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ILLUSTRATED
HISTORY OF MINNESOTA,

A HAND-BOOK FOR
CITIZENS AND GENERAL READERS.

BY

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MINNESOTA STATE INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR OF THE WINONA NORMAL SCHOOL.

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PREFACE.

This edition of the Illustrated History of Minnesota has been arranged for the benefit of the general reader, whose attention at the outset is specially called to the complete and accurate set of notes and statistical tables which add greatly to the value and interest of the main text.

In preparing it, I have found some difficulties in my way. The greatest grew out of the complex nature of the book itself; because it seemed necessary to make it a reasonably complete work of reference, and yet bring it within brief space; to make it interesting to younger readers, and still vigorous enough for the older. It is plain to see the position of compromise into which these opposing elements forced me. Some annals, for example, useful as references, but in themselves not of the highest historical value, had to find place at the risk of sacrificing the force of the main narrative. Then, too, there are some details of interest to young people which to an older person might in some degree seem trivial. The labor of verifying facts where conflicts existed among authorities has been another great difficulty, and one hardly to be appreciated by any save those who have undertaken such a task as this.

Nevertheless, I have had some peculiar advantages. Most of the scenic ground had become familiar to me through frequent visitations before the thought of writing this outline entered my mind. Since then, no opportunity for exploration has been thrown away. It has been of inestimable profit, also, to meet and converse with many of the historic characters, some of whom have since passed to their rest without leaving any written records. Moreover, throughout my labor, I have had free access to the rich collections of the Minnesota Historical Society.

I cannot do less here than express my gratitude to the many old scouts, soldiers, and settlers who have aided me freely. In particular, thanks are due the living governors for facts bearing upon their administrations; to the late Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, to his son Alfred L. Riggs, of Santee Agency, Nebraska, to his daughter, Mrs. M. R. Morris, of Sisseton Agency, Dakota, and to the venerable missionary W. T. Boutwell, of Stillwater, all for information respecting Indian life; to J. Fletcher Williams, secretary of the Historical Society, for numerous courtesies; and to Dr. Edward D. Neill, the historian, who read most of the manuscript, and by personal counsel and hearty appreciation lent good cheer to my endeavor.

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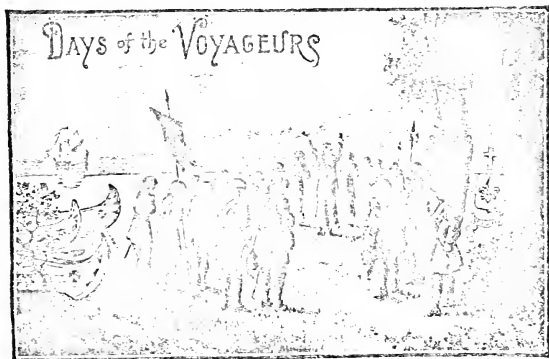
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HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.



Physical Features.—The physical features of a country are very closely related to the history¹ of its people; if the earnest student, therefore, will consider all those here given, carefully and far more broadly than stated, he will discover in them a key to interpret some part of every page recording the beginning and growth of the great commonwealth of which the Minnesota region has become the seat.

Position and Surface.—Minnesota for the most part may be considered as a plain of diversified surface varying in elevation¹ above the level of the sea from the six hundred two feet of its lowest valley to the twenty-two hundred of its highest hill summit. The crown of central North America lies within its boundaries. The united areas of its land and water surfaces, carefully estimated, are above eighty-four thousand square miles.

Rivers.—It has four principal river systems: the St. Lawrence represented by the northern chain of lakes and the St. Louis river, all emptying into Lake Superior; the main Mississippi with innumerable branches large and small; the Red River of the North draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Missouri represented by one of its indirect affluents the Rock. Many of these rivers¹ run through deep narrow valleys walled in by ranges of one-sided hills, or bluffs, from whose summits the country extends backward at its general level. This is also true of their tributary streams; but approaching the ultimate sources of the systems, the bluffs become lower and lower until they finally disappear. Numberless small courses, traced by the periodic streams of wet seasons and spring, cut through the bluff ranges of the larger channels. These, properly called ravines, add greatly to the picturesque-ness of the scenery.

Lakes.—According to surveys, the State has nearly ten thousand lakes varying in size from the miniature tarn to Red Lake three hundred forty square miles in extent. The shore lines present all the phases of cove, bay, low cape, lofty promontory, and far-extending peninsula, while islands here and there stud the out-lying waters. Some are marshy and shallow, but common characteris-

tics are great depth of water and bottoms of sand and rock. The water is usually clear and wholesome, but in a few limited sections of the west somewhat alkaline.

Climate.—While its snows of winter and rains of summer are copious, the atmosphere of Minnesota is dry and healthful by reason of its excellent drainage and comparatively great elevation above tide water. The winters, somewhat long and severe, are followed by brief springs which merge quickly into hot summers.¹ These, in turn, are usually prolonged by many weeks of warm autumn weather known as the Indian summer. Bright days are the rule and cloudy the exception throughout the year; and the nights of summer are almost invariably cool.

Soil.—The soil of the State consists in the main of rich sandy and clayey loams remarkably free from stones, and therefore it is generally arable or suitable for grazing.

Flora.—Winchell estimates that, including their water surfaces, there are fifty-two thousand square miles of native forests in Minnesota. The greater part of this area lies east and north of a line drawn from St. Vincent to Fergus Falls, from there to St. Cloud, thence to Mankato, and finally to Hastings. The forests within the great triangle formed by the northern boundary, Lake Superior, and the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers are composed chiefly of white pine, Norway pine, tamarack, balsam, and white cedar. The remaining forests, besides certain narrow belts girding the lakes and fringing the rivers of the prairie regions, are made up of numerous species of deciduous shrubs and trees among which are the several varieties of oak, ash, elm, birch, and maple. The most noted body of timber in this last section extends a hundred miles from north to south and fifty from east to west, thus

having an area of five thousand square miles. Its southern line is found in the counties of Blue Earth, Waseca, and LeSueur. It is called the Big Woods.

The prairies produce many nutritious grasses of luxuriant growth which of old made them the favorite haunts of wild herds seeking pasturage. Among the species in two typical prairie counties, Prof. Warren Upham locates the beard-grass, or blue-joint, Indian-grass, muskit-grass, and porcupine-grass upon intermediate uplands; another species each of beard and muskit grasses on dry knolls; fresh water cord-grass and rice cut-grass in sloughs. Among the flowers, which are seemingly of every form and color, he enumerates the aster, golden-rod, blazing-star, rose, lily, harebell, phlox, and fringed gentian.

Fauna.—The native fauna once included many fur-bearing animals; but not a few of these, as the elk and bison, have vanished on the approach of civilization. Most worthy of mention among those still remaining in the remote forests are the otter, beaver, bear and deer. Many kinds of the wild duck and goose frequent the lakes, the partridge and pheasant are found in the woods, and grouse upon the prairies. Both lake and river abound in the varieties of fish common to the inland waters of the temperate zone. Worthy of note are the brook trout, pickerel, perch, rock bass, and wall-eyed pike.

Minerals.—Fine grades of limestone, sandstone, quartzite, and granite, fit for both plain and ornamental building, are found in large quantities throughout the State. Extensive beds of brick and pottery clays are of frequent occurrence. Lead and silver crop out to some extent in both the eastern and northeastern sections, but in

the latter rich, inexhaustible veins of iron and copper have also lately been discovered.

The Dakotas.—The territory now included within the boundaries of Minnesota was originally occupied by the Dakotas,¹ one of the great families of American aborigines. This family, or nation, had three great divisions: the Santees,² who formerly dwelt in the section adjacent to Lake Superior and the head waters of the Mississippi;³ the Yanktons,⁴ who occupied the region north of the Minnesota;⁵ and the Teetons,⁶ who roamed over the vast prairies along the western border, and had their principal villages at Lac qui Parle⁷ and Big Stone Lake.⁸ The division first mentioned was composed of four bands,



DAKOTA TIPS.

the next of two, the last of seven, and all of these were still further subdivided. Moreover, the Assiniboines,⁹ supposed to be an ancient offshoot of the Yanktons, were found established near the chain of lakes which form part of the northern boundary; and various tribes, among whom were the

Iowas¹⁰ and Omahas¹¹, hunted far to the southward, particularly in the celebrated pipestone region and along the Blue Earth¹² and Des Moines¹³ rivers. But, whether by conquest or ancient heritage, Minnesota was peculiarly the land of the Dakotas, in which the other tribes mentioned were but the sojourners of a day. Nomadic in their habits, yet deeply attached to the land of their fathers, on the one hand they were engaged in continual conflicts with the neighboring tribes, especially the Ojibwas¹⁴ their traditional enemies; on the other, with a growing spirit of aggressiveness, were opposing themselves to the onward march of civilization. Passionate in temperament and restive under restraint, they were quick to perceive a wrong; fierce, revengeful, and relentless, they were ever ready to strike the blow of retaliation; hence, as we shall see hereafter, bloody massacres stand like grim sentinels along the whole course of their history.

The eminent Dakota scholar, Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, in his dictionary of the language of this nation, published by the Smithsonian Institution, gives an excellent account of them. It is here given with slight adaptations:—

Origin.—“The Dakotas sometimes speak of themselves as the seven council fires. These are the seven bands:

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. Mdewakantonwans ¹⁵ | } | [Santees.] |
| 2. Wapekutes ¹⁶ | | |
| 3. Wahpetonwans ¹⁷ | | |
| 4. Sissitonwans ¹⁸ | | |
| 5. Ihanktonwana | } | [Yanktons] |
| 6. Ihanktonwans. | | |
| 7. Titonwans | } | [Teetons.] |

Questions of priority and precedence among these bands are sometimes discussed. The Mdewakantonwans think that the mouth of the Minnesota river is precisely over the

center of the earth, and that they occupy the gate that opens into the western world. These considerations seem to give them importance in their own estimation. On the other hand the Sissitonwans and Ihanktonwans allege, that as they live on the great water-shed of this part of the continent, from which the streams run northward and eastward and southward and westward, they must be about the center of the earth; and they urge this fact as entitling them to precedence. It is singular that the Tetonwans, who are much the largest band of the Dakotas, do not appear to claim the chief place for themselves, but yield to the pretensions of the Ihanktonwans whom they call by the name of *Wiciyela*,¹⁹ which, in its meaning, may be regarded as about equivalent to 'They are the people.'

Language.—"In the arrangement of words in a sentence, the Dakota language may be regarded as eminently primitive and natural. The sentence 'Give me bread,' a Dakota transposes.... 'Bread me give.' Such is the genius of the language, that in translating a sentence or verse from the Bible, it is generally necessary to commence, not at the beginning, but at the end; and such, too, is the common practice of their best interpreters. Where the person who is speaking leaves off, there they commence and pronounce backwards to the beginning. In this way the connection of the sentences is more easily retained in the mind and they are more naturally evolved.

Counting.—"Counting is usually done by means of their fingers. If you ask some Dakotas how many there are of any thing, instead of directing their answer to your organs of hearing, they present it to your sight, by holding up so many fingers. When they have gone over the

fingers and thumbs of both hands, one is temporarily turned down for one ten. Eleven is ten-more-one, or more commonly again-one; twelve is again-two, and so on; nineteen is the other-nine. At the end of the next ten another finger is turned down, and so on. Twenty is two tens, thirty is three tens, etc.,..... *Opowinge*, one hundred, is probably derived from *powinga*, to go around in circles....as the fingers have all been gone over again for their respective tens. The Dakota word for a thousand, *keptopawinge*, may be formed of *ake* and *opawinge*, hundreds again, having now completed the circle of their fingers in hundreds, and being about to commence again. They have no separate word to denote any higher number than a thousand. There is a word to designate one-half of any thing, but none to denote any smaller aliquot part.

Counting Time.—"The Dakotas have names for the natural divisions of time. Their years they ordinarily count by winters. A man is so many winters old, or so many winters have passed since such an event. When one is going on a journey, he does not usually say he will be back in so many days as we do, but in so many nights or sleeps. In the same way they compute distance by the number of nights passed in making the journey. They have no division of time into weeks. Their months are literally moons. *W7²⁰* signifies moon or lunar month. The popular belief is that when the moon is full, a great number of very small mice commence nibbling one side of it, which they continue to do until they have eaten it all up. Soon after this another moon begins to grow, which goes on increasing until it has reached its full size only to share the fate of its predecessor; so that with them the

new moon is really new, and not the old one re-appearing. To the moons they have given names, each of which refers to some prominent physical fact that occurs about that time in the year. These are the meanings:—

January—the hard moon.

February—the raccoon moon.

March—the sore-eye moon.

April—the moon in which the geese lay eggs, or the moon when the streams are again navigable.

May—the planting moon.

June—the moon when the strawberries are red.

July—the moon when the choke cherries are ripe, or when the geese shed their feathers.

August—the harvest moon.

September—the moon when the rice is laid up to dry.

October—the drying rice moon.

November—the deer breeding moon.

December—the moon when the deer shed their horns.

“Five moons are usually counted to the winter, and five to the summer, leaving only one each to the spring and autumn; but this distinction is not closely adhered to. The Dakotas' often have very warm debates, especially toward the close of the winter, about what moon it is. The raccoons do not always make their appearance at the same time every winter; and the causes which produce sore eyes are not developed at precisely the same time in each successive spring. All these variations make room for strong arguments in a Dakota tent.....But the main reason for their frequent difference of opinion in regard to this matter, viz., that twelve lunations do not bring them to the point from which they commenced counting, never appears to have suggested itself. In

order to make their moons correspond with the seasons, they are obliged to pass over one every few years.

Poetry.—"The Dakotas can hardly be said to know any thing about poetry. A few words make a long song, for the Hi-hi-hi-hi-hi is only now and then interrupted by the enunciation of the words. Sometimes their war songs are so highly figurative that their meaning is just the opposite of what the expression used would naturally convey. To the young man who has acted very bravely, by killing an enemy and taking his scalp, they say, 'Friend, thou art a fool, thou hast let the Ojibwas strike thee.' This is understood to be the highest form of eulogy.

Sacred Language.—"The Dakota conjurer, the war-prophet, and the dreamer experience the same need that is felt by more elaborate performers among other nations, of a language which is unintelligible to the common people, for the purpose of impressing upon them the idea of their superiority. Their dreams, according to their own account, are revelations made from the spirit world, and their prophetic visions are what they saw and knew in a former state of existence. It is, then, only natural that their dreams and visions should be clothed in words many of which the multitude do not understand. The sacred language is not very extensive, since the use of a few unintelligible words suffices to make a whole speech incomprehensible. It may be said to consist first, in employing words as the names of things which seem to have been introduced from other Indian languages; as, *nide*, water; *pazo*, wood; etc. In the second place, it consists in employing descriptive expressions, instead of the ordinary names of things; as in calling a man a biped, and the wolf a quadruped. And thirdly, words which are

common in the language are used far out of their ordinary signification ; as, *hepan*, the second child, if a boy, is used to designate the otter. When the Dakota braves ask a white man for an ox or cow, they generally call it a dog ; and when a sachem begs a horse from a white chief, he does it under the designation of moccasins. This is the source of many of the figures of speech in Indian oratory ; but they are sometimes too obscure to be beautiful.

Religion.—"The Dakotas have, indeed, 'gods many'—their imaginations have peopled both the visible and invisible world with mysterious or spiritual beings, who are continually exerting themselves in reference to the human family, either for weal or woe. These spiritual existences inhabit every thing, and, consequently, almost every thing is an object of worship. On the same occasion, a Dakota dances in religious homage to the sun and moon, and spreads out his hands in prayer to a painted stone ; and he finds it necessary to offer sacrifices more frequently to the Bad-spirit than to the Great-spirit. He has his god of the north and god of the south, his god of the woods and god of the prairie, his god of the air and god of the waters."

First Explorers.—In the days of Champlain, a brilliant young Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, was interpreter for a Canadian fur company. The 4th of July, 1634, he departed from Three Rivers to explore the regions of the far west. He spent the next winter among the Indian tribes who then lived in the valley of the Fox River, Wisconsin. When summer came again, he retraced his steps to Canada, and was the first to give reliable information to the keen traders and devout missionaries concerning the tribes whose country lay to the westward of Lake Michi-

gan². One would infer from a letter written in 1640 by Paul Le Jeune³ that Nicolet at that time, 1634, had heard of the Dakotas and described them among the rest.

In 1641, a century after the disastrous adventures of De Soto on the lower Mississippi, Jorges⁴ and Raymbault,⁵ after a perilous lake voyage, reached Sault Ste. Marie,⁶ and learned of a great nation dwelling eighteen days' journey to the westward near the head waters of a large river.

It was not long before fabulous stories were carried back to France of the great wealth to be acquired in the far northwest. Green Bay was said to be only nine days journey from the sea separating China from America. Fired by these tales, an expedition was fitted out at Quebec⁷ in 1656; but, attacked by the Iroquois,⁸ it never reached its destination. The killed included Father Garreau⁹, who moved by compassion for the Nadouessioux¹⁰, or Dakotas, had volunteered to establish a mission among them.

Groselliers and Radisson.—Medard Chouart¹, a native of Meaux², and Pierre D'Esprit,³ a native of St. Marlo⁴, the former better known as the Sieur Groselliers,⁵ the latter as the Sieur Radisson⁶, visited the region of Green Bay in June, 1658. There were twenty-nine Frenchmen and six Indians in the party. They went to Sault Ste. Marie in October, 1659, and spent the winter trading with the Indians, but returned to Green Bay in the spring, and exploring the country southward, found a large river. This, doubtless,⁷ was the Wisconsin. The month of August saw them in Canada,⁷ and the reports they gave intensified the old desire to know something of the country near and beyond Lake Superior.

Not many weeks elapsed before they again turned their

faces toward the west, taking with them the pious Father René Menard⁸. Leaving him at Keweenaw Bay, they passed beyond the point of that name by way of Portage River, and in about six days came to a long narrow point jutting into the lake. This is now called La Pointe. Here they entered Chegoimegon Bay⁹, at whose opposite extremities the towns Ashland and Bayfield are to-day situated. At the lower end of the bay, they erected a rude trading post, the first dwelling of white men on the shores of Lake Superior. It was built of logs, in the form of a triangle with its base toward the lake. On that side the door was situated, enabling them in case of necessity to retreat to their boats. In the centre stood the fire-place, and in one of the angles were the inmates' couches. The building was entirely girt by branches of trees set in the ground, and to these were attached a continuous string of bells which would always ring when an intruder pushed aside the branches, and so warn the inmates of danger.

Soon they began to visit the neighboring tribes, and in the spring came to an encampment of Dakotas who belonged to the Tetanga¹⁰ or Buffalo band. They went with these Indians seven days' journey to their summer lodges on the prairie, some distance southward from their winter homes in the northern woods. This was in Minnesota. The Frenchmen remained six weeks. After returning to their post, they made explorations in other directions. As a result they found Isle Royal¹¹ and its copper mines, and learned of a chain of lakes far to the northward, which, however, they did not see. This, in brief, is the account given by early authorities of the first

white men who explored the shores of Lake Superior and entered Minnesota.

It is worthy of mention that this same Groselliers afterward deeply interested Prince Rupert¹² and the English men of science in a project for finding a northwest passage. The outcome of his voyage to Hudson Bay in the *Nonesuch* was the founding of the old Hudson Bay Company in 1670.

René Menard.—Not discouraged by Garreau's unhappy fate, the heroic René Menard, his hair already whitened by the frosts of age, still further courted the dangers of an unknown land. About 1650, the Iroquois expelled the Hurons¹ from New York, and at this time were pushing them farther into the remote west. In 1661, according to Nicholas Perrot², Menard with only one companion, a faithful Frenchman, followed the trail of a band of these fleeing Hurons from Lake Michigan to a point on the Mississippi above the Black River³. He then crossed the former stream in the wake of the Indians, and thus floated his canoe upon its waters many years before the authenticated explorations of Marquette,⁴ to whom has hitherto been given the honor of discovering its upper course:

Menard, too, finally perished by the way, and the Dakotas and other tribes, all unconscious of the struggles put forth in their behalf, still continued in the superstitions of their fathers. His cassock and breviary, found in a camp of the natives, were the only relics of his melancholy fate.

Menard's example, however, was not without effect ; in 1665, Father Claude Allouez⁵, burning with zeal, came to Lake Superior with a returning party of traders and

Indians. He established the Mission of the Holy Spirit at La Pointe. There he met not only Hurons and Ojibwas but the Dakotas, whose country thenceforth was to become memorable in history.

The Fur Traders.—The advance guards of civilization in the Northwest were the fur traders. France granted twenty-five licenses annually to military officers and descendants of the nobility, allowing them the exclusive privilege of trading with the natives of her American possessions. The holders of these licenses, when they did not sell them, entrusted the direct supervision of the fur trade to their agents, who, in turn, employed the Canadian boatmen to navigate the large streams and their tributaries in search of pelts. These boatmen constituted that daring class of men known as the *coureurs des bois*,¹ or voyageurs.² Undaunted by the power of the elements and the many additional perils of boundless prairies and primeval forests, they forced their birch canoes and bateaux³ up every stream to the remotest Indian villages, bearing with them, as mediums of exchange, the few things most prized by the natives. A few years of this wild life not only imbued them with something of the free and impetuous spirit of the Indian, but often led them to unite themselves to the latter by the ties of marriage. The offspring of such alliances, called the *bois brûlé*, were numerous. The blood of two races flowing in their veins seemed to meet like contending streams of civilization and barbarism. In them the higher race found its degradation, but the lower was not raised to a more exalted position. Thus, as a class, the *bois brûlé* became one of the most discordant elements in the history of the settlements.

Nicholas Perrot.—One of the first explorers of Minne-

sota of whom we have definite record was Nicholas Perrot, who, while in the employ of the Jesuits,¹ had become quite familiar with the languages of various tribes of Indians. The French authorities, recognizing his indomitable energy and courage, sent him to summon the tribes to meet at Sault Ste. Marie. This mission he performed with wonderful expedition. In the meantime, Talon,² Intendant³ of Canada, had dispatched St. Luson to search for copper and other mines in the country adjacent to Lake Superior, and to take possession, in the name of France, of all the regions through which he should pass. The assembling of the tribes occurred in May, 1671, and St. Luson,⁴ Perrot, Father Allouez, the celebrated explorer Joliet,⁵ and many other noted personages were present. The French did all within their power to heighten the brilliancy and pomp of the attendant ceremonies. Deeply impressed by so much dignity and splendor, the Indians entered into a solemn compact relative to trade and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the two races. Perrot was free after this to prosecute his explorations at will, and visited the Nadouessioux and other remote tribes. Thus he opened and made clear the way for those who were destined to follow.

Du Luth.—Daniel Greysolon DuLuth¹ was born at St. Germain en Laye² near Paris, or, according to some authorities, at Lyons. He was at one time a soldier, and states in his writings that he made several voyages to New France.³ Determined to open communications⁴ between the settlements of Canada and the Nadouessioux, an undertaking which up to this time had been unsuccessful, we find him struggling bravely amid the dangers of a strange country. Having previously established a post at the Kamenistagoia,⁵ north of Lake Superior, he at length

entered Minnesota, in all probability ascending the St. Louis⁶ river. Of his journey he speaks as follows:—

“On the 2d of July, 1679, I had the honor to plant His Majesty’s arms⁷ in the great village of the Nadouessioux, called Izatys,⁸ where never had a Frenchman been, no more than at the Sangaskitons and Houetbatons⁹ distant six score leagues from the former, where I also planted His Majesty’s arms in the same year, 1679.

On the 15th of September, having given the Assiniboines as well as all the other northern nations a rendezvous at the extremity of Lake Superior, to induce them to make peace with the Nadouessioux, their common enemy, they were all there, and I was happy enough to gain their esteem and friendship to unite them together.”

At this time also, he visited Mille Lacs.¹⁰ Not satisfied, however, with what he had thus far accomplished, Du Luth, accompanied by an Indian guide and four Frenchmen, ascended the Bois Brulé¹¹ river to its source, and made a portage to the head waters of the St. Croix,¹² which he descended to its junction with the Mississippi. There he learned of Father Hennepin’s imprisonment among the Dakotas, and succeeded in securing his release.

DuLuth was accused both by LaSalle and DuChesneau,¹³ Intendant¹⁴ of Justice, of having engaged in the fur trade in connivance with Count Frontenac¹⁵ then governor of Canada; for to trade without a license was contrary to the orders of the French king. LaSalle also claimed that the honor of the first explorations in the land of the Dakotas belonged to Hennepin and Michæl Accault; but it must be remembered that he was in some measure the rival of the man whose name he sought to tarnish. DuLuth died

in the winter of 1709-10 at Ft. Frontenac, now Kingston, Ontario.

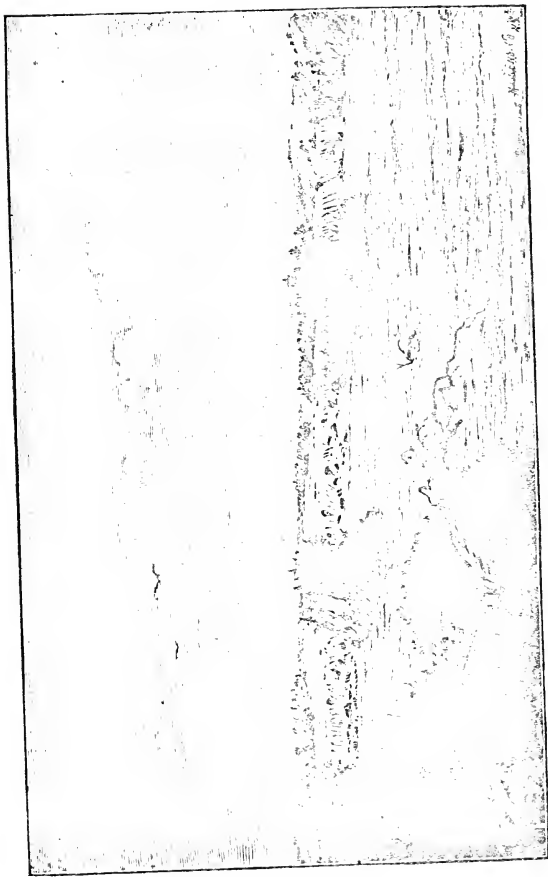
Hennepin.—Among the most noted of the early explorers was Louis Hennepin, a priest of the Recollect order of Franciscan¹ friars. He was born at Ath² in the Netherlands, and seemed even in his earlier years to possess that romantic and adventurous spirit which afterwards ruled his life. At one time we find him at Artois,³ to which place he had been ordered by his superiors; again, at Dunkirk⁴ and Calais,⁵ where he led the life of a mendicant, and spent his days in the company of rude sailors who recounted to him their strange adventures in other lands. Inflamed by their stories, he harbored ambitious desires hardly in accord with his priestly profession, and obeyed with alacrity an order commanding him to set sail for Canada.

Hennepin embarked on the vessel that carried the Sieur Robert Chevalier de La Salle,⁶ a native of Rouen,⁷ who under the patronage of Seignelay,⁸ the French minister of marine, was about to seek a discoverer's wealth and fame. A common impulse caused them for a time to unite their fortunes. We find Hennepin therefore spending the winter of 1678 at Niagara, where La Salle's workmen were constructing a sixty-ton bark called the Griffin, and embarking in company with him and his dependents August 7th, 1679. The expedition reached Green Bay on the 2d of September, after a stormy and dangerous voyage. Here leaving the vessel, they coasted in bark canoes along the shores of Lake Michigan, and in due time ascended the St. Joseph⁹ river. From this they made a portage to the Kankakee,¹⁰ and floated down to the site of Peoria¹¹ on the Illinois.

Disheartened by the fruitless toil he had undergone not less than by gloomy financial reports from Canada, La Salle named the fort which he built at this place, *Creve-cœur*,¹² or Heart-break. This was in January 1680; and the following month he chose Michael Accault,¹³ Hennepin, and Picard du Gay¹⁴ to explore the upper Mississippi. Hennepin's ardor had not been cooled by the hardships already endured, and with his companions he bade the fated La Salle a hopeful farewell. So in March these three bold voyageurs began the first European ascent of that noble stream which, in the far future, was to become one of the world's great arteries of communication, throbbing in response to the heart beats of the hurrying ships of commerce.

On the 11th of April, they were taken captive by a party of Mdewakantonwans,¹⁵ one of the four bands of the Santees. After speaking of the Black river, Hennepin continues as follows:—

“Thirty leagues higher up you find the Lake of Tears,¹⁶ which we so named because some of the Indians who had taken us, wishing to kill us, wept the whole night, to induce the others to consent to our death. Forty leagues up is a river full of rapids¹⁷, by which striking northwest, you can proceed toward Lake Condé.¹⁸ Continuing to ascend ten or twelve leagues more, the navigation is interrupted by a cataract which I called the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua,¹⁹ in gratitude for the favor done me by the Almighty, through the intercession of that great saint whom we had chosen patron and protector of all our enterprises. Having arrived on the nineteenth day of navigation, five leagues below St. Anthony's Falls,



ST. ANTHONY FALLS OF OLD.

the Indians landed us in a bay, broke our canoe to pieces, and secreted their own in the reeds."

The place mentioned is supposed to be the one opposite Red Rock²⁰ a few miles below St. Paul, where the Indian village of Kaposia²¹ afterwards stood. Thence they journeyed by trail to Mille Lacs. Hennepin and his companions were prostrated by fatigue caused by the hardships of this last journey made more unbearable by cruel treatment. Carried off to different villages, and thus compelled to endure a prolonged period of separation, their misery was complete. The following incident of Hennepin's captivity, taken from his journal, shows how vague a notion of American topography was possessed by the Europeans of that day:—

"During my stay among the Indians, there arrived four savages, who said they were come alone five hundred leagues from the west, and had been four months upon the way. They assured us there was no such place as the Straits of Anian,²² and that they had traveled without resting, except to sleep, and had not seen or passed over any great lake, by which phrase they always mean a sea. They further assured us there were very few forests in the countries through which they passed. All these things make it appear that there is no such place as the Straits Anian, as we usually see them set down on maps. And whatever efforts have been made for many years past by the English and Dutch to find a passage to the Frozen Sea, they have not yet been able to effect it; but by the help of my discovery, and the assistance of God, I doubt not but a passage may still be found, and that an easy one, too. For example, we may be transported into the Pacific Sea by rivers which are large and capable of

carrying large vessels, and from thence it is very easy to go to China and Japan without crossing the equinoctial line, and, in all probability, Japan is on the same continent as America."

Thus did Hennepin in his vanity magnify the importance of his discoveries, or, at all events, allow his judgment to drift away in the current of his desires.

The Indians were about to start on a hunting expedition at this time, and informed by Hennepin that he expected a relief party from La Salle to meet him at the Wisconsin they were persuaded by the hope of gain to journey there. They descended Rum river, called by Hennepin the St. Francis,²³ and camped at its mouth. Here they nearly perished of famine, and yielding to his earnest solicitations they allowed him to depart. In July, 1680, he came to the Falls of St. Anthony, which he then saw probably for the first time, and named as already described in his account of the Mississippi. Continuing his journey to the vicinity of the Black river, he was suddenly overtaken by the Indians whom he had left far to the northward. There, too, he was found by Du Luth, who claims to have freed him from the restraints of captivity, although Hennepin himself does not acknowledge the fact. Be that as it may, in Du Luth's company he ascended once more to the Santee villages in the month of August, but in September returned again to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and proceeded to Green Bay by way of that river and the Fox. We next hear of him in Europe, where he wrote some books relating his discoveries in Minnesota, and where, after a few years, he closed his strange career.

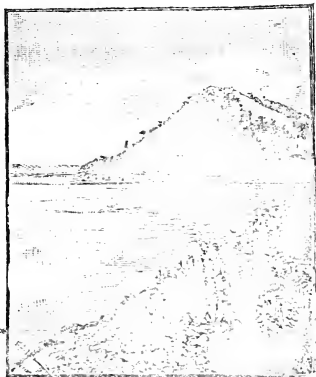
Hennepin's experience, in conjunction with that of Garreau, Ménard and others, showed conclusively that it was

not the adherents of the church appealing to the spiritual side of the Indian's character who were to pave the way for civilization to enter the prairies and woods of Minnesota, but that the traders, such as Perrot, appealing to their selfish desires were to be, as elsewhere stated, the potent forerunners of the new era.

Ft. St. Antoine.—In the spring of 1685, Nicholas Perrot was commissioned Commandant¹ of the West by De La Barre,² governor of Canada. With a small party of Frenchmen, he spent the following winter above the Black River in the vicinity of Trempeleau,³ and traded with the Indians of the Minnesota region. When the warm spring months of 1686 had come, he seems to have ascended the Mississippi and erected Ft. St. Antoine⁴ on the Wisconsin side above the entrance of the Chippewa. Shortly after this he was called eastward by Denonville,⁵ the new governor of Canada, for the purpose of assembling at Niagara the Miamis⁶ and other tribes. From this expedition he returned just in time to save the fort from destruction at the hands of the Foxes⁷ and their allies, who were bent on going to war with the Sioux. In 1687, he was again absent, fighting the Senecas⁸ of New York; and this time the Sioux endeavored to pillage the fort. However, he was warmly received by them on his return, and informed that the nation as a whole had not sanctioned the attack.

Now it was that the famous *Proces-Verbal*,⁹ the first official document relating to Minnesota, was drawn up and signed. It is couched in intricate legal terms; yet, withal, is somewhat unique. In the beginning it recites the origin and limits of Perrot's authority; then tells how he and his companions entered the country; enumerates the tribes encountered on the banks of the upper Mississippi and its

branches, the Wisconsin, St. Croix, and St. Pierre;¹⁰ takes possession of the whole reigon in the name of the king;



and finally, names many of its own witnesses, among whom are Le Sueur¹¹ and the Reverend Father Marest¹² of the Society of Jesus.¹³

La Hontan's Long River.—In the winter of 1688–89, Baron La Hontan, a young Gascon,¹ made a voyage



NEAR LAKE CITY.

LAKE PEPIN.

MAIDEN ROCK.

up a stream which he called Long River. By different authorities it has been likened to the Minnesota, the Cannon, and the Root, with some evidence strongly in favor of

the latter stream. Yet it seems strange that he should have been able to ascend it by boat in January.

La Hontan's story of what he saw is a fabulous account of great chiefs and powerful tribes. He found, so he says, some strange captives at one of the villages. They wore clothing and had long hair and beards. At first he thought they were Spaniards. They told him their nation dwelt in a land one hundred and fifty leagues away; that its principal river emptied into a great salt lake; that the mouth of this river was two leagues broad; and that its banks were adorned by six noble cities surrounded by stone walls.

The historians and geographers of Europe for a long time credited La Hontan's story, and gave his Long River a place on their charts. It will be remembered that Hennepin conceived the idea of finding a large river by means of which Europeans would be able to enter the western ocean; whether on account of his views and La Hontan's story or not, it is certain that for generations after, the hope of discovering such a stream remained universal.

Ft. Le Sueur.—In 1693, Pierre Le Sueur, one of the witnesses of the *Proces-Verbal*, was sent to La Pointe charged with the important undertaking of keeping open the communication with the Sioux by way of the Bois Brulé and St. Croix rivers; for at this time the Foxes and Mascoutins of the Wisconsin valley were so hostile that it was found impossible to transport goods by that route to the upper Mississippi. For the better carrying out of his purpose, as well as to place a barrier between the constantly warring Sioux and Ojibwas, LeSueur established a post on one of the islands not far from the present town of Red Wing. Charlevoix,¹ the Jesuit historian, describes it

as a beautiful prairie island which one encounters above the head of Lake Pepin in ascending the stream, and which the French Canadians made the center of their trade in these western regions so well fitted for the pursuit of the chase. He says it is named Isle Pelée² because of its treeless condition—the word *pelec* being the French for bald. All the evidences yet brought to light indicate that this was the first³ French establishment on what is now the soil of Minnesota.

Ft. L' Huillier.—After some years of misfortune, during which he suffered a period of captivity in England and was subsequently hindered in carrying out his projects by Frontenac, we find LeSueur at the court of France meeting with favor on the part of the king and the minister of marine. At this juncture D'Iberville,¹ his wife's cousin, was appointed the first governor of Louisiana, and in him he found a sympathetic patron. Acting also under the direct orders of the king, D' Iberville transported LeSueur with his boatmen, laborers, and munitions to the Bay of Biloxi.² In the month of April of the year 1700, with a canoe, a felucca, and about thirty men, he began his memorable and eventful voyage. The frosty days of September came ere he entered the St. Pierre. Penicaut,³ one of the party, thus speaks of their subsequent movements:—

“We took our route up the St. Pierre, and ascended it twenty leagues, where we found another river falling into it, which we entered. We called this Green River⁴ because it was of that color by reason of an earth which loosening itself from the copper mine becomes dissolved in the water. A league up this river we found a point of land a quarter of a league distant from the woods, and it was upon this point⁵ M. LeSueur resolved to build

his fort, because we could not go any higher on account of the ice, it being the last of September. Half of our people went hunting while the others worked on the fort. We killed four hundred buffaloes, which were our provisions for the winter, and which we placed upon scaffolds in our fort after having skinned, cleaned, and quartered them. We also made cabins in the fort, and a magazine to keep our goods. After having drawn up our shallop within the enclosure of the fort, we spent the winter in our cabins. When spring came we went to work in the copper mine. This mine is situated at the beginning of a long mountain, which is upon the bank of the river, so that boats can go right into the mouth of the mine itself. This was the beginning of April of the year 1701. We took with us twelve laborers and four hunters. The mine was situated three quarters of a league from our post. We took from it in twenty days more than twenty thousand pounds, of which we selected four thousand pounds of the finest, which M. Le Sueur, who was a very good judge of it, had carried to the fort, and which has since been sent to France, though I have not learned the result."

Le Sueur named the fort L' Huillier⁶ in honor of the Farmer General of Paris. It was situated, according to the discription, near the mouth of the St. Remi.⁷ In May, Le Sueur, having loaded the boats with furs obtained in trade with the Indians, set out on his return to Ft. Biloxi. M. D' Evaque⁸ and twelve men were left in charge of the post, and Le Sueur promised to send them supplies from the country of the Illinois.⁹ He endeavored to do so, but the boat in which they were carried sunk near the lead regions of the Mississippi. Consequently, the little garrison was soon put to great straits, and to add to their

troubles they were attacked by the Foxes and Mascoutins,¹⁰ who killed three of their number while at work near the post. Thus was M. D'Evaque compelled to abandon it, and hastening southward with those who survived, he reached Ft. Biloxi in March, 1702. Such is the history of the second French establishment; and it shows plainly how difficult was the task of gaining a permanent foot-hold in the far northwest.

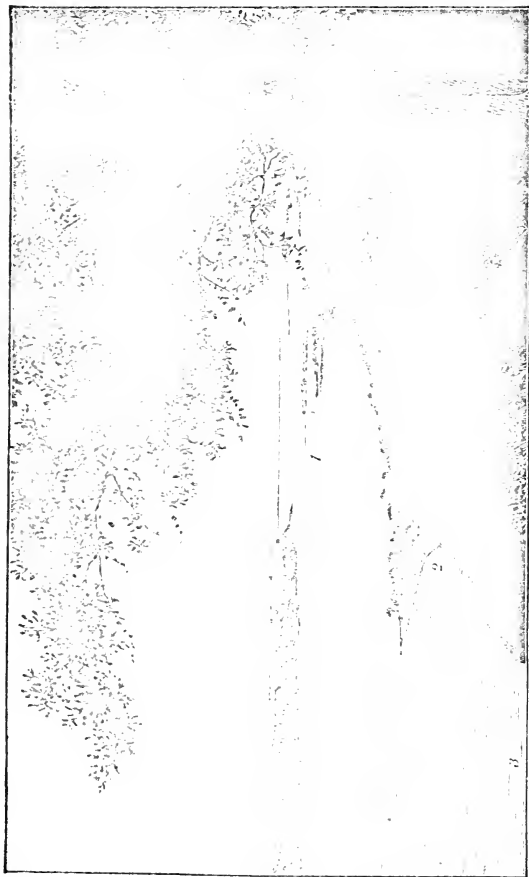
Ft. Beauharnois.—D' Iberville, in a memorial addressed to the French government, says the Sioux are too far removed for trade while they remain in their own country, and suggests a plan for their removal to the Missouri. He also mentions the tendency of the voyageurs to become roaming hunters and the interference of Canadian traders with those of Louisiana as great difficulties in the way of securing a stable system of commerce between the tribes and the latter colony. However, the French government heeded neither the advice of D' Iberville nor the schemes of others; but, discouraged by its ill success, abolished the system of licenses, and withdrew its garrisons from all the posts west of Mackinaw.¹ This condition of affairs existed for nearly twenty years; but a disturbing factor in the problem of colonization was soon to restore the old order of things. The interest of the Canadians, it is true, had been somewhat revived in 1717 by the attempt of Vaudreuil² and La Noue³ to find a northwest passage to the Pacific; but it became fully aroused only when it was discovered that the English were making every effort to extend their domain. A French document of the day thus speaks in reference to the matter:—

“It is more and more obvious that the English are endeavoring to interpolate among all the Indian nations,

and to attach them to themselves. They entertain constantly the idea of becoming masters of North America, persuaded that the European nation which will be possessor of that section, will, in course of time, be masters of all, because it is there alone that men live in health and have strong, robust children."

Thus it came to pass that the song of the Canadian boatman was heard again on the streams and lakes of Minnesota, and the fathers of the mission once more performed their sacred ministrations within its borders. But priest and voyageur were not left to battle alone; for the French authorities instituted means for the re-establishment of the deserted posts and the building of new ones.

Linetot,⁴ the commander at La Pointe, made presents to the Dakotas, and promised to send priests⁵ among them. It was his purpose also to break the alliance between the Foxes and Dakotas, and to make peace between the latter and the Ojibwas. The 17th of September, 1727, as it were in answer to his promise, a party of traders and two priests, Fathers Guignas⁶ and De Honor,⁷ arrived opposite Maiden Rock⁸ at the peninsula called Pointe au Sable.⁹ Capt. René De Boucher,¹⁰ notorious because of his misdeeds at the sacking of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was the commander. They immediately built a fort on the peninsula. The enclosure, a hundred feet square, was protected by a high stockade. Within were three large buildings designed, it is thought, for a chapel, store, and quarters. Besides these, there were two bastions surrounded by pickets. The fort was called Beauharnois¹¹ in honor of the governor of Canada; and the mission was consecrated to St. Michael the Archangel.



As may be inferred from what has already been said, the purposes to be subserved by this post were probably four-fold: it would serve as a center of trade and a starting point for the missionaries; it would help to checkmate the encroachments of the English; it would cut off the retreat of the Foxes to the country of the Dakotas should the French see fit to approach the former nation from the eastward, as they afterwards did, in order to carry on a war of extermination provoked by unabated hostility; and, finally, it would form the initial post of a number to be built as bases of supplies in the endeavor to find a northwest passage, that alluring dream of the early navigators which at this day had lost none of its first vividness.

In the year 1728, the fort was flooded, and the garrison compelled to camp out. The hostility of the Indians increased, and in sheer necessity the French deserted it altogether. It was afterwards rebuilt above the high-water line. Subsequent to the confirming of peace with the Foxes, the post was commanded by Capt. Legardeur St. Pierre¹² to whom Washington made the memorable official visit at Ft. Le Boeuf¹³ on the eve of the French and Indian war. This was about 1736. Ten years later the post was still occupied by traders, but Carver ascending Lake Pepin in 1766 beheld nothing but a crumbling ruin.

The Northwest Passage.—At this stage of events, a gallant Canadian soldier, Verandrie¹ by name, matured a plan for forcing a way to the Pacific. After earnest solicitation Gov. Beauharnois espoused his cause, and fitted out an expedition. It left Montreal in 1731 under the leadership of Verandrie's three eldest sons and his nephew De Jemeraye,² who had been one of the garrison at Ft. Beau-

harnois in 1728. They entered the country by way of Pigeon River, and built Ft. St. Pierre near the southwest shore of Rainy Lake. The next year another post was built at the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods. In 1736, a party of twenty-one belonging to the expedition were encamped on an island of the lake last mentioned, when they were surprised by the Dakotas and massacred. The youngest of the Verandrie brothers was one of the party. But far from being overwhelmed by their many misfortunes, the other brave explorers continued to push on. Ft. La Reine³ was built at the Assiniboine in 1738. Ascending that river to the Mouse, they traversed the country to the Missouri, reaching the vicinity of the Yellowstone in 1742. The following year, the eldest Verandrie brother scaled the Rocky Mountains. Further progress was prevented by the warfare going on between the Arcs and Snakes; the expedition therefore returned to the Lake of the Woods.

Beauharnois, through the misrepresentations of others, became prejudiced against Verandrie, the father, and withdrew all further patronage; but Gallissonnière,⁴ the succeeding governor of Canada, who was a man of science, planned an expedition to go out in 1750 with Verandrie as its leader. Before that time the latter died, and the kind-hearted Gallissonnière was superseded by the selfish Jonquiere,⁵ who ignored the claims of Verandrie's sons to recognition, and chose Lamarque De Marin⁶ and Lagardeur St. Pierre as leaders of two expeditions, the former to go by way of the Missouri, the latter by the Saskatchewan⁷ in search of a northwest passage. Some of St. Pierre's men forced their way to the Rocky Mountains and built Ft. Jonquiere in 1752; but the trumf of war called them to

more stirring scenes, and the existence of the great lake of the Indian's fable, which seemed to the explorer's burning fancy to lie just beyond the mountains, still lay shrouded in mystery.

But all these efforts were effective in another direction: they dispelled in part the mists of ignorance which had hung so long over the Minnesota region, and gave to the French and English a somewhat adequate conception of the boundless resources of that natural empire of which it formed a part.

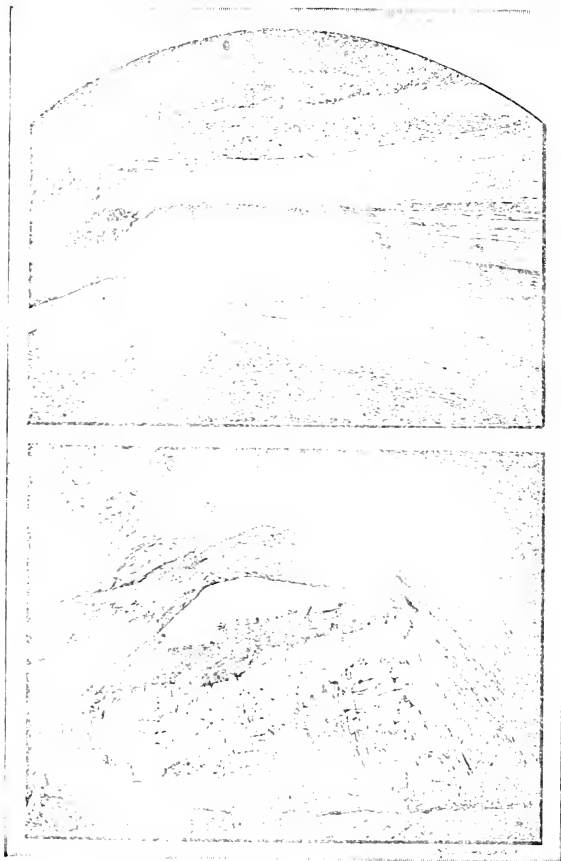
French and English Supremacies.—In spite of the counteracting efforts of the French, the English had sufficient influence to in a certain measure disaffect the Indians; but through the strenuous endeavors of the wise St. Pierre and other officers stationed in the west, they were once more won over to the French alliance in the years subsequent to 1746 and previous to the breaking out of the French and Indian war. In the year 1761, when the French power in America was fast waning, the English occupied the fort at Green Bay; and in the year 1763, after the treaty of Versailles,¹ they came into full possession of all the western posts. In March of that year, a small party of Dakotas came to Green Bay offering friendship to the garrison. The French, however, by reason of their firm hold on the tribes acquired through the religious and commercial relations of a century, which were further strengthened by frequent intermarriages, kept the English for many years from gaining a permanent foot-hold. This being true, and because the latter could not profitably compete with the former in trade, the English government sought to establish no posts west of Mackinaw.

Carver's Expedition.—Jonathan Carver, a native of

Connecticut, who for many years had been an officer of the English army of America, at the close of the French and Indian war devised a plan for exploring the Northwest. Assisted by Major Rogers, commandant at Mackinaw, he started from Green Bay with a party of French and English traders in September 1766. Thence, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, he came to Prairie Du Chien,¹ at this time the great central fur mart of the west. Accompanied only by a Canadian boatman and a Mohawk² Indian, he ascended the Mississippi. He discovered on the way some of those ancient mounds which since his day have been objects of patient research and speculation on the part of archaeologists the world over, and which have thrown some light on the character of the prehistoric races of America.

Carver speaks of the Dakotas as the River Bands, their villages at this time being near the Mississippi. This shows conclusively the nomadic character of that nation; for, it will be remembered that in the days of Hennepin and the earlier voyageurs they dwelt far to the north and west.

Near the site of St. Paul, Carver found a strange sandstone cave which still bears his name. He describes it in exaggerated terms as a place of awful depths whose outer walls were covered with strange characters and pictographs. He made a pilgrimage to St. Anthony Falls in company with a Winnebago chief, and these too he pictured in the glowing colors of his quick imagination. Returning to the mouth of the St. Pierre, which he had previously noticed, he ascended that stream for a long distance, bearing with him the British flag. He even claims to have penetrated the interior two hundred miles.



CARVER'S CAVE, LOOKING IN.

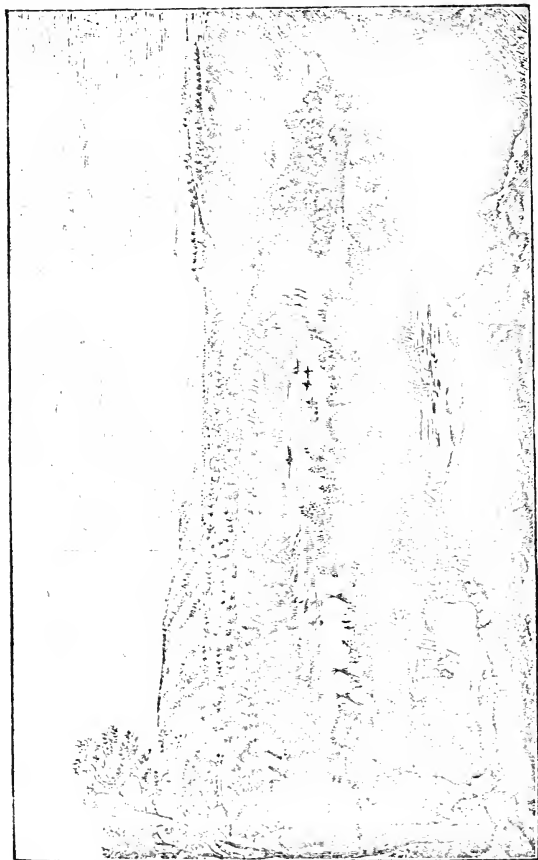
FOUNTAIN CAVE, LOOKING OUT.

This, if he followed the course of the stream, would have brought him to the vicinity of Lac qui Parle. Greatly impressed by the resources of the country and its water routes, he entertained schemes for its settlement, and believed also that a water route to China and the East Indies could be found by way of the St. Pierre. Of this scheme Neill gives the following account:—

“Carver having returned to England, interested Whitworth, a member of Parliament, in the Northern route. Had not the American Revolution commenced, they proposed to have built a fort at Lake Pepin, to have proceeded up the Minnesota, until they had found, as they supposed they would, a branch of the Missouri, and from thence journeying over the summit of lands, until they came to a river which they called the Oregon, they expected to descend to the Pacific.”

Carver's heirs³ strove to establish their rights to a large tract of country in the vicinity of St. Anthony's Falls, basing their claims upon a supposed transfer made to him, by two Dakota chiefs, at the great cave above mentioned; but neither the English government, while eastern Minnesota remained in the possession of the crown, nor that of the United States, when it had established its supremacy, would recognize the validity of so vague a claim as this proved to be.

Indian Wars.—As previously stated, the Ojibwas were the traditional enemies of the Dakotas. For generations they had waged with one another a ceaseless and deadly warfare of varying results; but in the end the glory of Dakota prowess paled somewhat before that of their enemies. Through bloody strife, the Ojibwas gained Sandy Lake, their first abiding place in Minnesota, and in time a



LOOKING UP THE ST. PIERRE.

band of them, subsequently called the Pillagers,¹ established themselves at Leech Lake,² where the descendants of the tribe remain to this day. Two fierce conflicts are recorded; one occurred near the mouth of the Crow Wing

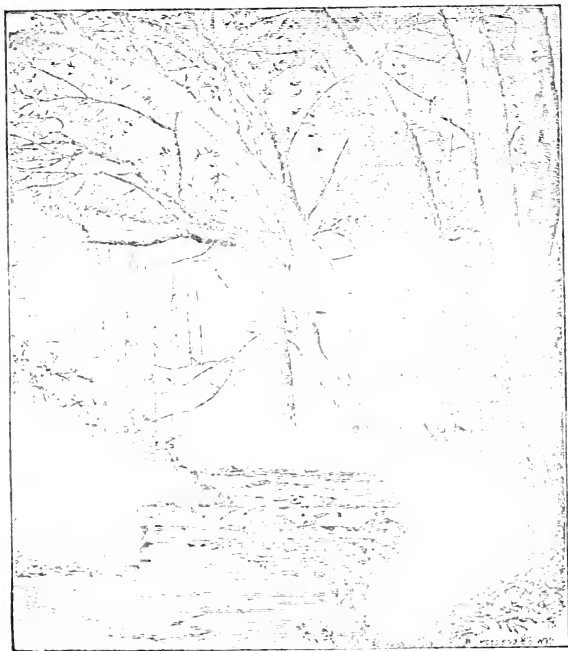


OJIBWA HOME.

between the Dakotas and Ojibwas; the other at the Dalles of the St. Croix between the latter nation and the allied forces of the Foxes and Dakotas. The Ojibwas were victorious in both engagements, and after the last, about the time of the English possession, were never molested by the Foxes, and continued to maintain their position on the hunting grounds of the Dakotas.

Wabasha's Mission.—An event occurred about the time of the Revolution which shows clearly what changes had, after the advent of the fur traders, been made in the Indian's mode of gaining subsistence. It seems that one of the Mdewakantonwans murdered a trader at Mendota. To punish the tribe, the English cut off all trade with them at the beginning of winter. No longer self-reliant, they were in consequence driven to the verge of starvation. The

between the Dakotas and Ojibwas; the other at the Dalles of the St. Croix between the latter nation and the allied forces of the Foxes and Dakotas. The Ojibwas were victorious in both engagements, and after the last, about the



THE FALLS OF MINNEHAHA.

Still dissuading said Nokomis:
"Bring not to my lodge a stranger
From the land of the Dakotahs!
Very fierce are the Dakotahs,
Often is there war between us,
There are feuds yet unforgotten,
Wounds that ache and still may open!"
Laughing answered Hiawatha:
"For that reason, if no other,
Would I wed the fair Dakotah,
That our tribes might be united,
That old feuds might be forgotten!"
Thus departed Hiawatha
To the land of the Dakotahs,

To the land of handsome women;
Striding over moor and meadow,
Through interminable forests,
Through uninterrupted silence,
With his moccasins of magic,
At each stride a mile he measured;
Yet the way seemed long before him,
And his heart outran his footsteps;
And he journeyed without resting,
Till he heard the cataract's laughter,
Heard the Falls of Minnehaha
Calling to him through the silence.

brave chief Wabasha¹ and a large party of warriors took the murderer and started for Canada, in order to plead with the English authorities for mercy and the restoration of the trading posts. Deserted by all save a few faithful friends, Wabasha at last reached Quebec, and offered to sacrifice his life for the good of his perishing subjects. Struck by the nobility of a character so self-forgetting, the English received him cordially, and granted his request without the offered sacrifice.

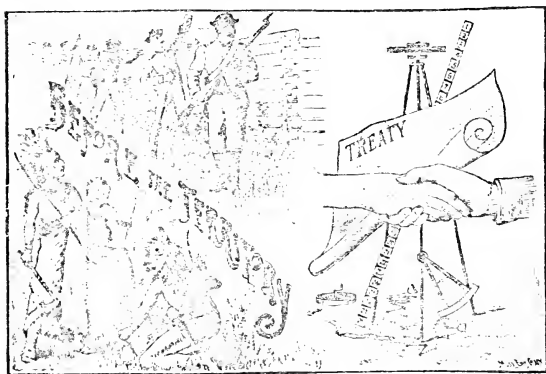
The Northwest Company.—The Northwest Company of fur traders came into existence in the year 1783 and established its headquarters at Montreal. Large cargoes of goods were purchased by it in England¹ and shipped to that city, from which they were taken to its western stations for distribution. Its business was greatly multiplied after its reorganization in 1798. It had over forty clerks, fifty interpreters, and six hundred canoe-men in Minnesota and the regions beyond, to say nothing of those just to the eastward. Surely a century had wrought great changes; at the beginning, a solitary boatman's canoe ruffled the surface of the stream: at the close, whole fleets were seen, and in every thicket, on every plain were heard the foot-falls of a restless civilization that was one day destined to accomplish marvelous things.

By the treaty of Paris,² that portion of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi came under the United States' supremacy, but the English for several years retained their garrisons in the frontier forts. Even as late as 1794 the Northwest Company, under British protection, built a strongly fortified post at Sandy Lake; and during the year of immunity from United States interference, stipulated by Jay's treaty of 1796, it did not fail to erect numerous posts

throughout Minnesota and to float the English colors above their walls, while its agents endeavored to hold the Indians loyal to the British rule.



ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.



Territorial Changes.—The French-American possessions originally ceded to Spain in 1763 were returned to France in 1800 by a secret clause in the treaty of San Ildefonso.¹ The adroit Napoleon, fearing his ability to hold the newly acquired domain, hard pressed as he was by Britain, ceded it to the Americans, who were also eager to withstand English encroachments. Thus, during the period of history upon which we are about to enter, that part of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi came suc-

cessively under the jurisdiction of Louisiana Province in the year 1803, Louisiana District in 1804, Louisiana Territory in 1805, Missouri Territory in 1812, Michigan Territory in 1834, Wisconsin Territory in 1836, and Iowa Territory in 1838; while the part lying east of the same river, secured to the United States, as previously stated, by the treaty of Paris, belonged to the Northwest Territory in 1787, Indiana Territory in 1800, Illinois Territory in 1809, Michigan Territory in 1837, Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

Pike's Expedition.—The provisions of Jay's treaty did not put an end to the unlawful intrigues of the British traders in Minnesota, and the United States authorities at last resolved to take more active measures for the suppression of their autocratic powers. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike,¹ acting under the orders of Gen. Wilkinson² left St. Louis on the 7th of August, 1805, for the triple purpose of exploring the upper Mississippi region, curbing the insolent spirit of the traders, and making treaties of friendship with the Indian tribes, who under the influence of such men as Dickson had learned to despise and ignore the authority of the new republic.

Pike was only twenty-six years of age at this time, but a brave, energetic, ambitious officer, and withal a man of sterling integrity. He was accompanied by a detachment of only seventeen privates and three non-commissioned officers, but, nevertheless, turned his face resolutely toward the unknown dangers and hardships of a hostile wilderness. On the 8th of September, he made a new start from Prairie Du Chien, where he had obtained two batteaux and two additional men, who were to act as interpreters. Every day's journey was one of interest, and its events he faithfully recorded. In due time La Crosse,³ Pointe au Sable,

Kaposia, and other places now familiar to the reader, were successively passed, and on the 21st of the month he encamped at the mouth of the St. Pierre on the large island which still bears his name.

Here Little Crow and his band from Kaposia assembled on the bluff now occupied by Ft. Snelling, and Pike entered into counsel with them on the 23d. As a result, the Indians ceded two tracts of land for military purposes: one nine miles square at the mouth of the St. Croix; the other extending nine miles along the course of the Mississippi from below the mouth of the St. Pierre to above St. Anthony's Falls and laterally nine miles back from either bank.

September 26th, Pike resumed his upward course, and from that time on for many days he and his little band endured toils and hardships sufficient to try the sturdiest soldier. On the 16th of October, snow began to fall, and the ice was forming in the streams. Impeded on this account, Pike built a block house^t near the mouth of Swan river, and drawing up the larger boats within the protection of the stockade, ordered some of his soldiers into winter quarters under the command of the sergeant. With a corporal and a few privates he pushed on. Now they were forced to attach themselves to sleds like beasts of burden, and draw their canoe over bleak prairies in some places bare of snow; anon were plunged with their effects into the chill waters of the river. For subsistence, they depended in great measure on the game taken by the way, and some days this was quite scarce. They occasionally met small parties of Indians, who informed them of the movements of the traders and the temper of the different tribes.

Feeling that he must now be near Sandy Lake, Pike on the 8th of January left all his men in camp save Corporal Bradly, and struggled forward on foot through the long hours of that cold winter day. At dusk, they were still several miles from the lake, but did not waver until their eyes were rewarded by its broad expanse stretching out before them. Thinking they could catch the dim outlines of the farther shore, with renewed courage they plodded toward it through the deep snow that had completely obliterated the trail across the ice. The glimmering lights of the Northwest Company's stockade soon appeared and cheered them on. When they reached it, they were received with rare hospitality by Mr. Grant the English trader in charge.

Pike and his detachment marched from this place to Leech Lake, where he hoisted the American flag. In the month of February, he called together the Sauteurs⁵ of that place and Red Lake. The fruits of this council were threefold; the Sauteurs gave up their British flags and medals,⁶ promised to make peace with the Sioux, and allowed two of their most noted warriors to accompany Pike to St. Louis.

On the 5th of March, on his downward journey, Pike came to the winter quarters at Swan river, and found to his chagrin that the sergeant had been holding high revelry, squandering the stores while he had sometimes been suffering through lack of necessaries. A blinding snow storm was raging on the 11th of April when he arrived again at the mouth of the St. Pierre. Here he found the Sioux who had assembled at his request. Of the council he speaks in these terms:—

“About sundown I was sent for and introduced into the

council house, where I found a great many chiefs of the Sussitongs,⁷ Gens des Feuilles,⁸ and the Gens du Lac.⁹ The Yanctongs¹⁰ had not yet come down. They were all awaiting my arrival. There were about one hundred lodges, or six hundred people; we were saluted on our crossing the river with ball¹¹ as usual. The council-house was two large lodges capable of containing three hundred men. In the upper were forty chiefs, and as many pipes set against the poles, along side of which I had the Sauteurs' pipes arranged. I then informed them, in short detail, of my transactions with the Sauteurs; but my interpreters were not capable of making themselves fully understood. The interpreters, however, informed them that I wanted some of their principal chiefs to go to St. Louis; and that those who thought proper might descend to the Prairie, where we would give them more explicit information. They all smoked out of the Sauteurs' pipes, excepting three."

Pike arrived at Prairie Du Chien on the 18th of April; but, as hereafter seen, his nine weary months of labor proved to be almost fruitless in the attempt to accomplish the chief objects of the expedition.

Minnesota Indians in War of 1812.—The hospitable reception of Pike by the British traders of Minnesota was like that of the Arabs, who treat a stranger with lavish kindness while he remains within their tents but become his sworn enemies when he has departed; for in the selfishness of their hearts they feared the results of the new policy of trade adopted by the United States. Once more with subtle daring they began to win back the partly alienated tribes, and on the eve of hostilities between England and America, furnished the Indians with munitions of war.



EXPLORERS.

About this time the celebrated Shawnee chief Tecumseh¹ and his brother Elskwatawa, the Prophet, kindled the fires of a general Indian war, and Dickson, the British superintendent of the western tribes, who seemed to cherish toward the Americans a lasting and bitter hatred, spared no pains to fan the flame of discord. Besides Dickson,² Askin, Renville, and Rolette were some of the traders who led the Dakotas and Ojibwas of Minnesota against the fortifications of Mackinaw in 1812, Ft. Meigs³ in 1813, and Ft. Shelby at Prairie Du Chien in 1814. Tahamie,⁴ of whom valorous deeds are recorded, and Hay-pee-dan⁵ were the only Dakotas who remained faithful to the Americans. By the treaty of Ghent,⁶ the Indians' wild dreams of conquest were dispelled, and Little Crow, Wabasha, and other chiefs, eloquently upbraiding the English for treachery in the non-fulfillment of their golden promises, returned to their people disappointed and sad at heart.

Traders and Selkirkers.—After the war of 1812 had closed, American citizens supported by wise provisions of the government began to trade extensively in Minnesota. While the Dakotas and Ojibwas engaged in bloody conflicts like that on the Pomme de Terre¹ in 1818, seemingly by tacit consent they left the Americans free for a time to pursue their plans in peace. But it is not to be supposed that the spirit of the old British traders was less aggressive than formerly. Dickson,² who resided at Lake Traverse for several years after the war, was one of those who still carried on the same secret machinations. Nor were all their deeds the outgrowth of political principles; for, their treatment of those near to them by the ties of race was cruel in the extreme.

In the years immediately following 1811, Lord Selkirk³

endeavored to establish a Scottish settlement at the mouth of the Assiniboine. Again and again the power of the elements left them desolate and broken-hearted far from the homes of their childhood; and repeatedly the harsh emissaries of the Northwest Company, as if imbued with the spirit of fiends rather than that of humanity, massacred them outright, or applied the torch to their humble habitations and compelled them to seek shelter in the wilds of Minnesota, where they nearly perished of hunger and cold. In considering their sorrows, the dispersion of the Acadians¹ seems robbed of its terrors, and the pages of American history scarce furnish another parallel to the mournful annals of these unhappy colonists. But through it all they preserved a bearing of bravery, a spirit of noble sacrifice whose glory can never fade.

Expedition of 1817.—July 9th, 1817, Stephen H. Long, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, determined to ascend the Mississippi to St. Anthony Falls. Gov. Clark of St. Louis gave him a six-oared skiff in which to make the journey. His party consisted of a friend named Hempstead, seven soldiers, and Roque¹ a half-breed interpreter. They were accompanied by a bark canoe in which were Messrs. Gun and King, grandsons² of Jonathan Carver, whose claims to territory they were anxious to make good.

On the way, the party ascended Montagne Trempe el Eau,³ which they designated as Kettle Hill, a name given to it on account of the peculiar shape the rocks upon its side appear to have when viewed from a distance. Long's description of the scenery in its vicinity is in some particulars florid but in the main truthful, as here seen:—

“Hills marshaled into a variety of pleasing shapes some of them towering into lofty peaks, while others present

broad summits embellished with contours and slopes in the most pleasing manner; champagnes and waving valleys; forest lawns and parks alternating with each other; the humble Mississippi meandering far below and occasionally losing itself in numberless islands; all these give variety and beauty to the picture, while rugged cliffs and stupendous precipices here and there present themselves as if to add boldness and majesty to the scene. In the midst of this beautiful scenery is situated a village of the Sioux Indians on an extensive lawn called the Aux Aisles⁴ Prairie, at which we lay by for a short time."

The name of the chief was Wapashaw.⁵ The Indians at the time had just finished the Bear Dance.⁶

Long speaks of a block house which commanded the passage of the river at Kaposia; visits Carver's Cave now rapidly filling with sand; farther up enters the much larger Fountain Cave; and finally camps at the foot of St. Anthony Falls. It seems to have been his purpose to make a cursory survey to find grounds suitable for a fort. He speaks thus of the position now occupied by Ft. Snelling:—

"A military work of considerable magnitude might be constructed upon the point, and might be rendered sufficiently secure by occupying the commanding height in the rear in a suitable manner, as the latter would control not only the point, but all the neighboring heights, to the full extent of a twelve pounder's range. The work on the point would be necessary to control the navigation of the two rivers. But without the commanding works in the rear, it would be liable to be greatly annoyed from a height situated directly opposite on the other side of the Mississippi, which is here no more than about two hundred and fifty yards wide. This latter height, however, would not

be eligible for a permanent post, on account of the numerous ridges and ravines situated immediately in its rear."

Ft. Snelling.—Alarmed by the movements of Lord Selkirk and the Hudson Bay Company near the northern border, the far-seeing Calhoun,¹ then secretary of war, took active steps toward a more permanent military occupation of Minnesota than had hitherto been made. Cold Water



MRS. SNELLING.

COL. SNELLING.

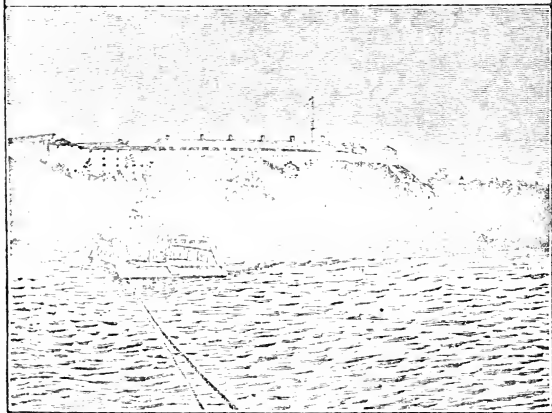
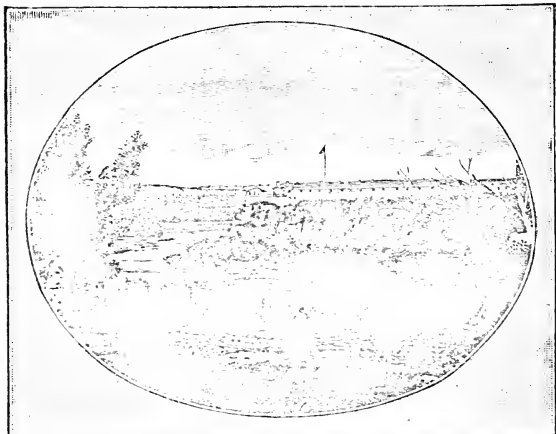
Cantonment² was established at Mendota³ in 1819, Col. Leavenworth commanding, and in September of the following year the first stone of a fort was laid on what was then the far frontier—Prairie Du Chien, 200 miles away, being the objective point of all wagon trains, boat fleets, and the traveler in moccasins. The post was at first called Ft. St. Anthony, but the name was changed through the influence of Gen. Winfield Scott, who was there on a

visit of inspection in 1824. The following is taken from his report made at that time:—

“This work, of which the war department is in the possession of a plan, reflects the greatest credit on Col. Snelling, his officers and men. The defenses and for the most part the public store houses, shops and quarters, being constructed of stone, the whole is likely to endure as long as the post shall remain a frontier one. I wish to suggest to the general-in-chief, and through him to the war department, the propriety of calling this work Ft. Snelling, as a just compliment to the meritorious officer under whom it has been erected. The present name is foreign to all our associations, and besides it is geographically incorrect.”

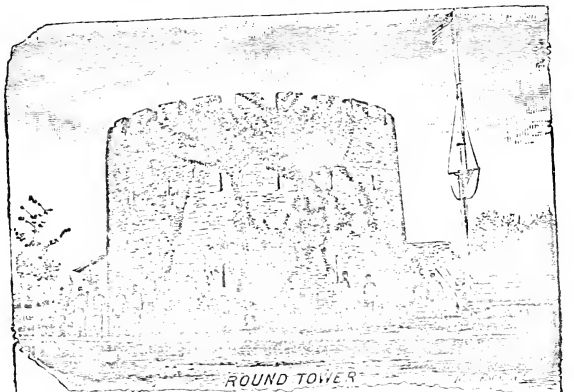
All the romance of border history and the tragic story of Indian warfare cling to Snelling's time-stained walls, and the names of countless gallant soldiers and noble women have become associated with its own in the sixty years its quaint old battlements have towered aloft in the picturesque valley, as inspiring as any Drachenfels⁴ by the German Rhine; and it stands yet, in the evening of the nineteenth century, like a sentinel rehearsing in silent language tales of the bold voyageurs and the self-sacrificing fathers of the mission, who passed within range of its guns or rested beneath its sheltering roofs.

The plan of the original fort seems to have been that of a rhomboid, one of the acute angles lying on the cliff and the adjacent sides cresting the banks of the Mississippi and Minnesota respectively. These sides were protected by castellated walls, terminating in a half-moon bastion at the angle, and that on the south or Minnesota side having its other extremity in a polygon tower still standing. These walls, for the most part, and the half-moon bastion have

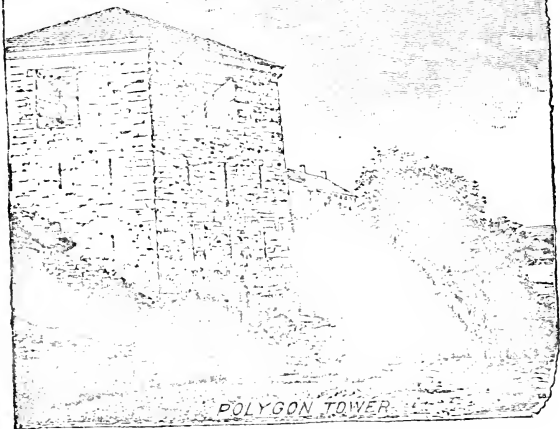


FORT SNELLING LOOKING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

SAME LOOKING ACROSS THE MINNESOTA.



ROUND TOWER



POLYGON TOWER

SCENES AT FT. SNELLING.

lately fallen sacrifices to the spirit of change; the arched gateway and walls of the inner angle of the fort have also vanished; but the old round tower, with its embrasured parapet and loop-holed wall, remains a landmark of by-gone days.

Crawford County.—Eastern Minnesota, then a part of Michigan Territory, was organized as Crawford¹ county in 1819. The officers of the county were a chief justice, two associate justices of the county court, a judge of probate, clerk of court, and sheriff. It was so sparsely inhabited that it was difficult to find suitable persons to fill these positions.

Lewis Cass Expedition.—Lewis Cass, who afterward became a very prominent character in national politics, made arrangements with the secretary of war in 1819 to lead an exploring expedition into Minnesota; for Cass was then governor of Michigan. The objects of the expedition were both commercial and scientific. Capt. Douglass was engineer, H. R. Schoolcraft mineralogist, and C. C. Trowbridge topographer. Dr. Wolcott, Indian agent at Chicago, was also one of the party, which in the main was composed of Indians and voyageurs.

Nearly six weeks were consumed in the lake voyage from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Louis river, which they entered on the 5th of July, 1820. After visiting an Indian village of the Ojibwas and a trading post of the American Fur Company, both on the river, they proceeded to Sandy Lake. The Northwest Company was there no longer, but instead the American Fur Company was actively engaged in trade. Before descending the Mississippi, Cass and about half of his party endeavored to find

its ultimate source, and incorrectly decided that it was the lake which now bears his name.

Like Pike, Cass endeavored to bring about peace between the Ojibwas and Dakotas, and followed the same plan, persuading some of the chiefs of the former nation to visit the agency at Mendota for the purpose of holding a council with the Sioux. Having made a rapid descent of the river, he was enabled on the first of August to convene the Indian council in the agency house at Mendota. The United States Indian agent of that time was Major Lawrence Taliaferro,¹ a man of energy and tact. He was the first Indian agent in Minnesota, and remained in that position for twenty-one years. He speaks in warm terms of the conduct of the Dakotas, claiming that in all that time they did not shed a drop of American blood, while the Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Sacs,² and Foxes annually committed the foulest murders. But the well meant efforts of Gov. Cass were practically frustrated on this occasion by the indifference of the Dakotas, who had the chief Shakopee³ with them for spokesman.

The remaining days of the expedition in Minnesota were partly spent at the villages of the chiefs Little Crow, Red Wing, and Wabasha. Those of the last two were situated where the cities of Red Wing and Winona now stand. Col. Snelling was met at Prairie Du Chien on his way to relieve Col. Leavenworth at Ft. St. Anthony and to prosecute with greater zeal the building of the post, which still existed more in name than fact.

The Fur Companies.—Having learned by long experience how ruinous their policy of contending with each other had been, the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies united in 1821. This left a number of the old



ST. PETER'S OR MENDOTA.

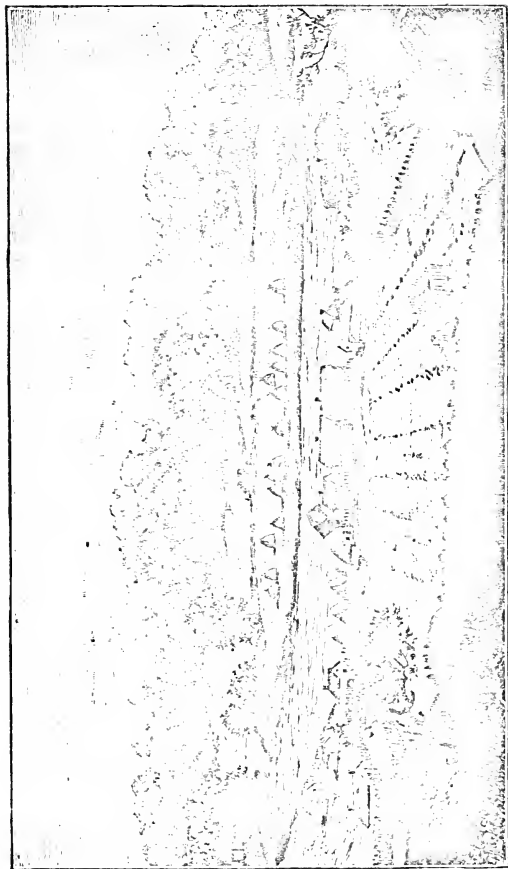
traders free to form new associations; and Renville, McKenzie and a few others united with some American traders in forming the Columbia Company with headquarters at Lake Traverse.¹ At this time, also, the American Fur Company, first organized by Astor² in 1809, had become a powerful and wealthy corporation whose influence in Minnesota was exceedingly great.

To-day, standing in one of the ancient fortifications of the mound-builders which surmounts an eastern bluff of that lake, one looks forward to the blue hills of Dakota beyond the farther shore, to the right and downward over "liquid miles" to where wooded points jut out by Mordada toward the west, to the left, a mile away, close by the water's edge, upon the Columbia Company's building site now distinguishable only by pits and mounds of earth and rocks. Thus the horizon alone girds their ancient domain, and the glory of the landscape is unchanged, but the companies have vanished and left scarcely a trace behind.

The First Mills.—The first mills erected in Minnesota were two built by the United States government at St. Anthony Falls in 1821 and 1823. They made flour and lumber for the garrison at Ft. Snelling.

Selkirk's Colony.—Lord Selkirk still continued to work for an enduring settlement of his colony in spite of the failures of so many years. He persuaded a number of Swiss to emigrate from Europe and settle in the colony; but discouraged by its hardships, some deserted it in 1823, and after a long, toilsome journey by the way of Pembina¹ and the Red River,² reached Ft. Snelling in a condition of starvation.

First Steamboat.—In the summer of the last mentioned year, a large steamer named the Virginia arrived at



AMERICAN FUR COMPANY'S POST AT FOND DU LAO.

Ft. Snelling. This was the beginning of steam navigation on the upper waters of the Mississippi; before this it had been deemed useless to attempt passing the rapids at Rock Island and other barriers.

Cass Treaty Broken.—The treaty made between the Dakotas and Ojibwas at the solicitations of Cass was soon broken, and Maj. Taliaferro endeavored to bring about a more abiding friendship; but they had hardly left the council house before an Ojibwa chief precipitated a quarrel, and the military at the fort were compelled to restrain the Dakotas from entering into a sanguinary contest.

Long's Explorations.—In compliance with an order of the government, Maj. Stephen H. Long led an exploring expedition up the Minnesota. His assistants in this, the first distinctively scientific expedition to enter Minnesota, were Samuel Seymour, artist; Prof. W. H. Keating of the Pennsylvania University, mineralogist and geologist; and Thos. Say, one of the founders of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, zoologist and antiquarian. Keating also acted as the historian of the party, carefully collating their manuscripts, which were afterwards published in two volumes. Joseph Renville, a *bois brulé*, acted as interpreter; and Joseph Snelling,¹ son of the commandant of the fort of that name, was assistant interpreter.

On the 9th of July, 1823, the expedition left Mendota in two detachments, one by land the other in canoes by way of the river. The river party found most of the Indian villages deserted, the Sioux having gone out on the chase. On the fourth day of the journey, the two detachments united again at Traverse des Sioux.² Reducing their number and leaving the canoes, they mounted horses and cut across the great bend of the river to the vicinity of the

present town of New Ulm, where they once more began to follow its course. July 22d, they came to Big Stone Lake and visited the lodges of a Dakota band on one of its lower islands. Farther up they were entertained at a post of the American Fur Company, and passing onward were as hospitably received at the station of its rival the Columbia Company, situated on Lake Traverse. From here the march was down the Red River of the North to Pembina, where several days were spent in determining the location of the boundary line³ between British America and the United States. Thence going to Winnipeg,⁴ crossing to the Lake of the Woods, following the northern chain to Sturgeon Island in Rainy Lake, and finally by a northeast overland course reaching Ft. Williams on the Kamenistagoia, the expedition practically completed the objects of its labor.

The scientific observations, though rapidly taken, were of great value. The geological and geographical descriptions of the Minnesota and Red rivers were particularly interesting, and to these some information was added relative to the faunas and floras of those valleys.

Source of the Mississippi.—Great confusion existed in the minds of both the early and later explorers relative to the source of the Mississippi. In 1805, Pike, misinformed by those who were ignorant or who wished to deceive him, supposed Cass Lake to be the true source. It will be seen later that Schoolcraft claimed the honor of its discovery in the finding of Lake Itasca. Then came Nicollet trusting in Schoolcraft's claim, but modestly asking recognition of his own services in tracing the inlets of Itasca to their remotest springs. Those unworthy of honor, but vigorous in pleading for it, assert that they, in the present decade, have found the source in Elk Lake.¹ There need

be no error so far as the question is one of this century; the existing historical records relating to it are for that length of time both definite and reliable.

William Morrison, one of the most noted of the early fur traders, came to Leech Lake in October, 1802, from Grand Portage on the north shore of Lake Superior. A year later, he followed the course of the river through lakes Cass and Pemidji² to Lake Itasca, and saw the five small streams which flow into it. He discovered no indications of white men having preceded him, and to him is doubtless due the honor of its discovery. Crossing the portage of the Heights of Land,³ he wintered at Rice Lake, the upper source of the Red River. He repeated this journey and again wintered at Rice Lake in 1811-12. There he met a trader of Mackinaw, named Otesse, who in the spring, when Morrison returned to Ft. William, accompanied him as far as Fond Du Lac. The Minnesota Historical Society Annals of 1856 contain a letter which Morrison addressed to his brother, Allan Morrison, who also was a well known trader. In this letter, referring to the facts given above, he says:—

“This will explain to you that I visited Itasca Lake, then called Elk Lake, in 1803-4, and in 1811-12, and five small streams that empty into the lake, that are short, and soon lose themselves in the swamps.

* * * * *

“Cass Lake receives the waters of Cross Lake, and Cross Lake those of Itasca Lake, and five small streams that empty into Itasca Lake, then called Elk Lake. Those streams I have noted before; no white man can claim the discovery of the source of the Mississippi before me, for I was the first that saw and examined its shores.”

Nevertheless, Morrison did not seek to explore these streams, that arduous task was left for the brave Nicollet, and with him truly rests the repute of its accomplishment. Writing in 1836 of his explorations in the summer of that year, he says:—

“The Mississippi holds its own from its very origin; for it is not necessary to suppose, as has been done, that Lake Itasca may be supplied with invisible sources, to justify the character of a remarkable stream, which it assumes at its issue from this lake. There are five creeks that fall into it, formed by innumerable streamlets oozing from the clay beds at the bases of the hills, that consist of an accumulation of sand, gravel and clay, intermixed with erratic fragments; being a more prominent portion of the erratic deposit previously described, and which here is known by the name of *Hauteurs des Terres*, heights of land.

* * * * *

“The waters supplied by the north flank of these heights of land, still on the south side of Lake Itasca, give origin to the five creeks of which I have spoken above. These are the waters which I consider to be the utmost sources of the Mississippi. Those that flow from the southern side of the same heights, and empty themselves into Elbow Lake, are the utmost sources of the Red River of the North; so that the most remote feeders of Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico are closely approximated to each other.

“Now, of the five creeks that empty into Itasca Lake (the *Omoshkos Sagaigon*, of the Chippewas, or the *Lac a la Biche*, of the French, or the Elk Lake of the British) one empties into the east bay of the lake; the four others into the west bay. I visited the whole of them; and

among the latter there is one remarkable above the others, inasmuch as its course is longer and its waters more abundant; so that, in obedience to the geographical rule 'that the sources of a river are those which are most distant from its mouth,' this creek is truly the infant Mississippi; all others below, its feeders and tributaries.

"The day on which I explored this principal creek, (August 29, 1836) I judged that, at its entrance into Itasca Lake, its bed was from fifteen to twenty feet wide, and the depth of water from two to three feet. I stemmed its pretty brisk current during ten or twenty minutes; but the obstructions occasioned by the fall of trees compelled us to abandon the canoe, and seek its springs on foot, along the hills. After a walk of three miles, during which we took care not to lose sight of the Mississippi, my guides informed me that it was better to descend into the trough of the valley; where, accordingly, we found numerous streamlets oozing from the bases of the hills.

* * * * *

"As a further description of these head waters, I may add that they unite at a small distance from the hills whence they originate, and form a small lake, from which the Mississippi flows with a breadth of a foot and a half, and a depth of one foot. At no great distance, however, this rivulet, uniting itself with the streamlets, coming from other directions, supplies a second minor lake, the waters of which have already acquired a temperature of 48° . From this lake issues a rivulet, necessarily of increased importance—a cradled Hercules, giving promise of the strength of his maturity; it transports the smaller branches of trees; it begins to form sand bars; its bends are more decided, until it subsides again into the basin of a third

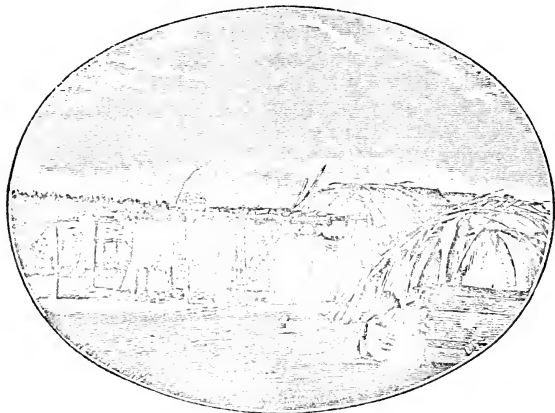
lake somewhat larger than the two preceding. Having here acquired renewed vigor, and tried its consequence upon an additional length of two or three miles, it finally empties itself into Itasca Lake, which is the principal reservoir of all the sources, to which it owes all its subsequent majesty."

Count Beltrami.—On the arrival of the steamer Virginia at Ft. Snelling, there appeared in the company of Maj. Taliaferro an educated Italian exile sometimes called the Count Beltrami.¹ He soon ingratiated himself among the officers of the garrison, and being of an extremely romantic, adventurous turn of mind, obtained permission to accompany Long's expedition. Having quarreled with that officer and by his eccentricity made himself disagreeable to the others, he separated from them at Pembina, and resolved to accomplish great things by himself. With unbounded courage and hope, and at times with no one to guide him through a trackless country, he managed to find Red Lake. From this he traveled by way of Grand Portage river and across country to a small lake which drains into Turtle Lake. This small lake he called Julia,² and supposing it to be a source of both the Mississippi and Red, termed it the Julian source of those rivers. While his adventures as portrayed by himself are as fantastic and exaggerated as those of an ancient knight-errant, his statements are not altogether valueless.

Indian Treaties.—On the 19th of August, 1825, a great convocation of the northwestern tribes was held at Prairie Du Chien. The United States government was represented by Lewis Cass of Michigan and Gov. Clark of Missouri. The Dakotas and Ojibwas consented at that time to have a definite boundary placed between the hunt-

ing grounds of the two tribes to prevent further contention. The following year, Gov. Cass attended a meeting of the Ojibwas at Fond Du Lac,¹ Minnesota. All of the bands were represented, and a treaty was sealed on the 5th of August. This was the first formal one made in Minnesota. Among other things the Ojibwas promised to sever all allegiance to Great Britain, and to acknowledge at all times the United States supremacy.

Border Wars.—Early in the summer of 1827, a small party of Ojibwas from Sandy Lake were treacherously



WINNEBAGO CHERACKS OR BARK HUTS.

attacked, just without the walls of Ft. Snelling, by a party of Dakotas whom they had entertained. It was an occurrence most unfortunate in its results; for the two nations kept up a continual contest for several years, during which the stipulations of the treaty made at Prairie Du Chien

were violated. The Winnebagoes,¹ too, becoming exasperated through a mistake in regard to this same affair at Snelling, attacked some supply boats descending the Mississippi from that post, and began to prey upon the white settlers themselves. The whole border was in a fever of alarm, and the government began to concentrate its forces at Prairie Du Chien in order to quell the spirit of rebellion. The Winnebagoes were forced to succumb, and yield their famous chief Red Bird as a hostage.

The Swiss Settlers.—The Selkirk settlement, whose history from its inception had been one long record of suffering and death, was destined to never feel the ministrations of a milder fate. The fearful winter of 1825-6 was followed by a summer of flood which swept everything before it, leaving the Red River valley one vast waste of desolation. The Swiss settlers who had remained behind their neighbors in the exodus of 1823 could endure their troubles no longer, and entering Minnesota settled in the country surrounding Ft. Snelling. Thus it came to pass that the star of empire had not guided the eastern emigrants to the wilds of Minnesota before this discomfited band of the far north built their habitations within its borders, and so became its first permanent settlers.

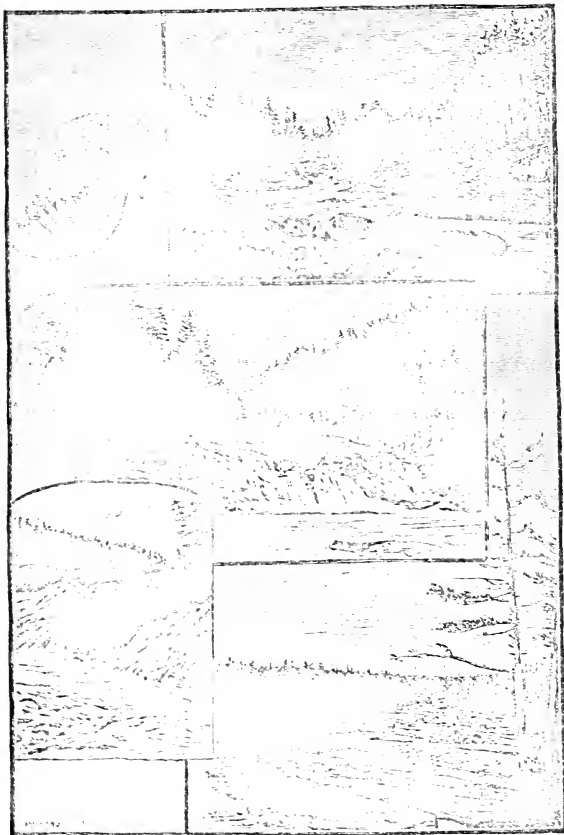
Schoolcraft's Expedition.—Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the celebrated author of various works on the history and life of the American aborigines, was for many years the United States agent of Indian affairs at Sault Ste. Marie. While he still occupied that position, and after he had become quite well versed in the character of the natives, Schoolcraft was sent out by the government, in 1831, to visit the Indians of the upper Mississippi. By way of Lake Superior, Bad River, and the head waters of the St. Croix,

he entered the country in the vicinity of Shell and Ottawa lakes, Wisconsin, and made a futile attempt to persuade the Ojibwas of that region to be at peace with the Dakotas of Minnesota.

In 1832, the government instructed Schoolcraft to visit the tribes toward the sources of the Mississippi. Lieut. Jas. Allen was in charge of the military part of the expedition, which was accompanied by Dr. Douglass Houghton, scientist, and Rev. W. T. Boutwell, missionary. On the 22d of June, following the route of the Cass expedition, they began the ascent of the St. Louis, from which they made a portage¹ to the Savanna² and descended to Sandy Lake. Thus far their labors had been intense on account of the difficulty of the portages, a difficulty greatly increased by heavy rains through which they were forced to march.

The party entered Cass Lake on the 10th of July, and from there to Lake Itasca³ their route was that of Morrison in 1804. It was many years after this that the explorations of the latter were made known; therefore, Schoolcraft supposed that he himself was the discoverer of the Mississippi's ultimate source, and the mistake everywhere passed current. Returning southward to Leech Lake, a portage was made to the head of the Crow Wing, and this led them to the Mississippi.

Schoolcraft conversed with three or four of the Dakota chiefs at Ft. Snelling, voicing to them the complaints of the Ojibwas, who said the Dakotas had been guilty in breaking the treaties of Fond Du Lac and Prairie Du Chien. Little Crow⁴ and Black Dog⁵ made the hackneyed statements of their desire for peace. It was not long after this that John Marsh⁶ enlisted the Dakotas as allies of the United States in the Black Hawk war⁷ then raging.



DALLES OF THE ST. LOUIS OR THE LONG PORTAGE.

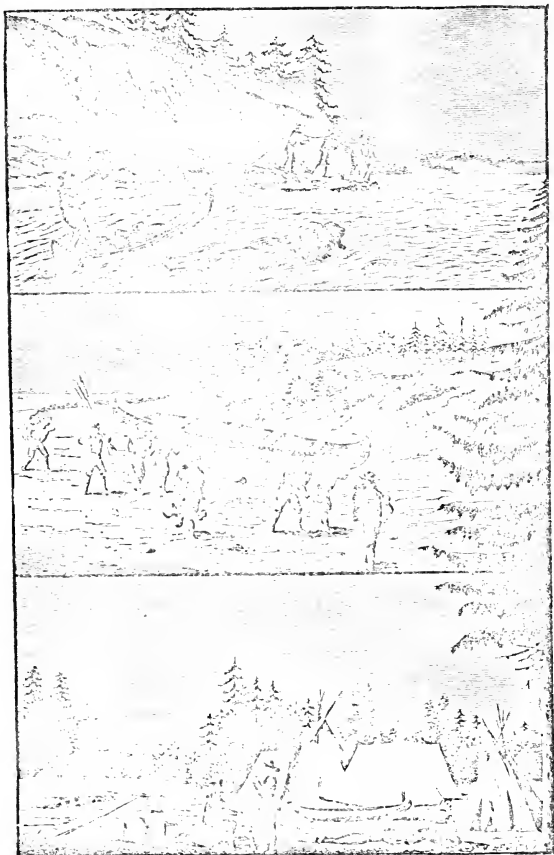
Schoolcraft for some cause deserted Lieut. Allen at this point, and the latter expressing great indignation ascended the St. Croix alone.

The reports of the different members of the party abound in interesting descriptions of the country traversed by them. Lieut. Allen clearly observed its geographical features, particularly the water courses, and made a map of the whole northern section. A number of valuable scientific papers from the pens of Cooper, Houghton, and Schoolcraft sum up the results of the expedition.

Featherstonhaugh.—During the summer of 1835, G. W. Featherstonhaugh,¹ an Englishman employed by the United States department of topographical engineers, made a geological survey of the Minnesota valley. He describes some of the affluents of that stream. Stemming the Blue Earth and Le Sueur rivers to a point about two miles up the latter, he eagerly ascended to the prairie between the Blue Earth and Maple, hoping to catch sight of the Coteau des Prairies;² but failing to find it, he hastily concluded that the Le Sueur story of a copper mine at the “foot of a long mountain” was nothing but a fable. The Frenchman Penicaut, by the term mountain, evidently referred to the bluffs. Featherstonhaugh ascended the Minnesota from the great south bend, and was gratified at last by seeing the blue line of the Coteau rising in the distance. On his return he published a geographical account of his trip; also another volume entitled, a “Canoe Voyage up the Minnesota.”

Catlin.—The same year that Featherstonhaugh was engaged in the valley of the Minnesota, George Catlin, the artist and renowned delineator of Indian manners and customs, determined to carry out his long cherished plan



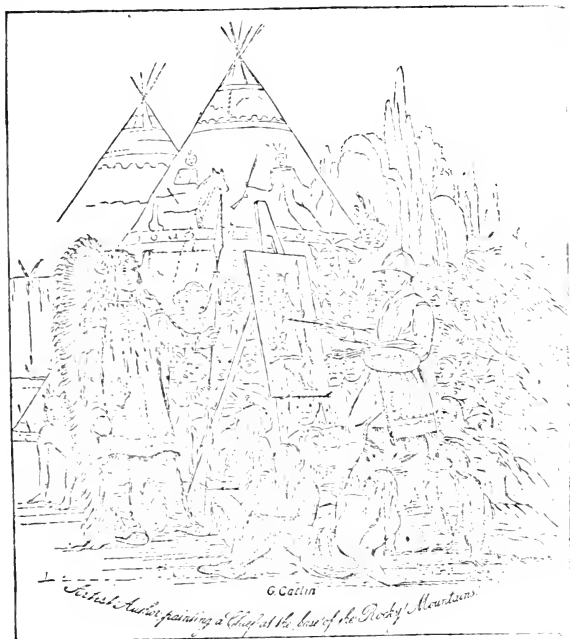


TRACKING.

CROSSING A PORTAGE.

CAMPING ON A LONG PORTAGE.

of visiting the pipestone quarry,¹ since famous in the poem Hiawatha. A friend and an Indian guide were his companions. The journey was made on horseback.



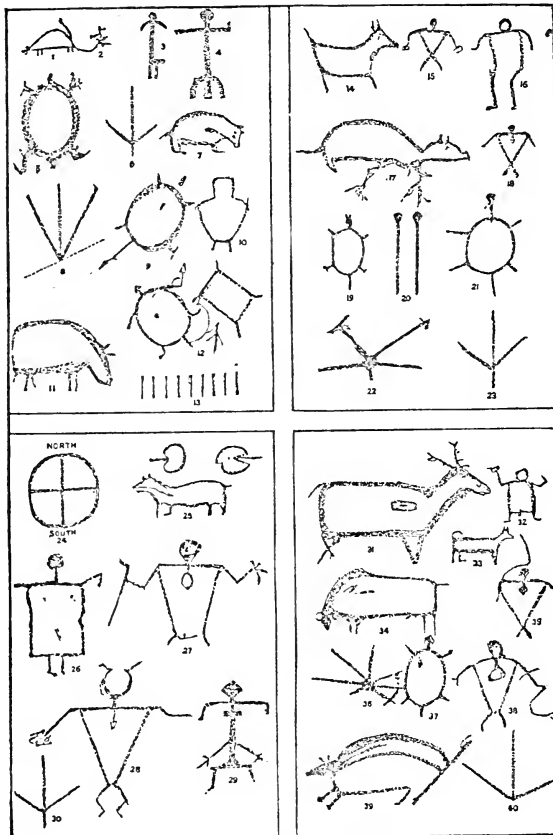
Like Long, Catlin ascended the Minnesota, and crossed the bend from Traverse des Sioux to the mouth of the Big Cottonwood.² Then proceeding across the western prairies, he came to the Coteaus; and these he followed south-

ward to the quarry. His enthusiasm kindled when he beheld the place to see which he had journeyed twenty-five hundred miles, the place for countless generations sacred to the Indian tribes, and above whose scarred and shattered cliffs, or towering form of the flinty Manito,³ their legends seemed to hover like guardian spirits.

Catlin's descriptions are accurate and spirited, and his theories⁴ in regard to the erratics, scattered far and wide, and the polished surfaces of the rocks, are unique and suggestive. He speaks of the ancient fortifications⁵ and the wonderful "Maidens."⁶ but does not notice the pictographs⁷ made long ages ago upon the time-worn surfaces of the red-stone where those huge bowlders have found a resting place.

Dred Scott.—Few slaves were kept in Minnesota, but of those few two were destined to have their names go down to posterity on one of the most noted pages of national history. One was a girl named Harriet, the property of Maj. Taliaferro, the other a man owned by Surgeon Emerson, of Ft. Snelling. In 1835, Taliaferro sold Harriet to Dr. Emerson, and the year following she was united in marriage to the other slave. Dr. Emerson removed them to Missouri in 1838, where many years after, when their master was dead, they claimed their freedom. Their case brought forth the celebrated decision¹ of Chief Justice Taney² that made the name of the man, Dred Scott, as familiar to all as a household word.

Nicollet.—Among the most noted names of Minnesota's later explorers stands that of Jean Nicolas Nicollet.¹ He was a native of Cluses² Haute Savoie.³ His early years were studious yet full of struggles with adversity. In early manhood he came under the scholarly influence and

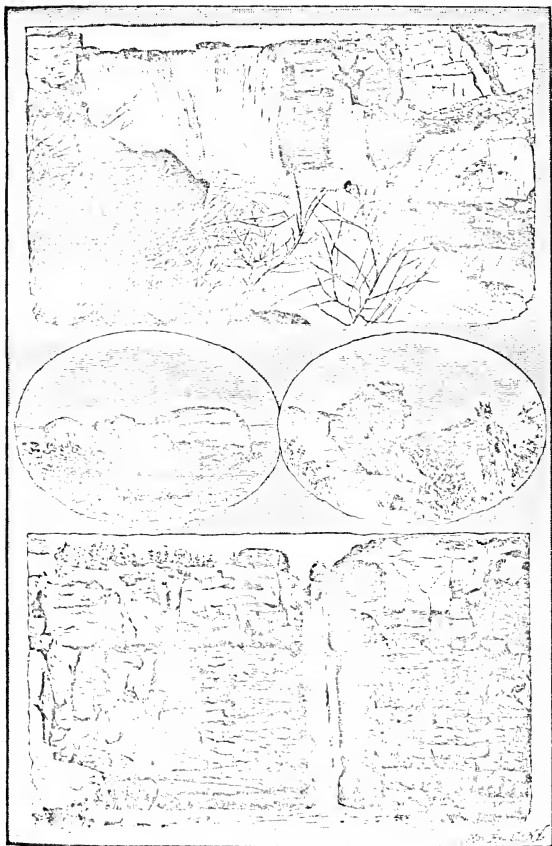


PICTOGRAPHS AT PIPESTONE.

tuition of such men as La Place,⁴ and subsequently achieved notable distinction as an astronomer, having conferred upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honor.⁵ Financial embarrassment finally drove him to the United States.

The 26th of July, 1836, accompanied by the French trader Fronchet,⁶ he started to explore the region of the upper Mississippi, carrying with him a telescope and some other portable scientific instruments. At Leech Lake he added to his escort a Canadian trader named Francis Brunet⁷ and an Indian guide. On reaching Itasca Lake, he spent several days in examining the course of its inlets. In the autumn he was again at the Mendota Agency, pursuing his studies and investigations with unremitting assiduity.

The next season Nicollet went to Washington, and was commissioned to examine the northwest territories and report on their resources. His principal aid was John C. Fremont, at this time a lieutenant. The party ascended the Missouri to the vicinity of Ft. Pierre, and traveled eastward to Minnesota. Passing over the Coteau des Prairies, which he lucidly describes, Nicollet came to the pipestone quarry. Concerning this freak of nature he furnished some interesting facts; for his were the careful researches of a keen scholar in love with nature. The whole surroundings inspired him as standing on the jagged cliffs he gazed out over a rich country rolling away like the green billows of a sea, limitless save where it seemed to dash against the blue hills far to the northward. There the tourist may read his name⁸ to-day chiseled on the crest of the jasper wall where the waters of Pipestone Creek dash over the precipice, and where the solemn visaged Manito⁹ has kept its long vigil of centuries beside the Leaping Rock.¹⁰



THE MAIDENS.

PIPESTONE FALLS, WET SEASON.
PIPESTONE FALLS, DRY SEASON.

THE MANITO.

Nicollet next explored the country farther east of the Coteaus, paying particular attention to the region drained by the Blue Earth and its tributaries. The resources and beauties of this section he pictured vividly, and because of its abundant lakes and rivers, poetically named it the Undine region after the water sprite of Fouqué's¹¹ legend. He



DAKOTAS OF TO-DAY DIGGING PIPESTONE.

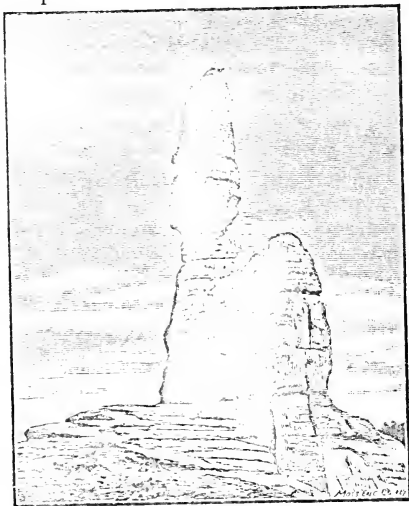
also critically examined the Castle Rock¹² in the Cannon valley and the Lone and Chimney Rocks of the Vermillion, basing on the information gained some valuable and interesting scientific opinions relative to the geological changes which he thought must have occurred to denude the surrounding country of its lighter formations and leave these great natural towers exposed. He considers the fab-

ulous Long River of Baron La Hontan¹³ a verity, and likens it to the Cannon, while he ascribes the Baron's exaggerations to the spirit of the period.

Like him of kindred life, Agassiz laboring "On the isle of Penikese,"¹⁴ Nicollet, child-like but earnest, stood humble and reverent in the presence of truth. In closing an ac-

count of this remarkable man, it is fitting to quote a few words from the eloquent tribute of his friend Gen. H. H. Sibley. He says:—

"Even when he was aware that his dissolution was near at hand, his thoughts reverted to the days when he roamed along the valley of the Minnesota river. It was my fortune to meet him, for the last time, in the year 1842, in Washington City. A short time before his death, I received a kind but mournful letter from him, in which he adverted to the fact that his days were numbered but at the same time expressed a hope that he would have



CASTLE ROCK.

strength sufficient to enable him to make his way to our country, that he might yield up his breath and be interred on the banks of his beloved stream.

“He sleeps beneath the sod far away, in the vicinity of the capital of the nation, but his name will continue to be cherished in Minnesota as one of its early explorers and one of its best friends. The astronomer, the geologist and the Christian gentleman, Jean N. Nicollet, will long be remembered in connection with the history of the Northwest.”

First Protestant Missions.—About this period the influence of the protestant missionary societies began to make itself felt as a factor in the history of the Dakota and Ojibwa nations. Rev. W. T. Boutwell, a member of the Schoolcraft expedition, started a school and mission among the Ojibwas of Leech Lake in 1833. The next year two brothers, S. W. and G. H. Pond, opened a mission for the Dakotas, at Lake Calhoun, in which undertaking they were cordially supported by Agent Taliaferro and the officers at Ft. Snelling. With great labor they built a primitive log cabin where the suburban residences of Minneapolis now stand.

During this year Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., visited the country of the Dakotas to examine into the feasibility of establishing missions. He came west again in 1835 with a band whose members were Rev. J. D. Stevens and wife, of Central New York, missionaries; Mr. A. W. Huggins, farmer; and Misses Lucy C. Stone and Sarah Poage,¹ teachers. Dr. Williamson served both as physician and missionary. In June, a Presbyterian church was organized in the quarters at Ft. Snelling. Mr. Stevens and family moved to Lake Harriet and constructed a dwelling and a

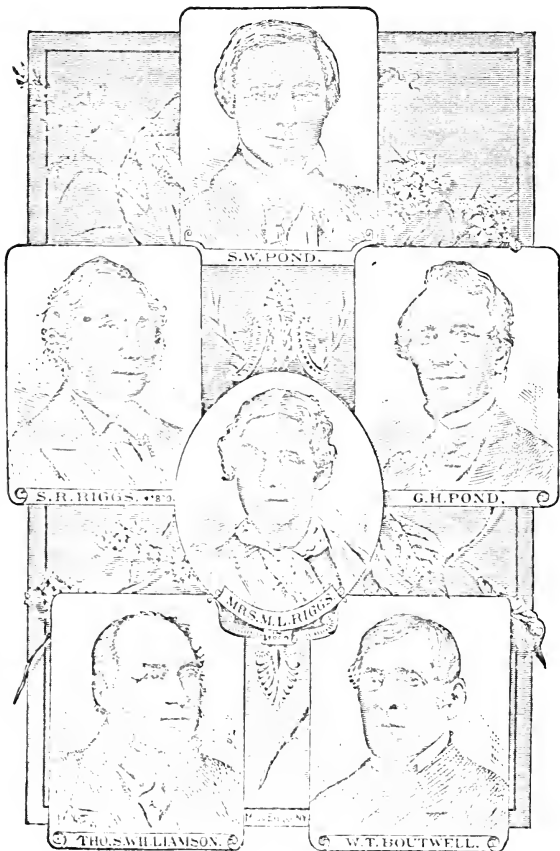
school of tamarack logs. Dr. Williamson, Mr. Huggins and Miss Poage located at Lac qui Parle, at which point a church was organized in 1836.

These pioneer missionaries were cheered in 1837 by the arrival of Rev. S. R. Riggs and wife who were to be their collaborators. After spending a few months at Lake Harriet acquiring some insight into the language of the Dakotas, they joined the mission at Lac qui Parle. At this time Mr. G. H. Pond left his brother at the village of Cloudman and Drifter² near Lake Calhoun, and became teacher and farmer at Lac qui Parle.

Meanwhile missionaries of the Evangelical Society, Lausanne,³ Switzerland, located at the villages of the Red Wing and Wabasha bands, and those of the Methodists at Kaposia, from which place they subsequently moved to Red Rock. Both of these missions were soon abandoned.

The lives of the missionaries were replete with toil, danger, and sacrifice, and the only glimpse they had of the civilization they had left behind was on coming in contact with the military and traders.

Events of 1837.—The year 1837 so eventful in the financial history of the nation, was also remarkable in that of Minnesota for more than the progress of missions. At a council of the Ojibwas, held at Ft. Snelling, over which Gov. Dodge of Wisconsin Territory presided, that tribe ceded¹ to the United States all the pine lands of the St. Croix and its tributaries. Capitalists immediately began to improve the water power at the falls of the St. Croix, and this was the beginning of the now extensive manufacturing of lumber so closely related to the commercial welfare of the State. The Palmyra, Capt. Holland commander, the first steamer to navigate the St. Croix,



MISSIONARIES.

brought the machinery for the projected mills. A delegation of the Dakotas at Washington, also, ceded² to the government all their Minnesota lands east of the Mississippi.

Removal of Swiss Settlers.—The national authorities chose that portion of country on the east bank of the Mississippi opposite Ft. Snelling for a military reserve. The Swiss of the Selkirk colony had squatted on these very lands, and now objected strenuously to their removal. October 21st, 1829, Poinsett, secretary of war, under the provisions of the act of 1807 for preventing settlement on public lands until the law authorized it, issued an order to Edward James, United States marshal of Wisconsin Territory, to remove the Swiss settlers, and if necessary to call out the military for that purpose. They still persisted; therefore, the last clause of the order was carried out, the troops of the Ft. Snelling garrison forcibly ejecting them and burning their cabins to the ground. Poinsett's caution to use due mildness throughout seems to have been wholly ignored. Thus for the second time the Swiss became homeless and friendless in a land where they had hoped to find peace and plenty.

Battle of Pokeguma.—Many were the frays between the Dakotas and Ojibwas in these days, especially in the year 1839. The scalping knife never seemed to be sheathed, and the war cry greeted every rising and setting sun. It is only necessary to relate the history of one of these frays to explain the nature of all and picture the life they forced the Indians to lead.

Twenty miles up the Snake river from its confluence with the St. Croix is a lake called Pokeguma.¹ It is girt by forests of tamarack and pine, and not far from one side

is a little island. Opposite the island, on the gently rising slopes of the eastern shore, a band of the Ojibwas, fifty years ago, had one of their villages. About that time the missionary Boutwell and his colleague Mr. Ely went there to reside. Knowing full well the bitter nature of the feuds existing between this tribe and the Dakotas, the former had made a secret compact promising to warn the missionaries at Lake Calhoun when the Ojibwas premeditated an attack upon the other tribe. They in turn were to warn the Pokeguma mission when the Dakotas were about to surprise the Ojibwas.

In the spring of 1841, the message came to Pokeguma, "Be on your guard." It was enough. The missionaries and Indians moved in haste to the island, and two young braves were chosen to bear tobacco and pipes to their allies at Mille Lacs, inviting them to lend succor. Before this, the Dakota chief had divided his band of one hundred thirty warriors into squads of five or more and secreted them in the woods with strict orders not to fire upon the Ojibwas for any reason whatever. He believed the latter would return to their cabins when their fears subsided or necessity compelled them, at which favorable time he intended to raise the war cry and lead the onset.

The two messengers, now ready to start on the trail to Mille Lacs, paddled their canoe from the island to the farther shore. Two young girls went with them to bring back the canoe. Where it landed, one of the parties of the Dakotas was in ambush. Wild with excitement, they forgot the chief's command and fired, wounding one of the young men, both of whom returned the fire and escaped in the woods. The assailants pursued the little girls into the water, murdered them, and with savage ferocity cut off

their heads. These they waved derisively in the sight of the people on the island, all of whom had witnessed the fearful deed.

The fathers of the children seized a canoe, and regardless of danger pulled swiftly to the shore. A quick aim, the sharp crack of a rifle, a murderer lying dead on the sands—these were the events of a moment. There was not time to scalp him, and snatching for a trophy his powder horn besmeared with blood, the revenged fathers fled from his comrades. One threw himself prostrate in the canoe, the other plunged into the lake, and while swimming with one hand held the canoe with the other and towed it away in safety. A rain of lead fell about them, but the bold warrior, never relaxing his hold or ceasing to swim, when he saw the foe take aim submerged himself until the sound of the volley died away.

The foiled Dakota chief withdrew. The Ojibwas, when they dared venture to the shore again, cut off the head and arms of the dead murderer and brought them into camp. They dashed the head to atoms, but presented the arms to a woman whose son had been killed by the same tribe the year before, expecting her to dance and exult over them as was their custom on such occasions. Instead, she came to the mission and begged for some white cotton cloth, and while tears for the dead son dimmed her eyes, she tenderly wrapped the arms in its folds and buried them with the forgiving prayer of a Christian upon her lips.

The Ojibwas were greatly excited, and not knowing how soon the enemy might return in force, struck their lodges and with a few supplies of food in their bags fled toward Mille Lacs. "Go," said Boutwell to Mr. Ely, "follow them, keep up your school each day and the services of

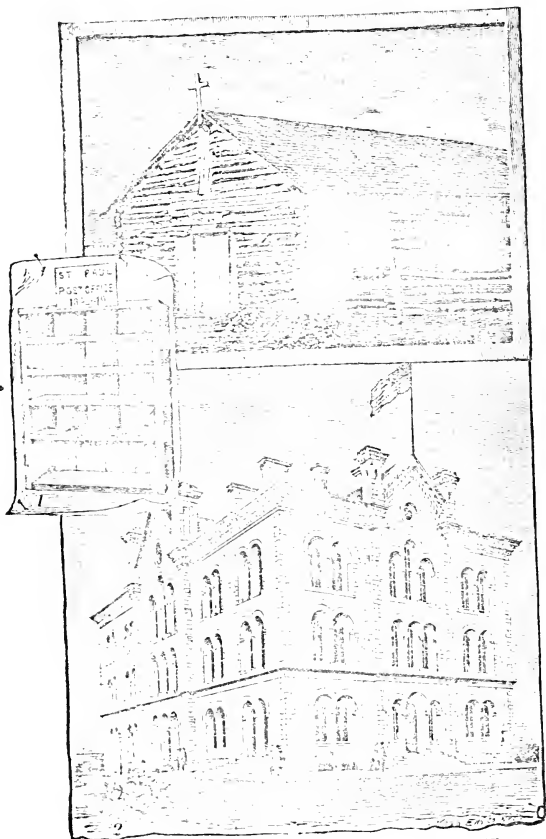
Sunday. Soon they must return for food. Then I will go with them to relieve you."

It was even so; for hunger is sure to bring boldness.

After Boutwell had joined them, they one day came suddenly upon fresh tracks of moccasins, evidently made by two men. As startled as a herd of the wild deer, they dropped their packs and primed their guns anew. Meanwhile, an old warrior began to walk in a set of the footprints, and with a quick, glad cry named the person who made them, a member of their own tribe. That evening the warriors fired off their guns one by one; for they were wont to reload them with dry powder in anticipation of night attacks. After the firing ceased, two guns answered from a distance, and in a little while the person named by the old warrior as the one who made the tracks came into camp with his companion. Boutwell says one can hardly conceive how great is the fear in which an Indian lives. He is ever on the alert to discover signs of his enemy. A broken twig, a faint rustling of leaves will set a whole village in a wild uproar.

St. Croix County.—The country between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers which had previously been under the jurisdiction of Crawford county was, in 1841, organized under the name of St. Croix; but its separation from the former was not actually effected until 1847. Stillwater, then but a hamlet and the supply depot of the lumber districts, was made the county seat, and a term of the United States District Court was held there in June, Judge Dunn presiding. This was the first national court held within the limits of the present State.

Settlement of St. Paul.—The founding of new missions by Riggs at Traverse des Sioux and Ayer at Red



CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL,

POST-OFFICE OF TO-DAY.

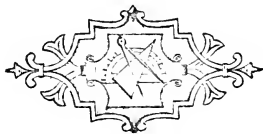
Lake, in 1843, and the removal of the Winnebagoes, much against their will, from their ancient home in Iowa to a reservation girt by the Crow Wing, Long Prairie, Sauk, and Mississippi rivers were some of the additional noteworthy events marking the last decade of this period. But the one of greatest importance was the settlement of St. Paul.¹

A chapel² of that name was erected in 1840, and a hamlet sprung up which became the nucleus of the future capital. Two years later, Henry Jackson³ and a few other traders built small stores above what is now the levee. Dr. Williamson, who by invitation of Little Crow had left the Lac qui Parle mission in 1836 to reside at Kaposia, thus writes of St. Paul as it appeared in 1843:—

“My present residence is on the utmost verge of civilization, in the northwest part of the United States, within a few miles of the principal village of white men in the territory that we suppose will bear the name of Minnesota. The village referred to has grown up within a few years in a romantic situation on a high bluff of the Mississippi, and has been baptized, by the Roman Catholics, with the name of St. Paul. They have erected in it a small chapel, and constitute much the larger portion of its inhabitants. The Dakotas call it *Im-ni-jas-ka* (white rock), from the color of the sandstone which forms the bluff on which the village stands. This village contains five stores, as they call them, at all of which intoxicating drinks constitute a part, and I suppose the principal part, of what they sell. I would suppose the village contains a dozen or twenty families living near enough to send to school.”

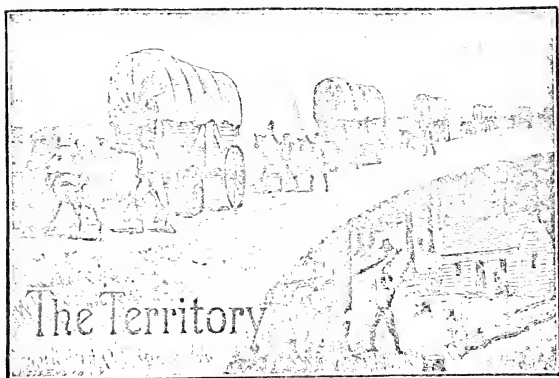
Resume.—This may well be called the period of transition between the times of the voyageurs and settlements;

of romantic adventure yielding to scientific research; of slowly shifting scenes in the prologue of yet another great drama of modern American life, for which the forces of civilization were steadily arranging themselves while the outside world began to look with eyes of eager expectancy for the opening of the first act.



ILLUSTRATED

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.



Organization.—In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted into the Union with its boundaries defined as at present. Previous to this time, a futile attempt had been made to organize a new territory which should include all that remained of the old Wisconsin Territory. Congress, however, adjourned without making that provision for the government of this section which seemed necessary under the new condition of affairs. Already forecasting the

bright future of the region to which they had come, the people were restless in their endeavors to establish a new territorial government. Small groups of citizens might now and then have been seen assembled at St. Paul devising plans to this end. Later, in the month of August of the year above mentioned, two public meetings were held at Stillwater, at the latter of which sixty-two delegates were present.

John Catlin, governor of the old Wisconsin Territory, claimed that its government still remained in force over the portion that had been excluded from the state of the same name. Acting upon his advice, and sustained by his proclamation, the people held an election October 30th to choose a delegate to Congress in place of John H. Tweedy, who had been requested to resign; for it was thought by these means Congress would be compelled to judge of the validity of the old government, and thus the organization of the desired new territory would be hastened. H. H. Sibley was the delegate chosen; and he was allowed to take his seat, although a minority report of the Congressional committee before whom the matter was laid opposed his admission.

Ably supported by other leading citizens, Sibley urged the claims of the new territory so successfully that it was organized under the name of Minnesota, March 3d, 1849. Its boundary line coincided with the northern boundary of Iowa and the western boundary of the same to its crossing of the Missouri river; thence extending up that stream and its branch the White Earth to the British line; along the British border to Lake Superior; out to the most north-westerly point of Wisconsin in that lake; and, finally, along

the western boundary of Wisconsin to the place of beginning.

One stormy day in early April, the first packet boat of the season plowed the icy current of the upper Mississippi as if impatient to reach her moorings; for she brought glad tidings of the territorial organization. The cliffs of *Imnijaska*, which a few moments before had echoed the herald steamer's warning whistle, now answered back the shouts of citizens almost wild with joy because their village had been proclaimed the seat of government.

First Newspaper.—A few days later a printing press was set up in this newest and strangest of capitals, and the publication of the first newspaper begun. It was called the *Pioneer*, and its editor was Jas. M. Goodhue, a man of education and considerable native ability.

Gov. Ramsey.—Alexander Ramsey of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who had already attained a firm foothold in national politics, was the first governor appointed. He arrived before the close of this eventful month of April, and June 1st issued a proclamation declaring the new government duly organized, and warning all citizens to hold themselves obedient to its laws.

Judicial Districts.—Three judicial districts were formed. The first was the old county of St. Croix; the northeast section, or La Pointe county, with the additional country north of the Minnesota and the right line drawn westward from its headwaters to the Missouri constituted the second; while the third comprised the remaining regions to the south and westward of the former stream. Aaron Goodrich of Tennessee, Chief Justice, presided over the first; Bradley B. Meeker of Kentucky, Associate Justice, over the second; and David Cooper of Pennsylvania,

Associate Justice, over the third. In the month of August, in response to a call from the governor, courts were held in these districts in the order indicated. Stillwater, St. Anthony Falls, and Mendota were the places of meeting. The court room at St. Anthony was in the old government mill; at Mendota in a stone warehouse belonging to one of the fur companies.

Council Districts.—In July, the governor also proclaimed the division of the Territory into seven council districts, and issued an order for the first election of members of the Council, representatives of the House, and a delegate to Congress. This election was held in August, and resulted in the choice of H. H. Sibley for delegate.

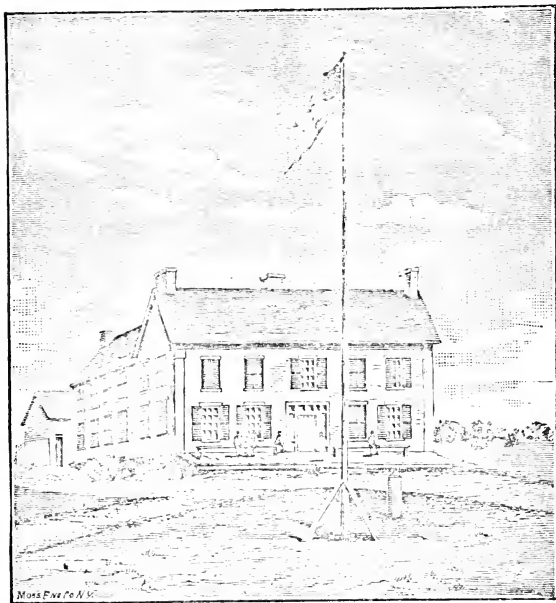
Notes of Interest.—During this year two more newspapers, named the Register and the Minnesota Chronicle, began publication at St. Paul, but before its close united under the title of Chronicle and Register. A land office was now established at Stillwater. The census of the settlements in all this vast territory, taken by the sheriff of St. Croix county, showed the population to be only 4,680.

Immigration.—But while day by day events like these were falling thicker and faster, the very air seemed to prophesy the fulfillment of greater things; and hosts of adventurous men eagerly turned their faces toward the new land of promise the fame of whose resources had been noised abroad.

First Legislature.—The 3d of September, 1849, will ever be memorable in the history of Minnesota Territory as the day upon which its first legislature convened. There was something of quaintness in this first meeting; for no stately house of legislation with towering dome and decorated chambers awaited its members, but instead they found

beneath the roof of a humble log hotel¹ food and shelter for themselves and ample room in which to transact the affairs of state.

The Council was composed of nine members, and the



CENTRAL HOUSE FIRST CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA.

House of eighteen. David Olmsted of the settlement of Long Prairie, a native of Vermont and the youngest man in the Council, was made its permanent president; and Jo-

seph W. Furber, of the settlement of Cottage Grove, a native of New Hampshire, became speaker of the House.

The system of common school education was carefully considered by this legislature, and it organized the counties of Itasca, Wabasha, Dakota, Wanata, Mankato, Washington, Ramsey, Benton, and Pembina, some of which remain in existence at this day.

The Historical Society.—During the legislative session, the Minnesota Historical Society was incorporated. Its purpose was to encourage the spirit of research, and preserve the historic relics and records of the Commonwealth, which it might from time to time collect. The first meeting was held at St. Paul in January, 1850. The historian Edward Duffield Neill delivered a scholarly address in which he reviewed the history of the early French missionaries and voyageurs. It was an auspicious beginning of what has come to be a useful and influential society.

First Public School.—Before the close of November, 1849, the citizens of St. Paul met to consider the matter of establishing the first public school in the Territory, all schools previous to that time having been of a private character or under the charge of benevolent societies.

The Great Seal.—A device for the great seal of the Territory was adopted about this time. It was substantially the same as the present seal of the State, save in place of the motto *L' Etoile du Nord*, Star of the North, stood *Que sursum volo videre*, I wish to see what is above. The engraver, however, made the latter appear in the unclassic form *Quo sursum velo videre*, which fact probably led to its abandonment; but oddly, yet suggestively, the blazing sun of the escutcheon has been retained for the new motto.

Initial Treaties.—It must be remembered that as yet only a small portion of the vast domain of Minnesota Territory had been ceded by the Indians to the United States; namely, that triangular section of country bounded on the east by the St. Croix, on the west by the Mississippi, and on the north by a line running due east from the mouth of the Crow Wing to the St. Croix. Steps were therefore taken to provide for the rapidly increasing immigration. Gov. Ramsey and Ex-Gov. Chambers of Iowa were commissioners appointed on the part of the United States to purchase the native titles; but on repairing to Mendota in the fall of the year, they found that the greater part of the Indians were absent on the chase, and succeeded in procuring from the rest only a small tract of country adjacent to Lake Pepin.

In the month of June, 1850, a great council was held at Ft. Snelling. The tents of the war-like Pillagers dotted the plateau without the walls, and all was life and motion within the garrison, the long lines of infantry filing out into battle line. For the Ojibwas' dread enemies, the Sioux, were momentarily expected, and these troops were to act as a foil between these always contending nations. Suddenly the Sioux war cry arose from the leafy slopes of Pilot Knob beyond the Minnesota, and mighty in war paint and feathers, they swept like a dusky cloud across the valley and up the opposite slopes to the mouths of the frowning cannon. Their turbulence, however, soon subsided.

The council tent witnessed all the pomp of Indian eloquence and ceremony. After Gov. Ramsey's address, Hole-in-the-day¹ responded on the part of the Ojibwas, and Bad Hail for the Sioux. Commissioners from among the whites were chosen by each tribe to adjust its claims and

settle its difficulties. As for the rest, they promised fealty to the "Great Father" at Washington, the hand of friendship to the settler, and cessation of hostilities among themselves. Thus was the initial step taken that led to the more formal and important treaties of 1851.

Navigating the Minnesota.—In the month of July, the navigation of the Minnesota by large steamers was begun, the first going as far as the Blue Earth River and others far beyond the great south bend.



HOLE-IN-THE-DAY II.

Growth of St. Paul.—Meanwhile, St. Paul was grow-

ing space, and as its internal changes were typical of territorial progress, it is well to note the condition in which it now existed. The following words from the pen of Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish novelist, will suffice for this purpose:—

“The town is one of the youngest infants of the Great West, scarcely eighteen months old; and yet it has in a short time increased to a population of two thousand persons, and in a very few years it will certainly be possessed of twenty-two thousand.

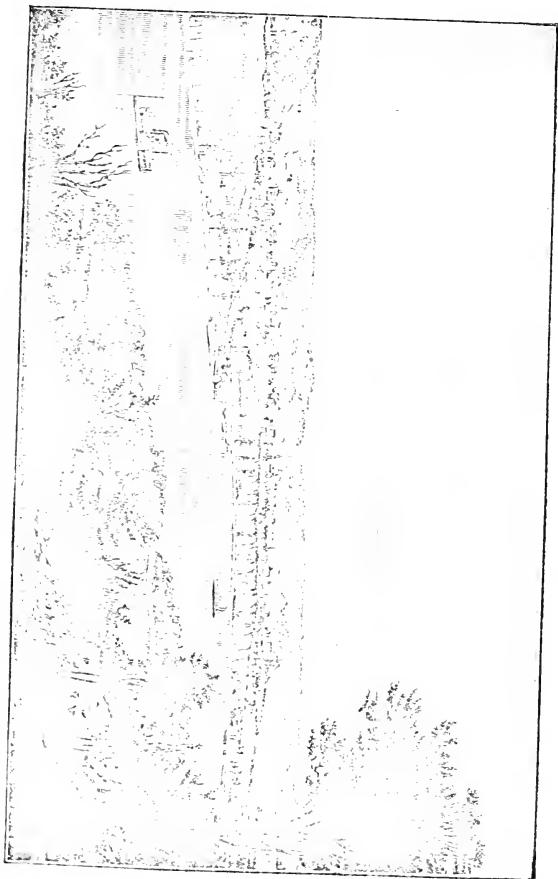
“As yet, however, the town is but in its infancy, and people manage with such dwellings as they can get. The drawing-room at Gov. Ramsey’s house is also his office, and Indians and work people, and ladies and gentlemen, are all alike admitted.

“The city is thronged with Indians. The men, for the most part, go about grandly ornamented, with naked hatchets, the shafts of which serve them as pipes.”

Second Legislature.—The second legislature met January 1st, 1851. David B. Loomis, of Marine Mills, became president of the Council, and M. E. Ames, of Stillwater, speaker of the House.

Partisan Disputes.—Partisan feelings which were only in their infancy when the first legislature was in session had waxed stronger and stronger in the intervening time, and now burst forth in a flood of bitterness. One great cause of dispute was the apportionment bill based upon the first census. Some claimed that the sections in which scarcely any land was under cultivation, and whose inhabitants were for the most part Indians, had been given equal representation in the territorial legislature with the more densely settled and cultivated regions. They even

MT. PAUL IN 1882.



went further, and asserted that the territorial government did not legally extend over that great domain nominally within the Territory but which had not been ceded by the Indians to the national government. The ground of this argument was decided by high legal authority to be untenable, the bill passed the legislature, and, in a rage, seven members resigned.

Spirit of the Press.—The territorial press of the day was fierce in its denunciation of individuals, and in consequence of a feud brought on in this way, the editor of the Pioneer was stabbed in the street before the capitol, and in turn shot his opponent.

Public Buildings.—The erection of a Capitol, for which provision had been made in the 13th Section of the Organic Act, created an exciting debate at the first legislative session. At the second session, a spirit of compromise prevailed, making St. Paul the permanent seat of government and locating the territorial prison at Stillwater.

Territorial University.—As a part of the same compromise, a bill was also passed establishing the University of Minnesota at or near St. Anthony Falls. Congress after a spirited discussion relative to the rights of squatters on lands devoted to school purposes, finally denying the same, granted two townships for the support of the new university.

Ojibwa Famine.—The Ojibwas of Red, Cass, Leech, and Sandy lakes, in a great measure deprived of their annuities, nearly perished of hunger and epidemics during the cold months of winter, and the famous Hole-in-the-day came to the capital to plead with Indian eloquence for his perishing race.

Traverse des Sioux Treaty.—The month of June

had opened with terrific thunder storms which greatly swelled the Minnesota and its tributaries. Nevertheless, Gov. Ramsey and Luke Lea, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, acting as a special commission, ascended that stream to Traverse des Sioux in order to treat with the upper bands for the cession of lands lying to the westward of the Mississippi. For some reason the Indians were slow in leaving their villages or tarried long by the way. It was the 18th day of July before they had all arrived and concluded their sacred dance to the "Thunder Bird"¹ and other ceremonies which to them seemed important on such an occasion.

On that day, the great council of Sissetons² and Wahpetons³ convened. The chiefs and commission smoked the calumet,⁴ and the missionary S. R. Riggs explained to the former the style of the treaty desired. It was signed on the 23d, these bands ceding all the country east of the Big Sioux and Lake Traverse and south of the head waters of Watab⁵ river and the northern inlets of Otter Tail Lake, save a reserve reaching ten miles back from each side of the Minnesota, beginning at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine⁶ and extending to Lake Traverse. In addition, they were to receive \$1,665,000 of which \$275,000 was to be paid on their removal to the reservation, and the remainder placed at interest was to provide them with an annuity of \$98,000 for fifty years, the same to be expended in clothing, rations, and for the promoting of their education and civilization.

Mendota Treaty.— The 5th of August, the commission also met the Mdewakantonwan¹ and Wapekute² bands on Pilot Knob,³ Mendota. There were many chiefs present, including Little Crow. The interpreter on this occasion

was the missionary G. H. Pond. These lower bands on their part, ceded all their lands in Minnesota and Iowa, some four million acres in all, and were assigned a reservation beginning fifty miles above Traverse des Sioux and extending to the reservation of the upper bands at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine. This reservation, like the other, extended ten miles back from the river on either side. They were to receive \$220,000 on their removal, and \$30,000 annually for fifty years to be expended for the same purposes as in the case of the Wahpetons and Sissetons.

Political Parties.—At the close of this legislative period, two well defined political parties held the field—the Democratic and Coalition. The Whig element started a paper before the close of the year.

Third Legislature.—On the 7th of June, 1852, the third territorial legislature met, William H. Forbes, of St. Paul, presiding over the Council and John G. Ludden, of Marine, over the House. This legislature created the county of Hennepin, and passed a prohibitory liquor law.

Material Development.—The opening of this period was under different auspices than those attending the preceding legislatures. Then the excitement of establishing a government and maintaining it according to his peculiar political notions turned the citizen's mind away from self; now, at the dawn of commercial and agricultural progress, political passions slumbered, and each bent all his energies to the furthering of his material prosperity. The broad prairies and timber belts of the lately ceded lands of the Sioux invited the hardy and the brave to make homes for themselves and their children.

Settlements.—Among the first settlements were those

at Shakopee, Traverse des Sioux, Kasota,¹ and Mankato² in the Minnesota valley, and one, the largest of all, in the valley of the Rollingstone near Winona.³

The St. Peter River.—As the result of a memorial presented to Congress, the United States Senate originated a bill changing the name of the St. Peter river to that of Minnesota, and with the English the French form St. Pierre, as the voyageurs had called and the children of the *bois brûlé* lisped it for nearly two centuries, was soon almost forgotten.

Change of Chief Justices.—Jerome Fuller had assumed the duties of Chief Justice, before the close of 1851, in place of Aaron Goodrich. In the latter part of this year, 1852, Henry Z. Hayner was appointed to supersede Fuller, whom the Senate failed to confirm for another term.

Fourth Legislature.—The fourth legislature organized January 5th, 1853, with Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, as president of the Council and David Day, of Long Prairie, speaker of the House.

Gov. Ramsey's Message.—In his annual message, Gov. Ramsey vividly pictured the progress of the Territory from the inception of its government, and with almost prophetic vision lifted the veil from before its future history. He thus speaks in the final paragraphs:—

“In concluding my last annual message, permit me to observe that it is now a little over three years and six months since it was my happiness to first land upon the soil of Minnesota. Not far from where we now are, a dozen frame houses, not all completed, and some eight or ten log buildings, with bark roofs, constituted the capital of the new territory, over whose destiny I had been com-

missioned to preside. One county,¹ a remnant from Wisconsin territorial organization, alone afforded the ordinary facilities for the execution of the laws; and in and around its seat of justice resided the bulk of our scattered population. Within this single county were embraced all the lands white men were privileged to till, while between them and the broad rich hunting grounds of untutored savages, rolled the River of Rivers,² here as majestic in its northern youth as in its more southern maturity. Emphatically new and wild appeared everything to the incomers from older communities; and a not least novel feature of the scene was the motley humanity partially filling these streets—the blankets and painted faces of Indians, and the red sashes and moccasins of French voyageurs and half-breeds, greatly predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo-American race. But even while strangers yet looked, the elements of a mighty change were working, and civilization with its hundred arms were commencing its resistless and beneficent empire.

“The fabled magic of the Eastern tale, that renewed a palace in a single night, only can parallel the reality of this growth and progress.

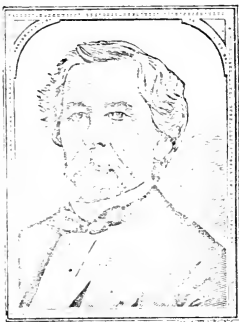
“In forty-one months the few bark-roofed huts have been transformed into a city of thousands. In forty-one months have condensed a whole century of achievements, calculated by the old world’s calendar of progress—a government proclaimed in the wilderness, a judiciary organized, a legislature constituted, a comprehensive code of laws digested and adopted, our population quintupled, cities and towns springing up on every hand, and steam with its revolving arms, in its season, daily fretting the

bosom of the Mississippi, in bearing fresh crowds of men and merchandise within our borders."

Prohibition.—The prohibitory liquor law, previously mentioned, having been adjudged unconstitutional by Chief Justice Hayner, a vain attempt was made to pass another less objectionable.

Proposed Division of School Funds.—Bishop Cretin¹ of the Roman Catholic church, ably supported by his followers, endeavored to secure the passage of a bill providing for a division of the public school funds that should allow part of them to be applied in the support of parochial schools. The principal plea was that those who, by reason of religious scruples, sent their children to the latter schools, were still forced to support by taxation the public schools from which they derived no direct benefit. Although honorably submitted to the legislature, a bill so undemocratic in its implied doctrines caused no little excitement and debate, and met at last with failure.

Gov. Gorman.—Franklin Pierce had now become President of the United States, and following strictly the Jacksonian principle,¹ removed Gov. Ramsey and his colleagues and appointed as governor Willis A. Gorman of Indiana, a Kentuckian by birth, who had served as an officer in the Mexican war. The new Chief Justice was William H. Welch of Minnesota, and the Associates Moses Sherburne, of



GOV. GORMAN

Maine, and Andrew G. Chatfield, of Wisconsin; but R. R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau, both of Minnesota, were the Associates during the last year of the Territory.

Removal of the Sioux.—When the summer months had passed, and the first frosts were tinging the forests, the Sioux in compliance with their lately made treaties deserted the villages of their forefathers on the Mississippi and lower Minnesota, and sought their reservations in the upper valley of the last mentioned stream. Hard in their wake flowed the tide of eager and happy immigrants. Neither race mistrusted how near the days were at hand when their mournful annals would darken the pages of history, and all their joy be turned to sorrow.

Delegates to Congress.—In October of this year, Henry M. Rice was elected delegate to Congress. He was the successor of Sibley, and therefore the second delegate of the Territory. He held the position until the spring of 1857, and then gave place to W. W. Kingsbury, the third and last delegate.

Fifth Legislature.—The territorial Capitol was ready for occupation when the fifth legislature met, January 4th, 1854. S. B. Olmsted, of Belle Prairie, was elected president of the Council, and N. C. D. Taylor, of Taylor's Falls speaker of the House.

Gov. Gorman's Message.—In his first annual message Gov. Gorman urged speedy legislation in behalf of education, and the construction of railroads to meet the constantly increasing demands for transportation toward the eastern sea-board.

Northwestern R. R. Co.—The latter question became the all absorbing topic of the season, but only in its last moments, after the hour of midnight, was a definite step

taken in the chartering of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad Company. It proved to be in more senses than one a deed of night, whose baneful influence for years brooded like a night mare over the seat of government, and on more than one occasion aroused political passion to an intense fever heat. Nevertheless, to the surprise of all, the governor signed the bill.

President Fillmore's Visit.—In the month of June Ex-President Fillmore and a party of distinguished scholars, among whom was the historian Bancroft, visited St. Paul and the scenes about St. Anthony Falls. Everything wore a gala day aspect, and the people gave themselves over to enjoyment. But hardly had their guests departed, and they themselves ceased to build air castles of future greatness after the magnificent specifications laid down in the polite and flattering speeches of the preceding days, ere trouble began to brew in the halls of Congress over the railroad interests of Minnesota.

Land Grants.—Now it must be understood that in their anxiety to foster commercial and other interests the legislature of the Territory had granted the Minnesota & Northwestern Company powers of an extraordinary kind, and had promised to grant it all lands which should thereafter be given Minnesota by the national government to aid in constructing railroads as well as all those lands of that character then possessed by the Territory.

Congress Interferes.—A bill had been wisely framed in the United States House of Representatives to prevent such a monopoly, but either through fraud or careless engrossing the alteration of certain words destroyed its whole tenor. The suspicions of Congress were aroused, and in consequence the bill was repealed. The company

in question denied the right of Congress to repeal the act after said company had complied with its provisions; and shortly afterward when the United States authorities entered into litigation with the company for alleged trespass on that part of the national domain lying within Goodhue county, the matter was decided by Chief Justice Welch, of Minnesota, in favor of the defendants. The whole question was finally submitted to the United States Supreme Court, but was withdrawn by the attorney-general before a decision had been reached. So the company, for the time being, held the field.

Sixth Legislature.—The sixth legislature convened on the 3d of January, 1855, and organized with William P. Murray, of St. Paul, for president of the Council and James S. Norris, of Cottage Grove, speaker of the House. A year had not sufficed to quell the political storm aroused by the railroad legislation, territorial and national, of the preceding season, and it now raged with renewed energy.

Gorman's Veto.—Gov. Gorman, evidently awakened to a full conviction of the serious dangers likely to ensue in the future history of the Commonwealth should the acts already passed not be hedged in by safeguards, was as vigorous in his opposition to the new legislation shaping itself in behalf of the Minnesota & Northwestern Company as he had previously been active in support of the old. He promptly vetoed a bill which the legislature had passed to amend the company's charter; but on the 21st of February, it was carried over his veto by the required two-thirds majority.

The Charter Annulled.—Meanwhile, the railroad affairs of Minnesota were being agitated in Congress. The House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring the

charter of the Northwestern Company null, but the Senate failed to concur. The people of the Territory, blind to all dangers, and thinking only of the great need for lines of communication which would give impetus to its settlement and commercial development, received the news of this victory with triumphant demonstrations.

Republican Party Organized.—The 29th of March witnessed the dawn in Minnesota of that new political era fast hurrying the nation into the maelstrom of civil conflict; for on that day the Republican party organized in convention at St. Anthony. Subject to the call of this convention, another convened on the 25th of July, at which time W. R. Marshall received the nomination of delegate to Congress. He was opposed by the Democratic nominee David Olmsted and the old incumbent Henry M. Rice, who in the subsequent election won the position over both competitors.

Hazelwood Republic.—In 1854, when the mission houses at Lac qui Parle had accidentally been consumed by fire, the missionaries and Indians of that community settled on the banks of Rush Brook, or Hazel Run, which enters the Minnesota from the south-west five or six miles from the Yellow Medicine Agency.



LITTLE PAUL.

The world has known many strange governments, but none stranger or more suggestive of possibilities in Indian

civilization than that at this same mission on the banks of Hazel Run. Dr. Riggs speaks of it in these terms:—

“We had such a respectable community of young men, who had cut off their hair and exchanged the dress of the Dakotas for that of the white men, and whose wants now were very different from the annuity Dakotas generally, that we took measures to organize them into a separate band, which we called the Hazelwood Republic. They elected their President for two years, and other needed officers, and were without any difficulty recognized by the agent as a separate band. A number of these men were half-breeds, who were, by the organic law of Minnesota, citizens. The Constitution of the State provided that Indians also might become citizens by satisfying a court of their progress in civilization.

“A few years after the organization of this civilized community, I took eight or ten of the men to meet the court at Mankato; but the court deciding that a knowledge of English was necessary to comply with the laws of the State, only one of my men was passed into citizenship.”

Little Paul, *Ma-za-koo-ta-ma-ne*, a noted sub-chief of the Sissetons, still living, was the President of the little republic. He it is who is spoken of later as one who helped to ransom Miss Gardner from Inkpadoota's band, and he it is who spoke so eloquently for the captives in the great massacre of 1862. No shrewder diplomat or gifted orator ever ruled more worthily, even over enlightened people.

Seventh Legislature.—John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, was the president of the seventh legislative Council, and Charles Gardiner, of Westervelt,¹ speaker of the House.

Again by far the greater part of the legislative session

was squandered in the never ending debate and intriguing over the affairs of the Northwestern Railroad.

Gov. Gorman's Views.—The governor in his annual message clearly laid the matter before the people. He showed them that he had from the beginning been deeply impressed by the gravity of the situation, and while he had sanctioned by his signature certain amendments which were calculated to protect the interests of the Commonwealth against the encroachments of a doubtful corporation, still lamented that other safeguards had not been provided. By the aid of earnest private and public citizens, he had secured a reversion, to the future state, of two per cent. on the gross receipts of the company, which if the latter prospered would relieve the citizens from the burdens of state taxation. On the other hand, if the company failed to construct the road, and were made to forfeit in consequence the lands promised to them, then, too, the state would suffer no harm. Nevertheless, he had little faith in their professions of ability to build the road, nor had the means employed by them to secure desired ends met with his approval in any way, and he trusted such means never would.

Popular Themes.—In the brief intervals of this agitation, the legislator found pastime with the private citizen in discussing another theme; namely, the division of Minnesota into two territories along the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. But territorial days began speedily to wane; the advent in the summer months of a new and wide-spread agitation of the question of admission into the Union was like the sudden appearing of a bright star of hope in the settler's sky before which all others paled into insignificance.

Eighth Legislature.—The eighth legislature convened

on the 7th of January, 1857. John B. Brisbin president of the preceding council held the same position in this, and Joseph W. Furber the speaker of the first territorial legislature was now made speaker of the last.

Attempted Change of Capital.—The most exciting bill of the session was one to remove the permanent seat of government from St. Paul to St. Peter. It passed the House, but when called for in the course of Council proceedings could not be properly reported by the committee in charge; for the chairman of that committee, the Hon. Joseph Rolette of Pembina, had absented himself, carrying with him the only properly enrolled form of the bill. A call of the Council was moved, and Rolette still being absent, the president ordered the sergeant-at-arms to report him in his seat. This was Saturday, February 28th; but from that time on until the close of Thursday, March 5th, all other business was suspended. Throughout the whole time the members did not leave the Council chamber, but ate and slept there like soldiers on the field of battle who rest on their arms when danger is imminent. Wearied at last, they adjourned for a day. On Saturday they met for the last time. Rolette was still absent, and warned that the hours of the legal period of session were fast ebbing away, the stubborn spirit of the Council yielded, the usual course of business was resumed, and the famous bill was lost.

Inkpadoota Massacre.—Five miles from Mankato in a wild gorge surrounded by steep, rocky hills, are the beautiful cascades of Minneopa.¹ Below the large fall, at the foot of a sandstone cliff where the hill and forest shadows make perpetual twilight, there is a little grotto which, if the settler's story be true, witnessed the inception of one

of the darkest frontier tragedies. Here, he will tell you, Inkpadoota,² a roving Dakota chief of the Wapekute band, planned the frightful massacre of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and Springfield,³ Minnesota.

In the early spring time, the people of those settlements



MINNEOPA FALLS.

had offended Inkpadoota; and in the month of March he sought revenge. The band first attacked a party of eleven white men in a cabin, killing all as they fled from the burning structure. Then they went successively to the homes

of the Gardner, Thatcher, Nobles, and Marble families, killing all save the mothers of the last three households and Miss Abbie Gardner. This was on the shores of Spirit Lake. A man by the name of Markham alarmed the settlement of Springfield, situated ten miles up the Des Moines, but without avail; for many of its inhabitants were massacred about the twenty-seventh of the month.

The whole frontier for a hundred miles to the eastward was panic-stricken. The settlers gathered in groups, and fortified themselves in their log cabins, or sought safety in the more densely populated communities. In the meantime, a military expedition from Iowa and another from Ft. Ridgely, Minnesota, hastened to the scene of slaughter, where they found and buried over thirty persons.

Inkpadoota and his band were now far on their way to the Missouri, bearing with them the captive women, whom they treated most inhumanly. In crossing the Big Sioux, they shot Mrs. Thatcher in the stream, where she had fallen through weakness; and not long after they murdered Mrs. Nobles. Two young men, Sounding Heavens and Grey Foot, of the Hazelwood mission at Lac qui Parle rescued Mrs. Marble; and two influential Indians, Paul⁴ and Otherday,⁵ who belonged to the same mission, traced Inkpadoota to the James river and ransomed Miss Gardner.

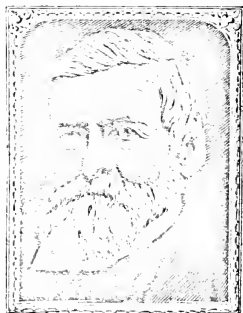
About the month of July, Inkpadoota's son, who had murdered Mrs. Nobles, pitched his camp on the Yellow Medicine. Agent Flandrau was apprised of the fact, and with a detachment of troops from Ft. Ridgely surrounded the unsuspecting criminal who was shot in his endeavor to escape. Maj. Sherman came up with a battery, and the whole command pitched camp. Near by, several hundred

Yanktons had also encamped with their friends of the Upper Agency.

The government insisted that the annuity⁶ Indians should pursue and punish Inkpadoota on pain of losing their payments. This they did reluctantly, as many had sympathy for the marauder. Bad feeling was engendered, and it was increased by trouble that arose on account of a young brave having deliberately stabbed one of the soldiers in Sherman's camp. The Indians struck their tents, and their heated councils foreboded an outbreak. Peace, however, was secured for the time being; but their passions smouldered on, ready to be fanned into flame by the least breath of discord; and the contempt they learned to feel for the soldiers was a source of misfortune to the whites in after days.

The Enabling Act.—On the 26th of February, 1857, the United States Senate passed an act enabling the people of Minnesota to form a state constitution previous to its admission into the Union. By this act, the boundaries of the State were defined as at present, and it granted lands for the support of schools and the erection of public buildings.

Gov. Medary.—By another act of the same session, alternate sections of land were granted for the construction of railroads within the State. To apportion this grant, and to consider matters relative to the new change of government, Gov. Gorman called an extra



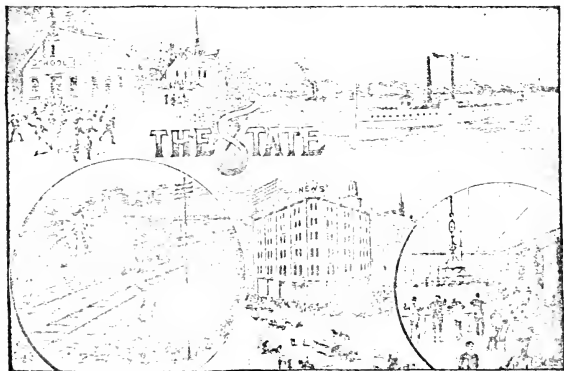
GOV. MEDARY.

session of the legislature; but before it convened, April 27th, he was superseded by Samuel Medary, an appointee of President Buchanan.

Constitutional Conventions.—On the first Monday of June, delegates were elected to the constitutional convention on the basis of two for each representative in the territorial legislature. According to a further provision of the enabling act, this convention was to meet on the second Monday of July. No hour was specified; so both the Republican and Democratic wings assembled in the Capitol at midnight. As a leader of the former, J. W. North endeavored to call the convention to order, while the secretary of the Territory, Charles L. Chase, at the same moment tried to do likewise in the interests of the latter. The Democrats finally withdrew, and organized a separate convention. Both carried on their deliberations in the Capitol for weeks, and at last, so courteous it is said had been the spirit prevailing throughout, they agreed on the adoption of the same constitution August 29th. It was ratified October 13th by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The old territorial officers held over until the formal admission of the State.

Act of Admission.—In January, 1858, the final bill for the admission of Minnesota was submitted to the United States Senate, but was retarded in its passage by Southern leaders. Nevertheless, it was successfully carried April 7th, and was signed by the President on the 11th of May. Thus the deed was done, and Minnesota entered a new and bright star in the galaxy.

ILLUSTRATED
HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.



I. SIBLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Sibley.—Henry H. Sibley was born of New England parentage at Detroit, Michigan, February 20th, 1811. At the age of eighteen he was a clerk at Mackinaw in the service of the American Fur Company, and about five years later became its resident agent at Mendota, Minnesota, holding the position until the proposed organization

of the Territory called him to Congress as a delegate of Wisconsin Territory. In the constitutional convention he



GOV. SIBLEY.

presided over the Democratic wing, and in 1858 was declared governor of the State. His career as a delegate and military commander are recorded elsewhere in the course of this history. In later years he has been honorably identified with the regency of the University.

The New Era.—The beginning of the period upon which we are about to enter was a critical time in the affairs of Minnesota, and demanded

a firm hand and thoughtful mind to guide well the ship of state. The panic of 1857 had caused great stringency in the money markets of the United States, so that it became no easy task to negotiate loans for a new and struggling commonwealth whose future commercial status none could with certainty predict.

Unscrupulous capitalists, through the short-sighted liberality of the last territorial legislature, had secured all of the four million five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads. The inability of these capitalists to carry out their promises was soon proved; but the people through their representatives again listened to specious pleas.

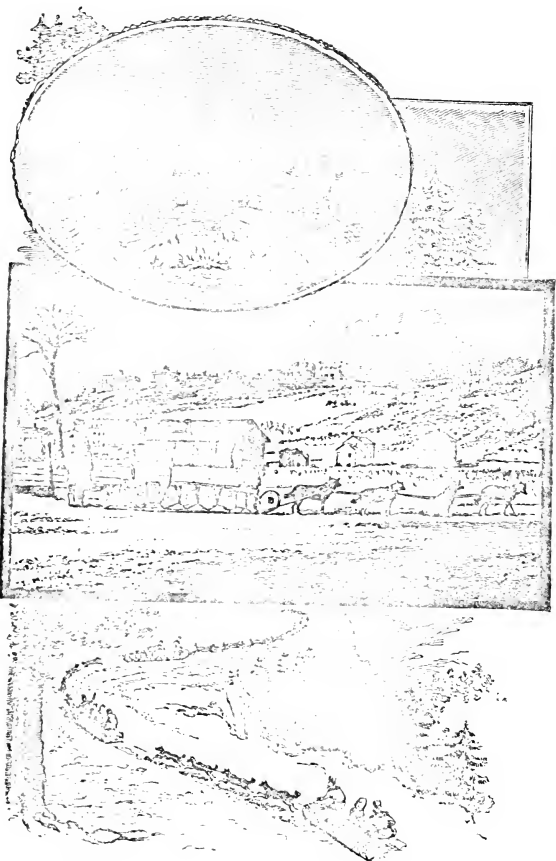
In the legislature of 1858, the first in the history of the State, the public credit was pledged to the amount of five million dollars to further subsidize the delinquent railroad

companies. As adopted, the Constitution forbade the loan of the State's credit in behalf of individuals or corporations; but by an amendment ratified by the people April 15th, this section was practically expunged. Thus no legal barrier prevented the negotiation of the five-million loan.

Issuing the Bonds.—The governor having refused to issue the pledged railroad bonds was compelled to do so by a mandamus of the Supreme Court, Judge Flandrau dissenting. This was in November, 1858. More than two million dollars worth were thrown upon a dull market, and even then the projected lines of transportation were but trceries on paper.

Normal Schools.—While the legislature and people were thus apparently absorbed in material affairs, they were not unmindful that the social advancement of a great commonwealth must be established on a thorough system of popular education; and they stood ready, to the extent in which they foresaw the need, to found and cherish any auxiliary institution of such a system. It must be owned that normal schools were not then in high repute. Yet an act was passed August 2d looking forward to the establishment of three schools of that kind. These in due time were located at Winona, Mankato, and St. Cloud, those towns having met the requirements of the act by each donating five thousand dollars in money and lands to the institution it sought to secure.

International Transit.—To palliate the impetuous spirit of the people shown in the bestowal of the State's newly acquired domain and the loan of its credit, and to be fully impressed by the great advancement in facilities of travel and transportation made during the first quarter century of this period, one must understand that at this time



THE NIGHT CAMP.

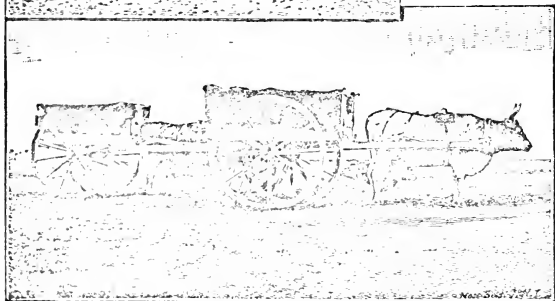
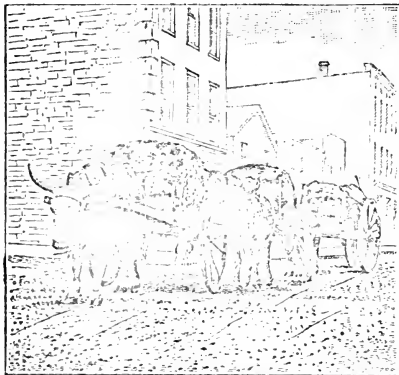
READY TO START FROM ST. PAUL.

HOMeward BOUND.

the stage coach was the only passenger vehicle and the heavy wagon the only means of carrying freight to interior districts.

An overland route between St. Paul and Breckenridge on the Red River of the North,

was opened in June of 1859. From the latter place a steamer conveyed merchandise to the distant territory of the Hudson Bay Company, whose fur traffic was also carried on by this



RED RIVER CARTS AT ST. PAUL.

RESTING ON THE PRAIRIE.

route. But even before this could be accomplished the machinery for the steamer had to be slowly carried by team from the Mississippi to the Red River. On the journey, the teamsters were obliged to spend many weary nights encamped in the deep snows of the western plains. This, too, was scarcely beyond the days of the dog train,¹ and Red River cart trains² that were wont to go lumbering along the ever famous trail to the northward whose hollows, deep-worn by the footsteps of a past generation, can still be traced through the under-bush of many a forest and over the sward of many a prairie.

II.—RAMSEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Ramsey.—Alexander Ramsey was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8th, 1815. He secured an academic education at Lafayette College, pursued a course of law at Carlisle, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Dauphin county.



GOV. RAMSEY.

Besides holding minor official positions in his native state, he served it as United States Representative in the 28th and 29th Congresses. President Taylor, as we have seen, appointed him first governor of Minnesota Territory, and the fall election of 1859 made him Sibley's successor. Since his governorship of the State, he has represented it twelve years in the United States Senate.

In the administration of President Hayes, he filled the vacancy made by the resignation of McCrary, secretary of war.

Ramsey's Inaugural.—In his inaugural address, Gov. Ramsey urged the legislature to provide some plan for settling the outstanding railroad bonds, lest in future years the holders should clamor ceaselessly at the doors of the legislature for payment in full, and if not granted raise a cry of repudiation which would be destructive to the State's credit. It was a possibility whose realization proved to be not far distant.

The State University.—This same legislature of 1860, the second in the history of the State, repealed the old act establishing the Territorial University, and on the basis of a new land grant from Congress, founded the State University of to-day.

Third Legislature.—This legislature convened in January and adjourned in March, 1861. Its most important acts related to the school system of the State. Among these were laws to regulate the sale of public school lands,¹ of which there were two sections in each township exclusively devoted to the support of the lower or common schools besides the special grants made in favor of higher education.

A bill was passed creating the separate office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, a position previously held ex-officio by the Chancellor of the University.

The Rebellion.—In the presidential election of 1860, the majority of the votes cast were for Lincoln; and now that Sumter had fallen, and the other states of the North were making speedy preparation for the conflict, Minnesota led the van¹ in the greatest and most heroic struggle of modern

times. Her brave frontier settlers whose forms were knit by toil and hardship, and whose eyes were sharp and hands quick in the use of the rifle, without hesitation left their peaceful homes already enveloped in the shadow of an approaching calamity, and hastened to the defense of the national capital. Gov. Ramsey was then in Washington, and offered President Lincoln the immediate assistance of a regiment. The offer was accepted; the message flew on the lightning's swift wings to Minnesota's loyal capital; the lieutenant governor at once issued a proclamation calling for troops, and on the 21st of June, the 1st Regiment fully organized and equipped started for the seat of war under the command of Col. W. A. Gorman, and became a potent factor in the great army then assembling on the banks of the Potomac.

Military Record of 1861.—The 1st Regiment having gone into winter quarters at Alexandria,¹ Virginia, was subsequently joined to Franklin's brigade, which in turn formed part of Heintzelman's division. The first memorable campaign of Bull Run crowned this gallant regiment with laurels. Beyond Sudley Church, near Centerville, in supporting Rickett's battery, they were exposed to a galling fire of infantry and artillery while themselves engaging a portion of the enemy in a hand to hand conflict—never flinching, said their commanding officer, but retiring in good order after a loss of one-fifth of their number. Recruited at Washington, they were joined to a brigade commanded by Gorman, now raised to the rank of brigadier-general, and formed a part of Stone's division, which was posted on the upper Potomac. Col. N. J. T. Dana superseded Gorman in the immediate command of the regiment.

It rendered efficient service in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry at the time of the battle at Ball's Bluff.

Meanwhile, the 2d Regiment had been organized under the command of Col. H. P. Van Cleve and ordered in October to proceed to Louisville, to be united with the Army of the Ohio. The same month, a company of sharpshooters, under Capt. F. Peteler, entered the 2d Regiment of that branch of the regular United States service, but was afterward attached to the 1st Minnesota, with which it remained until both were mustered out.

The 3d Regiment was mustered in about November and moved south to Tennessee under the command of Col. Henry C. Lester.

Besides these troops, a company of light artillery, known as the 1st Battery, proceeded to St. Louis, and three companies of cavalry were raised and united to the 5th Iowa. These companies were commonly designated as Brackett's Cavalry.

Military Record of 1862.—In the spring of 1862, the 1st Regiment moved from its winter quarters to Harper's Ferry, and crossing the Potomac joined Sedgwick's division. Shortly after, Col. Alfred Sully superseded Dana, who had been promoted. From Winchester, the regiment was called to join the army centering at Fortress Monroe, and afterward took part in the siege of Yorktown and distinguished itself in the fierce contests at Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, and Savage Station. By order of Gen. McClellan, the 2d Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters were permanently incorporated with the regiment at Fair Oaks. When the base of operations was again changed to the Potomac, the regiment played an important part at Malvern Hill, Antietam, and Fredricksburg.

The 2d Regiment in the month of January gallantly opposed the enemy at close quarters in the desperate encounter at Mill Spring, in April was at the siege of Corinth, and finally, transferred to the Army of the Tennesee, engaged in the battle of Perryville.

The 1st Battery, fighting persistently, aided in turning the tide of battle at Shiloh, and later was at both the April and October battles of Corinth.

The 4th and 5th Regiments, now reported at the seat of war, also won honorable distinction at these conflicts of Corinth and the intermediate one of Iuka. Col. John B. Sanborn commanded the 4th and Col. Lucius F. Hubbard the 5th.

The year's history of the 2d Battery was the same as that of the 2d Regiment as above recorded.

The 3d Regiment surrendered at Murfreesboro through the timidity of its commander or his lack of judgment, and after parole was sent home to serve in the war with the Sioux.

The Sioux Massacre.—It is not necessary to inform an intelligent Anglo-American as to the original character of that race of aborigines which has ever receded before the westward march of civilization; much less is it essential to dwell long on the changes it has undergone in the lapse of centuries; for, from childhood, he has heard of its good and evil traits and often beheld them with his own eyes. Nevertheless, for our present purpose, it is fitting to glance briefly at changes which took place in the life of the Sioux after the settlement of Minnesota. We have considered from the advent of the voyageurs a growing dependence upon traders and a corresponding neglect of the chase; have noticed their transfer of broad territory to the

national government and their confinement within the narrow limits of two reservations. These two facts give us the key to their subsequent history.

Heartless traders, and no less fraudulent government agents, by presenting exorbitant and fictitious claims, deprived them of their annuities; avaricious settlers, not satisfied with the fertile acres they already tilled, encroached on the reserves; and to crown all, after an unsuccessful hunt in the winter of 1861-62, gaunt famine and the Sioux stood face to face through many a bleak and weary day. No wonder they looked back with longing hearts to the plenteous days of the English and French alliances. If spring in any measure appeased their hunger it did not allay their passions, and when June came and the annuities which should have then been paid were not forthcoming, these passions waxed stronger and stronger. The traders refused them further credit. Even government officials taunted them in a cruel manner when they sought aid or redress.

The Indians of the Lower Agency organized the "Soldier's Lodge,"¹ or council of young warriors. They were ripe for conflict. "Have we not been forbidden to fight with our enemies the Ojibwas? Have we not been robbed of our money and deprived of our lands? Is there not a great war in the south that takes the Great Father's strength? Have not all the young men gone to fight and left the old men and boys at home? Did not Inkpadoota escape, and shall not we? Will not the English help us? See the small garrisons at Ridgely and Abercrombie!" With these and other arguments the Soldier's Lodge urged the tribes to take the war path.

The golden harvest had just fallen before the settler's

sturdy stroke, and he was about to gather in its bounteous sheaves, when another reaper stood suddenly beside the



THE SETTLER'S FATE.

cabin door "with his sickle keen," and the harvest that fell before his withering stroke was the happiness and hopes

of years, the purity of womanhood, the innocence of childhood, and life itself.

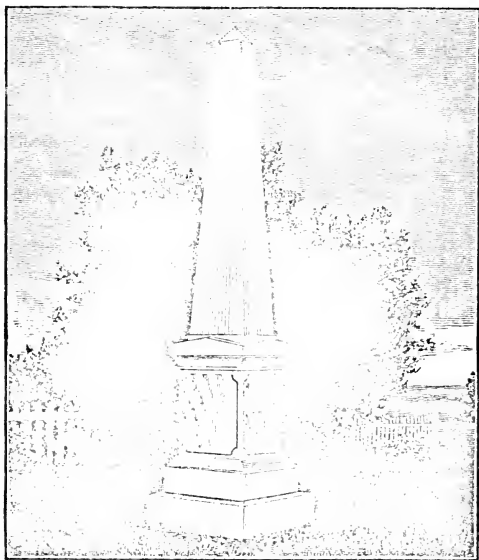
Early in August, a party of warriors belonging to Shakopee's band, whose village was situated on Rice Creek about seven miles from the falls² at the Redwood, started on a foray or hunt in the Big Woods.³ They were accompanied by four warriors of the Lower Agency. The latter having gotten into an altercation with the former over some trivial matter, the two parties separated, each eager for an opportunity to refute the taunting statement of the other that they were cowards.

The four Agency Indians proceeded to the tavern of Robinson Jones, at Acton⁴ near the present town of Litchfield. He refused their demand for liquor, and accused them of keeping a gun previously borrowed from him. They next went to the house of Howard Baker.⁵ Jones and his wife followed them, and the quarrel was renewed. Exasperated by this treatment, the taunts of the Rice Creek Indians still ringing in their ears, they lost all control and shot Jones and his wife, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Webster a newly arrived settler. Then, returning to Jones's house, they completed their bloody work by killing Miss Clara D. Wilson.

After their passion had somewhat cooled, they were terrified by thoughts of retribution, and fled to the home of Little Crow two miles above the Lower Agency. Here a council was held, and the Indians resolved to stand by the culprits. Little Crow, while not unmindful of the perils which might result to himself and people from such a course, nevertheless, determined to lead them on the war path. This was the 17th of August. The following morning, swift and sudden as a whirlwind, they fell upon

the Lower Agency, and with hands unstead by thoughts of mercy, massacred the traders and government employes, plundered the stores, and applied the torch to the dwellings, warehouses, and mission.

Before noon, news of the outbreak had reached Fort



ACTON MONUMENT.

Ridgely, a post situated on a commanding position fourteen miles below on the opposite side of the Minnesota. Capt. Marsh, with forty-eight men of the garrison, immediately started for the scene of slaughter, and, with a bravery that

could not be intimidated by the stories of the fugitives whom he met by the way, pushed resolutely forward. He fell into an ambuscade at the Redwood ferry opposite the Agency. Half of his party were killed, and he himself lost his life by drowning in attempting to retreat across the stream.

Meanwhile, Little Crow had sent messengers to apprise all the bands of the beginning of hostilities, and the whole country on both sides of the Minnesota from the Big Cottonwood to the Yellow Medicine, especially in the vicinity of Beaver and Sacred Heart creeks, was the field of countless scenes of murder and devastation. And when the shades of night had fallen, the horrible work still went on. For countless miles, the prairies and fringing forests of the river were lit up by lurid flames of burning habitations, now the funeral pyres of once happy families. The flowers and grasses of the prairie were everywhere steeped in the blood of the dying and the dead, and every thicket shrouded a ghastly horror.

In vain did the friendly Other-day strive to persuade the Yanktons, Sissetons, and Wahpetons of the Upper Agency to shun the war path, but with daring bravery led a party of sixty men, women, and children from their midst to the safety of the settlements. Among those who escaped from the vicinity of the Upper Agency, were the missionaries Riggs and Williamson with their families.

Little Crow and his exultant warriors then moved to attack Ft. Ridgely. But some trouble, it is said, having arisen among them, the chief and only part of the band secreted⁶ themselves near the fort. The delay caused by this dispute gave an opportunity for a relief party under Agent Galbraith to enter the post.

In the meantime, the other faction of the band attacked New Ulm with terrible effect, and it was only saved from utter destruction by the advent of the vanguard of a relief party from St. Peter. The squad was commanded by Sheriff Boardman. At nine o'clock in the evening, the



OTHER-DAY.

main body a hundred strong, led by Judge Charles E. Flandrau, safely entered the besieged town. The day following this their number was doubled by volunteers from Mankato and Le Sueur. The Indians, who had withdrawn, returned to Little Crow. The forces thus reunited suddenly attacked the fort on the afternoon of Wednesday. The two succeeding days they made furious on-

set, but all their attempts to dislodge its gallant inmates were fruitless. Like the waves of an angry flood they swept down the valley, and once more laid siege to New Ulm. Its defenders themselves applied the torch to the outlying buildings

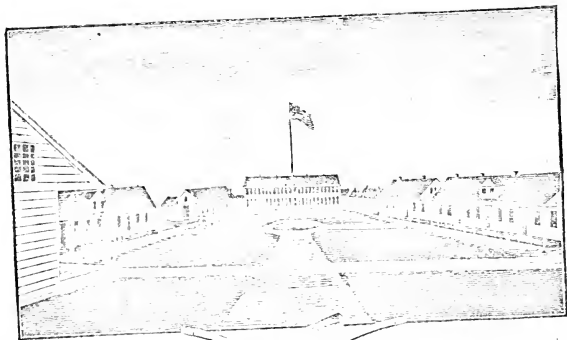
that they might not shelter their fierce enemies, and with a courage born of desperation repelled every savage attack.

While these events were passing, other warriors rode swiftly and far on their bloody forays. Near Forest City, the wild war-whoop of the savage and the despairing wail of his victim rang out together in the clearings; and by the shores of far off Shetek, the chiefs Lean Bear, White Lodge, and Sleepy Eyes⁷ laid waste the settlement, and the names of many of its inhabitants were added to the still lengthening roll of the dead.

So closed a week of terror. More than eight hundred settlers were lying mutilated and dead, and others were suffering the horrors of a cruel captivity. Thousands of crazed fugitives were fleeing for safety, and for hundreds of miles the frontier was a scene of desolation where once had reigned peace and prosperity.

When news of the outbreak reached St. Paul, Gov. Ramsey immediately appealed to the national government and the neighboring states for assistance. Private property was appropriated to the use of the hard-pressed State, and a hastily equipped force of 1400 men, including four companies of the 6th Minnesota temporarily stationed at Ft. Snelling, was soon under way to the seat of conflict, Col. H. H. Sibley⁸ commanding. After some delay at St. Peter, Col. Sibley reached Ft. Ridgely and threw up strong entrenchments. From this point many of the citizens returned to their homes; but shortly, Lieut. Col. W. R. Marshall with a portion of the 7th Regiment joined the command.

The Indians, according to the report of the scouts, had retired with their families above the Yellow Medicine.



WITHIN THE QUADRANGLE.

SCENES AT FT. RIDGELY.

THE INDIANS' RAVINE.

But hearing that New Ulm was now deserted, and hoping to find plunder there and successful conquests in the settlements farther down the valley, a large war party once more began the descent of the Minnesota.

At this stage of affairs, Maj. J. R. Brown with a mixed detachment of mounted men and infantry, about one hundred fifty in all, marched to the Lower Agency, and buried those who had been killed both there and in the neighboring country. At evening, Sunday, August 31st, they pitched camp on a level, low-lying summit near where Birch Coolie debouches into the Minnesota opposite the Agency. Here it was that the descending warriors fell upon the unsuspecting camp in the gray of early dawn. Twenty of the detachment of soldiers were killed, sixty wounded, and ninety of their horses slaughtered by the deadly rain of lead pouring ceaselessly down upon them from a higher eminence. For thirty-one hours, without food or water, these heroic troops, lying behind the dead animals and the low mounds which they had thrown up with their knives and bayonets, kept their savage foes at bay.

The sound of the musketry⁹ was heard at the fort fourteen miles away, and a detachment of fifty cavalry under Col. Sam. McPhaill, over a hundred infantry under Maj. McLaren, and a howitzer in charge of Capt. Mark Hendricks hastened to the relief. They engaged the enemy three miles from the coolie. The muffled voice of the howitzer, long continued, soon gave to the silent but anxious inquiries at the fort answer of an ineffectual attack. At sunset, a messenger confirmed it, and Col. Sibley with the remainder of the garrison hastened forward in the uncertain darkness of the night. The following morning, with

a storm of shot and shell, the foe were driven from the besieged camp and over the river. The dead were buried, and the wounded carried back to the fort.

September 3d, Ft. Abercrombie, which had been for some days in a state of siege, was again vigorously assaulted. The same day, a body of citizens, on the way to defend Forest City, accidentally fell in with a large war party on



LITTLE CROW.

the slopes near Long Lake two miles from the Baker homestead at Acton. Little Crow led the Indians, and Capt. Strout the whites. A severe but brief battle ensued, and Strout's forces carrying twenty - three wounded fled before the hotly pursuing Sioux to Hutchinson. The people of that town were gathered in a strongly fortified stockade in the public square, and having been partially beleaguered before this, they were upon the alert. Ninety able bodied, courageous men, officered by W. W. Pendergast, Lewis Harrington, Andrew Hopper and Oliver Pierce, made a sortie from four sides and held the new assailants successfully at bay.

As soon as supplies were obtained for the campaign, Sibley's troops once more moved forward in force, and the 23d of September encountered the enemy on the high prairies near Wood Lake, not far from the Upper Agency at the ford of the Yellow Medicine. The conflict was desperate. The Sioux were badly defeated, their hopes van-



FORD OF THE YELLOW MEDICINE. RUINED WAREHOUSE. UPPER AGENCY HOUSE.

ished in the smoke of battle, and the more savage of their number fled with Little Crow toward the British Possessions, leaving the rest in camp with one hundred fifty white captives.

The troops encamped at the site of the Hazlewood Mission, and Col. Sibley treated with the friendly Indians to secure the freedom of the captives. This was accomplished at a place to this day called Camp Release in commemoration of the event. It was situated, as old rifle pits still show, at the mouth of the Chippewa in the present county of Lac qui Parle.

Several hostile warriors were found lurking in the camp, expecting clemency or hoping to avoid detection of their crimes. To these were added many at first thought to be innocent, and others belonging to small bands pursued and captured by the soldiers.

All were tried before a military commission, and over three hundred condemned to death. President Lincoln forbade the carrying out of the sentence save in the case of thirty-eight, who were hung at Mankato on the 26th of December.¹⁰ Thus closed one of the most mournful pages of Indian history. Who that did not see shall fitly depict the sufferings of those August and September days, the fortitude of mothers bereft of their children, the self sacrifice of kindred for kindred, and the heroic courage of citizen and soldier in desperate siege and on weary marches by night and day? Alas for Minnesota! The Star of the North, which had so lately and proudly arisen, suddenly waned and lingered wavering on the clouded horizon of future events.

III.—RAMSEY-SWIFT ADMINISTRATION.

Ramsey's Re-election.—In the fall of 1862, Gov. Ramsey was re-elected, but the fifth state legislature before whom he delivered his annual address January 7th, 1863, conferred upon him the United States senatorship previously held by H. M. Rice.

Gov. Swift.—When Gov. Ramsey took his seat in the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Henry A. Swift became the chief executive. He was born at Ravenna, Ohio, March 23d, 1823, and in due time graduated from the Western Reserve¹ College. He afterward studied law in his native town, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. A few years later, he settled in St. Paul, but finally removed to St. Peter. Between the years 1861 and 1865 he served with honor in the State Senate. His death occurred February 26th, 1869, but his memory lives as that of a noble man and officer faithful to the trusts of his fellow citizens.



GOV. SWIFT.

Sully-Sibley Campaign.—In the summer of 1863, Gen. Sully commanding a large force of cavalry moved up the Missouri river, while Gen. Sibley with a regiment of cavalry, three of infantry, and two batteries of light artillery ascended the Minnesota. Both commands were to meet at Minne Wakan,¹ or Devil's Lake, in North Dakota; but it was hoped that the savage bands of Sioux who had the previous season fled to the northwest might

be encountered and severely punished, thus preventing their return to the settlements.

Sibley having learned of the whereabouts of the Indians, left part of his troops in a fortified camp on the Sheyenne, and with the rest continued the pursuit. Several brisk engagements ensued near the Missouri Coteaus, and the tribes, broken spirited by loss of lives and plunder, sought safety beyond the Missouri. Yet, at this very time small marauding parties had stealthily slipped through the lines of frontier fortifications, and were preying upon the sparse settlements of Minnesota. The famous Little Crow, who had thus ventured back, was shot by a young settler named Chauncy Lampson² near one of the Scattered Lakes in the Big woods six miles from Hutchinson.

Military Record of 1863.—The Minnesota regiments won marked distinction during this year. The 4th departed from Memphis on the 1st of March, and after a series of movements by way of Yazoo Pass, Grand Gulf, and Port Gibson, took part in the battle of Raymond, the 10th of May, and four days later, in that of Jackson. On the 16th, it captured one hundred and eighteen prisoners at the battle of Champion Hill, and on the 22d, having taken position in the rear of Vicksburg, Lieut.-Col. Tourtellotte commanding, it gallantly assisted in the assault which Gen. Grant had ordered should that day be made upon the enemy's works.

The 5th Regiment, attached to the 15th Corps under Sherman, participated in several important movements of the campaign of Vicksburg and its culminating siege. In particular, it was active in the engagements at Jackson and the assault of May 22d.

The 1st Regiment was at the second battle of Fredricks-

burg, May 3d, and later hastened from Falmouth, Virginia, to take part in the great conflict at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Hancock's corps formed a curved line of battle from Cemetery Hill to Sugar Loaf Mountain, and this regiment was attached to Gibbon's division which held the very centre of the line. In the terrible onsets of July 2d and 3d, bravest among the brave were these Minnesotians, and many a mound on that consecrated field to-day tells the mute but eloquent story of their heroic deeds. Less than a hundred remained unscathed out of about three hundred thirty privates and officers who in response to Hancock's despairing order threw themselves in a Balaklava-like charge against the whole force of Longstreet's army. And yet, in the month of October, this shattered host was again in the forefront at Bristow Station, Virginia.

The 2d Regiment, commanded by Col. George, on the 19th of September, rendered active service at Chica-mauga, and, November 25th, helped to storm the enemy's works on the crest of Mission Ridge.

In November, the 3d Regiment was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas.

But not alone in the South did the Minnesota troops show their fidelity and gain renown. This year the Independent Battalion of Cavalry was stationed at Pembina; the 8th infantry was also in garrison on the frontier; the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th infantry, the 3d Battery, and the Mountain Rangers were with Sibley on the Indian expedition, and fought in the battles of Big Mound, Dead Buffalo Lake, Stony Lake and the Missouri, the 24th, 26th, 28th, and 29th of July.

In October, the 7th and 10th were ordered to St. Louis.

IV.—MILLER'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Miller.—Stephen Miller was chosen governor in the fall of 1863, and was inaugurated January 11th of the following year. He was born at Perry, Cumberland county, Pa., January 7th, 1816. At one time he served as



GOV. MILLER.

clerk of courts for Dauphin county, at another, was flour inspector of Philadelphia. In 1858, he made Minnesota his future home. During the rebellion, he served first as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th. For meritorious conduct in battle, he was commissioned brigadier-general, the 26th of October, 1863. This brave old soldier and loyal governor, in whose life were some dark pages of misfortune, passed away from earth at Worthington, Nobles county, August 18th, 1881.

Military Record of 1864.—Early in this year, the war-scarred veterans of the regiments and batteries that had enlisted in the beginning of the struggle came home for a furlough, most of them having re-enlisted.

The 1st Battery and the 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments were veteranized in January, and the 5th Regiment in July. Two new regiments were organized this year, the 2d Cavalry in January and the 11th Infantry in August.

In January, the 5th Regiment took part in the disastrous Red River expedition led by Gen. Banks, and fought at Ft. DeRussy in the movement against Shreveport.

The 3d Regiment, moving southward from Little Rock with Gen. Steele's army to co-operate with Banks on the Red River, engaged March 30th in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods near Augusta. The next month it was ordered to Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The Independent Cavalry was ordered in May to Ft. Abercrombie, Dakota, and remained in garrison there throughout the year.

The gallant 1st Regiment was mustered out in May, the remnant of what it had once been. Most of its survivors were formed into a body called the Infantry Battalion, and again joined the Army of the Potomac to add to their roll of honor such names as Petersburg, Plank Road, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Hatcher's Run.

The 6th Regiment, which had been ordered south to Helena, Arkansas, after the close of the Indian campaigns of 1863, was incorporated in June with the 16th Army Corps. The 7th, 9th, and 10th Regiments were likewise at this time assigned to the same body.

The 5th Regiment, commanded by Maj. Becht and belonging to Hubbard's brigade, contended with the forces of Gen. Marmaduke at Lake Chicot, Arkansas.

Parts of the 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th Regiments, in the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, helped to defeat Forest at the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13th. After this, they fought at Tallahatchie, and pursued the retreating rebels under Price.

Both the 2d Regiment and 1st Battery were engaged in battles of the Atlanta campaign; the former at Resaca, June 14th, 15th, and 16th, and Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th; the latter at Kenesaw Mountain, and at Atlanta July 22d.

In the North, the 2d Cavalry, Brackett's Cavalry, the 3d Battery, and 8th Regiment were with the Sully expedition in pursuit of the hostile Sioux. They participated in a fierce engagement with the enemy in the Bad Lands, Dakota, and took part in some skirmishing before the pursuit was abandoned at the Yellowstone. It had been Sully's purpose to proceed to Devil's Lake, where he had sought to make a junction with Sibley's troops the previous year; but it was reported that no enemy remained in that quarter. Moreover, his horses were jaded by the toilsome and fruitless expedition just ended. These reasons impelled him to break camp at Ft. Union, Montana, and order the return march.

From the date of its organization to the end of the year, the 11th Regiment was engaged in guarding railroads.

After a series of movements through Missouri, the 5th Regiment was ordered to Nashville in September.

In October, the 3d Regiment was ordered to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, where it remained until the close of the war.

The 4th Regiment formed a portion of Gen. Corse's troops that routed the enemy under Gen. French in the severe contest of Altoona, October 15th.

December 7th, the 8th Regiment in Gen. Milroy's command, shared in the victory of the Cedars near Murfreesboro.

In the memorable contest of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, between the armies of Thomas and Hood, the 2d Battery and all the regiments previously at Tupelo were again actively engaged. Cols. Hubbard and Marshall, both commanding brigades, rendered such distinguished service in the great assault on the last day of the conflict

that each was honored with the rank of brigadier-general.

The 1st Battery and the 2d and 4th Regiments accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea.

Military Record of 1865.—In the months of March and April, the regiments mentioned as present at the battle of Nashville were active in the siege of Mobile, notably in the attacks on Spanish Fort and Blakely.

In January, the 8th Regiment with the rest of Schofield's command, hitherto with Thomas in the West, was ordered by Gen. Grant to report at Wilmington and New Berne, North Carolina, and from thence to co-operate with Sherman at Goldsboro.

Northward from Savannah with Sherman endeavoring to unite with Grant against Lee, strong and courageous came the Minnesota troops who had marched from Atlanta to the sea; and when Johnston surrendered April 26th, they went to Washington to fill an honored place in the line of the last grand review.

The Infantry Battalion, too, the heroes in the first battles for national unity, were fittingly present in that last great struggle with the Army of North Virginia which ended with Lee's surrender at Appomatox.

The days of civil strife, so full of mournful and heroic deeds, were now at an end, and the tattered, war-stained banners of the Minnesota troops were furled forever. Twenty-five thousand and fifty-two, all told, they had numbered with their faces turned toward the foe. A few came home with bronzed cheeks and rugged frames; some crippled and scarred; many weary and sick; while thousands slept in the quiet cemeteries of the State where loving hands had borne them, or perchance still on the desolate fields of conflict, far in the South, where to this day no eye

has marked their place of rest, save the compassionate eye of the Father whose cause they fought in redeeming the brotherhood of man.

Material Progress.—This administration, like the two preceding it, was not marked in the material advancement of the Commonwealth; it was rather a time of retrogression, the great massacre at home and the prolonged struggle in the South having depleted the State of men and means and brought on other disastrous results which only the patient labor of years could heal.

V.—MARSHALL'S 1st ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Marshall.—William Rainey Marshall, the fifth governor of Minnesota, was born October 17th, 1825, in



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Boone county, Missouri. His early ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who settled near Carlisle Pennsylvania. The family moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, soon after the Revolution. His grandfathers both served in the War for Independence, and his father in that of 1812. The family removed to Quincy, Illinois, in 1830, where W. R. received a common school education.

At the age of sixteen, Marshall went to the Galena lead mines with his brother, and having acquired some capital there, settled in the St. Croix valley, Minnesota, in 1847.

He was elected to the first Wisconsin state legislature, but on account of trouble arising from a change of boundaries, was not allowed to take his seat. Two years later, he went to St. Anthony Falls, and started the first store in what is now Minneapolis. While engaged as a surveyor, he platted St. Anthony and part of the west side, the Minneapolis of that day. For more than ten years subsequent to 1851, he was successively engaged at St. Paul in mercantile affairs, banking, and newspaper publishing.

When President Lincoln called for 600,000 more volunteers in 1862, Marshall enlisted and immediately began active service in the Sioux campaigns, after which he was ordered to the South. His record was brilliant, and promotion rapid until he ranked as a brevet brigadier-general. In September, 1865, the Republican state convention nominated him for governor, he being the choice of the soldier element. He was elected by a large majority over his Democratic opponent, H. M. Rice.

Administration Notes.—Gov. Marshall in his brief inaugural gave special prominence to the needs of the educational and charitable institutions of the State. The founding of the First Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter, the erection of buildings for the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Faribault, and for the Normal School at Winona, were secured.

Grants of land were obtained from Congress for the Southern Minnesota and the Hastings & Dakota railroads. Moreover, the right of the State to five hundred thousand acres of land for internal improvements, which had been overlooked by Marshall's predecessors, was established through the governor's influence. He was also the first executive after the practical repudiation of the railroad

debt in 1861 to urge its liquidation, proposing that the above lands should be devoted to that purpose.

The recognition of the right of the State to a second grant of two townships of land for the endowment of the University, a right implied in the organic act, was pressed before the departments in Washington.

The word "white" in Sec. 1, Article VII, which relates to the elective franchise, was stricken from the Constitution November 3d, 1868, after having been three times persistently brought forward by the governor somewhat at the peril of his re-election.

VI.—MARSHALL'S 2d ADMINISTRATION.

Re-election.—Marshall was re-elected by an increased majority in 1867 over Judge Charles E. Flandreau.

Reform School.—By the special recommendation of the governor, the institution previously known as the House of Refuge was taken under the full control of the State and entitled the Minnesota Reform School.

Capital Removal.—In 1869, a bill passed the legislature for the removal of the state capital to Lake Kandiyohi in the county of that name; but it was vetoed on the ground that the new site was not central to population—and probably never would be; neither had the people been consulted in the matter. The future proved the wisdom of the veto.

Northern Pacific Railroad.—In the above year, a contract was made with the house of Jay Cook & Co. by virtue of which they became the financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This gave the company the thirty mil-

lion dollars that started the road and formed the basis of its completion.

Marshall's Last Message.—Gov. Marshall in his last message thus sums up his administrations:—

“During that period, the population of the State has almost doubled, its railroads have quadrupled. Its educational funds and facilities have increased manifold. Its noble public charities—the highest mark of our civilization—have most of them been founded, and all of them advanced to high positions of usefulness. The resources of the State, by the half million acres of internal improvement lands and other liberal grants for important railroads, have been greatly augmented. I am profoundly grateful to the Providence that connected me with the State government during so interesting and prosperous a period.

“I have practiced somewhat the maxim, that ‘They are governed best who are governed least.’ I am profoundly impressed with the belief, that evil lies in the direction of too much legislation and governing, rather than too little. The fewer, simpler and more stable the laws the better. The less interference the better, with the ever present natural laws that govern individuals and society.”

VII.—AUSTIN'S 1st ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Austin.—Horace Austin was born October 15th, 1831, at Canterbury, Connecticut. He received a common school education, after which, for a time, he worked at a trade. He studied law at Augusta, Maine, then, in the year 1854, removed to the West, finally settling at St.

Peter, Minnesota. In 1863, as a captain of cavalry, he took active part in the Sibley campaign on the Missouri. The



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following year he became judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In the fall of 1869, he was elected governor by about 2,000 majority, and the following January assumed the duties of the executive office.

Great Civil Topics.--There was much excellent advice to the legislature in Gov. Austin's inaugural. He advocated, among other things, a revision of the criminal code,¹ whose intricacies often led to injustice. Then, too, he thought such residue of swamp lands² as should exist after present grants were satisfied ought to be expended in founding public school libraries. But we are to look to his message of 1871 for a wise and earnest review of questions agitating the people, many of which became of grave import in the next decade, and some of which still remain as a heritage for future citizens. They should for both reasons be carefully noted by the student of civil affairs.

He proposed to divide the internal improvement lands among the counties of the State, to be used for such purposes in accord with their title as the citizens might elect; or, instead of making the gift direct, to sell the lands at a prescribed price and allow the counties to use the interest on the permanent fund, so created, for such specific works as building bridges and making highways.

He advocated the improvement of Duluth harbor, by

the general government, on account of the great future value it would have as a shipping port, especially for the products of the State.

He asked for suitable legislation to prevent railroads from extorting unjust tariffs.

He regretted excessive special legislation; that is, such as provided for individual schemes, the incorporating of villages, and many other things suitably provided for by statute. Such matters retarded and often crowded out more important legislation; for example, appropriation bills were left over to be acted upon in the final days of the session, thus giving the executive no time to fitly weigh their merits.

He recommended that elections of congressional and state officers should be arranged to come in the same year, in order to calm occasionally the political strife that constantly vexed the people in the midst of their private affairs.

He recommended, further, the calling of a convention to draft a new constitution in place of the one existing, which he considered both natively weak and outgrown by the needs of the State. It was wanted, he said,—

1st. "To forbid local or special legislation on many subjects—including the creation of corporations and the sale or mortgaging of the real estate of minors.

2d. "To prevent the granting to any corporation, association or person, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise.

3d. "To limit local taxation.

4th. "To restrict municipal indebtedness.

5th. "To prevent the incurring of municipal indebtedness in aid of any railroad or private corporation.

6th. "To regulate and restrict railways.

7th. "To abolish the grand jury system.

8th. "For many other reasons not herein mentioned."

University Lands.—During the year 1870, Congress finally granted the two additional townships of land for the endowment of the University, thus placing it once more on a firm foundation; for the previous grant was long ere this almost entirely spent to pay an indebtedness incurred through early mismanagement.

Internal Improvement Lands.—These lands, already spoken about as a gift to the State in Marshall's time, under a congressional act of 1841, had not been appropriated to the support of public schools as in the case of like grants in other states. So the legislature in 1871, heedless of good advice and precedent given above, apportioned them among several railroad corporations that sought to obtain them.

Gov. Austin vetoed the bill. This led to an amendment of the Constitution November 5th, 1873, by which the legislature was restrained from appropriating the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands unless the enactment were first ratified by a majority of the popular electors.

Administration Notes.—Nothing else of great moment attracted public attention during this administration, save a steady and rapid growth in the Commonwealth. This was marked in various ways: railroad construction was pushed with vigor; a great tide of immigration set in; real estate increased rapidly in value; and everywhere the people, except certain of the producing classes, seemed contented and prosperous.

VIII—AUSTIN'S 2d ADMINISTRATION.

Re-election.—Gov. Austin was re-elected in 1871 by a majority of about sixteen thousand, showing the firm position he had gained in public favor.

Biennial Sessions Proposed.—The governor in his annual message of 1872 made an appeal for biennial sessions of the legislature on the ground that the necessity for frequent meetings which arose in the early history of the State, when everything was in a formative condition, no longer existed.

Amendments Adopted.—Several amendments of moment were made to the Constitution in 1872 and 1873.

One provided for increasing the public debt to maintain the charitable institutions of the State in a more effective manner.

Another prohibited any village, city, or county from granting a bonus beyond ten per cent. of its property valuation to any railroad asking aid. This valuation was to be determined by the assessment last made before the obligation was incurred. An amendment of later years reduced the per cent. to five. The restriction was much needed; for there had always been, as now, a tendency on the part of the people to magnify the benefits to be derived from rendering such aid.

Perhaps the most important of the list was one prescribing the sale of internal improvement lands at the rate obtained for school lands; the investing of the funds so obtained in United States and Minnesota bonds; and, as elsewhere said, forbidding the appropriation of the funds without the consent of the people.

Seeger's Impeachment.—A committee of the House came before the Senate in the legislative session of the spring of 1873 accusing the state treasurer, William Seeger, of making unlawful use of the public funds. The Senate convened as a court of impeachment and adjourned to meet May 20th. At that time Seeger pleaded guilty, but claimed that he had not acted with corrupt intent. The Senate, however, found him guilty of all the charges, and disqualified him for holding or enjoying any office of honor, profit, or trust within the State.

The Grangers.—The farmers had for a long time complained bitterly, and with much reason, against the excessive tariffs and discriminations of railroad companies in transporting grain and other products; also against buyers because of unjust methods in grading wheat. Soon a cry was raised against corporations in general; this was far less just, and but another version of the larger and ever present controversy between capital and labor.

The farmers organized "Granges," or clubs, for the purpose of mutual protection. In selling products and purchasing farm implements and household supplies, they sought to deal with manufacturers and wholesale merchants without the aid of agents and retailers, who for obvious reasons were called "Middle Men." About this time the movement reached its height, then quickly subsided because of internal dissensions, visionary methods, and the intriguing of politicians. This result was a source of regret to many, who thought the "Granges," aside from a possible redress of grievances, deserved to live by reason of their social features.

IX.—DAVIS'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Davis.—Cushman K. Davis was born in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, on the 16th day of June, 1838. In August of that year, his parents removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where in the course of a few years he entered Carrol College. Still later, he entered the senior year of the classical course in the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1857. He then studied law in the Office of Alexander W. Randall, afterwards noted as a governor of Wisconsin and Postmaster General. During the Rebellion, he served from 1862 to 1864 as first-lieutenant of Company B, 28th Wisconsin Infantry; then, much impaired in health, he came to St. Paul and took up the practice of his profession. In 1867, he was elected to the state legislature, and from 1868 to 1873 was United States District Attorney for Minnesota. In the latter year he was elected governor.



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Railroad Legislation.—Gov Davis thus speaks of the railroad legislation of his time :—

“The most important political event of my administration was undoubtedly the culmination of the controversy which had been carried on for some years between the railroad companies and the people, on the question of the legislative power to control the former in the performance of

their duties towards the public, especially in regard to fixing rates for transportation. I had long before my election, come to the conclusion that the assumption by the corporations of an inviolable privilege to do as they pleased in these respects was full of danger to the rights of the people, and that the unity and vigor of action which is always the result of great consolidated financial power, managed by the best executive talent, too often depraved in its use, could be encountered successfully by nothing weaker than the people in their political capacity. Long before these questions became at all political, I had taken advanced ground on the subject, but it was then so much a matter of speculative thought, that I little supposed that within a few years it would fall to my lot as the chief magistrate of the State to recommend and enforce legislative remedies which, when so recently proposed, had been scouted as the rhapsodies of a visionary. But great reforms move rapidly, and as the result, perhaps the reward of my position upon these questions, I received the nomination for governor, and was elected by a majority of about five thousand.

“At the first session of the legislature during my term, the movement for the redress of these evils took political shape. These evils were exorbitant charges, discriminations against and in favor of localities, an arbitrary raising of rates, and general defiance by the companies of State control. At the session of 1874, a statute was passed forbidding these exactions, and asserting the power of the State to its extremest degree. By its provisions the governor was required to appoint three commissioners, who had the power to fix the rates of the various companies within the State, and severe penalties were denounced

against the companies for refusing to comply with them. I appointed as commissioners John A. Randall, A. J. Edgerton, and Ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall, who addressed themselves to their difficult task with great zeal and ability, and thoroughly performed it.

“The contention of the railroad companies had been that their charters from the State were in the nature of a franchise which authorized them to fix the rates and manage their vast properties at their own discretion, and that this franchise was a contract, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College case,¹ which could not be impaired by legislation.

“But about this time the Supreme Court of the United States decided in what were known as the “granger cases.”² one of which went up from Minnesota, and was conducted on behalf of the State by Mr. W. P. Clough with great ability, that the functions of railroad corporations were public and not entirely private in their character—were to a certain extent delegations of the power which all states necessarily exercise in regard to public ways, and that for these reasons the provisions of the Federal Constitution which forbids any state passing any law impairing the obligation of a contract does not apply, and that the power of the states to regulate and control the railroad companies in the respect above indicated, by legislation, is undoubted.

“The companies of course were obliged to accept this decision, the agitation upon that subject ended, and the result was the establishment of a power controlled by the State which can be so readily applied when necessary that many of the evils which formerly oppressed the people were entirely remedied, and the companies were compelled to be cautious and more reasonable in their operations.”

The Locusts.—For several years the western and southwestern portions of the State were afflicted by locusts,¹ the plague reaching its height in 1875. Gov. Davis speaks of it as follows:—

“This visitation became most severe just at the time when the wheat fields were giving the fullest promise of bounteous product. The whole country west of Blue Earth County and south of the Minnesota river was laid waste. The agents of destruction moved in clouds which darkened the sun and descended like rain upon the soil. The growth of thousands of acres would be destroyed in a few hours, and the locusts would then rise and seek new fields.

“The regions thus laid waste were inhabited by people who, generally, had no resources except from their crops. Many of them were in debt with their property under mortgage. The farmer could not pay the country merchant, and the latter could not therefore pay his own creditors. It was not long before the question of subsistence pressed for immediate solution. I was clearly of the opinion that it was of controlling importance to sustain these people and prevent an exodus from the State, which would have drawn back the line of our frontier over a hundred miles and made each member of an exiled population a herald of our afflictions. I accordingly appealed to the public for aid. In this way thousands of dollars were raised and the money expended through local committees of the afflicted regions.

“The devastation was repeated in 1875, but after that year was gradually withdrawn. With the disappearance of these visits confidence revived, and immigration began. There were not wanting those who denounced my action as tending to advertise the disadvantages of the State. These gentlemen were practical expounders of the modern

*laissez faire*¹ doctrine of political economy, which to my mind is in such cases a contradiction of the higher and better golden rule."

Blue Earth county nearly emptied its treasury in behalf of the grasshopper sufferers, by paying a bounty to those who caught the pests. Men, women, and children engaged in the futile attempt of extermination. For this purpose, many devices were used; the simplest were bags with mouths held open with hoops or triangles attached to handles like those of a hoe. Holding the hoop vertically, with its lower side close to the ground, the operator would run for a short distance. The air inflated the bags, and the young grasshoppers, rising from the ground in myriads, were caught within. A quart or two at a time were dropped from the untied pointed end of the bag into grain sacks. These when full were taken to the receiving officers, stationed in the towns, and delivered at a stated price per bushel. The authorities usually had the grasshoppers buried in trenches. In some cases several hundred bushels were buried in one trench.

In the next administration, Gov. Pillsbury was very active in behalf of the farmers. He visited the afflicted communities to see for himself what could be done for the people. The result was legislative action to issue loans of seed to those in need; besides, the State refunded to the counties in part what they had expended in bounties.

Administration Notes.—There were no marked political events during this administration besides railroad legislation and the addition of certain amendments to the Constitution. The latter planned for the division of the State into judicial districts and the election of judges therefor; investment of funds growing out of the sale of school

lands; and conferring the elective franchise upon women in the case of school elections.

The general financial depression of 1873 affected the material progress of Minnesota. The Northern Pacific was bankrupt, and the Manitoba system was under foreclosure. The locust plague added still more to the monetary stringency, and retarded immigration. Surely through much tribulation, if at all, was the Commonwealth destined to assert its greatness.

X.—PILLSBURY'S 1st ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Pillsbury.—John S. Pillsbury was born July 29th, 1828, in the little town of Sutton, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools, but when a lad of



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sixteen entered upon a mercantile life. At the early age of twenty-one, he formed a business partnership with Walter Harrimon who was afterward governor of New Hampshire. In 1865, he removed to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and soon became one of its most active citizens. During nine legislative sessions, he represented Hennepin county in the state senate, and for twenty years has served as a regent of the University. In 1875, he was elected over Buell by a majority of nearly twelve thousand, and was inaugurated January 7th, 1876.

Status of the Railroad Bonds.—The bonds which the people in territorial days had been so anxious to grant, at this time seemed to be irretrievably repudiated; but Gov. Pillsbury took the initiative in the last great struggle made to secure their payment, by appealing strongly to the honor of the citizens who desired to preserve the good name of the State.

Bond Settlement Rejected.—The legislature of 1877 passed a bill looking to the settlement of the railroad bonds by an appropriation of the internal improvement lands for that purpose; but at a special election in June, the people rejected the plan by an overwhelming majority.

Constitutional Amendments.—At the two regular fall elections held in this administration, four amendments to the Constitution were adopted. One permitted the governor to approve or disapprove of appropriation bills by items. Another instituted a board, consisting of the secretary of state and judges of both the Supreme and Districts Courts, to canvass the returns in the election of state executive officers. A third in case of disqualification of Supreme Court judges provided for filling their places with those of the District Court. The fourth forbade the use of school funds for the support of sectarian schools.

XI.—PILLSBURY'S 2d ADMINISTRATION.

Re-election.—Gov. Pillsbury was re-elected in 1877 by a majority of more than seventeen thousand over Banning.

Review of June Election.—The heart of the conscientious governor was painfully stirred by the action of the people in the preceding June election, yet his confidence in

the honesty of their motives was not shaken as this review of the bond question before the legislature of 1878 shows:—

“The measure proposed for this purpose by the last legislature, and submitted to the people in June last, was rejected, as you are aware, by an overwhelming popular vote. This resulted, I am persuaded, from a prevalent misapprehension respecting the real nature and provisions of the proposed plan of adjustment. I should be sorry, indeed, to be forced to the conviction that the people by this act intended other than their disapproval of the particular plan of settlement submitted to them. For in my opinion no public calamity, no visitation of grasshoppers, no wholesale destruction or insidious pestilence, could possibly inflict so fatal a blow upon our State as the deliberate repudiation of her solemn obligations. It would be a confession more damaging to the character of a government of the people than the assault of its worst enemies. With the loss of public honor little could remain worthy of preservation. Assuming, therefore, as I gladly do, that this vote of the people indicated a purpose not to repudiate the debt itself, but simply to condemn the proposed plan for its payment, I should be happy to co-operate in any practicable measure looking to an honorable and final adjustment of this vexed question.”

Page's Impeachment.—The senate organized as a court of impeachment March 6th, 1878, to try Judge Sherman Page, of the 10th Judicial District, against whom articles had been preferred accusing him of arbitrary and abusive conduct in his treatment of the grand jury and officers of the court. The senate acquitted him at the close of an adjourned session June 28th.

XII. PILLSBURY'S 3d ADMINISTRATION.

Second Re-election.—During the political campaign of 1879, a lively discussion was aroused relative to the advisability of nominating Governor Pillsbury for a third term. It was thought by many to do so would be to establish a harmful precedent. But so meritorious had his official acts appeared to the people that he was again re-elected in 1879, his majority over Edmund Rice being more than fifteen thousand.

First Insane Hospital Burned.—The night of November 15th, 1880, the First Hospital for the Insane, at St. Peter, was partially destroyed by fire. Twenty-seven patients perished and many others escaped from their keepers.

Burning of the Capitol.—On the morning of March 1st, 1881, the Capitol of Minnesota presented to the beholder's eye nothing but a mass of smouldering ruins. At nine o'clock the previous evening warning flames shot from roof and dome. The alarm was given, but nothing could be done to save the building. Both houses of the legislature were in session, and when all chance of escape through the usual avenues was speedily cut off, intense excitement prevailed among the members. Happily, a few moments before the ceiling of the senate chamber fell, the senators found means of exit through a small window opening from the cloak room into the main stairway. The representatives were equally fortunate in escaping a terrible death.

The state library and many valuable relics of the Historical Society were completely destroyed, but the books of the latter were for the most part saved in a damaged condition.

Final Settlement of Bonds.—Selah Chamberlain, in behalf of himself and a majority of the railroad bond holders, offered to make a settlement, taking new bonds of half the face value of the old. The legislature, March 2d, 1881, enacted that a tribunal should decide whether the legislature alone had power to make a settlement without appealing to the people. Finally, under a provision of the act, the tribunal was composed of district judges; but the Supreme Court issued a writ restraining them from taking action, and not only decided that the act forming the tribunal was unlawful, but that the constitutional act of 1860 which called for a popular ratification of any plan of settlement that the legislature might devise was also null and void. In short, the legislature alone had the power of settlement in its own hands. Governor Pillsbury called an extra session of the legislature to meet October, 1882, and this vexed question of generations was at last eliminated from the affairs of state by the acceptance of Chamberlain's offer.

Cox's Impeachment.—E. St. Julien Cox, during the legislative session of 1881, was brought before the senate, then sitting as a court of impeachment, the charge of conduct unbecoming his judicial position having been preferred against him, said conduct resulting from intemperate habits. He was accounted guilty and deposed from his judgeship.

Constitutional Changes.—It must have been noticed ere this that many amendments, adopted from time to time, greatly changed the character of the Constitution, and remedied some of those evils of which Governor Austin complained in his day. This administration saw still further changes. Special legislation was forbidden in eleven particulars. Definite provision was made for levying state and

municipal taxes in general, and to pay for public improvements of a particular character. Finally, the swamp lands were devoted to the support of the common schools, those of higher learning, and other state institutions.

XIII.—HUBBARD'S 1st ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Hubbard.—Lucius F. Hubbard was born at Troy, New York, January 26th, 1836. His father, Charles F. Hubbard, sheriff of Rensselaer county, died three years later, and Lucius was given over to the care of an aunt at Chester, Vermont. At the age of twelve he went to Granville, New York, where he attended an academy for three years. He then began an apprenticeship at Poultney, Vermont, but completed the trade, that of tinsmith, at Salem, New York



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In 1854, he removed to Chicago, at which place he continued to work at his trade. All of these years of manual labor, too, were years of study, and it is not surprising, perhaps, to find him in 1857 forsaking the work bench for the editorial chair. At that time, he established the *Republican* at Red Wing, Minnesota. The following year, he was elected register of Goodhue county, and in 1861 was nominated as the Republican candidate for the state senate, being defeated in the subsequent election by Judge McClure, who had a majority of but seven. He immediately entered the army as a private in the 5th Minnesota, but upon its reorganization became

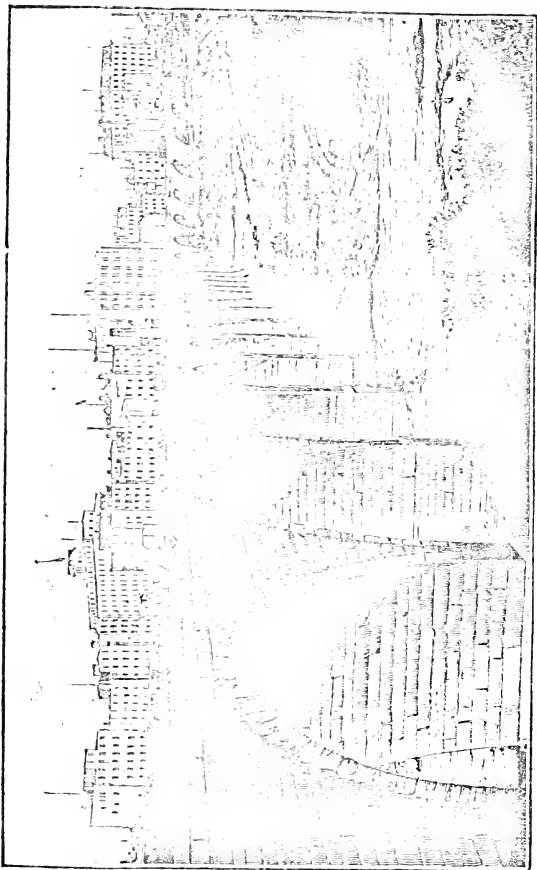
its lieutenant-colonel, from which time his military success was marked, as elsewhere recorded.

After the close of the war, he engaged extensively in milling operations and railroad construction, and during the four years subsequent to 1872 served in the state senate. In the fall of 1881, he was nominated by the Republicans for governor, and in the election outstripped the Democratic candidate, Gen. R. W. Johnson, by a majority of nearly twenty-eight thousand.

Completion of the Northern Pacific.—In the early fall of 1883, the problem of centuries, the finding of a northwest passage, met with a practical solution. To be sure, the stately argosies of the nations, richly freighted with the products of India, could not even now, more than in the days of the early navigators, trace a continuous international highway of American inland seas and rivers; but the iron bands of the Northern Pacific at last stretched across the broad plains and lofty mountains of the West so that the swift messengers of steam could speed from sea to sea. The event was celebrated at Saint Paul and Minneapolis. There were those present who but a few years before had seen the wild deer leaping where they now saw thousands of people pouring through the costly triumphal arches spanning the commercial streets of two great cities. The President of the United States and dignitaries from European nations graced the occasion with their presence.

Biennial Sessions Adopted.—Nothing of a very marked political character occurred during this administration save the amending of the Constitution to prescribe biennial sessions of the legislature and otherwise alter the tenure of office in state and county.

Material Progress.—In respect to this administration,



BRIDGE AND MILLS AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS TO-DAY.

Gov. Hubbard thus speaks:—

“The material progress of the State was very marked in many respects. In population, wealth, and the development of all the industries of our people, Minnesota made a decided advance during 1882 and 1883. The extension of our railroad system, particularly the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, gave a decided impetus to our commercial centres. The adoption of more diversified methods infused new life into our agricultural interests, and with large accessions to our population, and active capital, all industrial pursuits felt the inspiration of a healthy and substantial progress.”

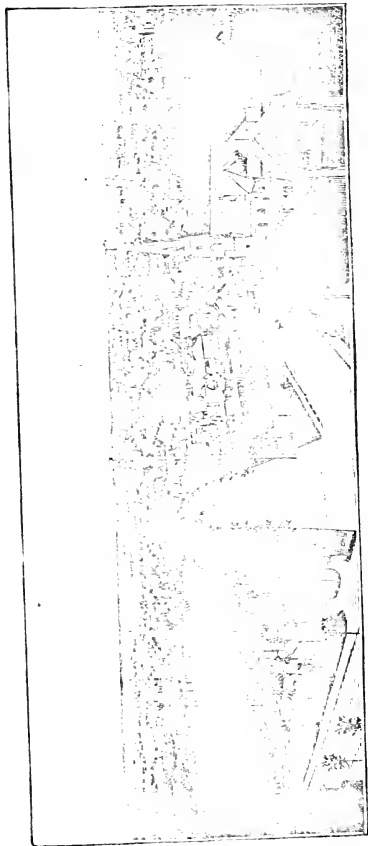
XIV.—HUBBARD'S 2d ADMINISTRATION.

Hubbard's Re-election.—In the fall of 1883, Gov. Hubbard was re-elected to the executive position. It was a time of happy auspices in the history of the Commonwealth, when the citizens could look back over the records of a wonderful past and forward to the great but sure fruitions of a near future.

Economic Growth.—During the three years of this administration, every conservative prophecy made at its beginning touching the economic welfare of the people has been more than fulfilled.

The industries of agriculture and dairying have increased greatly in the intelligence of the methods by which they are carried on; and the area of country devoted to these pursuits has been enlarged by thousands of acres once held by speculators, railroad corporations, and as parts of the public domain.

Manufacturing centres have grown rapidly in population and the number of their industries.



GLIMPSE OF ST. PAUL TO-DAY FROM SUMMIT AVENUE.

Necessarily keeping pace with both these lines of advancement, commercial life has moved vigorously in old directions and opened many new ones. In short, Gov. Hubbard's words in reference to his first administration might well be repeated here with emphasis.

Public Institutions.—But a surer index of what the final civilization of a people is to be than any gross measurement of progress in wealth, is the development of those public institutions which are the children as it were of the citizens' intellect and heart. In these years, for example, schools of every grade have multiplied in number and efficiency, and the educational system is quickly shaping itself to provide for the highest ideals of life. Public charities also have flourished, and to their number has been added a home at Owatonna for indigent children.

Civic Problems.—Yet, in the midst of this general prosperity, particular forms of discontent have gained strength among the people and assumed the shape of great civic problems.

First of all, the producing classes have an active association called the Farmers' Alliance whose purposes are similar to those of the old Grange, but the new organization promises to be far more powerful than the old.

Labor, too, stands more strongly intrenched than ever before against the exactions of capital, and indeed in some cases has itself become the party of unwise encroachment on human rights.

Another class of citizens, thinking that the very root of our social and political troubles lies in the wide-spread habit of intemperance, propose to exercise their elective franchise in prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

However, none of these forms of civil agitation need be

viewed with alarm as elements of permanent discord, but rather as means which in spite of human unfairness born of passion will surely bring about wholesome reforms.

XV.—MCGILL'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. McGill.—Andrew R. McGill, the nominee and candidate-elect of the Republican party in the fall of 1886, was born at the old home of his paternal ancestry in Crawford

county, Pa., February 19th, 1840. His grandfather was a veteran of the Revolution, and from him and his own father he inherited the simple pleasures and rugged toil of a farmer boy's life. Studious in habit, and literary in his tastes, he sought and received the educational advantages of a village academy. When a young man of twenty, he began the life of a teacher in the vicinity of Covington, Kentucky. After the



GOV. MCGILL.

breaking out of the Rebellion, he removed to St. Peter, Minnesota, and continued teaching. In 1862 he enlisted in the 9th Regiment, but was discharged a year later on account of ill-health. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. For the twenty-three years just past his energies have been expended in the various positions of editor, publisher, clerk of the district court, governor's private secretary, and insurance commissioner.

Here this history rests at the dawn of the fifteenth state administration and the election of the tenth governor.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

â, as in.....	fâte.
ä, as in.....	hâve.
â, as in.....	fate, but briefer:
ä, as in.....	fär.
a, as in.....	all.
a, mute, or as ũ in.....	üs.
â, as in.....	âir.
a, mute, or as ũ in.....	büt.
ê, as in.....	êve.
ë, as in.....	mët.
e, mute, or as ũ in.....	üs.
ê, as in.....	êre.
é, as â in.....	lâte.
è, as ê in.....	thêre.
i, as in.....	it.
î, as é in.....	mête.
ô, as in.....	nôte.
ö, as in.....	ödd.
o, as in.....	pröve.
û, as in.....	üse.
ÿ, as in.....	büt.
û, as in.....	ûrge.
u, as in.....	pull.
ü, French u.....	see Webster's Dic., p. 1682, note 5.
u, as in.....	rude.
g̃, as in.....	g̃et.
g̃, as in.....	gem.
°	degree of latitude and longitude.
'	acute or primary accent.
\	grave or secondary accent.
ˊ	chief primary accent, or heavy.

DAYS OF THE VOYAGEURS.

Physical Features.

1. After due account has been made of race characteristics, it may safely be said that the physical features of a country are a great factor in shaping its history; for example, they determine the occupations of the people; occupations pursued for generations develop certain mental traits; finally these mental traits determine channels of national life.

Position and Surface.

1. To gain some idea of the variations in elevation, the reader is referred to the table of the same given in another part of the appendix.

Rivers.

1. There are many fine water powers upon these streams. The largest yet developed are at St. Anthony Falls and St. Cloud.

The Dakotas.

1. Dakota (Dah'ko-tah). Allied, united; name applied to the confederation of tribes now called Sioux.

2. Santees. Correct form, *Isanyati* (Ee-san'yah-tee). Dwellers by Knife Lake; the same lake is now called Mille Lacs. Neill says: "It is asserted by Dakotah missionaries now living, that this name was given to the lake because the stone from which they manufactured the knife (*isan*) was here obtained."

3. Mississippi. Great and long river. See Hennepin, note 8.

4. Yanktons. Correct form, *Ihanktonwan* (Ee-han'kton-wan). End-dwellers. There is also a French form; namely, *Yanktonais* (Ee-han'kton-wan-na). Little End-dwellers.

5. Minnesota. The explorer Nicollet says: "The adjective *Sotah* is of difficult translation. The Canadians translated it by a pretty equivalent word, *brouillé*, perhaps more properly rendered in English by *blear*. I have entered upon this explanation because the word *Sotah* really means neither clear nor turbid, as some authors have asserted, its true meaning being readily found in the

Sioux expression *Ish-la-sotah*, blear-eyed." Neill says: "The name is a compound Dakotah word. This nation called the Missouri *Minmeshoshay*, muddy water, and this stream Minnesota. The precise signification of Sotah is difficult to express. Some writers have said it means clear, Schoolcraft bluish green, others turbid. From the fact that the word signifies neither white nor blue, but the peculiar appearance of the sky on certain days, the Historical Society publications define Minnesota to mean the sky-tinted water, which is certainly poetic, and according to Gideon H. Pond, one of the best Dakotah scholars, correct."

Of course, the State was named after the river.

6. Teetons. Correct form, *Tetonwan* (tee'ton-wan). Prairie-dwellers.

7. Lac qui Parle (lāk-kī-pārl). The lake that speaks. It was so called by the French in translating the Indian word *iyedan*. Some say the Indians named it on account of an echo — or because they heard voices but saw no people when they went there first.

8. Big Stone Lake. Evidently so named on account of the many large boulders lying on its shores and bluffs.

9. Assiniboine (ās-sin'i-boine). Correct form, Assinibōānes. "Their own distinctive name is never used; the neighboring Algonquin tribes called them *Assinipawlak*, Stone warriors, as some infer from the nature of the country near the Lake of the Woods."—*American Encyclopedia*.

Another authority says the name means the people who roast something on stones, because these people roast their meat on red-hot stones.

10. Iowas (i'o-wās). English form for the French *Ayavois*, which in turn was an attempt to pronounce the Dakota word *Iyakhba*. It means Sleepy ones.

Long before the days of the voyageurs, it is said, the Yanktons lived upon the banks of the Red River of the North. One of their noted warriors was killed in the progress of a feud. His relatives retaliated, and the feud spread from family to family until the tribal bond was broken, and the smaller faction of a thousand lodges fled from the stronger and formed a lasting alliance with one of the Albig races, the Kristenos or Crees.

11. Omahas (ō'ma-haws).
12. Blue Earth. The river was given this name because of the blue clay of the *Cretaceous* formation found in its banks.
13. Des Moines (de-moin').
14. Ojibwas (ō-jib-ways). *Ochipe*, *Ochipe*, forms given by Bishop Baraga. They never call themselves Chippewas as the Americans name them. Warren says: "Ojibwa means to roast till puckered up," and that it originated in the custom of torturing their enemies by fire. He pronounces it O-jib-way.
15. *Mdewakantonwan* (mda-wāh-kay'toy-wan). Sacred-Lake-dwellers.
16. *Wapekutes* (wah-hpä'koo-tays). Leaf shooters.
17. *Wahpetonwans* (wah-hpä'ton-wān). Leaf-dwellers.
18. *Sissilonwans* (see-see'ton-wāns). Marsh-dwellers.
19. *Wīciyela* (wi-chi-yea'lah).
20. *Wī* (wee).

First Explorers.

1. Jean Nicolet (zhōn ne'ko'lā').
2. Michigan (Cree word), from *mishigam*, big lake.
3. Le Jeune (lēh zhun').
4. Jorges (zhoor'zhā'). A French ensign.
5. Raymbault (rām'bō'). A French ensign.
6. Sault Ste. Marie—more properly Sault de Sainte Marie (sō dēh sān mā' re). The Falls of St. Mary.
7. "Quebec, from *kepek*, or *kipāk*, being shut; *kipaw*, it is shut. The Indians of the St. Lawrence still call it *Kepek*; because the river looks shut up by Diamond Cave, when going up, and by the Orleans island, when coming down."—*Bishop Baraga*.
8. Iroquois (ir-o-kwoy'). The Six Nations of New York; namely, Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras.
9. Garreau (gar-rō').
10. Nadouessioux (nād-oo-ess-soo). A French attempt to pronounce an Ojibwa word said to mean enemies. The name was applied to the Dakotas. It is now abbreviated to Sioux.

Groselliers and Radisson.

1. Medard Chouart (may-dah' shoo-ā'),
2. Meaux (mō). A town twenty-five or thirty miles north of east of Paris, France, on the river Marne.
3. Pierre D' Esprit (pe-ere'dēs-prī').
4. St. Malo (sǎn mǎ' lo). Probably the seaport of that name on the northwest coast of France.
5. Groselliers (grō-sél-yā'). Sieur (sē-ur'). Sir.
6. Radisson (rǎ di sōn').
7. Canada (Cree word), a collection or village of huts.
8. René Menard (ren-ā'me-nā').
9. Chegoimegon (shag'war-me-gon'). Also spelled Chaq-wami-gon. Warren, perhaps the best authority, gives the phonetic form Shag-a-waum-ik-ong.
10. Tetanga (tā-tāng'ā).
11. Isle Royale is the French form.
12. Prince Rupert. Nephew of Charles I. of England.

René Menard.

1. The Hurons themselves were of Iroquois stock, but the latter became nevertheless their implacable enemies. The band of them that settled at Lake Superior were expelled by the Sioux, and again wandered eastward. Part of the tribe exists to-day in Canada under the old name, and part in Indian Territory under the name of Wyandots.

2. Perrot (pā-ro').
3. Black River. The Sioux called it *Sappah* (sā-pä), black. Then the French called it the *Noire* (nwā), black. Hence the English form.
4. Marquette (mar-ket'). A French Jesuit missionary. For an account of his explorations, see U. S. History.
5. Allouez (āl'wā').

The Fur Traders.

1. *Coueurs Les bois* (kou reür dē bwä). Rovers, or rangers, of the woods.
2. Voyageur (vwā'yā'zhūr'). A traveler.

3. Bateaux (bat-ôz'). Long, narrow boats tapering rapidly from the center toward both ends, and unstable save in the hands of skillful boatmen.

4. *Bois brûlé* (bwá broo-lâ'). Burnt wood. This name was given to the half-breeds on account of their dark complexions.

Nicholas Perrot.

1. Jesuits (ġes'û its). "A religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola (loi-o'la), and approved in 1540, under the title of The Society of Jesus.

"The order consists of Scholars, who take vows simply of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and can leave the Society or be dismissed from it, and professed Priests, who also make the same three vows, but cannot be dismissed from the Society, nor discharged from their obligations. The latter class is again divided into Spiritual Coadjutors, who have the care of souls, and Jesuits of the Four Vows, who add to the three obligations already mentioned a fourth vow of undertaking any missions to which they may be ordered by the proper authority, and from among whom missionaries are selected."—*Webster's Dictionary*.

2. Talon (tá-lôn').

3. Intendant. A minister in charge of public affairs. In reference to the French government of Canada, it usually meant a minister of justice with somewhat enlarged duties.

4. St. Lussion (sânt lus-sôn').

5. Joliet (zhə le-ā) was a Jesuit missionary. In 1673, accompanied by Marquette (mar-két'), he ascended Fox river, made a portage to the Wisconsin river and descended to the Mississippi. He then explored the latter stream nearly to its mouth.

Du Luth.

1. Du Luth (dū lüt).

2. Germain en Laye (ger-māin-ān-lā).

3. New France was the name given by Cartier (kar'te-ā') to the country adjacent to the St. Lawrence river. Later the name was applied, somewhat indefinitely as to boundaries, to the northern French possessions in America.

4. This was for the purpose of extending the fur trade.

5. Kamenistagoia. This word is said to be of Indian origin and to signify three mouths. It is applied generally to Three Rivers at Thunder Bay, north shore of Lake Superior.

6. St. Louis River. Named after Louis XIV. of France.

7. It was customary in taking possession of a new country to erect the king's coat of arms on some natural or artificial object. Hennepin's map represents them graven on the bark of an oak with the sign of the cross above them. See page 15.

8. This tribe is described under the Dakotas, note 2.

9. The Songaskitons are the people mentioned in note 18, and the Houetbatons those in note 17, of the Dakotas. It is well to anglicize these names in pronunciation, as they are simply French imitations of Indian words.

10. Mille Lacs. Literally, Thousand Lakes, but applied to this one in particular. Du Luth called it Lac Buade in honor of Frontenac, whose family name was Buade.

11. See the Fur Traders, note 4.

12. St. Croix (kroi). Named after one of the early French traders who was drowned at its mouth by the capsizing of his boat.

13. Du Chesneau (doo shay'nō).

14. See Nicholas Perrot, note 3.

15. Frontenac (fron'te-nak). His real name was Louis Buade. Count de Frontenac was his title of nobility.

Hennepin.

1. Recollects. Franciscan friars. Gray friars. Minorites. An order of the Roman Catholic Church founded by St. Francis of Assisi (ä-see'see), Italy. They believe in extreme poverty and a life of contemplation. The Recollects were a reformed division of the order.

2. Ath (ät). A town of Belgium situated on the Dender, a navigable branch of the Scheldt.

3. Artois (ar'twä'). An old province in the northeast of France.

4. Dunkirk (dun'kërk'). A fortified seaport of France situated on the Strait of Dover.

5. Calais (kä'lä'). A well-built town situated in Northern

France on the Strait of Dover. It is an important seaport, and is fortified by castle and forts.

6. Sieur Robert Chevalier de La Salle (sē ur' ro'bēr' shev-ah-lee-ā' deh lah Sahl). See U. S. History.

7. Rouen (roo'ūn). An old, important city of Normandy, France, situated on the Seine about twenty-five miles from its mouth.

8. Marquis de Seignelay (mar-kee deh sān'yeh-lā'). His real name was Jean Baptiste Colbert (zhon bā teest kol'ber). Like his father he was a great statesman. In Hennepin's time the Mississippi was called the Colbert in his honor; before that the early French explorers, for example Perrot, had called it the Louisiane (loo'ee-ze-ān'), doubtless after Louis XIV.

9. St. Joseph River. See map of Michigan.

10. Kankakee. From a Cree word (ka ka-kiw) meaning a crow. See maps of Indiana and Illinois.

11. Peoria, singular form of Peorias, the name of a tribe of Indians.

12. Creveceur (krā-v-kūr).

13. Accault (ah'kō).

14. Picard du Gay (pee kā' doo gay).

15. See the Dakotas, note 15.

16. The same as Lake Pepin, which name was given to it about the time Ft. Beauharnois was founded. Boucher had an uncle of that name, and it was also the name of the Dauphin of France. It may have been given on one of these accounts.

17. The St. Croix River.

18. Lake Condé (kon dā'). Lake Superior. Condé was the name of a branch of the royal house of Bourbon (boor-bon). Louis the XIV. was the greatest monarch of this time, and this is but one of several instances where names were given in his honor.

19. The St. Anthony referred to was a Franciscan monk of Padua (pād'ua), Italy.

20. Red Rock. Prof. A. W. Williamson says: "*Inyan sha*,—*inyan*, stone; *sha*, red; the Dakota name of Red Rock, near St. Paul. A few rods from the river, near the house of Mr. Ford, an early settler, was a large egg-shaped syenite boulder, believed by

the Indians to be the abode of a powerful spirit which they worshiped by keeping the stone carefully painted red, and by offerings of food. Every stone and every other natural object was believed by the Dakotas to be the abode of a spirit, but hard, egg-shaped stones only were worshiped."

21. Kaposia (kah po-zha). Correct form, Kapoja. Meaning light—not heavy. It was at first applied to the band living there, because they were light-footed in playing *la-crosse*.

22. The S. A. were a myth of the early navigators who were seeking for a northwest passage. It seems to have originated with one of their number, Zalterius, in 1566. The S. A. were afterward identified with Behring Strait.

23. St. Francis. See Hennepin, note 1. The Indian name for this stream signifies Every-where-lake-river; or Great River is the name they sometimes gave it.

Ft. St. Antoine.

1. Commandant (cõm'man-dãnt').

2. De La Barre (deh lä bã).

3. Trempeleau. See Expedition of 1817, note 2.

4. St. Antoine (sãn õn'twãn'). Same as St. Anthony. See Hennepin, note 18.

The early writers place this post on the Wisconsin shore of Lake Pepin. For a mile or more from the foot of the lake, that shore is marshy and so unfit for the placing of a fort. For a mile or two more, dunes of somewhat shifting sand run so close to the shore that an enemy upon them could command any fortification between them and the water. Thus it is probable Ft. St. Antoine stood somewhere above the present village of Pepin, but below Maiden Rock. Midway, a large trout stream, called Bogus Creek, enters the river. Thirty-five years ago a trading post stood at its mouth on a site now occupied by a farm house. The traditions of the Indians and later voyageurs claim that very many years ago, a few rods removed from this site, stood another post. Twelve years ago, it is said, a Frenchman who had then reached the age of one hundred one years claimed that he was wont to visit it as a boy. Certainly, many reasons other than these point to this as the site of Ft. St. Antoine.

5. Denonville (deh'nōn-veel').
6. Miamis (mī-a'mis). Or Maumies. People who live on the peninsula.
7. Foxes. A tribe of the Wisconsin Valley.
8. See First Explorers, note 8.
9. Proces-Verbal (prō-sā-vār-bal). It is here used with the force of a proper noun, but is really a French common noun meaning, official report; proceedings; journal.
10. St. Pierre (sān pe-ēr'). The Minnesota River. It is not known after whom it was so called. See Ft. Beauharnois, note 12.
11. Le Sueur (leh-sū'ur').—A river, town, and county of Minnesota now bear his name.
12. Marest (mār-ā').
13. The Jesuits. See Nicholas Perrot, note 1.

La Hontan's Long River.

1. Gascon. A native of Gascony, France. The Gascons are accused of being great boasters; hence the origin of the word *gasconade*.

Ft. Le Sueur.

1. Charlevoix (shar'leh-vwä').
2. Isle Pelée (eel pĕ-lā).
3. Warren speaks of a post built at Grand Portage between 1671 and the end of that century. He states it upon Indian tradition, and thinks it must have been the oldest post in Minnesota. If his tradition does not refer to Ft. Kamenistagoia, Du Luth's post built in 1679, and located according to ancient maps north of Pigeon river and near Thunder Bay, then the post at Grand Portage may have been older than Ft. Le Sueur.

Ft. L' Huillier.

1. D' Iberville (de'bĕr'veel').
2. Biloxi (be-loks'i). See map of State of Mississippi.
3. Penicaut (pen'ĕ-kō).
4. Green River. There are green shales found on its banks. The same river as the Blue Earth. See the Dakotas, note 12.
5. The place is not far from the mouth of the Le Sueur river.

6. L' Huillier (loo'eel yā).
7. St. Remi (sān rě'me'). St. Henry. The Le Sueur river.
8. D' Evaque (deh-vark').
9. Illinois. An Algonquin word meaning, tribe of men.
10. Mascoutins. Ojibwa word. Dwellers on a small prairie.

Ft. Beauharnois.

1. Mackinaw (mak'ī-naw). Abbreviation of Michilimackinac (mish-il-ī-mak'in-aw). Indian word meaning, Great turtle place. It was always a great depot of the fur traders, and an important military post, for this and other reasons, in the supremacies of France, England, and the United States.

2. Vaudreuil (vō'dru'y). Father of the last French governor of Canada.

3. La Noue (lā-noo'). A French officer.

4. Linctot (laing'sto).

5. The Indians had learned that if priests came so would traders. It was to secure the latter that they asked for the former to be sent among them.

6. Guignas (geen'yī).

7. Gonor (gō'nor').

8. Maiden Rock is a high bluff with a cliff front. It is situated on the east shore of Lake Pepin nearly opposite the point mentioned in the next note. According to the Indian legend, a maiden named Winona (wee-nō-na), whose parents had forbidden to marry the young brave she loved, threw herself from the summit of the cliff and was killed.

9. Pointe au Sable (poo-aint ō sā-bl). Point-in-the-sand. Situated on the west shore of Lake Pepin five miles above Lake City.

10. René De Boucher (ren-ā'deh boo'shā'). See U. S. History.

11. Beauharnois (bō-arn-wā). There are certain places on the point indicating its possible location.

12. Legardeur St. Pierre (lā-gar-děr sān pe-ēr'). It is sometimes thought that Le Sueur gave the name St. Pierre to the Minnesota river on his account.

13. Le Bœuf (leh buf). It was situated on French creek in

northwestern Pennsylvania. See U. S. History.

The Northwest Passage.

1. Verandrie (vā rān'drē).
2. Jemeraye (zhām-ā-ray').
3. La Reine (lah rain).
4. Gallissonnière (gā'lee-so'ne-air').
5. Jonquiere (zhōn'kī-ēr').
6. De Marin (deh-mā-rang').
7. Saskatchewan (Cree word), from *kisiskajiwān*—the rapid

current.

French and English Supremacies.

1. Versailles (ver sālz'). This place is seven or eight miles southwest of Paris, France.

Carver's Explorations.

1. Du Chien (du-sheen). Dog Prairie.
2. See First Explorers, note 8.
3. See Expedition of 1817, note 2.

Indian Wars.

1. Pillagers. It was almost a proverbial statement of the traders that in the months that have no *r* the furs are good for nothing. Then they were obliged to trust the Indians until the time of the fall and winter hunts. But on one occasion a trader refused to do this, and the Indians broke into his stores. Hence, they were called the Pillagers—a name they gloried in for generations.

2. The Ojibwas claim that when they first beheld this lake they saw an enormous leech swimming in it. Hence, the present English name.

Wabasha's Mission.

1. Wabasha (war'bā-shaw). Correct form, Wapasha (wah' pah-sha). Meaning, Red-banner.

The Northwest Company.

1. American goods were inferior to the English. The Indians

refused to accept the former after they had once obtained some of the latter.

2. The preliminary treaty was signed at Versailles, the final one at Fontainebleau forty miles up the Seine from Paris. The latter, however, is sometimes called the treaty of Paris.

BEFORE THE TERRITORY.

Territorial Changes.

1. St. Ildefonso (sän-eel-dā-fōn'sō), a town sometimes called La Granja (lä gräng'ha) situated forty miles north-northwest of Madrid, Spain. The treaty was a noted league made by the prime minister Godoy and Napoleon.

Pike's Expedition.

1. He became a leading general of the U. S. Army, and was killed at Sackett's Harbor in the War of 1812.

2. Wilkinson was noted in the history of Burr's Treason at which time he was governor of Louisiana Territory.

3. La Crosse (la-cross); a bat; a game of cricket; therefore, not the crossing place of the river as some have supposed because of the analogy between the English and French words.

Pike describes the game, as he saw it played at Prairie Du Chien, thus:

"The ball is made of some hard substance and covered with leather, the cross sticks are round and net work, with handles three feet long. [The balls are caught in small sinew nets, cup-sized, and fastened to the bent circle at the end of a three-foot hickory stick.—*The Author.*] * * * * The goals are set up on the prairie at the distance of half a mile. The ball is thrown up in the middle, and each party strives to drive it to the opposite goal; and when either party gains the first rubber, which is driving it quick round the post, the ball is again taken to the center of the ground [the sides] changed, and the contest renewed; and this is continued until one side gains four times, which de-

cides the game. * * * * It sometimes happens that one catches the ball in his racket, and depending on his speed endeavors to carry it to the goal, and when he finds himself too closely pursued, he hurls it with great force and dexterity to an amazing distance, where there are always flankers of both parties ready to receive it; it seldom touches the ground, but is sometimes kept in the air for hours before either party can gain the victory."

4. At this day nothing of the stockade remains, and as yet no one has found the exact site.

5. Saulteurs is the correct form. The name was given to the Ojibwas because they once lived at Sault St. Marie. Hence the pronunciation, sō'tēr.

6. Medals and flags were the pledges of their allegiance. Therefore, Pike's real purpose was to give them those of the United States in exchange.

7. See Dakotas, note 18, for Indian form. The present anglicized form is Sisseton.

8. Gens des Feuilles (zhǒng deh foo-yǔ). The tribe of the leaves. Doubtless the same tribe as mentioned under Dakotas, note 17.

9. Gens du Lac (zhǒng doo lack). Evidently the tribe mentioned under Dakotas, note 15.

10. The Yanktons. See Dakotas, note 4.

11. The Indians counted it the highest honor to load their guns with ball and fire as close to approaching guests as possible; because the guests were apprised by the good marksmanship how completely they were at the mercy of the Indians, and at the same time, by the absence of injury, how highly they were esteemed and how cordially they would be treated.

Minnesota Indians in War of 1812.

1. Tecumseh (t'kum'seh). See U. S. History. Shawnee, Southerner.

2. He was generally known as the Prophet, and was Tecumseh's great support in the instigation of this war.

3. This post was situated about thirty miles from the mouth of the Maumee in Ohio.

4. Tahamie (tä-ä'mī). Supposed to be a corruption of Tamaha (tä-mä-hä'). The pike (fish).

5. Hay-pee-dan. From *he-pi*, "third child born, if a son," and *dan* a diminutive ending.

6. Ghent (ġent). Situated in Belgium on the Scheldt. See U. S. History close of the War of 1812.

Traders and Selkirkers.

1. Pomme de Terre (pöm deh tēr). Literally, apple of ground, meaning the potato. Tipsinna (teep'sēn-nā), was the Indian name. The T. is a farinaceous bulb much prized for food, especially by the Indian children.

2. It is only just to say that some of Dickson's associates give him an excellent record for honorable dealing.

3. As to his motive, Neill says: "The Earl of Selkirk, a wealthy, kind-hearted, but visionary nobleman of Scotland, wrote several tracts, urging the importance of colonizing British emigrants in these distant British possessions, and thus check the disposition to settle in the United States."

4. Acadia was the old name of Nova Scotia. The French colonists who lived at Grand Pré on the basin of the Minas were driven from their homes, placed on board ships, and scattered among the people of the southern English colonies. This was in the time of the French and Indian War—in the summer and fall of 1755. For the pitiful story of broken family circles, see works on U. S. History, and Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Expedition of 1817.

1. Roque (rōk).

2. See text in reference to note 2, Carver's *Explorations*.

3. Montagne Trempe el Eau (mong-täng'yä träng-p āl ō). The mountain steeped in the water; therefore, standing in the water.

4. Aux Aisles, or fully given, Prairie Aux Aisles (ō-zēl). The prairie with wings. It is not known why it was so named, but it is the author's opinion that it may have been on account of the long valleys extending back into the hills from its extremities.

5. See *Wabasha's Mission*, note 1.

6. The Bear Dance, described by Maj. Long, was a peculiar ceremony through which a young man went when about to become a warrior. He made him a den in the earth and simulated a bear, while the other young men of the tribe hunted him. If he escaped from them, which he might do at the risk of sacrificing their lives, or even if he defied the skill of his pursuers for several hours, he was counted worthy to enter the state of manhood and upon the life of a warrior.

Ft. Snelling.

1. For information concerning this noted statesman refer to any standard U. S. History
2. Cantonment (cān'ton-ment).
3. Mendota. Indian form, *Mdote* (mdo'tay). Mouth of a river.
4. Drachenfels (dräch en-felz). Dragon's rock. One of the noted old castles of Germany.

Crawford County.

1. This county organization remained in force under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Territory.

Lewis Cass Expedition.

1. Taliaferro (töl'i-ver).
2. Sacs (sawks). The same as Sauks.
3. Shakopee. Correct form, *Shakpe* (shā'kpa). Six.

The Fur Companies.

1. Prof. A. W. Williamson says: "*Mdehdakinyan* (mday-hdah-kīn-yān). Lake lying crosswise; the Dakota name of Lake Traverse, it lying crosswise to Big Stone Lake."
2. John Jacob Astor, a wealthy merchant of New York City.

Selkirk's Colony.

1. Pembina. Cree word. From *nīpimina*, watery berries, *nīpīy*, water, and *mīna*, berries. High bush cranberries.
2. It is not positively known why the Red River was so named. Fanciful reasons have been given from time to time. The French

in early days called it *Rivière Sanglante* (rĭ-viêr sŏn-glŏnt), Bloody River, in all likelihood because of one or more of the many bloody feuds which occurred upon its banks.

Long's Explorations.

1. Joseph Snelling became an author of considerable repute. He wrote both prose and poetry. His best book was entitled "Tales of the Northwest." Just previous to his death, which occurred in 1848, he was editor of the Boston Herald.

2. *Traverse des Sioux*. Crossing of the Sioux; the place where their great trail, which led to the northwest, crossed the Minnesota river.

3. "The question is often asked, 'Why does the northern boundary of Minnesota bend suddenly north at the Lake of the Woods and make that singular projection into British America.' The answer to this question carries us back to the 'Provisional Articles between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, concluded November 30th, 1782.' These articles were the result of the negotiations made by and between Richard Oswald, the commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, commissioners of the United States for treating of peace at the close of the Revolutionary War.

"At the conference of these commissioners, no objection was made on the part of 'His Britannic Majesty' to acknowledging the United States 'to be free, sovereign and independent,' but considerable discussion took place over the northern boundary. After settling upon the line as it now runs through lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron it was claimed by the British commissioner that it should proceed through the middle of the Strait of Mackinac and Lake Michigan to the southernmost point of said lake and thence due west to the Mississippi river. To this proposal all the commissioners on the part of the United States were inclined to assent except Franklin. He, however, made decided objections. The nature of the country along the western shores of Lake Superior, its wealth of copper, iron and precious metals, its abundant timber and its magnificent water powers had not escaped his vigilance

even at that early day. While the others were willing to give up to Great Britain what is now the northern part of Illinois, the whole of Wisconsin, the upper peninsula of Michigan and part of Minnesota as worthless, he insisted that the boundary line should follow the trail of the old half breed voyageurs from the mouth of Pigeon river along the channel of the water ways communicating with the Lake of the Woods. Oswald finally agreed to this demand of Franklin's on condition that he should not oppose the remaining article of the treaty. So it was agreed that the line should run 'through Lake Superior north of Isle Royale and Philippeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communicating between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi.'

"At the 'Definitive Treaty of Peace' concluded at Paris September 3d, 1783, the above boundary was established.

"Before the treaty of London was made—November 19th, 1794, grave doubts began to be entertained as to whether a line drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods would strike the Mississippi at all, and Article IV. of said treaty reads as follows: 'Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace between His Majesty and the United States, it is agreed that measures be taken in concert between His Majesty's Government in America and the Government of the United States for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed, by amicable negotiation, to regulate the boundary line in that quarter.'

"As no settlement of the northwest boundary was made under this article it again came up for adjustment at Ghent, December

24th, 1814. Here provision was made—Article VII.—for two commissioners, one to be appointed by his Britannic Majesty and the other by the President of the United States, who were, in addition to other duties, ‘to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods. * * * and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern part of the Lake of the Woods.’

“The commissioners appointed as above were for a while puzzled to decide between the point of the lake at Rat Portage, at the northern extremity of the lake, and the ‘northern point of the bay now known as the northwest angle.’ The principle on which the vexed question was finally settled, by Dr. J. L. Tiak, British astronomer, in favor of the northwest angle, is this: ‘the northwest point is that on which, if a line be drawn in the plane of a great circle, making an angle of 45° with the meridian, such a line would cut no other water of the lake.’ This principle is probably the correct one, but it seems a little singular to the ordinary student of geography, that a place so near the southern part of the lake can be the most northwest corner. The commissioners were not able to place a landmark at the spot agreed on as the northwest point on account of its being in a quagmire, so they built a reference monument seven feet square by twelve feet high of oak and poplar logs. The latitude of the ‘point’ was given as $49^{\circ} 23' 6.48''$ and the longitude as $95^{\circ} 14' 38''$ approximately.

“It now only remained for the convention at London of October 20th, 1818, to agree that ‘a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection, due west along and with said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of

the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the United States and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.'

[It is to be borne in mind that while the treaty of Ghent provided for finding the N. W. Angle it was not determined by Tiak until 1825; nor was the provision of the convention of London, just recorded, and which anticipated the time when the angle should be determined, made effective until the boundary was so defined and ratified by the treaty of November 10th, 1842.—*Author.*]

"In 1872 another set of commissioners appointed for the purpose had great difficulty in recovering this position. At one time trouble with Great Britain was seriously threatened. The point having been fixed by the commissioners acting under the treaty of Ghent could not be changed, and the above given description by latitude and longitude 'was not sufficiently accurate to determine its position.' The lake when visited was unusually high; the aspen logs which composed the larger part of the monument had rotted away and the oak ones were several feet under water, and not easily found. They were, however, at last discovered and the position of the 'northwest point' finally fixed at latitude $49^{\circ} 23' 50.28''$, longitude $95^{\circ} 8' 56.9''$. The position of the N. W. point as fixed by Captain Anderson, Royal Engineer, and Maj. F. U. Farquar, United States Engineer, during the fall of 1872, was not finally agreed to by the commissioners until September, 1874."—*W. W. Pendergast.*

The language of the treaty quoted above is somewhat obscure in reference to the plan of determining the N. W. Angle; but the map here given, and the subjoined rules, formulated by the author after consulting Dr. J. E. Davies of the United States Coast Survey, will, it is believed, make the whole subject clear.

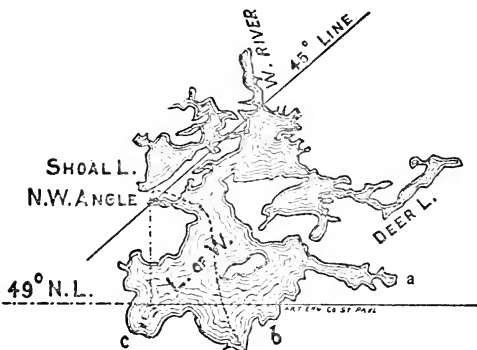
1st. To find the N. W. Angle.—Travel northward on the west shore of the lake to the first point from whose meridian a line can be drawn northeasterly, at an angle of 45° , without striking the lake again.

2d. To find the N. E. Angle.—Travel northward on the east

shore to the first point as *a* from whose meridian a line can be drawn northwesterly at an angle of 45° , without striking the lake again.

3d. To find the S. E. Angle.—Travel southward on the east shore to a first point *b* where a line drawn southwesterly, at an angle of 45° , will not again strike the lake.

4th. To find the S. W. Angle.—Travel southward on the west shore to a first point *c* from which a line drawn southeasterly, at an angle of 45° , will not again strike the lake.



4. Winnipeg. Correct form, *Winnipek*, meaning swamps; salt water; unclean water. Used commonly in speaking of the sea water.

Source of the Mississippi.

1. This name, originally applied to Lake Itasca, belongs, as now referred to, to the small lake close to the southeast side of the west arm of Itasca. On Nicollet's map, which see elsewhere in this book, it may be distinguished by three streamlets entering it of which the most easterly drains a lakelet somewhat smaller than itself.

2. Pemidji, or Bemidji, Boutwell says, *Pemidjimark*, crossing place. Mr. Gilfillan, of White Earth, says: "The lake where

the current flows directly across the water, referring to the river flowing squarely out of the lake on the east side, cutting it in two as it were; very briefly, it is Cross Lake."

3. Nicollet says: "These elevations are commonly flat at top, varying in height from eighty-five to one hundred feet above the level of the surrounding waters. They are covered with thick forests in which the coniferous plants predominate. South of Itasca Lake they form a semicircular region, with a boggy bottom, extending to the southward a distance of several miles; thence these *Hauteurs des Terres* ascend to the northwest and north, and then stretching to the northeast and east, through the zone between 47° and 48° of latitude, make the dividing ridge between the waters that empty into Hudson Bay and those which discharge themselves into the Gulf of Mexico. The principal group of these *Hauteurs des Terres* is subdivided into several ramifications, varying in extent, elevation, and course, so as to determine the hydrographical basins of all the innumerable lakes and rivers that so peculiarly characterize this region of country."

See Nicollet's map of the Itasca region.

Count Beltrami.

1. The title on his passport was Le Chevalier Count Beltrami. The latter word as applied to a county of the State is pronounced Běl-trá'mí, and it may be so pronounced here. It is supposed that B. was banished from the Papal States. For interesting anecdotes about him and his own narrative of explorations, see Neill's large history of Minnesota.

2. Beltrami says: "I have given it the name of the respectable lady whose life (to use the language of her illustrious friend the Countess of Albany) was one undeviating course of moral rectitude."

Indian Treaties.

1. Fond du Lac. French expression literally signifying, bottom of the lake, — therefore, end of the lake. The term is applied somewhat loosely, now to the end nearest the inlet, and again to the one at the outlet.

Border Wars.

1. Winnebagoes. Those who dwell by a sea. The word is of the same origin as Winnipeg; see Long's Explorations, note 4.

Schoolcraft's Expedition.

1. The voyageurs and explorers often found it necessary on their journeys to carry their boats and baggage overland from one body of water to another. The portages, as they were for obvious reasons called, occurred most frequently between two rivers at their nearest or most accessible point of approach. Men accustomed to this duty were able to carry heavy burdens long distances without apparent fatigue. See the graphic illustrations elsewhere in this book. The name portage is given to the place as well as to the act of carrying.

2. Savanna River. Literally, Prairie River.

3. One day when the expedition was coasting westward along the shore of Lake Superior, Mr. Schoolcraft said to Mr. Boutwell, "You are a classical scholar, give me a name for the true source of the Mississippi, to be applied when we shall have found it."

Boutwell replied, "I do not think of one word, but there are two Latin words, *veritas*, truth, and *caput*, head."

In a moment Schoolcraft answered, "I have it! Itasca!"

Thus the name existing to-day was crudely coined from the last two syllables of the first word and the first of the last. Mr. Boutwell related these facts to the author in the summer of 1886. Of course, it would not be difficult to find words in the Indian languages of like sound, and so many have sought in that way to trace out its derivation.

4. Little Crow was grandfather of the Little Crow spoken of in the Sioux massacre.

5. Prof. Williamson says: "Shunkasapa,—*shunka*, dog; *sapa*, black; Black Dog, a Dakota chief, and name of his village near Hamilton Station, Omaha (Sioux City) Railway.

6. Neill says: "The first school-master of the post was John Marsh. He is said to have been a college graduate, and accompanied the first troops to the mouth of the Minnesota river. In time he became a trader's clerk, and afterwards a sub-Indian

—

agent, and justice of the peace for Crawford county, Minnesota. In 1832, during the Black Hawk War, he ascended the Mississippi and secured the services of about eighty Sioux warriors, and accompanied them, as interpreter, to the army of Gen. Atkinson, but they soon returned."

7. Black Hawk was a Sauk chief. For an account of this war see U. S. History.

Featherstonhaugh.

1. Featherstonhaugh (feth'er-ston-haw).
2. Coteau des (kō'tō deh) Prairies. Hill of the prairies or plains.

Catlin.

1. The pipestone lies buried six feet or more beneath the Jasper on the flats below the quartzite cliffs. There are abundant relics of Indian camps, old and new, in the vicinity. See illustrations of a Yankton band digging the stone.

2. Waraju (wä-rä-hoo); from *wagha*, cottonwood, and *zhu*, plant. *Tanka*, great, *chistina* (chees'te-nä), little. Hence Waraju Tanka and Waraju Chistina.

3. A shattered column belonging to the quartzite cliffs. Its top, viewed from certain positions, appears like a human head in profile. See illustration.

4. These theories are explicitly stated, in connection with other interesting facts, upon pages 63, 64, 65 and 66 of the Minnesota Geological Report, Vol. 1.

5. Two or three miles northeast of the quarry is seen a narrow ridge-like mound, three or four feet in height. It incloses perhaps ten acres in somewhat circular form, and within it are a few small conical mounds. Tradition relates that a great battle took place there more than a century ago between the Iowas and Omahas.

6. The three largest of six red granite boulders. They are about twenty feet in length by twelve in height. According to a legend, a contest occurred here in which all the Indians perished save three maidens who hid behind these rocks; hence the name

given to the latter. From these women sprang the present race of Indians. For another beautiful legend of the quarry read this selection from Longfellow's Hiawatha:

THE PEACE-PIPE.

On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together.

From his footprints flowed a river,
Leaped into the light of morning,
O'er the precipice plunging downward
Gleamed like Ishkoodah, the comet.
And the Spirit, stooping earthward,
With his finger on the meadow
Traced a winding pathway for it,
Saying to it, "Run in this way!"

From the red stone of the quarry
With his hand he broke a fragment,
Moulded it into a pipe-head,
Shaped and fashioned it with figures,
From the margin of the river
Took a long reed for a pipe-stem,
With its dark green leaves upon it;
Filled the pipe with bark of willow,
With the bark of the red willow;
Breathed upon the neighboring forest,
Made its great boughs chafe together,
Till in flame they burst and kindled;
And erect upon the mountains,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
Smoked the calumet, the Peace-Pipe
As a signal to the nations.

And the smoke rose slowly, slowly
Through the tranquil air of morning,
First a single line of darkness,
Then a denser, bluer vapor,
Then a snow-white cloud unfolding,
Like the tree-tops of the forest,
Ever rising, rising, rising,
Till it touched the top of heaven,
Till it broke against the heaven,
And rolled outward all around it.

From the Vale of Tawasentha,
From the Valley of Wyoming,
From the groves of Tuscaloosa,
From the far-off Rocky Mountains,
From the Northern lakes and rivers
All the tribes beheld the signal,
Saw the distant smoke ascending,
The Pakwana of the Peace-Pipe.

And the Prophets of the nations
Said: "Behold it! the Pakwana!
By this signal from afar of,
Bending like a wand of willow,
Waving like a hand that beckons,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,

Calls the tribes of men together,
Calls the warriors to his council!"

Down the rivers, o'er the prairies,
Came the warriors of the nations,
Came the Delawares and Mohawks,
Came the Choctaws and Camanches,
Came the Shoshonies and Blackfeet,
Came the Pawnees and Omahas,
Came the Mandans and Dacotahs,
Came the Hurons and Ojibways.
All the warriors drawn together
By the signal of the Peace-Pipe,
To the Mountains of the Prairie,
To the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry.

And they stood there on the meadow,
With their weapons and their war-gear,
Painted like the leaves of Autumn,
Painted like the sky of morning,
Wildly glaring at each other;
In their faces stern defiance,
In their hearts the feuds of ages,
The hereditary hatred,
The ancestral thirst of vengeance.

Gitche Manito, the mighty,
The creator of the nations,
Looked upon them with compassion,
With paternal love and pity;
Looked upon their wrath and wrangling
But as quarrels among children,
But as feuds and fights of children!

Over them he stretched his right hand,
To subdue their stubborn natures,
To allay their thirst and fever,
By the shadow of his right hand;
Spoke to them with voice majestic
As the sound of far-off waters,
Falling into deep abysses,
Warning, chiding, spake in this wise:—

"O my children! my poor children!
Listen to the words of wisdom,
Listen to the words of warning,
From the lips of the Great Spirit,
From the Master of Life who made you!
"I have given you lands to hunt in,
I have given you streams to fish in,
I have given you bear and bison,
I have given you roe and reindeer,
I have given you brant and beaver,
Filled the marshes full of wild-fowl,
Filled the rivers full of fishes:
Why then are you not contented?
Why then will you hunt each other?

"I am weary of your quarrels,
Weary of your wars and bloodshed,
Weary of your prayers for vengeance,

Of your wranglings and dissensions;
 All your strength is in your union,
 All your danger is in discord;
 Therefore be at peace henceforward,
 And as brothers live together.

"I will send a Prophet to you,
 A Deliverer of the nations,
 Who shall guide you and shall teach you,
 Who shall toil and suffer with you.
 If you listen to his counsels,
 You will multiply and prosper;
 If his warnings pass unheeded,
 You will fade away and perish!"

"Bathe now in the stream before you,
 Wash the war-paint from your faces,
 Wash the blood-stains from your fingers,
 Bury your war-clubs and your weapons,
 Break the red stone from this quarry,
 Mould and make it into Peace-Pipes,
 Take the reeds that grow beside you,
 Deck them with your brightest feathers,
 Smoke the calumet together,
 And as brothers live henceforward!"

Then upon the ground the warriors
 Threw their cloaks and shirts of deer-
 skin,
 Threw their weapons and their war-
 gear,
 Leaped into the rushing river,
 Washed the war-paint from their faces,

—By favor of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

7. See illustrations taken from the Minnesota Geological Report, Vol. I. The author has verified them by three personal inspections of the rocks, which have now been removed. They are supposed to be chiefs' totems. For an excellent description of such symbols read the following also from Hiawatha:

PICTURE WRITING.

In those days said Hiawatha,
 "Lo! How all things fade and perish!
 From the memory of the old men
 Pass away the great traditions,
 The achievements of the warriors,
 The adventures of the hunters,
 All the wisdom of the Medas,
 All the craft of the Wahenos,
 All the marvelous dreams and visions
 Of the Jossakeeds, the Prophets!
 "Great men die and are forgotten,
 Wise men speak; their words of wisdom
 Perish in the ears that hear them,
 Do not reach the generations
 That, as yet unborn, are waiting
 In the great, mysterious darkness
 Of the speechless days that shall be!"
 "On the grave-posts of our fathers
 Are no signs, no figures painted:
 Who are in those graves we know not,

Clear above them flowed the water,
 Clear and limpid from the footprints
 Of the Master of Life descending;
 Dark below them flowed the water,
 Soiled and stained with streaks of crim-
 son,
 As it blood were mingled with it!
 From the river came the warriors,
 Clean and washed from all their war-
 paint;
 On the banks their clubs they buried,
 Buried all their warlike weapons.
 Gitche Manito, the mighty,
 The Great Spirit, the creator,
 Smiled upon his helpless children!
 And in silence all the warriors
 Broke the red stone of the quarry,
 Smoothed and formed it into Peace-
 Pipes,
 Broke the long reeds by the river,
 Decked them with their brightest feath-
 ers,
 And departed each one homeward,
 While the Master of Life, ascending,
 Through the opening of cloud-curtains,
 Through the doorways of the heaven,
 Vanished from before their faces,
 In the smoke that rolled around him,
 The Pukwana of the Peace-Pipe!

Only know they are our fathers,
 Of what kith they are and kindred,
 From what old ancestral Totem,
 Be it Eagle, Bear, or Beaver,
 They descended, thus we know not,
 Only know they are our fathers.
 "Face to face we speak together,
 But we cannot speak when absent,
 Cannot send our voices from us
 To the friends that dwell afar off;
 Cannot send a secret message,
 But the bearer learns our secret,
 May pervert it, may betray it,
 May reveal it unto others."
 Thus said Hiawatha, walking
 In the solitary forest,
 Pondering, musing in the forest,
 On the welfare of his people.
 From his pouch he took his colors,
 Took his paints of different colors,

On the smooth bark of a birch-tree
Painted many shapes and figures,
Wonderful and mystic figures,
And each figure had a meaning,
Each some word or thought suggested.
Gitche Manito, the Mighty,
He, the Master of Life, was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens.
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of this symbol.

Mitche Manito, the Mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted,
As Kenabeek, the great serpent.
Very crafty, very cunning,
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil,
Was the meaning of this symbol.

Life and Death he drew as circles,
Life was white, but Death was dark-
ened;

Sun and moon and stars he painted,
Man and beast, and fish and reptile,
Forests, mountains, lakes and rivers.

For the earth he drew a straight line,
For the sky a bow above it;
White the space between for day-time,
Filled with little stars for night-time;
On the left a point for sunrise,
On the right a point for sunset,
On the top a point for noontide,
And for rain and cloudy weather
Waving lines descending from it.

Footprints pointing towards a wig-
wam

Were a sign of invitation,
Were a sign of guests assembling;
Bloody hands with palms uplifted
Were a symbol of destruction,
Were a hostile sign and symbol.

All these things did Hiawatha
Show unto his wondering people,
And interpreted their meaning,
And he said: "Behold, your grave-posts
Have no mark, no sign, nor symbol.
Go and paint them all with figures;
Each one with its household symbol,
With its own ancestral Totem
So that those who follow after
May distinguish them and know them."

And they painted on the grave-posts
On the graves yet unforotten,
Each his own ancestral Totem,
Each the symbol of his household;
Figures of the Bear and Reindeer,
Of the Turtle, Crane, and Beaver,
Each inverted as a token
That the owner was departed,
That the chief who bore the symbol
Lay beneath in dust and ashes.

And the Jossakeeds, the Prophets,
The Wabenos, the Magicians,

And the Medicine-men, the Medas,
Painted upon bark and deer-skin
Figures for the songs they chanted,
For each song a separate symbol,
Figures mystical and awful,
Figures strange and brightly colored;
And each figure had its meaning,
Each some magic song suggested.

The Great Spirit, the Creator,
Flashing light through all the heaven;
The Great Serpent, the Kenabeek,
With his bloody crest erected,
Creeping, looking into heaven;
In the sky the sun, that listens,
And the moon eclipsed and dying;
Owl and eagle, crane and hen-hawk,
And the cormorant, bird of magic;
Headless men that walk the heavens,
Bodies lying pierced with arrows,
Bloody hands of death uplifted,
Flags on graves, and great war-captains
Grasping both the earth and heaven!
Such as these the shapes they painted
On the birch-bark and the deer-skin;
Songs of war and songs of hunting,
Songs of medicine and of magic,
All were written in these figures,
For each figure had its meaning,
Each its separate song recorded.

Nor forgotten was the Love-Song,
The most subtle of all medicines,
The most potent spell of magic,
Dangerous more than war or hunting!
Thus the Love-Song was recorded,
Symbol and interpretation.

First a human figure standing,
Painted in the brightest scarlet;
'Tis the lover, the musician,
And the meaning is, "My painting
Makes me powerful over others."

Then the figure seated, singing,
Playing on a drum of magic,
And the interpretation, "Listen!
'Tis my voice you hear, my singing!"

Then the same red figure seated
In the shelter of a wigwam,
And the meaning of the symbol,
"I will come and sit beside you
In the mystery of my passion!"

Then two figures, man and woman,
Standing hand in hand together
With their hands so clasped together
That they seem in one united,
And the words thus represented
Are, "I see your heart within you,
And your cheeks are red with blushes!"

Next the maiden on an island,
In the center of an island;
And the song this shape suggested
Was, "Though you were at a distance,
Were upon some far-off island,
Such the spell I cast upon you,

Such the magic power of passion,
I could straightway draw you to me!"
Then the figure of the maiden
Sleeping, and the lover near her,
Whispering to her in her slumbers,
Saying, "Though you were far from me
In the land of Sleep and Silence,
Still the voice of love would reach you!"
And the last of all the figures
Was a heart within a circle,
Drawn within a magic circle;

And the image had this meaning:
"Naked lies your heart before me,
To your naked heart I whisper!"
Thus it was that Hiawatha,
In his wisdom, taught the people
All the mysteries of painting,
All the art of Picture-Writing,
On the smooth bark of the birch-tree,
On the white skin of the reindeer,
On the grave-posts of the village

—*By favor of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.*

Dred Scott.

1. Dred Scott was plaintiff in error before the United States Supreme Court, at the December term of 1856, versus John F. A. Sandford, his alleged master. The decision of Judge Taney is in brief:—

(a) "A free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States."

(b) "Every citizen has the right to take with him into the Territory any articles of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property

(c) "The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it. and Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind.

(d) "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States from taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution—and the removal of the plaintiff, by his owner, to that Territory, gave him no title to freedom."

2. Roger Brooke Taney (taw'ni).

Nicollet.

1. Jean Nicolas Nicollet (zhon ni'co'lā' ni'co'lā'). His name as used geographically in Minnesota is pronounced Nik'ol-lēt.

2. Cluses (kloo-z), a town situated in France twenty-three miles southeast of Geneva, Switzerland.

3. Haute Savoie (hōt sä'vwä). High or Upper Savoy, a province of eastern France.

4. La Place (lä'pläss') was a French mathematician. He is known to all scholars throughout the world.

5. This order was instituted by Napoleon I. in 1802 to reward men of genius who should make great achievements in either civil or military life. Its decoration was once a cross of ten points; again, a five-pointed, white enameled, gold-edged, gold wreath-encircled star, with blue, circular center shield bearing the emperor's head.

6. Fronchet (frön'shâ).

7. Brunet (broo'nâ'). Nicollet says of him, " * * * my principal guide, Francis Brunet, a man six feet three inches high—a giant of great strength, but, at the same time, full of the milk of human kindness, and withal an excellent natural geographer."

8. J. N. Nicollet.

C. F.

C. A. C.

J. L.

J. E. F.

J. R.

Expedition
July 1,
32

Gen. Fremont, in a letter to C. H. Bennett, of Pipestone, says: "The two sets of initials inscribed to which you particularly refer are for Charles Fremont, as I then commonly wrote my name, and J. Eugene Flandin, a young gentleman from New York, who was attached to the party."

9. Manito, also spelled Manitou (män'i-tou). Spirit; the name given by the Indians to the Great Spirit. See Catlin, note 3.

10. The name seems to have been applied to both the Manito and the rock from which the leap was made to the head of the Manito.

Gen. Fremont, in the letter mentioned in note 8, says:

"I wonder if the chimney [Manito] which stood in front of the escarpment is still standing? It required a sure foot to jump from the main rock to the top of it."

A young brave, so runs the legend, made the first leap and won thereby a chieftain's daughter. Hence the name of the rock.

11. Baron Frederick Henry Carl Fouqué (foo'kâ). A German novelist and poet. His "Undine" stands in high literary repute.

12. See illustration.

13. See account of La Hontan elsewhere in this history.

14. See Whittier's Prayer of Agassiz. Louis John Rudolph Agassiz (äg'ä-see, ä-gäs iz) was a Swiss by birth, but an American by life-long associations.

First Protestant Missions.

1. Poage (pög).
2. Names of Dakota chiefs.
3. Lausanne (lö'zän').

Events of 1837.

1. After this, by treaties made in 1842, 1847, 1854, 1855, March 1863, October 1863, 1864, and 1866, the Ojibwas little by little ceded their Minnesota lands to the general government, and at last came to reside on the various reservations in the northern part of the State as indicated upon the historical chart in the beginning of this book.

The U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs gives this census of the bands in 1883:—

Mississippi Ojibwas,	- - - - -	896
Otter Tail Pillagers,	- - - - -	570
Pembina band,	- - - - -	235
Pillagers of lakes Cass and Winnebagothis,	- - - - -	351
Leech Lake,	- - - - -	1,137
Mississippi,	- - - - -	95
Mille Lacs,	- - - - -	894
Red Cliff,	- - - - -	188
Bois Forte,	- - - - -	700
Grand Portage, Lake Superior,	- - - - -	236
Fond du Lac,	- - - - -	431
		<hr/>
Total,	- - - - -	5,723

In the present year, 1887, negotiations are pending to unite these bands upon the White Earth Reservation.

2. This treaty was signed Sept. 29th, 1837. Joel R. Poinsett (see Removal of Swiss Settlers in text) was the U. S. commis-

sioner who conducted the negotiations. The language of the first article is this:—

“The chiefs and braves representing the parties having an interest therein, cede to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, and all their islands in the said river.”

Battle of Pokeguma.

1. Pō-këg'ū-ma. *Nīngipukawana* (Chippewa) means, I turned off—left the road I was traveling; *gume* means lake; hence *Puk-a-gum-e*, or anglicized, Pokeguma; the place to leave the river (Snake river) to enter the lake.

Settlement of St. Paul.

1. Compare the illustrations of old St. Paul with those of the St. Paul of to-day.

2. See illustrations.

3. Henry Jackson was the first postmaster of St. Paul.

TIMES OF THE TERRITORY.

First Legislature.

1. This hotel, of which an illustration is given, was called the Central House. At first built of logs, it was afterwards covered with lumber. The landlord was familiarly known among early settlers as “Old Daddy Burton.”

Initial Treaties.

1. Hole-in-the-day was one of the shrewdest and most eloquent chiefs the Ojibwas ever had. See portrait. His father, Hole-in-the-day I., was also noted.

Traverse des Sioux Treaty.

1. The Sioux believed that a deity existed in the storm cloud, in the form of a great bird, the flashing of whose eyes was lightning and flapping of wings thunder. They still point out near Sisseton Agency, Dakota, the place where he has left his tracks upon the solid rock.

2. Sissetons (sīs'sī-tōns). The same band is mentioned under The Dakotas, note 18.

3. Wahpetons (wōp'a-tōns). This band is mentioned under The Dakotas, note 17.

4. Webster says: "The calumet is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war."

The Dakota pipes are made from the red pipestone, with stems of willow bent and carved. The work upon both bowl and stem is often very fine.

5. *Watab*. The root of evergreen trees, like the fir, pine, and tamarack, used for sewing birch bark canoes.

6. The English name is a translation of the Dakota expression *Pay-she-hoo-la-ze*. Dr. T. M. Young says the name was given on account of the slender, bitter, yellow root of the moon-seed which grows on the banks of the stream.

Mendota Treaty.

1. See The Dakotas, note 15.

2. See The Dakotas, note 16.

3. This name is applied to the lofty eminence back of the village. The Indians called it *Okheyawabe* (ōk-hā-yā-wā-bā). It is derived from *okhe*, hill, and *yawabe*, much visited.

Settlements.

1. Ka'sōta. A Dakota word meaning clear or cleared off. The village is situated upon a high open prairie which forms the first bench of the Minnesota river's southern bluffs between Mankato and St. Peter.

2. Mān-kā'to. From *maka*, earth, and *to*, blue. Name applied by the Dakotas to the Blue Earth river.

3. Winona (wē-nō'nā, anglicized wī-nō'na), diminutive of the Dakota word *wino*, woman, and meaning first born if a daughter.

Gov. Ramsey's Message.

1. St. Croix County, for an account of which see preceding text.
2. Mississippi River.

Proposed Division of School Funds.

1. Cretin (krä'tin), R. C. This bishop was widely and favorably known.

Gov. Gorman.

1. President Jackson instituted the system of turning out government officials of other parties to make room for his own political associates.

Seventh Legislature.

1. Westervelt. Now Frontenac.

Inkpadoota Massacre.

1. Minneopa (Min'nĭ-ōp'a), from *mini*, water and *noṕa*, two; hence, two waters. The name is appropriate; for there are two cascades, one about ten feet high, the other forty. See illustration.
2. Inkpadoota, Scarlet End.
3. Springfield, now Jackson, Jackson county.
4. He was usually called Little Paul. See Hazelwood Republic and portrait. Like Otherday, he was eloquent in striving to stem the tide of the Sioux massacre.
5. See Sioux Massacre and portrait.
6. Those Indians who were receiving annuities under the treaties of Mendota and Traverse des Sioux.

THE STATE.

The New Era.

1. This panic was general in the United States.

International Transit.

1. The dog train was a kind of toboggan. How it was loaded is seen in the illustration.
2. These carts were in use as early as the year 1801. They were then made entirely of wood. See illustrations.

Third Legislature.

1. The statutes provide that school lands shall not be sold for less than five dollars per acre. Many of them bring more than this. It is estimated that the common school fund will be about twenty million dollars when all are sold.

The Rebellion.

1. Gov. Ramsey was the first of the governors to offer the aid of state troops. This offer was made and accepted on the day Ft. Sumter fell.

Military Record of 1861.

1. For the location of all places and full accounts of battles and campaigns mentioned in these military records, the reader must refer to works upon United States History.

The Sioux Massacre.

1. The Soldiers' Lodge, or *Tee-yo-lee-pe*, it is said, was only organized on special occasions, as when the Indians were about to take the war-path or enter upon a grand hunt.
2. The falls of the Redwood are situated three miles above its junction with the Minnesota. The intervening part of the stream is a succession of rapids walled in by picturesque bluffs and granite cliffs.
3. A description of the Big Woods is given under the head of Flora.
4. The monument at Acton, elsewhere illustrated, is situated in a little Lutheran cemetery three or four miles from the Baker homestead, on a road leading to Litchfield. These are the inscriptions upon its four tablets.

I.

FIRST BLOOD.

II.

ROBINSON JONES.
 VIRANUS WEBSTER.
 HOWARD BAKER.
 ANN BAKER.
 CLARA D. WILSON.

III.

ERECTED BY THE STATE
 IN 1878,
 UNDER THE DIRECTION
 OF THE
 MEEKER COUNTY
 OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

IV.

IN MEMORY OF THE
 FIRST FIVE VICTIMS
 OF THE GREAT
 INDIAN MASSACRE OF
 AUGUST, 1862,
 AND BURIED HERE
 IN ONE GRAVE.

Mrs. Jones is here called Ann Baker, her name by a first marriage. She was the mother of Howard Baker.

5. The Indians led Howard Baker and his friends to take part in a shooting match, and then surprised them when their guns were empty. The oak tree to which the target was attached is still standing, and its side, scarred by the knife of the curiosity hunter searching for bullets, shows after the lapse of twenty-five years where these first pioneer martyrs stood and fell by the cabin door.

6. The ravine shown in one of the illustrations of the fort is where the Indians found cover.

It was due to the fine skill of Sergeant Jones of the regular

army, a veteran of the Mexican War who served as artilleryman, that the Indians were kept at bay. The barracks were crowded with fugitives of all ages and sexes, and one shudders to think what might have occurred had the strong nerve and unerring aim of this one man have failed.

Worthy of permanent record is the bravery of Rev. G. P. Hicks, who all day long went steadily back and forth carrying shells and canister to the guns from the magazine which stood in a position of great danger outside of the quadrangle. Like the gunner, he seemed to possess a charmed life which no one of the hundred leaden messengers flying every minute could affect.

7. "Ishtakhba; *ishla*, eye; *khba*, sleepy; the name of an eminent Dakota chief, a firm friend to the whites, who was the first signer of the treaty of 1851. The name was probably applied to Sleepy Eye Lake about fifty years ago, when his band planted there."—*A. W. Williamson*.

8. Governor Ramsey commissioned Sibley as colonel at the beginning of the campaign, and President Lincoln commissioned him brigadier-general at its close. He was subsequently given the rank of brevet major-general.

9. The sound traveled through the deep bluff-lined valley as through a great speaking tube.

10. In the spring of 1863 the remainder of the condemned prisoners at Mankato were removed to Davenport, Iowa.

The families of the prisoners, and others not condemned, all of whom had been held in camp at Ft. Snelling during the winter were taken to Crow Creek on the Missouri and allowed to make homes. Three years later, after much suffering, they were granted a reservation upon the Niobrara, Nebraska, and were joined there at that time by the prisoners released from Davenport.

Many of these prisoners, casting all government support aside, soon cut loose from this the Santee Agency, and with great fortitude in the face of hardships settled upon lands in the valley of the Big Sioux, forty miles above Sioux Falls. They are known as the Homesteaders and have persisted in their purpose to become civilized.

A band of fifty friendly Wahpeton and Sisseton scouts accom

panied Sibley in the campaign of 1863, and these and their families were supported by the government for several years, because they kept guard on the Minnesota border. This little band was called the "Scouts Camp." In 1867 they made a treaty, resulting in the settlement of themselves and kindred bands upon the present reservation, in eastern Dakota Territory, which bears their tribal names.

The Yanktons were established ere this in southeastern Dakota upon a reservation bearing their name, while the Teetons and other hostile bands kept aloof upon the upper Missouri.

Thus have all the Dakotas, save a few stragglers, vanished from their native land.

Gov. Swift.

1. When Connecticut yielded to the national government in September, 1786, her claims to territory which later formed a part of the Northwest Territory, she retained a tract of country one hundred and twenty miles long and fifty miles wide, situated on the south shore of Lake Erie. This was the Western Reserve. The college of that name is now called Adelbert, and has been removed from its old location at Hudson to Cleveland.

Sully-Sibley Campaign.

1. Minne Wakan. Minni, *water*; wakan, *spirit*; or anything that is mysterious or supernatural is said to be wakan. Devil's Lake, therefore, is not the best translation.

2. Chauncy Lampson and his father Nathan started on the third day of July to their farm a few miles north of Hutchinson to care for stock. They discovered two Indians, afterward identified as Little Crow and his son, picking raspberries near one of the Scattered Lakes on the land of a Mr. McDowell.

Seeing them, and thinking many more might be at hand, Chauncy whispered to his father, "Let us return to town."

"No," said Lampson, "I will have a shot at them."

He rested his gun against a small poplar, took deliberate aim, and fired. The tree was not large enough to hide him. Little Crow returned the fire. Lampson dropped back to reload his gun. Chauncy thought his father was killed, and hastened along

a woodland path running around the base of a small elevation. Little Crow followed the same path from the opposite direction. They suddenly confronted each other. Chauncy fell upon one knee and covered Little Crow's heart. Little Crow covered Chauncy. The united rifle reports rung out as one. Without waiting to note the result Chauncy, unhurt, fled to Hutchinson, and told the story, saying to the incredulous people, "I surely killed him for I never took better aim." The search party indeed found the dead chief, and fell in with Lampson, senior, who was uninjured.

Great Civil Topics.

1. The just complaint that the criminal code, or those laws pertaining to the punishment of criminals, is ineffective has not been peculiar to Minnesota, but has been made against the criminal code of every state and country.

2. In addition to grants of land for the support of schools, railroad construction, and internal improvement, the general government has donated *swamp lands* to the State to be used for such purposes as the latter may in its wisdom select. All subdivisions of land half or more of whose surface is marshy are classed as swamp lands. They are determined by reference to the maps and field-books of the government surveyors. The interpretation of these records has always been liberal, so the area of swamp lands is not only vast but of great value.

Railroad Legislation.

1. George III. of England granted the charter of Dartmouth College in 1769.

The legislature of New Hampshire passed certain acts June 27th, and December 18th and 26th, 1816, altering the charter and organization of said college and declaring that it should be known as Dartmouth University. By a provision, the secretary and treasurer of Dartmouth College, W. H. Woodward, was to hold over as secretary and treasurer of Dartmouth University until the trustees of the latter should reappoint him, or appoint his successor. The trustees of Dartmouth College, still holding to the validity of the original charter, removed Woodward as secretary August 27th, 1816, and as treasurer September 27th of the same year. The

trustees of Dartmouth University, holding to the validity of the new charter, claimed that Woodward legally held over until his reappointment by them on the fourth of February, 1817. This caused the trustees of Dartmouth College to bring the suit against Woodward which was finally decided by the United States Supreme Court, in brief, as follows:

(a). The charter of 1769 was not broken by the War of Revolution.

(b). Said charter was that of a private, not a public, corporation.

(c). Therefore the legislature of New Hampshire, under that clause of the Federal Constitution relating to the impairing of the obligation of contracts, had no right to change or annul the charter.

2. These two cases were tried before the United States Supreme Court at the October term, 1876:

Winona & St. Peter Railroad, plaintiffs in error, versus J. D. Blake of Rochester.

Southern Minnesota Railroad, plaintiff in error, versus Coleman.

In the original cases the defendants in the above suits were plaintiffs to recover what the railroads exacted over legal rates of tariff. The decision of Chief Justice Waite, in the first case stated above, which he also reaffirmed in the second, was as follows:

"By its charter, the Winona & St. Peter Railway Company was incorporated as a common carrier, with all the rights and subject to all the obligations that name implies. It was therefore bound to carry when called upon for that purpose, and charge only a reasonable compensation for the carriage. These are incidents of the occupation in which it was authorized to engage. There is nothing in the charter limiting the State to regulate the rates of charge. The provisions in the act of February 28th, 1866, that the 'company shall be bound to carry freight and passengers upon reasonable terms,' and that in the Constitution of Minnesota (Art. 10, Sec. 4) that 'all corporations being common carriers, * * * * * shall be bound to carry the mineral, agricultural, and other productions or manufactures on equal and reasonable terms,' add nothing to and take nothing from the grant as contained in the original charter."

The Locusts.

1. These were known under the name of Rocky Mountain locusts because they came from that region of country.

2. *Laissez faire*, let alone.

REFERENCE TABLES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Alexander Ramsey, June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Willis A. Gorman, May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Samuel Medary, April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES.

Aaron Goodrich, June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851.
Jerome Fuller, November 13, 1851, to December 16, 1852.
Henry Z. Hayner, December 16, 1852, to April 7, 1853.
William H. Welch, April 7th, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Henry H. Sibley, January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853.
Henry M. Rice, December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857.
W. W. Kingsbury, December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858.

STATE GOVERNORS.

Henry H. Sibley, May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Alexander Ramsey, January 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.
Henry A. Swift, July 10, 1863, to January 11, 1864.
Stephen Miller, January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.
William R. Marshall, January 8, 1866, to January 9, 1870.
Horace Austin, January 9, 1870, to January 7, 1874.
Cushman K. Davis, January 7, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
John S. Pillsbury, January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
Lucius F. Hubbard, January 10, 1882, to January 5, 1887.
Andrew R. McGill, January 5, 1887, to ———

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

William Holcomb, May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
 Ignatius Donnelly, January 2, 1860, to March 3, 1863.
 Henry A. Swift, March 4, 1863, to July 10, 1863.
 Charles D. Sherwood, January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.
 Thomas H. Armstrong, January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.
 William H. Yale, January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.
 Alphonso Barto, January 9, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
 James B. Wakefield, January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
 Charles A. Gilman, January 10, 1880, to January 4, 1887.
 A. E. Rice, January 4, 1887, to ———

STATE CHIEF JUSTICES.

Lafayette Emmett, May 24, 1858, to January 10, 1865.
 Thomas Wilson, January 10, 1865, to July 14, 1869.
 James Gilfillan, July 14, 1869, to January 7, 1870.
 Christopher G. Ripley, January 7, 1870, to April 7, 1874.
 S. J. R. McMillan, April 7, 1874, to March 10, 1875.
 James Gilfillan, March 10, 1875, to ———

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

INCUMBENT.	LEGISLATURE.	DATE.
J. S. Watrous.....	} First	1858
Geo. Bradley		
Amos Cogswell.....	Second.....	{ 1859 1860
Jared Benson	Third	
Jared Benson.....	Fourth	1862
Chas. D. Sherwood.....	Fifth.....	1863
Jared Benson.....	Sixth.....	1864
Thos. H. Armstrong.....	Seventh.....	1865
Jas. B. Wakefield.....	Eighth	1866

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.—CONT.

INCUMBENT.	LEGISLATURE.	DATE.
John Q. Farmer.....	Ninth	1867
John Q. Farmer.....	Tenth.....	1868
C. D. Davidson.....	Eleventh	1869
J. L. Merriam.....	Twelfth.....	1870
J. L. Merriam.....	Thirteenth.....	1871
A. R. Hall.....	Fourteenth.....	1872
A. R. Hall.....	Fifteenth.....	1873
A. R. Hall.....	Sixteenth	1874
W. R. Kinyon	Seventeenth.....	1875
W. R. Kinyon	Eighteenth.....	1876
J. L. Gibbs.....	Nineteenth.....	1877
C. A. Gilman.....	Twentieth.....	1878
C. A. Gilman.....	Twenty-first.....	1879
Loren Fletcher.....	Twenty-second.....	1881
Loren Fletcher.....	Twenty-third.....	1883
J. L. Gibbs.....	Twenty-fourth.....	1885
W. R. Merriam.....	Twenty-fifth.....	1887

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Jas. Shields, May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1860.

H. M. Rice, May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1863.

M. S. Wilkinson, March 4, 1860, to March 4, 1867.

Alexander Ramsey, March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1875.

D. S. Norton, March 4, 1867, died July 14, 1870.

Wm. Windom, July 16, 1870, to January 18, 1871.

O. P. Stearns, January 18, 1871, to March 4, 1871.

Wm. Windom, March 4, 1871, to March 12, 1881.

S. J. R. McMillan, December 6, 1875, to March 4, 1887.

A. J. Edgerton, March 12, 1881, to October 26, 1881.

Wm. Windom, October 26, 1881, to March 4, 1883.

D. M. Sabin, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.

C. K. Davis, March 4, 1887, to ———

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

- W. W. Phelps, May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
 J. M. Cavanaugh, May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
 Wm. Windom, December 5, 1859, to March 4, 1869.
 Cyrus Aldrich, December 5, 1859, to March 4, 1863.
 Ignatius Donnelly, December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1869.
 M. S. Wilkinson, March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
 E. M. Wilson, March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
 J. T. Averill, March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1875.
 M. H. Dunnell, March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.
 H. B. Strait, December 1, 1873, to March 4, 1879.
 W. S. King, December 6, 1875, to March 4, 1877.
 J. H. Stewart, December 3, 1877, to March 4, 1879.
 Henry Poehler, March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.
 H. B. Strait, March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1887.
 W. D. Washburn, March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1885.
 Milo White, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
 J. B. Wakefield, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
 Knute Nelson, March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
 J. B. Gilfillan, March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.
 John Lind, March 4, 1887, to ———
 Thos. Wilson, March 4, 1887, to ———
 J. L. McDonald, March 4, 1887, to ———
 Knute Nelson, March 4, 1887, to ———
 Edmund Rice, March 4, 1887, to ———

VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

CANDIDATES.	YEAR.	VOTE.
H. H. Sibley.....	1857	17,790
A. Ramsey.....	1857	17,550
A. Ramsey.....	1859	21,335
Geo. L. Becker.....	1859	17,582
A. Ramsey.....	1861	16,274

VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.—CONT.

CANDIDATES.	YEAR.	VOTE.
E. O. Hamlin.....	1861	10,448
Stephen Miller... ..	1863	19,628
H. T. Wells.....	1863	12,739
W. R. Marshall.....	1865	17,318
H. M. Rice.....	1865	13,842
W. R. Marshall.....	1867	34,874
C. E. Flandrau.....	1867	29,502
H. Austin.....	1869	27,348
Geo. L. Otis.....	1869	25,401
H. Austin.....	1871	46,950
W. Young.....	1871	30,376
C. K. Davis.....	1873	40,741
A. Barton	1873	35,245
J. S. Pillsbury.....	1875	47,073
D. L. Buell.....	1875	35,275
J. S. Pillsbury.....	1877	57,071
W. L. Banning.....	1877	39,147
J. S. Pillsbury.....	1879	57,524
Edmund Rice.....	1879	41,844
L. F. Hubbard.....	1881	65,025
R. W. Johnson.....	1881	37,168
L. F. Hubbard.....	1883	72,462
A. Bierman.....	1883	58,251
A. R. McGill.....	1886	107,064
A. A. Ames.....	1886	104,464

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

CANDIDATES.	YEAR.	VOTE.
Lincoln.....	1860	22,069
Douglas.....	1860	11,920
Breckenridge.....	1860	748
Lincoln.....	1864	25,055
McClellan.....	1864	17,367
Grant.....	1868	43,722

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.—CONT.

CANDIDATES.	YEAR.	VOTE.
Seymour.....	1868	28,096
Grant.....	1872	55,708
Greeley.....	1872	35,211
Tilden.....	1876	48,787
Hayes.....	1876	72,955
Hancock.....	1880	53,315
Garfield.....	1880	93,903
Cleveland.....	1884	70,065
Blaine.....	1884	111,685

POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

YEAR.	CENSUS.
1850.	6,077.
1860.	172,023.
1865.	250,099.
1870.	439,706.
1875.	597,407.
1880.	780,773.
1885.	1,117,798.

ELEVATION OF LAKES ABOVE TIDE-
WATER.

Lake of the Woods.....	1,025
Rainy Lake.....	1,150
Red Lake.....	1,140
Lake Itasca.....	1,500
Cass Lake.....	1,300
Winnibigosish Lake.....	1,290
Leech Lake.....	1,292
Mille Lacs.....	1,246

ELEVATION OF LAKES ABOVE TIDE-WATER.—CONT.

Otter Tail Lake.....	1,325
Lake Traverse.....	970
Big Stone Lake.....	962
Lake Minnetonka	922
Lake Benton.....	1,754
Lake Shetek.....	1,475
Lake Pepin.....	664
Lake St. Croix.....	672
White Bear Lake.....	910

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ELEVATION OF HILLS, VALLEYS AND
PLATEAUS ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Red River flats at Moorhead.....	913
Red River flats at St. Vincent.....	800
Coteau des Prairies.....	1,800-1,900
Prairies of the Minnesota Valley.....	1,000-1,200
Prairies of Waseca and Steele counties.....	1,100-1,200
Prairies of Freeborn and Mower counties.....	1,200-1,400
The valley lands of the Mississippi and its tributaries in the counties of Houston, Fillmore, Winona, Wabasha and Goodhue.....	650-900
Upland prairies of those same counties.....	1,000-1,200
The wooded region of the Upper Mississippi.....	1,200-1,500
The wooded flats between Cass Lake and Lake of the Woods.....	1,100-1,400
Summits of the Giants Range.....	2,100-2,200
Summits of the Mesabi Range.....	2,100-2,200
Summits of the Sawteeth Range.....	1,800-2,000
Rolling plateau surrounding Lake Itasca.....	1,500-1,700
Leaf Mountains, in Otter Tail County.....	1,500-1,750

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COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	DATE.
Aitkin.....	Aitkin.....	May 23, 1857.
Anoka.....	Anoka.....	May 23, 1857.
Becker.....	Detroit.....	March 18, 1858.
Beltrami.....	Feb. 28, 1866.
Benton.....	Sauk Rapids.....	Oct. 27, 1849.
Big Stone.....	Ortonville.....	Feb. 20, 1862.
Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	March 5, 1853.
Brown.....	New Ulm.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Carlton.....	Thomson.....	May 23, 1857.
Carver.....	Chaska.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Cass.....	Sept. 1, 1851.
Chippewa.....	Montevideo.....	Feb. 20, 1862.
Chisago.....	Center City.....	Sept. 1, 1851.
Clay.....	Moorhead.....	March 2, 1862.
Cook.....	Grand Marias.....	March 9, 1874.
Cottonwood.....	Windom.....	May 23, 1857.
Crow Wing.....	Brainerd.....	May 23, 1857.
Dakota.....	Hastings.....	Oct. 27, 1849.
Dodge.....	Mantorville.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Douglas.....	Alexandria.....	March 8, 1858.
Faribault.....	Blue Earth City.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Fillmore.....	Preston.....	March 5, 1853.
Freeborn.....	Albert Lea.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Goodhue.....	Red Wing.....	March 5, 1853.
Grant.....	Elbow Lake.....	March 6, 1868.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	March 6, 1852.
Houston.....	Caledonia.....	Feb. 23, 1854.
Hubbard.....	Park Rapids.....	Feb. 26, 1883.
Isanti.....	Cambridge.....	Feb. 13, 1857.
Itasca.....	Oct. 29, 1849.
Jackson.....	Jackson.....	May 23, 1857.
Kanabec.....	Brunswick.....	March 13, 1858.
Kandiyohi.....	Willmar.....	March 20, 1858.
Kittson.....	Hallock.....	Feb. 25, 1879.
Lac qui Parle.....	Madison.....	Nov. 3, 1871.
Lake.....	Two Harbors.....	March 1, 1856.
Le Sueur.....	Le Sueur Center.....	March 5, 1853.
Lincoln.....	Lake Benton.....	March 6, 1873.
Lyon.....	Marshall.....	Nov. 2, 1869.
McLeod.....	Glencoe.....	March 1, 1856.

COUNTIES.—CONT.

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEATS.	DATE.
Marshall.....	Warren.....	Feb. 25, 1879.
Martin.....	Fairmont.....	May 23, 1857.
Meeker.....	Litchfield.....	Feb. 23, 1856.
Mille Lacs.....	Princeton.....	May 23, 1857.
Morrison.....	Little Falls.....	Feb. 25, 1858.
Mower.....	Austin.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Murray.....	Currie.....	May 23, 1857.
Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	March 5, 1853.
Nobles.....	Worthington.....	May 23, 1857.
Norman.....	Ada.....	Nov. 29, 1881.
Olmsted.....	Rochester.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls.....	March 18, 1858.
Pine.....	Pine City.....	March 31, 1856.
Pipestone.....	Pipestone City.....	May 23, 1857.
Polk.....	Crookston.....	July 20, 1858.
Pope.....	Glenwood.....	Feb. 20, 1852.
Ramsey.....	St. Paul.....	Oct. 27, 1849.
Redwood.....	Redwood Falls.....	Feb. 6, 1862.
Renville.....	Beaver Falls.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Rice.....	Faribault.....	March 5, 1853.
Rock.....	Luverne.....	March 23, 1857.
St. Louis.....	Duluth.....	March 1, 1856.
Scott.....	Shakopee.....	March 5, 1858.
Sherburne.....	Elk River.....	Feb. 25, 1856.
Sibley.....	Henderson.....	March 5, 1853.
Stearns.....	St. Cloud.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Steele.....	Owatonna.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Stevens.....	Morris.....	Feb. 20, 1860.
Swift.....	Benson.....	March 4, 1870.
Todd.....	Long Prairie.....	Feb. 20, 1862.
Traverse.....	Brown's Valley.....	Feb. 20, 1862.
Wabasha.....	Wabasha.....	Oct. 27, 1849.
Wadena.....	Wadena.....	July 11, 1858.
Waseca.....	Waseca.....	Feb. 27, 1857.
Washington.....	Stillwater.....	Oct. 27, 1849.
Watowan.....	St. James.....	Nov. 6, 1860.
Wilkin.....	Breckenridge.....	March 6, 1868.
Winona.....	Winona.....	Feb. 23, 1849.
Wright.....	Buffalo.....	Feb. 20, 1855.
Yellow Medicine.....	Granite Falls.....	Nov. 3, 1871.

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