



[Return I. Holcombe Papers.](#)

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DESCRIPTION AND EARLIEST HISTORY OF CARVER COUNTY.

SITUATION—TOPOGRAPHY—THE "BIG WOODS," ORIGINAL LY A GREAT GAME PRESERVE—THE SOIL—THE NATURAL WATERS—THE FIRST INHABITANTS, THE MOUNDS, BUILDERS, AND THE MOUNDS THEY BUILT AT CHASKA—THE FIRST OCCUPATION BY THE RED INDIANS, THE IOWA S, CHEYENNES, AND SIOUX—THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN AND NEAR THE COUNTY OF THE LITTLE BAND OF S IOUX OF WHICH RATTLING MOCCASIN WAS THE LAST KNOWN CHIEF—EARLY EUROPEAN TRADERS AND EXP LORERS—LE SUEUR, PETER POND, ROBERTS, PENICHON, JOSEPH AINSE, CHARLES PATTERSON, FRANCOIS LA BATHE, JOHN B. FARIBAUT, JAMES H. LOCKWOOD, AND OTHERS.

Carver County, Minnesota, is in the southern or southeastern portion of the state. It is bounded on the north by Hennepin and Wright counties; on the west by McLeod and Sibley; on the south by Sibley County and the Minnesota River, and on the east by the Minnesota River and Hennepin County. The center of the county is about twenty-five miles west of Minneapolis and thirty-five miles west of St. Paul. Its extreme northern boundary is near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude and its western boundary is near the ninety-fourth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A continuous line of bluffs extends along the north side of the Minnesota River border of the county, at a general distance of half a mile from the bank. Between the bluffs and the river bank, lay fine, fertile bottom lands. Geologists claim that the bluffs on either side of, but at some distance from, the river were originally the river's banks. To the northward of the bluff line of the southern boundary, the surface of the county is generally undulating and even hilly. But this uneven character of the land is gradually leveled west of the river, so that the western part of the county is only slightly undulating, and much of it practically level.

A PORTION OF THE "BIG WOODS."

Carver is one of the "Big Woods" counties of Minnesota. The "Big Woods" comprised a vast tract of hardwood timber which originally extended from Waseca County 125 miles to the northwest, or beyond the northern boundary of Todd County.* The width

* In the Tenth Annual Report (1881-83) of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, page 13 of the Botany Division, Warren Upham describes the entire Big Woods tract as entering the state from the northeast of St. Vincent, North Dakota, and extending in its entirety south-easterly, not only to the southern tier of counties, but into Wisconsin, by way of Ramsey and Washington counties and the towns of Stillwater and Hudson.

varied from twenty-five to fifty miles, and arms or spurs of the tract extended still farther, eastward and westward. The Sioux Indians called it "chahntonka," or big woods. It contained their favorite hunting and trapping grounds. There was a heavy, thick growth of hardwood timber upon it. The trees were oaks, elms, hard and soft maples, cottonwoods, and many other varieties, but with only here and there a pine.

A GREAT GAME PRESERVE.

Within the recesses of this umbrageous region, in early times, all kinds of game known to the country abounded. There were bears, wolves, and occasionally lynxes and panthers, although these great cats were cowardly and, soon after the white man came, and they were hunted for their skins, they slunk out of the country. Beavers, otters, fishes, minks, and muskrats were plentiful in the streams and about the lakes, while deer in great numbers made their lairs and coverts within its thickets and undergrowths.

The Indians did not make their permanent villages and towns within the Big Woods; they were afraid they would frighten the game away. They preferred to keep the great forest as a sort of breeding ground and pasture land for the animals upon which, for the most part, they depended for food and raiment. They chose to make hunting incursions and excursions into the region from a considerable distance rather than to startle and annoy its denizens by their presence and contact.

Because of its reputation as a habitat for fur-bearing animals, the portion of the Big Woods now included in Carver County was very early the site of white man's trading posts. While the region was under French and Spanish ownership there was a minor post of the English Hudson's Bay Company at the present site of Carver. Indians went from their villages far up the Minnesota and miles below its mouth into the Big Woods and trapped and hunted, taking their spoil to the traders on the little "river of cloudy water."

When the white settlers came, the area of the Big Woods in this county was converted into farms with great difficulty and only after the expenditure of much toil and exertion under serious obstacles. Fortunately the pioneers were industrious, patient and determined. Many of them were Germans. Perhaps the great expanse of timber reminded them of the "Schwartzwald," the Black Forest of the Fatherland.

THE COUNTY'S SOIL.

The greater part of the soil of Carver County is a clay sub-soil covered with a deep black loam, the ideal land for crop and fruit production. It holds moisture so as to be a protection against drouth. Along the river, however, the soil is lighter and more mixed with sand than that farther back on the uplands. The soil throughout the county has always made generous response to the careful farming methods of its owners, and a crop failure for them is very rarely known.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

The water supply of Carver County is very abundant. The Minnesota washes a great portion of the southern and southeastern boundary; the South Fork of Crow River, flowing through the western and northwestern portions; Carver's Creek and Beven's Creek, through the eastern and southeastern portions—these streams, with their tributaries, furnish sufficient drainage, upon the whole, although adjoining the lakes and elsewhere there are undrained marshes.

The numerous fine lakes of the county have of themselves fairly made it famous. The most noted are Waconia Lake, in the center of the county from east to west and near the northern boundary; Tiger Lake, in the southwest; Minnewashta, in the northeast, with an arm or bay of Lake Minnetonka in the same quarter. About these lakes are many marshes or marsh lands. With the development of the county many former marshes have dried up and become tillable lands and many lakes have become extinct.

Waconia Lake was originally called Clear Water, but its original Sioux Indian name, which means fountain or spring, was finally adopted. Patterson Lake, three miles west of Waconia, is also said to have had at one time an Indian name, which has been forgotten.

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THE FIRST INHABITANTS.

Away back in the dim and uncertain past, at a time and during a period which no man can now certainly designate and determine, that mysterious race of beings called the Mound Builders lived in what is now Carver County. Moderns have given them their name from the fact that they built numbers of earthen mounds of different kinds; the most of these were used as tombs for their dead, but there were others which were used as religious temples and from whose crests the sun was worshipped and human sacrifices offered to imaginary deities. 4

THE MOUNDS AT CHASKA.

A prominent feature of the town site of Chaska in the original days was the presence of a number of symmetrically shaped and attractive mounds of ancient origin, the work of the old Mound Builders. They were noted by the historian of Warner & Foote's sketch of the county, in their History of the Minnesota Valley, and that writer describes them as "different from the mounds of sepulture commonly found." (P. 357.) They were arranged in a circular form and were only six in number; but elevated ground connected them, and it was believed that they were mounds of defense, and constituted a sort of fort which could be used to defend the builders from the attacks of the savage aborigines that surrounded them.

Excavations in these mounds uncovered many human bones, and these were in such numbers and conditions that, as investigators thought, indicated that the beings to whom they belonged had been killed in battle and buried in a common sepulcher. If so, the subjects could hardly have been Mound Builders, for they disappeared from the country so long ago that their bones are very rarely found, and then only when enclosed in a stone coffin or sarcophagus. The bones may have been those of Iowa Indians, who, toward the close of the eighteenth century, probably had a village at the present site of Chaska. Many of the Red Indians, the Sioux especially, generally disposed of their dead by placing the bodies on a scaffold or among the branches of trees. When the bodies were reduced to skeletons, they were taken down and given burial in the earth. If an old mound was convenient, it was frequently used as the place of final interment. In nearly every instance the bones found in the mounds are not those of Mound Builders, but of the savages that succeeded them.

183 The stone weapons and the pottery, bone beads, and certain bone, shell, and copper implements found in the mounds belonged to the Mound Builders, who made them; the Red Indians could not, and therefore did not make the stone implements, the axes, the spear, the lance, and arrow heads, which have been found in the country, but, finding them, they made use of such as were serviceable. Some of the arrow and spear heads picked up in Minnesota, by Indians and whites, were made of flint found only in quarries hundreds of miles distant to the eastward, or the southward.

At the site of the old trading houses at Chaska there were found, many years ago, numerous relics of these establishments, nearly all of them metallic and generally of iron or steel. There were dug up or uncovered fragments of these metals, as well as parts of axes, flint gun-locks, hammers, etc. Warner & Foote wrote that many people thought these were relics of an old Catholic mission, "of which the dates are obscure." No Catholic mission was ever established on the Minnesota until after the advent of civilization; the records on this subject are full and clear. The articles found had belonged to or in some way been connected with the trading posts and the most of them were probably not more than thirty years old; they had been brought to the country by Faribault and Provençalle, or some other early trader.

Some of the Chaska mounds were leveled in the work of improving the town, but enough were left in the public park, and are still there, as evidence of the presence here, at one period, of the prehistoric people. The existence of the trading posts is easily proven by the written and printed records and the particulars of their history are well established. The history of the mounds can only be guessed at.

THE RED INDIAN OCCUPATION.

At what periods the Mound Builders were in Carver County can never be definitely known. Pieces of thin skulls and other bones indicate that they were a little people and even dwarfish, like the Japanese and most of the Chinese. It has been suggested that they came from the Orient, were Mongolians, and had yellow skins and complexions. Their successors had red or copper-colored skins and are commonly called "red" Indians as distinguishing them from their antecedents, the yellow-skinned architects and builders of the mounds.

Who were the first red men to occupy this region and to what particular nation they belonged cannot with confidence be stated. The Iowa Indians ("the drowsy ones"), were near the mouth of the Minnesota in about 1769 and 1770, in which years the Sioux were driven from the Mille Lacs country by the Chippewas and came to the west bank of the Mississippi and the west side of the Minnesota. The Sioux told the early white comers that when their bands came to the districts mentioned there was an Iowa 2

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village at the mouth of the Minnesota; but a few years afterward its inmates were driven out and away to the southward, and never returned to the country except when they raided the Sioux villages down on the Cannon River and elsewhere in the southern part of the Minnesota country. The probable early occupation of the site of Chaska by Iowa Indians is discussed on a subsequent page.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century—say, between 1750 and 1790—a band of the Cheyenne Indians lived at different times and on different sites along the Minnesota River. The old-time Sioux told the early Minnesota missionaries about these Cheyennes. They had villages on and near Lacqui Parle and as far down as the mouth of the Blue Earth, now the site of Mankato. For a long time they dwelt among the Sioux like "brethren in unity;" but at last the two nations quarreled, and the Cheyennes left the country, going up into what is now the southeastern part of North Dakota and along the river which yet bears their name, as it is commonly pronounced, although it is spelled "Sheyenne."

THE RED INDIANS WHO PRECEDED THE WHITES.

It is certainly known that the Indians on the Minnesota River who immediately preceded the whites were bands of the great Sioux or Dakota nation. They called themselves Dakota, a word in their own language meaning allied or confederated together, for their great nation was composed of seven great bands ("the seven great council fires"), confederated and allied for their common good. The Chippewas and other Algonquins called them Nau-do-wes-suse, which was spelled by the French "Nadouessioux," and finally contracted to Sioux.

Probably the original Sioux in Minnesota came by easy stages from what is now Ontario, Canada, by way of the Great Lakes. In 1673, when Marquette and Joliet descended the Wisconsin and the upper Mississippi, they were in what is now the northern and western portions of Minnesota and the Dakotas; in 1680, when Father Hennepin came, a great band of them had its principal location in the Mille Lacs region. They may have been elsewhere in the Minnesota country in 1680, but Father Hennepin does not say so.

THE CHEYENNES.

The Cheyenne Indians, previously mentioned, may have lived in the Minnesota country long before 1750. In 1680 a party of them, called by the French the "Chaa," and described as "living on the headwaters of the great river," visited La Salle's fort, on the Illinois River (where Peoria now is), and besought the commandant to send them traders, saying that their country had many streams and tracts of timber and abounded in fur-bearing animals. All that we certainly know now about their presence in Minnesota is what the old Sioux told the early missionaries and traders.

The old missionary, Dr. T. S. Williamson, says, in an article in the Minnesota Historical Society Collections (Vol. 3, pp. 283-84), that the Sioux of the upper Minnesota told him, in 1837, that when their ancestors came to the lower end of the valley "they found the Cheyennes in it." Some years later they were in the upper part of the valley. The reverend doctor writes: "Near the Yellow Medicine a fortification is now [1877] still plainly visible, which it is said was made by them near a good spring of water. In 1853, when the first plowing for the Sioux was done in that region, large quantities of mussel shells were turned up near the remains of this fortification."

THE "IOWAYS."

The original occupation of the lower Minnesota by bands of the Iowa (or Ioway) Indians seems to have been at a very early date. The French explorer, Le Sueur, who claimed to have discovered copper ore a few miles up stream from the mouth of the Blue Earth where, in October, 1700, he built a fort, was the first white man to report about these Indians. Some years before he built his fort he said "the Aiouaez" told him of the copper mine. His chronicler, Penicaut, writes: "M. le Sueur had heard of this mine some years before whilst traveling in the country of the Ioways, where he traded." (Minn. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. 1, p. 5.) Penicaut does not assert, however, that the mine was in the country of the Iowas; he says clearly that it was "in the country of the Sioux, a nation of wandering savages," etc. (Ibid.) When his fort was completed Le Sueur sent messengers to invite the Ioways "to settle in the vicinity of his fort because they were good farmers;" but the messengers, when they reached the Ioway country, "found that they had removed." (Part 1, Handbook of Amer. Inds., p. 612.) It would seem that their "country" was then at some distance from Le Sueur's fort and alleged mine.

But the old missionary, Doctor Williamson (Vol. 3, Hist. Socy. Coll., p. 283), writes that the old time Sioux told him that when they came to take permanent possession of the lower Minnesota Valley they found villages of Iowa Indians in that valley. The Indians further said that the earth mounds found at Bloomington and elsewhere nearby in Hennepin County "are the remains of the earth-covered lodges of the Iowas whom the Sioux expelled from the country." It would seem that the Iowas came to the country after the Cheyennes, and that the Sioux followed the Iowas.

WERE CHEYENNES AND IOWAYS THE FIRST OCCUPANTS?

There is a little indirect evidence that the Iowas, and perhaps the Cheyennes, were the first human occupants of the present area of Carver County. It is reasonably certain that at one time the Ioways (now called Iowas) were at Bloomington and Oak Grove, on the river, above Fort Snelling. In Vol. I, Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll., (p. 144), the late Rev. Gideon H. Pond, who came as a missionary to the Minnesota country in 1835, writes that the old Sioux Indians gave him much information concerning the Ioway occupation. Their statements fully corroborate those of Reverend Williamson, previously noted. Reverend Pond tells us:

Black Tomahawk (or On-spay Sappa), who is considered by some of the most intelligent half-breeds as the best Medawakanton traditionist, says that in the early years of the existence of the Dakotas they became acquainted with the Iowa Indians; that they—the Iowas—lived in a village at the place now called

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Oak Grove, seven or eight miles from Fort Snelling, on the north side of the Minnesota.

He says that the numerous little mounds which are to be seen about Oak Grove are the work of the Iowa Indians. The old man says that in ancient times, when the Dakotas had no arms but the bow and the stone- or horn-headed arrows, and knives and axes of the same materials, these little mounds which we now see at the place above named were the dwellings of the Iowas. They were the enemies of the Dakotas or Sioux, who occasionally made a war path against them from Mille Laes—where the Sioux resided then—and carried off many scalps.

The war feud between the bands continued until finally the Indian gods interfered in behalf of the Dakotas. During a battle in the Iowa village, a deity hurled into the principal street a great thunderbolt which plowed up a considerable ravine, which may still be seen. This terrifying incident unnerved the Ioways, and the Dakotas, greatly encouraged by the supernatural interference, charged upon them, killed many, and drove the remainder to the south side of the Minnesota. Reverend Pond continues the story:

The Iowas then built another village on the south side of the river, near the present [in 1850] planting grounds of Grey Iron [near the now Hamilton Station and Black Dog's Lake]. Here they remained until the Dakotas obtained firearms, when they fought their last battle with them in Minnesota, on Pilot Knob, back of Mendota. The Iowas who escaped on this occasion fled and erected their next villages on the Iowa River [and elsewhere in Iowa], from which they were eventually driven by the Dakotas [and Sacs and Foxes] into Missouri.

Black Tomahawk further informed Mr. Pond that the Iowas constructed their houses by leaning timbers or poles together at the top and spreading them at the foot (like the frame-work of a tepee) thus forming a circular frame which they covered with earth. It was said that after the big battle mentioned the bodies of the dead Iowas were placed in these lodges; the supporting timbers were then cut, or burned, when of course the earth fell down upon the bodies and formed a mound. Some of the Bloomington mounds which were opened contained human bones, many of which were charred. Smoky Day said he assisted in opening one in which were many skulls set in a row and still containing the teeth. Some of the mounds opened, however, contained nothing.

It is proper to say in discussing this subject that some of the old Sioux did not agree with the statements of Black Tomahawk regarding the Ioways. Ta-koda (a friend), an old war prophet, and some others said that the first people about the mouth of the Minnesota were not Iowas but Winnebagoes, who were driven off by the Dakotas, etc. But the Iowas say that their people and the Otoes, Missouris, Omahas, and Poncas originally "formed a part of the Winnebago nation." (Handbook Amer. Inds., article Iowa, p. 612.) It may be that during the period involved in this discussion the Sioux considered the Iowas as virtually Winnebagoes.

Now, if the Iowas caused the Bloomington and Lake Minnetonka mounds, they may have been responsible for the mounds at Chaska. The three places are not far apart, are on the same side of the river, etc. The villages, if they were of the same band, would build their houses alike—cover them with earth—and both villages would be evacuated and abandoned at the same time and with certain similar circumstances.

But the Cheyennes also built earth-covered lodges, sometimes tepee-shaped or conical, and often with square rooms and roofed with poles and bark, the roofs covered and sides banked deeply with earth. Such was their village in the vicinity of Lacqui Parle and on the Sheyenne, near the present site of Lisbon, North Dakota. It is barely possible that the old mounds at Chaska were the work of the early Cheyennes; yet it is more probable that the Ioways or the Mound Builders erected them, since there is no evidence that the Cheyennes were ever farther down the Minnesota than the mouth of the Blue Earth.

The mounds and the copper and flint implements at Lake Minnetonka were most probably the work of the Mound Builders.

THE SIOUX OCCUPATION OF CARVER COUNTY.

It is believed that the Sioux Indians came to the country of the lower Minnesota River in 1769 or 1770. In one of these years they were driven from the Mille Laes region by the Chippewas, who had been armed with guns and pistols by the French traders of Lake Superior, while the Sioux had only stone-headed spears and war clubs and bows with arrows tipped or barbed with bone, stone, or hardwood points, with occasionally tips of copper and iron. The entire account of the warfare between the two tribes, with "the battle of Kathio," etc., is almost altogether traditional and legendary and hardly worth calling history.

The Mille Laes Sioux called themselves the Spirit Lake People, or in their language, M'dawau-kaantons; the accent, as is very common in Sioux words, is on the second syllable, wau. Meda (or M'day) means lake; waukaun (or waukon) spirit or supernatural, and tons is a contraction of tonwans, meaning people or village. In time the great Medawakaton band (as it is commonly spelled) was divided into sub-bands. In 1835 and for many years thereafter there were seven of these sub-bands, viz.:

- (1) Ke-ox-a or Ke-uk-sa band, meaning they who disregard relationship, because they sometimes inter-married with cousins, and even half-brothers and half-sisters. Their principal chief was Wa-paha-sha (or Wabasha), meaning a red war banner, and their village was on Wabasha's Prairie, at the present site of Winona.
- (2) In-yan bos-data, meaning Rock that sticks up. Chief, Hku-pah doota, or Red Wing, and the site of their village was where the City of Red Wing now stands; sometimes the Indians called the place by a name signifying Hill-water-wood, or Kay-m'ne-chan.
- (3) Kapozha, meaning lightly burdened. Location after 1826 on the Mississippi, where now is South St. Paul. Chief, Little Crow, grandfather, father, and son.
- (4) Mah-gah-yu-ta-shne, meaning Don't eat geese, because they would rather sell them to the Fort Snelling garrison. Their principal chief was Grey Iron and their location was about the mouth of the Minnesota. When Grey Iron died he was succeeded by his son, Big War Eagle.

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(5) Island People, whose principal village was for many years at Lake Calhoun, near Minneapolis, and whose chief was Cloud Man, or Makh-peah-wechash-tay.

(6) Bad People, or O-yah-tay-she-cha. Chief, Good Road, and principal village eight miles above Fort Snelling, on the south side of the river.

(7) Prairie People, or Tintah-tonwan. Village at present site of Shakopee, which was named for their chief, whose name (properly Shah-kpay) means six.

The Sioux of Minnesota were composed of four principal bands, two of which were located on the upper Minnesota and the other two on the lower portion of that river and below it, on or near the Mississippi. The lower bands were the Medawakantons (already described) and the Wah-pay-kootas, the latter meaning the people that shoot in the leaves. In the early existence of the band some waggish practical jokers raked some leaves in piles resembling recumbent men, in a wood near the village of this band, and after nightfall aroused the villages with an alarm that the Chippewas were sleeping in the wood, awaiting daybreak to swoop down and massacre every living Sioux thing. At once a band of warriors stole out and creeping up near the leaf piles, discharged their guns into them, and then rushed forward with war-whoop and tomahawk to complete the annihilation of their supposed deadly enemies! It was the greatest Indian joke ever perpetrated in the Northwest; all the bands and tribes heard of it and laughed and laughed, and thereafter the victimized band was called by the other Sioux "Wah-pay-kootas" (literally Wah-pay Wah-kootas) or shooters in the leaves.

The two upper bands were the Sis-se-tonwans and the Wah-pay-tonwans, the former meaning the people or village by the marsh, and the Wah-pay-tonwans were the people or village of the leaves, because in warm seasons they lived in brush- or leaf-covered arbors.

These bands occupied the regions mentioned for a long time. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike was the first American to explore the Minnesota country. When he came up, in 1805, the Medawakantons, as he reported, had their villages from Prairie du Chien up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota (then called the St. Peters) and thence thirty-five miles up that river to French Prairie ("La Prairie du Francois") in the district where now stand Shakopee, Chaska, and Carver. The head chief of the band was then Wabasha II. The Wah-pay-kootas occupied two villages on the Cannon River and hunted buffalo as far west as the headwaters of the Des Moines.

Of the upper river bands the Wah-pay-tonwans had the country from the French Prairie to the White Rock, on the river near where St. Peter now stands. The Sissetons occupied the region between the White Rock and Big Stone Lake. The Yanktons and Tintons (or Tetons) were farther to the westward. So that Sioux Indian occupations in the Minnesota country—"St. Peter's country," it was then called—were practically the same in 1805 that they were in 1850. (See Pike's "Expeditions," orig. ed. 1810, App. to Part I, pp. 59-61; Cones's ed., Vol. I, pp. 342-44.)

THE FIRST SIOUX BAND IN CARVER COUNTY.

The first Sioux band to occupy what is now a part of Carver County permanently—or at least intermittently—may be noticed. It was a small sub-band of Wah-pay-tonwans, the "leaf people," and was known among the whites as the Little Rapids band. When first known this band had its village on the south side of the river, opposite to Chaska, but when Faribault's trading post was established it crossed the river and was near the post for a time.

This was a small band of not more than a dozen families and fifty persons. The earliest chief—and who was the best known—was Rattling Moccasin. Ham-pa-kah-dah-ya—hampa meaning moccasin and kah-dah rattling. The band was a vagrant, wandering organization and strolled up and down the river from the mouth to Granite Falls. For a long time it was at the Little Rapids, as the location at Carver and Chaska was called, and was generally known as the Little Rapids Band. It was not at all an important or influential band, but it was recognized as an autonomic band with certain rights and privileges. Rattling Moccasin was a recognized chief and as such "touched the goosequill" and signed the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux along with Red Iron, Sleepy Eye, and the other Wahpayton chiefs.

A few years later Rattling Moccasin died, near Granite Falls; soon afterward the Little Rapids Band, as such, became extinct.

THE EARLY TRADERS.

It is probable that French fur traders visited the Carver County region in the latter part of the seventeenth century and in the first and middle periods of the eighteenth; but if they did, we do not know their names, or when they came, or where they located.

LE SUEUR AND HIS EXPEDITION TO THE BLUE EARTH.

In 1700 Charles Pierre Le Sueur, who for some years had been connected with the French post on Lake Pepin, came up the Minnesota to the mouth of the Blue Earth and ascending that stream a few miles built a fort or trading post which he called Fort L' Huillier. He came in October and spent the following winter in digging a sort of blue earth which he and his chronicler, M. Penicaut, claimed was virtually copper ore. It was also claimed that a mass of this "ore," weighing 4,000 pounds, was transported in boats down the Minnesota and the Mississippi to New Orleans and thence to France, where a lot of copper was extracted from it.

That Le Sueur built his fort or trading post and traded with the Indians is probable, but that he found copper ore, as he claimed, is improbable, if not impossible. If he did, he took it all away with him, or else the remainder vanished into thin air, for not an ounce has ever been found since, though a number of investigations have been made. Penicaut says the deposit extended along the Blue Earth River for several miles, but since his time nobody has ever found a spoonful of it. Le Sueur was an adventurous explorer, but he made some sensational claims which modern investigators have been unable to verify and believe in.

The operations of the French in the Lake Pepin country in the decade between 1680 and 1690 are sketched on pages 14 to 16 of this work. These forts were more prominently trading posts than military establishments a great deal of their trade with the Indians was done on the Minnesota; but the names of the traders, and of their posts cannot here be given.

THE ENGLISH TRADERS.

In 1783 the Northwest Company was organized at Montreal, Canada. It was chartered to do a general business, but its principal operations were in the fur trade. Its chief field of operations comprised the Northwestern Territory, as it was then called, including what are now the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in Canada, and the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, of the United States. For, although as a result of the War of the Revolution, the territory of the states named was no longer a part of Great Britain, yet the English traders continued to conduct trading posts within it, and especially in what is now Minnesota. They did not finally abandon the American country until after the building of Fort Snelling, in 1819, when they were virtually forced to leave.

The Northwest Company became a competitor and bitter rival of the Hudson Bay Company, and at one time the two corporations engaged in actual warfare. They were consolidated in 1821, when the Northwest was merged in the Hudson Bay corporation.

The traders of the Northwest Company were the earliest on the Minnesota whose names can now be given. In 1774 Peter Pond, of New Milford, Connecticut Colony, had a trading post on the Minnesota at Traverse des Sioux. Four years later he was far to the north, on Lake Athabasca. In 1780 he killed his partner, but was tried at Montreal for the offense and acquitted. The manuscript history at Washington shows these facts, and shows also that through information which he furnished to the United States commissioners the northern boundary line of our country through the Great Lakes to the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods was obtained. (See Dr. E. D. Weill's article in the Andrews Hist. of St. Paul.)

A man named Roberts had a trading post at the mouth of the St. Croix in 1777 and in February, 1778, Charles Gautier visited him. Gautier had been sent out by General Carleton, the British commander in Canada, to secure the good will of the Sioux. At that time Wabasha, the head chief, with his own and two or three sub-bands, was living "near the mouth of the St. Peters" (Minnesota), and on invitation visited Gautier at the St. Croix. Gautier returned the visit and spent two weeks among the Indians. He reported no traders on the Minnesota then, but it is known that one, a Frenchman named Penichon (spelled various ways), had a post on Lake Pepin and another near the mouth of the Minnesota. He had a Sioux wife and his son and his grandson were each named "Son of Penichon." The son signed the Pike Treaty of 1805. Some years after 1778, Wabasha removed his band down the Mississippi.

British traders were well aware that the west side of the Mississippi Valley was, for a considerable period during the close of the eighteenth century, claimed by the kingdom of Spain; but they did not hesitate to intrude, and when, in 1800, it was ceded to France and, in 1803, to the United States, they still continued their trading posts on its shores, and especially on the Minnesota. In 1800 George Aird, James Aird, and Archibald Campbell, all had posts at the mouth of the latter river, where Mendota now is. The Airds were Scotchmen, but Campbell (who is further sketched on another page) was a Scotch-Irishman, born at Londonderry, Ireland. To them the Indians from as far away as the Missouri River brought their furs. May 15, 1803, Charles La Raye, a French-Canadian, arrived at Big Stone Lake from the far-off Yellowstone. He was the first white man to cross overland from the Missouri to the Mississippi, by way of the Minnesota Valley. He came down to Mendota with a band of Teton, Yankton, and Sisseton Sioux, who spent a week in trading at the posts of the Airds and Campbell.

By a Sioux wife Campbell had three sons, each of whom bore a Scotch Christian name—Colin, Scott, and Duncan—and were prominent in the early history of Minnesota. Colin and Scott were traders and also Indian interpreters at Fort Snelling. At one time Duncan had a trading post at the Little Rapids (Carver). His first United States license was granted

7--CARVER CO HIST--2-9-15--Myers

him in 1822 and was to "engage in the Indian trade on the St. Peter's River." From 1826 to 1831 his post was at Traverse des Sioux. He was born at Mendota in 1803 and died at his birthplace in 1896; the writer knew him personally and well, and now regrets that he did not secure from him more particular information regarding his occupation of his post at the Little Rapids.

Archibald Campbell was for a long time an independent trader, and was killed in a duel on Lake Superior in 1810; the Airds belonged to the Northwest Company. December 10, 1802, at his trading house, Mendota, Campbell made his will. It was witnessed by Robert Dickson, the superintendent in this quarter of the Northwestern Company's posts, and by Duncan Graham and Francis M. Dease. At one time in the 1790's Graham had a post a few miles above the mouth of the Minnesota, with the Son of Penechon's band, and married the chief's daughter; some of his descendants became prominent citizens of Minnesota.

Lieutenant Pike's expedition came up into the Minnesota country in the fall of 1805 and remained until the following spring. The particulars of this first visit of Americans are given elsewhere. Lieutenant Pike did not interfere with the English traders, except to make them pull down the British flags over their posts and to promise to stop the practice of giving medals of King George to the Indians. But no sooner had he left the country than the scallawags ran up the Union Jacks again, renewed their efforts to corrupt the Indians, and during the War of 1812, as stated elsewhere, were hostile to the Americans.

Upon his advent to the St. Peter's country, Lieutenant Pike encountered a trader. This was John Baptiste Faribault, whom he met on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of the Minnesota. The site of the meeting is believed to have been where is now the little hamlet of Lilydale. It is commonly printed (and the present writer has so stated on a preceding page), that Faribault had a trading post at this point, but the evidence of this fact is not quite conclusive. In his journal Lieutenant Pike says:

"Sept. 21--Passed the encampment of Mr. Ferrebault, who had broken his pirogue [piroque] and had encamped on the west side of the river, about three miles below the St. Peter."

It is fair to conclude that, having broken his boat, Mr. Faribault had been forced to go into a temporary camp until the craft could be repaired; and that, while so waiting, Lieutenant Pike and his party came up and passed. The lieutenant does not say that Faribault had a trading post, but an "encampment." If it had been so important an establishment as a post, Lieutenant Pike would not have called it a camp and the reference to a broken boat would probably have been omitted.

The truth is that at the date of Pike's visit Mr. Faribault had a post at the Little Rapids, or Carver (or Chaska), and it is not probable that he had another post elsewhere. Those who have written that Mr. Faribault had a post on the Mississippi at the time Pike came jumped at the conclusion without carefully considering Pike's statement and without knowing that the record shows that the Faribault trading post was at the Little Rapids.

FIRST TRADERS

AND EXPLORERS.

JOHN BAPTISTE FARIBAULT, THE FIRST AMERICAN TRADER AND SETTLER IN CARVER COUNTY, AND INCIDENTS AND VICISSITUDES OF HIS LIFE GENERALLY—LOUIS PROVENCALE, THE BRAVE OLD FRENCH-CANADIAN—"BULLY" JAMES WELLS—THE EARLY AMERICAN EXPLORERS, OF THE CARVER COUNTY REGION—CAPT. JONATHAN CARVER MAJOR LONG'S EXPEDITION UP THE MINNESOTA IN 1823—BETWEEN LONG'S AND NICOLLET'S VISITS—FEATHER-STONHAUGH'S VOYAGE AND VISIT—J. N. NICOLLET'S SURVEY OF THE COUNTRY—HERR LEWIS' VISIT—WHILE THE COUNTY WAS INDIAN COUNTRY.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER IN CARVER.

The first white trader to locate with recognized permanency within the confines of Carver County may be considered the first white settler within the county's limits, so far as we now know. This was Jean Baptiste Faribault. The proper spelling of his family name is said to be Ferrebeault, and the common pronunciation of his Christian name is "Zhon-bateuse."

According to Abbe Tanguay's "Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes," Mr. Faribault was born at L'He Dupas, Province of Quebec, Upper Canada, October 29, 1775, the son of Bartholomew Faribault, a native of Paris. At sixteen he became a clerk, and in the spring of 1798 a trader with the Northwest Company. He was stationed at Kankakee ("Quanequeaqui") and elsewhere in Illinois, and in about 1800 was sent to a trading post on the Des Moines River, "two hundred miles from its mouth," probably at the present site of Des Moines, at the junction of the Raccoon River with the Des Moines. His post was called "Redwood," and it is shown on Pike's map of the upper Mississippi which accompanies the report of his "Expedition" of 1805 and 1806. Faribault remained at this post for about four years engaged in the fur trade, chiefly with the Yankton band of Sioux. The headquarters of the Northwest Company at the time were farther down the Des Moines near its mouth, and the post or "factory" was called Fort Crawford, in honor of the Des Moines River superintendent of the company.

Gen. H. H. Sibley knew Mr. Faribault intimately and has written a biographical sketch of him which appears in Volume 3 of the Minnesota Historical Society Collections (pages 168 to 179) and is a most interesting paper.* From this article it is learned

* The place and date of Faribault's birth are given as at Berthier in 1774, and these are errors, according to the official record cited.

that Mr. Faribault was transferred from the Des Moines to the St. Peter's River in the fall of 1804. His post was established near the Little Rapids (as the shallow bed of the river at that point was then known) and was on the north side of the river. The band of the original old Chief Shakopee was two miles or more below the rapids, on the opposite side of the river, and many customers were expected from thence. It was a Medawa-Kanton band, however, and Faribault was directed to trade with the Wah-pay-ton, who belonged above, or to the westward.

Mr. Faribault's clerk and Indian interpreter was a French Canadian, whose surname was La Pointe.*

* Tasse's sketches, "Les Canadiens de L'Ouest," says (p. 315) that the name of this interpreter and clerk was Debord.

There seems to be no other record of him. Perhaps he was the cook and indeed the man of all work, for we have no account that there were any other employes of the post. The building was, of course, a log cabin with doubtless two rooms, one of which was used as a kitchen and bedroom. There may also have been a building used as a warehouse and storehouse.

FARIBAULT'S FRIEND CAMPBELL.

During the winter of 1804-5, his first winter in the country, Mr. Faribault became acquainted with Archibald Campbell, the independent trader previously mentioned as at the mouth of the Minnesota. General Sibley says that at this time Campbell's trading station was "fifteen miles below Little Rapids," or probably at the present site of Bloomington Ferry. Faribault represented a corporation opposed in trade and business to Campbell, but the two were firm friends during their acquaintance.

Campbell had two French Canadians in his employ, and both of them were married to Indian women. One of these women, whose husband was named Des Coteaux, was said to be of bad character, a warton and "light o' love." On one occasion her husband reproached and reprimanded her for her alleged bad conduct. The Sioux women were, as a rule, chaste and constant, and always resented charges against their virtue. Wild at her husband's indignant denunciations, Madame Des Coteaux hastened to her father's tepee, told him what her husband had said and done, and demanded protection and revenge.

The Indian father at once seized his gun and hastened to Campbell's trading post. He found only the two clerks there. At once he shot his son-in-law dead. Then he sought to put out of the way the only witness of the crime, the other clerk, and he deliberately reloaded his gun and killed him. Mr. Campbell boldly proclaimed the crime, said that Des Coteaux' father-in-law was the perpetrator, and declared that justice should be done upon him.

Whereupon the Indian determined to kill Campbell. He declared that he was only protecting his daughter from slander, and some of the Indians sympathized with him. With a small armed party he went to Campbell's trading house, where Mr. Faribault chanced to be at the time. Seeing the party approaching, Campbell barred the doors and with his three employes and Faribault sought to defend himself and his castle. The Indian leader climbed to the roof and seemed to be about to descend the chimney. He was peering down when Campbell fired up the flue and the ball from the rifle shattered his jaw and he fell to the ground and broke his neck. One of the defenders shot another Indian's nose off, and the others ran back to their village.

The inmates of both trading posts feared to venture far from their stations for several days, but finally the chief and headmen of the Indian band and the two chief traders made a sort of peace treaty, and soon the relations between the two parties were as friendly as they had ever been, and all went well.

While a trader at the Little Rapids, Faribault married Mrs. Pelagie Hanse, a young widow, aged twenty-two, a mixed-blood Sioux woman, the daughter of Francois Kinnie. Her husband had been Ma-

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for Hanse, at one time superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northwest, with headquarters at Prairie du Chien. By this marriage Mr. Faribault had several children. Three of his sons, Alexander, Oliver, and David, became prominent Indian traders in Minnesota. His daughter Emily became the wife of Maj. S. H. Fowler, of the regular army. Alexander Faribault founded the City of Faribault, which he named for himself.

CAMPBELL IS KILLED IN A DUEL.

Mr. Faribault was soon deprived of his friend and fellow trader, Archibald Campbell. In the spring of 1806 the latter visited Mackinac (or Michilimackinac, or Mackinaw) on business. As has been stated, he was an independent trader, opposed to that "bloated corporation," the Northwest Company. The agent of this company at Mackinac was Lewis Crawford, who has been mentioned. Campbell met Crawford and the two men had a savage quarrel. A personal encounter was threatened, but Crawford was warned that his life was very valuable and that he must not risk it. He had a brother, however, whose existence, it seemed, was not deemed so essential. He came forward and offered to take the quarrel off his brother's hands. He was a small man and rather feeble in strength, but he was a fine shot. He challenged Campbell and a duel with pistols resulted. Campbell's friends tried to keep him from fighting, saying that, with his stalwart proportions and indifferent marksmanship, he was at a great disadvantage in a contest with the weazened little crack-shot, Allen Crawford. Yet the duel came off, on a small island in the mouth of the Ste. Marie's River, near Drummond's Island. At the first fire Campbell was shot dead and Crawford was slightly wounded.

The death of Mr. Campbell created a sorrowful sensation among the Minnesota traders, all of whom knew and respected "big Archie Campbell." At Mendota the news was received with general regret. Mr. Faribault was especially grieved at the loss of his friend. He was at Mackinac when the fatal duel came off and had tried to prevent it. He acted as administrator in the disposition of Campbell's effects. The descendants of the two combatants did not continue the feud. In time Crawford's mixed-blood grandson, La Chappelle, married Campbell's mixed-blood granddaughter, and the La Chappelles are yet plentiful about Wabasha and St. Paul.

OTHER INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. FARIBAULT.

A newspaper sketch of Mr. Faribault says that he first came to the Minnesota country in 1797 and had a trading post near Red Wing before going to the Des Moines River. It must have been in 1805 that he married Pelagie Hanse, the young widow, for his first child of that union, Alexander Faribault, was born at Prairie du Chien in 1806. He was married at the early age of 17 to Mary Elizabeth Graham (the Sioux mixed-blood daughter of Capt. Duncan Graham, at one time an officer in the British army) and in time became a prominent trader, a banker in St. Paul, and founder of the City of Faribault; his wife was a year older than he.

In the fall of 1808 the Sioux on the lower Minnesota who were patrons of the post at Little Rapids decided to go on the warpath against the Chippewas and not to hunt and trap for the benefit of the traders that season and during the early winter. Realizing that he would do but little business for the next six months, Mr. Faribault decided to pass that time at his old post on the Des Moines, with the Yankton Sioux for patrons. He went by way of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Des Moines and thence up that stream to his old post. When not far from his destination, he encountered a band of Ayouez (Ioways) who had no trader. They vehemently demanded that he establish a post among them, for that they were badly in need of such an institution. He refused, and explained that he must go on to the site of his former trading house. The Ioways then threatened to kill him and the clerk and voyageurs accompanying him, and also to appropriate his goods. They were really preparing to do so when a large party of Yanktons came up and rescued him and then escorted him to his new station. That winter he was quite successful, and the next spring made his way to Mackinac with a large collection of furs and skins. Mackinac, at that time, was the great depot of Northwest Indian trade.

DID FARIBAULT FIGHT THE AMERICANS?

Returning from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien, Mr. Faribault, in the early fall of 1808, withdrew from the Northwest Company and began trading on his own account, first at Prairie du Chien. In his sketch of Mr. Faribault in Volume 3 of the Historical Society Collections, General Sibley writes:

"When the War of 1812 was declared, the British government made great efforts to enlist the Indians of the Northwest against the Americans. Knowing the great influence among the savages of the traders, commissions in the British army were tendered to each of them. They were accepted by all but Messrs. Faribault and [Louis] Provençalle, who declined to take any part against the American Government. Mr. Faribault was consequently arrested by Colonel McCall [Col. William McKay] of the British militia service, and held as a prisoner on a gunboat commanded by a Captain Henderson [Anderson] on board of which were 200 men en route to Prairie du Chien to dislodge the Americans."

General Sibley gives a circumstantial account of Mr. Faribault's captivity under the British, intimating that he had been made a prisoner at Mackinac and stating that he was forcibly taken on a military expedition which set out from Mackinac in gunboats and went to Green Bay, and from thence overland to Prairie du Chien. The expedition, July 20, 1814, captured the newly-built American fort, called Fort Shelby, at Prairie du Chien, and changed its name to Fort McKay, in honor of the commander of the British forces. General Sibley states that after the capture of the fort Mr. Faribault was "released on parole," but meanwhile his buildings in the town had been burned and his livestock run off by the Indians, while his wife was a refugee among her relatives, the Sioux of Wabasha's band, up at Winona.

Now, certain records dispute these assertions of General Sibley regarding Mr. Faribault's attachment to the Americans during their war with the British from 1812 to 1815. These records declare, in effect, that he not only sympathized with the British during that war, but was in their military service and actually assisted them in the capture of Prairie du Chien! In what are called the "Prairie du Chien Documents," which have been printed, notably by the Wisconsin Historical Society in Volume 9 of its Collections (on page 262, edition of 1909), is a "List of the Canadian voyageurs who volunteered their services at Mackinaw, June 21, 1814, to go to Prairie du Chien, on an expedition against the Americans." There are sixty-six names on this list and No. 24 is that of Louis

who had also acquired \$3,000 worth of his lead at Dubuque's mines

Provencalle (or "Provencal") and No. 28 is that of J. B. Faribault. The names of a dozen other Canadian-Frenchmen are also on the list.

Another record shows that on August 24, 1814, there were seventy-one men and thirteen officers present as the British garrison of Fort McKay, and that No. 28 of the men was Louis Provencalle (or "Provencal"), but Mr. Faribault's name is not on this list. It is somewhat difficult to come to a conclusion as to what was the correct status of Faribault and Provencalle during the War of 1812. How they came to be at Mackinac in June, 1814, when both were in the Indian trade on the Mississippi River, and when Faribault's residence and principal store were at Prairie du Chien cannot here be explained. Sibley says both were friendly to the Americans and suffered in consequence; but the records testify to the contrary.

In a letter to the compiler dated October 9, 1914, W. R. Faribault, now of St. Louis (a son of Alexander Faribault) denies that in June, 1814, his grandfather was a volunteer in the British service. His explanation of the statement in Volume 9 of the Wisconsin Collections, that J. B. Faribault volunteered at Mackinac to go against the Americans at Prairie du Chien, was first made to the late Hon. J. A. Kiester, in 1896, when he was writing his History of Faribault County. He thinks that the Canadian authorities at Mackinac believed that Mr. Faribault would be willing to serve against the Americans and put down his name without consulting him. He calls attention to the omission of his grandfather's name in the list of the garrison at Prairie du Chien in August after the alleged enlistment in June. Mr. Faribault relates the following incident of his grandfather's arrest which has never before been published:

"* * * While at Prairie du Chien he was supposed to be too friendly with the Americans, and for that reason three men were sent to his house to summon him to appear before the British commanding officers. He refused to accompany them, and when they used force in an attempt to take him he ran his sword-cane through one of them, inflicting a severe flesh wound. The men disappeared, but the next morning the roof of his house, or trading establishment, was blown off by British guns and he was forced to surrender. Later he was paroled by Colonel McKay. The sword-cane is still in the possession of the family."

The statement of General Sibley would imply that Mr. Faribault was arrested at Mackinac and put upon one of the gunboats which conveyed the British force to Green Bay, and from thence was taken to Prairie du Chien as a prisoner of the "attacking party." His grandson's statement, however, that he was at Prairie du Chien when arrested, etc., seems far more probable. If he was put on a gunboat, it was probably one captured from the Americans when Fort Shelby and the town surrendered. (See also Kiester's History of Faribault County, insert between pages 36 and 37.)

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF MR. FARIBAULT.

After the War of 1812, or in the spring of 1815, the American authority was restored at Prairie du Chien, and Mr. Faribault, who was then a resident of the place, took out naturalization papers, and when, under the law, a local militia company was organized he was made its first lieutenant. With the close of the war, the English trading posts in this country had to be abandoned. Troops were sent up in 1819 and Fort Snelling was built to enforce this regulation. The Northwest Company disposed of its interests in American territory to the newly-formed American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head. Joseph Rolette, Sr., who had served as captain in the British forces at the taking of Prairie du Chien, became the agent of the new company for the Northwest, and under him Mr. Faribault established a trading house at "the Prairie," as it was often called, and here he remained for three years.

In the early fall of 1819, the American troops from Detroit, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leavenworth, came from Detroit to Prairie du Chien on the way to build what is now Fort Snelling. Finding the trader Faribault, and learning that he had been for so long at Little Rapids and knew so much about the Minnesota country, Colonel Leavenworth induced him to remove his post and again locate at the mouth of the St. Peter's. That fall he and his sons drove the cows and next spring the horses of the soldiers from Prairie du Chien to what is now Mendota. Later in the year 1820, Mr. Faribault located on Pike's Island, in the Mississippi opposite the new fort, built log cabins, and opened not only a trading house, but a fine farm. In 1822, however, and again in April, 1826, floods in the Mississippi washed away his cabins, stables, grain, and livestock, and Faribault was lucky to save himself and family, their household articles, and his stock of furs. The island had been given to his wife by her Indian relatives and friends, but the United States finally refused to concede her title.

After the flood of 1826 Mr. Faribault removed his family to a house at Mendota which he built as a residence. The same year, under license, he reoccupied his old post at the Little Rapids. There were now two American fur companies doing business in the Minnesota country, the American and the Columbia. Their posts were styled "forts." Mr. Faribault's post at Little Rapids was under the American and was styled "Fort Lewis." The post at Traverse des Sioux was in charge of Louis Provencalle, was under the Columbia Company, and was called "Fort Union." (Vol. 2, Minnesota Historical Society Collections, page 113.) In 1835, when General Sibley inspected the trading posts, Mr. Faribault was at the Little Rapids, and Provencalle at Traverse des Sioux. (Vol. 3, page 247.)

In 1830, Faribault had a quarrel with Major Taliaferro, the United States Indian agent at Fort Snelling, who accused the trader of selling whisky to Indians of Penichon's band and to soldiers of the garrison. He alleged that on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Faribault had sold to Sergeant Mann a gallon of whisky for the extraordinary price of \$80. Major Taliaferro was a cranky old Presbyterian (though he had two Indian children), and all the traders had trouble with him. In the winter of 1836 Mr. Faribault had twenty head of cattle frozen to death. The same season, Joseph R. Brown lost seven head, H. H. Sibley seven, Joseph Perry ten, and Major Taliaferro three, all by intense cold and lack of forage. The stormy, arctic winter of 1836 was long remembered.

The records show that in 1826-27 Mr. Faribault, Alexis Bailly and Daniel Lamont were licensed traders "near Fort Snelling," while Louis Provencalle was a trader at the Little Rapids. At the same time Alexander Faribault (eldest son of J. B. F.), Duncan Campbell and William Dickson, all young mixed-bloods, were trading at the Traverse des Sioux. In 1833-34 Faribault was still at Little Rapids, and at the same place were James Wells (or "Bully" Wells).

and Joseph Renville, Jr. Wells was a discharged soldier from Fort Snelling, a stout, muscular man with a reputation for successful fist-fighting; he was married to one of the mixed-blood daughters of Duncan Graham, and was murdered in South Dakota, by the Sioux, during the outbreak of 1862.

General Sibley (in Volume 3, Historical Society Collections) states that, after the flood of 1826, which swept away his houses and other property on Pike's Island, Mr. Faribault went to Mendota, "where he erected a dwelling and his family lived there for many years, he himself passing the winters at the Little Rapids, where he had established a trading post." From other evidence it seems certain that he also passed many portions of the summer at the Rapids, but his son Oliver remained at the post constantly.

Mr. Faribault's career at the Little Rapids was not without perilous adventure. In 1833 a Sioux of Black Dog's band became enraged at him because the trader could not supply him with certain articles, which he wanted to buy on credit. The truth was that the trader did not then have the goods, but the Indian chose to think that he was refused them because he wanted them on credit. He slipped behind Faribault, and without a word of warning plunged a knife under his shoulder blade so deep that the weapon stuck in the wound. As the savage turned to run from the store, young Oliver Faribault, fourteen years old, caught up a gun and sought to avenge his father, but some Indian relatives of the stabber seized the youth and took away his gun.

Mrs. Pelagie Faribault, the faithful and sympathetic wife of the wounded trader, heard of the condition of her husband the evening of the day he was hurt; a swift runner brought the news. At once she set out on foot for his bedside, and with only an Indian for a guide she walked in the darkness and gloom of the thick timber of the Minnesota Valley from Mendota to Little Rapids, thirty-five miles, in ten hours, tramping from sunset until an hour after sunrise. Mr. Faribault's wound was a serious one; the stab reached from the rear of the shoulder clear through the lungs to the front. It was several months before he recovered. Nothing was done to the stabber.

This was the third time Mr. Faribault had been in peril of his life from Indians. When he was at the post on the Des Moines, a half-breed rival trader tried to assassinate him; and while at Prairie du Chien a drunken Winnebago stabbed him in the side for refusing to sell him liquor.

Mr. Faribault died in Faribault, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Emilie Fowler, wife of Maj. S. H. Fowler of the regular army, August 20, 1860, aged 86. Mrs. Faribault died at Mendota some years previously.

LOUIS PROVENCALLE.

In 1826-27 Louis Provençalle* was a licensed

* Pronounced Provonsaul, the "c" a cedilla, with the sound of s. Tasse, in "Canadiens L'Quest," spells it Provençal, which is really the correct form.

trader at "the Little Rapids," according to the records of Major Taliaferro. His post was probably at the present site of Carver. Afterwards, from 1829 for nearly twenty years, he was stationed at Traverse des Sioux. He came to Minnesota before the year 1800, according to General Sibley (Vol. 1, Historical Society Collections, p. 467) and was nearly all the time on the St. Peter's River, as the Minnesota was then called. He made business trips out of the country at intervals and was at Mackinaw in June, 1814, when he and John B. Faribault, as noted on a preceding page, volunteered in Capt. Joe Rolette's company to go with the other British forces to Prairie du Chien and capture the place from the Americans. Later, in August, he was in the British service as a member of the garrison of Fort McKay at Prairie du Chien. The statement on page 104 of Vol. 10, Historical Society Collections, that he was a trader at Traverse des Sioux as early as 1815 is incorrect.

How he got back into the Indian trade of Minnesota after the War of 1812 cannot here be stated. It is enough to know that he was here very soon after the war. He seems to have had no difficulty in fixing up with the American authorities that little matter of fighting them in 1814. And why should he? In 1814 the Northwest Company's traders in this quarter all considered themselves subjects of Great Britain. They were loyal to King George and fought for him. When the war ended in triumph for the Americans, and their authority was firmly established over the Northwest Territory and its occupants, the traders became loyal to the United States and so remained ever after.

Mr. Provençalle was a French-Canadian, but the greater part of his life was spent in the United States, coming, as Sibley says, before 1800. He married successively an Indian woman of Black Dog's band and a Wahpayton, and by them had several children. His son, Louis Provençalle, Jr., was educated at Prairie du Chien and was an intelligent young man. In 1835, while conducting a trading post out in the Dakota Coteaus, he was cruelly assassinated by a Cut-Head Sioux. Another son, George, went bad. He joined the Sioux in the outbreak of 1862 and was one of the two Indians killed outright in the battles of New Ulm. Other of his children lived reputable lives and he has yet many descendants who are respectable citizens of Minnesota and South Dakota.

For some reason, Mr. Provençalle was nicknamed by the Indians "the White." The French translated this term to Le Blanc, and some of his children were called by that name as a surname. Thus the young man killed at New Ulm was commonly known as George Le Blanc.

THE SITE OF CHASKA AND CARVER FIRST CALLED "LITTLE PRAIRIE."

The flat bottom land at and below Shakopee was called by the early whites the French Prairie, or "La Prairie Francois." By distinction the prairie whereon the little cities of Carver and Chaska now stand was first called Little Prairie, because it was not as big as the French Prairie.

FIRST RELIGIOUS MISSION STATION.

The first religious mission in Carver County was Roman Catholic, established by Rev. Father August

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tin Ravoux, who, after having been vicar-general and monsignor in the Diocese of St. Paul, died in that city January 17, 1906, loved and honored by all that knew him. The date of the establishment of the mission in Carver County was in 1842. At that date Faribault's trading house at Little Prairie was in charge of his sons, Oliver and David, and their father lived at Mendota. In Father Ravoux' published "Memoirs," etc. (p. 3), is this account of the little mission. The account was certainly written by the good father; he often wrote of himself in the third person:

"Messrs. J. B. Faribault, Oliver Faribault, and his brother, David Faribault, urged on Father Ravoux to begin a permanent mission at Little Prairie (now Chaska), where Mr. J. B. Faribault had his trading post for the Sioux, and where his two sons, Oliver and David, lived with their families and a few others. Father Ravoux followed their advice and went to Little Prairie. They were all very kind to him and helped him as interpreters when he had to speak to the Indians, and also when he wrote in the Sioux language a short catechism, the daily prayers, some canticles, and a few instructions.

"In the spring of 1843 he went to Dubuque to see the Right Rev. Bishop Loras, who gave him some encouragement; then he left Dubuque for Prairie du Chien, where he spent almost two months, and printed, with a small printing press belonging to Very Rev. Joseph Cretin, a book in the Sioux language and then returned to his mission. In the months of January, February and March, 1844, twenty-three Indians and half-breeds received the sacrament of baptism at Little Prairie; but, unfortunately for that new mission, Rev. Lucian Galtier was, in the spring of the same year, removed from Mendota to Keokuk, Iowa, and Father Ravoux had to take his place until another priest would be sent from Dubuque."

This little Catholic mission, although its members did not number more than 25, all of whom were Indians or mixed-blood Sioux, was the forerunner of Christianity in what is now Carver County. Although Protestant missions had been established on the Minnesota some years before, the Protestants did not come to Little Rapids or elsewhere in Carver until after 1850.

PROVENCALLE A NOTED CHARACTER.

Louis Provençalle was a noted man in early pioneer days in Minnesota. He was not educated, could hardly write his name, yet, according to a system of his own invention, he could compute interest and cast up accounts as correctly as any bookkeeper.* He

* General Sibley writes: "He kept his credit books by hieroglyphs, having a peculiar figure for each article of merchandise, understood only by himself. In marking down peltries received from the Indians he drew the form of the animal whose skin was represented, putting the number in figures, which he had learned to make. He had also a mode of indicating the names of his Indian debtors on his books. Sometimes this was by physical peculiarities, as a big nose, one arm, etc."

was of strict integrity, of good conduct, kind and hospitable, and had the politeness natural to every Frenchman. He was fairly reckless in personal courage and bravery. The Indians found him good-natured and apparently an easy mark, but they soon learned to respect him and even to fear him.

In Vol. 1, Minnesota Historical Society Collections, p. 467, General Sibley writes that on one occasion some Indians came into Mr. Provençalle's store and demanded all the goods they desired without offering to pay for them. Seizing a keg of rifle powder the bold trader sprang between the Indians and the doorway. Placing the keg on the floor he pulled the cork from the vent, and lighting a match, called out to the startled savages: "Touch one thing of my goods and I will drop this match into the powder and blow us all to death and shatter the store to pieces!" The Indians threw themselves on the floor, howled for mercy, and were glad when they were allowed to crawl out of the door to safety.

After his removal to Traverse des Sioux in 1829, Mr. Provençalle remained at that point practically permanently, or until he was too old for further service. He then established his home at Mendota, where he died in 1850. His trading post at the Traverse was in charge of his sons after he left. Practically on its site the noted Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, of July, 1851, was held. At this treaty the Sioux sold all their land on the west side of the Mississippi at the rate of a York shilling, or 12½ cents, per acre. In 1835, when George Catlin visited the Pipestone Quarry, Mr. Provençalle outfitted him for his journey from Traverse des Sioux.

TRADER "BULLY" WELLS AT LITTLE RAPIDS.

In 1833-34 James Wells was a licensed trader at the Little Rapids. Perhaps his store was near Faribault's, at Chaska, although it may have been directly at the rapids. He seems to have been here but two years, when he removed down the Mississippi and located on the right or west bank, below Hastings.

Wells was an Englishman by birth. He was a soldier of the garrison at Fort Snelling, and when his time expired he engaged in fur trading under Sibley and with the American Fur Company. He was a muscular, athletic man and was reckoned to be the "best" man physically of the Fort Snelling garrison. His distinction was questioned by many, with the result that he participated in numerous fisticuffs, in all of which he was victorious. So he was called "Bully" Wells, although he was not bullying or quarrelsome in disposition, but mild-tempered and amiable.

He married Jane Graham, the mixed-blood daughter of Lieutenant Duncan Graham, and thus became the brother-in-law of Alexander Faribault, Oliver Crattle, and Captain Buisson. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1853. He was murdered by the Sioux in August, 1862, while on a trip to the country near Yankton, Dakota.

In 1833-34 also Joseph Renville, Jr., was a licensed trader at the Little Rapids, along with Faribault and "Bully" Wells. He was a son of Joseph Renville, for whom the county was named, a most noted mixed-blood Sioux. The family name is spelled by Tasse, Joseph R. Brown and others Rainville, and perhaps this is correct. The senior Renville long had a post at Lac qui Parle, and here he translated the New Testament from English into Sioux for the benefit of the early missionaries, Reverends Riggs and Williamson. In the decade following 1820 a Missouri contractor sought to drive, under his contract with the government, a herd of cattle and sheep overland from Central Missouri to the garrison at Fort Snelling. He lost his way and wandered up into the country about the head of the Minnesota. The wild Cut-Head Sioux stampeded the herds and the drivers, and Mr. Renville secured a dozen or more cattle and sheep. In time these increased to considerable flocks. In a paper written in 1856 (Minnesota Historical Society Collec-

tion, Vol. 1, p. 466) General Sibley says of Mr. Renville, among other things: "He was the first stock-raiser in Minnesota, for more than twenty-five years ago he owned sheep by the hundreds and cattle by the score."

Young Joe Renville was assisted by his brother, Antoine Renville, but the store at the Rapids really belonged to their father.

EARLY AMERICAN VISITORS TO CARVER COUNTY.

The first native American to step upon the land of Carver County was Capt. Jonathan Carver, who came in 1766. An elaborate account of his visit to the Minnesota country is presented elsewhere. (See pages 19 to 23.) It is probable that Carver actually visited what is now Carver County. In the edition of his book printed at London in 1781, he says, on page 74: "On the 25th [of November, 1766] I returned to my canoe, which I had left at the mouth of the River St. Pierre; and here I parted with regret from my young friend, the prince of the Winnebagoes. This river being clear of ice, by reason of its southern situation, I found nothing to obstruct my passage. On the 28th, being advanced about forty miles, I arrived at a small branch that fell into it from the north; to which, as it had no name that I could distinguish it by, I gave my own, and the reader will find it in the plan [map] of my travels denominated Carver's River."

But the explorer's statements are confused and often palpably incorrect. For example: The Little Rapids in the Minnesota are about two and one-half miles south, or up the river, from Carver, where Carver's Creek or "river" enters the Minnesota, the latter, in 1766, called the St. Pierre or St. Peter's. Carver says his "river"—which he also tells us is but a "small branch"—is about forty miles from the mouth of the St. Pierre. A little further on in his account (p. 75 of his book) he says:

"The River St. Pierre, at its junction with the Mississippi, is about a hundred yards and continues that breadth nearly all the way I sailed upon it. It has a great depth of water, and in some places runs very briskly. About fifty miles from its mouth are some rapids, and much higher up there are many others."

Thus he places the rapids ten miles above the mouth of his "river," when the fact is they are only two and a half miles above. If he was actually there (and some people deny that he was) it is strange that he should make such a mistake. He overestimates the distance of both his "river" and the rapids from the mouth of the stream, but his mistake is quite explainable; there is, however, no excuse for his statement that the rapids are ten miles * above

* The rapids are in the southeast quarter of section 31, township 115, range 23.

Carver's Creek.

He describes the Blue Earth River, which he calls the "Verd" (or Green) and the Cottonwood, which he calls the "Red Marble," as "joining some little distance before they enter the St. Pierre." On his map he calls the western branch of this joining river the "Verd" or main Blue Earth, and the eastern branch the "Red Marble." He thought that what is now the Cottonwood united with the Blue Earth before entering the Minnesota. If he went up the Minnesota "two hundred miles," as he says he did, it is strange that he did not see that the Cottonwood and the Blue Earth do not unite but enter the Minnesota separately, their entrances being at least twenty-five miles apart. According to his map he remained through the winter of 1766-67 (or according to one of his statements "five months," and to another "seven months") in the country opposite the site of New Ulm and the mouth of the Cottonwood. If he did so remain in that quarter, or even see it, he ought to have stated the truth about the two streams, and about the geography and natural features of the immediate country. He says that during his residence with the Sioux in the New Ulm country he "perfectly acquired" their language in five months. According to his printed "vocabulary" he knew but very few Sioux words and understood them very imperfectly. It may be, as many good authorities claim, that Carver did not ascend the Minnesota nor spend the winter in the Minnesota country, getting his information about both from others, traders, trappers, and others at Green Bay.

It is too bad that the man for whom the goodly County of Carver was named should turn out to be a falsifier, a reckless, unprincipled story teller, and well-nigh a faker and a fraud. He tells us nothing worth knowing concerning the land of what is now Carver County as he saw it; he only mentions the "small branch" which he designed should perpetuate his name, and men have had to guess to which small stream in Carver County he referred in order to carry out his intentions. True, he mentions the rapids—near Rapids Lake—but he does not locate them at the right place. But this is not the only geographical point that he mentions but does not locate in the right place.

MAJOR LONG'S EXPEDITION OF 1823.

The government's expedition of 1823, which explored the Minnesota and Red Rivers and other portions of the Northwest, and which was commanded by Maj. S. H. Long, is noted on preceding pages of this volume. (See pages 34 to 36.) The historian of the expedition, Prof. W. H. Keating, has given us in the printed account of the expedition a description of the conditions at the time in what is now Carver County. In Chap. 7 of Vol. 1 of his "Narrative" of the expedition, Professor Keating writes:

"Proceeding early the next morning [July 11, 1823] the land party was found encamped six miles above the village [Shakopee's] on a fine piece of rising ground, which the voyageurs have called the Little Prairie. They had not been able to reach the village from the inexperience of their guide, who had kept them in the rear of the swamp. The river here was about seventy yards wide.

"* * * The boat, having ascended a few miles, came to rapids formed by two bars of sandstone, which extend across the river, producing a fall of about four feet in within twenty yards. The water in the river, at the time we ascended, was of an average height, remarkable neither for its abundance nor scarcity; and at this stage we found at the falls just enough water to float our boats and canoes, with the baggage and stores in them, the crew and passengers walking alongside and dragging them up the rapid. A shoal below had likewise required that our canoes should be lightened.

"Another rapid, about half a mile above, proved more difficult to pass. There being a sufficient depth of water, we ascended in the boats and canoes; one of the latter missed the channel, which is narrow, and in which there is a rapid current. The canoe drifted

river and country

but got

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down against the rock, and fears were entertained that it would be lost, but, with considerable labor, it was at last brought up safe. The aggregate fall of the two rapids is seven feet."

Describing the country on the north side of the rapids, Professor Keating writes:

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"The stream is there incased by a vertical bank about ten or twelve feet high, the base of which is washed by the river. Ascending this bank, we find a level valley, which is about a quarter of a mile wide; this valley is limited by a steep and rugged bank, of about twenty feet in height. Having ascended this bank, a beautiful prairie, apparently very extensive, displayed itself to our view. The steep bank, which exposes the disposition of the rock, shows it to be a sandstone which is, in every respect, similar to that found at Fort St. Anthony."

Of old Rattling Moccasin's village (though he may not have been chief at the time) Keating makes interesting notes:

"Six miles above the rapids [on the south or west side] there is a small Indian settlement, called in their language Weakaote.* It was deserted, but con-

* Perhaps Wi-ahkah-ota, or Plenty of Old Women.

sisted of two lodges and the ruins of a third, near which there were two scaffolds. On these scaffolds, which are from eight to ten feet high, corpses were deposited in a box made from part of a broken canoe. Some hair was suspended, which we at first mistook for a scalp, but our guide [Joseph Renville, Sr.] informed us that these were locks of hair torn from their heads by the relatives to testify their grief. In the center, between the four posts which supported the scaffold, a stake was planted in the ground; it was about six feet high, and bore imitations of human figures, five of which had designs of petticoats, indicating them to represent females; the rest, amounting to seven, were naked and intended to represent men. Of the latter four were headless, showing that they had been slain; the three other male figures were un mutilated, but held a staff in their hands, which, as our guide informed us, designated that they were

* The figures meant that those placing them there had killed of their enemies five women and four men and made three other men captives and slaves.—R. I. H.

slaves.* The post does not represent the achievements of the deceased, but those of the warriors who had assembled near his remains danced the scalp dance of 'the post,' and related their martial exploits.

"A number of small bones of animals were observed in the vicinity, which were probably left there after a feast celebrated in honor of the dead. The boxes in which the corpses were placed are so short that a man could not lie in them extended at full length, but in a country where boxes and boards are scarce this is overlooked. After the corpses have remained a certain time exposed, they are taken down and interred.

"Our guide Renville [or Rainville] related to us that he had been a witness to an interesting, though painful, circumstance which occurred here. An Indian who resided on the Mississippi, hearing that his son had died at this village, came up in a canoe to take charge of the remains and convey them down the river to deceased's former home. On his arrival he found that the corpse was so nearly decomposed that it was impossible to remove it in its then condition. With the aid of some friends he undertook to clean off the bones. All the flesh was scraped off and thrown into the stream, the bones were carefully collected into his canoe, and subsequently carried down to the father's home."

As stated elsewhere, the expedition was composed of two parties, one of which went by land, on horseback and on foot, and the other in canoes on the river. Keating says that after passing the rapids, "the two parties exchanged a few words and continued their journey." It seems plain that at the time the expedition passed the present site of Carver, Chaska, and the Rapids, July, 1823, there was no trading post at either place, for no mention is made of any by the careful historian, and the map of the expedition does not show one at the Little Prairie.

BETWEEN LONG'S AND NICOLLET'S VISITS.

Between the ascent of Long's Expedition, in July, 1823, and the coming of Featherstonhaugh, in September, 1835, the only white visitors and voyagers on the St. Peter's were the fur traders. In the early periods the river had far more water than in modern times, and it was navigable for the smaller class of steamboats nearly every month in the year except during the winter months, when it was frozen over. The rapids at Carver were seldom obstacles to navigation.

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Before the steamboats came, transportation up and down the stream was in canoes, with occasionally a "Mackinaw boat," which was practically a flatboat propelled by oars, poles, and sails. In the latter years between 1835 and 1840, and again for some years after the latter year, Joseph R. Brown and other traders on the upper river and at Lake Traverse often transported their goods up and down the river, between Mendota and their posts, in a big boat or barge called the "Winona." This craft would carry several tons of traders' goods up the river and the same quantity of furs and skins downstream.

It was a hard, toilsome job taking the boat upstream. The heaviest trips were made in the early spring and fall, when the river was high and the current was strong. The poor Canadian-French voyageurs constituting the crews had to work very hard. Often the boat was pulled upstream by grasping the willow branches which hung thickly over the bank and straining heavily, aided by push-poles. The voyageurs received for their work only their board and from \$7 to \$11 a month. Their fare was commonly hard bread, or "hard-tack," and fat pork; sometimes it was hard bread spread with lard as a substitute for butter. They were nicknamed in French "mangeurs de lard," or in English, "grease eaters." Commonly a hunter marched alongside on one of the banks, keeping up with the boat, and if he succeeded in killing any game it was added to the bill of fare. Six or eight miles was a fair day's voyage, and the boat tied up every night. A canoe, not too heavily loaded, could make twenty miles upstream and twice the distance down, in a day.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S VISIT.

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In September, 1835, the English geologist, Featherstonhaugh (or "Frestonhaw") passed along the southern boundary of Carver County. (See pages 53-54.) On the 17th at 9 A. M. he left Fort Snelling

in a big canoe. He had Henry Milord, a French-Sioux voyageur, for interpreter and guide, and he could not have had a better; he had also four French voyageurs to paddle, and they knew their business. That evening, at 5:30, they encamped just below where Chaska now stands, having made good time that day. They passed Shakopee's village at 4 P. M., but did not stop. An hour later, a mile below a small Indian village, an incident occurred which Featherstonhaugh relates in this wise:

"At a quarter past 4 we passed a village called Shakpay, or Six, the name of the chief of the band. It consisted of seventeen large tepees, all of them closed, the band having gone to the Shyanne [River, in North Dakota] to hunt buffaloes. * * * About 5 P. M., two young Indian girls rushed from the left bank from amidst some bushes, and, jumping into a canoe, paddled with desperate energy to get away from us. They were evidently terrified at our appearance, thinking perhaps we were those Ojibways [Chippewas] they had been taught to dread so much, or perhaps entertaining an equal dread of white men; for the soldiers of these frontier posts are not scrupulous. Our men frightened them still more by shouting after them and striking their paddles on the water in the same direction, but I immediately ordered them to turn the canoe in an opposite direction, to convince them that we intended no harm; the young things paddled so desperately I was afraid they would over-set their canoe and be drowned. For more than a mile they continued their exertions, until they felt sure they were out of our reach. A little further up we came to the village to which they belonged, consisting of half a dozen lodges on the right bank, with a great many children playing about them. We stopped there a moment, and when the Indian women saw Milord, whom they all seemed to know, they came to the canoe and greeted him with salutations and smiles. When he had told them who we were, they seemed very much diverted with the fears of the children; leaving them some pork and biscuit we parted very good friends with them. * * * At half past 5 we landed on the left bank to encamp for the night, establishing our bivouac on a high bank, amidst a profusion of wild grass, six feet high."

The village to which the frightened girls belonged was probably that of which afterward Rattling Moccasin was the chief. Featherstonhaugh, however, puts on his map—as a few miles above the mouth of Carver's River, and on the right or west bank—a village which he calls "Wakondoanka's Village," meaning Waukon-Dowankpi's, or the "Singing Spirit," though he translates the name "Lively Spirit." The French called this chief Le Bras Casse, or the Broken Arm, because of his crippled arm. It is not impossible that the people of this village are the progenitors of the band of Ham-pah Kay-dy-ya, or Rattling Moccasin. Yet it is more probable that what finally became Rattling Moccasin's village was the little collection of half a dozen tepees where the two frightened girls lived. For a long time the Moccasin's village was in that quarter, being removed short distances from time to time, chiefly for sanitary reasons.

The next day, September 18, the party set out at sunrise and soon passed the Little Prairie and the present sites of Chaska and Carver. Featherstonhaugh thus notes:

"The river now wound through a rich bottom, and was about one hundred yards wide. We passed a small prairie on the left bank, estimated to be twelve leagues from the fort, the edge of which is only twelve feet above the river. At 9 we stopped to examine a stream on the left bank, with a strong current and not more than twenty feet broad. Its waters were then low, but, from the height of the banks, it was evident that the volume of water is large in the season of floods. Milord said the Indians called it Dododoah, or the 'Singing of War,' from the Naheotas once assembling to sing the war-song there. It is the same distance that Carver assigns to the river which he has given his own name to, and I suppose it to be the same."

It is very plain that the geologist and explorer describes the present site of Carver and Chaska as he saw it in September, 1835. The "small prairie" was the Little Prairie of the time, and the "stream on the left bank" was Carver's River. He miscalls the name of the stream, however; it was not "Dododoah," for there was no such Sioux word. The true Indian name was Odowan, which means a song, and not necessarily a war-song. Probably the Indians once sang a war-song on its banks, but they were accustomed to do their singing in their villages, and the origin of the name cannot now be stated. The River of Song sounds as well, however, as Carver's River. Featherstonhaugh is not an authority on the spelling of Indian names. He calls the Minnesota the "Minnay Sotor," and the Dakota, or Sioux, the "Naheotahs," etc.

Singularly enough, Featherstonhaugh does not mention that there was a trading post at the Little Prairie when he passed it. Perhaps there was none at the time, although Faribault, "Bully" Wells and young Joe Renville each had a license for one at the Little Rapids the previous year. However, he found Provengalle, or "Le Blanc," at Traverse des Sioux, and notes him as "an agent of Mr. Sibley's," with an Indian wife and "some very nice children."

The day they passed the Little Rapids, the geologist and his party took breakfast at the mouth of Sand Creek, which Milord, the guide, called in French "Le Grand Gres," or the Big Sandstone. He informed his employer that the stream headed near Castle Rock, in Dakota County. At the "sand hills" Featherstonhaugh went ashore and, proceeding some distance southward, found what he thought were the mounds made by prairie dogs. He gives quite a description of these animals, their traits, etc., but what he really saw were gopher mounds or gopher holes, made by the pocket gopher (*Geomys*), the animal which is now Minnesota's crest in its coat-of-arms and from which the state takes its nickname. It is strange that the learned traveler made such a blunder; there never were prairie dogs in Minnesota.

The next day the party passed Broken Arm's village, and the geologist noted a great abundance of wild beans (*Phosiolus diversifolius*) on the banks. He examined the site of Le Sueur's alleged copper mine and pronounced it "a fable." They reached Lac qui Parle October 1. Returning, they passed the Little Rapids October 15, but saw nothing that Featherstonhaugh thought worth noting.

NICOLLET SURVEYS THE CARVER COUNTY COUNTRY.

During his examinations of the Minnesota country from 1836 to 1839, the astronomer, geographer and engineer, J. N. Nicollet, surveyed the country now comprised in Carver County. His celebrated map accurately locates the Little Rapids and the local streams, but calls Carver's River the "Odowan," or River of Song, and Bevens Creek is called the "Marchesang," which is untranslatable. What is evidently the Rattling Moccasin village is marked as on the west bank of the river a little above the mouth

of Bevens Creek. What is now called Sand Creek is mapped as "Batture aux fieves" in French. "Batture" means a shoal, a shallow or a sandbar, but the meaning of "fieves" is not clear. Of his journey up the river from Mendota, Mr. Nicollet writes briefly: "I started from St. Peter's, ascending the river of the same name. * * * I will only remark en passant, that the distance from St. Peter's [Mendota] to the Traverse des Sioux, being 116 miles, might be opened for steamboat navigation by removing sundry obstacles that occur at the place called the Little Rapids."

For a general sketch of Nicollet's surveys, see pages 55, 56.

HERR LEWIS' VISIT.

In 1848 and again in 1854, Herr Henry Lewis, an Englishman born but a German by adoption and rearing, came to Minnesota, ascended the Minnesota, west above St. Anthony's Falls, and saw a great deal of the country. Of course he passed by the Little Rapids, but barely noted them. In 1858 he published, at Dusseldorf, in German, an account of his visit, entitled, "Das Illustrirte Mississippi-thal, vom Wasserfalle zu St. Anthony an bis zum Golf von Mexico," etc. He had little to say of the country now Carver County, but was elaborate and almost extravagant in description and praise of "das St. Petersthal," or the St. Peter's Valley. One paragraph of his description may be copied:

"Ungefahr funfzig Meilen oberhalb der Mundung stozt man auf Stromschnellen [rapids] und der Fluss engt sich zu einer Breite von achzig Fuss ein. Indianische Dorfer sind hier nich selten, und man findet mehrere verselben in der Rahe von Fort Snelling; sie stehen wahrend der Jagdsaison [hunting season] verlassen und ihre Bewohner kommen nur zuruck um den Anbau des indianischen Korns (mais) zu betreiben."

Then he goes on to say:

"Das St. Petersthal wird als auszerst romantisch und anziehend beschrieben," etc.

At the time of Herr Lewis' last visit Carver County had some settlers, chiefly along the river, but he either did not see them or did not deem them worthy of mention, for he gives us no account of them.

WHILE THE COUNTY WAS INDIAN COUNTRY.

Until the fall of 1851 the country in the southern part of Minnesota west and south of the Mississippi was claimed by the Sioux Indians, and the whites allowed the claim. The eastern portion of this vast country—say, from Traverse des Sioux to Winona—they obtained by conquest from the Ioways and the Sacs and Foxes, after the Chippewas had driven them (the Sioux) from Northern and North Central Minnesota. With the red men, might was right and the title to country was in those who were able to conquer it and to hold it, according to Rob Roy's "good old rule."

No white men were allowed to settle and permanently remain in this magnificent region, which, although inviting and promising to them and coveted by them, was as pristine and virgin as when the Author of the Universe turned it off his hands and "saw that it was good." Even the traders were not allowed to temporarily abide in the country, unless by license from the Government and permission of the Indians, although the latter was gladly given. The Indians always wanted more traders than were allowed them.

So, for very many years after the English and the French came into the Northwest, the only white men—Caucasians—that visited what is now Carver County were the traders. Some of these came at what we may now regard as very early—before the year 1800. In addition to Charles Patterson and others, who have been mentioned on preceding pages, it may be said that Murdock Cameron was in the country in about 1797 and had a trading post at Traverse des Sioux before and during Pike's visit, in 1805. Narcisse Frenier, who became Lockwood's interpreter in 1816, and Henri Milord, who was Featherstonhaugh's guide and Indian interpreter, were in Cameron's employ for some time. Cameron died before 1815 and his grave, on the bluff, on the west side of the Minnesota, a few miles above New Ulm, was long a noted landmark. "Cameron's Grave" is laid down on some early maps.

Of Charles Patterson's posts, on the upper St. Peter's, it may be said that they were among the earliest in the country, since they were established as early as in 1783. Patterson's Rapids, between five and six miles above the mouth of the Redwood, where Patterson had one of the posts for a long time, was a well-known post and marked on Long's, Featherstonhaugh's and Nicollet's maps. The place was always well known to the early pioneers. Featherstonhaugh noted that the so-called "rapids" on the river which gave the place its name were really not rapids in the proper sense of the term, since there was no universal fall in the stream at that point. The rippling and disturbance in the current, at low water, were caused by the presence of large boulders which had been washed down and lodged there. They gave no trouble to the boatmen when the water was at good stage; and indeed there was not much boating done over them.

As for the Little Rapids, they also were not very great obstacles to navigation. The sandstone bar here was troublesome only at low water. The light-draft boats of the traders on the upper river could pass it easily in the spring and fall. The only posts above Patterson's were those at Lac qui Parle, Big Stone Lake, and Lake Traverse, and they received their supplies, usually by boat, from Mendota, and sent down the furs and skins they had taken in exchange, in the spring and fall seasons.

The standard medium of exchange on the St. Peter's (or Minnesota) was a muskrat skin. So many skins for an article. Up in Northern Minnesota the standard was a beaver skin. The traders fixed an arbitrary value of the skins and the Indians had to accept it. On Joseph Renville's books, at Lac qui Parle, there was, in 1835, when Featherstonhaugh was there, an account against an Indian named Thunder Wind (Wa-keea Tah-tay) for goods had and received. The items of the account and the value of muskrat skins for each item were clearly written and in detail read:

	Skins.
1 blanket lined with delaine—a 3-point.....	70
1 blanket light woolen wrap.....	70
1 blanket, small, a 1-point.....	25
1 mortar for pounding corn.....	20
1 mortar for grinding paint.....	25
1 overcoat	50
1 large tin-cup	30
1 smaller tin-cup	20
1 leather belt	6
7 ounces powder	70
14 pounds of lead.....	28
1 hunting bow	15
2 knives	8
10 gun-flints	11
2 tomahawks	30
10 small twists of tobacco.....	10
1 woolen shirt	30
1 flint-lock gun	150
Total	668

The value of each skin in cash was from three to seven cents, or an average of five cents. Value of 668 skins, say \$33.40; their present value would be about \$300. Taking all the circumstances into account, the prices charged by the traders were not exorbitant. A great many unjust charges of extortion and cheating have been made against them, however. The fact is that the prices of their goods were fixed by the United States Indian agent and were not unreasonable. A good woolen, 3-point, lined blanket cost \$1.50 cash in New York; brought by sail vessel to New Orleans, thence by steamboat to St. Louis, thence by steamboat to Mendota, thence by flat-boat or carriers to Lac qui Parle, and seventy muskrat skins, worth \$3.50, was not an extravagant price to pay for it.

In those days a good muskrat skin would not bring in New York a greater average price than 10 cents, and the trader had to take his chance of the spoiling of his skins on their way to market. None of the Minnesota traders ever grew rich out of the profits of the trade; a few, and only a few, made competencies from real estate operations, the rise of land, etc., but none of them got wealthy from the fur trade.

CHAPTER III.

THE ERA OF SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

WHAT FOLLOWED THE INDIAN TREATIES OF 1851—THE FIRST SETTLERS AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS—THE ADVENT OF THOMAS ANDREW HOLMES, THE FOUNDER OF SHAKOPEE AND FIRST CLAIMANT OF THE SITE OF CHASKA, WHICH HE SOLD TO THE FULLER BROTHERS, THE REAL FOUNDERS—INCIDENTS OF CHASKA'S EARLY HISTORY—ORGANIZATION OF CARVER COUNTY—FIRST ELECTIONS, FIRST COUNTY SEAT AT SAN FRANCISCO, FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS, ETC.—REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO CHASKA—ITEMS OF EARLY HISTORY, THE "FIRSTS," ETC.—FIRST COUNTY BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE "SHAKOPEE" COMPANY.

EFFECT OF THE INDIAN TREATIES OF 1851.

Not until after the Indian treaties at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, in the summer of 1851, was a permanent settlement made by a white man within the limits of what is now Carver County. The trading posts at or near the Little Rapids could not with exactness be deemed a settlement, since no legal title could be obtained to the site; a private citizen could make no land deal with the Indians that the government would recognize. The savages must treat for the sale of their lands with the Government only.

The effects of the great treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, and the details of the treaties themselves, are given on pages 102, 103 and 104 of this volume. As soon as they were made, and long before they were ratified and became effective, home-seekers and speculators explored the country west of the Mississippi and made selections which in time were confirmed to them. Then the fine fertile lands of Carver County began to assume the position to which the bounty of Nature entitled them.

FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In the fall of 1851, only a few weeks after the Indian treaty at Mendota, settlers invaded the country which afterward became Carver County. The most prominent of these enterprising spirits was a merchant and speculator named Thomas A. Holmes, who came in August, 1851. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804; reared to manhood in Ohio; was the second settler in Milwaukee; founded Janesville, Wisconsin; came to Minnesota in 1849, locating at Sauk Rapids, and was a member of the first Territorial Legislature. In 1850 he laid out the Town of Itasca and later located in St. Paul. He died in Cullman, Alabama, July 2, 1888.

In August, 1851, Mr. Holmes conferred at Fort Snelling with William L. Quinn, an intelligent educated young mixed-blood, born at Fort Snelling, regarding the selection of eligible townsites on the lower St. Peter's (as the Minnesota was then called) and engaged him as a guide and companion on an investigating tour. Quinn suggested the site of Shakopee's village as one very available townsite, and the old trading post near Little Rapids as another. The mouth of the Blue Earth was already pre-empted, though not fully settled upon until in 1852, and the Traverse des Sioux had long been a mission station and was in the clutches of speculators.

In a good canoe, with a week's provisions, Holmes and Quinn set out from Fort Snelling. In a hollow, near the Shakopee Indian village, they landed and looked over the ground. Holmes liked the situation and determined to establish a trading house here, as the nucleus of a future town. There were a goodly number of Indians about the place and the posts at the Little Rapids had been abandoned, so that it seemed a post here would be profitable. But the two men paddled on up the river to the vicinity of the White Rock, where Holmes said he was satisfied with his first choice, and they began their return. At the Little Rapids they stopped and remained over night. In relating the incident to the writer of this history, years afterward, Mr. Quinn said that he would never forget that night, for the mosquitoes were more numerous and ferocious than he ever saw them before or since. After looking over the country for an entire day, Mr. Holmes finally selected the land whereon Chaska now stands as the site of another trading post, and, in time, of another town. The river was at a good stage and the rapids were easily passed, although Quinn assured Holmes that they could not be readily crossed when the water was much lower. Holmes promised Quinn one of the best lots in each of the towns when they should be laid out, and gave him a fair compensation for his services in gold coin besides.

Returning to Fort Snelling, Holmes applied to the Indian agent—then Maj. Nathaniel McLean—for a license to trade with the Indians "at any points he

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may select on the St. Peter's River." The agent re-
fused such a blanket license, which might be made to
cover the entire stream, and at last Holmes agreed to
the insertion of the words "not exceeding two" after
the word "points," and then the license was granted.

FOUNDING OF CHASKA.

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Chaska was the first town in the county. Although
Thomas A. Holmes planned it, he can hardly be con-
sidered its real founder. Late in the fall of 1851,
and not long after he had selected the site, he sold
his claim to it to David L. Fuller, the proprietor of
the Fuller House, in St. Paul, and a speculator who
wanted to get very rich very fast. He too came up
the river looking for townsites, and found that Holmes
and others had preceded him and acquired the "soft
snaps." He preferred Holmes' embryotic town on
the north side of the river to that at Shakopee's
village.

In the spring of 1852 Holmes sold all of his "right,
title, and interest" in his claim to the land con-
templated as the townsite of "Shaska" (as the name was
then spelled), to David L. Fuller, who, some two
years later, disposed of an interest therein to his
brothers, George and Albert Fuller. All three of the
brothers then and afterward lived at St. Paul; neither
ever lived at Chaska.

In what is now Chaska Township settlements were
made as early as in the spring of 1853, soon after the
approval of the Indian treaties of 1851 by President
Fillmore. By reference to a preceding page, it will
be learned that the confirmation of the treaties by
the United States Senate "hung fire" until in Feb-
ruary, 1853.

THE GERMAN INVASION FOR GOOD.

Happily for the future of the country, a majority
of the first settlers here were Germans, whose indus-
try, endurance, economy, patience, and persistence
were required to clear up the heavy forests and sub-
due the stubborn soil of the region. How it came
about that the Germans were largely the pioneers of
Chaska and Carver County cannot here be stated.
The distinction of being the leader of the first band
of settlers has been claimed for more than one per-
son, and never definitely settled. It has been said
that the Chicago and Cincinnati Germans that sel-
ected and settled New Ulm induced the first settle-
ment of their countrymen here; but New Ulm was
not settled until in 1854, and the Germans came to
Carver at least a year earlier.

In the spring of 1853 the first German claims about
Chaska village were made. Jacob Ebinger settled on
the southwest quarter of section 8; Henry Sohns on
the southwest of section 7; Charles May on the south-
west of section 4, running up to the townsite; John
Schmidt on the northwest of section 6; John G. Loy,
often called "Butcher" Loy, on the northeast of sec-
tion 8 adjoining the townsite; David Ebinger in
section 9, adjoining the townsite on the east; Henry
Moser on the northwest of section 5; Adam Aamar-
hein on the northeast of section 4, and Henry Sauer-
brei on the northeast of section 7. A majority of these
men were married and brought their families with
them; but Schmidt, Loy, and Sauerbrei were single
men, and when they had built their cabins they re-
turned to St. Paul and married good and worthy
wives whom they brought to their new homes on the
frontier.

The next year, 1854, Samuel Allen, as agent for
David L. Fuller, settled on the town site to hold it
for his employer and principal. Joseph Veit came
to the southeast quarter of section 7; John Humbel to
the northeast of section 5; Henry Eschle to the east
half of the east half of section 3, and Linus & Clapp
to the southeast of section 5. Later John Lee bought
the claim of John Humbel, and Gamaliel C. Lee
bought that of a man named Faber. Under a special
contract, the Lees built on the town site.

CHASKA EARLY HISTORY NOTES.

In the spring of the year of these settlements
(1854), as stated, Samuel Allen, Fuller's agent, set-
tled on the town site, building a log cabin in the west-
ern part, and this cabin stood for a long time. In
June the town was surveyed and regularly laid out
and platted by John T. Halsted, a well known pioneer
surveyor. A plat of the survey was filed for record
at Minneapolis, in the office of the register of deeds
for Hennepin County, of which county the site was
a part, September 6, 1854. At this time, what is now
Carver County belonged to Hennepin for judicial and
other purposes. At the first election the earliest
Carver settlers voted at a Hennepin precinct.

After the private survey of June, 1854, the new
town was scarcely regular. The lands had been
bought from the Indians under the treaty, and the
Government survey of them had to be made before
they could be fairly disposed of to settlers. It must
be remembered that at this time there was no home-
stead law. A man might not acquire 160 acres of
land by merely settling and living upon and improv-
ing it for five years and paying a few dollars for land-
office fees, as under the homestead law. This law was
approved by President Lincoln May 20, 1862. Prior
to that time, under certain old laws running back to
1841, a man might pre-empt 160 acres and by living
on and improving his pre-emption for certain speci-
fied periods and paying \$1.25 an acre and land-office
fees, secure a deed or patent to it. Under the latter
plan nearly all of the first homesteads in Carver
County were acquired.

After he had pre-empted and secured the claim to
the town site, Mr. Allen, according to contract, deeded
over the claim to David L. Fuller. In the meanwhile
he had secured from the county commissioners, under
a law of 1855, a fifteen-year charter for a ferry over
the Minnesota at the town; the landing on the Chaska
side was at the foot of Walnut Street. Allen lived
here for some years, but the Fuller brothers, David
L., George, and Albert, never became residents,
remaining permanently in St. Paul.

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The name Chaska is Sioux and should be pro-
nounced Tchah-skay, with the accent on the second
syllable. It is, however, now commonly pronounced
Shas-ca or Shasky, with the accent on the first syl-
lable. According to the Riggs system of writing and
printing the Sioux language, it is spelled ca-ske, for
in the Sioux alphabet c before a vowel is pronounced
tch, and e sounded as long a; the a has the Italian
sound. The word is applied as a name to the first-
born child of a Sioux couple if that child is a male.
If the first-born child is a female, the name is Winona,
so that every old-time Sioux family had either a
Chaska or a Winona. It is not certain for what par-
ticular Indian named Chaska the town was named;
there were so many of the name.

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Soon after the first houses were built in Chaska Village, the place attracted attention. Steamboats came up the river, with passengers that were "looking at the country" with a view of making homes, they said, and every little settlement on the banks attracted their attention. They noted the struggling little hamlet of Chaska and talked about it, thus advertising it. Chaska, Henderson, and Shakopee were all growing alike and each attracted equal attention with the others.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The township of Chaska was organized in 1858, or three years after the creation and organization of the county. Its first area was quite large, several times larger than the present. The next year, in April, sections 15, 16, 17, and 18 of township 115, range 24, were detached from Chaska and attached to Carver Township. In 1863 all of Chaska and Carver townships remaining in township 115, range 24, was organized into a new township called Liberty, which name afterward was changed to Dahlgren.

In 1857, according to the poll lists, the prominent citizens of Chaska Village that were voters were T. D. Smith, then agent for the Fuller brothers; Frederick Greiner, Jacob Ebinger, Frederic Du Toit, John Lee, J. D. Noble, Ezekiel Ellsworth, G. Krayenbuhl, Thos. B. Hunt, and Frank Miesslerer.

After the township was organized (in 1858) the first election was held May 11, at the office of T. D. Smith. The officers chosen were Frederick Greiner, chairman of the board; supervisors, Henry Eschle and B. Soice; assessor, Jacob Ebinger; collector, Gustave Dressel; overseer of the poor, Wm. Gessert; justices of the peace, A. C. Fisher and T. D. Smith; constables, Stephen Poland and Fred Hacklin. The first town tax voted was \$500 for current expenses, at the October meeting, 1858.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Settlers came into the county in western Hennepin so rapidly that by 1855 there were enough to justify the formation of a new county. The Legislature of that year, by an act approved by Governor Gorman, February 20, established twenty-four counties in the territory. Of these, three are now extinct: Davis, named for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, subsequently the Confederate president; Doty, for ex-Gov. James D. Doty, of Wisconsin; and Superior, for Lake Superior. This county was of course named for Capt. Jonathan Carver.

As prescribed by the establishing act, the original boundaries of Carver County included all of the present county, and all of what is now McLeod County except the two southwest congressional townships. Its greatest length (from east to west) was forty-eight miles, from the eastern line of Chanhassen Township to six miles west of Hutchinson, and its greatest width was, as now, twenty-one miles, or from the north line of Watertown to the south line of Hancock. The next year (March 1, 1856), when McLeod County was organized, the area of Carver was reduced to the present limits.

By an act passed at the extra session of the Legislature of 1857, and approved by Governor Medary, May 23, all of section 1, township 115, range 23, was made to constitute the City of Shakopee. (Chap. 23, Laws of Extra Session, 1857.) A part of this section 1 lay north of the Minnesota, in Carver County. This part was by the act mentioned detached from Carver and attached to Scott County—except that "lot 1" of section 31, township 115, range 24, was to be recorded in Carver.

The part of section 1 referred to is still a part of Scott County.

Eleven days after the county was "established," the Legislature (by an act approved March 3, 1855), declared it an "organized county, with all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities to which all organized counties are entitled." The county seat was established at San Francisco, then an insignificant hamlet, without enough buildings to furnish all the necessary county offices.

The organic act further provided that at the next territorial general election, to be held in November, all the county officers were to be elected, to assume their offices January 1, 1856. Meanwhile the governor was to appoint temporary county officers, and the county was to be attached to Hennepin for judicial purposes; at least one term of the District Court for the new county was to be held at such time as the judge should fix. The county commissioners were authorized to order an election at which the permanent location of the county seat should be decided.

Governor Gorman appointed some well qualified men to fill the temporary county offices. He designated John Koch, William Foster, and John Allen as county commissioners, Thos. B. Hunt, register of deeds, and Levi H. Griffin sheriff. Koch and Griffin lived for many years to be useful and honored citizens of the county; Hunt became a colonel in the army during the Civil war; Allen removed to Wright County, and Foster to California.

FIRST ELECTIONS AND EARLY COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first election in Carver County was held on the first Tuesday in November, 1855, and was for county commissioners. There was but one polling place, which was at the house of Arba Cleveland, in what is now Chanhassen Township. Political party lines were not drawn and Frederick Grenier, Henry E. Wolfe, and Niram Abbott were chosen commissioners; upon organizing, Greiner was made chairman of the board. Before the board met Mr. Abbott died, and at the first meeting, January 7, 1856, Charles Luedloff was appointed to fill the vacancy. But Luedloff and the chairman both lived in the same precinct, and this was against the law; so Luedloff retired and June 26, Barrett S. Judd was appointed in his stead.

At the first meeting of the board Ezekiel Ellsworth was appointed sheriff and collector; Gustave Krayenbuhl, treasurer; Henry Eschle, register of deeds; John Lyon, clerk, and J. A. Sargent, county attorney. Eschle declined and at the second meeting T. D. Smith, of Chaska, was appointed register of deeds and ex-officio county auditor. There was quite a formidable array of officers but there was little they

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could do. Treasurer Krayenbuhl reported that the people were so few and so poor that he could not collect enough from them to pay the territorial tax demanded.

The commissioners met at San Francisco (which was sometimes called "Bill Foster's town") in March, 1856, and divided the county into five election precincts or districts, viz: Chanhassen, Chaska, Jefferson, Benton, and San Francisco. Three assessment districts were formed. No. 1 was composed of Chanhassen and Jefferson precincts, with Geo. M. Powers as assessor; No. 2, Chaska and Benton precincts, with Jacob Beihoffer as assessor; No. 3, San Francisco, with Axel Jorgensen as assessor. At the same meeting Joseph Kessler was appointed coroner; Thos. B. Hunt, clerk of the court; Jacob Ebinger, judge of probate; Fred Hecklin, county surveyor. In April, Governor Gorman, on petition of the board, appointed as county attorney Joseph Augustus Sargent, a young Maineite, who had come to St. Paul in 1854 and had been admitted to the bar the following year.

At this time the county seat was practically divided. The county treasurer, Krayenbuhl, and the register of deeds, T. B. Smith, had their offices at Chaska, although the county seat proper was at the weak little village with the high-sounding name of San Francisco.

REMOVING THE COUNTY SEAT TO CHASKA.

The general election day of October 14, 1856, was fixed upon by the county commissioners as the day of the special election for deciding the location of the permanent county seat. The contest for the position was between the three little villages of the county, Chaska, Carver, and San Francisco, and was quite exciting. The partisans of the respective towns bestirred themselves, and practically every voter in the county turned out to the polls on election day. The decision of the voters did not give universal satisfaction, but it was decidedly emphatic. In all there were 525 votes cast and of these Chaska had 303, a clear majority over Carver and San Francisco combined. The selection made in 1856 of a site for the county's capital remains the same unto this day.

The county officers chosen at this election were, in order, as follows: Representative, J. M. Troll; commissioner, Robert Miller; register of deeds, Frederick Greiner, who refused to serve; treasurer, J. O. Brunius, who also resigned; attorney, J. A. Sargent. In territorial days, the upper house of the Legislature was called the Council, instead of the Senate as it has been since the state's existence. Carver County was in 1856 in the Eleventh Council district, with Hennepin County. Joel B. Bassett, of Minneapolis, received 471 votes for councilor out of 525 cast in Carver and was elected. The elections were held for San Francisco Township at the store of Foster & Davis, for Chaska at T. B. Smith's store, for Chanhassen at the schoolhouse, for Benton at Robert Miller's house, and for Jefferson at Chris. Schilling's.

In June, 1856, according to the report of the three assessors, the total value of real estate in the county was \$94,480; of personal property, \$66,674; total, \$161,154. The valuation was reduced to \$153,663, on which sum the people voted a tax of 2½ per cent, amounting to \$3,457. This was the amount of the first tax levied in the county and it went to defray the accrued expenses, including those of 1855, and the levies for 1856. A goodly proportion was paid for schools and for laying out new roads. The board, in 1856, ordered more roads laid out, more school districts established, and more schoolhouses built, while it undertook other enterprises calculated to facilitate the settlement and well being of the county.

The first justice of the peace for the county proper was Johnson Foster, who was appointed at the June, 1856, meeting of the commissioners for San Francisco precinct. At the first election thereafter justices were elected in each of the townships or precincts. There was not much business for the magistrates in these days of the early existence of the county. The people were poor and good natured and litigation was infrequent and simple.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

In 1858 the system of county government known as township organization came into effect in Carver County. Each municipal township had a member of the board of commissioners. The first meeting of the Carver County board was held at Chaska, September 14, 1858. All the townships were represented, as follows: Benton, Robert Miller; Camden, H. B. Taylor; Carver, J. S. Letford; Chanhassen, Frank A. Rentz; Chaska, Fred Greiner; Farmington, R. M. Kennedy; San Francisco, Marvin White; St. Valentine, John Groetsch; Waconia, H. Greving; Watertown, E. F. Lewis. Upon organizing R. M. Kennedy, of Farmington, was chosen chairman of the board.

The township organization system was a failure. There were too many members of the county board. As a result there were too many different opinions, it was hard to agree upon almost any question, and the transaction of the county's business was made most difficult. The township system was changed to district representation and in June, 1860, Carver County was divided into five commissioner districts. In 1875 the system was changed to four districts and a chairman elected by the county at large.

EARLY LEGISLATORS.

T. B. Smith was Carver's delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1857, which framed the Constitution under which the state was admitted into the Union, and was a member of the republican branch of the convention. As has been stated, Joel B. Bassett, as territorial councilor, was the first to represent the county in any Legislature. Dr. Ebenezer Bray and Ernest Heyd were the county's representatives in the first State Legislature, which assembled December 2, 1857, and finally adjourned August 12, 1858.

Carver Hist. alts.

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M.J.

ITEMS OF EARLY HISTORY--FIRST TERM OF COURT.

The first term of the District Court of Carver County was held in a frame building owned by the Fuller brothers, near the river, at Chaska, beginning July 17, 1856. Judge Andrew G. Chatfield, the United States territorial judge of the third district, presided, and T. B. Hunt, afterward General Hunt, was the clerk. H. E. Lowell was foreman of the grand jury.

Among other proceedings at this term was the admission to the bar of John H. Brown, of Shakopee, and Joseph A. Sargent, of Chaska, both young lawyers that fulfilled the high promise they exhibited from the first. Sargent was a Maineite and Brown was from New Hampshire. Mr. Sargent is noted on other pages. John H. Brown was a brother of Luther M. Brown, an eminent lawyer and an able judge of the District Court. After attaining high prominence as a lawyer in the Minnesota Valley, John H. Brown removed to Willmar, Kandiyohi County, and became judge of that judicial district. He died about twenty years ago. He was the father of the present accomplished and eminent chief justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Hon. Calvin Luther Brown.

The most important case tried at the time was the trial of John Schlemlein, who had been indicted for the murder of Nicholas Barton, near Chaska. The two men had an encounter as the result of a controversy over a land claim, and Barton was mortally wounded. As Minnesota was then a territory the courts were of the United States, or what are commonly called Federal Courts. In this case the prosecutor for the United States was Joseph A. Sargent, county attorney, and the attorneys for the defense were J. M. Holland and Frank Warner. There was a mistrial, the jury disagreeing because, as was alleged, they did not wish to be the first jury in the county to hang a man, and yet were unwilling to acquit the accused. The case was never thereafter brought forward for trial. There were remarkably few claim quarrels in Carver County compared with what occurred in other parts of the country during pioneer days.

The second term of court was held in December, 1857, while Minnesota was still a territory. The presiding judge was Charles E. Flandrau, then of St. Peter, or Traverse des Sioux, and who had succeeded Judge Chatfield. The term was called the fall term, although it was convened in December. The Weekly Valley Herald contains an account, written by the accomplished Joseph A. Sargent, of a humorous incident of the court's proceedings. To quote:

It was at the fall term of the District Court that the somewhat celebrated case, "the Chaska Company vs. Nicholas Long," was tried by a jury. It became celebrated, not for the amount in controversy, but for the style and wording of the jury's verdict. The Chaska Company commenced an action in replevin to recover possession of a small building, which, it was alleged, of right belonged to the company and had been hauled away by the defendant, Long, who denied the company's ownership and claimed that the building belonged to him. The verdict was so unique and original that it was published in the "Drawer" of Harper's Monthly Magazine and was widely celebrated. The rich Chaska Company was represented by Hon. Luther M. Brown, one of the most distinguished attorneys of the territory, and Long's attorney was J. M. Holland. After a long and tedious trial and an able charge by Judge Flandrau, the case was given to the jury, whose foreman was Charles Sorenson, a Scandinavian settler. The jury retired and after a rather brief deliberation returned into court with the following verdict: "The verdict of this jury is that Nicholas Long had a right to move the building wherever he d---d please." The verdict was accepted and recorded and the court then adjourned.

THE FIRSTS.

It is claimed that the first fully white child born in the county was John Breher, and the date of his birth was August 1, 1854. His father, Lenhart (or Leonhardt) Breher, settled on the northeast quarter of section 23, near Waterman's Lake, in what is now Laketown Township, in 1853, and it was on this land where his son, John Breher, was born. On reaching manhood Mr. Breher removed to Dakota County.

The first deaths occurred in 1853. John Muntzu died December 11, at Chaska, and Joseph Kessler, in Chanhassen, earlier in the year.

The first marriage was that of Joseph Vogel and Veronica Kessler, in Chanhassen, in August, 1852. The couple were Catholics and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Augustin Ravoux, of St. Paul.

As will be understood from their names, the first birth, marriage, and deaths in Carver County were those of Germans. This fact indicates that the pioneers, the first settlers, of the county were largely of German nationality. They were mostly those who first broke into the great forests of the county; cut down the big trees and disposed of their rugged and stubborn trunks; made the land fit for cultivation and then cultivated it; raised the first crops and harvested them; built the first houses and outbuildings, which were usually of logs; constructed and opened the first roads, and laid all of the other foundations of the high civilization to which the county has attained.

It is claimed that the first school in the county was taught by Miss Susan Hazeltine, at Chanhassen, in the fall of 1855. The first school in Carver Town was taught during the winter of 1855-56 in a claim shanty. The teacher was George Bennett, and he had about twenty-five pupils. The first school in Chaska was taught by Miss Emeline S. Noble, who became Mrs. Linus Lee, of St. Paul. According to the best evidence attainable, this school was taught in a little shanty, near where the hotel called the Farmers' Home subsequently stood, in the spring of 1858, although a sketch in the Andreas Atlas (1874) says the date was in the summer of 1854. Miss Noble afterwards taught a school in the second story of the old Fuller store building, on the river, where T. D. Smith was then conducting a general store. While teaching the school in the shanty Miss Noble boarded among the families of the scholars. Her salary is remembered as \$25 a month. In 1857 five public school districts were established in the county, being those of Carver, Chaska, Benton, Chanhassen, and Groveland. The total number of pupils was 184, and in the aggreg-

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gate the five districts drew from the public school fund \$787.64, or \$4.28 per pupil. This was the first year when any public school money was available in the county treasury.

The first resident physician to practice in the county was Dr. W. A. Griffin, who located in Carver in 1857. The doctor was a New Hampshire man and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He became the first justice of the peace of Carver, was the village president and treasurer, and during the Civil war was the examining physician of the Carver County volunteers that presented themselves for military service. Other early physicians in the county were Dr. J. A. McDonald, who was a war surgeon and located at Chaska; Dr. ———— Davis, of Carver; Dr. Louis Golthof, of Waconia; Dr. J. S. Richardson, Doctor Ames, and Dr. S. Grant, of Watertown, and Dr. ———— Hass, of Chaska.

EARLY CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

It is impossible now to declare with certainty and confidence when and where the first public religious services were held by Protestants in Carver County and who conducted them. But among the very first Protestant ministers that held services in English was Reverend Black, a Methodist, who had pre-empted a homestead near Glencoe and occasionally came down into Carver County and held services in the private houses of certain zealous members of his church at Chaska and Carver, as early perhaps as in 1855. He is remembered as of more earnestness of mind and purpose than strength of body. His physical constitution was frail; the climate here was too severe for him, and in a year or so he left the country, returned to Illinois, which was his native state, and soon died there.

Reverends Galpin, of Minneapolis, and Chas. S. Sheldon, the preacher-politician of Excelsior, were occasional ministerial visitants to the county, as were Reverends Bell and Utter, of Shakopee. Mr. Cheeseman, a layman of the church but who felt called upon to preach, lived on his claim near Chanhassen, and this claim he worked upon and improved during the week and then preached to his neighbors on Sundays. Rev. Mr. Gray, an Episcopal rector, occasionally came up from Minneapolis and held services at Carver. Rev. Edward Eggleston, author of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," the "Circuit Rider," etc., and an accomplished Methodist divine, visited the county in 1858 as a book agent and preached whenever it was convenient and whenever it was agreed beforehand that a collection should be taken up for his especial benefit. All of these were independent preachers, which is to say that they were not sent out by anybody in authority. The first Methodist circuit rider sent out by a conference was Reverend Stephenson, who had Carver County in his far and wide circuit. But in 1857 came settled pastors, who organized permanent churches and held services in them regularly. As remembered the first of these were foreign-born ministers and were Reverend Erdmann, of the German Moravian Church; Rev. Peter Carlson, of the Swedish Lutheran, and Reverend Nelson, of the Swedish Baptist.

The first German Catholic priest to hold services in the county was Rev. Fr. George Keller, of St. Mark's Church, Shakopee. At first services were held in private homes. The Church or Parish of the Guardian Angels was founded at Chaska in 1858, by the Benedictine fathers from Shakopee. The first church building was erected in 1859. Secular fathers had charge of the church and parish from 1865 to 1876, when the Franciscans relieved them. A new church was built and the parochial school connected in 1871, under the direction of Father Magnus Mayr, the priest then in charge. A new schoolhouse and a monastery of the Franciscan Fathers was completed in 1880.

FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper was the Minnesota Thalbote (or Minnesota Valley Messenger in English), established at Chaska in June, 1857, and edited and printed in German by Fred Orthwein and the scholarly and accomplished Albert Wolff. In 1858 the printing office was removed to St. Paul and the paid subscriptions to the Thalbote were filled by the St. Paul Demokrat which was owned by Mr. Orthwein. After 1877 Mr. Wolff was editor of the St. Paul Volkszeitung for many years. He suicided by throwing himself in front of a moving railway train at St. Paul, in November, 1893.

The second newspaper printed in the county was the Carver County Democrat, established in 1858 by Luther L. Baxter and his brother, Wm. R. Baxter. They came from Glencoe, where they had published the Glencoe Register. As its name indicated, the new Carver County paper was democratic in politics. Luther L. Baxter was not only an accomplished writer, but an able lawyer. He was bred to the bar in the office of Horatio Seymour. He served several terms in the Legislature and was judge of the District Court of the Fergus Falls district from 1885 to 1911. During the Civil war he was major of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry and lieutenant-colonel of the First Minnesota Battalion, the successor of the First Minnesota Infantry. Wm. R. Baxter was killed at the battle of Brice's Cross Roads, Mississippi, June 10, 1864, while captain of Company E, Ninth Minnesota.

The third paper was the Chaska Herald, which was established at Chaska in 1860, by Charles Warner.

THE COUNTY'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The history of the early public buildings of Carver County herewith presented is derived from the article on Carver County in Warner & Foote's History of the Minnesota Valley, from which so many other items in this history have been taken.

In the early days of the county's history, after its organization, financial conditions were bad in the young and poor Territory of Minnesota. Carver County was not an exception among the counties which were "hard up." The county had been declared organized and county buildings were imperatively needed; how to defray the expense of their erection was a serious problem. The proprietors of Chaska were very anxious to secure the county seat at their town, and believed that a reasonable provision that the county should erect the necessary structures, at a moderate expense, on their site was essential to success.

To carry out the plan for raising the necessary amount of money and securing the erection of the buildings, a company, called the "Shaska Company," was chartered by the Territorial Legislature at its regular session in 1857; the incorporation act was approved March 7. The incorporators were Frederic de Freudenreich, Amasa Mason, Freeman James, T. D. Smith, and George Fuller. (See Chap. V, Laws of Reg. Sess. 1857, p. 13.) Upon organizing Mason was made president and Fuller secretary of the company. As soon as possible, or March 23, the company deeded to the county lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 27 of Chaska Village for the purpose of erecting county buildings thereon.

The commissioners also issued county bonds to the amount of \$13,000, bearing 12 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in New York City, there being thirteen bonds of \$1,000 each. These bonds were delivered to the Shaska Company as payment in advance for the erection of the county buildings. Of course it was irregular to pay for the work before it was performed, but there was no other way of raising the money to pay for the necessary labor and materials. The money had to be borrowed and good collateral deposited to insure its repayment. The members of the Shaska Company could not raise the money on the notes of the company, nor perhaps on their individual notes. They, however, gave the county a bond for \$20,000 for the fulfillment of their promise and contract to erect the county buildings. Then they took the county bonds to New York and tried to get the money on them. In April they succeeded in raising a few thousands on a greater portion of them. In August following came the great financial crash of 1857, and then it was impossible to raise any further amount of gold or current funds on any kind of bonds. Disaster followed speedily.

The walls of the main county building were up, and the structure was almost ready for roofing, when the Shaska Company went to pieces; the prevalent panic was mainly responsible. It was decided that, under the contract which the commissioners had made with the builders, the county was responsible for the bills incurred by the latter and remaining unpaid! And then, to add to the trouble, the holders of the bonds which had been sold demanded their redemption at once in coin or current funds, according to the precise terms of the bonds themselves!

The subsequent history of the bonds must be greatly condensed. In February, 1859, the legality of the county bonds outstanding was formally questioned. In May of that year, the claim of \$9,693.38 against the county for the amount of the bonds issued and the accrued interest, was flatly repudiated by the county commissioners. The commissioners, by counsel, claimed that the bonds had been illegally issued and delivered, because this had been done before the work on the buildings had been performed.

The holders of the Shaska bonds brought suit to enforce payment and a protracted and expensive legislation resulted and continued until September 7, 1872. At that date the county seat fight between Chaska and Waconia was on, and Waconia was making the most of the existence of the old bonds and the fact that Chaska had not settled them. Very soon F. W. Hutchinson and others of the New York City bond holders had settled their claim against the county on account of the bonds, the Town of Chaska having assumed payment. Judgment on the bonds had been rendered in the United States District Court at St. Paul. Hutchinson and the other bondholders gave a quit claim deed to Lucien Warner, George Faber, and Philip Heink for \$4,000 and surrendered all their claims against the county. On the same day Warner, Faber, and Heink deeded the property which had been quit-claimed to them back to the County of Carver. In the latter deed there was inserted a provision that in case of the removal of the county seat from Chaska Village the title to the property should vest and rest in the Township of Chaska.

In 1858 the county hired from Lucius Howe a room in which to hold the meetings of the commissioners, and for other purposes, agreeing to pay \$75 a year for the use of the same. The courthouse was completed a few years later and was occupied from time to time as the rooms were ready. The Foote & Warner history says that the town of Chaska contributed, in 1872, the sum of \$4,000 directly, and \$1,500 for expenses and discount toward the purchase of the county buildings. The house of Mr. Howe, which for a time was used as a courthouse, is said to have been the first brick house in the county. It was built in 1857 and the brick used in its construction were from a Chaska brick-yard and were the first of that material which has made Chaska so famous. The clay at Chaska has been pronounced the best brick clay in Minnesota and Chaska bricks have been used throughout this state and in the Dakotas.

CHAPTER IV.

FACTORS AND FEATURES OF EARLY HISTORY.

EARLY IMMIGRATION—THE SWEDES IN CARVER COUNTY—“KING OSCAR'S SETTLEMENT” AT EAST UNION—THE GOTHOLM SETTLEMENT IN WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP—THE SCANDIA SETTLEMENT—THE COUNTY'S EARLY WHITE OCCUPATION IN GENERAL—EARLY CENSUS RETURNS—MURDER OF MRS. BRIDGET KEANOR BY ZU-YA-SA, A CARVER COUNTY SIOUX, IN 1852—BATTLE IN CARVER COUNTY (CALLED BATTLE OF SHAKOPEE) BETWEEN SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS IN 1858.

From 1855 to the Civil War the progress of Carver County was fairly rapid. In 1855 the population included within the present boundaries was less than 2,000, distributed mainly along the river. In 1860 the population was 5,106, which was distributed fairly well over the county. The majority of the settlers were in the timbered tracts, but a few had ventured upon the prairie lands.

Although the work of clearing off the heavy timber growths of the woodlands was toilsome and exacting, it was generally easier to make farms there than out upon the prairies. The reasons are set forth at length on other pages. (See pages 107-108.) The prairie sod was thick, tough, and hard to break, and steel plows capable of breaking it were scarce and expensive. The soil in the timber lands was rich and loose and easily stirred, although for some years roots and stumps gave trouble in plowing. Immigrants coming in from more sterile and unproductive counties were greatly delighted with Carver County lands, and despised the hard work to subdue them as something trivial.

THE SWEDES IN CARVER COUNTY.

The Swedish occupation of Carver County, as of Minnesota at large, has always been important. The Swedes have contributed very largely to the development and value of the country. They were among the earliest pioneers and they have always performed their full share of duty toward their adopted county, state, and country, in time of war as well as in time of peace.

The first Swedish settlement in this county was made perhaps in the fall of 1853, and the first settler was Nils Alexanderson, who came from Kronoberg's Lon, Sweden, and located at the date mentioned in section 35, Dahlgren Township, near East Union. The next year, or in 1854, he was joined by Johan Hult,* Anders Hult, and Peter Hult, brothers. The

* The name of the Hult family was Americanized to Holt. A son of Johan Hult, now bearing the name of Andrew Holt, and who was born in the King Oscar Settlement, is at present (1914) a judge of the State Supreme Court.

A little settlement of four families was re-enforced in the summer and fall of 1854 by the families of Sven Gudmunson, from Hossna, of Jonas Carlson from Naum, and of Anders Stomberg from Lekasa, all in Vestergotland or West Gothland. Accompanying Anders (or Andrew) Stomberg was “a little company from Lekasa,” says Strand's History.

According to the same high authority, this little band of settlers selected their claims and homesteads a few miles west of Carver Village in the vicinity of the East Union Church. They called their community King Oscar's Settlement (“Konung Oskar's Nybygge”) in honor of their former gracious sovereign, King Oscar I of Sweden and Norway. Four years later the name was changed to “the Union Settlement,” for simultaneously with the Swedes came Norwegian families into the community.

These settlers were so well pleased with the land and the country generally that they invited and encouraged their relatives and friends in Sweden and Norway to join them. Every mailship that went to Scandinavia from America bore packages of letters from the people of Carver County to those in the “old country,” telling of the glories and values of the Minnesota Valley, and especially of the fine opportunities offered by the Carver County district.

Among the busiest and most influential of these letter writers (who were practically immigration agents for Minnesota and among the very best the state ever had, although they served without money or other sordid recompense) was Andrew Stomberg, who has been previously mentioned under the name of Anders Stomberg, as coming to the settlement in the fall of 1854. Mr. A. G. Anderson, now a citizen of Carver and a pioneer of 1855, says that Mr. Stomberg's letters to his former Swedish friends and neighbors gave such good accounts of Carver County that very many of them were induced to come to the Union settlement and the adjoining region. These wrote to friends they had left behind until the correspondence in behalf of the new country became a sort of endless chain of letters on the subject.

The woods were soon so full of Swedes and Norwegians that by as early as 1860 a large and important part of the county's population was composed of the energetic, industrious, and determined Scandinavians. The hardships and privations of their pioneer life did not discourage them. Not one of them failed in his determination and only a very few faltered. A partial list of the first Swedish settlers about East Union, in Carver County, embracing those who were members of the Lutheran Church, is given in Rev. Dr. Norelius's “History of the Swedish Lutheran Congregations in America.” According to this list the following named had come from Vestergotland, or West Gothland, in Sweden:

Sven Gudmundson, Johan Gustafson, Carl Abrahamson, Anders Carlson, Johannes Carlson, Swen Mellgren, Jonas Carlson, Peter Carlson, Johannes Hult, Anders Hult, Peter Hult, Kajsa Larsdotter, Kerstin Petersdotter, Johannes Anderson, Anders Stomberg, Claus Anderson, Swen Larson, Johan Anderson, Peter Lundquist, Maja Swensdotter, Johan D. Skone, Lars Anderson of Wedum, Anders Woss, Otto Tapper, Peter Nilsson, Johan Kyllerstrom, Anders Larson, and Lars Anderson of Goteborg.

Those from Ostergotland, or East Gothland, were: Jonas Johnson, Carl Alm, C. J. Stenberg and Peter Swenson.

Those from Skone were C. A. Hedengran, Swen Monson, Swen Pehrson, Bengt Monson, and Ole Pehrson.

Those from Smoland were Johan Johnson, Swen Dahlberg, Anders Hogstedt, Samuel Arvidson, and Nils Alexanderson.

Henrick Anderson and Jonas Anderson were from Vermland, and Johan Adolph Hellstrom from Jonkoping.

THE GOTAHOLM SETTLEMENT IN WATERTOWN
TOWNSHIP.

A Swedish settlement called Gotaholm, in Watertown Township, was also important in the Scandinavian development of Carver County. According to J. P. Miller's historical article in the Swedish publication called Hemlandet, in 1859, the first Swedish settler in Watertown Township was Daniel Justus, who was a native of the southern part of Helsingland. Miller's account is that Justus was exploring the country in search of a claim. Emerging from a fine forest he came upon a beautiful little expanse of water, afterwards and now called Swede Lake, and on the shore of this lake he selected his claim. This was in August, 1856, and even at that comparatively late day in the history of the country there were no claims. In the following winter he was joined by Jons Jonsson, Ulrik Ingemarson, and Carl Swenson. But during the next two years there were perhaps a dozen new families. In 1858 came Olof Anderson, an ex-member of the Swedish Riksdag from Vermland; the Riksdag is the equivalent of the American Congress.

The first settlers took up their claims near to the beautiful little Swede Lake. They kept busy by improving their lands and cultivating them; by making fine maple sugar in the early spring when the sap ran freely from the vast sugar maple woodland; by gathering cranberries in the swamp lands, and by digging ginseng root in the woods. The sugar, the berries, and the ginseng found ready sale in the local markets. A majority of the settlers came directly from Smoland, West Gothland, Vermland, and Helsingland; a few families, however, came immediately from Jamestown, N. Y., and Sugar Grove, Penn. Among the latter were the families of Philip O. Johnson, Hendricks, Miller, Brown, and Oberg. At the time (1859) he wrote his letter to Hemlandet, Mr. Miller said that in the Gotaholm settlement there were "twenty-three Swedish families, or in all about one hundred people." Further he wrote:

"The settlement is located two miles south of Watertown, which place is located on the South Branch of the Crow River. The land is wooded, with several kinds of hardwood trees, and there are plenty of lowland and meadows, where a splendid grass is growing, which is excellent for pasture and fodder for the domestic animals. There is an abundance of timber for building, fuel, and sale. In the neighborhood are several lakes. The soil is a rich loam on a clay bottom. The Swedes in this settlement have about three thousand acres of land, and when they have been here one or two years they all have plenty and are happy and contented, so far as I know. Everywhere one now sees roads and clearings, and commodious houses are to be found on almost every claim, where two years ago was a wilderness. All the land here is taken, but there is plenty held by Yankee speculators, which at present can be bought at from \$3 to \$6 per acre."

Mr. Miller explains the reason for the name of the settlement. He says that as most of the settlers were from the southern third of Sweden, which in olden time was known as "Gota Rike" (or "Good Country"), it was deemed proper that the old home district be recognized in naming the new, and Gotha was selected as the first part of the name. In the seventeenth century a Swedish missionary named Holm preached the Gospel to the American Indians, being probably the first Swedish preacher in America; his name was selected as the second part of the colony's designation. But another version is that Holm, which means a small grove, was adopted from the grove on the east side of Swede Lake, a part of the colony's site.

SCANDIA SETTLEMENT.

Another early Swedish settlement in Carver County was Scandia on the eastern shore of Clearwater (or Waconia) Lake, in Laketown Township. The country surrounding the lake was originally timbered or wooded and hither, as early as in the spring of 1855 if not in the fall of 1854, came a few pioneer Swedes. In the well known Swedish publication of Chicago, the Hemlandet, of September 8, 1858, Mr. A. Bergquist wrote an article on this little settlement on Waconia Lake, which is as interesting now as when first printed. In part he wrote:

This settlement is in my opinion, the best and most beautiful in Carver County. It is situated on one of the most beautiful—if not the most beautiful—lakes in the whole state. This is also the consensus of opinion of all travelers who have visited it. The lake is twelve [?] square miles, surrounded by a rich growth of sugar maple, and the soil is extremely fertile. The Swedes own most of the land contingent on the lake, and fourteen lakes border on its shore. The price of land here at present is \$6 an acre. The Swedes who have settled here came from different provinces of Sweden, and most of them have embraced the Baptist faith. They have already erected a meeting house. In 1855 only seven families had settled at Scandia, but the number was soon increased to twenty-two. Some of them came from Galesburg, Illinois; others from Burlington, Iowa, led by the Baptist preacher, Rev. Fr. O. Nilson. Some Swedish Lutheran families that had settled here did not like to mingle with the Baptists, and thereupon they sold their lands to the Germans, who bought also large tracts of land south of the lake.

THE COUNTY'S SETTLEMENT GENERALLY.

The first German settlers in the country liked it so well that they wrote letters to their kinsmen and friends in the Fatherland urging them to come to the new and goodly lands, where they could easily obtain good and comfortable homes and make respectable fortunes. In this way the county was well advertised—better than if half a dozen "immigration agencies" had undertaken the work, with thousands of vapory pamphlets and any amount of expense.

NO SLIP ATTACHED TO COPY

Many of the pioneers were poor, had but little money, no teams or wagons, and some of them carried practically all of their belongings on their backs from the steamboat landings to their claims. Many a man that finally became substantially wealthy and attained prominent standing in the community came to the country with scarcely enough gold and silver to pay the filing fees on his claim at the United States Land Office at Minneapolis.

The first dwelling houses were rude cabins made of undressed round logs, with a large fireplace to keep the room warm in the cold seasons, and only one door and one window for light and ventilation. The furnishings and equipments of the home were in keeping with their surroundings and with all the circumstances.

At first there was real hardship among the German settlers. Oftentimes they were hungry. Bread-stuffs and other provisions were scarce and high-priced. Cured meats were almost luxuries and, although there was plenty of wild game to be had for the killing and good fish to be had for the catching, the pioneer Teutons were unaccustomed to hunting and fishing and could not become accomplished in these pursuits. Among the Americans and other native born there were many excellent hunters and expert fishermen and the products of their skill in these endeavors went far to furnish forth their tables. Clothing, of course, was scarce and costly. Physicians were infrequent and a majority of them were not highly accomplished. Many a life was lost because the doctor could not be got to the house in time, or because of his inefficiency when he was in charge of the case. There was no such thing as a hospital nearer than St. Paul.

The Village of Chaska was laid out in January, 1856; Carver in February, 1857; San Francisco in 1854; Waconia in March, 1857; Florence (now Young America) in 1857. The other principal towns and villages were established after the Civil war. The settlement of the county generally kept pace with the building of the villages, and while the growth of each was slow it was sure, and it was, moreover, strong and substantial. A very large portion of the immigrants into the county were Germans, and the Swedes and other Scandinavians were not far behind the Teutonic forces in numbers. The Americans that came were generally from the eastern states, and were thoroughbred Yankees by descent. Therefore every early settler of the county—practically every one—had come with a purpose, a settled and an honorable one. There were no mere adventurers or soldiers of fortune, or practically none. Those who came did so to find permanent homes for themselves and their children.

EARLY POPULATIONS OF CARVER COUNTY.

In June, 1849, when the first census of the Territory of Minnesota was taken, Oliver Faribault, the trader, and his family, and John Mooers and Joseph Montreuil and their families, Charles Metier, and Etienne (Stephen) Etierre were residents of Little Rapids. All of these were mixed blood, French-Sioux, with the possible exception of Etierre, about whom little is now known; he and Metier were employes of Faribault. Mooers and Montreuil were associated as traders.

According to the printed census report, Faribault's household was composed of one male and four females; Mooers' of two males and two females; Montreuil's of two males and three females; Metier and Etierre were single men, and thus the total mixed-blood and white blood population of what is now Carver County was sixteen. The mixed bloods were counted as whites, and there were no such people living away from the Rapids. The people were counted in the Prairieville precinct, as Shakopee was then called. At Prairieville proper the only enumerations made were of Missionary G. H. Pond and those connected with him at his mission station, two males and four females, or six in all.

In 1858, when Minnesota became a state, the county had an area of 373 square miles, 736 dwellings, and 3,117 people.

In 1860, by the national census, the population was 5,106; in 1865, by the state census, 8,704; in 1870, by national census, 11,586; in 1875, state census, 13,033; in 1880, national census, 14,140; in 1885, state census, 15,965; in 1890, national census, 16,532; in 1900, national census, 17,544; in 1905, state census, 17,715; in 1910, by the national census, 17,455, a decrease in population in ten years of 258.

CARVER COUNTY NATIONAL CENSUS TABLES.

According to the United States census reports the aggregate population of Carver County in 1890 was 16,532; ten years later, or in 1900, it was 17,544, an increase of 1,012; in 1910 it was 17,455, a decrease of eighty-nine from 1900 to 1910. The population in detail in the last three decades is shown below:

Subdivisions.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Benton Township	1,194	1,191	1,175
Benton Village	42	52	39
Camden Township, including New Germany	1,323	1,533	1,421
New Germany Village.....	210	Not incorp.	
Carver Township, inc. village.	571	583	625
Chanhasen Township	1,368	1,219	1,202
Chanhasen Village	164	175
Chaska City, total.....	2,050	2,165	2,210
Chaska Township	166	169	366
Cologne Village	390	238	193
Dahlgren Township	1,051	1,117	1,146
Hancock Township	486	550	550
Hollywood Township	1,154	1,243	1,042
Laketown Township	1,180	1,109	1,007
Mayer Village	161
Norwood Village	522	500	385
San Francisco Township....	564	610	667
Waconia Township	982	1,191	1,206
Waconia Village	817	728	441
Watertown Township	1,267	1,161	1,102
Watertown Village	465	490	362
Young America Township, in- cluding Hamburg	1,235	1,202	1,106
Hamburg Village	153	136
Young America Village.....	303	318	287
Totals	17,455	17,544	16,532

POPULATION FROM 1860 TO 1890.

1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
5,106	8,704	11,586	13,033	14,140	15,965	16,532

A PIONEER TRAGEDY—MURDER OF A WHITE WOMAN BY AN INDIAN.

In the early days of Indian occupation of the lower Minnesota Valley there was but little trouble between the Sioux of the Minnesota River and the white settlers that came among them. No whites were allowed in the country until after the reported ratification of the treaties of 1851, but those who came while the Indians were yet here had no difficulties with their red neighbors. There were no bands of Indians regularly located in what is now Carver County, but across the river, within the present limits of Scott, Shakopee's band was where the town now is, and Rattling Moccasin's was occasionally on the river and on Sand Creek.

October 27, 1852, when the country was new and practically virgin, a white woman named Bridget Keanor, wife of a young pioneer of St. Paul, was murdered by an Indian named Zu-yay-sah, of Rattling Moccasin's Sand Creek band. The incident, in general terms, is well known to history, although there are different versions. The name of the woman is printed as Keener, Keenor, Keanor, and even Caynor. The court records give her name as Keanor, and it seems she was an Irish woman. The murderer's name is given as Yu-ha-zee, Yu-ay-se, Yu-zay-see, and Zu-ya-se. The last is the correct name and means warfare, or, by liberal translation, one that takes part in warfare. The other so-called names are given incorrectly as Indian words and are meaningless.

Mr. H. H. Spencer, a young Kentuckian and afterward the founder of the now extinct town of Louisville, Scott County, had recently come to the country and made a claim on the south side of the Minnesota between "Holmes' Landing" (Shakopee) and what is now Belle Plaine. In St. Paul he engaged Mr. and Mrs. Keanor, who were young people, with one child, to go up and hold his claim for him, and meanwhile Mr. Keanor could pick out a claim for himself.

On the morning of the murder a party composed of Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Keanor and their baby, and four German men, two of whom were named John Schroeder and Martin Goetz, left Holmes' Landing for the locality of Spencer's claim. They had a team of horses and a wagon and in the latter was the baggage of the party. All but the driver went on foot. Mrs. Keanor had a small satchel and Mr. Keanor carried their baby. Three of the four Germans were claimseekers. Six miles above Holmes' Landing the party came upon about fifteen Indians, all of Rattling Moccasin's band. The savages became at once excited and seemed displeased that the white people were invading the country; they talked volubly and menacingly, but they could not understand English and the whites knew no Sioux. The warrior Zu-ya-se had a hunting rifle and he ran to the front and fired it across the road athwart the horses. Then he called out to his fellows (as they reported) and directed their attention to Mr. and Mrs. Keanor. "Look at that woman," he said; "she makes her husband carry their child! That is not a man's work; that is a woman's work. Shame upon her! She disgraces her husband and disgraces herself." After more violent talk of the kind he walked past Mrs. Keanor and gave her a severe punch in the side with the muzzle of his gun. She reeled from the blow, but made no outcry.

All the white men seemed smitten with fear save Mr. Spencer. His Kentucky blood grew hot when he saw the Indian assault the woman, and catching up a club he told the savage by motions and menaces that he would break his head if he attempted to repeat the outrage. The Indian then became quiet and the party started again. Zu-ya-se quickly reloaded his gun. Taking a good opportunity, he leveled the weapon at Mrs. Keanor, who was walking away from him, and suddenly fired. The bullet struck the woman in the back of her neck, severed the spinal column, and passed out under her chin. She fell and died almost instantly.

The ball went on and passed through the right cheek and the nose of John Schroeder, and he fell to the ground screaming with pain and terror. The Indians ran away to their camp, and the whites emptied their baggage out of the wagon, and placing the body of Mrs. Keanor therein, hastily returned to Holmes' Landing (or Shakopee) with the startling news. The alarm spread. A messenger galloped to St. Paul and Governor Ramsey called upon Colonel Lee, then the commandant at Fort Snelling, for troops to go up and arrest the Indian. Lieut. William T. Magruder* was

* Lieutenant Magruder was a Marylander and a graduate of West Point. He was on duty at Fort Snelling from 1851 to 1853. He served in the Union Army of the Potomac during the Virginia peninsular campaign and until October 1, 1862; then resigned and joined the Confederate army, and was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg.

hurriedly sent up with thirty men of the First United States Dragoons. Rattling Moccasin and the other

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members of his band willingly and readily surrendered the murderer and he was brought down to St. Paul for trial; the murder was committed in what was then Dakotah County, which was attached to Ramsey for judicial purposes.

The murder was committed October 27; eight days later the murderer was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung a year later; but he had able counsel and the sentence was not executed until Friday, December 29, 1854. Under the law execution for murder could not take place until a year after conviction. The trial was before Judge H. Z. Hayner, and the hanging took place, the papers said, "on the prairie at the left of the St. Anthony road, beyond Selby's farm." Sheriff A. M. Fridley was the executioner. This was the first legal hanging in Minnesota.

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNTY'S LEADING TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

HISTORY OF WATER TRANSPORTATION VIA THE MINNESOTA RIVER FROM 1850 TO 1897—THE RAILROADS—THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—THE GREAT NORTHERN—VALUE OF THE RAILROADS TO THE COUNTY.

NAVIGATION ON THE MINNESOTA RIVER.

The first steamboat to pass up the Minnesota River past Carver County was the Anthony Wayne, a Mississippi River boat, commanded by Capt. Daniel S. Abel (or Able or Abell), and which came from St. Paul with an excursion party and went as far as Traverse des Sioux. The date of this trip was June 28, 1850.

On the 12th of July following, the Nominee, Capt. Orin Smith, came up to a point three miles beyond Traverse des Sioux. July 24, the Yankee, M. K. Harris, captain, went above the mouth of the Blue Earth, as far as Judson. June 29, 1851, the Excelsior carried Luke Lea and Governor Ramsey to Traverse des Sioux, where, a few weeks later, they made the treaty of Traverse des Sioux. July 20 the Ben Franklin carried an excursion party to the treaty grounds. October 7 following the Uncle Toby conveyed to Traverse des Sioux the first load of goods and supplies due the Indians under the treaty.

By the spring of 1852 a number of towns had been laid out on the Minnesota and steamboat traffic on the river increased to considerable proportions during the year. The Tiger, Captain Maxwell, a small boat, made three trips to Mankato; the Black Hawk, W. P. Hall, captain, three trips to Mankato, two to Babcock's Landing (Kasota) and one to Traverse des Sioux; the Jennie Lind made one to Babcock's, one to Traverse des Sioux, and one to Holmes' Landing, or Shakopee, and the Enterprise made one trip to Little Rapids, or Carver.

In 1853 Fort Ridgely and the two important Sioux agencies were established. The West Newton (150 feet long), Capt. D. S. Harris, conveyed the first troops to Fort Ridgely in April. The Tiger and the Clarion, towing barges, brought up the first supplies for the fort and the agencies; they had started from St. Paul two days ahead of the Newton, but that boat passed them before reaching the mouth of the Big Cottonwood and was the first steamer to ascend the river above where New Ulm now stands. The Greek Slave, of St. Paul, Capt. Louis Robert, was the first boat up the river this year, leaving St. Paul April 4, with 150 passengers, and reached Mankato on the 7th. In all there were 49 steamboat trips on the Minnesota from St. Paul in 1853; of these the Greek Slave made 4, the Clarion 16, the Tiger 13, the Black Hawk 8, the West Newton 1, the Shenandoah 3, the Humboldt 2, and the Iola 2.

In 1854 the Greek Slave, Capt. Louis Robert, made the first trip up the river, taking an excursion party to Shakopee March 21. The Humboldt (owned by C. D. Fillmore, a St. Paul man and a brother of President Fillmore) came next, and made a dozen trips, when she was stopped by low water on the Little Rapids. Capt. Sam Humbertson had made several trips with the Clarion the previous year, and had laid out the town of South Bend at the angle of the river above Mankato. That winter he went back to Pittsburgh and built a fine steamer, 170 feet long, which he named the Minnesota Belle, and which he brought out to Minnesota the following spring laden down with immigrants and prospective citizens of his new town. May 3 he started up the Minnesota but found it impossible, at the then low stage of water, to get over the Little Rapids. He was forced to land his passengers and their baggage at Carver. They scattered over the country, few going to South Bend. A few settled in Carver County. Captain Humbertson was so disappointed that he abandoned his proposed town and even the river. Two weeks later, however, the river rose and May 20 the Black Hawk reached Traverse des Sioux. Afterward and until July 20 the Black Hawk, Humboldt, Globe, Greek Slave and War Eagle ran between St. Paul and Little Rapids and the Iola, Captain Sargent, and the Montello between the Rapids and Traverse des Sioux. Big keel boats or barges were put on the river this year, and they carried most of the supplies up to Fort Ridgely and the Indian agencies. They were propelled by poles and going upstream made from twelve to fourteen miles a day.

In 1855 more than a hundred steamboat trips were made on the Minnesota, some of them as far as the Upper Sioux Agency, at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine. The J. B. Gordon made 28 trips, the H. S. Allen 22, the Globe 14, the Black Hawk and the Berlin 13 each, the Time and Tide 8, the Equator 6, the Reveille 3, and the Montello and Shenandoah 1 each.

In 1856 the boats were the Berlin, the Clarion, the Equator, Globe, H. S. Allen, Henry T. Yeatman, Humboldt, Minnesota, Reveille, Time and Tide, and the Wave. In May the Reveille landed 300 settlers at Mankato for the Mapleton Colony and the Yeatman 121 Welsh settlers at South Bend. This year the Equator made 46 trips, the Reveille 40, Globe 34, Wave 29, Minnesota 20, Clarion 12, Time and Tide 12, Berlin 10, and Henry L. Yeatman 4; total, 207.

In 1857 the little but complete boat, the Antelope—George Houghton, captain and owner, and James Houghton, engineer—came upon the river and for several years ran regularly between Carver, Chaska and St. Paul. It came to be considered a Carver County institution and did a good business. This year the Antelope made 105 trips, the Jeannette Robert 40, Isaac Shelby 36, Medora 29, Frank Steele 20, Equator 14, Time and Tide 13, Clarion 12, Minnesota

8, Ocean Wave 6, John Bissell 5, Red Wing 3, and Fire Canoe 1; total, 292.

The Antelope ran regularly every boating season for about six years, leaving Carver early in the morning and returning in the evening. Until some time after the Civil war broke out, it did a good business. Carver was an important shipping point in those days. All the goods and many other supplies for Glencoe, Hutchinson, Forest City, and other points to the northwest were landed here, and then hauled to their final destination. It was the Antelope which, by order of Captain Houghton, stopped at Shakopee on that May morning in 1858, when the Sioux and Chippewas were fighting to let his passengers see the fight. Among the passengers was Hon. Fred Du Toit, so long and so prominent at Chaska.

The Antelope continued to run on the Minnesota until in 1863, when it was taken to pieces and hauled up to Lake Pokegama, as is believed. Capt. George Houghton then ran the Mollie Mohler, and his brother James the Ariel, for a couple of years or so, and then both left the Minnesota.

There were in 1858 nearly four hundred (or exactly 394) steamboat trips made on the Minnesota from St. Paul as far up as Mankato. There were 302 in 1859 and about 250 in 1860.

In 1861, according to Hughes' record (Minnesota Historical Society Collections, part 1, page 159) there were 318 trips. April 15 of this year the steamer Favorite, commanded by Capt. P. S. Davidson, arrived at St. Paul from Fort Ridgely, bringing a portion of the men of the garrison of that post, Companies F of the Fourth and I of the Second Regiment, United States Regular Artillery. Only a portion of the men of the garrison were brought. Those of Company I were under Lieutenants Moulinard and Grey. Maj. John C. Pemberton (who surrendered Vicksburg to Grant) had direct command of Company F and the general command of both companies. The next night the steamer Fanny Harris, Captain Faucette, also from Fort Ridgely, stopped for an hour at the St. Paul wharf. She had on board Maj. T. W. Sherman and family, Lieuts. H. C. Ransom and Hill, with seventy-four men, seventy horses, and the guns, caissons and equipments of the batteries mentioned. The detachments, under special "hurry" orders, were en route for Washington. Arriving at the national capital, Major Pemberton resigned from the United States service and entered that of the Southern Confederacy; as practically the end of his latter service, he surrendered Vicksburg to General Grant, who thereby secured a firm hold on the Mississippi, splitting the Southern Confederacy in twain, and insuring its downfall and death.

During the boating season of 1862 there were 58 trips made by steamers from St. Paul to Mankato. The Albany made 9, the Jeannette Robert 13, the Favorite 9, the Clara Hine 8, the Pomeroy 6, the Ariel 2, and the G. H. Wilson 11. But the Little Rapids prevented much navigation above them. The total number of trips between St. Paul and Carver was 413, the largest number of trips on the Minnesota in one year in its history. About sixty-two thousand bushels of wheat were shipped down from Mankato alone that season. Navigation closed at Mankato July 20 (according to Hughes' record), but lasted from Carver until late in November.

The Sioux outbreak of 1862, which began August 18, influenced the late closing of navigation, because of the large transportation of soldiers and their supplies to the region of the outbreak, which extended as far down the Minnesota as to a few miles below St. Peter. The steamer Favorite, Capt. Edwin Bell in command, carried General Sibley and the first soldiers of his command from Fort Snelling to Shakopee and one company to Little Rapids. In Vol. X, part 1, Minnesota Historical Society Collections, page 100, Captain Bell says of his trip with the soldiers to Carver:

"When we rounded the point below Carver, a sight I shall never forget was seen. Men, women and children were on the bank of the river, many in their night clothes, just as they had left their beds to flee from the Indians, who were reported to be nearing the town. There was much rejoicing when they saw that the soldiers on the boat had come to their relief. We went about three miles above Carver [or to the rapids], there left the remaining soldiers, and then returned to Shakopee."

In 1863 the first boat, the Jeannette Robert, of St. Paul (named for Capt. Louis Robert, a well-known early and prominent trader) was the first boat to reach Mankato, arriving April 3. Later in the month the Favorite transported 270 Sioux prisoners from Mankato to Davenport, Iowa. They had been convicted of violating their treaties by engaging in war against the whites and sentenced to imprisonment for from three to five years. With them went forty-eight of their brethren that had been tried and acquitted and twenty-two women who went along as cooks, nurses, etc. As is well known, thirty-eight Sioux had been hung at Mankato the previous December for participation in the Great Outbreak of 1862 and the perpetration of murder and rape. Fighting against the whites in battle was not deemed deserving of death by President Lincoln, who had commuted the sentences of the 270 as they had been imposed by a courtmartial. In May of this year (1863) the Government ordered the Winnebago Indians removed from their reservation in Blue Earth County to a new one, in northeastern Nebraska; the steamers Pomeroy and Eolian conveyed 1,856 of them from Mankato down the Minnesota and the Mississippi en route to their new homes. In May of this year boats were able to convey troops and military supplies to Camp Pope, a mile or so above where the Town of Morton now stands; but later in the summer the river became so low that no steamboats could get above the Little Rapids. Then shippers resorted to barges and keel boats, which were drawn by small but strong steam tugboats, and often they had to be drawn over the rapids by windlasses or "cordelles," to which strong hemp cables were affixed.

In 1864 the river was so low that there was but little steamboat navigation above the Little Rapids. The barge traffic flourished, however, and there were 166 steamboat arrivals at St. Paul from the lower Minnesota and eighty-two barge arrivals. Nearly all the boat trips were made to Carver and the Little Rapids. The river had also become full of snags, sandbars and mudbars, and was sadly out of repair generally. The Government had its hands full of war measures and would do nothing to help.

The State Legislature of 1865 appropriated \$3,000 to improve the Minnesota and appointed Maj. E. P. Evans, of Blue Earth, and John Webber, of Ottawa, commissioners to do the improving. In the early season Major Evans, with fifty men, pulled so many snags and later made so many other improvements that, upon the opening of navigation, boats began to run plentifully and freely. The little Albany, of fifty tons, plied from the Little Rapids to Redwood Agency (Morton) and return on an average twice a week. There were 195 steamboat arrivals at St. Paul from

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the Minnesota. There were perhaps two hundred barge trips, of which twenty of the boats brought 4,000 barrels of lime from Shakopee and ninety-seven barges brought 3,880 cords of wood to St. Paul. The other barges were loaded with wheat and went on to LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien. A new boat this year was the Mollie Mohler, built especially for the Minnesota trade, 125 feet long, 22 feet wide, had 56 staterooms, and could carry about one hundred tons of freight. Her captain was George Houghton, who had run the Antelope for so many years between St. Paul and Carver. The Julia was another new boat designed to run the Minnesota. She was 141 feet long and could carry 300 tons, although she could run in seventeen inches of water. Jack Reaney, well known in Carver County as the former clerk of the Jeannette Roberts, was the captain of the Julia.

The year 1866 was a great wheat-shipping year on the Minnesota. The barge trade had assumed large proportions. The steamer Tiber towed out at one time a fleet of barges containing 30,000 bushels of wheat. The wheat shipments on the Minnesota this year were 688,641 bushels, of which there were sent in round numbers, from Belle Plaine, 45,000; from Faxon, 12,600; from Henderson, 30,000; from Le Sueur, 22,000; from Ottawa, 5,000; from St. Peter, 68,850; from Mankato, 190,000; from South Bend, 25,000; from Shakopee, 106,791; from Carver, 80,000, and from Chaska, 104,000. Capt. P. S. Davidson had a barge called Little Mac, which was 142 feet in length and carried 114 tons. Mr. Hughes, in the Historical Society Collections article which has been referred to, says:

The steamboat arrivals at the St. Paul wharf from the Minnesota in 1866 were only about one hundred. Hughes notes that this decrease was doubtless due to the completion of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad (now the Northwestern, or "Omaha") from St. Paul to Belle Plaine, which cut off most of the boat traffic on the lower division of the river, and another cause was that most of the freight was now being carried in barges, which were transported directly to La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, and not recorded by the wharfmaster at St. Paul.

The year 1867 was a good steamboat season on the Minnesota. Up to September the Mollie Mohler, Capt. H. W. Holmes, was a daily "packet" boat between Mankato and Belle Plaine, making the round trip in twenty-four hours. The Mollie was a swift-running boat and often made the trip between Mankato and St. Peter—thirty miles—in eighty minutes. This year the Otter came to the river; she succeeded the Mollie Mohler and was a namesake of the Otter that ran from 1840 to 1850 from St. Louis to Mendota in the interest of the American Fur Company.

There were some casualties among the boats. The West Newton sank opposite the hamlet of that name above New Ulm; the Tiger sank at the Redwood or Lower Agency, at what is called Tiger Lake, and there were other mishaps. May 10, 1867, the Julia, Capt. Jack H. Reaney, struck a snag two miles below Mankato, as she was coming up the river under a full head of steam, well laden with passengers and freight, and sank in twelve feet of water. No lives were lost and nearly all of the freight and the machinery were removed; but the hull was never raised.

In 1867 an appropriation of \$7,000 for the improvement of the Minnesota was made by Congress, and the work was commenced and carried to completion in this and the following year under direction of the accomplished engineer and soldier, Gen. G. K. Warren. Nothing substantial came of the "improvement," and it was abandoned. The Sioux City road was completed to Mankato in October, and with the coming of the railroads the steamboat traffic was well nigh destroyed. The people preferred the swift movements of the railways, which carried themselves and their freight to and from the outer world in a very short time, to the slower progress of the steamboats and the barges. The Mollie Mohler and the Jeannette Roberts left for the Wisconsin in 1867, and other old-time boats went elsewhere where for them employment and trade conditions were better.

In the spring of 1869 the business men of New Ulm, impatient at the delay in the coming of railroads, bought the little Otter for \$3,000, and put her into the trade between their town and Mankato; she made three trips a week during the season, which lasted till November 15. Hughes says that often after threshing time the little boat brought down to Mankato 3,000 bushels of wheat. Sometimes she ran up to Redwood Falls, and in time was joined by the Pioneer and the Tiger.

There were big shipments of wheat from above to Mankato in the season of 1870. The Tiger and the Otter were as energetic as the animals for which they were named. May 2 the Mankato, a new boat, brought down, in a single load, 17,000 bushels of wheat, or 560 tons. May 4 the Dexter brought down 21,000 bushels. The Mankato, the Dexter and the St. Anthony Falls ran between Carver and St. Paul and carried down thousands of bushels of fine wheat and brought back many tons of miscellaneous freight.

In 1871 there were but four boats on the river, the Otter, the Mankato, the Hudson, and the Pioneer. The greater part of the season only the first two were in service, for on the 18th of April, near Mankato, the Pioneer struck a snag and sank in deep water. No lives were lost and a great portion of the cargo was not harmed. A year later the boat was raised, and left the river, never to return. May 11, the Otter, Capt. Boncoeur Subilier, with 2,000 bushels of wheat, ran from West Newton to Mankato, 110 miles, in less than seven hours, or at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour. The season of 1871 practically ended navigation on the Minnesota. This year the Northwestern Railroad reached New Ulm and the iron horse, because he was of swifter speed and greater strength and followed straighter paths leading to the best markets, and especially because he could travel every month in the year, drove away the beautiful and attractive water craft which, like the water birds, came only when the river was flowing and flew along only over its bosom. Everything practically in the country was now sent to market and travel to the outside world was made over the railroads.

In the early spring of 1872 Captain Haycock brought his boat, the Osceola, Gen. M. D. Flower, owner, upon the Minnesota and ascended as far as Redwood, but he made only one trip that season. The next spring he made two trips, and in 1874 one trip. In 1876, when the spring flood tide was highest, the Wyman X, under Capt. Wyman X. Folsom, and the Ida Fulton each made a trip at high water as far up as Mankato, but saw a great many snags and encountered so many perils and difficulties that neither boat cared to repeat its trip.

Then for ten years, or until in 1886, the Minnesota ran undisturbed into the embrace of the great Father of Waters with no rude paddlewheels to ruffle its surface and no shrill steamboat whistle to scare its ducks and muskrats. In 1886 the little Alvira stole quietly up to Chaska and Carver, and perhaps to Henderson and Mankato. Again came another decade, or ten years, when there was no steamboat here. Then in

April, 1897, when the river was uncommonly deep and wide, and there was water enough in it to float a fleet of battleships, came the last boat to ascend the Minnesota as far as Mankato. This was the *Henrietta*, a fine stern-wheel excursion boat which had been in service at St. Paul and carried only excursionists on round trips. She was commanded by Capt. Ed. W. Durant, an old steamboat man, lumberman, politician and legislator of Stillwater. After a lot of advertising he secured a boatload of excursionists and made the round trip from St. Paul to Henderson, St. Peter and Mankato safely and swiftly. The landing at Mankato was quite an event in the history of that little city. Since this incident the only boats that have ascended the river to Chaska and Carver have been excursion boats, and there have not been many of them.

The glory of the Minnesota River as a navigable stream has departed. Its channel has become full of snags and bars; its supply of water is irregular and quite insufficient for most of the time to float boats of the lightest draught. Often in summer the river bed above the Blue Earth is a forbidding sight. So many trunks and fragments of trees lie in it that it seems they were scattered where they lie by a cyclone. The most of them are half buried in the mud with tops and roots protruding like formidable abatis of a fortification. A shallow expanse of water trickles through the numerous openings between the mud-bars, and he who gazes upon the Minnesota then can scarcely believe that it ever was a navigable stream with big steamboats upon it laden to their guards. For a few weeks in the early spring of some years, there will be a great flood of water in the river—a mile or more wide in many places. Then the biggest boats might steam up the river easily if there were not other obstacles. So many railroad bridges and county bridges, without draws for boats, now span the river that a boat can hardly get past Shakopee.

But there is no real necessity for steamboat navigation on the Minnesota any more, and there is really no demand for this sort of transportation. Railroads are so numerous and so convenient that they can and do furnish ample transportation facilities to every neighborhood in the Minnesota Valley. In modern times the speediest and most accessible transportation is in greatest demand. Shippers want to get their produce to market as quickly as possible. Passengers also want to be whirled abroad in comfort and luxury and to reach their destinations in as few hours as are possibly sufficient. Moreover, all of the valley's products go eastward, to Chicago generally, and there is no steamboat connection between the markets in that direction and the Minnesota Valley. There is direct water connection between the valley and St. Louis and New Orleans, but it is quite improbable that these great cities will ever become the markets of the Northwest. There is also abundant railway connection between the valley and the lower Mississippi, and if ever that section shall be the seat of marts for northwestern products, the railroads, with their superior facilities, will carry them.

Various projects for the "improvement" of the Minnesota River, so that it shall become a navigable stream have been suggested and partially organized, but every such project has been virtually only a scheme designed to take considerable sums of money from the United States Treasury and waste them in fruitless efforts to accomplish something impracticable and undesirable. The underlying idea has been that the money spent in the "improvement" schemes would be distributed mainly in the localities in which the projectors resided and inure in various ways to their direct benefit.

In recent years a few excursion trips have been made on steamboats from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Shakopee and return; but these trips lasted only one day each and carried only a passenger list of recreationists and merrymakers. Similar trips will doubtless be all the kind made in the future. The character of the Minnesota as a navigable river, suited for all kinds of transportation, has been changed. Its former character will never again be assumed, but will live only in history. As a part of that of Carver County, this volume has endeavored to preserve a part of that history.

THE RAILROADS OF CARVER COUNTY.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis.

The first railroad built into and through Carver County was what is now called the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and which came first in 1871. The original of what is now the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company was a Minnesota corporation called the "Minnesota Western Railroad Company," and chartered by the Territorial Legislature, March 3, 1853. This Minnesota Western never built a foot of road or had any other existence save on paper. In 1870 the State Legislature changed its name to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, and soon after it began building its line from Minneapolis to Merriam Junction.

The present company is the successor of other railway companies, viz: The Minneapolis & Duluth, organized in April, 1871; the Minnesota & Iowa Southern, created in 1878; the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely, incorporated in 1876. In 1881 these four companies were consolidated into the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, a corporation authorized by both Iowa and Minnesota. In June, 1888, this company went into the hands of a receiver. In October, 1894, its property was sold under a decree of foreclosure, and in November following the company was reorganized under the name of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, the former word "Railway" being changed to "Railroad." To preserve the corporate rights of the company in the two states, that portion of its property lying in the State of Iowa was conveyed to a committee which, in January, 1895, organized the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad & Telegraph Company of Iowa, which in February following was formally consolidated with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company under that title. The reorganization was made under the laws of both Iowa and Minnesota, and the present company retains all the rights of the original and constituent companies.

January 1, 1912, the company acquired by purchase all the railroad and connected property of the Iowa Central & Minnesota and the Dakota & Pacific Railway companies.

In Carver County the Minneapolis & St. Louis was built to Chaska and Carver and on to Merriam Junction, a distance of twenty-seven miles. From Merriam Junction it was completed to Albert Lea in 1877 and was extended to the Iowa line in 1879. The main line from St. Paul westward—or what was originally called the Pacific Division—was constructed from Hopkins to Winthrop in February, 1882, and from Winthrop to Morton in November of the same year. In February, 1886, the connection between Minneapo-

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lis and St. Paul was established, so that since that date the initial point of the road may be said to be St. Paul.

So that in 1881 the Minneapolis & St. Louis was completed through Victoria, Waconia, Young America, Norwood and Hamburg, all in this county. Stations were established at each village, making an epoch of almost inestimable value to the people of the fertile, wealthy and beautiful region through which the road passes.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin, May 5, 1863, on the foreclosure of a portion of the old LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad, which was chartered in Wisconsin in 1852. Upon coming into Minnesota the company acquired the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company, which was chartered in territorial times to build a road from Hastings westward to the Missouri River. The "H. & D.," as it is often called, is the part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul which passes through Carver County.

The "H. & D." Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was completed to Carver in 1872 and the same year was finished to Glencoe, forming a connection by rail between that town and Minneapolis, by way of Norwood, Cologne and Chanhassen. Then in 1880 a branch was constructed which ran from Chaska and Carver westward to a junction with the main line of the "H. & D." on Pfeiffer's farm, at what has since been called Benton Junction, though it is two miles east of the little hamlet of that name, in Benton Township. When the junction was effected the company announced that the "Minneapolis & Benton Junction Division" had been completed. In addition to the regular stations with depots, flag stations were established on the line at Hazeltine, in Chanhassen Township, in the northeast part of the county; Dahlgren, in Dahlgren Township, three miles west of Carver; Augusta, between Benton Junction and Chanhassen; and Bongard's, three miles west of Cologne.

The line of the "Milwaukee" Railroad, to use its common designation, is of great importance to Carver County. It runs through some of the most valuable portions of the county and carries vast quantities of their products to the best markets. This great railway system now operates a direct line from Chicago to the Puget Sound country, with branch lines running directly to large cities and all the important commercial centers of the West and Northwest.

The Great Northern Railway.

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March 1, 1856, the Minnesota Territorial Legislature chartered the Minneapolis & St. Cloud Railroad Company to operate a line between Minneapolis and St. Cloud. Later this company was acquired and merged with the St. Paul & Pacific, which afterwards became a part of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company, under whose auspices the road was extended and constructed into Manitoba, North and South Dakota, etc. September 16, 1889, the name of the corporation was changed to its present title, the Great Northern Railway Company.

What is called the Hutchinson Branch is that part of the Great Northern system running through Carver County. It was built through the county in 1885 and 1886, and the line from Minneapolis Junction to Hutchinson—the terminal points of the branch—was officially opened for business December 31, 1886. The road comes into the county in the northeastern portion, entering in the northwest corner of Chanhassen Township. It winds about the numerous lakes in that quarter for some miles, passes along the north shore of Lake Waconia and then runs westward through Carver County into McLeod and to Hutchinson. New Germany, in Camden Township, and in the extreme western part of the county, two miles from the McLeod line, is the most important station on this line in Carver County.

Value of Railroads to the County.

The railroads have been of the greatest importance to Minnesota and especially to Carver County. The county's largest interest is that of agriculture. The products of this industry, save what are needed for home consumption, are of not much value to the owners unless they are sent to market and sold, and the railroads furnish the best means of transportation in this regard. No farm in Carver County is more than a very few hours' railroad run from Minneapolis, the great grain market of the Northwest, and grain is the great specialty of Carver County farmers.

An inventor of a new machine, or a new product or process of any sort, who thrives from his invention does so in proportion to the extent to which he has caused others to thrive and prosper. A railroad prospers only in very faint proportion to the increased prosperity of the region through which it is operated. The railroads have done far more for the prosperity and well-being of the Northwest than the Northwest has done for the railroads. To estimate the value of the railroads to Carver County, let every farmer and property owner say what his holdings would be worth if the railroads were taken away.

These great corporations ought to be under fair and wholesome control and regulation, as ought every other corporation of the kind, but the disposition, so often manifested, to harass them to the point of oppression is not commendable. A few persons are yet living who remember the days when there was no railroad in Carver County, nor even in all of Minnesota, and these people willingly contend that the railroads have done, are doing, and doubtless will continue to do, far more for the comfort and prosperity of the people than any other influence.

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CHAPTER VI.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

THE TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF CARVER—CHASKA TOWNSHIP—THE VILLAGE OF CHASKA—SAN FRANCISCO TOWNSHIP—THE TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF CHANHASSEN—LAKETOWN TOWNSHIP.

In addition to what is recorded on preceding pages of this history, special mention may be made of Carver County's original towns, townships, and villages.

THE TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE OF CARVER.

Since 1877 the former township, or "Town," of Carver has ceased to be such and has been included in the village of that name. When, in 1858, this township was organized it was a long and rather narrow expanse of land, with an irregular boundary to the west across and including a large part of what was afterward the "town" or township of Dahlgren. The next year it was enlarged by the addition of four sections which were taken from Chaska Township. But in April, 1868, that part of Carver and Chaska townships included in Congressional Township No. 115 was organized into a new township which was first called Liberty and subsequently Dahlgren Township.

The first white settlement in the township was made by Axel Jorgenson, a Scandinavian immigrant, who located on the site of the village in the spring of 1852, after the Indian treaties of 1851, but before they had been ratified and before the land had become regularly subject to entry. Jorgenson was, therefore, a "sooner," and really a trespasser. His selection of the site of his claim was influenced by the presence of the big spring and its fine branch or outlet and because of its nearness to the river and the site of the old trading post. In February, 1854, Jorgenson had perfected his claim to his land and he sold it to Levi H. Griffin and went up to Wright County, where he was living in 1880.

John Goodenough, who came in 1852 and had his claim near the village site, was the next actual settler after Jorgenson. It is not now remembered how long he resided here nor whither nor when he removed. In the summer of 1854 Eben Ladlee came from Pennsylvania and located on the southwest quarter of section 24 (tp. 115) in what is now Dahlgren Township, but only a little more than a mile southwest of the village, and in what was then Carver Township. It was claimed that his wife was the first white woman of full blood to permanently reside in what was then Carver Township, for it is claimed that Jorgenson and Goodenough were both bachelors.

In February, 1854, Levi H. Griffin, a Maineite, who had been a sailor, a blacksmith and a merchant, visited Jorgenson's farm, in company with Joseph E. Fullerton, and they bought the land for a townsite. They represented a land and townsite company composed of themselves and ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey, Charles D. Gilfillan, J. W. Hartwell, James K. Humphrey, and Matthew Groff, all St. Paul men. On the 25th of October of that year Mr. Griffin removed with his family to the new home and located in Jorgenson's old claim house. He soon erected another building in which he established a general store and hotel. Governor Gorman appointed him the first sheriff and assessor of the county, and he subsequently held other county offices.

The first township or "town" meeting in Carver Township was held at the Carver House hotel, May 11, 1855. The hotel proprietor, William A. Griffin, was moderator or presiding officer, and William R. Baxter acted as clerk. The meeting elected J. S. Letford, chairman of the "town" board; Ole Paulson and Charles Luedloff, supervisors; George A. Bucklin, town clerk; Charles Sorensen, assessor; Charles Johnson, collector; Alex. Nelson, overseer of the poor; Charles Basler and Swan Oleson, constables; Charles Johnson and Charles Sorensen, justices of the peace.

The first fully white child born in the village and township of Carver was Eliza O. Griffin, who was born May 29, 1855, and was the daughter of Levi H. Griffin and wife; the maiden name of the latter was Eliza J. Torrey, of Boston; she was the mother of nine children.

The first death of a white person was that of a man who was knocked from the steamer Equator, in the summer of 1855, at the boat landing. His was the first burial in the cemetery and the funeral services were conducted by Mr. Griffin. The name of the man was never made known.

The first marriage was that of John Bloedel and Barbara Bastian, September 12, 1857. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. A. Griffin, justice of the peace.

Other early settlers were Anton Knoblauch, A. G. Anderson, F. Strache, and Peter Johnson, all of whom came in 1855. Knoblauch and Strache were Germans and Anderson and Johnson Swedes. Anderson (who is still living at this writing) has made a fine record both as a citizen and a soldier. He served nearly three years in the Civil war as a member of Company H, Ninth Minnesota, was captured at Brice's Cross Roads, and spent nearly six months in Andersonville. Knoblauch became very successful in his business operations and well known as a banker and general business man. Capt. Herman Muehlberg, who was a surveyor, editor and prominent citizen, and became a captain in the Fifth Minnesota in the Civil war, and adjutant-general of the state for several years, came with Christian Brustle in 1856. Enoch Holmes, Charles A. Blonquist, Charles D. Dauwalter and B. Hertz came in 1857. The township was soon well settled and developed, even in 1860.

Carver Township sent out ninety-four soldiers for the Union army, from first to last, during the Civil war.

THE VILLAGE OF CARVER.

The Village of Carver was first surveyed and platted in February, 1857, by J. S. Halsted, of Minneapolis, on the land of the townsite company of Griffin and others which has been previously mentioned. The plat was filed for record June 5, 1857, and the original site embraced about four hundred and fifteen acres. The town was not incorporated until twenty years later when, by a special act approved February 17, 1877, the "Township of Carver" was "set apart and incorporated as the Village of Carver." (Chapter 7, Special Laws 1877.)

The first school in the place was taught by George Bennett, in the winter of 1855-56. The schoolhouse was Jorgenson's old claim shanty, and there were about twenty-five pupils. The first public school building of proper character and proportions was built in 1878 and cost \$5,000. There are three parochial schools—the Catholic, the German Lutheran and the Swedish Lutheran—and these were established nearly fifty years ago.

Warner & Foote's History says that the first church

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in Carver was the German Lutheran, which was organized in 1856 by Rev. C. Springler, of Young America. It had no regular pastor until 1869, when the church was built and Rev. Victor Both was installed.

The Swedish Methodist Church was organized in 1875, by C. J. Nelson, with a class of only half a dozen members. The church building was purchased from the German Evangelical Association for \$650.

The site of the public cemetery was purchased from Frederick Greiner and surveyed by J. O. Brunius in 1863. The land for the Catholic cemetery was donated by John Riesgraf.

Carver Lodge No. 111, Freemasons, was organized under dispensation February 7, 1874. It has a commodious and substantial hall and is in good working order.

The first blacksmith was John Bloedel, a German-born man, who came to America in 1854 and two years later, or in 1856, settled in Carver and opened his shop, a stout young iron worker of twenty-six, and a good one, too. The next year he was the first bridegroom in the village, when he married Barbara Bastion. Eventually he became a general merchant and a substantial citizen of the village and county.

CHASKA TOWNSHIP.

As has been described, Chaska Township (or "town," as the eastern term is) was organized in 1858 and the first election held May 11. Other items pertaining to the early history of the township are noted in the chapter referred to.

It may here be stated that Thomas A. Holmes would probably have been the first sole proprietor of the townsite of Chaska, as he was its first claimant, had he not concluded that his other new town of Shakopee was the more important place. He had a large boat which he called the "Wild Paddy," and in this craft he made several voyages to the sites of both Chaska and Shakopee while they were cities in embryo.

Chaska Township, including the village, furnished eighty soldiers to the Union army during the Civil war.

THE VILLAGE OF CHASKA.

In addition to what is said on preceding pages concerning the early history of Chaska Village, as connected with the first settlement of Carver County, more elaborate mention ought to be made of the historic record of the new town; it is no longer proper to call it a village. The site was entered by Judge Andrew G. Chatfield, in January, 1856, not long after its survey, and all abstracts of title to Chaska realty rest primarily upon him. June 7, 1856, the judge deeded his interest in the site to George Fuller, one of the Fuller brothers previously mentioned. Samuel Allen owned land adjoining the original site, but April 22, 1856, he sold his interest to David Fuller, who had it platted as additions. David Fuller was a consumptive and the salubrious climate of Minnesota would not cure him. In 1857 he had to sell his interests in Chaska to his brother George and return to the East, where he soon died. The same year when George purchased his brother's interest he and his brother Albert deeded the unsold part of the site to the "Shaska" Town Company. In time this company deeded the land to Mrs. Abby S. James and she, in 1863, conveyed an undivided one-half to Charles A. Warner, who became prominent in the town's affairs.

In 1857 the village was resurveyed by E. B. Hood; the plat of the survey was filed December 15. Additions were afterwards made, but subsequently vacated. The village was but little more than a settlement, or large-sized hamlet, until March 6, 1871, when it was duly incorporated as a village.

All of the "first" events in the history of Chaska occurred while the town was a part of the civil township. As has been stated the first school was taught in the spring of 1858 by Miss Emeline S. Noble, who became Mrs. Linus Lee and lived in St. Paul. The first regularly organized church to hold religious services was the Moravian. It was formed January 1, 1858, under the direction of Rev. M. A. Erdmann, one of the many missionaries of the church, and who then lived at Minneapolis, his missionary district extending as far westward as Henderson. At the organization there were but fifteen members. The church building was completed and dedicated July 26, 1860. Succeeding Reverend Erdmann, the first pastor, came Rev. A. C. Lehmann, in the fall of 1860, and he was the pastor until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Oerter. In 1863 a parochial school was established in connection with the church and a brick boarding house erected. In 1872 the school was closed and in 1874 the school building was sold to the Chaska school district for a public schoolhouse while the boarding house became a parsonage for the then pastor, Rev. Mr. Oerter.

The Catholic Church of the Guardian Angels was founded in 1858 by the Benedictine Fathers of Shakopee, who were in charge until 1865, when they were succeeded by secular priests, who in turn were succeeded by Franciscans. The first church was built in 1859, the second in 1871, and the monastery and schoolhouse were completed in 1880. Early pastors in charge of the Guardian Angels Church were Fathers Bruno Riss, George Scherer, Meinolphus Stukenkernper and Magnus Mayer, Benedictines; William Lette, secular; Wendelinus Graute and Clementinus Lorbacher, Franciscans.

The German Evangelical Church of Chaska was organized by Revs. George Hielseher and H. E. Linse, in Sargent's Hall, September 15, 1878; the church building was erected later in the year. The first pastors in order were Revs. George Hielseher and George Holler.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery was acquired by the cemetery association of that name and surveyed by Lucien Warner in 1865.

The first postoffice was established in 1855, with Thomas B. Hunt as postmaster, and kept in the Fullers' store. The next year Hunt was succeeded by T. D. Smith and he in turn by Fred C. Du Toit.

A local lodge of the Sons of Hermann was instituted November 27, 1879, with twenty-seven members. Peter Ittis was the first president; Fred Greiner, Jr., the first vice president, and Adolph Schulze, secretary.

Chaska Lodge No. 55, of Odd Fellows, was instituted November 3, 1876, with nineteen members. Gustave Heinemann was the first noble grand, John Therker the first vice grand, and Fred Greiner the first secretary.

The first newspaper was, as already noted, the Minnesota Thalbote (or Minnesota Herald), established in 1857; the second, Judge Baxter's Carver County Democrat, in 1858, and the third the Minnesota Valley Herald, in 1860, of which Fred E. Du Toit has long been the editor. From very humble beginnings, with a plant quite primitive in character, the Herald office is now a modern printing establishment, with an improved Mergenthaler typesetting machine, power presses, binding machinery, etc., while the journal itself is of extended circulation, attractively printed, and of important influence.

SAN FRANCISCO TOWNSHIP.

The southeastern township of Carver County, lying along the Minnesota, is San Francisco. It is triangular in shape, with two sections running westward from the rapids in the river (well known in history as the Little Rapids), and these sections are mounted upon the east end of the northern boundary line. The township contains about twenty-four sections.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first actual settlers of this township were William Foster, the two Bevens brothers, Marvin White, William Sanford, Thomas Wells, Louis Stevenson and John Chilstrom, all of whom probably came in 1854. It has been asserted that the Bevenses came in 1853 and settled near the mouth of the creek which still bears their family name. The last syllable of the word, however, is variously spelled. The brothers were good, honest men, but not prominent in any sense, and their later history cannot here be given.

William Foster located near the river and laid out what he called the Town of San Francisco, at or near the rapids, and this town was the first county seat, as has been stated. The first meeting of the county commissioners was held here in 1856. The buildings of the village then consisted of a one-story log warehouse, the storehouse and residence of Foster & Davis, and a few very humble cabins and shacks. The warehouse was 40 feet in length and 1 story high, and was for the storage of goods which were destined for points farther in the interior, but which had been landed because the boats bringing them were unable to ascend the rapids on account of low water. The storehouse was a story and a half high and 20x25 feet in area; Foster's family lived in the upper story. As has been stated, the county seat was soon removed to Chaska, and then San Francisco, although located nearer the rapids than Carver, soon disappeared from the face of the earth.

William Sanford first settled in the southwestern part of the township, near the Sibley County line, but he soon sold and took another claim and in 1863 removed to Idaho.

Thomas Wells made his claim on the south side of section 3 and was the first settler to the south of Bevens's Creek. In a few years, however, he removed to Stillwater.

Marvin White located on section 10, near where the Methodist Church was afterwards built. In 1858 he was made chairman of the first township board. After a residence of several years in the township he removed to St. Paul, where he became a well-known citizen.

Louis Stevenson located on the east side of section 1, south of Rapids Lake, John Chilstrom joined Stevenson on the north. In ten years or so Stevenson removed to Kandiyohi County and Chilstrom went to Minneapolis. Mr. Chilstrom's son, twelve years of age, was drowned while fishing in the river at the rapids fronting San Francisco, in about 1857, and his was the first death among the early settlers.

In 1855 a number of new settlers came into the township. A Mr. Bristol located in section 21, near the river, where he lived for twenty-five years, or until his death, in 1880; in about 1877 he established a ferry which was operated for some years.

Andrew Johnson established a claim on section 9. He was in comfortable circumstances and built a good house as quarters for his family that he had left at his former home in Massachusetts. He went back to Massachusetts for his wife and children and on his return trip with them, while ascending the Minnesota on a steamboat, and when just below Shakopee, he mysteriously disappeared and was never heard of afterwards.

Swan Johnson located in section 17. In 1865, while irresponsibly insane and a raving maniac, he cut off the head of his twelve-year-old son with an ax. The tragedy occurred in Sibley County, twelve miles from the Anderson home.

Other settlers in the township in 1855 and 1856, were John Swan, John H. Johnson, and Messrs. Ayberg, Hogstedt, and Arvidsen, all Scandinavians.

In November, 1856, Wm. H. Stodder and Charles L. Pierson laid out a town in the southern part of the township, which they called St. Lawrence. It was practically astraddle of the river, one-half in Carver County and one-half in Scott. There was one house built in East St. Lawrence, but the west side was never settled and the town soon became as dead as the celebrated saint for whom it was named, or the Town of San Francisco, for which the township was called. The Town of Louisville, in the township of that name in Scott County, and nearly opposite the Town of Carver, was laid out in 1854 by Fuller and Spencer and named by Spencer, who was from Louisville, Ky. At one time the place had a steam saw-mill and grist mill, and about thirty houses; but in about 1859 it was abandoned and many of the buildings removed across the river to Carver.

Also in 1854, the Village of Little Rapids, a Scott County proposition, was laid out on the east half of section 31, and on the east side of the river, opposite the rapids. In 1850 Louis La Croix, an intelligent Sioux-French half breed, conducted a log trading house there, and in 1853 he entered the land which he sold to Louis Robert, Wm. P. Murray, Sam S. Eaton, and F. Aymond, all St. Paul men, who laid out the town. Not a single house in addition to La Croix's log cabin was ever built in the "Village" of Little Rapids.

In 1857 Maj. Richard G. Murphy, who had been Sioux Indian agent in Minnesota, established a ferry over the river at Shakopee, and this was probably the first ferry of Carver County. In 1859 Peter Thompson obtained a ten-year license for a ferry over the Minnesota and located it where the Carver and Jordan road crosses the river, in the southwest quarter of section 7. Trouble and litigation over the ownership of the Carver side of the ferry ensued because of the transfer of the site, when the land of which it was a part was sold to Andrew Anderson. Mr. Thompson retained the site until he finally sold it to Peter Peterson, who operated it for several years. The bridges over the river have, since their existence, removed the former necessity of ferries.

In 1867 the trustees of St. Ansgar Academy, in

Dahlgren Township, built a mill on Bevens' Creek, in section 2, the northern part of the township. At first it had but one run of stone. Additions to it and changes in it were made from time to time until it became a first-class mill, with both steam and water power and turning out seventy-five barrels of first-class flour daily.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1857-58 by Levi Williams. The improved schoolhouse was a log claim cabin, which stood on the southwest quarter of section 20. A public schoolhouse was built in 1866 on the southern part of the line between sections 20 and 19, not far from the log cabin where Levi Williams taught.

Among the first preachers in the township was Rev. — Ballentyne, a Scotchman and a Baptist, who held several meetings at the house of John Hewitt, in section 20, in the winter of 1859. He tried to secure enough converts to organize a church congregation, but failed. A Reverend Heath also preached in the township that winter, but without apparent results.

The San Francisco Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church organization was constituted in 1878, with but seven members. In the early spring of 1879 the church, which cost nearly one thousand dollars, was completed. Previously, services had been conducted in private houses by Reverends Nelson and Palmquist.

Small as was its area and scanty as was its population, San Francisco Township, from the first to and including the last call for troops, furnished sixty-one soldiers to the Union army during the war of the great southern rebellion.

THE TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF CHANHASSEN.

The Township of Chanhassen, in the extreme north-eastern part of Carver County, possesses many delightful natural features. It has a number of beautiful lakes well distributed over the township. The largest of these is Lake Minnewashta, in the north-west quarter. The name is a compound of two Sioux words, minne (or m'ne) which means water, and washtay, meaning good or pretty or pleasant. The correct Sioux pronunciation is to accent the second syllable, ne, and pronounce the last tay. Originally the banks of Minnewashta were covered with fine groves of trees, including many hard maples. From this circumstance the township derived its name. Chanhassen is composed of two Sioux words and means a hard maple, or sugar tree—Chan meaning tree (or wood) and hassen (from hasan, the proper Sioux spelling) a corruption of hah-zah, the Sioux word for huckleberry or blueberry. Perhaps the meaning was that the tree had sweet juice, like a blueberry. The name was given in May, 1858, when the township was organized, and was suggested by Rev. H. M. Nichols. The beautiful beaches and shores of the lake and the pleasant groves upon its banks, as well as the clear and salubrious waters, have made Minnewashta a popular pleasure resort.

Near the center of the township is Lake Hazeltine, named in honor of Miss Susan Hazeltine, who, it is claimed, taught the first school in Carver County. Lake Susan was also named for Miss Hazeltine. Lake Lucey and Lake Ann, which are practically twin lakes, were named respectively for Mrs. Burritt S. Judd and Mrs. Wm. S. Judd. The extreme end of an arm of Lake Minnetonka reaches into the northwest corner and two or three other Hennepin County lakes protrude into the northern and eastern parts of this township.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The record shows that the first claim settled upon in Chanhassen Township was taken up in June, 1852, by Joseph Vogel, on section 35-116-23, west of Rice lake and near Shakopee Station. Vogel was a German and had lived in St. Paul before coming here. His brothers, Frank and August Vogel, came with him and remained about a year, when they returned to St. Paul. In August, 1852, Joseph Kessler, another German, followed Vogel and settled four miles to the northwest, on section 30. The two families became intimate friends and in July, 1854, Joseph Vogel married Kessler's sister, Miss Veronica Kessler, and it is claimed that this was the first marriage in Carver County. The first death in the township of a white person was that of Cornelius Kirscher, in 1853; the exact date of the death cannot now be determined.

When Vogel and Kessler settled in Chanhassen Township the land was not subject to entry, and they were "sooners." In 1853, when the Indian title had been extinguished, settlers came in considerable numbers. In May, 1853, Arba Cleveland and Geo. M. Powers, from Belchertown, Mass., and H. M. Lyman and Joshua Moore, from Easthamton, Mass., settled near the center of the township. Later in the same year, there came to the same neighborhood J. Cathcart, George Galpin, Lemuel Griffin, James Ryan, Wm. Tilton, and Joshua Hillery. Following these settlers came others, and soon all of the best lands in the township were claimed and settled upon.

Warner & Foote's History says that in the fall of 1855 the first school in Chanhassen, and also the first in Carver County, was opened at the house of Arba Cleveland by Miss Susan Hazeltine. In a few weeks, however, the school was removed to a new schoolhouse (the first in the township) which had been erected in section 16.

Probably the first Protestant sermon preached in the township was delivered by Rev. Chas. Galpin, at the house of H. M. Lyman, in June, 1854. A Sunday school was organized at the same time. Afterwards, services were held every two weeks, during the warm months, in a grove, near Mr. Lyman's house, as a branch of the Congregational Church at Excelsior. In the fall of 1855, services were begun in the schoolhouse near the George Powers farm and held regularly every two weeks for some time. An attempt at a permanent organization and the building of a church in the township was St. Hubert's (or St. Hubertus's) Roman Catholic, at the Village of Chanhassen. The organization of this church was effected in 1863, and the building erected in 1873.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized as a municipality at a public meeting held May 11, 1858, at the old schoolhouse on section 16. As preserving the names of some of the pioneer settlers, it may here be said that the moderator of the township organization meeting was Timothy McArty and the clerk, Geo. M. Powers. The township supervisors were F. A. Renz, Timothy McArty, and Stillman Reed; clerk, Geo. M. Powers; collector, Joseph Vogel; assessor, D. W. Hull; justices of the peace, Joseph Kessler and Wm. S. Judd; overseer of the poor, Ferdinand Wersching; constables, John Ess and Wm. H. Trowbridge; road overseers, Jesse J. Sickler, Geo. Galpin, Wm. Sarver, and Martin M. Schneider. At this meeting the name Chanhassen was selected for the new municipality. There were a great many sugar maple trees in the township and Chanhassen is Sioux for sugar maple.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the time of the organization there were only two roads through the township. One of these, a state road, led from Fort Snelling and Minneapolis to Fort Ridgely, then an important military post in the western part of Nicollet County, and the other was a county road between Chaska and Excelsior. The other thoroughfares were private roads, inconvenient and hard to travel. But as soon as the township was organized the supervisors established roads generally throughout the township.

In March, 1881, the township hall was ordered built on the center of section 22, near the eastern end of Lake Hazeltine, and \$300 was appropriated toward the cost of the building.

Chanhassen was sparsely settled and the people were poor while the Civil war was in progress; yet the township nobly did its duty and furnished its full share of volunteer soldiers for the Union army. In September, 1864, the military authorities called upon the township for ten more of its able-bodied men to fight in the Union armies, and if these were not furnished as volunteers the necessary number would be conscripted and forced to serve. There were plenty of men willing to volunteer but they were poor and had families dependent upon them. If these dependents could be cared for, their natural providers would cheerfully enlist and save the township from a military draft. So the commissioners met, issued bonds bearing ten per cent interest, raised \$2,833 in cash, and gave each of the ten volunteers \$250 and agreed to see that his dependents did not want while he was absent in the service of the country. No debt was ever more cheerfully paid by the township than this war debt of 1864. The township, from its poor but patriotic population, furnished fifty Union soldiers during the war.

LAKETOWN TOWNSHIP.

This township has its boundaries co-extensive with those of Congressional Township No. 116, range 24. It is in the northeastern part of Carver and adjoins Hennepin County on the north and east. A portion of Lake Minnetonka forms the northeastern corner of the township. There is an unusually large number of lakes in the township and from this circumstance its name is derived.

According to Warner & Foote the first settler in the township was Lenhart Breher. In April, 1853, he located on the northeast quarter of section 24, north of Lake Bavaria, and this was ever after his home. Other early settlers, all Germans, were Lorenz Weber, Marten Stieger, Lorenz Stieger, John Pierson, Anton Keller, Andrew Riedele, Henry Schraan, Andrew Schraan, John Rau, Henry Gersten, John Meier, Martin Schmidt, John Salter, Michael Diethelm, Peter Gregory, John Schmieg, John Neunsinger, Jacob Rudiger, and Tobias Ottinger. All these were industrious, patient, and persevering Germans, very proper men to carve out homes and fortunes from the timber tracts and lakelands of this frontier district. Martin Stieger served three years in Company G, 4th Minnesota, during the Civil war, and his brother Lorenz Stieger was discharged from the same company for disability, after a year's service. John Neunsinger died in Chaska, in 1878. Jacob Rudiger died in 1865. Michael Diethelm removed to Shakopee and Andrew Riedele went to Chaska, where he conducted a hotel for some time.

These German settlers wrote letters to their friends in Germany and elsewhere describing the fine country they had found and how readily they could secure land for homes, and very soon so many of their landsleute had followed them that the township, in respect of population, fairly resembled a Bavarian parish. No better element could have been obtained to level the forests, subdue the tough lands of the country, and make the wilderness to blossom as the rose than this Teuton band of brave men aided by their worthy women. The result of their labors is now seen in the high state of development which the township has reached.

Mention of the Swedish settlement called Scandia, on the eastern shore of Waconia (or Clearwater) Lake is fully made elsewhere. It may here be added that all the adult first members of the colony were church members. The Iowa Swedes, from near Burlington, were Baptists, they brought their pastor, Rev. F. O. Nelson, with them and when settled they constituted quite a little colony. He conducted the first religious services in the township in John Anderson's bark claim shanty on the southeast quarter of section 7, near the eastern shore of Lake Clearwater, and where the Swedish Baptist Church was afterwards built. At the first, three families were quartered in the claim shanty. The log church building near the lake was built in the summer of 1856, and previously services had been held in the settlers' shanties and cabins. The church organization was effected at the house of Andrew Peterson, in August, 1855, with eleven adult members. This colony induced the settlement of nearly every one of the first Swedish families that came to this township.

A cemetery was established in connection with the Swedish Church, a little east of the church, and on land donated by Andrew Bergquist. The first burial in it was that of Peter Swenson, of Waconia, who died in 1859.

The township was organized at a public meeting held May 11, 1858, at the house of Merritt Green, in the northeast corner of the township (section 1), by only a few of the voters. The township was first called Liberty. The officers chosen, except the clerk, were all Germans, viz.: John Groetsch, Henry Wetzig, and Fred Reitz, supervisors; Andrew Bergquist, clerk; John G. Maetzold, collector; Charles Kauffmann, assessors; Henry Wetzig, overseer of the poor; John Groetsch and Joseph Schaaf, justices of the peace, and Henry Schwartz, constable.

There was great dissatisfaction among the other citizens of the township with the work of this meeting. They said that it had been too slimly attended, and was not fairly representative of the population; that too many members of the meeting had been elected to office; that the name chosen for the township was hardly significant of its character, etc. So, a month later, or June 12th, another meeting was held at the house of Henry Wetzig, down near the head of Pehr-

son's Lake (section 21), to reconsider the proceedings of the first meeting. But, upon due and fair deliberation, it was decided by the second meeting that the proceedings of the first should be endorsed and ratified, except in the case of the name of the township. On motion of John Salter the name was changed from Liberty to Laketown, the latter being considered more appropriate and suitable. Afterward another Liberty township was created in Carver County, and subsequently its name changed.

John Groetsch, the chairman of the first township board of supervisors and one of the first justices of the peace, was an educated gentleman, who taught the first school in the township in his house, in section 29, having about twenty pupils. He taught several schools in his house, but finally a log school building was erected near by, practically at the site of the permanent schoolhouse.

John A. Salter, who suggested the name of the township, was born in Germany in 1829. He came to this township in 1854, settling west of Victoria, in section 14. Here he married Sophia Hartmann in 1859. During the Civil war he served one year in Company A, Third Minnesota. In 1860 Laketown postoffice was established at his house and he was made postmaster. He was not, therefore, liable for military service, but in 1864, when he felt that it was his duty to become a Union soldier, he did so. He served as postmaster for more than twenty years.

EARLY CHURCHES IN LAKETOWN TOWNSHIP.

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Public religious services were held in this township as early as in 1856. In that year Father Bruno, Roman Catholic, said mass in the house of Michael Diethelm, near Victoria, section 13. Monthly services were held here for a year or so and then the parish of St. Victoria was established and a log church building was erected near Diethelm's. This building was used until 1870, when a fine brick church house, costing \$7,000, was built. A parochial schoolhouse in connection with the church was built in 1877; the cemetery was laid out and consecrated when the log church was built.

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Laketown Moravian Church was organized October 31, 1858, at the house of John Holtmeier (section 11, near Lake Auburn), by Rev. Martin Erdmann, the noted Moravian missionary and evangelist. For two years previous to that time the simple little flock of Moravians had met for worship at Erdmann's house, and other denominations had been freely allowed to hold services. Among these the Lutherans had held services which were conducted by Rev. A. C. Heyer. In 1860 a log church was built on land given by Mr. Holtmeier, and in 1878 a brick church, costing \$2,500, was built near the old one. The church has a cemetery in connection, and the first person buried in it was Mrs. Frederick Klatt, who died in May, 1861.

The congregation of Zoar Moravian Church was organized with ten members at practically the same time as the Laketown, and also by Reverend Erdmann. The first meetings were held at the house of Theodore Rudiger, down near Augusta Station (section 33), until 1863, when the church house was built. The site of Zoar Church is the northeast quarter of section 32, and comprises two acres which were generously given for church and cemetery purposes by Mr. Rudiger. The first interment in the cemetery was that of the remains of Mrs. Fritz Rudiger, who died in 1856. If not the first, hers was one of the first, deaths in the township.

The first postoffice in the township was established in the fall of 1858, at the house of Andrew Bergquist, in section 18, near the lower end of Lake Waconia; Mr. Bergquist was the postmaster. In 1870 the office was discontinued and merged with the Waconia office.

The office at Oberle's Corners, in section 34, was established in 1859, and Fritz Oberle was postmaster. Subsequently the office was removed a mile to the northward.

Laketown postoffice was established in 1860, on John A. Salter's farm (section 14), near Stieger Lake; Mr. Salter was the postmaster for very many years.

The first white child born in the township was John Breher; the date of his birth is August 1, 1854, and he was the son of Lenhart (or Leonhardt) Breher. It is also claimed—and noted elsewhere in this volume—that this John Breher was the first fully white child born in Carver County.

During the Civil war, in 1864, Laketown paid \$250 bounty to each soldier enlisting in the Union army from the township and remitted the taxes on every Union soldier's property. The total number of soldiers from this township that served in the Union army during the war was fifty-six.

DAHLGREN TOWNSHIP.

The first permanent settlers in this township were Scandinavians (mostly Swedes) and Germans. They came very largely in 1854, and among the first were Rev. Ole Paulson, Ole Hendrickson, Nels Alexandersson (said to have been the first settler), Peter Klevin, Philip Siegel, J. D. Skone, Arne Arneson, Charles Luedloff, George Gaettler, Wm. Frenkes, John Bandauer, Charles Nickell, Henry Kemkes, Herrmann Miller, Peter Buttendorf, Ferdinand Stracher, Diedrich Lenzen, Charles Gebhardt, Gottlieb Baer, Jacob Beihoffer, Michael Eichelmeier, Wm. Glitschke, Frederick Henning, Jacob Schlicker, Horace Bryant, Luke Noyes, and John Preiss. Most of the first named were Swedes and members of the King Oscar Settlement, described elsewhere.

Not more than half of the pioneers named passed the rest of their days in the township. Jacob Beihoffer removed to Chaska and Peter Buttendorf to Carver. Ferd. Stracher did not come until 1855, when he settled on section 17, near what is now Benton Junction, where he opened a saloon and "tavern," or house of entertainment, the first in the township; he finally

removed to Caryer. Chas. Gebhardt located on section 12, in the northeast quarter of the township, where he opened a general store, which he conducted for several years, and which was the first store in the township; he was killed in 1866, in Chaska, by the falling of a scaffold on which he was at work. Jacob Schlicker located in the northeast corner of the township, section 1, and built the first brick house in the township.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was not organized in 1858, when so many of the other townships were. Its first organization was April 21, 1863, agreeably to a legal petition of a sufficient number of voters, when those portions of Chaska and Carver townships included in township 115, range 24, were formed into a new township, which was called Liberty. But not until April 5, 1864, was the township fully organized, by the election of officers, etc. A meeting was held at the house of Fritz Anton (near where the township hall was afterwards located, on section 16), on the date mentioned, and an organization perfected. John M. Troll presided at the meeting. Chas. J. Sorenson was clerk, and Peter Buttendorf, Franz Schirmer, and Nels Alexanderson were the judges of the election of officers. The officers chosen were Chas. Luedloff, Henry Paulson, and Charles Aue, supervisors; Julius Wolf, treasurer; Paul Wolf, clerk; John D. Skone, assessor; Chas. J. Sorenson and John M. Troll, justices of the peace, and Ernest Goetzen and Michael Hesse, constables. Paul Wolf refused to serve and Chas. J. Sorenson was appointed clerk; Julius Wolf also declined office and Philip Siegel was appointed treasurer, while Adolph Hesse succeeded Michael Hesse as constable.

A week later, the name of the new township was changed from Liberty to Dahlgren. This was done largely at the suggestion of State Auditor McIlwrath, who informed the township board that there were already too many townships named Liberty. The Civil war was then foremost in everybody's thoughts and as there were many Swedes in the township, it was thought proper to name the township for Admiral John Adolph Dahlgren, the noted Union naval commander, who was born of Swedish parentage in Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

The first marriage in the township was that of Bern Aslakson and Mary Paulson, June 15, 1855, at the house of Swan Goodmanson; Rev. Ole Paulson officiated.

Among the first deaths were those of Katie Preiss, October 28, 1857, and Michael Eichelmeier soon afterwards. Katie Preiss was of the family of John Preiss.

The first school was taught by Charles Hertzog, in the winter of 1857. The schoolroom was in the upper room of Jacob Beihoffer's story-and-a-half log house, on section 1, in the northeast corner of the township. There was an average attendance of twenty-five scholars, who were fairly packed in the little room.

In 1864, a year after Dahlgren was organized, and while the Civil war was raging at flood tide, the township paid out about \$8,000 for bounties to its volunteers for the Union army. These good men were not mere mercenaries, but they were poor men, with families dependent upon them, and the \$250 which each of them received from his home township, added to his pay of \$16 per month, enabled him to contribute largely toward the comfort of his dependents. The little township furnished twenty-eight soldiers to the Union army from first to last.

Dahlgren post-office was established at the house of John Lorfeld, in section 16, on the Carver and Glencoe road, in February, 1872, with Mr. Lorfeld as postmaster, and he held the position for many years. Bevens' Creek post-office was established on section 35, in April, 1873, with A. J. Carlson as postmaster. The ensuing fall it was removed and in 1875 the name of the office was changed to East Union.

The first mill in the township was a saw-mill and was built by John Lorfeld, on Carver Creek, in section 16, in 1859; it was in operation for about ten years. In 1860 the second saw-mill was built on the creek by Griffin & Hartman, in section 23, but was not operated very long. In 1861 Hans Erickson built a small grist mill on the creek, section 22, but it soon failed. Philip Siegel's grist mill, which was built on the creek, in section 23, in 1876, was a complete success. It was equipped with three run of buhrs, had both water and steam power, and had an excellent reputation and a large patronage.

As has been stated the first store in the township was Chas. Gebhardt's, in section 16, 1854, but Lagerstrom, Skoog & Company opened a store in 1873, on the southwest quarter of section 35, near Union post-office; subsequently the store was owned by Lagerstrom & Son.

CHURCHES.

East Union Scandinavian Lutheran Church was practically organized in the spring of 1855 by Rev. P. A. Sederstrom. In the fall of 1858 Rev. Peter Carlson was appointed the first local pastor and he served until in 1860. The first church building was erected in 1856; a fine brick church, costing \$6,000, was built in 1866. St. Ansgar Academy was originally located here under the auspices of the East Union Church, but in 1875 it was removed to St. Peter and virtually became Gustavus Adolphus College.

A Norwegian Lutheran congregation was organized what is now the southwestern part of the township in the pioneer days, by Rev. Laur Larson. He and Revs. R. B. Mus and Johnson, of St. Peter, held services in private houses until the new schoolhouse was built in the central part of section 29, when meetings were held there. The cemetery belonging to the association is located near this schoolhouse.

The German Reformed Church of this township was first organized about 1870. In 1873, Diederich Lenzen deeded two acres of his farm in the southwest quarter of section 10, half a mile west of Dahlgren Station, and a good church building was erected thereon and a cemetery established in connection. The first pastor was Reverend Kuhlén and succeeding him were Revs. Lorenz Ziegler and William Kohler.

A Lutheran congregation was formed and services held at the house of Michael Preiss, in section 14, as early as in 1857 and continued for several years, although irregularly. The Lutheran cemetery was also established on Preiss' claim and the first interment was that of his daughter, Katie Preiss, as is elsewhere stated.

A Catholic cemetery, on the east line of the township, in section 24, was dedicated and consecrated in 1869. The first burial therein was that of an adopted child of Jacob Busche.

Dahlgren Township was the principal site of the historic King Oscar Settlement, noted elsewhere, but which extended over into the northern part of San Francisco. A sketch of this settlement is presented elsewhere. East Union Church, East Union post-office, and St. Ansgar Academy all grew out of the famous old settlement. Nels Alexanderson was probably the first and earliest pioneer of the settlement.

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PIONEER HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Watertown and Hollywood are the extreme northern townships of Carver County. They project to the northward six miles farther than Laketown and Chanhassen, forming what has been called "a doorstep," with the latter two townships forming the "platform." Why the northern boundary of the county was made so illy-proportioned, leaving it so unsymmetrical in form, cannot here be stated.

The fine lands of Watertown Township were first settled upon by white men in 1856, when Daniel Justus and a few other Swedes located on Swede Lake and virtually founded the settlement called Gotaholm. This community is fully noted elsewhere in this volume. In 1856 also came the German pioneers, John Buhler, Dr. Benedict Lehmann, Seraphim Kempf, Anton Sunie, D. F. Justus, B. F. Light, J. P. Miller, George Mapes, and Edward F. Hainlin. The next year, 1857, the township was fairly well filled with settlers from various localities and of different nationalities. Among these were A. J. Brown, J. P. Hendricks, P. O. Johnson, Celestine Kohler, Henry Tesch, Frederic Hamann, August Krause, George Goetzman, Peter Monson, John Tesch and Jonas P. Akins.

Of these J. P. Akins was a Swede, who came to Pennsylvania in 1851 and to Carver County in 1857. For three years he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi and then returned to Watertown and opened a farm in section 20. During the latter part of the Civil war he served six months in the Minnesota Heavy Artillery and was discharged for disability. He was elected to the State Legislature for four years, was county commissioner two years, chairman of the Township Board, justice of the peace, etc.

John Buhler, one of the 1856 settlers, was a Swiss, who came to America in 1847, to Benton Township in 1854 and then in 1856 to his preemption claim on the west side of section 31 in this township. Here he laid out the little hamlet of Helvetia, which he called for the ancient name of his native land, and here he had a small store for some time. He served in the First Minnesota Battalion during the latter months of the Civil war, and afterwards was chosen to different township officers.

Celestine Kohler, a native of Baden, who opened a homestead on section 29, in 1857, and who afterwards removed to Watertown Village, was a harnessmaker by trade. His son, Celestine Kohler, Jr., who was born January 3, 1857, was the first white child born in the township.

The first wedding in the township was that of P. O. Johnson and Josephine H. Brown and it came off on Christmas, 1857.

In the summer of 1857 a son of Mr. Thompson, living on section 2, was drowned in Oak Lake, and his was the first death in the township.

The township paid \$3,900 in bounties to its Union soldiers and furnished sixty-eight of these gallant men.

ORGANIZATION.

The first election for the organization of the township was held at the store of E. F. Lewis, in Watertown Village on the second Tuesday in April, 1858. The township officers then elected were: E. F. Lewis, L. M. Green and George Milligan, supervisors; Edward F. Hainlin, clerk; Nicholas Rogers, assessor; J. A. C. Flood, treasurer; E. F. Lewis and Ira D. Kingsley, justices of the peace, and John Cole, constable. The name was selected because of the township's large water supply furnished by the numerous lakes and the South Fork of the Crow River.

THE VILLAGE OF WATERTOWN.

This village, the only one of importance in the township, was surveyed and platted as early as in 1858 on land owned by Mr. Lewis on sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, on both sides of the South Fork of the Crow River. The postoffice had been established the previous year and was kept in the store of E. F. Lewis, who was the postmaster until in 1861, when he was succeeded by J. A. C. Flood, who was succeeded in 1877 by C. G. Halgren.

The village was not incorporated until February 26, 1877, when the organization election was held; G. Schlepke, J. A. C. Flood and Peter Campbell were the judges of the election. The village officers chosen were: J. A. C. Flood, W. P. Japs, S. P. Kohler and E. Moers, councilmen; C. G. Halgren, recorder; Celestine Kohler, treasurer; Walter St. John, justice of the peace, and A. Kenwanz, marshal.

Within four years after its incorporation, Watertown had three general stores, one hardware store, a plow factory, a bell foundry, grist-mill, sawmill, a brewery, etc. There were also a fire department with engines, three hotels, three churches, two secret orders and other associations. The plow company made annually about one thousand plows and two hundred cultivators, and the bell foundry, which was established by William Bleedorn, in 1864 (just after he had finished three years of good service in the Union army, as a member of Company E of the glorious First Minnesota) was casting from three thousand to five thousand bells a year.

Watertown was long noted for its mills. As early as in the fall of 1856 the first sawmill was erected on the east side of the Crow River by Alexander Mower. Later the Lewis brothers, E. F. and Isaac I., bought the mill, removed it to the west side of the river and added a fine grist mill which could grind fifty barrels of flour a day. Many early settlers, for fifty miles away, patronized this mill. The Lewis brothers were directly from Minneapolis, where Isaac I. was a prominent property owner and citizen. In 1865 M. F. Lienau and Mr. Dressler bought the combined mill; but in 1869 Dressler sold his interest to Charles H. Lienau, who had been a prominent citizen of St. Paul, editor of the German organ, the Volkszeitung, etc. Four years later the mills burned, well nigh bankrupting the Lienau brothers. Charles H. sold what interest he had left to George Roscheise and not long afterward was elected probate judge of the county. He finally went to St. Paul where he became editor and proprietor of the Volkszeitung, state senator, etc., dying the possessor of ample wealth and with many honors upon him.

Concluding the early history of the mills it may be said that in 1875 they were rebuilt by Lienau & Roscheise, at a cost of \$8,000. Steam power was used exclusively until in 1878, when the millers built a dam across the river, at a cost of \$6,000, and thereafter water power was employed as an auxiliary to drive the machinery. In 1880 the mills were again burned. They were at once rebuilt, but were disconnected. The grist mill cost \$8,000 and the sawmill \$2,000.

After running many years successfully the mill-race broke out and the water power feature was entirely destroyed, and thereafter the mill power was solely steam.

43—CARVER HISTORY—March 1—SOWERS

A brewery was built at Watertown in 1865 by Jacob Dietz. He died in a few years and in 1872 his widow married John Beges, who conducted the business until in 1875, when he was succeeded in the ownership and conduct of the property by F. Luders. The brewery could not meet the vast competition of the larger concerns in the cities and was discontinued long ago.

CHURCHES AND CIVIC ORDERS.

The first services of the Catholic Church in Watertown were held at the house of Napoleon Steinmartz, in about 1861. Two years later, or in 1863, the first church building, which cost about one thousand dollars, was erected under the direction of Father George and regular services begun therein. All preceding services seem to have been held in the Steinmartz house. In 1876 a new church building, costing \$5,000, was put up, under the direction of Reverend Father Wesler, and since that time the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Watertown has been large in its membership and efficient in its work. The church cemetery was established in 1861.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the north shore of Mud Lake, in section 13, was organized in 1868 by Rev. John Horst. The same year a log church was built. Previous to the building of the church services were held at the schoolhouse, a mile south, in section 14. In the organization in 1868 there were seventeen families, and the membership gradually increased.

Watertown Lodge No. 50 of Free Masons was instituted October 25, 1865, with eight charter members and the following officers: Isaac I. Lewis, master; N. C. Richardson and L. D. Freeman, wardens; S. D. Grant, secretary; Caleb Lewis, treasurer. The lodge had worked under a dispensation from January previous to its organization.

Franklin Grove No. 2 of the United Ancient Order of Druids was instituted by dispensation March 2, 1868, and chartered in August following with William Dressler, M. F. Lienau, Henry Hagermann, Ferdinand Dressler, Celestine Kohler, Henry Schramm, Henry Geiser, Frank Brebec, Vingens Heck, Louis Brandt and Egidius Moore. The first officers were: William Dressler, N. A.; M. F. Lienau, W. A.; Frank Brebec, secretary.

A frame schoolhouse was built in the Village of Watertown in the fall of 1859 and the following winter, in this house, W. P. Buck taught the first school in the village and in the township. The same winter, but beginning a little later than Buck's school, Alpha Cox taught a term in section 21, on the west side of Swede Lake.

Watertown was built away from the railroads and has long been what is known as an inland town. Recently, however, it was planned to give it transportation facilities to the outer world by means of an electric railway which is now in process of completion. This will be a portion of the Luce system, with its eastern terminus in Minneapolis, and extending westward to points in Carver, McLeod and other counties to the westward.

The total male population of this township in 1860, by the United States census, was 328. The number of men between eighteen and forty-five was less than one hundred; of this number Watertown Township furnished sixty-eight soldiers to the Union army from 1861 to 1865.

WACONIA TOWNSHIP.

Waconia is one of the finest agricultural townships in Minnesota. It has beautiful lakes, splendid rolling farming lands, delightful tracts of timber, and other valuable natural features. Waconia Lake is the largest lake in the township. It is about four miles long and three miles wide. It has nearly eighteen miles of shore line with gravelly beaches and high banks. Near the southwestern shore, half a mile from the village, is the island, called Coney (or Cony or Conia) Island, containing thirty-seven acres. It is naturally as fine as a plot of fairy land, and has been improved by its well-to-do and artistic owners by pretty and comfortable cottages and other accessories until it is unsurpassed as a summer resort.

The lake was originally called Clearwater by the Whites, and indeed this was its original official designation. The Sioux Indians, however, called it "Meday Wa-ko-ni-ya," meaning Lake of the Fountain or Lake of the Spring; the spelling as here given is from Reverend Rigg's Sioux Dictionary, the standard authority.

EARLY HISTORY.

It is claimed that Ludwig Sutheimer and Michael Scheidnagel were the first actual permanent settlers in Waconia Township. As soon as the land in this quarter was fairly in market—with the Indian title extinguished, the Government survey made, etc.—they selected home here. The sites chosen lie half a mile south of the village and Lake Waconia. Sutheimer chose his on the east half of section 23 and the west half of section 24, taking eighty acres from the southeast and southwest quarters of each section. Here he lived for many years, and here some of his descendants still live. The old homestead was on the section 24 tract. Scheidnagel settled a quarter of a mile east of his friend Sutheimer (S. E. section 24) and there he lived for many years.

Other settlers that came in 1855 were: Charles Kiefer, Simon Moy and E. Hyde. Of these Kiefer located his claim on section 23, northwest of Sutheimer's, but held it only two months and then becoming discouraged at the prospect of so much hard work and before him he returned to St. Paul. Moy selected his homestead on the northwest quarter of section 24, immediately north of and adjoining Sutheimer's, and there he remained ever afterward. Hyde went down to section 32, near the lake which afterward bore his name; but in less than a year he removed to what is now the site of Waconia Village.

In 1856 came a swarm of German immigrants to the fine fertile lands of Waconia. Some of these, who remained permanently on their claims were Charles Guggermos, Anton Suchanek, Henry Tukan, Frederick Henke, Casper Volner, Jacob Volkenant and J. A. Simon. Many others came in this year and in 1857 whose names are not now remembered; nearly every one of these pioneers was a German.

In the early spring of 1855, about the time of his settlement here, Simon Moy married Mary Tommos, and this was the first marriage in the township. Their son, John Moy, was born in the latter part of January, 1856, and his was the first birth. A Mrs. Thiele, who lived on section 23, a little south of Waconia, died in 1857, and this is believed to have been the first death in the settlement.

44-CARVER HISTORY--March 1--Sowers

The cemetery on section 8, a mile and a half west of Swan Lake, was established in 1862. The first burial therein was that of Theresa Volkenant, a daughter of Jacob Volkenant, who located on section 7 in 1856. Miss Volkenant died in 1863. In the cemetery on section 24, just south of the village, the first interment was that of the wife of Zachariah Diehl, who lived two miles to the westward, on section 22.

The township was organized in the spring of 1858; the first election was held May 11. The first officers were: Supervisors, Hermann Graeving (also a justice of the peace), S. Burkhard and D. Wagner; clerk (also a justice of the peace), E. Hyde; assessor (and constable), J. Johnson; collector, J. Behrenfeld; overseer of the poor and constable, Hermann Loegering.

WACONIA VILLAGE.

The Village of Waconia was surveyed and platted by G. W. King, a surveyor of Minneapolis, in March, 1857. The site was owned by Roswell P. Russell, also of Minneapolis, who was virtually the founder of the village. Mr. Russell was born in Vermont, came to Fort Snelling in 1839; opened the first store in St. Anthony (now Minneapolis) in 1847; later engaged in lumbering and flour milling; was a member of the Territorial Legislature; receiver of the United States land office at Minneapolis from 1854 until in 1857, and died in Minneapolis in February, 1896. As receiver of the United States land district, of which the Lake Waconia region was a part, Mr. Russell had a good knowledge of the country. He held a high opinion of the possibilities of the south shore of the lake (then called Clearwater) as the site of a town which would one day become a populous summer resort, if not an important commercial point, and this consideration led him to lay out the town, which he named for the Indian name of the lake. He lived to see the place a thriving village, surrounded by a prosperous community, with a railroad, etc., but his large hopes that it would become a great resort in his time were never realized.

There ought to be, however, a future of the character anticipated by Mr. Russell. The development of Minnetonka as a resort has interfered with Lake Waconia. But it is fair to conclude that the time will come when Waconia will be both a popular and a populous resort. A change of proprietors must come, of course, before this advanced condition can be reached, and a new and more progressive and more aggressive element must control. Coney Island must be owned by more than one family, before it can become popular with visitors or profitable to its owners.

Waconia was for some years quite noted as a fire-wood depot. The country had been fairly covered with sugar maple—or hard maple, as it is commonly called—and black maple—or the sugar tree—and other hard wood trees. When these were cut down to clear the land for the plow there were possibilities for great stocks of fuel in the form of cordwood. As the country developed and the St. Louis Railroad came, long lines of cordwood were ~~hauled~~ ^{hauled} at Waconia and sent to the fuel markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul when prices were inducing. Other railroad stations shipped quantities of fuel, but Waconia was the leading supply point in the northern part of the county.

Chaska and Carver sent down thousands of cords of wood to St. Paul by boats and barges on the Minnesota. In fact, the main fuel wood supply of both St. Paul and Minneapolis has always come from Carver County. And yet there is still vast numbers of sugar maple and other good trees yet standing in this goodly county.

Waconia postoffice was established in 1857. Edward Hyde was the first postmaster, but he soon gave up the office and Herman Berreau succeeded him. In 1868 Louis Golthalf was appointed and in 1872 Albert Kohler succeeded him.

The first gristmill in the village (being the first in the township) was built by the firm of Habeck & Enders, in 1867, and cost \$14,000. It had a grinding capacity of thirty barrels of fine flour per day and was a great convenience to the people of the surrounding country, many of whom had hitherto been forced to rely upon Minneapolis for their breadstuffs. In connection with the flour mill the firm erected, the same year, a sawmill which cost \$2,000 and could saw 10,000 feet of lumber per day. In 1878 these mills burned, but the Bierline Brothers immediately purchased the interest of the former proprietors and erected new mills, near the site of the former ones, at a cost of about \$20,000. Subsequently the owners of the mills were Bierline, Zahler & Miller. The Waconia Mill still maintains its old-time reputation for excellent service and general value to the community.

In 1865 a small brewery was established in Waconia by Zahler & Metz, but Mr. Zahler became the sole proprietor. In 1875 the building was burned, but Mr. Zahler rebuilt it and operated it for several years. Its productive capacity was about a dozen barrels of beer per day.

CHURCHES, ETC.

The first church in Waconia was St. Joseph's Roman Catholic. The church organization was effected in 1857 by Rev. Father Bruno Riss, a Benedictine. At first, monthly services were held in private houses. The original congregation was composed of about thirty families. In 1858 a frame church, costing \$600, was built, and in 1875 this was replaced by a fine structure which cost about \$9,000. The parochial school has been greatly aided by the St. Joseph's Society, which was originally formed in 1861, with Hermann Loegering as president, to assist in the support of the church. In 1878 the work of the society was converted into efforts in behalf of the school, with the result that ~~that~~ institution became stronger and more serviceable.

Trinity Evangelical Church was organized in 1865, with a membership of twenty families. Rev. John Horst was the first pastor. In 1866, the year following the organization, a church costing \$2,000 was built, and a parochial school established in connection with the church.

Zion's Evangelical Church was organized in 1868 and the same year the church was built on section 6. Reverend Rakatz was in pastoral charge of the church at the time. Prior to the organization church services were held at private houses. At the organization there were only about twenty members, and the church building was a modest one, costing less than five hundred dollars.

In 1862 a cemetery was established on section 8, a mile and a half west of Swan Lake, and near school-house No. 43. The first burial therein was that of Miss Theresa Volkenant, who died in 1863. She was a daughter of Jacob Volkenant, who settled half a mile northwest of the cemetery in 1856.

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45—CARVER HISTORY—March 1 Sowers

The first school in the Village and Township of Waconia was taught by Charles Schilling in 1858, with an average daily attendance of fifteen scholars. The same year a frame schoolhouse, 15 by 20 feet in area, was built.

Out of a total male population of all ages in 1860 of 261, Waconia Township furnished forty-four good soldiers to the Union army during the War for the Union, 1861 to 1865. This number was more than one-half of the male population liable to military duty, or between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Benton Township is in the southwestern part of Carver County, and six square miles of better country better settled cannot be found elsewhere in the Northwest. Bevens' Creek flows in a general direction from west to east through the southern part of the township—having its principal source in Hoeffken's Lake—and there are some lakes and altogether a good water supply. The land was largely timbered originally and of fine natural fertility and after more than fifty years of cultivation the tilled portions are still highly productive. When the Indians had the country the site of the township might well have been called a hunter's paradise. Bevens' Creek had numerous beaver dams and the woods were full of other game.

It is claimed that the first actual white settler in Benton, who came in May, 1855, and made a claim on section 2, which he perfected and where he lived until 1876. Later in 1855 came Gottlieb Urbach, who settled down near where the German Lutheran Church and Cemetery were afterward established, on section 27. Others among the earliest pioneers in the township were Jacob Sauter, John Lunheim, John Etzel, Robert Miller, John Wienmann, Nicholas Henrion, John Guthling and John Eichelberger; all of these were Germans except Henrion, who was born in France.

In the summer of 1855 Robert Miller was moving with his family from Chaska to his claim in Benton Township. En route, in what is now Laketown Township, his wife gave birth to a boy baby, who was christened John. This child died when but six weeks old and his was the first death in the township.

The first white child born in the township was Mary Guthling, a daughter of John Guthling, and she was born in the summer of 1855, shortly after the settlement of her parents.

The first school was taught by Emma Noyes, in the fall of 1857. The schoolroom was a room in the house of F. Lutz, in Benton Village. There was no public schoolhouse proper until in 1865, when a frame building was erected.

Benton Township was organized May 11, 1858. The organization meeting was held at the house of Robert Miller, on section 11, northwest of Cologne. Joseph Weinmann was president of the meeting and Edward Rensse was clerk. Robert Miller was elected chairman of the township board and also justice of the peace. John Etzel and Frank Seiberlich were chosen the other members of the township board; Joseph Weinmann, town clerk, collector and constable; William Schneider, the second justice of the peace, and Michael Hermann, the second constable.

Benton had a population of 531 in 1860, there being 293 males and 238 females. Of the males 82 were liable to military duty. During the Civil war the township furnished 36 soldiers to the Union army, or about forty-four percent of its fighting population. In 1864 a township meeting was held and money was voted to pay bounties to fill the township's quota under the President's call, and thus avoid a conscription or draft. The meeting was found to have been illegally called, its action was void, and the township's quota was filled without paying bounties.

BENTON VILLAGE.

The Village of Benton was surveyed and platted in June, 1880; by H. J. Cheever. The principal owner of the site was Caspar Kronschnabel. The plat was large enough for a considerable town, extending three-fourths of a mile north and south by half a mile east and west. The main town plat was on the north side of Lake Benton.

The village had a population of 100 in 1880. The next year it had three general stores, one hardware store, a shoe and harness shop, a blacksmith shop, a warehouse, an elevator, a saw and grist-mill and three saloons. In this year the village was incorporated, with George Kronschnabel, George Bleichner, Anton Pinger and Joseph Graber, councilmen; Peter Williams, recorder; Friedrich Metzger, treasurer; William Hochtman, justice of the peace; Henry Wittsock, marshal. The sawmill was built in 1866 by Casper Kronschnabel. The next year he added a grist-mill with two runs of stone. In 1874 he admitted Nicholas Henrion to partnership with him in the mills. In 1878 the productive capacity of the grist-mill was enlarged to four runs of stone, three sets of roller apparatus, and a new sixty-horsepower engine. In 1879 the firm erected an elevator with a capacity of 12,000 bushels.

Benton postoffice was established in 1860, with George Bleichner as postmaster. He was succeeded in office respectively by Matthias Erst and L. Streukens. In 1879 the office was removed to Cologne, but in February, 1880, was taken back to Benton and Casper Kronschnabel appointed postmaster.

THE VILLAGE OF COLOGNE.

This village was founded in 1880. It was surveyed by H. J. Cheever, the same engineer that laid out Benton, the village now practically merged with it. The site was owned by Paul and Adam Mohrbacher, on the northwest quarter of section 13 principally on the north side of the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the south side of Lake Benton. The town was named for old Cologne, in Germany (called in German Köln), because the Mohrbachers were from near that city. Benton Township was named for the distinguished American statesman, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who died in April, 1858, a month before the township was created.

Cologne was incorporated in 1881. Jacob Meuwissen, Henry Plankers, John E. Holm and Charles Schabaker constituted the first council, Gerhard Bongard was the first recorder, Paul Mohrbacher the first treasurer, Lucas Dols the first justice of the peace and Franz Blockner the first village marshal.

was Christian Hebeisen, a German, of course,

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46—CARVER HISTORY—March 1 Sowers—

In 1879 the Benton postoffice was removed to Cologne, with Peter Wirtz as postmaster. The following year he died and Gerhard Bongard was appointed in his stead.

The railroad depot was built in 1872 and the first agent was F. M. Mullen. He was succeeded by Gerhard Bongard.

In 1880 there were two general stores, a hardware store, drug store, furniture store, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, a fine grist-mill and a grain elevator. In 1914 the population of the village was about four hundred, and it had a bank, flouring mill, a creamery, a commercial club, besides a liberal equipment of general stores, shops, saloons, etc.

Bongard & Company built the Cologne grist-mill in 1880 at a cost of \$10,000. At first it turned out sixty barrels of flour a day; but with three runs of stone and seven rollers it had a capacity of 70,000 bushels of merchant grinding besides a large amount of custom work. Archibald & Ames, of Dundas, Minnesota, built the first elevator in 1880. The Bongard family has been prominent in the township's affairs. Bongard postoffice near Bongard's Station, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, was established in 1873, with Hermann Bongard as postmaster.

CHURCHES OF BENTON TOWNSHIP.

233
St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, at Cologne, was first organized as a parish in 1856, by Reverend Father Mehlmann, and the organization comprised nineteen families. Services were held at the house of John Mohrbacher until in 1860, when under direction of Rev. Father Bruno Riss, a Benedictine, a small frame church, costing about five hundred dollars, was built. Fifteen years or more later, a new brick church building, costing \$14,000, was erected under the supervision of Father Gottfried H. Braun, who was the officiating priest for many years. As early as in 1880 the membership of this church comprised 110 families, and the number has steadily increased. In connection with the church there has long been a successful parochial school and an appropriate cemetery. The body of Stephen Lutz, who died in 1857, was the first buried in the cemetery. The brick schoolhouse was completed in 1880 and cost \$3,500. Father Braun was born in Westphalia, completed his education in Milwaukee, and was ordained a priest in May, 1876, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas Grace, of St. Paul.

Zion's United Evangelical Church, located in the southwestern part of the township, on section 30, was organized in 1870 by Reverend Burkhardt. The same year a church building, costing \$1,200, was erected. Prior to this year meetings had been held irregularly at private houses. The average membership of this church since its organization has been about one hundred and twenty-five.

St. John's German Reformed Church, on the northeast quarter of section 17, was organized January 2, 1866, by Rev. John Romeis, with sixty members. The same year a small church building, which cost about four hundred dollars, was constructed. The school and cemetery connected with the church were established soon after the church was organized.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, half a mile south of Cologne (section 24) was organized as early as in 1856, with only six members, by Rev. John Schnell. In 1861 the congregation built a small log church which was used for church meetings for twenty years, or until in 1881. In the latter year a frame church was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

8 ✓
Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, down on Bevens' Creek in the southwest quarter of section 27, was organized in 1853 by Reverend Kahmeier. The first church building was erected in 1864. In 1884, under the supervision of Rev. Theodore Krumseig, the then pastor, the second church, costing \$4,300, was built. The parochial school has been a valuable adjunct to this church.

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THE TOWNSHIP OF HANCOCK.

Hancock is the smallest in area of the civil townships of Carver County. It is six miles in length from east to west and three miles in width from north to south, and is composed of the north half of township 114 north, range 24 west, and has but eighteen sections of land. The township was a part of San Francisco until in March, 1868, when in response to a numerously signed petition the county commissioners detached it.

The organization meeting was held March 23, 1868, at the schoolhouse on the northeast quarter of section 10. Patrick Conlin, Solomon Nord, and Michael Miller were chosen supervisors; Patrick Colbert, township clerk; Patrick Conboy, treasurer and constable; John Jacobson, assessor; Michael Daley and Solomon Nord, justices of the peace; G. Bockman, constable. The township was named for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the distinguished Union commander and soldier.

EARLY HISTORY NOTES.

6/9 ✓
A majority of the earliest settlers of Hancock Township were Irish. They came in 1856 and for the most part located in the western and southern sections. Constantine Dougherty is said to have been the first settler in the township. In the early spring of 1856 he took a claim near the Colbert Lake, on section 7; but six years later, or in 1862, he removed to Scott County, where he died in 1881. About the same time John Hogan made a claim near Dougherty's but a few years later he removed to Sibley County. The same year Peter Jordan and Thomas Keating located on section 18; Patrick Lynch, Martin Ward and Patrick Gallagher on section 17, and James Murphy on section 5. In 1877 Jordan removed to Rock County; in 1875 Murphy removed to Sibley County, and Pat Gallagher went to Jackson County in 1870. In the fall of 1856 Patrick Colbert took a claim on section 8, near the creek, which afterward bore his name, and built a cabin. The next year he brought his family, and began to build a home; but in a short time his house burned, to his severe loss. He then went west a half mile or so, upon section 6, where he built another house and made a permanent home and here he lived for many years. Other early settlers that came to the township in 1856 were John Wall, John Dougherty, Patrick Conboy and John Conlin. Of these Conboy took a claim of 160 acres on section 12; in time he had 100 acres of the heavily timbered land under cultivation, and in 1878 he purchased 160 acres more in section 18, near Assumption.

Originally this part of the county was very heavily timbered with maples, oaks, elms, and other hard woods, and it was a labor of toil and exaction to clear up the land and make it fit for seed reception and cultivation. To cut down the trees, to grub out their roots, and then to dispose of the heavy trunks and limbs and the brush involved great and trying exertion, patience and long suffering. But all these the pioneers endured heroically, and willingly, and the result is seen in the fine farms and manor lands of their descendants and successors.

42-58

Carver Hist. alb.

July 42-58

July 1

(Insert

Chapter

(Please insert No. R 94)

Township Histories Continued.

Young America Township with Sketches of Town
of Norwood and Young America Village — Camden
Township — Hollywood Township, with
Sketch of Helvetia.

THE FIRSTS.

The first births in the township were those of Daniel Faley and Joseph Hogan, of the Irish contingent of pioneers. They were born in June, 1856, and grew to mature manhood in their native township.

The first death was that of John Austin, who died in the winter of 1856-57.

The first marriage was probably that of Michael Miller and Rose Kundschock, in 1860.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Peter Jordan in the dwelling house of Martin O'Malley; the date was in 1863, during the Civil war, and the teacher had about a dozen pupils. If there was a school taught in the township prior to that date, it is not of record.

In about 1860 a steam sawmill was established in section 10, on Colbert Creek (often called Eleven-Mile Creek), and this institution was of great value to the settlers who wanted their hardwood logs converted into lumber. It ran sometimes night and day. Much of the first lumber used in the township was sawed in this mill. In 1864 John J. Johnson bought the mill and operated it for many years. It had an engine of 35 horsepower and could saw 5,000 feet of lumber a day.

CHURCHES.

The parish of Assumption Church, Roman Catholic, on the northwest corner of section 18--practically on the Sibley County line--was organized in 1859. A frame church building was erected in 1861, at a cost of practically fifteen hundred dollars. Reverend Father Minolf supervised the building of the church. Prior to the building of this church services were held in the house of John Bovy.

West Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the northeastern corner of the township, was organized by Rev. P. Carlson and a frame church built before the Civil war. In 1868 this building was replaced by a new structure costing \$2,000. The organization prospered and in 1878 an addition was built, a fine pipe organ supplied, etc. The church and its parochial school are leading institutions for good.

Gotha Church at Gotha postoffice was organized in 1876 by dissenters from the West Union Church. A frame church on section 1 was built at a cost of \$800. In 1879 the religious character of the church was changed from Lutherianism to Methodism.

YOUNG AMERICA TOWNSHIP.

Young America Township comprises congressional township 115, range 26, and is the southwest municipal township of Carver County. A finer rural township of land does not exist anywhere. The rare fertility of the soil, the abundance of good timber and pure water and the elevated topography of the county, with its undulating and picturesque character generally render it a beautiful expanse to look upon and a charming locality to live in. It is highly developed commercially. Three pretty and thriving villages are conveniently situated in its midst, two fine railroads traverse it from northeast to southwest and from east to west, and splendidly constructed and well kept wagon roads run on nearly every section or half-section line.

EARLY HISTORY.

Warner & Foote's History gives the distinction of being the first settled in this township to one James Neal, who came to section 4, near Tiger Lake, in the fall of 1855; he lived here for twenty years or more and then removed to McLeod County. In 1856 there came Joseph Gobel and Isaac Berfield to section 1, in the northwest corner of the township; Dr. R. M. Kennedy, a dentist, to section 11, at Young America Village; he was one of the two original proprietors of the village and always prominent in its affairs and those of the county until his death, in 1862. James Slocum, the associate of Doctor Kennedy in the original proprietorship of the village, was another pioneer settler. Alonzo Brown came in 1856, made a claim on section 10, west of Young America, and lived on it until in 1880, when he was removed to the insane asylum at St. Peter. John Hutchins came at an early date to the north side of Tiger Lake, but remained here but a few years, when he returned to Wisconsin.

The first white child born in the township was a daughter of Isaac Berfield, but her name and the place of her birth cannot here be given; hers was also the first death of a white person, but the date of her death is no longer remembered. A. B. Failing and Sophia Neal were married in December, 1856, and this was the first wedding in the township.

About 1860 the first German settlers came in. Gradually the number increased until now nine-tenths of the people of the township have German blood in their veins. The proverbial thrift, industry and morality of the average German community were never more manifest than in Young America Township. Some of the farms are so highly improved that they resemble the manor lands of the gentry of England or the country estates of American millionaires.

The early official records of the township were burned more than fifty years ago. It is known, however, that the township originally bore its present name. In a year or so that name was considered undignified and it was changed to Farmington. In 1858 the name was changed to Florence, but in 1863 it was given its original designation, Young America, which it has since retained. Certain incomplete records show that the first organizing election was held at the house of Dr. R. M. Kennedy, Young America, and that he presided over the meeting. Philip Thomas was chosen township clerk, Thomas Bartley was made assessor, J. H. Thomas the collector, and Isaac Berfield justice of the peace.

In 1860, when the township was called Florence, the population was 305. During the four years of the Civil war, when the whole number of men liable to military duty could not have exceeded one hundred, the little township furnished, from first to last, forty-eight men to the Union army. In 1864 to enable men to enlist that had families depending on them the township gave a bounty of \$300 to every accepted volunteer. The people of Young America Township are largely German or of German descent, yet their American loyalty and patriotism have always been unquestioned and at par with the devotion to country of any other community.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

St. Emanuel's Evangelical Lutheran Church organization, of this township, was formed, by some twenty pioneer families of the section, in about 1858, under the direction of the prominent pioneer evangel-

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48—CARVER HISTORY—March 1 Sowers
ist of this region, Rev. H. Kahmeier. In 1859 a log
church was built on section 32 and services were held
therein until in 1870. Then a fine frame church build-
ing, costing \$4,000, was built on the same section, three-
fourths of a mile west of the hamlet of Harrisburg.
The building is a notable landmark and can be seen for
many miles; near-by is the well-administered and suc-
cessful parochial school. The membership of St.
Emanuel's Church is very large for a country church
and its influence is most beneficial upon the public
welfare.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church organization,
whose church building stands on the southeast quarter
of section 34, was formed in 1868, under the direction
of Rev. B. R. Hueker. The same year the building
was erected at a cost of \$1,250. The membership be-
gan with twelve families which number increased in a
few years to thirty-five.

YOUNG AMERICA VILLAGE.

The little but thriving Village of Young America is
in the northeastern portion of the township, on sections
11 and 12 and also on what was originally called "the
Pacific extension" of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Rail-
road. It was laid out in the fall of 1856 by Dr. R. M.
Kennedy and James Slocum, Jr., on their land and by
them called Young America. They built the first
house that year; it was a one-story log building with
two small rooms. The same season they built the
first storehouse and opened the first store in the town-
ship. Later in the year they built a steam saw-
mill, using the Young America Lake for a water sup-
ply. In 1859, when wheat raising had been fairly es-
tablished, they added a grist-mill; although it had but
a single run of stone, this addition was a great con-
venience to the community; but unfortunately, after
running for three years, or until in July, 1862, it was
burned. At the close of the war, or in 1865, the Ack-
erman Brothers—William, Christian and Julius H.—
built a new sawmill and grist-mill combined. The
sawing plant could cut only about one thousand feet of
hardwood lumber per day, but the grist-mill had two
runs of stone. In 1880 the sawmill was discontinued,
but the new roller process was supplied to the grist
and its productive capacity was increased to 100 bar-
rels of flour a day.

In 1866 a brewery was built in Young America, but
in 1878 it was burned and was not rebuilt.

The first school in the village was the first in the
township and was taught by Miss Tabitha Little, dur-
ing the summer of 1858. She had about a dozen schol-
ars and her schoolhouse was a small one-room log
hut. The first schoolhouse proper, a frame, was not
built until some time during the Civil war.

The present population (1914) of Young America
is about three hundred and twenty-five. There is a
state bank, the Young America Eagle weekly news-
paper, a flour mill, two hardware stores, a general
store, two creameries and a full complement of other
stores, shops, etc.

YOUNG AMERICA CHURCHES.

In 1865 Reverend Father Stern recruited a small
Catholic organization in Young America Village and
services were held irregularly for some time. In 1880,
when the fine church at Norwood was completed, the
Young America congregation began attending the new
church of their neighboring village.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was
first organized in 1869, with a membership of thirty
families. For some months services were held in pri-
vate houses and Rev. C. Sprengler was the pastor.
The following year, 1870, a church building, costing
\$2,000, was erected and Rev. Friedrich Streckfuss
made pastor.

A society of the Sons of Herman was organized in
the village in November, 1876, with fourteen mem-
bers. Gustave Thote was the first president, Charles
Fiseher the first vice president, Charles Mankenberg
the secretary and Julius Martin the treasurer.

THE TOWN OF NORWOOD.

The incorporated Town of Norwood is the most im-
portant village in Young America Township. It is a
mile southwest of Young America and situated at the
crossing of the Hastings and Dakota division of the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Minneapolis &
St. Louis railroads.

The present population of Norwood is about five
hundred and fifty. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran
and Methodist churches, a bank, flour mill, creamery,
two grain elevators, an opera house, stores, shops and
the Norwood Times newspaper. The population is
largely German-American. It is a thriving town and
has a reputation as a good shipping point for the ex-
port of grain, live stock, and dairy products.

Norwood was laid out in 1872 upon the building of
the Hastings & Dakota Railroad and the station estab-
lished and the depot built the same year. As it was
only a mile away from that village, it was at first
called Young America Station, and for a time it was
believed that the village of that name would be moved
over to the new station and consolidated with it into
a new town. But in 1874, when Young America per-
sisted in refusing to move, the new town was chris-
tened Norwood. The site was on the farm of Julius
Feldmann, in sections 14 and 15. In 1873 the
postoffice was established, with James Slocum, Jr.,
as postmaster. He built the first house in the place
in 1872; it was burned, but rebuilt, and became a gen-
eral store.

In 1881 Norwood was incorporated as a village; its
population was then 334. The first village election
had been held the year previously. M. Simonitsch,
Peter Effertz, August Hartelt, John Frantschi and
Jacob Krause were chosen councilmen; W. P. Cash,
recorder; F. Hoeffken and George Mix, justices of the
peace, and A. O. Lindahl, postmaster.

The village grew strong and substantial. This was
a noted wheat raising district, and there had been
great difficulty in storing the crops and in sending
them to market at the proper time. But in 1872 the
railroad came and the Ackermann Brothers built an
elevator at Norwood, which had a capacity of 10,000
bushels; this elevator was afterward called Lange's.
In 1879 James Slocum built the Union Elevator, which
had a capacity of 50,000 bushels, and M. Simonitsch
put up the Farmers' Elevator, which held 35,000
bushels. Then Norwood became a prominent grain
shipping point, a distinction which it still maintains.

NORWOOD CHURCHES AND CIVIC ORDERS.

The first organization of a congregation which after-

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50-CARVER HISTORY-31-LARSON

Camden had a population of 101 in 1860. During the Civil war it had about twenty-five men capable of military duty, and it furnished from first to last thirteen soldiers to the Union army.

After the war German settlers came in and gradually the greater part of the township was occupied by them. The township is now largely German-American in population, and, as may be inferred, is well developed and thrifty. The Great Northern Railroad runs through the northern line of sections, and there are two stations on it in this township, Mayer and Purity (or New Germany), while the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads are only a few miles to the southward, where the depots and elevators of Young America and Norwood furnish ample and fairly convenient shipping facilities. Truly the farmers of Camden are fortunately situated.

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HOLLYWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Hollywood is the extreme northwestern township of Carver County. It was probably first settled in the fall of 1856, when Peter Karels, a German, with his three sons, Ludwig, John and Nicholas, settled on section 35, where the sons and some of their descendants lived for many years. Later in the year Charles Borchert settled on section 34, Ferdinand Anthony on section 30 and Stephen Thompson on section 20; all of these settlements were in the southern or southwestern portions of the township.

Before 1860 these first settlers were followed by John Madden, Edward Boyle, Lindley Allen, Amos Allen, John Wetter, James McKinley, Matthew Kelly, Anthony Dougherty, Michael Burhs, and others whose names are not remembered. Many of this contingent were Irish, but there were a few native Americans. They settled in different portions of the township, endeavoring to select the best lands, without much regard to their situation. After the Civil war, however, the Germans began to come and gradually supplanted those of other nationalities, until, for many years past, the township has been very largely peopled by Germans or their descendants. The total population of the township in 1860 was 166—93 males and 73 females, and nearly one-half of these were Irish.

The first death in the township was that of the first settler, Peter Karels, who died November 21, 1856, only a few weeks after his arrival in the county. The first birth was that of a daughter of James Ryan, an Irishman, who had settled on section 1 in the spring of 1857. John A. Wetter and Anna M. Walsh were married November 1, and this was the first wedding in the township.

ORGANIZATION.

Upon the organization of Carver County the township of "Helvetia" comprised the south half of congressional townships 117, range 25, and 117, range 26; the north half of these townships was called Watertown. But October 11, 1859, at the general election held at the store of E. F. Lewis, in Watertown Village, the boundaries of these townships were changed. Watertown was made to embrace all congressional township 117, range 25, and "Helvetia" all of congressional township 117, range 26. At the organization meeting held April 5, 1860, the voters of "Helvetia" concluded to change the name of their township. At that meeting Michael Burns presided as moderator. The municipal officers elected were Matthew Kelly, chairman of the board and assessor; William Walsh, township clerk and justice of the peace, and Lindley Allen was the other justice of the peace.

There was a general sentiment at the meeting that the name of the township was not significant and should be changed. Helvetia was the ancient name of Switzerland, and if that name were retained the impression would be warranted that a majority of the people were Swiss, while there was not a Switzer in the section save John Buhler, who had laid out the small village in the southeast corner of the town and called it by the old name of his fatherland. Matthew Kelly, the chairman of the township board, said he had seen plenty of holly bushes growing in the woods of the township, and had recognized them because he had seen the same kind in Ireland. He suggested that the name Hollywood be given to the new township, and the suggestion was agreed to. It was afterward made known that Mr. Kelly was mistaken, and that there was no holly here—not even the shrubs called ground holly (or pipsissiwa) or the mountain holly. But the name stuck, although it is as irrelevant as that of Helvetia would have been.

Hollywood had during the Civil war about thirty-five men fit for military duty and sent ten of them into the Union army.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Emma Sterman, in the summer of 1862, in a log house which stood half way on the section line between sections 13 and 14, where afterward the permanent schoolhouse of District No. 48 was built.

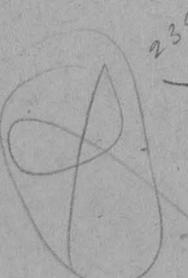
The first religious services in the township were conducted in German by Rev. Frederick Emde, in the house of John Wechsler, on section 34, in 1860. This was the origin of the German Evangelical Church of Hollywood Township. The congregation continued to hold services at Wechsler's and other private houses until in 1871, when meetings were held in the schoolhouse, a mile east of Wechsler's. But in 1872 a neat frame church was built on the northwest corner of Mr. Wechsler's farm, and in August of that year services began to be held there.

A German Lutheran church was built on the southeast corner of section 29, at Hollywood postoffice, in about 1872, and services are still held there.

Follow with roster of soldiers in Civil war.

HELVETIA.

The Village of Helvetia, as elsewhere noted, is in the extreme corner of Hollywood Township and lies on either side of the line between Hollywood and Watertown townships. It was laid out in the fall of 1856 by John Buhler and Doctor Lehmann. Mr. Buhler was a native of Switzerland and named his village for the old name of his country. He built a store on the Watertown side of his village and dealt in family groceries and farm produce. In 1872 William Greger established a store on the Hollywood side and sold general merchandise. Jacob Lahr built a steam sawmill on the same side of the township line in 1869. In 1871 he added a grist-mill to his plant. The first postoffice was established in August, 1875, with Jacob Lahr as the postmaster.



Carver County's Roll of Honor.

Names of Soldiers from Carver County That Served in Minnesota Regiments During the War for the Preservation of the American Union - Names of the Companies and Regiments in which the Men Served, with their Rank, Term of Service, etc.

(To follow the above heading - R. 94)

Carver County in the War for the Union.

Deal this - R. 94

The County of Carver has an enviable distinction in its patriotic and law-abiding reputation. The criminal record of the county is remarkably brief; there have been but few disturbances of the public peace or invasions of private rights. With no exception worth noting, the people live quiet and honorable lives, doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, work industriously at their several vocations, and abide in security in their comfortable homes with none to molest them or make them afraid.

But the people have always been ready to serve their country in any capacity, even though such service might cost their lives. In April, 1861, when the great War for the Union began, there was no more loyal and patriotic community in the land, no people more enthusiastically in favor of that war than Carver County and its people. They seemed to realize that the success of the Southern secessionists meant that the great American Republic would soon perish from the earth, and this was an event to be prevented at all and any cost and effort.

When President Lincoln, on April 14, made his first call for volunteers, and assigned one regiment ^{of infantry} as Minnesota's quota, the required contingent had been offered by Gov. Ramsey and accepted 24 hours previously, although the time was on a Sunday. Recruiting was begun at once and in a few days the immortal First Minnesota Infantry Regiment was in shape. On the 29th of April the regiment was mustered in and June 22 it started for Washington.

Ten Carver County patriots tramped to St. Paul and Fort Snelling from their frontier homes and enlisted in the First Minnesota. Of these ten, six were Germans, three were Americans, and one was a Swede. John Eelworth, one of the Americans, and Joseph Gray, one of the Germans, were mortally wounded at Gettysburg. The individual records of the Carver County men, by companies, in the Minnesota regiments that served in the Union army follows.

FIRST MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates.—Charles Blanquest, mustered April 29, 1861; absent, paroled prisoner, on discharge of regiment. George W. Buck, mustered April 29, 1861; wounded at Bull Run and Antietam; absent, paroled prisoner, on discharge of regiment. John Ellsworth, mustered May 22, 1861; wounded at Savage Station; died August, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg. Samuel D. Gard, mustered May 23, 1861; discharged for disability February 8, 1862. Andrew F. Krueger, mustered April 29, 1861; promoted to corporal and sergeant; wounded at Gettysburg. Charles Sohns, mustered May 23, 1861; discharged for disability March 23, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Private.—David G. Wetmur, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY H.

Private.—Ernst Hainlin, mustered April 29, 1861; discharged for disability July 4, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Privates.—Joseph Frey, mustered May 30, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. George Kline, mustered May 24, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability February 7, 1863.

SECOND MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

(Mustered June 26, 1861.) *Musician.*—William H. Palmer, re-enlisted December 28, 1863; deserted March 16, 1864.

Privates.—John Ezzell, re-enlisted December 29, 1863; wounded at Mill Springs; discharged with regiment. John L. Kinney, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Drafted.—Joseph Daily, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Lazarus Parks, mustered April 11, 1865; discharged per order, June 30, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Drafted.—Frederick Diedrick, mustered November 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Walquist, mustered September 20, 1864; discharged from hospital, July, 1865.

Substitute.—Augustin Thompson, mustered May 27, 1865; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY D.

Drafted.—James Maxwell, mustered May 28, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Andrew Magnuson, mustered July 26, 1864; discharged from hospital, 1865.

Substitutes.—Charles Ezzell, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Hearthur, mustered November 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY E.

Drafted.—John Arnzen, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Adelberger, mustered September 26, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865. William Deidrick, mustered September 22, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865. Joseph Hegerle, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Seraphim Kempf, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. George Shuldice, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Rudolph Teich, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged per order May 10, 1865.

Substitute.—August Telke, mustered March 27, 1865; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY F.

(Mustered July 8, 1861.) *Privates.*—Alexander J. Grooes, discharged for disability September 1, 1863. George Latteimer, discharged for disability February 1, 1862. William G. Maxwell, discharged for disability August 8, 1862. Charles Stacker, deserted at Somerset, Ky., January 23, 1862.

Drafted.—Ferdinand Anthony, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Nimrod Fessler, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Guggermous, mustered September 27, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865. John Green, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged per order June 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Musician.—Reinhard Seidel, mustered July 8, 1861; transferred to regimental band September 1, 1861.

Recruits.—William Kittleman, mustered July 30, 1861; discharged with regiment. Charles Schultz, mustered September 11, 1861; discharged with regiment.

Drafted.—Joseph Bull, mustered May 28, 1864; died at Mound City, Illinois, December 24, 1864. Joseph Schmid, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Benedict Schmid, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY H.

Recruit.—William E. Piper, mustered February 24, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Drafted.—Henry Kimple, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Henry Makenthem, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Stephen Poole, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged from hospital in 1865. Barnhard Walter, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Substitute.—Robert Callihan, mustered February 24, 1864; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant.—Seth M. T. Alexander, mustered July 30, 1861; transferred to Company I, Fourth United States Artillery, February 9, 1863.

Corporal.—Charles All, mustered July 30, 1861; died at Watertown, Minnesota, May 26, 1864.

Musician.—Philander W. Watson, mustered July 30, 1861; died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 25, 1862.

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~~Go~~ ³ (To follow list of men in the 2d Regiment.)

The Second Minnesota Infantry was organized soon after the First; in fact its organization began before the First went to the front. It was organized July 22, 1861, although some of the companies were mustered before that date. It did not leave the State until October 14, when it started for Washington but went only as far as Pittsburg, Pa. It then turned back to Louisville, Ky.

The ~~Second Minnesota~~ ^{Regiment}, commanded respectively by Cols. H. P. Van Cleve, James George, and Judson W. Bishop, served chiefly in Kentucky and Tennessee, but was on the Atlanta Campaign of 1864, on Sherman's March to the Sea and through the Carolinas and was in the great parade and review of the ^{victorious} Union forces in Washington City on the 24th of May, 1865. It participated notably in the battles of Mill Springs, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, (Mission Ridge) & Sherman's Campaign against Atlanta, etc. From first to last it had about 1,700 men, had 74 killed in battle, and 167 men died of disease. It marched in all nearly 8,000 miles. There were 55 men from Carter County in this regiment, all in ~~Companies B and G.~~

(Insert)

(To follow the ⁴ 3d Regiment)

The Third Minnesota Infantry Regiment was organized in the autumn of 1861 and left Minnesota for the field November 17. Its service was in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The ^{regiment, except one company,} was captured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., by Gen. Forrest's command, July 13, 1862, and spent some time as paroled prisoners. Some of the paroled men were sent back to Minnesota in the fall of 1862 and took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians; they were very prominent in the battle of Wood Lake, when the Indians were defeated and driven from the State. The regiment then returned to the South and in the summer of 1863 participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In the fall of that year it assisted in the capture of Little Rock, Ark. April 1, 1864, Companies B, C, E, G, H, and I took part in an action known as the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods, winning the fight. Carter County had 25 men in the Third Regiment as shown by the following extract from the official record.

52-CARVER HISTORY-3-1-LARSON

Privates.—Ferdinand Emme, mustered August 18, 1861; re-enlisted December 19, 1863; discharged with regiment. Peter Justus, mustered July 30, 1861; re-enlisted December 19, 1863; promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Will Kittelson, mustered July 30, 1861; transferred to Company G, November 1, 1861; discharged with regiment. John Mara, mustered September 8, 1861; re-enlisted December 19, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Philip Martin, mustered September 8, 1861; discharged upon expiration of term July 29, 1864. Ephraim Martin, mustered September 8, 1861; discharged upon expiration of term, July 29, 1864. Andrew Skon, mustered July 30, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, September 23, 1863. Adam Wickett, mustered August 8, 1861; promoted corporal; wounded and captured at Chickamauga; died at Andersonville, Georgia.

Recruits.—William Clark, mustered September 29, 1861; discharged for disability February 10, 1863. Valentine O. Hardy, mustered February 12, 1864; discharged from hospital in 1865.

Drafted.—Walter A. Mara, mustered September 20, 1864; discharged per order May 27, 1865. John Yanke, mustered November 1, 1864; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY K.

Substitute.—Frederick Bohlig, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

THIRD MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

(Mustered October 28, 1861.) First Sergeant.—George McKinley, promoted second lieutenant; resigned January 20, 1863.

Privates.—H. J. McKee, promoted sergeant, re-enlisted December 23, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Recruits.—Sebastian Einsitler, mustered August 29, 1864; deserted November 17, 1864, supposed drowned. George Kader, mustered March 30, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, August 5, 1864. John A. Salter, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged per order July 23, 1865. John Seims, mustered August 29, 1864; discharged per order July 23, 1865.

Drafted.—Gustaf Mantzffel, mustered June 25, 1864; discharged with regiment. Thomas Sharrew, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 14, 1864. Fred Valkenaut, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, September 4, 1864.

COMPANY B.

(Mustered November 7, 1861.) Captain.—Chauncey W. Griggs, promoted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; resigned July 15, 1863.

Privates.—John Anderson, re-enlisted February 27, 1864; promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Arne Arneson, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps January 15, 1865. John Johnson, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; discharged September 2, 1865. Charles Johnson, re-enlisted February 2, 1864; discharged per order May 30, 1865.

Recruits.—August Gustafson, mustered January 14, 1863; discharged with regiment. Andrew Prent, mustered September 23, 1862; discharged for disability July 15, 1863.

Drafted.—Lars Anderson, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, November 7, 1864. John Larson, mustered June 27, 1864; died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 21, 1864. John Munson, mustered June 25, 1864, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 23, 1864. Andrew J. Smedberg, mustered May 29, 1864; discharged per order June 10, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Recruit.—John F. Kerrott, mustered November 9, 1861; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY I.

Drafted.—William McGee, mustered June 27, 1864; discharged with regiment. Moses J. Parks, mustered June 27, 1864; discharged per order May 22, 1865. John Staley, mustered June 6, 1864; died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, August 28, 1864.

FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain.—Luther L. Baxter, promoted major April 10, 1862; resigned October 11, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.—Charles Johnson, mustered April 18, 1862; promoted first lieutenant October 4, 1861; resigned November 20, 1862.

Sergeant.—George W. Smith, mustered in September 26, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, September 25, 1863.

Corporals.—Andrew Anderson, discharged for disability August 9, 1862. Joseph F. Allen, discharged on expiration of term, October 11, 1864. Melville P. Noyes, discharged for disability November 19, 1862.

Privates.—Charles Anderson, discharged on expiration of term, October 11, 1864. John Anderson, discharged for disability April, 1863. Thomas Anderson, discharged for disability December 27, 1862. John Anderson (second), re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. William Cramer, died in April, 1863, at Geneva, Wisconsin. Frederick E. Dutoit, promoted corporal, sergeant; re-enlisted December 20, 1862; discharged for promotion in First Heavy Artillery. Frank S. Demers, re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted corporal, sergeant, major; discharged July 19, 1865. Henry Dingman, re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged July 11, 1865. Francis X. Ess, re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged July 19, 1865. Henry Erickson, re-enlisted March 7, 1864; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged July 19, 1865. Charles E. Flodsen re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged July 19, 1865. John Hogstett, re-enlisted February 29, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. Carl Hanson, discharged for disability July 19, 1863. James Hinsley, died May 7, 1863. John Johnson (first), transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, February, 1864. John Johnson (second), re-enlisted February 29, 1864; promoted corporal. Oscar O. Jafin, promoted corporal and sergeant; re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Isaac Johnson, discharged for disability August 6, 1863. Linus J. Lee re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Adolph Lann, discharged for disability February 16, 1863. Osmand Omandson, died from wounds received at the battle of Iuka, January 19, 1862. Augustus Parrett, re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted

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(To follow the Fourth Regiment.)

The Fourth Minnesota Infantry, whose first Colonel was John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, had a considerable number of Carver County men, Company A, which was at first commanded by Capt. Luther S. Baxter, of Chaska, was composed almost entirely of men from this county. There were also Carver County men in Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, and K.

Company A was especially a Carver organization. Its nucleus was a company of State militia at Chaska called the "Carver Grays," of which Baxter was captain. Capt. Baxter induced Capt. R. B. Young, of Scott County, just across the river, to unite his company, the "Scott Guards," with the "Grays," and the result was that the combined organization was the first to present itself, in the latter part of September, 1861, for service in the Fourth Regiment and thus became Company A of that regiment, with Baxter as Captain and Bob Young first lieutenant. The next spring Baxter became major of the regiment and Bob Young captain of Company A.

A dozen or more men from this County were in Company B of the Fourth. This company was organized at Glencoe, with James C. Edson as its first captain; he also became major of the regiment.

The Fourth Minnesota was organized in November, 1861. It spent the ensuing winter in garrisoning the Government forts in the State, five companies being stationed at Fort Snelling and the other five were distributed among Forts Ripley, Ridgely, and Abercrombie. In the early spring the regiment went South and saw its first service in southern Tennessee during the siege of Corinth, Miss. It served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. It was on the March to the Sea, in Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, and headed his column of 65,000 veterans in the grand review at Washington City, May 24, 1865. It was mustered out at St. Paul in the first week of August of that year.

During its service the regiment participated in

the battles of Farmington, Tenn.; Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and the siege of and assault on Vicksburg, Miss.; Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; Altoona, Ga.; and Bentonville, N. C., and was engaged in numerous expeditions, long marches, etc. It had 61 men killed in battle and 178 died from disease.

53--CARVER HISTORY--3-1--LARSON

corporal; discharged July 19, 1865. Ole P. Peterson, discharged for disability December 31, 1862. Ole Rued, promoted corporal; discharged October 11, 1864. Lewis Rued, promoted corporal; discharged October 11, 1864. Ephraim Tipton, died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 16, 1863. John Unsalt, deserted from Fort Snelling October 3, 1861.

Recruits.—P. G. Anderson, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, June 12, 1865. Swan Bergston, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, June 12, 1865. Otto Broberg, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged per order January 12, 1865. John Ericson, mustered September 1, 1864; discharged per order May 31, 1865. Swan Peterson, mustered September 1, 1864; discharged per order June 20, 1865. Andrew Swanberg, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged per order May 26, 1865.

Drafted.—Swan Peterson, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Swanson, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment. Peter Wherley, mustered December 10, 1864; discharged per order May 29, 1865. Gottfried Wolter, mustered November 1, 1864; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY B.

(Mustered October 2, 1861.) *Privates.*—Knut Gundersen, died September 18, 1862. William Hillburg, discharged for disability September 3, 1863. Jonas Johnson, promoted corporal and sergeant; discharged for disability June 10, 1864. Swan Swanburg, discharged for disability August 6, 1862.

Recruits.—Herman Koofman, mustered December 12, 1864; discharged on expiration of duty July 19, 1865. Bernhard Moormann, mustered December 12, 1861; discharged on expiration of term July 19, 1864; re-enlisted July 19, 1865; promoted corporal. Peter Oleson, mustered March 3, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865.

Drafted.—Joseph Brebic, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865. John Goetz, mustered May 30, 1865; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865. Anthony Vogel, mustered March 8, 1865; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865. Andrew Beck, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865. Christian Bender, mustered May 30, 1864; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865.

Substitute.—Gustave Kohler, mustered March 18, 1865; discharged on expiration of term, July 19, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Drafted.—William Sarver, mustered March 8, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Substitutes.—William Biehoff, mustered August 29, 1864; discharged per order June 12, 1865. John Werty, mustered August 29, 1864; died in hospital at Evansville, Indiana, December 4, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Drafted.—James H. Thomas, mustered May 28, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Substitute.—John Danielson, mustered August 20, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Recruits.—Henry Dolheimer, mustered September 5, 1864; discharged per order June 12, 1865. Valentine Dolheimer, mustered September 5, 1864; discharged per order June 12, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.—William Affalter, mustered October 22, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, August 26, 1863. John Boss, mustered October 17, 1861; discharged in 1863, day unknown. Joseph Keister, mustered October 26, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, August 11, 1863. Abraham Ritter, mustered October 22, 1861; discharged for disability August 8, 1862. Jacob Schacker, mustered October 17, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Christoph Ulmer, mustered October 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term, December 21, 1864.

Recruit.—Ferdinand Myers, mustered February 24, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 16, 1864.

COMPANY G.

(Mustered November 27, 1861.) *Sergeant.*—Frederick Seifert, discharged for disability September 8, 1862.

Privates.—Paul Freischler, discharged for disability June 19, 1863. Martin Steger, discharged on expiration of term, December 21, 1864. Lewis Schaffer, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, August 7, 1863. Lorenz Steger, discharged on expiration of term, December 21, 1864. George Waggeman, discharged for disability December 21, 1863. Bernard Westman, discharged for disability December 21, 1863.

Recruit.—Carl Bruhn, mustered September 2, 1864; discharged per order June 21, 1865.

Drafted.—William Engelen, mustered June 4, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865. August Quast, mustered July 19, 1865.

COMPANY H.

(Mustered December 20, 1861.) *Privates.*—Frederick Elling, re-enlisted March 22, 1864; promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Lucian Farlin, died at St. Louis, Missouri, September 23, 1862. Henry Kohler, transferred to Invalid Corps, November 28, 1863.

Recruits.—Swan Halling, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865. Mons Johnson, mustered August 30, 1864; discharged June 12, 1864. Muns Peterson (first), mustered August 30, 1864; discharged June 12, 1864. Muns Peterson (second), mustered August 15, 1865; discharged sick May 22, 1865. Andrew Swanson, mustered August 30, 1865; discharged per order June 12, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Privates.—Charles Shuler, mustered December 23, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864. W. E. Smith, mustered December 23, 1861; transferred to Company E March 1, 1862.

FIFTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

(Mustered March 15, 1862.) *Second Lieutenant.*—John Groetsch, resigned August 3, 1863.

First Sergeant.—Charles Gebhard, discharged for disability in 1863.

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54—CARVER HISTORY—3-1—LARSON

Corporals.—Christian Nehaus, discharged for disability September 2, 1863. Christian Blucher, re-enlisted February 15, 1864; promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Privates.—Christian Bochner, transferred to Invalid Corps, September 22, 1863. George Brown, died at Young's Point, Louisiana, July 12, 1863. Horace Brown, transferred to Company G, February 8, 1863; re-enlisted February 26, 1864; died at Camp Douglas, Illinois, June 1, 1865. Charles Drechsel, died at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, October 12, 1862. Charles Gatz, died at Mound City, Illinois, August 23, 1863. Henry Hostermann, discharged for disability April 11, 1863. Henry Hess, discharged on expiration of term, March 16, 1865. Ernest Kunze, died at Eden, Illinois, August 26, 1863. Edgar A. Moon, discharged per order of Captain Nelson, April 8, 1862. Balthaser Mueller, died at Young's Point, Louisiana, April 22, 1863. William Neumann, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 20, 1863. Aldert Rhode, re-enlisted March 7, 1864; promoted sergeant-major May 1, 1864. Edward Schrimpf, died at Camp Sheridan, Mississippi, August 30, 1863. William Schroeder, transferred to Invalid Corps. William Siegel, killed September 6, 1863, by the Indians at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. John Talbert, discharged for disability March 18, 1863, at Fort Snelling. Michael Willansen, discharged for disability September 2, 1863. Henry Wildung, died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 26, 1863.

Recruits.—Charles Bachmann, mustered September 1, 1861; discharged per order January 10, 1864. Gottfried Emme, mustered January 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. Henry Brucksechen, enlisted March 31, 1862; discharged for disability April 27, 1863.

COMPANY E.

(Mustered April 2, 1862.) *Third Sergeant.*—Hermann Muehlberg, promoted sergeant-major; transferred to non-commissioned staff; captain of Company D; discharged per order May 15, 1865.

Corporals.—Nicholas Schoenborn, promoted sergeant; re-enlisted February 28, 1864; discharged for disability March 30, 1865. Frederick Scheuble, discharged on expiration of term.

Privates.—Frederick Butzing, transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, 1864. Henry Dies, deserted. Christ Felker, discharged on expiration of term. Christian Freitag, mortally wounded in battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862; died October 16, 1862; Richard Gessert, re-enlisted February 28, 1864; discharged with regiment. William Hammer, died at Farmington, Mississippi, August 13, 1862. Charles Kiesel, discharged for disability October 16, 1862. Bernard Kunz, wagoner, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, October 11, 1863. Charles Klammer, re-enlisted February 28, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. John Karels, discharged on expiration of term. Franz Schubert, re-enlisted February 20, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Schlenz, promoted corporal October 27, 1862; discharged for disability September 2, 1863. Christian Schmalz, wounded at battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864; discharged with regiment. William Schilling, promoted corporal; re-enlisted March 25, 1864; promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Charles G. Schilling, discharged on expiration of term. Wendell Schoe, died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 17, 1864. Frederick Wiest, wounded at Corinth, October 4, 1862; discharged for disability January 20, 1863. Joseph Wanckey, discharged for disability October 2, 1862. Joseph Weber, discharged for disability November 7, 1862.

Recruits.—Christian Fink, mustered September 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Hermann, mustered September 3, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. Michael Hermann, mustered September 3, 1864; wounded at Nashville, December 16, 1864; discharged per order August 4, 1865. Ignatz Jetzer, mustered September 1, 1864; mortally wounded in battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864; died December 21, 1864. Baptiste Steiner, mustered September 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Matthias Wessel, mustered September 1, 1864; discharged with regiment. Julius Wehler, mustered September 1, 1864; veteran, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY I.

Recruit.—Henry Brushoff, mustered September 3, 1864; captured January 17, 1865; discharged at St. Paul, September 26, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Private.—Gabriel Olson, mustered March 20, 1862; deserted at Fort Snelling prior to May 13, 1862.

SIXTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Private.—Peter Church, mustered October 1, 1862; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY E.

Privates.—Christian Bristle, mustered October 5, 1862; discharged with regiment. Phillip Killian, mustered August 18, 1862; discharged with regiment. Jacob Mann, mustered August 14, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps November 20, 1863. John Simon, mustered August 5, 1862; discharged with regiment. Louis Wetterau, mustered October 5, 1862; died August 5, 1863, at field hospital, at Helena, Arkansas. John Munson, mustered June 26, 1862; discharged per order May 10, 1865.

Recruit.—Henry Wetterau, mustered February 5, 1864; died at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, December 20, 1864.

COMPANY G.

(Mustered October 1, 1862.) *First Corporal.*—Frederick Iltis, promoted sergeant; first sergeant; discharged with regiment. John Sathemer, discharged with regiment.

Recruits.—Gotzian Dammers, enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. John Dammers, enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged with regiment. Karl Kressin, enlisted January 8, 1864; died at St. Louis, Missouri, January 31, 1865. Theodore Moonen, enlisted February 27, 1864; died at New Orleans, Louisiana, May 25, 1865. Henry Moonen, enlisted February 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Nicholas Roers, enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged for disability May 30, 1865. Peter Schaeffer, enlisted February 24, 1864; discharged with regiment. August Stenzel, enlisted January 8, 1864; discharged with regiment. Valentine Stoltz, enlisted January 29, 1864; discharged with regiment. Renier Fyen, enlisted February 29, 1864; discharged per order May 26, 1865.

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(Follow the 5th Regiment)

The organization of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry was begun in December, 1861, and completed in March, 1862. Companies D and E were the companies in which the greater number of Carver County men in this regiment served. Seven companies of the regiment went south in April, 1862, but Companies B, C, and A were left in Minnesota to garrison respectively Fort Ridgely, Ripley, and Abercrombie. Company D defended Fort Abercrombie against the Indians in the latter part of August and the first part of September, 1862, and Companies B and C fought the savages at Redwood Ferry and Fort Ridgely. Capt. John Van der Horck, of Dakota County, was the first captain of Company D but was succeeded by Herman Muehlberg, a Carver County man, who had gone out from Maconia as orderly sergeant of Company E.

The Fifth Minnesota had a glorious record. From first to last it had 1,163 officers and men. It participated in 35 battles and skirmishes, great and small; had 101 killed and mortally wounded in action, lost 147; by

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disease, had 218 discharged for disability by wounds or disease, and upon its final discharge, September 6, 1865, it had 370 men, nearly all of whom had entered after the organization of the regiment. In February, 1864, the surviving members of the regiment re-enlisted for "three years more," and so the term of service of some of the men was more than three years and six months. Nearly all of the men in the Fifth Regiment from Carver County were German born.

(To follow 6th Regiment.

A majority of the 20 men from Carver County in the Sixth Minnesota Regiment were Germans. Enlistments began in this regiment before the 1st of August, 1862, and in October the regiment was formally mustered into the U.S. service. Meanwhile the great Sioux war of Minnesota had broken out and the incomplete Sixth Regiment, Col. Wm. Crooks, Commandant, had been engaged in service against the Indians in the upper Minnesota Valley. Company A participated in the battle of Birch Coulee and the regiment took part in the battle of Wood Lake. After much other work against the Indians in Minnesota ^{and Dakota in 1862 and 1863,} the regiment went to Helena, Arkansas in June, 1864, and served in that State, in St. Louis, ⁵³ and in the far South until the close of the war. It took part in the siege and capture of Mobile, Alabama, in April, 1865, and was discharged at Fort Snelling, August 19, 1865. During its term the regiment had only 12 men killed in action but lost 165 by disease; nearly all the killed fell at Birch Coulee.

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EIGHTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private.—Andrew F. Sternberg, mustered August 21, 1862; discharged with regiment.

NINTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

(Mustered November 10, 1852.) *Sergeants.*—Andrew H. Hopkins, discharged with regiment. Ernest Hainlin, discharged in hospital September 12, 1865; prisoner at Andersonville.

Corporals.—Charles D. Kingsley, promoted sergeant, discharged per order May 1, 1865. Seneca M. Tarvin, discharged per order June 14, 1865.

Privates.—David Alexander, discharged per order August 1, 1865; prisoner at Andersonville; died in 1887. Francis M. Brayton, died September 4, 1864, in prison at Andersonville. William Doyle, killed June 10, 1864, in battle of Brice Cross Roads, Mississippi. Enoch M. Frank, died October 12, 1864, in prison at Andersonville. Levi M. Green, died at Jefferson City, Missouri, December 11, 1863. Charles G. Halgren, appointed wagoner May 1, 1865; discharged with regiment. Daniel Justus, discharged for disability February 21, 1864. Michael Klock, wounded in battle of Nashville, Tennessee; died December 29, 1864. George E. Mapes, drowned May 9, 1863, at St. Peter, Minnesota. A. G. Miller, discharged in hospital in 1865. E. M. Munger, discharged for disability April 14, 1864. William Murray, discharged for disability April 23, 1863. John W. Murray, discharged February 17, 1864, for promotion as hospital steward in United States Army. Isaac Rogers, transferred with Veteran Reserve Corps October 1, 1863. Eli Stone, discharged with regiment. Uriah Woods, deserted January 2, 1863, at Hutchinson, Minnesota.

COMPANY D.

Recruits.—Joseph Cobb, mustered July 23, 1863; discharged with regiment.

COMPANY E.

(Mustered November 14, 1862.) *Privates.*—J. J. Buchanan, discharged with regiment. H. C. Rew, discharged with regiment.

COMPANY H.

(Mustered October 27, 1862.) *Captain.*—William R. Baxter, killed June 10, 1864, at Brice Cross Roads. *First Lieutenant.*—Joseph Weinman, discharged per order October 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.—Ole Paulson, discharged per order May 20, 1864.

Sergeants.—A. W. Tiffany, promoted second lieutenant, captured before being mustered, discharged August 24, 1865. W. F. Elliott, transferred to non-commissioned staff January 1, 1863. George Groetsch, died October 19, 1864, in Milan Prison. Andrew Mattson, died May 23, 1865, at Carver, Minnesota, of disease contracted while a prisoner at Guntown, Mississippi. Carl Denin, died October 14, 1864, in Milan Prison.

Corporals.—John W. Foreman, promoted sergeant October 27, 1862; captured at Clifton, Tennessee, January 6, 1865 (not heard from). A. G. Anderson, transferred to the non-commissioned staff, February 21, 1865. Henry Beltz, discharged for disability, May 23, 1864. A. H. Miller, discharged with regiment. John A. Johnson, discharged with regiment. Erastus A. Eddy, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. George H. Raitz, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment. Nels Olson, promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Musicians.—William S. Reese, captured June 10, 1864; last heard from at Florence, South Carolina, very sick. Ole Wilson, captured June 10, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Wagoner.—John Stack, killed June 10, 1864, at Brice Cross Roads.

Privates.—August Arndt, discharged per order, August 2, 1865. John Arndt, captured June 10, 1864; discharged with regiment. Gotlieb Arndt, died April 21, 1865, at Grant Hospital, New York. Christopher Arndt, discharged for disability, May 26, 1863. Barn Aslakson, discharged per order, July 14, 1865. John E. Allen, discharged with regiment. Thomas Armitage, died October 14, 1864, at Milan Prison. John Blake, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. John Braden, discharged with regiment. Andrew Bengston, discharged per order, July 10, 1864. Andrew Brof, discharged with regiment. Magnus Bengston, died September 22, 1864, at Andersonville Prison. Montgomery Berfield, promoted corporal; discharged per order, May 15, 1865. O. F. Bryant, discharged per order, May 26, 1865. Lewis Bangson, died February 9, 1865, at Cairo, Illinois. Joseph Berry, discharged with regiment. Gustav Carlson, discharged for disability, April 28, 1864. Peter Carlson, discharged with regiment. John A. Carlson, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. John Denin, discharged with regiment. Jacob Dunn, discharged for disability, April 11, 1863. Andrew S. Erickson, discharged with regiment. Henry Etzell, captured June 10, 1864; rejoined company, August 14, 1865; discharged with regiment. Xavier Freischle, died September 17, 1864, in Andersonville Prison. Henry Gobelkei, discharged for disability, August 11, 1863. Thomas G. Groves, discharged with regiment. Benjamin Guttridge, discharged with regiment. G. C. Gay, died January 12, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, of wounds received at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee. John R. Goodnoo, discharged with regiment. John Goetz, discharged with regiment. John Gunderson, discharged for disability August 26, 1863. John Hanson, discharged with regiment. Godfrey Hammerburg, captured June 10, 1864; rejoined company August 20, 1865; discharged with regiment. John Hebeisen, discharged with regiment. Peter Hult, promoted corporal; discharged with regiment. G. K. Ives, captured June 10, 1864; rejoined company August 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Taylor Johnson, discharged with regiment. John L. Johnson, discharged with regiment. Alfred Johnson, discharged in hospital in 1865. Nils Johnson, died September 14, 1864, in Andersonville Prison. Andrew Johnson, discharged in hospital in 1865. Jonas Johnson, discharged with regiment. Jacob Kirsch, discharged with regiment. Ludwig Klos, died September 18, 1864, in Andersonville Prison. Frederick Lindquist, discharged for disability May 13, 1864. Eric Larson, discharged for disability May 14, 1864. Andrew Larson, discharged per order July 7, 1865. John Larson, died at Savannah, Georgia, October 8, 1864, while a prisoner. Jasper Livingston, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Henry Lindert, discharged with regiment. Theodore Mayers, captured June 10, 1864, in Andersonville Prison and very sick when last heard from. Ole Olson, discharged per order May 26, 1865. David Parks, discharged for disability April 11, 1864. Pader Pader-son, promoted corporal, and discharged with regiment.

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Insert Vol. 56 Carver History

20 L P. News + Hist

encl

(To follow the Ninth Minnesota Regt)

The Ninth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry was a regiment in whose membership Carver County was especially well represented. There were 20 of its citizens in Capt. Richard Strout's Company B and Company H was composed almost entirely of Carver County officers and men; its Captain was William R. Baxter, of Chaska, and he was fortunate enough to die gloriously in battle.

The regiment saw its first service in Minnesota against the ^{Sioux} Indians of the State, and its recruiting was completed in August, 1862, soon after the news of their formidable and bloody outbreak of August 18 came down. Company H, the Carver County company, was recruited between August 15 and August 23. Company B fought Little Crow and his band up at Kelly's Bluff, McLeod County, and was chased by them into Hutchinson, losing three killed and eighteen wounded. Company H ^{was} hurried up to Glencoe and was distributed among four posts in McLeod County. When Little Crow and his forces were at

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v

September 3, 1862,

attacking Hatcher's, this company came up and took a very prominent part in driving them away. The company passed the following winter at Genoa, but was present at the hanging of the 38 Indians at Wankato, December 26. The following spring it was attached to the Tenth Minnesota and accompanied Gen. Sibley's Indian expedition into Dakota. On its return it became the garrison at Fort Abercrombie. Late in the fall of 1863 the regiment was sent to Missouri, where it was on duty until in the latter part of the following May. The regiment then assembled at St. Louis, (and for the first time the companies were all together) and proceeded to Memphis; its further service was given in Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama. It was discharged August 24, 1865, at Fort Snelling.

Ten days after it arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, the Ninth Minnesota took part in the battle of Guntown, or Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.

against the Confederates under Gen. N. B. Forrest. Although the Union troops outnumbered the Confederates more than two to one, they were so unskillfully handled that they were disastrously defeated. The total Union loss was 2,240; that of the Confederates was reported at 492. Captain Baxter and John Stack were killed outright, and ^{many} others of Company H, the Carver County Company, were wounded and taken prisoners. ^{of the latter} Many died under the inhuman treatment of the Confederates in the loathsome prisons of Andersonville and Millen, and those who returned were ^{mostly} invalids ever after.

The regiment was also present at the battle of Tupelo, Miss., where its Colonel, Alex. Wilkin, was killed; was on the expedition to Oxford and through Arkansas and Missouri after the raiding forces of Gen. Price, and returned to Tennessee in time to take a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. It also participated in the campaign against and the capture of Mobile, Alabama,

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in the spring of 1865. and was discharged

The regiment had 47 men killed by battle, 96 died of disease, and out of 233 captured at Brice's Cross Roads 119 died in Confederate prisons. (The total deaths in the regiment, from all causes, was 267.) The men of the regiment represented various nationalities and 32 of them were Minnesota Indians or Indian mixed bloods.

Gal. 1- Insert Gal. 56 Carver West

See

1 To follow 11th Regiment)

The Eleventh Minnesota Infantry was fully organized in September, 1864, and went to Tennessee in the following November. It was mustered out ~~of service~~ June 26, 1865, after a service of nearly ten months. Its entire term of active military life was spent in guarding thirty miles of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad between the Kentucky line and Nashville. It never was in a battle or a skirmish, but two of its men were killed by guerrillas.

56—CARCER HISTORY—March 2—SOWERS—

Augustus Peterson, discharged for disability, May 13, 1865. John Paulson, discharged for promotion in United States Colored Infantry. Gottlieb Plocker, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Charles Royle, discharged with regiment. John Roth, died October 27, 1864, in Milan Prison. Martin Schauer, died June 27, 1865, at Marion, Alabama. Andrew Swanson, discharged with regiment. Elias Swanson, discharged per order June 19, 1865. John Sundine, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 21, 1865. Charles Souter, died in Andersonville Prison, no date. Frederick Scuter, captured June 10, 1864; rejoined company May 8, 1865; discharged with regiment. Johannes J. Stor, discharged with regiment. Bergen Thurstensen, discharged with regiment. Melchior Wal, died July 24, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee. Andrew Wallen, discharged with regiment. James Wilson, discharged with regiment. William Weckerle, discharged for disability May 27, 1864. George Winter, died September 9, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

Recruits.—Peter Dingman, mustered July 9, 1863; died July 30, 1865, at Marion, Alabama. Swan Framberg, mustered September 3, 1864; discharged with regiment. Alonzo D. Leach, mustered March 2, 1864; discharged in hospital in 1865.

ELEVENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

(Mustered August 24, 1864.) *Second Lieutenant.*—John O. Brunius, resigned January 24, 1865.

Sergeants.—Otto Beureau, discharged with regiment. William Behmer, discharged with regiment.

Corporals.—~~Erhard~~ ~~Rewugens~~, discharged with regiment. Otto Freese, discharged with regiment. Albert Riebe, discharged with regiment.

Privates.—Eric Anderson, discharged with regiment. Frank Anderson, discharged with regiment. John Anderson, discharged with regiment. Niels Anderson, discharged with regiment. Solomon Anderson, discharged with regiment. Samuel Arvidson, discharged with regiment. Jonas Erickson, discharged with regiment. Andrew Fromberg, discharged with regiment. Nickolas Hein, discharged with regiment. Samuel Hoffman, discharged with regiment. Andrew Hold, discharged with regiment. August Johanson, discharged with regiment. Albert Koehler, discharged per order, May 29, 1865. John Lumburg, discharged with regiment. Joseph May, discharged with regiment. James Matson, discharged with regiment. Bodel Oleson, discharged with regiment. John Osborg, discharged with regiment. Gottlieb Reich, discharged with regiment. John Russell, discharged with regiment. ~~John~~ Scheuble, discharged with regiment. Michael Schneitagle, discharged with regiment. John Schmalz, discharged with regiment. John Simon, discharged with regiment. Swante Skatt, discharged with regiment. Adam Speckel, discharged with regiment. Carl Steingraus, died February 26, 1865, at Gallatin, Tennessee. Ludwig Sudheimer, discharged with regiment. Swan Swanson, discharged with regiment. Martin Taster, discharged with regiment. Niels Thompson, promoted corporal, discharged with regiment. Henrick O. Solem, mustered August 20, 1864; discharged for disability March 22, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.—Ichabod Murphy, discharged with regiment.

FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.—William Bleedorn, mustered March 14, 1865; discharged with company. John Buhler, mustered March 14, 1865; discharged with company. Thomas Devine, mustered March 14, 1865; discharged with company.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.—John H. Logring, mustered September 21, 1864; discharged with company. John Peterson, mustered September 17, 1864; transferred to Company M, July 7, 1865; discharged with company. John Southern, mustered September 20, 1864; discharged with company. Thomas Torbertson, mustered September 22, 1864; discharged with company.

COMPANY B.

Privates.—Andreas Bye, mustered February 20, 1864; discharged with company. Jacob Blum, mustered February 20, 1864; discharged with company. Balthus Bitzer, mustered September 28, 1864; discharged with company. Jacob Bongards, mustered September 28, 1864; discharged with company. Herman Brenkhaus, mustered September 22, 1864; discharged while absent from the company in 1865. Clement Chooten, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. Charles Deitzel, mustered September 29, 1865; discharged with company. Fidell Hutter, mustered September 30, 1864; died June 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. George Ittel, mustered September 28, 1865; discharged with company. Christian Kraus, mustered October 3, 1864; promoted sergeant; discharged with company. Michael Kesler, mustered September 27, 1865; discharged with company. Gustave Kossack, mustered September 30, 1864; transferred to Company E, July 7, 1865. Ferdinand Lutz, mustered September 22, 1864; discharged with company. Frank Pritz, mustered September 30, 1864; discharged with company. James A. Piper, mustered October 6, 1864; promoted sergeant; discharged with company. Andrew Salystrom, mustered September 15, 1864; discharged with company. Engelbert Schneider, mustered September 27, 1864; discharged with company. Joseph Schaaf, mustered September 27, 1864; discharged with company. Henry C. Smith, mustered September 22, 1864; discharged with company. Ernest Souter, mustered September 28, 1864; discharged with company. James L. Smith, mustered September 28, 1864; discharged with company. Peter Stoltz, mustered September 21, 1864; discharged with company.

COMPANY C.

Junior Second Lieutenant.—Fred E. Du Poit, mustered October 21, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865.

Privates.—Walter Demers, mustered September 14, 1864; discharged with company. Carl Gaetze, mustered October 1, 1864; discharged with company. Andrew Nulin, mustered September 26, 1864; discharged with company. James N. Ward, mustered October 13, 1864, transferred to Company F, July 7, 1865; discharged in 1865.

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J.

3 To precede headline Watertown Township. (Insert)

Chapter

(Please insert correct No.)

Township Histories—Continued.

Watertown Township, with Sketch of the Village
of Watertown — Waconda Township, with
Sketch of the Village of Waconda — Binton
Township, with Sketches of the Villages of
Binton and Calogre — Hancock Town-
ship.

(To follow 1st Co. Sharpshooters)

The First Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters was largely a ~~Minneapolis~~ Hennepin County company, but ten of its men were from Carver. It had from first to last six captains; the first was Capt. Francis Peteler, of Minneapolis; the third, Capt. Dudley B. Chase, also of Minneapolis, was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. The company served in the Army of the Potomac and was in all of the big battles of that army until the close of the war.

COMPANY H.

Privates.—Andrew Hogtatt, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Knudson Halverson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. David Johnson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Peter A. Johnson, mustered February 16, 1865; promoted corporal; discharged with company. Augustus W. Peterson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. August Stultz, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company.

COMPANY L.

Privates.—Jonas P. Akins, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged per order of the War Department, August 5, 1865; Phillip O. Johnson, mustered February 16, 1865; promoted corporal, discharged with company. Nels Mattson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. John Oberg, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company.

COMPANY M.

Captain.—Charles Johnson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company.

Sergeant.—Henry J. Johnson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company.

Corporals.—Samuel Geiser, mustered February 16, 1865; promoted quartermaster sergeant September 8, 1865. Solomon Nord, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Andrew Skone, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged in hospital in 1865.

Artificer.—Lars Skog, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Privates.—Gustaf Borgerson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Jonas Carlsen, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Hogan Christenson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Arne Erickson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Nels Iverson, mustered February 10, 1865; discharged per order from the War Department August 23, 1865. Magnus Johnson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Peter Klever, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Swan Millgren, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Mathias Matterson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Ole Nelson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. John Oleson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Sivert Oleson, mustered February 16, 1865; discharged with company. Swante Oleson, mustered February 18, 1865; died May 15, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Peter Peterson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with regiment. Charles Peterson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company. Andrew Swanson, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged per order May 16, 1865. Peter E. Walter, mustered February 18, 1865; discharged with company.

FIRST COMPANY SHARPSHOOTERS.

Musician.—Watson Seward, mustered in October 5, 1861; discharged per order of the War Department February, 1862.

Privates.—Edwin Aldritt, mustered in October 5, 1861; promoted corporal, never lost a day by sickness in nearly four years of service; transferred to First Battalion of Minnesota Volunteers, January 30, 1865. John Donlon, mustered in October 5, 1861; dropped from records in 1862. Alexander Livingston, mustered in October 5, 1861; died from wounds received at battle of Antietam September 17, 1862. John Livingston, mustered in October 5, 1861; discharged from disability. John M. Powers, mustered in October 5, 1861; promoted regimental hospital steward in June, 1863; re-enlisted. John W. Horton, captured at second battle of Bull Run, discharged from parol camp, Columbus, Ohio. Benjamin O. Hamlet, mustered in October 5, 1865; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. William Sarver, mustered in October 5, 1865; discharged for disability.

BRACKETT'S BATTALION CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant.—Joseph Buck, mustered September 16, 1861; promoted second lieutenant; resigned November 24, 1864.

Corporal.—Charles Sterner, mustered October 2, 1861; deserted December 16, 1863, at Dodsonville, Alabama.

Privates.—Andrew Arnold, mustered September 21, 1861; discharged April 16, 1863. William Brinkhaus, mustered October 16, 1861; discharged on expiration of term. Charles P. Herman, mustered September 23, 1861; deserted August 10, 1863; reported drowned at St. Louis, Missouri. Nicholas Henrion, mustered October 14, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted farrier. Claus H. Kruger, mustered September 30, 1861; discharged per order January 28, 1862. Simon Riesgraf, mustered September 25, 1861; discharged on expiration of term, September 24, 1864.

Recruits.—Richard Henriegle, mustered March 12, 1865; discharged with company. John Carlson, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged on expiration of term, February 10, 1863. Frederick Fonty, mustered February 17, 1865; deserted in March 1865, while on furlough. John F. Smith, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged on June 6, 1865. John Justus, mustered February 11, 1865; discharged for disability June 5, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Privates.—William Ellis, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company. George Lake, mustered November 1, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company. George W. McComber, mustered November 1, 1863; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted corporal, discharged with company. Allen Soper, mustered November 7, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1862; discharged for disability. Jerome Soper, mustered November 7, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company. John W. Slack, mustered November 13, 1861; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; discharged with company.

Assistant Surgeon.—John A. McDonald, mustered November 29, 1864; discharged December 4, 1865.

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Carver Hist atlas

Plats. 42-58

Plat. 4

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(To follow Brackett's Battalion.)

In the fall of 1861, the first year of the War for the Union, an attempt was made to raise a full regiment of Minnesota volunteer cavalry, twelve companies, for the Union army, but only three companies were organized. These companies were regularly enlisted but could not be mustered in because there were not enough of them to form a regiment. In December they were ordered ~~to~~ to St. Louis and there were consolidated with some other companies from other States into an organization called the Curtis Horse, in honor of Maj. Gen. Sam. R. Curtis. Three of these companies were from Minnesota, three from Nebraska, two from Missouri, and four from Iowa. The regiment was afterward called the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

The regiment was soon sent to Tennessee and assisted in the capture of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862. Subsequently it was in two other engagements at Fort Donelson. The regiment was actively engaged in various services in Tennessee until

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in January, when a large majority of the men re-en-
listed and the three ^{Minnesota} companies were permitted to
withdraw from the Fifth Iowa and, in connection
with Capt. Ara Barton's company, from the southern
part of the State, formed an organization called
Brackett's Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry. The Com-
mander of this battalion was Major Alfred B. Brackett,
of St. Paul. It served against the hostile Sioux
Indians of Minnesota and Dakota from its creation
in January, 1864, until the early summer of 1866.

The Carver County men in Brackett's Battalion
were in Capt. Von Minden's Company, A, and Capt.
Brackett's Company, B; when Capt. Brackett became
major of the battalion, Lieut. E. G. Shelley commanded
Company B. Joseph Bueck, of Watertown, who had served
in the German army, was a second lieutenant in
Company A from October, 1861, to November, 1864. Some
other Carver County men enlisted in the battalion
in 1861.

3 This article about the 2d Minn. Cavalry
is to come immediately after the 1st Minn. Cavalry
and precede Brackett's Battalion. 1864.

Second Minnesota Cavalry.

To go in between Brackett's Battalion
and First Batty, Lt. Artillery,

Assistant Surgeon — John A. McDonald, mis-
tured November 29, 1864; discharged December 4, 1865.

Company D (am. caps) ✓

(Mustered December 30, 1863.) Corporal — Thomas Bond,
discharged with regiment.

Privates — James Asper, promoted Corporal;
discharged with company. E. P. Beman, wagoner; dis-
charged with company. Thomas Skelton, discharged
with company. John Morris, discharged with company.
Aquila Moore, discharged with company. Robert
Randall, discharged with company.

Company G.

(Mustered January 4, 1864.) Private — John Fitz, dis-
charged for disability, Nov. 29, 1864. ✓

Company H.

(Mustered January 4, 1864.) Privates — Nathan Bris-
tol and Arthur Hewitt, both discharged with company.

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[To follow Second Minn. Cavalry]

The Second ^{Regiment of} Minnesota Cavalry was organ-
ized in January, 1864, and served until in the
spring of 1866. Its Colonel was Robert A. McLaren,
of St. Paul, and its lieutenant colonel was William
P. Gaender, of New Ulm. All its service was against
the hostile Sioux Indians of Minnesota and Dakota,
and although it did much work incident to its char-
acter it had but three men killed by the Indians.

During the War with Spain.

During the War with Spain, in 1898, Minnesota furnished four regiments of infantry, with in the aggregate, 5,380 officers and men. (See Adj. Gen's Report for 1900, p. 47) These men were from the national guard of the State, except some recruits. The national guard was made up of companies in the various cities and towns. They were ready for service and volunteered that service immediately after the official. Those who did not belong to the companies of the guard had to enlist as individuals and recruits. There was no company of the guard in Carver County, and the few men that served ^{in the American army} in the War with Spain had to do so as members of distant companies. The county furnished ten men to the Minnesota regiments that constituted part of the American army in the Spanish War.

Samuel J. Dorsch, of Chanhassen; Henry Heimkes and Hugo A. Klobe, of Young America, and Geo. A. Etzell, of Chaska, served in Company E, Twelfth Minnesota, commanded by Capt. Paul E. Henniger, of St. Paul.

Bruno B. Klammer, of Chaska, was a corporal in Company H, Thirtieth Minnesota, which was another St. Paul company and commanded by Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad.

William F. Eltis, of Chaska, was a musician in Company M, Fifteenth Minnesota, which was commanded by Capt. Clark W. Gilmore, of Pipestone.

It was for want of opportunity, that not more than six Carver County men served in the American army during the War with Spain. Had they been allowed an equal chance with the men of the national guard, hundreds would have enlisted.

COMPANY D.

(Mustered December 30, 1863.) *Corporal.*—Thomas Bond, discharged with regiment.
Privates.—James Aspen, promoted corporal; discharged with company. Edward P. Beman, promoted wagoner; discharged with company. Thomas Heaton, discharged with company. John Morris, discharged with company. Aquilla Moore, discharged with company. Robert Randall, discharged with company.

COMPANY G.

(Mustered January 4, 1864.) *Private.*—John Fritz, discharged for disability November 29, 1864.

COMPANY I.

(Mustered January 4, 1864.) *Privates.*—Nathan Bristol, discharged with company. Arthur Hewitt, discharged with company.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

(Mustered July 23, 1863.) *Sergeant.*—William Baker, discharged with company.
Privates.—John Munger, died March 8, 1864, at Pembina, D. T. David B. Watrous, discharged with company.

COMPANY B.

(Mustered August 10, 1863.) *Privates.*—Michael Earley, discharged for disability May 5, 1865. Charles W. Rickerson, promoted corporal, discharged with company. Conrad Steen, discharged per order August 15, 1864.

COMPANY C.

(Mustered September 11, 1863.) *Musician.*—Albert S. Alderman, promoted corporal, sergeant, discharged with company.
Privates.—Andrew Brink, discharged with company. Andrew Lahrson, discharged with company.
Recruit.—John Torbinson, discharged with company.

COMPANY D.

(Mustered November 10, 1863.) *Privates.*—Friedrick Hansen, discharged with company. Peter Morgan, discharged with company.

COMPANY F.

Recruit.—Michael Dowd, mustered February 17, 1865; discharged at expiration of term February 8, 1866.

FIRST BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Privates.—Oliver Duffane, enlisted October 28, 1861; died at Louisville, Kentucky, April 22, 1862. Jacob Schoch, enlisted November 11, 1861; discharged on expiration of term, December 17, 1864. Newman Yewings, enlisted November 7, 1861; discharged with disability August 5, 1862.
Recruit.—George E. Krieg, enlisted March 11, 1865; discharged with battalion.

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Insert article about
 2d Minn Cavalry
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(Add) Carver County's War Record.

The record of Carver County in the War for the Preservation of the American Union is a glorious one. Its population in 1860 all told was 4,972, or practically 5,000; perhaps in 1861, the first year of the war, it was 5,600, and of these 3,200 were males. It is estimated that only one-seventh of a male population are able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 are fit for soldiers and liable for military duty. Therefore in 1861 the county had 460 men fit for soldiers. The population did not increase very fast during the war, but the little frontier county, sparsely settled and by poor people, furnished 588 men to the Union army as follows:

Townships.	Soldiers.	Townships.	Soldiers.
Benton,	36	Hollywood,	10
Camden,	13	Laketown,	56
Carver,	94	San Francisco,	61
Chaska,	80	Waconia,	44
Chanhaman,	50	Watertown,	68
Sahlgren	28	Young America,	48

(Total with during the War with Spain) 588

Cover Hist. All

Gal. 42-58

Gal. 5

Insert - vol. 5) This to precede list of soldiers

3 Please lead this ^{paragraph} R. J. H

The following list of Carver County men that served as soldiers in the Union army during what is commonly mis-named the "Civil War" (but which should be called the War for the Union) contains what is believed to be a nearly perfect record in that regard. It has been compiled from the official records and other authoritative sources. Of course the list is only of those that served in Minnesota regiments and companies.