man, had been committed.

The Minnesota Pioneer, the first newspaper in Minnesota, had been established just four months before Judge Meeker's court was held. Its editor, James M. Goodhue, attended and was the only other member of the grand jury besides Franklin Steele now certainly known. In the issue of the Pioneer of August 30, he related his experience in connection with the proceedings *the following article,* in ~~an account,~~ never before re-printed:

We had the pleasure of attending at the opening and final adjournment of Judge Meeker's Court at St. Anthony, and have the satisfaction of having served on the first grand jury ever impaneled in the Second Judicial District of Minnesota. Mr. Bean provided an excellent dinner last Saturday,* embracing a very great variety of good things, for the people at

*Court was ordered for Monday, August 27, but for some reason and somehow the date was changed to Saturday, August 25.

Court. His Honor dismissed the jury with a very few handsome remarks. The crier adjourned the Court and the people took their departure. It was a day and an occasion which will long live in the memory of us all.

After court adjourned the Marshal and several other gentlemen repaired to the Cavern under the Falls of St. Anthony. We made the entrance on the west side of the river under the west verge of the vast sheet of water. We found ourselves suddenly in a chamber nearly 100 feet in length and in width corresponding to the shape of an arc of a circle, the central width being about 15 or 20 feet and the elevation about 20 feet. On the back side is a wall of shelving rock leaning fearfully forward; overhead is a flat ledge over which the river pours; in front there is the grand curtain of water falling in an unbroken sheet, with a roar that might well pass for Nature's greatest bass notes. Compared with this exhibition the most superb melo-drama appears but insignificant.

The record of this so-called court is largely ~~a~~ legendary, ~~and~~. It has been often stated and printed that it convened in the old Government sawmill, on the west bank; that the Judge sat on the saw-carriage and the spectators on the saw-logs and lumber; that after a little, deliberation "the Sheriff," as U. S. Marshal Mitchell was thought to be, or at least was called, produced a gallon of whisky, which was soon drunk, and as soon as it had fulfilled its mission, and everyone felt that he could do anything but deliberate, the court adjourned "until Court in course."

Probably the nearest correct account of this court is given by the late Gen. R. W. Johnson, of St. Paul, and who was Frank Steele's brother-in-law. In a historical article published in the St. Paul Globe, Jan. 3, 1888, the General says that the court convened, not in the saw-mill, but in the little building hard by, then occupied as a residence by Reuben Bean, the Government's miller; that, except opening and closing the court, ⁶⁶ ~~no~~ business was transacted, and that the entire "session" did not last an hour".

In the first volume (p. 427) of the Atwater history, Judge Atwater records that the court was held "in the old Government building erected in 1822." By "building" is probably meant the miller's dwelling, for the writer says it was located "near the old Government mill"—not in the mill, but "near" it. This location is now the intersection of Second Street and Eighth Avenue S. Thus Atwater corroborates Gen. Johnson as to the identity

of the building where the "court" was held.

But the learned and well informed jurist, by an apparent lapse of memory, makes a singular but gross mistake as to the county in which the old mill stood at the time. He says: "At the time of holding the first court, as above stated, the present site of Minneapolis was in the County of La Pointe, which extended from Lake Superior to the Minnesota River."

Now, La Pointe County did not comprise a foot of land in Southern Minnesota after 1840, in which year St. Croix County, (Wisconsin) was created and assigned to Crawford for judicial purposes. But in 1847 St. Croix became independent of Crawford in judicial respects and had a court of its own at Stillwater, with Joseph R. Brown as clerk. Also, in that year St. Croix, Crawford, Chippewa, and La Pointe Counties constituted a Legislative district; and at the fall election Henry Jackson, the first merchant of St. Paul, was elected to represent it in the Legislature, and was the last Representative in that body from what is now Minnesota. Although the St. Anthony settlement was in St. Croix County, the voters did not, ^{go} before 1849, to the polls, which were then at St. Paul.

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In June, 1849, when Judge Meeker attempted to hold Court, Minnesota was an organized Territory, though not divided into counties. The mill where the court convened was in the Indian country. Judge Meeker's "Court," therefore, was not held in any proper county! The Judge took up his residence at St. Anthony soon after his arrival in Minnesota. He acquired a considerable tract of land, a great part of which is now in the Midway district between St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was unmarried and kept bachelor's hall at Minneapolis for many years.

It is not generally known that Judge Meeker's appointment as U. S. Territorial Judge was confirmed only after a long delay and against much opposition. He was then a Whig--or at least declared he was--and a Kentuckian; but certain Kentucky Whigs of the variety known as "Old Hunkers" disliked him, and it was they who succeeded in holding up his confirmation

from March, 1849, until in September, 1850. He was always very popular in Minnesota, however. The Legislature named a county for him, and he was always honored and respected here. When the Whig party was broken up, in 1853, he acted thereafter with the Democrats, as did many another former member of that old-time party, but he was never called a "turncoat" for his action. He died at Milwaukee, in February, 1873.

FIRST POLITICAL CANVASSES AND CONTESTS.

The first public matter considered of essential consequence in a new American community is the election of the necessary officers and public servants to direct and manage the general welfare. The first election in which the few citizens of pioneer St. Anthony took part was held October 30, 1848, while they were yet citizens of "Wisconsin Territory," as was called the district west of the St. Croix left out by the admission of Wisconsin State. As has been stated, the Stillwater Convention chose H. H. Sibley Delegate to Congress from this district which was considered really Wisconsin Territory. It had once indisputably formed a part of that Territory and its people were not to blame that they had been cut off from the State when it was organized.

~~here~~ But the certificate of the Stillwater Convention was not considered all-sufficient for the admission of Sibley to the Congress; another certificate was necessary. Hon. John H. Tweedy, the Delegate from Wisconsin Territory when the State was admitted, was the proper Representative (perhaps) of the St. Croix district, claiming to be the Territory,--if there was such a Territory. Hon. John Catlin, the last Territorial Governor of Wisconsin, was very friendly to the project of organizing Minnesota. He suggested that, in order to strengthen Sibley's case, Delegate Tweedy resign, and then he, the Governor, would call a special election to choose a Delegate to fill the vacancy. Sibley, of course, would be a candidate and would be elected; then Gov. Catlin would give him a certificate of election by the people, and this and the Stillwater certificate ought to be sufficient credentials.

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for the trader's admission. Tweedy promptly resigned. Gov. Catlin came over from Madison to Stillwater, so as to be within Wisconsin "Territory" and outside of Wisconsin State, and issued a proclamation calling the election for October 30.

There were two candidates for the position, Henry H. Sibley and Henry M. Rice. There was much astonishment when it was learned that Sibley was to have opposition, and that his opponent would be Mr. Rice. They were rival Indian traders and the heads of rival fur companies, Sibley, the chief factor of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., engaged in trade with the Sioux, and Rice, the chief representative of Ewing & Co., trading with the Chippewas in their country.

While there were but about 200 voters in the "Territory"-- and unnaturalized residents and half-blood Indians were allowed to vote--the contest was spirited and warm. The issues were largely personal; the question was whether Sibley or Rice was the better man and which of the two great fur companies should dominate matters in the new Territory. Both candidates were Democrats and hoped that Gen. Cass would defeat Gen. Taylor for the Presidency at the November election, in which, however, of course neither could participate, as he did not live in a State.

Charges of personal unfitness, of corruption, of illegal practices, etc., were freely made by the candidates themselves and their respective partisans! Many letters passed and many promises were made, and some money, but not much, was spent. At first, polling places were established at Stillwater, Marine, Prescott's, Sauk Rapids, Crow Wing, and Pokegama, but finally a voting district was established at Benj. Gervais's Mill, at Gervais Lake, north of St. Paul, and St. Anthony was made a part of the selection district.

At the election all the qualified voters--and perhaps some that were not qualified--voted. Sibley was elected. The voting places controlled by the Chouteau Company went largely for him, and the polls con-

trolled by the Ewing Company and Mr. Rice voted nearly or quite unanimously for that gentleman. There are no records obtainable of the election at Gervais's Mill, but Gov. Marshall wrote down his recollection that Sibley had about 50 majority, and that every adult male at Fort Snelling (except the soldiers) voted and--under Sibley's and Frank Steele's influence-- for Sibley. The action of the Stillwater convention in endorsing him was powerfully efficient in securing his election. (See Chap. 29, Vol. 2, Minn in 3 Cents.)

Writing a note to W.H. Forbes, Sibley's chief clerk at Mendota, the day after the election, Wm. Dugas, (pronounced Du-gaw) a prominent Canadian Frenchman of the St. Anthony district, *and a jealous Sibley man,* described how the election passed off and was conducted in his precinct:

Our election went of yesterday & considerable briefly we should have don beter but they comence buying votes quite early in the Morning, this morning two young men was at my house and say that they was thretend to be kilt in the morning for saying hocraw for Sibley the other says they offerd him a dollar to vote for Rice but he answer that they were all his friends but that he shold vote for Sibley but he says now that before he voted he got very Drunk and they some of them changed his Vote and consequently got a vot out of him for Rice when he entered to vote for Sibley. My Sellfe and all my friends around me have I believed save our money and not have offered to any one pay for his vote. We thought best to pattering after the Honorable Mr. Sibley, save our money to buy, lands for our friends and our selves rather than buying votes with it, we now think that Mr. Sibley is safely elected and may God grant. (See Sibley papers, unpublished, 1840-50; Chap. 29, Vol. 2, Minn. in 3 Centuries.)

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ELECTIONS IN 1849.

Sibley's election in October, 1848, was as Delegate from Wisconsin Territory. He was admitted to his seat and at once introduced a bill for the creation of Minnesota Territory, and this bill he successfully pressed to passage. With the creation of Minnesota Territory the erstwhile Territory of Wisconsin became extinct and Sibley was legislated out of office.

Not long after his famous "First of June Proclamation," Gov. Ramsey, after due consideration, called an election for Delegate to Congress and for ^{me} members of the Territorial Legislature. The organic act provided that the so-called Territorial Assembly should be composed of a Council, to

serve two years, and a House of Representative, to serve one year. Members were to be voters and residents of their respective districts. July 7, (1849) the Governor made proclamation dividing the Territory into seven Council districts and ordering an election to be held August 1 following, to choose a Delegate to Congress and nine Councilors and 18 Representatives to constitute the First Legislative Assembly of Minnesota Territory. Candidates were "brought out" by their friends and admirers without regard to their political sentiments and party lines were not drawn. Sibley was a candidate for Delegate and had no opposition. Out of about 700 votes cast in the Territory he received 682, and about 20 did not vote at all. Some of the contests for members of the Territorial Legislature (or Assembly) were, however, quite spirited. In St. Paul's David Lambert, a gifted and eloquent lawyer and a most accomplished gentleman was defeated for the Council by a vote of 98 to 91. His successful competitor was James Mc C. Boal (Commonly called "McBoal") who came with Leavenworth's first garrison to Fort Snelling as a musician and was accustomed to beat a snare drum while his bunkmate, Joseph R. Brown, blew the fife. So elated were his partisans over his victory that they hauled him about the streets in a chariot improvised from an ox-cart and cheered loudly and wildly because their candidate, a house painter, had beaten the great lawyer by only seven votes!

In St. Anthony there was no contest. The little hamlet was united with Little Canada, the French settlement north of St. Paul, in one Council district numbered the Fifth, and both were afterwards in Ramsey County. The candidates for the Assembly agreed upon and elected from this district were John Rollins, of St. Anthony, Councilor, and Wm. R. Marshall, of St. Anthony, and Wm. Dugas, of Little Canada, Representatives. The whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress in Ramsey County was 273; in the Territory, 682. At the time of the election the correct census of the population of the Territory was found to be exactly 5,000, or 3,253 males and 1,747 females; and of this population Ramsey County had 976 males and 564 females, a total of 1,540.

John Rollins, of St. Anthony, the Councilor elect, was born at New Sharon, Maine, March 23, 1806, and died at Minneapolis, May 7, 1883. He was located at St. Anthony in 1848, built and operated the first steamboat that ran above the Falls, and was identified with the early lumbering interest of Minneapolis in general. William Dugas was a French Canadian who came to St. Paul in 1844. He was a millwright and in 1845 erected the first St. Paul sawmill, which was driven by the water of ~~Phalanx~~^{Phalanx} ~~Creek~~^{en}. In 1847 he removed to a farm in the Little Canada settlement, where he resided until in 1853, when he went to the Crow River Valley, the scene of his death, many years later. Wm. R. Marshall, the other Representative, has already been mentioned.

THE CANVASS AND ELECTION OF 1850.

In 1850 political party lines as between Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers were not very strictly drawn. The issues practically were as they had been in 1848, between H. M. Rice and H. H. Sibley, the chief factors of the two rival fur companies of Ewing & Co., and Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co. Rice was then the wealthiest man in the Territory, a distinction that gave him great influence. He was said to be worth \$50,000, and to be out of debt, but had many debtors!

Mr. Rice had political ambitions. Sibley had defeated him for Delegate to Congress in 1848 and now, in 1850, Sibley was again a candidate for the place. Mr. Rice had caused a Democratic Convention to be called in St. Paul in October, 1849. This convention declared for the organization of the Democratic party in the Territory, and that in the future it would nominate straight Democrats for office. This was a move of Mr. Rice's to get control of the majority of the Democrats and to injure Delegate Sibley, who was certain to be a candidate for re-election. Sibley expressly stated that as Delegate he represented no political party or faction, and the convention was held to force him to avow or disavow his allegiance to the Democratic party to which he had always claimed to belong.

Sibley's friends presented him to the voters for re-election

in the canvass of 1850, bringing him out, somewhat against his protest, in July. The Rice faction of the Democracy had declared for straight-out Democratic nominations, but now, in order to defeat Sibley, they brought about against him the candidacy of a Whig, Col. Alex. M. Mitchell, the Marshal of the Territory, a wounded hero of the Mexican War, and an accomplished gentleman. In the canvass that resulted the Rice Democrats and the Rice Whigs supported Mitchell; also some old hunker Whigs voted for him. The Sibley Democrats and the Sibley Whigs supported the "tall trader," as the Indians called him. Even Gov. Ramsey and other staunch Whigs, like Col. John H. Stevens, were for Sibley. Great efforts to win were made by each party.

The election came off September 2. For the first time officers and soldiers composing the garrisons of Forts Snelling and Ripley voted. The Fort Snelling soldiers voted in the Mendota precinct; those of Fort Ripley voted at Sank Rapids. In both precincts they voted almost solidly for Mitchell, the candidate of the Rice faction. At Sank Rapids the vote stood: For Mitchell, 60; for Sibley, 3. At Sank Rapids was Mr. Rice's trading post and his employes voted to please him. In the St. Anthony precinct Sibley was popular enough and Frank Steele worked hard for him; but the Whigs were largely in the majority and voted for Col. Mitchell, a staunch Whig. The vote resulted: For Sibley, 64; for Mitchell, 110. The result in the Territory

73 was, for Sibley, 649; for Mitchell, 559; majority for Sibley 90. Total vote 74
74 in the Territory 1,208. Under all the circumstances, ^{Sibley's} ~~his~~ election was a great personal triumph, although he was disappointed that he did not receive a larger majority.

At the same election local candidates were also chosen. No party nominations were made, but at St. Anthony the outspoken Sibley men endorsed him, nominated Ard Godfrey for County Commissioner, Caleb D. Dorr for Surveyor of Lumber, and Pierre Battineau for one of the road supervisors. St. Anthony and Little Canada were still in the same Legislative district. At the election the voting at St. Anthony resulted:

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For Representatives in the Legislature, two to be chosen, Edward Patch, 158; John W. North, 116; Chas. T. Stearns, 55; Louis M. Olivier 9.

For County Commissioner, Roswell P. Russell, 165; Ard Godfrey, 130.

For Assessors, three to be chosen, I. I. Lewis, 154; Sam J. Findley, 148; S. H. Sergeant, 143; Geo. C. Nichols, 135; Albert H. Dorr, 135; Thos. P. Reed, 103.

The vote of Little Canada for Representatives was Louis M. Olivier, 42; Ed Patch, 38; John W. North, 5. For Delegate Sibley received 44 and Mitchell 8.

From Dakota County, which then extended from the Mississippi to the Missouri, Alexander Faribault, the mixed-blood trader and founder of the little city which yet bears his name, and Ben. H. Randall, then clerk in Steele's sutler store at Fort Snelling, were elected Representatives in the Legislature. Mr. Randall has been called the founder of Hennepin County, because he *more than any one else* ~~introduced and~~ pressed to passage in the Legislature the bill which created the county and provided for its organization. He died at Winona in October, 1913.

ST. ANTHONY MEN TAKE PROMINENT PARTS.

The citizens of St. Anthony made active participation in the political contest of 1850. Franklin Steele, the brother-in-law and friend of Sibley, exerted himself to the utmost in behalf of his relative. Sibley was in Washington and Steele conducted his campaign. John H. Stevens, then Steele's clerk and practically his factotum, was also his political lieutenant. Stevens was a Whig, but a Sibley Whig. Sibley had written that he cared nothing personally about being a candidate, but Steele and others wrote him that he must be. July 24 Stevens wrote him:

Much excitement and agitation reign throughout Minnesota now, but Rice and Mitchell prospects do not present so flattering a show as they did a few weeks since. Goodhue will bring you out to-morrow in the Pioneer as an independent candidate, and we will try to put you through.

But not until August 8th did the Pioneer "bring out" Mr. Sibley "as an independent candidate" with an editorial endorsement. Thence forward it supported the tall trader by printing proceedings of public meetings strongly endorsing him and which had been held at Stillwater, Cottage Grove, St. Paul, Wellsville, and elsewhere, and by strong editorials. In one editorial Mr. Goodhue argued that it was not wrong or reprehensible for a man to be engaged in the fur trade, and that, "honesty and capacity make the man-- not the employment of the man. Any attempt to exclude any man from participation in government on account of his trade and business is contrary to the genius of true democracy." No doubt Goodhue so wrote to silence the cry made by demagogues that Sibley ought not to be elected because he was the agent of the Chouteau fur company, which it was alleged had a "monopoly" of the fur trade in Minnesota. "Even at that day," says Gov. Marshall, in an address made many years later, "the cry was, 'Anti-Monopoly!'"

It was conceded that Frank Steele's exertions effected the election of Sibley. Writing to the latter in November, and discussing what he called "the schemes of the Rice-Mitchell party," John H. Stevens asserted:

The fact is that had it not been for Mr. Steele, Mitchell would have been elected. When we all gave up, as you may say, in despair, Mr. Steele came to the rescue and took bets against odds. Together with Paul R. George and J. H. McKinney, he drove the team safe through, giving Mitchell, Rice, and their followers their just dues. In taking this course Mr. Steele has obtained the most bitterly vindictive enemies; yet we all earnestly hope he will ride roughshod over all of those who attempt to put him down.

Mr. Stevens himself wanted to be a candidate for the Legislature from the Dakotah County, or Fort Snelling, district, called the Seventh Council District, and which included, by the terms of Gov. Ramsey's proclamation, the country and settlements west of the Mississippi, except the country up about Crow Wing and along the Mississippi below Little Crow's village. The voting place for the electors of Mendota, Fort Snelling, Black Dog's Village, Prairieville (or Shakopee) Oak Grove, Traverse des Sioux, and Little Crow's village was "at the lower ware-house in Mendota." The election booth for the

western end of the district or for the voters at Lac qui Parle, Big Stone Lake, and the Little Rock was "at the house of Martin McLeod, at Lacqui Parle" The residence of Mr. Stevens was then at Fort Snelling, where he was Frank Steele's agent. Alexander Faribault and Ben H. Randall had been "brought out" by the Sibley men for the Legislature and had Steele's endorsement. Stevens tried but without success to induce one of them to withdraw in his favor. He was greatly dissatisfied when both refused.

Col. Mitchell and certain other of the Whig Territorial officers had united with H. M. Rice and his Democratic faction in an effort to control political interests in Minnesota, and they had succeeded in securing the favor of the Taylor administration at Washington. Gov. Ramsey had taken the side of the Sibley wing of the Democrats and there was utter lack of harmony between him and Col. Mitchell, Secretary Smith, and the other Whig Territorial officers. It was finally determined by the Governor and his friends to send John H. Stevens to Washington to induce the administration to take a proper and an unprejudiced view of the situation in Minnesota. It was believed, or at least hoped, that Stevens's representations would cause the Administration to adopt the views of Gov. Ramsey and his Whigs, and to denounce the course of Col. Mitchell and his Whigs as deceptive before the country and wrong in fact.

75 But Stevens at first refused to go. He got mad because he was not elected to the Legislature by the Whigs and the Sibley Democrats. In a letter to Sibley dated at St. Anthony, Jan. 6, 1851, he explained and sought to justify his course, saying:

I wrote you, some weeks since, that a Whig from this Territory would spend the winter in Washington endeavoring to counteract the unhallowed purposes of Col. Mitchell and his confederates, who are doing so much to injure the fair prospects of the Territory by working for their own aggrandizement. As I was the one selected by Governor Ramsey for this purpose, I deem it proper that you should be made acquainted with the reason why I have not left home, and why probably I shall not.

When the Governor first wanted me to go, it was with the understanding that I should be elected to the Legislature and go in the authority of a Whig member, so he as

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thought it would give me more power. But Alex. Fairbault would not resign, and it would have been perfectly useless to ask Ben Randall to do so.***He is a new-comer, without the requisites necessary to make a good member; but he is a Democrat, which suited Mr. Steele, who has lost a good deal of sympathy on that account, and so he was kept and elected. So I could not go to Washington in the capacity of a member of the Territorial Legislature. Then the Governor said he would give me an appointment, for which I have waited till now-- and now it is too late to go.

Had such a thing been thought of last summer, I would have run from here, (St. Anthony) but felt satisfied that a trap was set for me which caught poor Pettijohn, after I declined to run. But by Mr. Steele's say-so Randall could have been choked off and thus saved all of the present difficulty. But we hope for better times.

Notwithstanding Mr. Stevens's expressed opinion that it was "too late to go" on the 6th, he was induced to start on the 23d for Washington to secure certain appointments in Minnesota desired by the Sibley Democrats and the anti-Mitchell Whigs. He went by sleigh on the Mississippi ice to Prairie du Chien, from thence by stage to Chicago, via Galena; from Chicago to Detroit by the Michigan Central Railroad; from Detroit, by a long stage ride through Canada, to Buffalo and Niagara, and thence by rail to Washington, via New York. This was the route and the mode of travel at that period from Minnesota to Washington in the winter season.

Arriving at the National Capitol Mr. Stevens and Simeon P. Folsom, escorted by Delegate Sibley, waited upon Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, and Stevens with a batch of strongly written papers presented the case of the anti-Mitchell and Rice forces in Minnesota. Webster assured the delegation that the back of the Administrations hand was against the Mitchell men, and that the Sibley and Ramsey party would be recognized in future Territorial appointments. Accordingly Joseph W. Furber, of Washington County, was promised and received the Marshalship, in place of Col. Mitchell; Frank Steele was retained in the sutlership and as postmaster at Fort Snelling, etc. The anti-Rice faction controlled the National patronage, but the pro-Rice people had contrived to secure the appointments of the Territorial Legislature, so that the honors were fairly easy.

Mr. Stevens returned from his Washington trip to St. Anthony on the 4th of April. En route at New York he purchased a supply of goods for Steele's sutler store at Fort Snelling and another stock to be opened in a new store owned by him and Steele at St. Anthony. At Galena he bought for the Whigs of Minnesota an entire outfit for a printing-office, which was to be shipped to St. Paul by the first steamboat that spring.

The river was not open at Galena when Mr. Stevens was there, and he came home over Hon. Wyrain Knowlton's new mail route from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul, riding in a hack, passing through a great hail storm and many other privations. The route ran on the Wisconsin side, along the river, terminating at Hudson. Waking the next morning after his arrival in St. Paul, he found to his chagrin that a steamboat from Galena had arrived the previous night. Had he waited four days at Galena, he could have come in comfort on the boat and arrived at St. Paul as soon as Judge Knowlton's two-horse mail wagon got in.

ST. ANTHONY NOTES FOR 1849.

According to Col. Stevens's list the following men, the majority of whom had families, became permanent residents of St. Anthony during the year 1849:

Amos Bean,
John Bean,
Reuben Bean,
L. Bostwick,
Chas. A. Brown,
Ira Burroughs,
Narcisse Beauveau,
F. X. Crapau,
Wm. P. Day,
Albert Dorr,
Rufus Farnham, Sr.
Rufus Farnham, Jr.,
Samuel Fernald,
A. J. Foster,

Moses W. Getchell,
Wm. W. Getchell,
Isaac Gilpatrick,
Francis Huot,
John Jackins,
Dr. Ira Kingsley,
Charles Kingsley,
Isaac Lane,
Silas Lane,
Isaac Ives Lewis,
Eli F. Lewis,
Jos. M. Marshall,
Hon. B. B. Meeker,
Elijah Moulton,

Dr. J. H. Murphy,
James McMullon,
Owen McCarty,
J. Z. A. Nickerson,
John ~~John~~ W. North,
L. N. Parker,
Stephen Pratt,
William Richardson,
J. G. Spence,
Chas. T. Stearns,
Lewis Stone,
Elmer Tyler,
Wm. H. Welch,
Wm. Worthingham,

And Col. Stevens says that all these citizens were "far above the average in regard to merit and enterprise," and that those who came in 1850 "were men of equal merit."

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Prominent among those that came in 1850 were:

Isaac Atwater,	C. F. Harmon,	Peter Poncin,
Joel B. Bassett,	Chandler Harmon,	Rufus S. Pratt,
Simon Bean,	E. A. Harmon,	Col. Wm. Smith,
Warren Bristol,	Wm. Harmon,	Wm. Smiley,
Baldwin Brown,	Allen Harmon,	Simon Stevens,
Henry Chambers,	Eben How,	Wm. Stevens,
Thos. Chambers,	John Hinkston,	Daniel Stanchfield, (?)
Geo. W. Chowen,	Wm. L. Larned,	Waterman Stinson,
Chas. W. Christmas,	Joseph Le Duc,	G. W. Tew,
Stephen Cobb,	G. G. Loomis,	R. P. Upton,
Joseph Dean,	John S. Mann,	Geo. T. Vail,
Stephen E. Foster,	Justus H. Moulton,	W. W. Wales,
William Finch,	Edward Murphy,	John Wensinger,
Reuben B. Gibson,	A. C. Murphy,	Horace Webster,
Chas. Gilpatrick,	Chas. Mansur,	Thos. Warwick,
Chris. C. Garvey,	Chas. Miles,	Joseph P. Wilson,
Ezra Hanscombe,	Capt. B. B. Parker,	A. R. Young,

"All these," says Stevens, "were citizens who would do honor to any part of the Union." They lived to justify Stevens's assertions, and with such men as its founders no wonder St. Anthony became a great city.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

Generally when New Englanders made a settlement on the American frontier, the first thing they built after they had put up their cabins was a school house, and soon a "school-ma'am," as she was called, was installed in it and a school opened. In 1850 two school districts were organized in St. Anthony and named for the two great capitalists of the region at the time, Steele and Rice. Miss Electa Backus was the first principal school teacher in St. Anthony, and under her superintendency the schools were very successful. *She had a school in the village in the summer of 1849 - of course a private school.* Some Canadian French children were among the brightest and best pupils. The St. Paul Pioneer of Oct. 31, 1850 contained this paragraph, noting two schools in St. Anthony:

Our neighbors of the lovely village of St. Anthony are determined not to be behind the world in educational progress. They are about to have established there two schools, to be taught by ladies--the one a primary school by Miss Thompson, of whom we hear an excellent report, and the other by Miss. M. A. Scofield, a lady with whom we are acquainted, one of the pioneer teachers of our Territory and a lady who well deserves the character she has gained for talents and character as a teacher of the advanced studies.

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Prior to this, however, there had been at least one private school. This was established some time in 1849 by a Prof. Lee, who, according to Goodhue's Pioneer of December 12, was "a gentleman of scholastic attainments and long experience." At the time, too, his school was called the "St. Anthony Academy," and the Pioneer said it was in most successful operation.

It is agreed that Miss Electa Backus taught the first private school in St. Anthony ^{in 1849,} and was also one of the first principals of a public school here. Hudson's History (p. 90) says: "Soon after the settlement of St. Anthony Miss Electa Backus taught a private school in a frame shanty on Second street, and about 1850 the first public school of the village was built near by and was taught for a time by a Mr. Lee."

But the notice in the Minnesota Pioneer of December 12, 1849, shows that Prof. Lee's "academy" was a private school, and no record can be found that he "taught for a time" in "the first public school of the village." The record is plain that the Rice and Steele schools were the first public schools, that they were established simultaneously, late in 1850, and that Miss Thompson and Miss Sch^ofield were the teachers, and Mr. Lee had nothing to do with them.

ST. ANTHONY'S INDIAN NEIGHBORS IN 1850.

In the summer of 1850, and for a year or more thereafter, St. Anthony's Indian neighbors were frequent visitors, but gave no trouble. The Lake Calhoun bands, as Cloud Man's and Good Road's bands were sometimes called, had removed their villages from Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. From time to time, however certain families came back to the old scenes and pitched their tepees on the former camping ground.

In July, 1850 when Editor Goodhue went up the St. Peter's on the "Anthony Wayne," he noted that Black Dog's village had been moved from the west side of the river, near the lake which still bears the chieftain's name, to the crest of the bluff on the east side. The village was now a line of huts and tepees extending along the bluff, which, though running parallel with the river, was 200 or 300 yards back from the stream. It was about

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 three miles above Fort Snelling. Between the tepees and the river bank, growing in the warm, sandy loam and in well kept truck-patches, were thrifty crops of corn and beans, which the Indian women were industriously hoeing.

A little above ~~the~~ Black Dog's village, and on the same side, was Cloud Man's. It was now very small and consisted of only a dozen tepees and huts. But every family had patches of corn and beans, which the women had kept well hoed and which promised abundant yields.

Nine miles by land from Fort Snelling, also on the east side, was the town of old Good Road (or Ta-chankoo-wash-tay) and this was a larger and more pretentious village then. The appearance of the steamboat caused great excitement among the red people, many of whom had never before seen a pay-tay wahtah or "fire canoe." Here, as at the other villages, the population, men and women, boys and girls, some blanketed and well clad and others in a state of nature, came running to the river bank to see the strange but interesting sight of a huge boat, radiant and gleaming in its white paint, but puffing like a tired gigantic monster. All gazed as if entranced till the boat sounded its whistle with a terrifying scream, when everybody but the stoutest hearted warriors fled in terror and dismay back to the ^{tepees and} cabins.

The next village above was Shakopee's--where the town now is--and this was the largest of the four, in point of population. Here also was at the time Samuel Pond's mission station.

STEAMBOATS AT ST. ANTHONY IN 1850.

In the spring and summer of 1850 the steamboats made several excursions to St. Anthony and to points very near the Falls. Passengers were carried on each occasion and a fair sum realized by the boats. The trips were, however, mainly for the purpose of showing off or advertising; but while they advertised the boats they at the same time advertised St. Anthony, as demonstrating that the place was really the head of navigation.

May 7 the Anthony Wayne ran up from St. Paul to very near the cataract--the Pioneer said "almost to the foot of the Falls;" the Chronicle

Rogers. As a substantial reward for what he had done, however, Mr. North, on behalf of the citizens of St. Anthony, presented him with a purse of \$200, which must have helped in defraying the extraordinary expenses of the excursion. No matter what happened on the boat this trip--it was the first steamboat venture up within the spray of the Falls.

STEAMBOATS ALSO ASCEND THE MINNESOTA.

The Pioneer of July 4, 1850 announced that on Friday, June 28, "the enterprising steamboat, the Anthony Wayne, enrolled her name in the historic annals of our Territory," because with a boatload of passengers it had ascended the St. Peter's as far as the Little Rapids, near Carver. There were on board over 100 ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul, Fort Snelling, and other local points, and 70 ladies and gentlemen from St. Louis. Wm. R. Marshall was a prominent representative from St. Anthony. It was claimed that this was the first time a steamboat had ascended the Minnesota above Shakopee's village. Editor Goodhue was one of the passengers and wrote a lively description of the trip. One paragraph reads:

If we had been supplied with wood, the general disposition was to run up the stream as long as we could find water; but as we ran out of wood, liquors, and provisions, and as the sun was about to dip his blazing bulk into the blue Pacific, the Wayne reluctantly turned her bow down stream, retracing the winding channel of the river at a flying pace, and reaching St. Paul at midnight. Dancing was almost continuously indulged in to the music of the Sixth Regiment ~~Band~~, from Fort Snelling.

On the 18th of July the Anthony Wayne made another trip up the St. Peter's, going this time as far as the mouth of the Blue Earth, and being absent from St. Paul three days. The Nominee had previously ascended to the Little Rapids. The Yankee and the Dr. Franklin No. 2 also made Minnesota River ascensions this season. July 23, the steamer "Yankee," Capt. M. K. Harris, Master, went up the St. Peter's to above the mouth of the Cottonwood, the site of New Ulm.

The Anthony Wayne, as has been stated, had, in May, commanded by Capt. Rogers, obtained the distinction of making the first voyage directly to St. Anthony Falls. (No paragraph)

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The Minnesota Pioneer, referring to the Wayne and its exploit of May 7, said this was "the first boat to throw a bow-line ashore under the foaming falls of Saint Anthony, amid the very roar and spray of the cataract." It repeated the feat June 27, 1850, the day previous to its first St. Peter's trip. A number of excursionists from St. Paul, with a party from St. Louis, were on board. Editor Goodhue was on the boat. Commenting upon the excursion he wrote:

The Wayne started about noon from Fort Snelling for the Falls. The river is very rapid and far narrower than below, with many islands. The scenery is quite novel and the river of a character wholly different from what it is at any point below the Fort. The current is at least eight miles an hour; and, as the powerful engines of the Wayne can drive the boat against an ordinary current but ten miles an hour, she could move only at the rate of two miles an hour up stream, through making all the steam she could possibly get up. We are convinced, however, that a boiler like that of the Gov. Ramsey (which now runs above the Falls) would make steam fast enough to contend even with this current of the Mississippi, which actually runs like a mill-tail from the Falls to Fort Snelling.***At about the middle of the afternoon the Wayne reached the landing she made in the spring, which is in plain view of the Falls and convenient to the village of St. Anthony. A large concourse of our truly enterprising neighbors of St. Anthony welcomed us on shore. A little after dark the Wayne cast off her lines and swift as an arrow she dropped down the river to the Fort and thence to St. Paul by bedtime.

Capt. Russell Blakeley, the prominent pioneer steamboat man of the upper Mississippi, in his article entitled, "Advent of Commerce in Minnesota," says: "The Dr. Franklin No. 2, Capt Smith Harris; the Anthony Wayne Capt. Dan Abie, and the ^LSamartine, went up to near the Falls of St. Anthony in the summer of 1850." (See Vol. 8, Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll. , P. 388)

THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN THE TOWN.

The first celebration of Independence Day in Minnesota was held at St. Paul in 1849; The second was held at St. Anthony in 1850. The latter was arranged at a meeting of the citizens held June 14, when was appointed a committee of arrangements which was composed of Ard Godfrey, I. Carlton, J. D. Crittenden, E. G. Whitall, Edw. Patch, Sumner Farnham, R. Cummings, Daniel Stanchfield, and Wm. R. Marshall. This committee selected Gov. Ramsey for president of the day, Col. Mitchell for chief Marshal, W. H. Welch for orator

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of the day, John W. North for reader of the Declaration of Independence, and Revs. W. C. Brown of St. Anthony, and E. D. Neill, of St. Paul for chaplains.

At 10 o'clock on the "glorious Fourth" the exercises of the day began by the moving of the procession from Anson Northup's St. Charles House. The Sixth Regiment ^dBank from Fort Snelling headed the column; then in order came the president and sundry vice-presidents, the orator and the reader, the chaplains, and the invited guests. These were followed by the benevolent societies and the citizens generally. Perhaps 75 persons attended from St. Paul and there were half a dozen wagon loads from Stillwater and intervening localities.

The march was to the eastern border of town to what was called Cheever's Grove, (below where now runs University Avenue) and here a speaker's platform and seats for the crowd had been provided. The program was carried out successfully. Judge Welch's oration was characterized by Editor Goodhue, who was present, as "replete with original thought and powerful illustration." At its conclusion the procession marched back to the St. Charles Hotel and had a fine dinner which the committee had provided. After dinner many of the company went aboard Capt. John Rollins's steamboat, the Gov. Ramsey, and made an excursion a few miles up the river above the falls. At night there was a "grand ball" at the St. Charles. There was a general participation in the exercises and it was declared that the occasion presented "by far the most brilliant assemblage of the kind ever assembled at St. Anthony."

HIGH WATER IN 1850.

The summer of 1850 was long noted as a season of high water in Minnesota. The Mississippi, the St. Peter's, and all other streams were at flood tide for weeks. This was why steamboat navigation on the St. Peter's and to St. Anthony, and even above the Falls, was rendered easy. In the last week of July the Dr. Franklin No. 2 made a trip from St. Paul to St. Anthony, taking up scores of tourist passengers from down the Mississippi that wished to see the celebrated Falls. The "Doctor" had powerful engines and

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made the trip in less than two hours.

PIONEER ADVERTISING.

Certain of the pioneer business houses in St. Anthony in 1850 believed in advertising. There was no newspaper then in their home village, and they used the journals nearest thereto. Goodhue's Minnesota Pioneer, at St. Paul, was the favorite medium. It had many subscribers at St. Anthony and the tributary country. Its issue of May 20 and of subsequent weeks contained the advertisement of the family grocery house of Slosson & Douglass. The advertisement was about two inches in length, with a single-line heading in small black type and without other display, and read:

FAMILY GROCERIES AT ST. ANTHONY.-- Slosson & Douglass have opened a store of family groceries, nearly opposite the new hotel, at the upper end of the village. They will keep a supply of the best family groceries that can be found, including all leading articles usually kept in the trade. Also, a great variety of articles of luxury for the table, as pine-apple cheese, vermicelli, pickled salmon, oysters incans, sardines, pickles, and dried peaches. Also, the best kinds of ale, porter, wines, and spirits at retail. Also various kinds of nuts, cigars of all qualities, and spices such as cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Also prunes, dates, raisins, figs, Zante currants, citrons, and other dried fruits, and preserves. Also green apples in proper season. Also champagne and champagne. Also, beans, fish, mackerel, chocolate, lemons, and oranges. All for sale cheap for cash at a very small profit.

This firm had another "family grocery" store at St. Paul, and another at Stillwater. At that day there was no prohibitory law and liquors were considered "family groceries," and openly kept and sold in such stores. It was not deemed disgraceful to either sell them or buy them, or even drink them in moderation. It was, however, deemed highly improper, and indeed disgraceful, to get drunk and "raise a rookus." It was common to give a "draw" of corn whisky to every purchaser of 50 cents worth of groceries, or half a pint for every dollar's worth. The price of two-year old corn whisky then, unadulterated and untaxed, was 18 cents a gallon at wholesale and 25 cents at retail; a pint cost five cents. It is but the truth to say that there was very little actual drunkenness in St. Anthony, but St. Paul had a most unhappy reputation in this respect. In his previously noted letter to Sobley

of January 6, 1851, explaining why he had not already gone to Washington, John H. Stevens declared:

St. Anthony is the saint, the Patron Saint of the Territory, and ere five years we will number 10,000 instead of 1,000 souls, our present population. St. Paul, with its gamblers, drinking shops, and drunkards, and her anti-industry combined, will sink, notwithstanding the fact that her four schools and four church steeples lift up their heads towards the sky.

THE FIRST BREWERY IN MINNESOTA.

In the Minnesota Democrat (printed at St. Paul) of December 17, 1850, appeared an advertisement which is herewith copied:

MINNESOTA BREWERY, AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS-- I am now ready to supply the citizens of this Territory with Ale and beer, which will be found equal--yes, superior--to what is brought from below. I am now demonstrating that malt liquors of the very best quality can be manufactured in Minnesota. Try my Ale and Beer and you will be convinced of the fact.

John Orth.

TAYLOR'S MILLS.

The Minnesota Pioneer of November 14, 1850, had this reference to the operations of Arnold Taylor, Mr. Steele's partner, soon after he had acquired his interest:

That enterprising gentleman, A. W. Taylor, Esq., one of the proprietors of St. Anthony, has entered into a contract with a Mr. Libbey, for the erection of seven superb saw-mills which will be large enough to occupy all of his flumes below the dam, for the total sum, including repairs of the dam, of \$15,000. The frames are to be erected next summer and three of the mills put in operation by September next, and the seven mills are all to be in complete operation in one year from next April.

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS IN 1850.

GRINDING --the undersigned is now in readiness for grinding Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Buckwheat, and whatever else requires grinding, including Salt, at the grist mill on the west side of the Mississippi River at St. Anthony, for lawful rates of toll. When desired, grists will be received at the subscriber's, on the east side of the river and be returned ground at the same place.--Calvin A. Tuttle. (Pioneer, June 13.)

Mr. Tuttle was then operating the old Government grist mill, which Hon. Robert Smith had leased from the Fort Snelling authorities. Feb. 27. previously the Pioneer said, that the mill was in "a dilapidated condition, in charge of Mr. Bean, who is living there as a tenant of Hon. Robert Smith."

STEAMER GOVERNOR RAMSEY-- The Light Draught Steamer Governor Ramsey will hereafter ply regularly between Saint Anthony and Sauk Rapids, leaving St. Anthony every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock P. M., and Sauk Rapids every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board,--John Rollins, Master. (Pioneer, June 27) The Ramsey was 108 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and drew 12 inches light. In its construction J. S. Meley, of Waterville, Maine, was the master builder. Sold xp. 3-27-52

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THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL--At Saint Anthony. This large hotel, one of the most spacious in the Northwest, is at length completed and furnished and is now open for the public. At the bar, in the parlor, in sleeping arrangements, at the table, and in every department of the establishment the proprietors will spare no pains and no expense to suit the wishes and convenience of travellers; and it will not be for want of a desire to please if they do not make the house agreeable to families and others during their stay with them who are visiting the romantic scenery of the Falls in pursuit of health or of pleasure. (Pioneer October 17.)

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WHEN THE FOUNDATIONS WERE LAID.

THE AFFAIRS OF STEELE AND TAYLOR--ST. ANTHONY IN 1850 AND 1851--THE VILLAGE AS DESCRIBED BY PIONEER WRITERS--THE FIRST NEWSPAPER-- FIRST SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.--PIONEER ENTERTAINMENTS--ST. ANTHONY MIGHT HAVE BECOME THE CAPITAL OF MINNESOTA--THE MOMENTOUS INDIAN TREATIES OF 1851.

STEELE AND TAYLOR DISAGREE AND THEN DISSOLVE.

Very soon after Steele and Taylor entered into co-partnership as owners of a great part of St. Anthony and the mill-sites at the Falls, serious disagreements arose between them. Each accused the other of designing and attempting to secure entire control of the property interests jointly owned. Taylor was in Boston the greater part of the time, but he was kept informed of the rapid advance of property in St. Anthony, and wished he had secured more of Steele's claim. Steele accused him of plotting to obtain (by the advantage of the large sum of money he controlled) possession of all the interests of Steele & Taylor at the Falls. Taylor retorted that it was Steele who was trying to possess these interests.

Then the two partners could not agree about certain details involved in the disposition of their property. Steele wanted to sell lots at reasonable prices and on liberal terms, and ~~wanted~~ to donate sites for churches, school houses, and other public buildings. Taylor wanted to obtain the best price possible for every lot sold, and was satisfied with one-fourth down, interest on deferred payments to be twelve per cent! This was a common rate at the time for money due on property sales; the rates for borrowed money were much higher.

One history says that Mr. Taylor withdrew from the firm of Steele & Taylor "in a little while," or "in the spring of 1850." The truth is that the partnership existed until in January, 1852. In the fall of 1850 Taylor was endeavoring to sell the water power of the Falls on his own account and had the following advertisement in the Minnesota Pioneer of October 17:

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY--UNRIVALED WATER POWER.--The undersigned will sell or lease upon the most liberal terms water-powers for mills, factories, or any other purpose at the Falls of St. Anthony. A more favorable opportunity for obtaining unequalled hydraulic power was never before presented.

A. W. Taylor.

St. Anthony, October 17, 1850.

In February previously the Pioneer had noted that Mr. Taylor (giving his initials incorrectly as "D. L.") had recently "made sale of a large portion of his interest." Mr. Steele somehow assented to these sales, and possibly participated in them. Mr. Taylor continued to hold his interest in the partnership, and though their relations were intimate the partners were not friendly. Steele was in debt, and it is said that Taylor sought to press him out of their business by buying the claims against him, and demanding their payment. Steele was rather heavily indebted to Philadelphia jobbers and sent Stevens to them to effect settlements. Writing to Sibley from Lovejoy's Hotel, New York, in March, 1851, Stevens says: "You can little imagine how glad I feel that Steele is out of the clutches of his Philadelphia creditors."

In October, 1851, Mr. Taylor, accompanied by his attorney and agent, a Mr. Bundy, came to St. Anthony to look after his interests. At once he began the erection of the large story-and-a-half building (before mentioned) intended as a store and office building, and which stood on Main Street. It was on one of the Steele & Taylor lots, although it does not seem that Steele consented that Taylor should build it as his own individual property. Also a short time after his arrival Taylor made preparations to build a mill on his own account at the western end of the dam.

About the 1st of December he brought an action against Steele to recover damages from him and at the same time he asked for an attachment against the latter's interest in Hennepin and Nicollet Islands and in other property. The case was decided by Territorial Chief Justice Jerome Fuller at his chambers in St. Paul and decided by him in December. In his published opinion, which appeared in the Minnesotian of December 13, Judge Fuller related that the action was brought to recover damages for a breach of the covenants of seisin and warranty contained in a deed from Steele to Taylor purporting to convey, along with other lands, one undivided half of Hennepin Island. The damages asked were alleged to be \$10,000, to which sum the costs of suit were to be added. The plaintiff, Taylor, alleged in his petition that he was

justly entitled to the sum named from Steele, the defendant, "and that he has reason to fear, and does fear, that he shall lose his said debt; wherefore he prays that an attachment may issue," etc.

Judge Fuller quashed the summons and vacated the attachment against Mr. Steele, because, he said, that under all the circumstances Taylor's claim of alleged damages was not a "debt" against Steele, but merely a claim, *was created, and this proof had not been made. Therefore Taylor could not "fear" that he should lose his debt.* which must first be proved valid before a "debt," when he had no "debt to lose. John W. North, Lorenzo A. Babcock, and Morton S. Wilkinson were Taylor's attorneys, while R. R. Nelson and Wm. Hellinshead represented Mr. Steele.

But on the 17th of January following (or in 1852) Steele purchased all of Taylor's interests in St. Anthony, paying him therefor \$25,000, and Taylor was allowed to keep the proceeds of certain sales that he had made, giving a bond to convey other proceeds and property to Steele. Somehow there was great satisfaction in St. Anthony that Steele was now the chief proprietor of the village, Ard Godfrey still retaining his modest interest. On the 23d the people gave Steele a banquet at the St. Charles hotel in congratulation and celebration of his having acquired Taylor's interests. Plainly they did not like Mr. Taylor. 29
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A year or two later Steele brought suit against Mr. Taylor to compel him to keep his specific performance to convey back certain property. Whereupon certain other parties that had contracts with Taylor for specific conveyances intervened and sought judgment against him. The issues were somewhat involved and the case was long protracted, being finally decided by the Supreme Court in January, 1856. (1st. Minn. Rep.) Steele obtained judgment, but the intervenors lost on technical points.

PREDICTING THE TOWN ON THE WEST SIDE.

It had long been well understood that when the Indian title to the lands on the west side of the Mississippi should be extinguished by purchase, they would be speedily occupied by the whites. The site opposite the Falls would be laid out into a town, mills built along the shore, etc.

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The St. Anthony people had proposed that when the new town came it should be called South St. Anthony. In the winter of 1850 the talk was that permission to lay out the town would be given soon and that the surveying would be done in the spring. The Pioneer of February 27 announced that--

[There is a probability that a town on the west shore of the Falls of St. Anthony will be laid out and vigorously commenced the ensuing season. We propose that it be called All-Saints, so as to head off the whole calendar of Saints.

The editor's suggestion was not meant to be irreverent, but was simply questionable sarcasm and humor. There were already in this region a number of geographical features, such as rivers, lakes, waterfalls, towns, etc., bearing the names of saints, and the waggish editor pretended that he feared some saint would not be remembered in the bestowal of names and thus fail to have proper honor done him; so he proposed that the new city be named for all the saints in the calendar that not one might be slighted. The jest was in bad taste in every respect, and actually injured Goodhue and his paper. The projectors of the new town thought it a slur upon their enterprise and resented it. A little later the editor offended St. Anthony by saying in his paper:

There was a notable fire in St. Anthony last Tuesday. It was indeed an important conflagration. The flames swept across vast open spaces whereon it is expected that some day mammoth costly structures will stand, and if they had only been there the other day enormous would have been the loss to the "metropolis of the Northwest."

The Legislature of that season chose a public printer for the Territory. Stevens wrote Sibley that John North and Ed. Patch, the Representatives from St. Anthony, both voted against Goodhue for the position, "because of his slurs against this town."

NEWSPAPER NOTES AND COMMENTS ON ST. ANTHONY IN 1849-50.

Maj. Nathaniel McLean, best known historically as the old-time Indian agent at Fort Snelling, but in 1849 senior editor of the Minnesota Chronicle & Register, of St. Paul, visited St. Anthony in the fall of the year named. In his paper of September 15th he said that "the half had not been told" concerning the wonderful progress made by the pioneer village at the

Falls. Of the milling interests of the place the Major wrote:

There is a grist mill, built of stone, on the west side formerly used for grinding corn for the Indians. Mr. Steele has a saw-mill now running two saws, and preparing to run two more in the same building. A number of acres of the mill-pond are covered with pine logs, which have been floated down from above.

Under the heading, "The Falls of St. Anthony," Goodhue's Minnesota Pioneer of January 23, 1850, gave a pleasing and spirited description of the little town and its interests at that date. Goodhue himself wrote the article, as is evidenced by its glowing and at times extravagant statements. He declared that its record of growth had never been equaled; or, as he put it,—

This place emphatically stands unprecedented in the record of its march of improvement. Less than ten months ago, after it was founded, the first house was built upon the lot given to the first settler; now there are nearly 100 buildings and 600 inhabitants. The saw-mill has four saws, with a dam capable of running 18; also a first-rate lath machine combined with a shingle machine. An agricultural society has been formed and premiums offered for the best grain products grown in the country.

There are five stores in the place and one grocery. A fine steamboat is now building to take hundreds of delighted visitors next summer up the romantic Mississippi above the falls, and will be ready to commence her trips to the Sank Rapids in May.

A large and commodious hotel has been erected on a pleasant eminence above the Falls, and will be completed soon after the opening of navigation the coming spring. It will have two piazzas, 72 feet in length, fronting the river, and from the upper one visitors can have a magnificent view of the angry waters as they hurry over the precipice. The hotel is not more than ten minutes walk from the steamboat wharf, which is now building. It will be kept by a gentleman that understands the art of making his guests feel perfectly at home. He was one of the first settlers of Minnesota and will be the proprietor of the first hotel in St. Anthony.

Two schools have been recently opened where all branches of education may be pursued, including the ornamental. The school house which is on the bluff of a beautiful prairie overlooking the Falls, is neat and spacious. One of these schools is taught by a lady [Miss Backus] and the other by a gentleman [Prof. Lee.]

A charter for a literary association was obtained ~~at~~ ^{from} the last Legislature. A small but choice selection of books has been purchased and preserved in a fine large book-case. Weekly lectures are given before this association by gentlemen of the first talents. An excellent singing school has just commenced and is taught in the latest style and most approved plan.

A great variety of newspapers and other publications are taken, for the people are a reading and thinking people.

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They are also a church-going people and every Sabbath the school room is filled with an attentive audience, listening to a Baptist or Methodist or Presbyterian clergyman.

In its issue of May 4, 1850, the Minnesota Chronicle & Register described how busy the St. Anthony mills were then, saying:

The mills at St. Anthony run now night and day. Four saws are in operation, turning out 30,000 feet of lumber every 24 hours. In addition, some 10,000 laths and 6,000 shingles are made daily. The larger part of the immense stock of logs got out during the winter has been driven down and secured and the Mill Company are now prepared to fill bills as fast as ordered.

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An absurd rumor has been current, to a certain extent, that in the sale of lumber by the Company preference is given to the citizens of St. Anthony, and that a resident of that place could buy lumber on a year's credit, when a citizen of St. Paul could not make a purchase for cash. In sheer justice to the Company we give this report a flat contradiction. This story refutes itself, and would not receive notice had it not been industriously propagated in certain quarters.

A prominent and quite effective booster for St. Anthony in its first years was L. M. Ford. He was interested in the place and had some lots for sale, but he was largely unselfish. He wrote many articles for the Minnesota newspapers laudatory of St. Anthony and the country, and at his own expense sent scores of papers containing his articles all over the eastern country. These printed articles, supplemented by hundreds of private letters, were responsible for much of the immigration which came to the country in early days. In an article written by Mr. Ford about St. Anthony, and which appeared in the Minnesota Pioneer of February, 27, 1851, he said:

***The extent and beauty of the town site attract particular attention, and newly-made houses are scattered along its river side, above and below the Falls.

But on the west side there is a much better site and more extensive. This land, however, is not yet subject to entry, but being such an admirable situation hundreds are looking over it with eager eyes. Many have already gone across the river and made their "claims" even at the risk of having their temporary lodges torn down by a company of Uncle Sam's boys from Fort Snelling. There will be a grand rush for "the other side" as soon as the land is brought into market. Another town will then and there spring up, as the result of Yankee enterprise and competition.

Saint Anthony has been mostly built up during the present season. It has received a great immigration and especially from Maine; the lower town is mostly settled by people from Maine, but the upper town is composed more

of all sorts, like St. Paul. There is a marked difference between the two parts of St. Anthony. The lower part, or the Maine settlement, has no drinking establishments, while it has the extensive saw-mills which supply St. Paul and the surrounding Country with lumber; it also has the largest stores, besides a noble school house and a church nearly complete. The upper town can boast of a splendid hotel, one of the best in Minnesota, and several groceries- but not of the other things found in the lower town!

***In respect to Churches Saint Anthony is about one year behind St. Paul. The Baptist denomination has a house nearly ready for meeting in, while the various other denominations are preparing to build. Within a year from this time we may expect to see as many meeting houses in this place as there ^{are} now at St. Paul. It is supposed by some that the town now contains 1,000 inhabitants; when the national census of 1850 was taken, last summer, it had about 700.

In an editorial article in the St. Anthony Express of December 20, 1851, Editor Isaac Atwater said that it would not be an exaggeration to state that 75 buildings had been erected in the village during the previous year, and that 75 more were either under way or in mature contemplation. Arnold W. Taylor's building on Main Street (occupied as a general store in, January following) was characterized as ["]a large building, an ornament to the village, and an indication of the enterprise of the population." It was a large building for the time; Atwater solemnly declared that it was "one story and a half high." J. P. Wilson, of St. Anthony, and Dr. Moloney, of Illinois, were having a store building erected on the corner of Main and Rollins Streets, filling a gap which had hitherto interfered with the regularity of the streets at that point. A number of other houses were being built in the upper portion of the village.

Frank Steele had a number of workmen engaged in preparing the woodwork for a "hotel of the largest size," which was to be completed in the spring of 1852. John G. Lennon was preparing to build a residence which was to be "equal in proportions to any which has heretofore been built in St. Anthony." These established and contemplated improvements and enterprises were as important in the development of St. Anthony in 1851, as have been the sky-scraping office buildings and the vast factories evolved in Minneapolis in later periods.

At the time of writing the foregoing exultant notes of the progress his village had made and was making, Editor Atwater took occasion to say that, due to the season, when the trees were bare and the skies clear, an ample and unobstructed view of the village and of the surrounding country were abundantly afforded. From the crest of Rose Hill, two miles east of the village, there could be seen, curling in the wintry air, smoke from the chimneys of St. Paul, Little Canada, Mendota, Fort Snelling, and the little hamlet then called Groveland.

A more extended prospect was offered from a big lone oak which stood, like a great plume, on the crest of a high hill in the village cemetery grounds, which were then a mile or more east and south of the College grounds. From the base of this tree the valley of the St. Peter's could be traced from Mendota up the river, for 28 miles, to Shakopee's village. And the Mississippi was visible from far above the Falls to the bend just below the mouth of what was then called Brown's Creek, or the Little Falls Creek, now called Minnehaha. Then the lines of the neat white cottages in St. Anthony were plainly visible from the same base, the whole making a delightfully impressive scene.

GOODHUE FORECASTS THE FUTURE.

It can hardly be too often and too emphatically asserted that Editor Goodhue, ^{of the Minnesota Pioneer,} was a most serviceable friend to St. Anthony. It has already been shown how he tried to "boost" the town and promote its interests by the frequent insertion in the Pioneer of well written articles in their favor which were widely read. He was an able man and recognized the manifest destiny of a properly founded city at the site of the great water-power, on a mighty river, and in the midst of a vast, resourceful country. In fact while he claimed that his own town was then greater, in all respects but one, than St. Anthony, he conceded that St. Anthony might one day become the greater. In the Pioneer of December 26, 1850, he wrote:

We do not say that St. Paul will always be the most important town in Minnesota; and we do not say that St. Anthony will not be.

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The truth is that Mr. Goodhue was "a fellow of infinite jest." He would stop in the midst of engrossing labor to listen to a funny story, and he would imperil not only his private business but his personal safety rather than forego the exquisite pleasure of writing and printing something in his paper which he thought was humorous.

The people about the Falls protested against Mr. Goodhue's suggestion that the new town should be called "All Saints," and then he resented the protest. He saw that he had been inconsiderate, but he pretended that he was deliberate. He said that "All Saints" would be a splendid name for a city--there was no other in all the world so named. John H. Stevens (Minn. and People, p. 128) says:

Goodhue had no patience when any other name than "All Sanits" was talked of. His letters to me were always so addressed. In September, 1851, I received a letter from him containing the following: "I, with my wife and sister, three children and a servant girl, propose to dine with you to-morrow, Tuesday, at All Saints." Miss Mary A. Schofield, the pioneer teacher, also favored the name. "All Saints, Minnesota Terry."

It was not, however, until, in 1851, when the new town on the west side was talked of, that Goodhue proposed the name All Saints. He also contemplated that this name should be given to the combined towns; for he concluded that they would soon be combined as one municipality, the situation and all other conditions demanding such a combination. As has been stated, the shrewd editor foresaw, with reasonable clearness, the destiny of the place. In his "New Year's Address" published in the Pioneer Jan. 2, 1850, when the paper was but nine months old, he "dipped into the future," and thus prophesied:

"Propelled by our great river, you shall see
A thousand factories at St. Anthony."

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN ST. ANTHONY.

Very early in their history the citizens of St. Anthony sought to have a village newspaper. Everybody wanted one. The politicians wanted it that they might if possible control it in their own interests; the business men wanted it as an advertising medium; the citizens wanted it so that the

town could boast of such an institution, etc. January 6, 1851, John H. Stevens wrote to Sibley, then at Washington as Territorial Delegate:

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A press at St. Anthony now would be a money-making business. You see Rice bought up the Chronicle & Register; he already owned the Democrat, and both of these are his organs. The two filthy sheets are gulling the public with their pretensions of independence; but the cloven foot sticks out so plain that a blind man can see Rice-Rice-Rice sticking out all around, and every column shows it.

Goodhue, of the Pioneer, works for money; dollars are his asylum; (sic) he dreams of them at night and is ready to work by day, provided he can get well paid for the work. Had he not gone in for St. Paul so much, he would have got the public printing; he may get it yet, but it is to be doubted. ***John Rollins and Edward Patch would have gone for Goodhue had it not been for his remarks about St. Anthony. We must have a paper of our own.

***Now, if you know of any one or two young men who want to embark in a profitable business, and have talent, just send them on to St. Anthony with a press. I will have a house ready for them to move in. They can make money from the start. Good managers cannot help but do well. ***We hope to hear of the reduction of the Fort Snelling Reserve soon; you little know the excitement here about it; what a help to the growth of the Territory it would be!

If Col. Stevens's free and spirited criticisms of the newspapers of the Territory were true, certainly another, and of a different sort, was needed. There were two Democratic and one Whig paper at St. Paul, and another Whig paper was demanded somewhere in the Territory.

Among the first settlers in St. Anthony^h was Elmer Tyler, who came from Chicago in 1850 and opened a small tailor shop on Main street, opposite the Falls. He bought a number of town lots and other real estate near the village, and in disposing of certain of his holdings made handsome profits. He was an ardent Whig in politics and prone to street and bar-room discussions. In some respects he was eccentric, but on the whole a man of information and a certain sort of talent. He often said that these^t ought to be a Whig paper in St. Anthony, and as he had made some money in his real estate speculations, he said he was willing to invest in one. He had no experience as a publisher and but little ability as a writer, but he put these disadvantages aside, in his enthusiasm to accomplish his desires.

In his history Judge Atwater says that Mr. Tyler proposed to establish a Whig paper at the Falls, if the then young and promising lawyer, would edit it, and the proposition was accepted. Tyler went to Chicago and purchased the necessary outfit, including a hand press, for a seven-column folio paper. How this material was transported from Chicago to the Mississippi cannot now be stated; there was then no railroad between the city and the river.

The first number of the paper was issued May 31, 1851. It was called the St. Anthony Express. Its place of publication was given as "St. Anthony Falls, Min." In those days every pretentious paper had its motto. That of the Express, was conspicuous under the title on the first page and at the head of the editorial columns and read, "Principles, ~~Not~~ Men." Judge Atwater writes that for the first year the paper was published in a log house on Main Street, ~~was published in a log house on Main Street,~~ under the bluff, and near First Avenue S. E.; the cabin had been used as a boarding house for the men that built the first mill dam, and was called by them the "mess house."

The proprietor of the paper—at least the ostensible and declared owner—was the Mr. Elmer Tyler, before mentioned, and the first announced publisher was H. Woodbury. The latter was a practical printer and Mr. Tyler brought him from Chicago to take charge of the mechanical work on the new paper. His brother, J. P. Woodbury, also a printer, came with him, and the two, as it seems, did all the work of setting the type and "working off" the paper. The Express was well and neatly and tastefully printed, and presented an attractive appearance, although the type was very plain and the printing was done upon a hand-press of the fashion used by Ben. Franklin.

It is not very likely that Mr. Tyler was the real owner of the Express; he was probably a stockholder, but as the proprietor was perhaps only a figurehead. He was an ardent Whig and the Express was a Whig paper politically. The real owner or the principal backer and promoter was doubtless Franklin Steele, who in the interests of his business did not want a paper

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at St. Anthony that would in any way, or at any time, oppose them. Though Tyler was so loud-mouthed a whig, he could not really afford to indulge in the luxury of newspaper ownership at the then little frontier village, with all the risk and vicissitudes which such ownership implied. Though Steele was a staunch Democrat in politics, it would be to him money well invested if he should purchase the controlling interest in a whig paper, not to shape its political course, but to influence its local comments and criticisms. The Democratic papers of the Territory were friendly to him, as was the Minnesotian, the Whig paper at St. Paul, and then the only journal of that politics in the Territory. If he could control the Express, all the papers in the Territory would be his friends.

Judge Atwater, in his history, says that he was the editor of the Express from its first number until it was discontinued, in 1859, and that Mr. Tyler was the editor and publisher until "the end of the year," meaning the first year. The early numbers of the paper, however, do not thus show. From the first issue of the Express, May 31, until August 2 it bore the names in bold black type of "E. Tyler, Proprietor," and "H. Woodbury, Publisher." Tyler evidently did not continue with the paper longer than three months-- and not until "the end of the year." August 2, 1851, the paper came out bearing the names of "Woodbury & Hollister, Publishers and Proprietors." A gifted young man named Shelton Hollister, of Pennsylvania, seemed to have succeeded Mr. Tyler, whose name, as in any way connected with the Paper, never appeared in it again. But, two months later, or October 1, the paper came out bearing the names of "H. & J. P. Woodbury, Editors and Proprietors," and was so issued until the latter part of May, 1852. During its first year the name of Isaac Atwater never appeared as editor of the paper, or as in any manner connected with it. It is a fact, however, that he was its chief editorial writer, but it is not probable that he selected and prepared the entire "copy." The Woodbury Brothers made great display of the fact that they were the "editors."

The Express was a Whig paper. Judge Atwater was a Whig of the conservative type, and the paper's editorials showed plainly where he stood. During the first years of the paper there were in the United States but two political parties worth considering, the Whig and the Democratic; the Free Soil party did not have 160,000 members. The cardinal principles of the Whig party were a protective tariff, an extended system of internal improvements to be established and conducted by the General Government, and that the Federal and State governments of our country "are parts of one system." There were in the party States' rights and Federalist members, and particularly there were pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, the former residing largely in the South and the latter living almost wholly in the North. The party was always conservative, did not believe in radicalism, opposed war, or anything likely to cause great public excitement or distress, and accepted situations very readily. Thus it accepted slavery and the laws protecting it, whereat many of its members were offended, and contributed largely to the 156,000 Presidential votes cast in 1852 for Hale, and Julian, the candidates of the Free Soilers or, as they called themselves, the "Free Democratic Party," the fore-runner of the Republican Party. The truth is that 60 and 70 years ago a large majority of the anti-slavery men of the North were Democrats, or affiliated with the Democratic party. When the Republican party was organized, in 1854-55, nearly all of the Free Soil Democrats joined it, and then, after slavery was abolished, some of them went back to the Democratic party.

When the Whig party broke up, in 1855, Judge Atwater, Judge Meeker, and many other Whigs throughout the country went into the Democratic party and thereafter acted with it. Atwater was, however, at all times and under all circumstances a patriot and a true American. He was a lover of and devoted to his country all the days of his life. In 1850-51, about the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and when the question of slavery extension was to the fore, the Southern "fire-eaters," as they were

termed, were blustering and blaspheming and declaring for secession and a dissolution of the Union. In the St. Anthony Express of July 12, 1851, Atwater as its editor, wrote:

It does seem to us that all who clamor for disunion, whether they live North or South, and all fire-eaters, wherever found, deserve to be sent over the Falls here, and the prescription repeated until they become cool. But, seriously speaking, is not this eternal clamor about the dissolution of the Union insufferable? And shall not Minnesota be characterized by her devotion to the Union? Shall not any man who advocates disunion be branded as worse than a traitor?

The subsequent history of the St. Anthony Express may be briefly given. May 28, 1852, George D. Bowman an old newspaper man of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, assumed control of the paper as proprietor, publisher, and editor. August 5, 1855, Judge Atwater took full charge and made it staunchly Democratic in politics. In March, 1859, D. S. B. Johnston, now the well known capitalist and philanthropist of St. Paul, became Atwater's editorial associate. Johnston was at the time principal of a select school in St. Anthony. In August 1857, Chas H. Slocum purchased a one-third interest in the paper from Judge Atwater and became its publisher; Atwater remained as editor although that year he was elected one of the Judges of the first State Supreme Court. In 1859 Johnston bought a one-third interest in the paper and became an equal partner with Slocum and Atwater. (Statement of Slocum to Compiler, in 1913.)

In the Fall of 1860 Mr. Johnston became the editor and Slocum the publisher. In the fall of 1860 Slocum retired and in May, 1861, Mr. Johnston discontinued the paper. The press and other material were sold to Hon. John L. McDonald, of Shakopee, and used to establish and print the Shakopee Argus, (See Minn. Hist. Coll. Vol. X, part 1, p. 260.)

PROHIBITION IN 1851.

Many of the first settlers at St. Anthony were from the State of Maine, where for some time a stringent prohibitory liquor law--commonly called the "Maine law"--had been in effect. A majority of the Maine^{Tes}ists in St. Anthony were prohibitionists and brought their peculiar

notions with them to the Northwest. There was a great deal of promiscuous drinking in the little frontier village, where even the family grocery stores sold liquor for five cents a pint, and the "tee-totallers," as they were often termed, were duly horrified. They called themselves "temperance men" then, for the term prohibitionist was not in vogue. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance, called Cataract Division No. 2, was organized at St. Anthony, in May, 1850; C. C. Jenks was the "W. P."

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September 15, 1851, the first public "temperance" meeting in St. Anthony was held. An organization, with Washington Getchell as president, was effected and a Territorial Convention of the "friends of temperance" was advocated. On New Year's Day, 1852, in the Presbyterian Church building at St. Paul, the Territorial Convention was held. Several of the most prominent men of the Territory, including Joseph R. Brown, E. D. Neill, Joseph A. Wheelock, John W. North, C. G. Ames, and Dr. J. H. Murphy, attended and spoke for a "Maine law." In February, 1852, the Express boasted: "There is not a gambling shop, a drinking saloon, a whisky grocery store, or a grog shop in this town."

ST. ANTHONY BECOMES A LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

From the first settlement St. Anthony had been united with the hamlet of Little Canada as a Legislative district of Ramsey County; but the Territorial Legislature of 1851 made the village an independent political division, designating it as the Third Council District. The district was to be entitled to one member of the Territorial Council and two members of the House of Representatives. The district was still in Ramsey County.

THE FIRST BRIDGE.

In the latter part of July, 1851, the first Mississippi bridge was completed at St. Anthony under the ownership of Frank Steele. It extended only between the eastern shore and Nicollet Island, and not entirely across the river. The gap was filled by a good ferry-boat.

According to the Express the bridge was a very firm and substantial one, constructed of large and heavy timbers and raised to a level with the bank on each side. The paper said the bridge was a favorite resort for travelers and others, as it afforded a fine view of the Island and of the Rapids below. In September Edward Murphy, under W. A. Cheever's charter, began operating the ferry below the Falls.

MARKETS IN 1851.

In September the Express gave the retail prices of groceries and provisions in St. Anthony. Flour was \$5 and \$5.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$4. Oats, 25 to 40 cents per bushel; corn, 50 cents; cornmeal, 75 cents; potatoes, 60 cents. Coffee, 14 and 17 cents a pound; teas from 50 cents to \$1; brown sugar, 9 and 11 cents; crushed or white sugar, 15 cents; lard, 12 cents; butter "from below" 15 cents; fresh churned butter, 20 cents; cheese, 10 and 15 cents; hams, 11 and 15 cents; fresh beef and mutton, 8 and 10 cents; pork and bacon, 10 and 12 cents; venison, 5 and 10 cents; fresh fish, 3 and 5 cents. Common New Orleans molasses, 50 and 65 cents a gallon; N. O. golden syrup, 85 cents; whisky 25 and 35 cents; Eggs, 20 cents a dozen and very scarce. Prairie chickens, 50 cents a pair, or \$2.50 a dozen.

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FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In August, 1851, the first Catholic Church building in St. Anthony was completed. It stood in "upper town," where now is the corner of Ninth Avenue North and Maine Street, East Division. The Express of ^{August} the 9th described it as a "large and capacious building," although a few years later it became necessary to erect the present fine stone structure. The church was called St. Anthony of Padua, in honor of Father Hennepin's patron saint, and this name it still bears. The building was a frame and commenced in 1850, or possibly, as Stevens says, (p. 108) in 1849.

The builder of the church was the Rev. Father Augustin Ravoux, of blessed and revered memory. He had come to Minnesota from France in 1841, and had served as pastor of St. Peter's Church at Mendota, St. Paul's

Ravoux

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at St. Paul, and as a missionary among the Indians. When his superior, Father Galtier, (the founder of St. Paul) left the country, in 1844, Father RAVOUX^{l.c.} succeeded him. He secured the site of the church in St. Anthony in 1849. Previous to the building of their local church the Catholics of St. Anthony attended services at St. Paul and Mendota, where the priests lived.

Father Ravoux was an engaging and admirable character. He was zealous and unwearied in his church work, but he was retiring, over-modest and shrank from notoriety or publicity. At the request of friends, and by instructions from his superiors, he wrote his reminiscences of his early church work in Minnesota and they were published in book form. The book was disappointing. It makes very little mention of the many good works Father Ravoux actually performed. He makes no mention whatever of his building St. Anthony of Padua, although it is known that he superintended the work of construction in person, coming from Mendota, via the river, to the foot of the rapids in a canoe, which he usually paddled himself. He was engaged for more than a year in the work, but, not desiring to parade his deeds, he does not refer to it.

Father Ravoux conducted the first services in St. Anthony of Padua church, but in December, 1851, Rev. Father Ledon, another French priest, came and assumed charge as the first regular pastor. He served until in 1855, according to Atwater's History, when he was succeeded by his former college mate and friend, Rev. Father Fayolle, who had been serving at the little hamlet of Little Canada for some time.

Stevens says (p. 108) that Father Ravoux began the erection of the church building in 1849, and that Father Ledon came in 1851 and was the first resident priest, although previous to his coming Fathers Ravoux and Lucian Galtier "held services in private houses." This cannot be true as to Father Galtier, for he left Minnesota for good in May, 1844, when there was but one house on the site of St. Anthony.

FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Members of the Episcopal Church were not very numerous in St. Anthony in early days, but they were faithful and zealous. Frank Steele and R. P. Russell gave them a site for a church building on what is now Second Street, between First and Second Avenues North. Here the corner stone of a church building was laid October 30, 1850 by Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson, assisted by Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear, the latter then, and for many years prior thereto, the post chaplain at Fort Snelling. At the time there were not more than half a dozen Episcopalians in Minneapolis, but it is said that "many others were interested" in the building of the church.

The building was not completed until in the spring of 1852, and the first sermon therein was delivered by Father Gear April 15. The church organization and the building were each called Holy Trinity Church.

METHODISTS HAD THE FIRST ORGANIZATION.

Rev Dr. James L. Breck, who was present at its dedication and had assisted in its construction, says the Holy Trinity Church was the "first house of worship erected in this growing town" --St. Anthony. (See "Early Episc. Churches" etc. Part 1, Vol. 10, Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll., p. 222.) But the best evidence is that Holy Trinity was not completed so as to be ready for service until in the Spring of 1852, while St. Anthony of Padua, the Catholic church, was completed in August, 1851, and the first services in it were held the following December.

The first religious organization found in St. Anthony, however, and which held services peculiar to it was a "class" of the Methodists, (meaning members of the M. E. Church) which was organized by Rev. Matthew Sorin, an itinerant missionary, in July, 1849, at the house of Calvin A. Tuttle. There were about a dozen members and John Draper was the "leader." They met regularly every Sunday at the members' houses or in the little school house. At first they had no pastor, and so there was no sermon. The exercises consisted of singing, of prayers, and the giving of testimony." But late in 1849 Rev Enos Stevens was appointed by the Wisconsin Conference as a Mission-

ary to St. Anthony Falls, and then monthly preaching was had in the school house. The preacher did well to speak once a month at St. Anthony, for he had to minister to small but zealous flocks of his church at Fort Snelling, Red Rock, Cottage Grove, Point Douglas, and Bissell's Mound.

The successors of Rev. Stevens were in order Revs. C. A. Newcomb, E. W. Merrill, (who became a Congregationalist) and Eli C. Jones. The last named came in 1852, and it was during his pastorate, (according to Atwater's History) when the first church, a frame, was erected at a cost of \$1,000.

THE PIONEER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

According to Atwater's History, which seems to contain information furnished by the records, the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony *was organized November 16, 1851, by Revs. Charles Seccombe and Richard Hall, with 12 members. It was called the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony,* and the name is still retained. The History further says that Rev. Seccombe had commenced his services in St. Anthony "a year earlier," as a home missionary, and that he was in ministerial service here for fifteen years

Stevens says, however, (p. 108) that in July, 1850, Rev. Wm. T. Wheeler, "formerly a Congregational missionary in Africa, commenced preaching," and was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. Charles Seccombe "as pastor."

Services were held for some time in the building used as a preparatory school for the University. The first church building was commenced in 1853, at Central avenue and Fourth Street northeast, and services were held in the basement that year. It was completed and dedicated February 15, 1854.

ST. ANTHONY TRIES FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

Up to the creation of Hennepin County, in March, 1852, the village of St. Anthony was in Ramsey County, and of this county St. Paul was the county seat. There was, as has been stated, a rivalry between the two villages ^s which extended nearly to a form of hostility. The idea of two villages named for the blessed St. Paul and St. Anthony being engaged

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in hostility against each other, thus doing great violence to the sacred attributes of their holy patronymies;

In the Territorial Legislature of 1851 a desperate attempt was made to remove the county seat from St. Paul to St. Anthony. If this could be done, the prosperity and even the supremacy of the latter village might be assured. With its many admitted natural advantages the little town might go from county seat to capital city, and from capital city to greatness and grandeur.

The movement originated in the House of Representatives. An amendment, No. 15, to Council File No. 1, consolidating the statutes, provided for the removal of the county seat. This amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 7 to 6; but when it came up for final action on its incorporation into the general bill, the vote of the House was 9 to 7 against such incorporation. The St. Paulites had rallied all their forces into action and won by 2 votes. The amendment was expected to pass the Council by 5 to 4, and if it had passed the House would doubtless have become a law.

Those voting for the amendment were David Gilman of Sauk Rapids, North and Patch of St. Anthony, Olmstead, of Watab, Trask and Ames of Stillwater, and Warren of Gull Lake. Those voting against were Brunson, Ramsey, (the Governor's brother) Rice, and Tilden, of St. Paul; Randall and Faribault of Mendota, Sloan of Little Rock, and Taylor of Washington County. The result was regarded as a practical defeat for Henry M. Rice's friends, although his brother, Edmund, voted against the amendment. The seven that voted for it were Rice's henchmen.

WHY AND HOW THE PROPOSITION FAILED.

Now, Ben. H. Randall (died at Winona, Oct. 1, 1913) and Alexander Faribault, of Mendota, were elected to represent Dakota County. They were strong friends of Sibley and not very favorable to Rice. There were objections made by the Rice element to their being given seats in the Legislature, ostensibly because it was claimed that their election was not in due and legal form. A committee reported that the two members elect were entitled to their seats,

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and on the vote to adopt this report both North and Patch, of St. Anthony, ~~and~~ as well as three others--Ed Rice, Sloan, and Warren--voted no, or to keep out Randall and Faribault.

And so, when the vote came to remove the county seat from St. Paul to the town where both John W. North and Ed. Patch lived and had their interests, both Randall and Faribault voted "no," and defeated the measure! Had they voted for it, St. Anthony would have become the county seat, in all probability, the vote standing 9 to 7 in its favor. And had North, Patch, and the others voted to keep the two ~~in~~ Dakota county members ⁱⁿ their seats, they probably would have voted in the interest of St. Anthony.

It really seemed that St. Anthony suffered for the devotion of some of its principal citizens to the interests of Henry M. Rice. Writing in the St. Anthony Express of September 27, following, Editor Atwater said:

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***The interests of the west side of the river are identified with our own, and the votes of that side would have been with us in the last Legislature had not a most unprovoked Rice onslaught been made on the Representatives from that side. Our Rice Representatives (North and Patch) were made the tools and the active instruments of this attack. Consequently we lost the vote of the west side for the capitol, the penitentiary, and the county seat. Had our Representatives not taken this suicidal course, the county seat would this day be located in St. Anthony.

DIVERSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The winter of 1849-50 was a long and lonely one for the settlers at St. Anthony. Not much work could be performed, mails were uncertain and infrequent, for Frink & Walker's stage line, or sleigh line, was hard to keep open and clear of snowdrifts all the way from Galena to St. Paul. There were no libraries or places of amusement, and even church services were rare. But where there are 200 or 300 Americans in one settlement they will not suffer much from loneliness.

The New Englanders and other Americans arranged for a series of lectures to be given during the winter, at least one a month. The lecture force was composed of local talent. Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, afterward

a distinguished major general of the Union army, but then not long from West Point and an officer of the garrison at Fort Snelling; Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain of Fort Snelling; Wm. R. Marshall, who had laid out the town; Prof. Lee, of the "academy;" Rev. C. G. Ames, and others were the lecturers; and their efforts gave general satisfaction. Marshall's lecture was first, December 15; subject, "Our Territory;" Lieut. Johnson lectured in January on "Education."

The French-Canadians and other fun-loving citizens, in and about the village, especially the young people, had a good time from first to last. They had skating parties, sleighing parties, fishing excursions to the near-by lakes, where they took the fish through holes in the ice; the young men made many hunting trips, and nearly every incident or event of the kind was concluded with a dance. Two or three of these dancing parties were often held in a week. Commonly these were private affairs, held in dwellings, where there was room for but one cotillion "set" of eight persons at a time. Violins supplied the music and the fiddlers were compensated by collections taken up during the evening. Occasionally there was "a ball" to which tickets were sold for sometimes as much as \$2 apiece, although commonly a dollar was the price. This included supper and a great good time.

At the ordinary dances or cotillion parties, the fiddlers were local talent, too, either from the village or from the Frenchmen at Little Canada. But on the occasion of a "ball" the orchestra was often imported. Then would come Bill Taylor, a negro barber of St. Paul, a noted player of dance music, and Lem Fowler, with his "French horn," also from St. Paul; and sometimes there would be somebody from the Fort Snelling Military, and then three fiddles and a "French horn" would be going and rare was the enjoyment and glorious the fun. Modern balls furnish nothing approximating the real enjoyment and delight of the old pioneer dancing parties. No wonder that the young men were determined, as they sang, that they were, to-

" Dance all night ^{ght,} tell broad daylight,
And go home with the gals in the morning."

A large proportion of the participants in these innocent and exhilarating pastimes were French-Canadians, but the Americans fairly rivaled them in numbers and interest. Stevens says that none joined in these dances with more zest than the mixed-bloods of the time. The social equality of those in whose veins the Indian and the Caucasian blood were blended was generally recognized. For they were the offsprings of white men and Indian women, who had been joined in Christian marriage, and were for the most part professed Christians themselves and lived respectably before the world. Stevens says that many mixed-blood girls were graceful and beautiful dancers, as they were graceful and beautiful in other ways, and they were much sought as partners by the young men.

THE SIOUX TREATIES OF 1851.

No other events or incidents have been of more importance in their influence upon the character and destiny of Minnesota than the negotiations with the Sioux Indians of that Territory, in the summer of 1851. These events are commonly known as the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota. The latter marked the beginning of a great and important epoch in the career of Minneapolis. For as a result of the Treaty of Mendota a vast region of country, large enough and naturally rich enough for a kingdom, was released from the rule of barbarism and opened to settlement and civilization; and a leading feature of this result was the acquisition of territory whereon in time the main portion of the city of Minneapolis was built, and whereon it now stands.

Prior to these treaties only land in Minnesota east of the Mississippi was open to white settlement and occupation; the vast fertile expanse west of the river was Sioux Indian land and forbidden ground to the whites, and the greater part of the northern portion of the State belonged to the Chippewas. The boundary lines between the lands ceded to the whites and those retained by the Indians constituted impassable barriers against which the eager waves of immigration were beating in vain. In 1851 the great

est and most formidable of these walls was removed.

In June, 1849, Territorial Governor Ramsey and John Chambers, a former Governor of Iowa, were authorized as commissioners to make a treaty with the Sioux for the land west of the Mississippi. The Commissioners met at Fort Snelling in the fall; but the Sioux were absent from their villages gathering wild rice and hunting for their winter supply of meat, and sent word that they were too busy to make a treaty. The truth is that they were not ready to dispose of their lands at that time. They heard the great clamor among the whites that their lands should be acquired and they believed that if they postponed the sale they would get better terms. So at this time they remained in their homes and the Commissioners returned to theirs. The clamor to have the land opened to white settlement was renewed with increased volume and force. The year 1850 came and passed without a treaty and a mighty demand came from Minnesota and the Northwest that negotiations for the lands be ^{opened} made at once.

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The need of some action became imperative. It required vigilant effort on the part of the military and the Indian agents to prevent bold and enterprising home-seekers from crossing the river and claiming and settling upon sites surpassingly beautiful and inviting, thus trespassing and encroaching upon Indian rights. Think of white men standing at bay for years upon the east bank of the river at St. Anthony Falls and gazing upon the country to the westward, so fair to view and so full of possibilities, with only a few paddle strokes between them and its glories!

At last, in the spring of 1851, President Fillmore directed that the treaty with the Sioux be made. He appointed as Commissioners Gov. Ramsey, who was ex-officio Indian Commissioner for Minnesota, and Luke Lea, the National Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Particular instructions were given them, so that they were entitled to no especial credit for the terms and conditions made, since their duties were almost purely ministerial.

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The Commissioners decided to make two treaties; that with the two upper Sioux ^d banks the Sissetons and Wahpetons, was to be made at Traverse^d des Sioux, and that with the two lower bands, the ~~medawakantons~~ ^{Medawakantons} and Wapakootas, would be held at Mendota. There was much interest manifested, and many prominent men of the Territory attended. Mr. Goodhue, of the Pioneer, reported the proceedings of the Traverse des Sioux treaty and printed them in his paper.

The Travesse des Sioux treaty was held under a brush arbor constructed especially for the purpose by Alexis Bailly, a Mendota justice of the peace and at one time a prominent trader. The treaty document was not finally signed until July 23, On the part of the Indians it was signed by numerous "head men," and by Chiefs Running Walker, the Orphan, Limping Devil, Sleepy Eye, Lengthens His Head-Dress, Walking Spirit, Red Iron, and Rattling Moccasin.

Six days after the signing of the Traverse des Sioux treaty, or July 29, 1851, the treaty of Mendota was begun. It was held also under a brush arbor erected by Alexis Bailly on the elevated plain on the north side of Pilot Knob. On the 5th of August it was finally signed by the U. S. Commissioners, Lea and Ramsey, and by the following chiefs: Wabasha, head chief of the ^{Meda} ~~Medawakantons~~, and Sub-Chiefs Little Crow, Wacouta, (the shooter) Cloud Man, Gray Iron, Shakopee, (or Six) and Good Road. There was only one band of Wah-pa-kootas and chief Red Legs signed for it.

The territory ceded by the Indians comprised about 23,750,000 acres, of which more than 19,000,000 acres were in Minnesota, nearly 3,000,000 acres in Iowa, and more than 1,750,000 acres in what is now South Dakota. To quote the treaty, the Indians sold-

All their lands in the State of Iowa, and also all their lands in the Territory of Minnesota east of a line beginning at the confluence of the Buffalo River with the Red River of the North, (12 miles north of Moorhead;) thence south, along the Red River, to the Sioux Wood River; thence ^{along} ~~xxxxxxx~~ that river to Lake Traverse; thence south along the western shore of Lake Traverse to its southern extremity; thence in a direct line to the juncture of

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2 - Lake Kampeska with the Sioux River; (Chan-kah-snah-dahto, Watpa, or Splintery Wood River) thence along the western bank of said (Splintery Wood, or) Sioux, River to the boundary line of Iowa.

The price which it was agreed should be paid to the Indians for their lands was 13½ cents an acre. The two upper bands were to receive \$1,665,000 in cash and supplies and be allowed a reservation twenty miles wide—ten miles on either side of the Minnesota—from the western boundary down to the mouth of the Yellow Medicine and Hawk Creek. Of this sum \$305,000 was to be expended for their benefit the first year, and five per cent interest on the balance of \$1,360,000, or \$68,000, was to be paid in cash and supplies annually for fifty years, commencing July 1, 1852. Of each annuity \$40,000 was to be in cash, \$12,000 for "civilization," \$10,000 for goods and provisions, and \$6,000 for education.

The two lower bands were to receive \$1,410,000, of which sum \$30,000 was to be paid as soon as the U. S. Senate ratified the treaty, \$25,000 was to be paid for them in settling their debts with the traders, removing them to their new reservation on the upper Minnesota, and for schools, mills, opening farms, etc., and five percent of \$1,160,000, a trust fund reserved by the Government, which interest amounted to \$58,000, was to be paid annually for 50 years after July 1, 1852. The sum of \$28,000 was to be expended for them annually for "civilization," education, goods, etc. The lower bands were also allowed a reservation, ten miles wide on either side of the Minnesota and extending down that river from the mouth of the Yellow Medicine to Little Rock Creek, four miles east of Fort Ridgely and 14 miles west of New Ulm. The back annuities due under the treaty of 1837 were to be paid in annual installments and \$150,000 in cash was to be divided among the mixed bloods of the two bands in lieu of the lands they had failed to claim under the Prairie du Chien treaty of 1830.

The U. S. Senate amended the treaties by striking out the provisions for reservations, for which ten cents an acre was to be paid, and other reservations in what is now the Dakotas were to be selected and the

Indians removed thereto; also the item of \$150,000 in cash for the half breeds was stricken out. The amended treaty came back to Minnesota September, 1852, was signed by some of the chiefs and head men of the President Fillmore proclaimed it, and it went into full legal effect, February 24, 1853; it had been in practical effect, so far as white settlers were interested, for many months before!

After paying \$18,000 to the Indians, as a part of the purchase price of their reservations, at ten cents an acre, the Government, by President Pierce, and an appropriation bill, refused to select new reservations for the Indians and allowed them to keep those given them by the treaties of 1851. They were finally confirmed in these reservations in July, 1854.

The point most prominent in connection with the matters under consideration, is that by the Treaty of Mendota, in 1851, the site of Minneapolis was purchased from the Indians for 12½ cents an acre.

A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY OPENS FOR MINNESOTA.

Great was the general rejoicing throughout Minnesota over the fact that by the Indian treaties the country west of the Mississippi had been opened to white settlement. Even in St. Anthony the property owners were glad, although it was fairly certain that a competitive town would soon arise just across the river from them. The main reason was that all of them had a "claim" of some sort already selected in the new land of promise! The fact that the treaties had been made was the consummation of desires, hopes, and expectations which had long been devoutly ^{held} wished by everybody. In

May, 1850, John H. Stevens had written to Sibley:

Immigration pours in, but we fear with little money. We want a treaty with the Indians for their lands west of the Mississippi. Our Territory will have bad repute unless we open the west side of the river.

Minneapolis History

Gal. ending 88

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Gal. 2 - Minneapolis Chapter leaders

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