Return I. Holcombe Papers.

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History and Biography of
Minneapolis and Hennepin
County.

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Chapter VIII

The Founding and Early History of St. Anthony

Minnesota Opened to White Settlement—Frank Steele's Mill at St. Anthony Is Completed and a Business Boom Results—First Business Houses Opened—Advesities Follow and Fall Upon the Founder of the Place—First Lumber 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 borne in mind that what is now that portion of Minn. at that time

St Croix County

nesota below Rum River and east of the Mississippi belonged to Wisconsin, and the country west and south of the Mississippi practically was a part of Iowa. (Clayton County)
When Minnesota Territory was organized, so that until 1849 the portion of Minneapolis east of the big river was in Wisconsin, while the portion west was in Iowa. Gen. Samuel 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 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 were offered for sale; this sale continued for two weeks, but only 23,326 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 of the lands now comprised within the limits of Minneapolis, including the town sites of St. Paul, St. Anthony (a East Minneapolis) and Stillwater. Only a score or so of white settlers then

lived outside of these towns.

At this 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, while 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 greater part of them knelt in 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 ~~Lucian~~ 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.

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 them 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 deeds that he took measures to cover his ~~projected~~ such lands as he thought most valuable, particularly the site of his ~~projected~~ 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 of the water power owned by him to Caleb Cushing, Robert Rantoul, and others of Boston for a consideration of $12,000.

nine-tenths of the water power of St. Anthony Falls owned by him for a consideration of $2,000.

As soon as the money was promised, measures were at once taken for the erection of a mill. Mr. Ard Godfrey, of the Pinobscot 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 ~~such~~ 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. 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

St Paul
Winter

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,
~~John McDonald,~~	~~John Rollins,~~	~~Wm. A. Cheever.~~

One account says that Cheever came 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.

175
6
1050

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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 Marian Patch, and thus 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.

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 or two and some provisions. He liked the place, & 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, just loading them on a canal boat on the Erie Canal. ~~In December~~

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 was sunk in the Erie Canal and the supplies 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 ~~good cooks, especially~~ female cooks were very rare and in most instance 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 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, Randolph, et alii would not ~~probably~~ 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 Minnesota Mr. Steele was optimistic for money, although he was always active and busy and engaged in business enterprises.

In April, 1842, he ~~Steele~~ was in Philadelphia where he had purchased a bill of goods for his brother'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 transfered 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 obtain $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.

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 S. 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. ~~In 1854 he was commissioned postmaster at Fort Snelling, and was the~~

Steele v Arnold p 389 Balt.

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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. ~~The trees were bought from the Chippewa Chief Hole-in-the-Sky (commonly called Hole-in-the Day) who was then at the head of the~~

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~~old Pillager band of Chippewas, having succeeded to the rank and name of his father, who had been murdered the previous year. The price to be paid the Indians was fifty cents a tree.~~

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

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 pinging 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 ~~with his four saws~~ during the entire winter, even if he ran his saws night and day.

But lo! at midnight the rail 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 pine 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 paper is freely quoted from in this 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 needed, which was a decided advantage. The planks used for nailing over the cracks, etc., were brought from the St. Croix Mills.

When the success of the dam was assured, the

next thing was to procure a stock of pine timber for sawing. In the fall of 1847 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, dog sleds to bear them and men to drive and care for them, [illegible] 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 a Hole in the Sky (commonly called Hole in the Day) for a consideration of 50 cents a tree. Hole 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, ~~and~~ 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. Stule sick in bed - perhaps from over-work and worry. The lumberman, by Stule'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. Stule $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. Stule $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 apparently from data furnished by Mr. Stule says: "A few months since Cushing & Company of Massachusetts, having failed to comply with the conditions of their purchase of a part of this property to Mr. Stule, 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, 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.

While Steele was completing and when he had completed he was annoyed for a time by a Philadelphia

many 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 was a descendant of the explorer and that claimed 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 believed in its righteousness, 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.

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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 to 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 1 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 a 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 Gotchell 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 1845, 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!

Congress admitted Wisconsin as a State May 29, 1848, with boundaries as it present. The lower part of the country between the Mississippi and the St.

including St. Anthony

Croix 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 county which had formerly belonged to Wisconsin Territory but had been left out of Wisconsin State, was, prima facie at least, still Wisconsin Territory 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 declard that the country west of St Croix was still the Territory of Wiscansin 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, Wiscansin, 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. Croix votes 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, he was admitted as a "Delegate from the Territory of Wiscansin," 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 1848-49 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, Fat Smelling, St. Anthony and Stillwater the long season was most uncomfortable. In addition to the inclemency of the weather and the consequent privations 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 for 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 courier 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 camped 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 melt 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 histories. (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 neutrale gone. 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 "Dahkota," 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, returned to St. Croix. Now he was back at St. Anthony, determined to perfect his claim, build his cabin and make there 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 survey 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:

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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., & 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 creat

land 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 ~~chiefly~~ Mr. Steele's mill-builder, and certainly not regarded as prominently a town proprietor. What his real interest was ~~beyond a lot or two~~ 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, 1857, 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 Battineau'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 Streets, now respectively Second, First, and Second Avenues Southeast, Central Avenue, and First and Second Avenues Northeast.

~~him and the work was soon properly done, for Mar-~~
~~shall was a good surveyor. In his written account of~~
~~his work on this occasion, made years subsequently, he~~
~~said that he tried to secure good-sized lots and to~~
~~make wide streets. The lots were made 66 feet front~~
~~by 165 feet in depth. Main Street was made 100~~
~~feet wide,~~ Battineau 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 a good deal of St. Anthony realty, 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 outlines of the Steele-Arnold survey, work, and some months afterward he said to the surveyor: "You jist take my land and fix him same lak M'sieu Steele land." Asked for particulars, he threw up his hand carelessly and replied: "O, fix him lak you please, same lak M'sieu Steele, 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.

Marshall was far above mediocrity as a man and as a character. He was born in Boone County, Mo., but mainly reared in Illinois. 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,

Geremony 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 past-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 wooded islands darkling the waters, and as the plunging, seething, diapering 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 battery lead mines of Galena, and he came to St. Anthony just after he had licked Jim Parrington, 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 and captured hundreds at Wild Goose Seat Lake; and when he 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; but, 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 lines 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

& 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 Folsom, 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-jack, 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 ~~[illegible]~~ 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 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!" ~~Here!~~" The incident became known and Folsom soon resigned. He was succeeded by Captain John Tapper, of noble memory, (and who died lately, or in 19) 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 "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 ~~1849~~ 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 then related them in the next issue (August 16, 1849,) of the Pioneer:

joining the Mill. From the family the [illegible]
of the incident and thus related them in the next
issue (August 16, 1849,) of the Pioneer:

Pioneer

A Fortunate Rescue.

A few days since Miss S. E. Bean, a young lady residing on the west side of the Falls experience 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. As 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 strong to the occasion and even worked her way along the rope for some five rods. When her strength was almost exhausted, Mr. Edgar Balcom, the ferryman arrived with a boat and saved her.

The Boom of 1849.

St. Anthony grew very steadily even during the winter of 1848-9, 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 often 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 Northrup 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 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, Henry L. Moss, of Stillwater, District Attorney; Col. Alexander M. Mitchell, of Ohio, Marshal; Aaron 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 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 Aaron Goodrich (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 (since 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 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 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 need not be given, because there were no such divisions then.

* St. Paul secured the Territorial Capital 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 good site for a State House. It was with difficulty that Sibley persuaded him to make the change in location.

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 ~~opposite~~ 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. 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, on 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 asked John Morgan, then sheriff of St. Croix County, to take an accurate enumeration of all the inhabitants within the Territory June 1, 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-estimated the population. 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 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

$$\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 456 \end{array}$$

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.

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. 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 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 subdistrict of the Third Council district, on June 11, 1849, when the first census was taken:

Heads of Households.	Males.	Females.	Total
Calvin A. Tuttle,	4	2	6
E. P. Lewis,	4	2	6
C. A. Loomis,	5	3	8
Benj. La Bore,	2	2	4
Edmund Brisette,	3	3	6
Charles Trousseau,	7	4	11
John Reynolds,	7	3	10
Ard Godfrey,	43	7	50
Wm. Marsh,	3	3	6
Wm. D. Getchell,	5	4	9
S. Hayes	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
	173	80	253

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

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Of the foregoing it is known that several of the heads of households lived beyond the confines of St. Anthony. Charles Morrseau lived on the shore of Lake Harriet on the west side of the river, on the claim (which had been) acquired 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 Marette) Louis Auge (pronounced O-zhay) and Saml. J. Findlay also lived on the west side, well down toward Fort Snelling. B[illegible] La Fois 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 ~~as soon~~ log cabins of the village accommodated an average of 10 persons to the cabin. And Godfrey is given 43 males, skill-hands or lumbermen; it is said he [illegible] only 25.

Chapter IX.

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, Paints a Word Picture of the Little Frontier Village in 1849 — Editor Goodhue of the First Minnesota News-paper Makes the First Printed Mention of the Town — One of the First Lady Residents Gives Reminiscences of Pioneer Days and Doings.

Chapter IV.

In the Working of "Political Organization"

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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.

Seymours 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 "Sketches of Minnesota," printed in 1850, he describes (on page 120 et seq.) 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. Here 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 quite difficult 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.

Riggs – Curl, hkah, yuhkah

To curl kah = hkah, Waterfall Minne – hkah-hkah

laugh – ehkah, ehkah-hkah

Monson – Curly yu-hkah-hkah – Waterfall Minne-

hinkhay (from

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" a 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 discription. 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, "Hkah-hkah Tonwan." or, the Falls People ("Hkah-hkah," meaning waterfalls, or rapids, and "Tonwan" meaning people or village. When they first knew the Chippewas they (later) lived at the Falls, or Rapids, of Sauet 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 che-stina," or the little waterfall—che-stina, (accent on first syelable) means little. The Sioux word for laugh, as a verb, is e-khah, accent on first syllable. Laughing water in Sioux is Minne-e-khah. St. Anthony Falls is the true "Minne-hkah-hkah"—or "Minnehaha." (See Riggs's or Williamson's Dictionaries of the Sioux language.)

There are various opinions with regard to the practicability of improving the river for steamboat navigation 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 upstream 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

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 & 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 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 & pre-emption. The expense of the improvements are estimated by him at $35,000. Mr. A. M. Taylor, of Boston, who is here to-day, has recently purchased one-

of the water power 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.

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 swells up some 30 feet high framing a beautiful and elevated

plateau. A year ago there was only one [?.] house here; now there are about a dozen new framed buildings, including a store [Marshall's] and a hotel [Northup's] nearly complete. During the summer it is expected that a large number of houses will be erected. Lots are sold by the proprietor [Franklin 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

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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. [Italicized by compiler.] Water power in Minnesota is abundant, but that 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 chose 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 for Sauk Rapids and other points on the upper Mississippi. At that date Melancthon & Powers ran a three-seated open spring wagon on daily trips between St. Paul and St. Anthony — Seymour calls it an "open stage" — but there was no public conveyance farther northward; but freight wagons in considerable numbers were always on the road between St. Paul and 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 northeasterly 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 Dunnell 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.

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 Fort Ripley (afterward Fort Ripley) and Sauk Rapids, stopped at Gilman's famous old frontier hotel, which was crowded with guests, and returned to Simon 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.

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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 ~~as~~ 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 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

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publicity apout 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 saw-mill, capable of making 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, has been erected, and another mill of the most substantial and thorough description

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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 & 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 one that—

There is no ground for apprehending a want of mill logs; for between the Falls of St. Anthony and the Pokagonon Falls, [now near Grand Rapids and spelled Pokegama,] which are said to be [but incorrectly so] practically ~~[illegible]~~ 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

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Rivers, ~~Leech Lake and Pokagamon Lake~~ 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. As John Rolfins'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 Pokagomon 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 Pokagomon 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— Mrs. Broadhead wrote:

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

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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. Stuly, 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 Mrs 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 Fat Smelling and the demand for the production of the 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

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

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There is certainly no spot in our country where farming is likely to be so well rewarded as here. 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 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.

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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, 1813, 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 worthy preserving in this history and is here given:

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* The family name was originally spelled Hughes.

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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

Chapter X.

In the Morning of Political Organization.

The First Court Convenes With the House of the Government Willeras 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 to Congress From "Wisconsin Territory" and Sibley Wins— St. Anthony Then in Wisconsin— First Elections in Minnesota Territory in 1849 and Sibley Elected Delegate Again, Without Opposition— The Hot Canvass and Close Election of 1850 When Sibley Is Chosen Delegate After a Hard Contest With the Rice Faction— John N. 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— 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. On 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 in 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 member of that body is known. There was no business for a grand jury to do anything — 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 relates his experience in connection with the proceedings in an account never before reprinted.

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. His Honor dismissed the jury with a very few

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

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 melodrama appears but insignificant.

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 offenses against the laws of nature, or of nations, or the natural rights of man had been committed.

The record of this so-called court is largely a legendary one. 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 sawcarriage 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 drank, 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 Steil'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

then occupied as a residence by Reuben Bean, the Government's miller;

but in the little building hard by, that, except opening and closing the court, 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, being assigned to Crawford County for judicial purposes; but in 1847 St. Croix was detached from Crawford and became independent. In June, 1849 Minnesota was organized and St. Croix County, west of the river & that name ceased to exist. So that~~

Judge Mather's Court was really not held in any County

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 Legislature 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, before 1849, go to the polls, which were then at St. Paul

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 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.

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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 turn-coat 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 offices and public servants to direct and manage the general welfare. The first election in which the few citizens (pioneers) of 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.

But the certificate of the Stillwater Convention was not considered all-sufficient for the admission of Sibley & the Congress; another certificate was necessary. Hon. John N. 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 might be sufficient credentials 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 the heads of rival fur companies, ~~and Indian traders~~ (rival Indian traders and), 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 votes 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 corrupting, 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 election 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 controlled 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 voted for Sibley. The action of the Stillwater convention in indorsing him was powerfully efficient in securing his election. (See Chap. 29, Vol. 2, Minn in 3 Cents.)

Writing a note to W. H. Yates, 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, described how the election

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passed off and was conducted in his precinct:

Our election went of yesterday & considerable briefly we shold 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 hooraw 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 entended to vote for Sibly. 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.)

Elections in 1849.

Sibley's election in October, 1848, was as Delegate from Wiscansin 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 Wiscansin became extinct and Sibley was legislative 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 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 Representatives, 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.

650

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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 (a 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 McC. 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, 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 5,009 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 mill=
wright and in 1845 erected the first St. Paul saw=
mill which was driven by the water of Phalen Creek. In
1847 he removed to a farm in the Little Canada set=
tlement, 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 Rep=
resentative, 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 debts!

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 organize the party~~ 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 1858, bringing him out 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~~ 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 Sauk Rapids. In both precincts they voted almost solidly for Mitchell, the candidate of the Rice faction. At Sauk Rapids the vote stood: For Mitchell, 60; for Sibley, 3. At Sauk 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 other Whigs were largely in the majority and voted for Col. Mitchell as a stanch Whig. The vote resulted: For Sibley, 64; for Mitchell, 110. The result in the Territory was, for Sibley, 649; for Mitchell, 559; majority for Sibley, 90. Total vote in the Territory, 1,208. Under all the circumstances, 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 nominated and endorsed him, Ard Godfrey for County Commissioner, Caleb D. Dorr for Surveyor of Lumber, and Pierre Bottineau for one of the road supervisors. St. Anthony and Little Canada

were
still in the same Legislative districts. At the election
the voting at St. Anthony resulted:

For Representatives in the Legislature, two to be chosen,
Edward Patch, 158; John M. 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. Sergent, 143; Geo. C. Nichols, 135; Al-
bert H. Dorr, 135; Thos. P. Reed, 103.

The vote of Little Canada for Representatives was
Louis M. Olivier, 42; Ed Patch, 38; John M. North, 5.
For delegate Libby 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 Benj. H. Randall, then clerk in Steele's sutler
store at Fort Snelling, ~~and now living at Winona~~, were elected
Representatives in the Legislature. Mr. Randall has been called
the founder of Hennepin County, because he 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 8 did the Pioneer bring out Mr. Sibley "as an independent candidate" with an editorial endorsement. Thenceforward it supported the ticket by printing proceedings of public meetings strongly endorsing him, and which had been held at Stillwater, Cottage Grove, St. Paul, Mendota, 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 (a Shakopee) Oak Grove, Traverse des Sioux, and Little Crow's village was "at the lower warehouse in Mendota." The election booth for the western end of the district & for the voters at Lac qui Parle, Big Stone Lake, and the Little Rock was "at the house of Martin McLeod, at Lac qui Parle." The residence of Mr. Stevens was then at Fort Snelling, where he was Dr. 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 to induce one of them to withdraw in his favor. He was greatly dissatisfied when both refused. but with the success

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.

But Stevens at first refused to go to Washington! He got mad because he was not elected by 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 in part:

"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 confiderates, 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 thought it would give me more power. But Alex. Fairbanet 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 Gov Pettigrew, after I declined to run. But by Mr. Stevens'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 22d 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 Simon 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 Administration's 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 Returns.

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. Wyram 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,	Moses W. Getchell,	Dr. J. H. Murphy
John Bean,	Wm. M. Getchell,	James McMullen,
Reuben Bean,	Isaac Gilpatrick,	Owen McCarty
L. Bostwick,	Francis Hyot,	J. A. Nickerson,
Chas. A. Brown,	John Jackins,	Edgar F. North
Ira Burroughs	Dr. Ira Kingsley,	L. N. Parker,
Narcisse Beaulieau	Charles Kingsley	Stephen Pratt,
F. X. Crepeau,	Isaac Lane,	Wm. Richardson,
Wm. P. Day,	Silas Lane,	J. G. Spence,
Albert Dorr,	Isaac Ives Lewis,	Chas. T. Stearns,
Rufus Farnham, Sr.,	Eli T. Lewis	Lewis Stone
Rufus Farnham, jr.,	Jos. M. Marshall,	Elmer Tyler,
Samuel Fernald,	Hon. B B. Meeker,	Wm. H. Welch
A. J. Foster,	Elijah Moreton	Wm. Nottingham

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."

Prominent among those that came in 1850 were

1	Isaac Atwater,	C. F. Harmon,	Peter Poncin 1
2	Joel B. Bassett,	Chandler Harmon,	Rufus B. Pratt 2 / Col. Wm. Smith 3
3	Simon Bean,	E. A. Harmon,	Wm. Smiley, 4
4	Warren Bristol,	Wm. Harmon,	Simon Stevens, 5
5	Baldwin Brown,	Helen Harmon,	Wm. Stevens 6 / Daniel Stanchfield 7
6	Henry Chambers,	Eben Howe,	Waterman Stinson, 8 / E. W. Tew TOW
7	Thos. Chambers,	John Hinkston,	R. P. Upton, 9
8	Geo. W. Chowen,	Wm. L. Larned,	Geo. T. Vail, 10
9	Chas. W. Christmas,	Joseph Le Duc,	W. W. Wales, 11
10	Stephen Cobb,	G. G. Loomis,	John Wensinger, 12
11	Joseph Dean,	John S. Mann,	Horace Webster, 13
12	Stephen E. Foster,	Justus H. Moulton,	Thos. Warwick, 14
13	William Finch,	Edward Murphy,	Joseph P. Wilson, 15
14	Reuben B. Gibson,	A. C. Murphy,	A. R. Young 16
15	Chas. Gilpatrick,	Chas. Mansur,	
16	Chris C. Garvey,	Chas. Mills,	
17	Ezra Hauscombe,	Capt. B. B. Parker,	

"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 and 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. Some Canadian French children were among the brightest and best pupils. The St. Paul Pioneer of Oct. 31, 1850, contained ~~this~~ ~~an editorial~~ 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.

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, ~~1849~~, 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 school in St. Anthony, and was also one of the first principals of a 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 1849 and that Miss Thompson and Miss Scofield 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 Edwin 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 stands running parallel with the river, was 200 or 300 yards back from the stream. It was about 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-ta Wahtah or "fire canoe." Here, as at the other villages, the population, men and women, boys and girls, some blankets 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 their 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 boat. 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 [illegible] that the place was really the head of navigation.

May 7 the Anthony Wayne ran up from St. Paul to the cataract — the Pioneer said "almost to the foot of the Falls"; the Chronicle and Register said it came within 300 yards of them. The Wayne was temporarily commanded by a Captain Rogers, in the absence of Capt. Dan Able. The Sixth U.S. Infantry Band, from Fort Snelling, was on board and there were very nearly 150 excursionists. The boat tied up just above Spirit Island and numbers of St Anthony people went on board as the guests of the boat. Capt. Rogers was a royal entertainer. At night he gave a ball in the boat's fine and spacious cabin, the band's orchestra furnishing the music. There was an uproarious but a glorious good time! "It is said that the Wayne broke the temperance pledge," said the Minnesota Pioneer, putting it mildly.

The hospitable captain furnished an abundance of refreshments and was so princely courteous, and so overwhelmingly entertaining generally, that his guests were enthusiastic in their appreciation and admiration. It was necessary to hold a formal meeting in the cabin in

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75
4.73
1.75
3.00

to express their gratitude sufficiently. Hon. John Rollins was chairman and the mellifluous-voiced Wm. R. Marshall was secretary. The staid and impressive John W. North, usually so self-contained, was chairman of the committee that reported a series of resolutions exuberantly grateful to Capt. Rogers for his "enterprise in demonstrating with his boat, the Anthony Wayne, the practicability and ease with which steamboat navigation may be continued to the Falls." They also declared that he had with his boat "performed the first steamboat trip to this place," and by that feat had "earned an immortality which is justly due to those that lead the way in all useful achievements." In gratitude for his exploit the resolutions went on to say that, "in the future advancement of our now infant city his name will be ever associated with the greatest of our benefactors."

Unfortunately John North and his associates—Ellis Whitall, Ard Godfrey, Joe Marshall, and Ed. Patch—were so overcome by the gallant navigator's hospitality that they forgot to learn his Christian name, and it is lost. So then it cannot properly be associated with the greatest benefactor, but must go down to history and posterity as simply "Captain" 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 37½ Ascend the Minnesota. 1850.

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 discription 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 D. R. Franklin No. 2 also made Minnesota River excursions this season. July 22, the steamer "Yankee," Capt. M. K. Harris, master, went up the St. Peters 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. The Minnesota Pioneer (referring to the Wayne and its exploit) 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, though 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 the 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 Fair 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 Able, and the Lamartine, went up to near the Falls of St. Anthony in the summer of 1850." (See Vol. 8, Minn. Hist. Socy. Colls. p. 388)

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 a committee was appointed of arrangements ~~was appointed~~ which was composed of Ard Godfrey, J. Carlton, J. D. Crittenden, E. G. Whitall, Edw. Patch, Sumner Farnham, R. Cummings, Daniel Standsfield, and Wm. R. Marshall. This committee selected Gov. Ramsey for president of the day, Col. Mitchell for chief marshal, W. H. Welch for orator of the day, John M. 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 Band 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 there 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 made the trip in less than two hours.

Pioneer Advertising.

Certain of the pioneer business houses in St. Anthony in 1850 believed in advertising. Then was no newspaper there 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 in cans, 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 cider. 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 "dram" of corn whisky to every purchaser of 50 cents worth of groceries a 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 Sibley 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 left 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 can now demonstrate 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. Libby for the erection of seven superb saw-mills, which will be large enough to occupy all the 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 dried grists will be received at the subscribers 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. (February 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 Gov. Ramsey will hereafter ply regularly between Saint Anthony and Sauk Rapids, leaving St. Anthony every Monday and Thursday at 1 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. Smiley, of Waterville, Maine, was the master builder. (Sold X p. 3-27-52)

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.)

[chapter 11]

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 claims. 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 unequaled 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 thereafter their relations were intimate though not friendly. Steele was partners in debt and it is said that Taylor sought to force him out of the 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, 1857, Stevens said: "You can little imagine how glad I feel that Steele is out of the clutches of his Philadelphia creditors."

In October, 1857, 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. ~~Also he offered an undivided account of~~

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 December 10. In his published opinion which appeared in the Minnesotian of December 13, Judge Fuller stated that the action was brought to recover damages for a breach of the covenants of seizin and warranty contained in a deed from Steele to Taylor purporting to convey, along with other lands, one undivided half of Nicollet Island. The damages asked were alleged to be $1,000 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 which must first be proved valid before a "debt" was created, and this proof had not been made. Therefore, Taylor could not "fear" that he should lose his "debt" when he had no "debt" to lose. John M. North, Lorenzo A. Babcock, and Morton S. Wilkinson were Taylor's attorneys, while R. R. Nelson and Wm. Halsted 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.

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.

~~his initials incorrectly, as D. L.) had lately "made sale of a large portion of his interest," and it was at this time when Mr. Steele re-acquired much of the site he had originally sold to A. W. Taylor.~~

Predecting 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. ~~On that side~~ The site opposite the Falls would be laid out into a town, mills built along the shore, etc. The St. Anthony people had proposed that when the new town came it should be called Seattle 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 river

bearing the names of saints,
lakes, waterfalls, towns, etc., 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 of rended 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."

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Notes and Newspaper 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 issue of September 15 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. The mill has a saw mill in it running two saws, and preparing to run two more in the same building. A number of logs of the mill pond are crowded 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,—

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This place emphatically stands unprecedented in the annals 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 county.

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 Sauk Rapids in May. A large and commodious hotel has been erected on a pleasant ~~elevation~~ 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 landing, 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 was 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 the last legislature. A small but choice selection of books has been purchased and secured 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. 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.

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 short justice to the Company we give this upon a flat contradiction. This story originated 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 unsuccessful. He wrote many articles for the Minnesota newspapers lauding 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. Bond about St. Anthony and which appeared in the Minnesota Pioneer of February 27, 1857, he said:

"The extent and beauty of the town site attracts 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 staked 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

ticle written by [illegible] which appeared in the Minnesota Pioneer of February, 27, 1851, he said:

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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" ~~when~~ 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 is now at St. Paul. It is supposed by some that the town now contains 1,000 inhabitants; when the national census 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 nature

contemplation. Arnold W. Taylor's building, occupied as a store in January following, 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 ~~actually~~ "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 wood work 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, ample and unobstructed views 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. Peters 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 great 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 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.

The truth is that Mr. Goodhue was "a fellow of infinite jest." He would stop in the midst of exhausting 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 incendiate, 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 Saints" 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," and for some time dated her letters to her friends and the articles she wrote for publication at "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, 1859 when the paper was ~~one~~ 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:

~~Jan 6, 1857~~ "A press at St Anthony now would be a money-making business. You see [illegible] Rice bought up the Chronicle & Register; he already owned the Democrat, and both of these are his agents. 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 ~~[illegible]~~ in St. Anthony 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 there 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, & the then young and promising lawyer, owned 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, Minn." 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, 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 A. 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 figure-head. 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 at St. Anthony that would in any way or at any time, oppose them. Though Tyler was so bind-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 was 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

of the paper do not on their face bear out this assertion. From its first issue the last of May until about the August 1, it bore the names in good black type of

~~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 of "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 & Hallister, Publishers and Proprietors." A gifted young man named Shelton Hallister, 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,

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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, ~~of the paper~~, 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 [illegible] a lover of and devoted to his country all the

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> 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, ~~[illegible]~~ assumed control of the paper as proprietor, publisher, and editor. August 5, 1855, Judge Atwater took full charge ~~of the Express~~ 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 ~~associate~~ 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. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Johnston became the editor and Slocum the publisher. In the fall of 1860 Sloaum 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 I, p. 260.)

Statement of Slocum to Compiler in 1913.

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 Maineites 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, when 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. Jukes was the "W. P."

September 15, 1851, the first public "temperance meeting" in St. Anthony was held. An organization, with Washington Ritchie 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, E. G. Ames and Dr. J. H. Murphy, attended and spoke for a Maine law. On 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."

Mason Stats 146

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

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; corn meal, 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; ~~a gallon~~; whisky 25 and 35 cents. Eggs, 20 cents a dozen and very scarce. Prairie chickens, 50 cents a pair, or $2.50 a dozen.

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 Main Street, East Division. The Express of the

one 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 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 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 no-
toriety or publicity. At the request of friends
and instructions from his superiors, he wrote his
reminiscences of his early church work in Minne-
sota and they were published in book form. The
book was disappointing. It makes very little men-
tion 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

4th Av. S.E. at Recon 4th

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. (See Rev. Tanner's sketch of early churches, Part 1, Vol. 10, Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll.)

James E. Methodists Had the First Organization.

Rev. Dr. 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" &c., 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 formed 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 Goring, 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 as there was no

sermon. The exercises consisted of singing, of prayer and the "giving of testimony." But late in 1849 Rev. Enos Stevens was appointed by the Wisconsin Conference as a Missionary 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. M. 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 Minneapolis 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 which extended nearly to a form of hostility. The idea of two villages named for the blessed St. Paul and St. Anthony being engaged in hostilities against each other, thus doing great violence to the sacred attributes of their holy patronymics!

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 capitol 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

~~A Good Grist Mills in the Red Days.~~

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. A. Randall (died at Winona, Oct. 1, 1913) and Alexander Faribault, of Mendota, were elected

to represent Dakotah 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, and on the vote to adopt this report both North and Patch of St. Anthony, 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 Dakotah County members in their seats, they probably would have voted in the interest of St. Anthony.

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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:

*** 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 ~~attack~~ 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.

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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, roads were uncertain and impassable. For Brunt & Walker's stage line — a slight 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 the 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."

St Paul

The French-Canadians and other young people living sitting 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

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 till 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
inspired Christians themselves and lived reputably
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 upon which 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 greatest 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 made at once.

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 corps 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 a 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 they made, since their duties were almost purely ministerial.

The Commissioners decided to make two treaties: that with the two upper Sioux bands, the Sissetons and Wahpetons, was to be made at Traverse des Sioux and that with the two lower bands, Wood Lake Medawakantons and Wahpakootas 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 Traverse 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 Eyes, Smythes 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 Mdewakantons, 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 that river to Lake Traverse; thence south along the western

5) 1,360,00
27,200

1,360,000
68000,00

shore of Lake Traverse to its southern extremity; thence in a direct line to the juncture of Lake Kampeska with the Sioux River; [Chan-kah-sinah-dahta Watpa, or Splintery Wood River] thence along the western bank of said [Splintery Wood, or] Sioux, River to the ~~northern~~ boundary line of Iowa.

The price which it was agreed should be paid to the Indians for their lands was 12½ 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 7, 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

1410
5
70,500

1160
5
5800

220
30
250

1,410.

the treaty, ~~of~~ $250,000 was to be paid for them in settling their debts ~~of~~ 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 vested 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 and in September 1852, was signed ~~again~~ by some of the chiefs and head men of the Indians. President Fillmore proclaimed it, and ~~the~~ 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 their 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 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 reputa unless we open the west side of the river.

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The Epoch of Most Importance.

The incidents connected with the Indian treaties of 1851 constituted the most important epoch in the history of Minneapolis. For following hard upon the treaties a town was laid out on the west bank of the river, and this town was named Minneapolis, which name it still ~~bears~~ bears. At first it was a rival of St. Anthony, the town on the east bank, but eventually it ~~proved~~ ~~it had~~ absorbed and benevolently assimilated its rival and extended its corporate limits far to the north and west of the original boundaries of St. Anthony.

It would seem that St. Anthony might have prevented the laying out of the new town with the new name. It was then a bright and promising village. In two years the rude log cabins of the first settlers had been replaced by commodious frame buildings, white painted and attractive. There was a very excellent hotel, good saw-mills, a fairly good corn-grinding mill, two schools, church organizations, and a strong array of stores and shops. John T. Lennan's big

general store was quite a creditable institution and carried the largest advertisement in the St. Anthony Express, a whole column in length. The little town had doctors, lawyers, scholars, and politicians, and brainy men of all avocations, and Franklin Steele was largely interested in the place. Had the people seen fit they could have had the Legislature (which met a few months after the treaty was signed at Mendota) create a new county embracing the territory on both sides of the river at the Falls and designating St. Anthony as the county seat. Then the corporate lines could have been extended and the town on the west side of the river would have been "West St. Anthony," for all time!

"Sooners" Invade the West Side.

It must be borne in mind that while the west side was properly considered Indian country, it was literally a part of the Fort Snelling military reserve, which had been purchased from the Indians by Lieutenant Pike, when he visited the country in 1805-06. Settlers were not allowed to go upon it except by spe-

cial permission of the military authorities; but, under all the circumstances, and when the manifest destiny of the greater part of the reservation was realized, these permits & licenses were not hard to obtain. The idea was to obtain (preliminary to permanent occupation) good claims on the new site, and even the army officers and soldiers were disposed to secure this sort of holdings.

Hardly was the ink of the signatures to the treaty of Mendota dry on the paper when enterprising, adventurous spirits, indifferent to legal restrictions, were upon the west side of the river selecting stakes out, and even building upon their claims. Opposite St. Anthony between the Falls and Fort Snelling on the military reservation were a score of these "corners." They expected that Congress would soon reduce the limits of the reservation, and that their claims would be outside of the new limits, and that the ratification of the treaties would give them titles secure against all assaults.

Between the Falls and Fort Snelling several claims were made and homes, or rather shanties,

built on them. The "sooners" in these cases made claim to large blocks of the land for possible advantage when the new town should be laid out. A majority of them were St. Anthony men anyhow, and had these claims as anchors to windward in case adverse gales of fortune should blow violently upon their little home village.

By the 1st of January, 1852, quite a number of claims had been made on the Fort Snelling reserve, long before the Senate had ratified the Indian treaties or the reserve itself had been reduced so as to allow of such settlements. Lieut. Col. Francis Lee of the 6th U. S. Infantry, commanding at Fort Snelling, wrote to Washington for instructions. He was directed to at once evict and expel the intruders, destroy their habitations and improvements, and sternly forbid a repetition of the trespass, under a threat of cardign and severe punishment. The St. Anthony Express of February 21, 1852, gave the sequel:

The cabins erected on the Reserve we notice, have all been razed to the ground, except those whose owners had obtained permits. Had not meetings been called and so much opposition manifested on the part of a few to permits from officers, we think that ~~even those without~~ nobody would have been disturbed, even those without permits. We have some dogs in the manger which, not being able to enjoy themselves, are determined that no one else shall. Congress will probably act on the matter soon and stop all contention.

Some of the lumber and timbers of the buildings destroyed by the soldiers under the orders of Col. Lee were thrown into the Mississippi. The material of the claim house of Daniel Stanchfield was thus disposed of. The soldiers did all the work of ejection and dismantling, but were not willing instruments of the law in this case.

Mousseau

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Also in February, about the time the claim houses were being destroyed. Philander Prescott agent of the Indian Department at Fort Smith, was sent out through the country west of the Falls to warn off certain parties that were cutting timber on the forbidden lands and hauling it to the mills. They were ordered to desist their operations at once, and not to renew them, or even to visit the lands on the west side, without special permission.

The First Settler on the Minneapolis Side.

Jacob Bean and the other millers in charge of the old Government Mill on the west side of the river cannot properly be considered the first permanent settlers of Minneapolis proper. They were not "settlers" at all in the true meaning of the term; they were merely tenants at will — that is, at the will of the landlord, who then was "Uncle Sam;" he could remove them when ever he wanted to, or they could remove themselves at their own pleasure.

By and by the Mill came to have a renter and sub-tenants. ~~Notwithstanding the fact that~~ A dozen or more years previously Secretary of War Poinsett had decided that the Mill was Government property, but located on Indian land, and only to be used in aid of the military, and hence was not subject to purchase, to occupation, or to be owned by citizens. In May, 1849, Hon. Robert Smith, a member of Congress from the Alton, Illinois, district, obtained Governmental lease and license to occupy the old mill by himself or by his tenant.

The Sibley papers show that Henry M. Rice was an unrecorded partner of Smith's in this lease, and that at Rice's instance a strong but ineffectual effort was made to get Sibley to become a third partner.

The present writer cannot state with certainty who Smith and Rice's tenants were, if they exceeded three, namely, Bean, Dyer, and Tuttle, but only one of them (Tuttle) was properly speaking a settler or citizen of Minneapolis.

But there was one settler on the original site of Minneapolis who came before the Indian title was extinguished, and who came to stay — and stayed. This was John Harrington Stevens, born in Canada, of American parentage, in 1820, who had served as captain and quartermaster in the Mexican War, who came to Minnesota early in 1849 and whose name has became a household word in Minneapolis. In May, 1849 Mr. Stevens entered the employ of Franklin Steele, as a clerk; but in a short time he became Steele's business agent, his factotum, his major domo, his confidante, and a together his close intimate.

Stevens Acts for Himself and for Frank Steele.

Now when Rice and Smith had secured a lease of the Government Mill, Mr. Steele thought their claim a menace to his mill interests. Of course he intended from the first to secure land on the west bank emporting the Falls, as he had secured a good broad foothold on the east bank. He determined to head-off any further approach of Rice and Smith toward the west end of the Falls, planning to secure that site for himself. The land was not then subject to entry, but in time it would be. It was, however, subject to occupation, as Rice and Smith had demonstrated in leasing the old Mill.

"Who does by another does by himself," is an old maxim of law and equity. If Steele could put his confidential agent, Stevens, on a tract of land immediately above the old Mill, the occupation would raise a barrier to an approach toward the land directly at the Falls which Rice and Smith could not cross. In a little time Stevens was properly placed, and in his book he tells us how:

June 10, 1849 Mr. Steele asked me to accompany him on a little trip from Fort Snelling to St. Anthony Falls. I was then his chief book-keeper in his counting room at the Fort. On our way up Mr. Steele said that in a year or two the Fort Snelling reservation would be reduced in size; that many valuable claims could be secured on the lands which would be left out by the reduction by securing permission from the Secretary of War to immediately go upon them; that he wanted me to at once secure the claim immediately above the Government Mill, then controlled by Hon. Robert Smith, and he thought there would not be much difficulty in securing the desired permission from the Secretary of War, then Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

The Secretary had been very determined that there should be no occupation of the reserve by would-be settlers, but a way was found to whip him around the stump. Steele found it. The Secretary accorded the permission, upon the request

of Steele, Sibley, and Lieut-Col. Gustavus Loomis, the old Puritan commander of Fort Snelling and superintendent of the reserve. To justify the license a laudable subterfuge was resorted to. Stevens was to be allowed to live on the west bank of the river on condition that he construct and maintain a ferry across the river from his habitation at St. Anthony; and he was to transport on his ferry, free of all charge whatsoever, all officers and soldiers of the army and all other agents of the Government, including teamsters with their teams, wagons, and their loads, etc. At that date the road from Fort Snelling to Fort Gaines (Fort Ripley) was that from St. Paul to the upper fort, which ran on the east side of the river, via St. Anthony, etc. It was really a convenience to the authorities and garrisons of the two posts to have a ferry at St. Anthony, in order to facilitate communication between them. Stevens had to give a bond of $500, secured by Steele, that he would faithfully comply with the conditions of his license. There was but little work for him

to do to pay for his privilege at first, for the military representatives seldom wished to cross, but when passage was wanted it was "wanted bad," like a revolver in early Texas days.

The assertion that Stevens desired the claim in order to operate a ferry was an innocent fiction, designed to chase Secretary Marcy's order from its firm position in front of the stump to a place behind it. At first Stevens virtually held the claim in trust for Frank Steele, so that Rice and Smith and anybody else, but Steele might not secure the mill-sites at the west end of the Falls. It was known that in a few years the west side would be open to settlement and that Stevens could then perfect the title in fee when the mill-sites would be under the control of the Steele interests.

Stevens had been only a month in the Territory when he received permission to settle on the west bank of the river and construct a home there. He was a clerk for Steele at Fort Snelling at the time

ployer, for whom he had conceived a great liking

was unmarried, but acting for his employer he readily consented to have his home, and claim it as such, in a not very inviting situation. He at once began operations on his claim, although he was rather busy with his duties as clerk for Steele at Fort Snelling and about other business for him at St. Anthony. He tells us that, "on the bank of the river, just above the rapids, ~~about where the Union Depot now (1913) stands~~ I commenced building my humble house, to which when finished, I brought my wife, as a bride, and in it my first children were born, the eldest being the first-born white child in Minneapolis proper."

Stevens and His Young Wife Complete and Occupy Their Home.

Stevens did not complete his house for more than a year; it was finished and first occupied August 6, 1850. It was a frame building, of lumber sawed by Steele's mill, and probably furnished by him, was a story and a half in height, with a wing of one story. The structure stood on the west bank, quite near the water and only twenty feet above it, on a bench or terrace of land which was covered

feet below the general level of the land further back from the river; from 200 yards to the rear of the house only its roof and attic could be seen.

At Rockford, Illinois, May 10, 1850, Stevens had married Miss Frances A. Miller. Immediately after the wedding the couple started for St. Anthony Falls and May 16, arrived at St. Paul and Fort Snelling. They intended residing, temporarily, in the Fort, where Mr. Stevens's work was, but a few days after his return he was sent to Iowa to assist the soldiers in removing the Indians from their former lands in that State, and during his absence Mrs. Stevens was the guest of Mrs. Jacob W. Bass, the landlady of the little log hotel at St. Paul. As her husband was returning Mrs. Stevens met him at Muscatine, Iowa, and from thence they returned by steamboat to Minnesota, and, as has been stated, moved into their new home at the Falls on the 6th of August. The Stevens family was the second white household to reside at the west end of the Falls; Jacob Bean's, that occupied the old Government Mill buildings, was the first.

First Dairy Herd at Minneapolis.

At Muscatine Mr. Stevens bought a small herd of five milch cows at $7 per head; and they were good cows at that. He brought them to Fort Snelling for $4 apiece, and thus they cost him $11 each "laid down" at the Falls. This was the first dairy herd to graze on what afterward became the site of Minneapolis proper. Previously, however, several families in St. Anthony each had a cow, and there was plenty of live stock, including good grade bulls, down St. Paul way. Stevens claims: "This was undoubtedly the first herd of cows ever introduced on the west bank of the Falls, aside from those used by the troops at Fort Snelling."

Stevens had determined to operate a small farm on his claim. His situation was not altogether what he desired, but he made the best of it. The only means of communication with St. Anthony was in a small skiff propelled by two pairs of oars, and the water route was above the Falls, and above Nicollet Island, where the current was so strong

that it was fortunate when a landing was made at any considerable distance above the terrible rapids. Captain John Tapper was the ferryman and chief oarsman, but his strong arms had to be re-enforced by those of another brawny boatman in order to carry the laden boat safely athwart the strong current. The Captain made his home a great part of the time at the Stevens house. In the warm seasons the mosquitoes came in great ravenous clouds and made life a burden for the household; bars and screens afforded but little protection against them. Luckily, owing to the pure and salubrious climate, there was no poison in their stings no malarial germs or typhus bacilli which they carried transfer to the human system.

First Steps Toward Cultivating the Soil.

Immediately upon occupying his new house Mr. Stevens set about preparing the adjoining land on the flat near him for cultivation. It was covered largely with jungles of black jack-oak trees and saplings, thickly stuck with scraggy and bristling limbs and branches, and John Tapper was given charge of the work of clearing these impediments off the land and getting it ready for the plow. The land bordered on the river, running back 80 rods from the bank, and extending about half way up to the Baggetts Creek.

Tapper hired a bunch of expert axmen and they soon cleared the land. The trees were cut down, the brush piled, the stumps and main roots grubbed up, and after saving a lot of fine wood and fence poles, the tree-trunks, brush, and grubs were piled together and burned. Next spring, when plowing began, the plow moved easily through the rich, mellow soil, as easily penetrating as an ash-heap. The work of clearing the land and preparing it for the plow had been troublesome and expensive; but it had to be done. Stevens had plenty of prairie land which

had no timber upon it and required no clearing. But it had something more formidable to the plow and the plowman. It had a tough, thick sod which could not be cut and broken and turned under by any plow then in vogue. At that date the plows commonly in use had wooden frames and cast-iron points and mold-boards. The iron was usually inferior, brittle, and easily snapped and shattered by a strong root or stubborn piece of sod.

This was one reason why the prairie lands were not first cultivated instead of the timber lands. The sod was from four to six inches thick and composed of roots and fibers cemented with well packed earth. The ordinary plows would not turn it or even cut it. The Indian women had to cut it with hoes, and even axes, before they could plant their gardens and cornfields. When the timber tracts were cleared and grubbed of their stumps and roots the loose, loamy soil was half plowed; it was easy to finish the remainder with any sort of a plow.

At times, wrought-iron and steel-pointed plow points superseded the cast iron; and then, when the prairie lands had been pastured and the big weeds kept down for a few years the roots in the sod rotted and the soil was easily broken. Occasionally in the early settlement of the country the local blacksmiths hammered out wrought-iron, steel-pointed plow-shares which were fastened to large strong frames forming a huge machine which, when drawn by two or three yoke of oxen, would cut and turn prairie sod quite readily, making great wide furrows, and laying and folding back the sod very regularly. The up-turned sod had to lie under the sun and rains for a year or more before its roots rotted so that it could be easily pulverized by cross-plowing and rendered into seed-beds.

Col. Stevens tells us that the crops produced on his land were very heavy and excellent in every way. They were a great advertisement for Minnesota and its soil. There were hosts of visitors from other States to Fort Snelling and the much noted

St. Anthony Falls, and every visitor saw Stevens's fine cornfields, his fruitful gardens, and his fat cattle, and went back home telling every one he saw that Minnesota was well adapted to white occupation and destined to become a magnificent commonwealth. Stevens says: "The yields that were produced on this land in after years were so heavy that it encouraged immigrants who saw the yields to settle in the Territory."

Charles Mousseau Precedes Stevens.

But while Col. Stevens was fairly the first permanent white settler on the original site of Minneapolis west of the river, he was not the first on the present site. Some three years before his settlement, Charles Mousseau came to the site of the old mission of the Pond brothers, on the southeast shore of Lake Calhoun, and took up his residence as a permanent inhabitant. He also laid claim to 160 acres of the land on which his house stood, saying that he would perfect title to it as soon as the Indian claim was extinguished and the Snelling reserve opened to white settlement, and meanwhile all designing persons were requested to notice that he had claims that must be respected! It is believed that at first Mousseau lived in the old Pond mission house, and a portion of his claim is now included in Lake View Cemetery. Near his home at one time was the cabin of old Chief Cloud Man, (Makh-pe-ah Me-chash-tay) the good old chief of the Lake Calhoun band of Sioux.

Charles Mousseau was born in Canada, in 1807. His ancestry, of course, was French. In 1827 he

Halcomb.

came to Mendota and entered the employ of the Fur Company as a voyageur. In February, 1836, he married at Fort Snelling, Fanny Perry, the daughter of Abram Perry (or Perrit) the old French-Swiss watchmaker. The marriage ceremony was performed by Indian Agent Taliaferro, and in 1839 confirmed by Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, while on his first visit to Minnesota. In the latter year Morrison became the first white settler on the crest of what is now Dayton's Bluff, in St. Paul. In 1848 he sold his St. Paul claim having obtained permission of the military authorities, to Eben Weld and removed to the claim at Lake Calhoun; he lived in Minneapolis the rest of his life, and out of twelve children born to him he raised nine to maturity; some of his descendants are yet in Minneapolis. In February, 1852 he gained some local notoriety by killing a 700-pound black bear after a bloody and exciting fight with the monster near the shore of Lake Calhoun. His little daughter, Sophia, whose death was chronicled by the St. Anthony Express in July, 1850, was probably the first white person to die within the present limits of Minneapolis west of the river.

Other Pioneer Settlers on the West Side.

When Stevens moved into his new house at the Falls he was alone in his glory, being the only white settler on what became the original site of the city. This was in August, 1850. A year previously, when Robert Smith and Henry M. Rice leased the old Government Mill, they placed a bachelor named Ambrose Dyer, of Oneida County, New York, in charge of the building, and he occupied it for some months as a bachelor's hall, and then disappointed and dissatisfied, he went elsewhere. The Stevens household and home were practically without near neighbors until April 25, 1851, when Calvin A. Tuttle crossed his family over from St. Anthony and occupied the Mill buildings. Thus the number of families in Minneapolis proper had increased 100 per cent in less than a year — from one to two!

According to Andrais History, John P. Miller, in August, 1851, secured the second claim at the Falls, also under a permit from the Secretary of War. On this claim which was 160 acres in extent, Miller built a good house

First Births and Deaths.

April 30, 1851, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, with Dr. John A. Murphy in attendance. She was christened. When at the age of 16 she had bloomed into beautiful maidenhood she died, and her remains still rest in Lakewood Cemetery.

and made other permanent improvements. Not long after Stevens made his claim Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear, the post chaplain at Fort Snelling, laid claim to a tract of land on the eastern shore of Lake Calhoun, near Mousseau's. Permission to file this claim was given by the military, but it does not appear that any improvements were made upon it for some time.

As to other pioneer claims Hudson (p. 34) says:

Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, John Jackins, Isaac Brown, Warren Bristol, Allen Harmon and Dr. Alfred E. Ames made claims during 1851, and were soon followed by Edward Murphy, Anson Northrup, Charles Hoag, Martin Layman, John G. Lennon, Benj. B. Parker, Sweet W. Case, Edgar Folsom,

Hiram Van Nest, Robert Blaisdell, and others, all of whom secured permits from the military authorities. Prominent claim-holders just outside the military reservation were Joel B. Bassett, Wm. Byrnes, Chas. M. Christmas, Waterman Stinson, Stephen Pratt, and Rufus Pratt, all of whom took up land in what is now North Minneapolis

Nearly all of these were citizens of St. Anthony. They crossed the river and made claims on the west side, as anchors to windward. Everybody was saying that there would soon be a town on the west side, and if this should be at the expense of St. Anthony it was well to have a means of covering and balancing any loss that might thereby be sustained. It was well enough to own property in both towns.

Dr. Fletcher's claim was considered "far back in the country." He built a small house on a site now on Portland Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. In two years he sold to John L. Lenny, who in

1854, sold to Daniel Elliott; subsequently the tract became J. S. and Wyman Elliott's Addition. The Doctor sold his claim for $1,200, which was considered a good price. He resided in Minneapolis for some years, was elected to the Legislature of 1854, and appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office in 1863. He died in California several years ago, still owning Minneapolis realty.

After Dr. Fletcher the next claimant ~~to come over from St. Anthony~~ was John Jackins, a Maineite, who had, before coming to St. Anthony, been a lumberman over on the St. Croix. His claim was immediately in the rear of Stevens's, and his house stood where afterwards the Syndicate Block was built; he did not finally pre-empt his land until 1855, but in the meanwhile nobody attempted to "jump" his claim.

Isaac Brown, another Maineite, bought a part of Jackins's claim and built a big house on the site of Sixth Street and Third Avenue South. In October, 1852, he was elected the first sheriff of Hennepin County. He and Jackins surveyed their land into blocks and lots in 1855. Jackins became

a Minneapolis merchant, but finally removed to California.

Warren Bristol came over ~~in~~ late in 1851, ~~and~~ took a claim of 160 acres ~~in~~ adjoining Dr. Fletcher's claim on the west, built a house on it the following winter and became the first lawyer on the west side. The site of his house was subsequently that of the high school, on Fourth Avenue South, between Grant and Eleventh Streets. But the first lawyer did not remain long in primitive Minneapolis, though he was the first district attorney for Hennepin County. Official honors had no especial charms for him, and before his land came fairly into market he had the imperfect judgment and incorrect taste to exchange it for St. Paul realty. Subsequently he settled at Red Wing and was Representative and Senator from Goodhue County. President Grant commissioned him a Judge of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court and he held the position for several years. So much for the first lawyer to reside in Minneapolis.

Late in the fall of 1851 Allen Harmon came over from St. Anthony. Stevens considered him "a man of great worth" and says "we were pleased to have him for a neighbor." His claim was some distance back from the river and he resided upon it until his death, in about 1884. The First Baptist Church building, the Athenaeum Library, and other prominent buildings were subsequently erected on the old Harmon claim.

Dr. Alfred E. Ames, from Roscoe, Illinois, made claim to the land on which were afterwards built the court house and jail. The claim was made by permission of Capt. A. D. Nelson, then in command at Fort Snelling, in October, 1851, but the doctor was then in practice with Dr. Murphy at St. Anthony and did not occupy it until in the spring of 1852. The Harmon and Ames claims were the last made in 1851.

First Organization of Hennepin County.

In the latter part of 1851 the project of organizing a new county on the west side of the river, to include the western shore at the Falls, was agitated by the settlers of the region. The leaders of the movement were mainly interested in having the county seat of the new county at the new settlement springing up at the Falls. Since 1849 the district across the river from St. Anthony was a part of Dakotah County, with the county seat at Mendota. The destiny of the country was fast being accomplished and a great change in the political organization was necessary.

Nobody was opposed to the change and there was practically nothing in the way. The Indian treaties had been made and were awaiting confirmation, which was certain to come. Immigration was pouring in and claims were being rapidly made in advance of the Government's surveys of the land and the opening of land offices. The west side needed a county

government of its own, and the need would be rapidly intensified. A tentative effort was made in the Legislature of 1851 to create the new political division, but it was found to be premature. Conditions were, however, befitting in the winter of 1852.

As has been stated the members of the Legislature from the district (Dahkotah County) embracing Mendota, Fort Snelling, and the west side of the Falls — and which extended westward to the Missouri River — were Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, in the Council and Alexander Faribault, of Mendota, and Benj. F. Randall, of Fort Snelling, in the House of Representatives. Faribault, lived then at Mendota and was opposed to the new county; but Randall, of Fort Snelling favored it. It was believed that Faribault's opposition would prevent favorable action in 1851, and so the matter was postponed to the Legislature of 1852, of which it was thought best that he should not be a member.

According to Stevens and other authorities, as the

election for members of the Legislature of 1852 (and other offices) approached, it was determined by those interested in the new county that no candidates but those favoring it should be presented. Martin McLeod was selected without opposition to succeed himself in the Council. B. H. Randall and James McClelland Boal (commonly called McBoal) were selected as candidates to be voted for as members of the House; both then lived at Fort Snelling.

Stevens and others tried hard to have Eli Pettijohn selected as a candidate for Representative in place of Boal. But Boal had a host of friends at Snelling and Mendota and they outnumbered those of Pettijohn, up at the Falls, and so the Fort Snelling man was made the candidate. Boal, as already stated, came to Minnesota in 1819 with the first detachment of Leavenworth's command that built Fort Snelling. He and Joseph R. Brown were drummer boys in the regimental band. When his time expired he remained in the country. He was by occupation a house and sign painter, and a very good one. Gov. Ramsey appointed him Adjutant

General of the Territory, a position then without duties or salary. Later he settled in St. Paul, and had a street named for him, though it is called "McBoal."

As the time for the convening of the Legislature approached it was apparent that a majority of the settlers in the eastern part of Dakotah County were opposed to the boundaries proposed for the new county. The proposed limits comprised the country north of the St. Peter's, or Minnesota, and extending from the Mississippi westward to the Little Rapids, now Carver. The western boundary line was to run from the Minnesota at Little Rapids north by west to the forks of Crow River, where what is now the northwestern corner of Hennepin, and there the line was to run down the Crow to the Mississippi, and thence down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota as at present.

The opponents of these boundaries wanted them to commence at a point on the Mississippi at Oliver's Grove (now Hastings) and follow up the main channel of the river to the mouth of Coon Creek, ten miles northwest of St. Anthony Falls, thence west to a

a point due north of Oak Grove, thence south, crossing the Minnesota at that grove, and continuing south to the parallel running east and west through Grove and the Alvin's Grove, and thence east to the beginning. These boundaries would almost necessarily leave the county seat at Mendota, which would please Alexander Faribault, but would not satisfy Steele, Stevens, Randall, and the other projectors of the new county, who wanted its capital at the Falls. Their county, while not as large as the one proposed by the objectors, was perhaps better, containing an immense water power, ample prairies, woodlands, oak openings, and broad meadow lands, besides as fine lakes as could be found anywhere.

The opposition to the new county continued to grow as the time for the convening of the Legislature drew near. The new county, with the proposed boundaries of the Fort Snelling faction, must be created soon or it would never be. The Legislature began business actively January 14, (1852) but it was not until February 27 when Martin McLeod introduced the bill

in the Territorial Council wherein he represented Dakota County, to establish the County of Hennepin. The bill had been originally drawn by John H. Stevens and others and provided that the new County should be called "Snelling," for the well known fort and for Col. Josiah Snelling the man that built it. But before its introduction the name was very properly and nobly changed to honor the pioneer priest, Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, the first white man that saw any part of its soil and named its chief natural feature. The bill was known in the Legislature as "Council File No. 17."

There was some opposition to the new County in the Council and strenuous objection was offered in the House of Representatives. The bill passed the Council, however, on the 4th of March, and was hurried over to the House. Hon. Benj. H. Randall was given charge of it in that body, and had to work for it. That night he secured a majority of the House members that voted to pass for its passage the following day, which was the last working day of the session. The St. Paul delegation

and some other members were opposed to it, but made no very hard fight. A rather strong lobby in its favor did good work.

On the morning of March 5 the bill was presented to the House and had its first reading. Then, on Mr. Randall's motion, the rule was suspended and the bill was read the second time. The bill was intended to provide that the first county officers should enter upon their duties within "ten days" after their election, but by an oversight the word "days" had been left out. Randall moved that this word should be inserted in the proper place. Wm. P. Murray, a St. Paul member, moved to insert "years" instead of "days," so that the new officers might not take their positions until ten years after their election! Murray's motion may have been facetious — it was certainly ridiculous — but it had to be voted upon, and was overwhelmingly defeated. Randall then moved that the rule be suspended and the bill given its third reading and

put upon its final passage forthwith. This was adopted but only by a majority of two! On the final vote the bill passed but by a very slender majority, (three) not as deep as a well & as wide as a barn door, but it sufficed. Gov. Ramsey signed it the following day.

The organization act was not a very finished and complete statute, but it stood. Almost at the outset it provided that the county should remain "unorganized" until the U. S. Senate should ratify the Indian Treaty of Mendota, which had been made the previous year, but whose ratification was still hanging fire in Congress. If the Senate had never ratified the treaty, what would have become of the County organization act? The new county was to be attached to Ramsey County for judicial purposes, "until further provided for," and to remain "in conjunction with Dakota County" so far as related to the election of members of the Territorial Legislature until the next re-apportionment.

Not until after the Treaty of Mendota was ratified were the people of the new county to elect their county officers; the returns of the election at which they were chosen were to be made to the register of deeds of Ramsey County, who was to issue certificates of election, etc. A great deal depended upon the treaty ratification. Other statutes based upon anticipation have been declared void.

A very important provision of the act was that the first Board of County Commissioners should have authority to establish the county seat of the new county, but said establishment was to be temporary or "until the same is permanently established by the Legislature or by the authorized votes of the qualified voters of said County."

As has been stated, the Senate ratified the Mendota treaty June 23, 1852, three months after the county organization act, but made such important amendments, which the Indians had to agree to, that the treaty was not finally proclaimed and made effect until February 4, 1853. But the Hennepin County organization did not await the latter ratification.

Organization and First Election.

Information that the Senate had ratified the Mendota treaty, after adding amendments, reached Fort Snelling about July 1. After consultation it was determined to proceed with the organization of the new county without waiting for the final ratification of the amendments by the Indians. The regular Territorial election to choose members of the Legislature was to be held October 12. On the previous Saturday the settlers of the new county met at Fort Snelling and nominated a full ticket for county offices as follows:

For Representatives, Benj. H. Randall, of Fort Snelling, and Dr. Alfred E. Ames, of "All Saints," as the settlement on the west side was then often called; County Commissioners, John Jackins and Alex. Throne, of "All Saints," and Joseph Dean, of Oak Grove; Sheriff, Isaac Brown; Judge of Probate, Joel B. Bassett; register of deeds and Clerk of County Commissioners, John H. Stevens; Coroner, David Gorham; Surveyor, Chas. W. Christmas; assessors, Edwin Hedderly, Wm. Chambers, and Eli Pettijohn; treasurer, John T. Mann; justices, Eli Pettijohn and Edwin Hedderly. All the candidates were of "All Saints," except Eli Pettijohn, who was then of Fort Snelling.

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At the election each of the above named candidates received 71 votes and not a vote was cast against any of them; Stevens says this was the only election ever held in Hennepin County where the candidates were unanimously elected. But only 71 votes in the entire county, and it was claimed that there was a full turn-out and that some votes were cast that were of very doubtful legality! The Ramsey County commissioners, under whose authority the election was held, prescribed but one voting place, which was at the house of John H. Stevens. At that time there was nothing but a trading house at the Little Rapids, and nothing but a mission station at Oak Grove, and the Stevens house, at the Falls, was the nucleus of the densest settlement.

When the election returns were made to the Ramsey County commissioners, that body directed Morton S. Wilkinson, who was then their clerk (afterwards U. S. Senator) to issue the proper certificates and direct the newly-elected commissioners to meet on the 21st and complete the organization

of Hennepin County, by approving the official bonds of the officers, etc., and especially by selecting the county seat. The meeting was duly held at the Stevens house and all of the officers were soon fitted out and equipped for their duties.

Locating and Naming the County Seat.

Almost the first business of the county board was the selection of a county seat for the new county. It was a foregone conclusion where it should be. Commissioner Jackins moved that its site should be "on the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony," and all three of the commissioners so voted, as was expected.

Then the question of the name of the new county capital was considered. "All Saints" was at once discarded; so was "Hennepin City," which Atwater and the St. Anthony Express had argued for. Chairman Alexander Moore suggested Albion, an ancient name of England. Commissioner Dean said the place was destined to be a great manufacturing site and he proposed Lowell, for the city of Jacksonian Massachusetts. Finally the name of Albion was agreed

upon, and the clerk was instructed to use upon all official letters the name Albion as the county seat of Hennepin County.

But after the commissioners had adjourned and announced the name, the people ~~[illegible]~~ clamored that they did not like it. They had not liked the name All Saints, which had attached to their settlement, but they preferred it to Albion. The latter was without significance and meaningless and had no sort of relevancy to the situation. Surprised and striving to please their constituents, the commissioners tentatively suggested "Minona," a perfect Sioux name and the one given by every family of that nation to its first-born child, if a girl. (If a boy, the name would be Chas-kay.) Yet the name Minona was not received with enthusiasm. Meanwhile the County's stationery, letter-heads, blanks, etc, had been received with "Albion" printed thereon as the county seat. Certain parties wanted the name to be Brooklyn, and half a dozen or more friends and admirers of a certain lady of the place urged that it be called "Addiesville." A few still favored All Saints. At last Charles Hoag thought out the solution of the problem, after he had retired to bed and when deep sleep had

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fallen upon most of his neighbors.

On the morning of November 5, Mr. Hoag, then of the new town, but formerly living in St. Anthony, went into the office of the St. Anthony Express and tendered the editor, then Geo. D. Bowman, a short communication having for its subject a suitable name for the new Hennepin county seat. It was publication day and the forms were about closed. But Editor Bowman hastily reading the manuscript, exclaimed: "That's good, Charlie; that's the best name yet; will print it even if we leave out something else." And this was done; the communication was hastily put in type and placed in the room of another article, ~~and this was done~~ without proof-reading, so that two or three typographical errors appeared when it was printed. It was not signed by Hoag's real name but by "Minnehapolis" his nom de plume, which he had assumed for the occasion. Alluding to his proposition particularly, he explained in this paragraph:

(The name I propose, Minnehapolis, is derived from Minnehaha, laughing water, with the Greek affix, polis, a city — thus meaning "Laughing Water City" or "City of the Falls." You perceive I spell it with an h which is to be silent in the pronunciation. This name has been very favorably received by many of the inhabitants to whom it has been proposed. * * * Until some other name is decided upon, we intend to call ourselves,

Minnehapolis.

There was not time to comment upon Hoag's selection but in the next issue of the Express, which was November 12, Mr. Bowman said editorially:

*** The name is an excellent one and deserves much favor by our citizens. The h being silent, as our correspondent recommends, and as custom would soon make it, makes it practical and euphonious. The nice adjustment of the Indian "minne" with the Greek "polis" became a beautiful compound, and finally it is, as all names should be when it is possible, admirably descriptive of the locality. By all means, we would say, adopt this beautiful and exceedingly appropriate title, and do not longer suffer abroad from connection with the meaningless and outlandish name of "All Saints."

Stevens tells us that Hoag's proposed name for the new town met with great favor at home and abroad. An impromptu meeting of citizens at his house the first week in December declared for it.

and in a few days, at their regular monthly session the County Commissioners substituted the name Minneapolis for Albion. As the h in the original name proposed was to be silent, the commissioners concluded that it might as well be absent, and so they sensibly stuck it out, leaving the Indian part of the name Minneah, as the Sioux would pronounce it. The full name should be pronounced Minneah-polis, and not Minneapolis, as is common, because "ah" is a contraction of "hkah," meaning a waterfall.

As has been said in discussing the meaning of the word Minnehaha, the name Minneapolis, literally means, the Waterfall City — minne'ah, the Sioux for waterfall and polis Greek for city.

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Reducing the Fort Snelling Reservation.

An important incident in the early history of Minneapolis was the large reduction in 1852 of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, comprising a great part of the northern portion of ~~that reservation~~ it (Minnehaha) and extending from Brown's Creek northward to the Falls and the Mississippi. The east line was the Mississippi and the west a line running due south from the Mississippi via the eastern end of Mother Lake, to the St. Peters.

Of course the reduction made a vast extent of most desirable country open to white settlement, without any special permits or subterfuges. A man could make his claim near the old Government Mill, or anywhere else on the new land, without fear of arrest, eviction, or trouble of any sort — provided that he did not infringe or trespass upon another man's claim; if he did such an unjust thing, the Claim Association would at once be violently upon him and great would be his upset, as is explained on a subsequent page.

By an act of Congress approved August 26, 1852, (See U. S. Stats. at Lge., 1851-55, Laws of 1852, Chap. 95) the Reserve was contracted so as to have the following general boundary line:

~~so as to have the following boundaries:~~

Extending from the middle of the Mississippi below Pike's Island ~~along~~ up to Brown's Creek (Minnehaha) including all islands in the Mississippi; then up Brown's Creek to Rice Lake; then through the middle of Rice Lake to the outlet of Lake Amelia; thence through the middle of Lake Amelia to the outlet of Mother Lake; thence to the outlet of Duck Lake and the southern extremity of that lake; thence due south to the St. Peter's River and thence down that river to the beginning. A quarter section at each end of the ferry at the mouth of the St. Peter's were also reserved, and 320 acres whereon Mendota stands was reserved from sale for one year, with the provision that the land might be entered as a town site.

Let it be emphasized that the tract opened to white settlement and occupation included all the country included within these boundaries: On the east and north, the Mississippi; on the west, a line running due south from the Mississippi, via the eastern

end of Mother Lake and the outlet of Duck Lake — the latter hanging southward, like a pendant, to Mother Lake — and thence, from the southern end of the pendant, due south to the Minnesota. Plenty of land for the site of a great city — but hardly too much for the one that was built upon it!

Congress was induced to cut down the unnecessarily large reserve almost altogether by the efforts of Sibley the then Territorial Delegate. He prepared and introduced the bill and his efforts caused it to pass. Of course Franklin Steele and Henry M. Rice helped, but Sibley was in a position to do far more effective work and he did it. Many members of Congress protested that they believed the reduction was wanted in the interest of speculators; but when assured that the only speculators would be actual settlers, who sought homes in or near the site of a future great city, which they desired to help build, this objection was removed. Press and people accorded the credit to Sibley for opening so much of the Reserve, which they had worked for so long and so hard.

The St. Peters Becomes the Minnesota River.

For some time a dislike for the name of the St. Peters River was manifested by many people. The chief objection was that the name had no proper significance. True, by this time a great many persons living elsewhere knew Minnesota as "the St. Peters country," and indeed the entire region ~~of country~~ surrounding Fort Snelling was often called simply "St. Peters." The newspapers down the river were accustomed to say: "Everything is quiet up at St. Peters, from last accounts." Letters were carried in the mails addressed to "St. Peters, Iowa Territory," and this was the name of the first post-office at Snelling. The name had a most distinguished derivation, since it was meant to honor the blessed St. Peter, the great Apostolic Prince and leader; but it was believed that the river should have a more befitting, even if a less sacred, appellation.

The Territorial Legislature of 1852 took action for the change. It is impossible to tell now who led the movement for it, but on the 6th of March the Governor approved a memorial which was ad

dressed to President Fillmore and which read:

The Members of the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota Respectfully Represents:—

That the river from which our Territory derives its name was, by the early French voyageurs, called St. Piters, in honor of a Mons. St. Pierre, an officer in the service of the French Government during the 17th century; that there is no possibility that the said St. Pierre was ever connected with the first discoveries made in this region of country, or that he was ever even on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and was therefore in no wise entitled to the honor of perpetuating his name by fastening it upon one of the principal tributaries of the great natural highway of the West. *** That "Minnesota" is the true name of this stream, as given to it, in ages past, by the strong and powerful tribe of aborigines, the Dakotas, who dwelt upon its banks; and that, not only to assimilate the name of the river with that of the Territory and future State of Minnesota,

but to follow the dictates of what we conceive to be a correct taste, and to show a proper regard for the memory of the great nation whose homes and country our people are now destined soon to possess,— for these reasons we desire that the river shall be so designated.

Therefore the constituency we represent wish, that the name of St. Peters be entirely dispensed with, and that of "Minnesota" universally substituted. This change has been adopted in all the acts and proceedings of the several Legislative Assemblies of this Territory where it has been necessary to allude to the name; and if a like course were followed by the officers of the National Government in all their reports, correspondence, and official intercourse, geographers would immediately adopt it, the people at large throughout the country would soon become familiar with the change, and the inappropriate title of St. Peters would be forgotten.

We therefore most respectfully request that

you will be pleased to give directions to the offices of the different departments of the Government, civil and military, to carry into the change herein alluded to. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Geographical names are not changed by the directions of the President to the different departments and ~~subordinates~~ legislation of the Government. A Congressional ~~enactment~~ is necessary for the purpose. Delegate Sibley took up the matter in Congress and on the 19th of June President Fillmore approved a joint resolution of Congress reading:

That from and after the passage of this act the river in the Territory of Minnesota heretofore known as the Saint Peter's shall be known and designated on the public records as the Minnesota River:

The author of the memorial was mistaken in his historical references. There was no "Mons. St. Pierre" suited to his description that early records, histories and cyclopedias think worthy of mention. Those few Frenchmen

of the name worthy of having a rivers named for them lived too long before or too long after 1689 when Nicholas Perrot mentioned the River St. Peter in his proclamation taking possession of the country for his sovereign, the King of France. It seems as certain as anything not positively susceptible of proof can be, that the river was named for the Great Apostle.

The Sioux name of the river is Watpa (river) Minne (water) sota, (dowtful) meaning the river of some kind of impure or impugect water. The word sota is of uncertain meaning. It is not shown as an independent word in the present Sioux vocabulary. It is probably a corruption of "sho-shay" or muddy, though it may be from "sho-shay" and "hko-ta" combined the latter meaning gray; and so sota may mean muddy water of a grayish color. Various English definitions of "sota" have been printed as "bleary" and "cloudy" and "sky-tinted" and "whitish;" but "sota" means neither of these words; the Indian words for the English adjectives named are entirely dissimilar to "sota."

Minneapolis in 1852.

Notwithstanding the fact that not until in 1854 was Minneapolis regularly laid out into blocks and lots, with streets and alleys, yet the new town was settled upon very rapidly almost immediately after the making of the Indian treaties and long before their ratification.

Edward Murphy moved upon his claim, (which he had taken in 1850) down the river from John P. Miller and Stevens, in May, 1852. This was an important settlement. He improved a great part of his land, and an especial feature of this improvement was the preparation of a field designed for a nursery and fruit farm. In due time the field was so established and trees set out and seeds planted. Thereby Mr. Murphy became the pioneer nurseryman of Minnesota; others had set out apple trees before him, but he planted the first nursery stock. He did not plan wisely. His stock was not acclimated; it had been obtained in the lower and warmer latitudes of Southern Illinois and could not stand Minnesota winter conditions. In a few years

the enterprising pioneer abandoned his attempts at apple raising and to operate a nursery. Nearly all of his trees had perished and he lost all the cash he had invested. His experience was that of many another pioneer would-be fruit grower of Minnesota.

Anson Northrup lived on his little claim, up the river, above the Old Mill claim, from June, 1852 continuously until he pre-empted it, in 1853. The claim was only a few acres in extent; subsequently it was the site of the depot and yards of the "Milwaukee" Railroad, or Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Northrup built on his claim a large house in which the first sessions of the U. S. Courts and of Hennepin Lodge of Free Masons were held. He also put up a smaller building, in which was held the first public school in original Minneapolis, (Miss Mary E. Miller, teacher) commencing December 3, 1852, and where also, in June, 1853, Rev. J. C. Whitney was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church organization. See Sth p. 136

In May, 1852, Philip Bassett, a brother of Joel B. Bassett, claimed what became the part of the city

known as Hoag's Addition to Minneapolis. A few weeks later, however, he sold this claim to his old New Hampshire school-fellow, Charles Hoag, the man that gave Minneapolis its name. Previously Joel B. Barrett had taken up a quarter section above the creek that still bears his name and immediately upon the west bank of the river. He settled upon this tract in May, 1852, and conducted it as a farm for several years, when it became city property.

As to Phil Barrett's claim which became Hoag's Addition, it may be said that it was 160 acres in extent. Really it may be called Hoag's claim, for Phil Barrett had it only about three weeks when he conveyed it to Charley Hoag and went to California. Hoag had been a school