

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1876

Address of Henry Hinds – Shakopee Argus

An Introduction to Historical Sketches of Scott County

It is not the glories of our country of which I am to speak today, but of the sober facts and incidents of the first settlers of Scott County, and her progress during a score of years. We revere the memories of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, but we cannot stop today to proclaim their glorious renown. They fought for and won the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in their own way, and we enjoy the benefit of their Victory. During the first hundred years of our existence as a nation, our country has made greater progress in all the arts of peace, as well as in the arts of war, than any other nation ever made in the first thousand years of its existence. But we are not here today to proclaim the power of American arms nor the skill of American arts. It is my duty today to speak to you of our own county – its past and its present – of the men and women who made the first settlements in the wilderness of Scott County. We will consider the hardship they have experienced, the obstacles they have surmounted, and the progress our people have made in twenty-four years time. They found our county a wilderness and they have transformed it into wheat fields and the happy homes of prosperous people.

It is well that now the incidents of the early settlements of Scott County should be collected and preserved. Men are still living in every town who are living witnesses of its whole history. The active and busy life of our people has carried their thoughts onward into the future, but it is time the old settlers of Scott County halted and turned back their thoughts to consider the past. The future is all sure light to our children, and the second and third generations will soon lose all traces of the early settlers if no record is left behind for their use. Our children will love the soil that gave them birth, and they will wish to know when and why their fathers and mothers came here, and wonder whence they came. If the older settlers leave no record behind them, who will be able to give the third generation the information of their fathers that they most desire?

To me it has been assigned to prepare such a Historical Sketch of Scott County, to be read on the occasion of this, the Centennial Celebration of our country's independence. I have called to my assistance old settlers in every town and village in the county to aid me in collecting facts and incidents of early settlements. A vast collection of valuable information to the historian has been the result. Including the facts, which have already collected concerning the early settlements, I am able to record in these Historical Sketches of Scott County the names of nearly all the old settlers. I am able to record who made the early settlements, from what country they came from when they came from, when they came here, and all-important incidents in their lives since they made a settlement in our county. Thus making a

record of every family of all settlers that became identified with the past history and prosperity of each village and town in the county. As items of interest to future generations, these Historical Sketches will include when and where the first churches were built and the first religious services held in each. The first schools taught, the first doctors that visited the sick, the first lawyers that stood up for the rights of their clients and the first clergymen that administered consolation to the dying. Will state when and where the first elections were held, who were elected to office and the names of the voters. The first child born in each town, the first marriage solemnized and the first grave dug. Nor will we overlook the claim speculations and town site speculation; mills, hotels, shops and stores. The name of each soldier who volunteered or was drafted into the War of Rebellion from Scott County, whether killed, died in the service or still living. Not the least item of information to our grandchildren will be the kind of houses the first settlers built, the furniture they used in their houses, the wild animals they encountered and the fish and game they secured. Nor must we overlook the Indians we found here, how the old settlers supported themselves during hard times, the incidents of the draft, volunteering in the Army and the Indian Massacre of 1862. Indeed it has been my purpose to collect anything and everything that goes to make up the life of the old settlers and serve as history of each town. But the undertaking is so extensive and the information so vast, that it would be impossible to read it on this occasion. Instead of giving you an hour's entertainment, if I read it all, I should detain you here all day from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. I have, therefore, been compelled to give you on this occasion, not the history of Scott County, but only an Introduction to the Historical Sketches of Scott County. While I give you today only an Introduction to the history of each town of the county, I trust that I shall from time to time be able to complete the Historical Sketches of all the old settlers in every town in the county. This, to me, will be a pleasing as well as grateful duty for the many kind acts I have for many years received from the old settlers. I trust they will give me their aid and cooperation to complete what I have begun.

Who First Saw Scott County?

No Historical Sketch of Scott County would be complete without giving a brief statement of what is known of this county while in the occupancy of the Indians before the first settlement of white men here. I therefore need make no excuses for asking you to go back with me to the earliest times when white men first passed up the Minnesota Valley. Probably the first white man who saw any part of the lands of Scott County, was a French explorer by the name of LeSeuer, and a few followers. In September in the year of 1700, he passed up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota River. He entered the Minnesota River and went up to the point where Mankato now stands and built a fort on the Blue Earth River. Here he remained all winter, trading with the Indians and digging for copper ore. He gathered a large quantity of the bluish-green earth, which he supposed was copper ore. In the spring he went back down the river taking a large quantity of this supposed ore to France. LeSueur named this river the St. Peter in honor of Captain St. Peter, who at that

early day had a trading post on Lake Pepin. This river continued to be called St. Peter's until after the territorial government was organized under the Territory of Minnesota. Then, the name of the river was changed to the Minnesota by an act of Congress, upon a memorial from the Territorial Legislature. This change was effected in 1852.

Baron Lahonton in 1690 made a romantic trip and wrote an improbable account of explorations in these parts of Minnesota. He may have passed up this river along the borders of our county, but this is uncertain. In 1766, one hundred and ten years ago, Captain Jonathon Carver, a native of the state of Connecticut, explored the Northwest. Late in the fall he passed up the Minnesota river in canoes. In his account he speaks of the Little Rapids near the mouth of Sand Creek in Scott County. He says he went up the river two hundred miles, remained all winter with the Indians and returned down the river in April, the following spring followed by two hundred Indians to the great cave, which is at St. Paul. Here he held council with the Indians. LeSeuer and Carver doubtless made several landings in Scott County. Carver Village and Carver County are named after the one and LeSeuer Village and LeSeuer County are named after the other.

In 1823 Major Long, under the patronage of the government of the United States, was dispatched in charge of an exploring expedition by Governor Cass, Territorial Governor of Michigan. Major Stephen H. Long and party explored the Minnesota River, its entire length. One half of the party going up the river in boats and the other division going by land with twenty horses. On the 10th day of June 1823, Major Long landed the party going by river at Shakopee and cooked and ate dinner there. This is probably the first dinner party ever known in Shakopee. At that time and Indian village stood here, known among themselves as Shak-pa, but this locality was then known by the French as Prairie des Francais. Major Long's two parties united at a point near St. Peter and continued on up the Minnesota River to Lake Winnipeg by way of Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior and home again.

In 1842 a steamboat excursion started at Fort Snelling and passed up the river as far as Shakopee, but it does not appear whether any landing was affected. In 1835 a partial geological survey of the Minnesota Valley was affected, the party passing through the length of Scott County. At these various times Shakopee appears to have been the most important of the Dakota Indian villages. The Shak-pa band of Indians numbered about six hundred persons.

These are the earliest appearances within the bounds of Scott County of white men; but these events have no important bearing upon the history of our county, for the resulted not even in establishing one temporary trading post or missionary station within the limits of our county. In 1820 Fort Snelling was built and thereafter the soldiers and trappers made frequent excursions into and through the wilds of Scott County, but not one single trading post appears to have been established in this county until years afterward.

From a very early time the Valley of the Minnesota River became a principal route of travel to the Red River country for Indian traders and the Hudson Bay Fur Company, but when the first travel commenced is certainly unknown. After Fort Snelling was built a well-beaten trail was worn into the ground by traveling Indians, traders and hunters through the whole length of this county from Hamilton to Blakely, and hence onward to the Red River country.

At a very early day, long trains of wood carts, each drawn by a single ox in harness and dog trains, drawn by six to ten dogs, loaded with furs and skins passed over this route from the Red River country to Traverse des Sioux and from that point by river down to Prairie du Chien, and returned with supplies. Foot hunters, trappers and traders with ponies passed over the Indian trail through the length of the county from a very early time, but it was not traveled by ox cart until the route had been opened by settlers.

The public highway had been marked out through Scott County along the valley of the Minnesota River thirty years, perhaps fifty years, before white men made a settlement within the county. Many of our old settlers will remember seeing these uncouth ox carts and dog trains traveling over the route through the county to as late a day as 1856 or 1857.

Indian Trails

The route of the settlers coming into this county was principally over the old trails of the hunters and traders, through some came by steamboats passing up the Minnesota River and landing wherever they wished to. Settlers having reached St. Paul by land or river, passed over to Mendota, hence took the Red River trail up the Minnesota valley, which had previously been made the highway for the small Indian traders, who a few years in advance of immigration, had located among the various Indian bands of the Indians in this county and along the valley. From the Indian villages and camps located along this principal trail to the Red River, there were before the first settlers entered this county, Indian trails branching off to the south and running to the lakes and hunting grounds to the south of this county. Thus, at Hamilton, an Indian trail ran to the south up the creek, dignified with Credit River, and through the county to the southwest to Cedar Lake. By this trail the Irish settlers of Glendale, Credit River and parts of Cedar Lake and Spring Lake mainly found and located their claims upon government lands. Another of these Indian trails branched off the main trail a little east of Shakopee and ran south about five miles and forked into two routes, one going to the southeast between Spring Lake and Long Lake, and the other keeping to the west end of Spring Lake, and hence on south to Cedar Lake. Other Indian trails branched off the main route at various points, as at Jordan and near Belle Plaine, and ran to the south. These various trails served as paths for new settlers to penetrate the unknown wilderness and were always sure to lead to the choice lands, where the Indians were accustomed to build their sugar camps in the maple groves, or to the beautiful lakes where the pioneer settlers were sure to find the best locations for their farms. For the most part these

Indian trails were free from brush and undergrowth of trees and brush. The fires that swept over the whole region almost every fall before the settlements became numerous cleared off the timberlands and openings of all bushes and brush. By a very little work with the axe these Indian trails were made passable for the ox teams and wagons of the old settlers. Along the line of nearly all of the Indian trails public roads have been located and they are now principal routes of travel throughout the county.

Hard Work to Make Farms

Scott County has never been the idler's paradise. Industry and economy of its people are its chief characteristics. The land for the most part upon which the old settlers located and out of which they have made flourishing farms, they found bristling with difficulties. Only a small part of the county was prairie, extending along the river from Eagle Creek to Belle Plaine, a strip a mile and a half wide. Heavy timberland extended from Credit River through most of Spring Lake, Sand Creek, Belle Plaine and Blakely, but these towns were in places interspersed with openings and underbrush. Patches of prairie and timber dotted the towns of Helena and St. Lawrence, brush land openings and marsh with patches of timber extended over Cedar Lake, New Market and Credit River, while Glendale and Eagle Creek consisted of prairie and timberland adjacent to each other, Louisville and Jackson, upon the river border, were prairie, and the southern parts timberland. The forest trees and grubs had to be removed by hard blows from the farmer's axe and grub hoe, continued for twenty long years. The old forest trees have steadily diminished in numbers year by year, some for fuel, some for fencing and some for building and railroad supplies. Yet hundreds of acres of old forest trees that have given shelter and shade for two hundred years have been cut down and burned up to clear the land for wheat fields.

Land Speculation

The grubs and brambles of the uncultivated lands of non-resident speculators who never pay any taxes, have increased a hundred fold. The towns of Helena and Sand Creek are comparatively free from the unoccupied lands of non-resident owners and consequently these towns are the most populous and the best cultivated; have the most valuable farms and the best roads, the largest wheat fields and the lightest local taxes of any towns in the county. In the early days of the county the towns of Cedar Lake, New Market, Credit River and Blakely were overrun with the speculation of non-resident land speculators who made no improvements and seldom or never paid any taxes. They did not improve their lands, but let the beautiful openings grow up into grubs and brambles, nor would they sell out to those who would have made fine farms out of these wild lands. These non-resident speculators built no houses, paid no taxes, they made no roads and supported no schools. They helped to support no churches and added nothing to the wealth and prosperity of the towns. Their broad acres lay there year after year, growing up in grubs and brambles, a breeding place for rabbits and gophers, and a vile blister

upon the fair prosperity of these towns. About five or six years ago many of these non-resident speculators woke up from their dreams of speculation out of the industry and improvements of inhabitants of these towns and found that their schemes of speculation were being covered deeper and deeper under the burden of tax titles. They were challenged to pay their taxes equally with other people or dared to fight tax titles. Pay their taxes they would not, fight tax titles they dared not. But the result was that from time to time during the past five years these non-resident land owners have sold out to men who have paid the taxes, built houses, opened farms and are now doing their share for the improvement and prosperity of these towns. But travel over Scott County where you will and in almost every school district you will find one or more of these wild tracts of land without cultivation, without houses and without fences, growing up with bushes and grubs. Sooner or later these non-resident land owners must sell out to actual settlers or they will find that the tax titles are as great a blister to their grubs and brambles as these wild lands are destructive to the prosperity of the locality in which they are situated.

The Indians

It is quite evident that the Dakota Indians immigrated to the Minnesota valley from some other region, but whether they came as peaceful settlers or as victorious conquerors of the ancient inhabitants of Scott County, it is only a matter of conjecture. Certain it is that the Dakotas had possessed the Minnesota valley for over two hundred years before they ceded it to the United States. And it is almost certain that a long time previous to the first exploration of white men in the northwest, that a different race of Indians occupied the Minnesota valley and possessed Scott County. It appears probable that that race of people receded to the southwest driving before them weaker tribes or that they themselves driven by stronger tribes from the Minnesota valley and migrated to the southwest where they were successful in establishing permanent homes in a climate better adapted to the residence of uncivilized man. But of these movements of different races of Indians all is uncertain, and even a thousand years of alternate peace and war of Indian races within the borders of Scott County could add but little to the real history of our county. But certain it seems that there is not an acre of land within the limits of Scott county that has not for hundreds of years been the hunting grounds of nations and peoples before us. All along the valley of the river from Hamilton to Blakely fierce battles have been fought among the Indian nations. Our churches and schoolhouses now stand upon the battlefields and graveyards of a hundred generations of a warlike people. Those circular mounds that lie scattered along the north side of the railroad to the east and west of Shakopee, are the monuments that mark the dwelling places and graves of an unknown race of people who lived here generations before the late Indian tribes had obtained a foothold in the Minnesota valley. Who they were, whence they came or where they went to are alike, unknown.

In 1851 a treaty was made with the Sioux Indians and ratified in 1852, by which they ceded to the United States all their lands south of the Minnesota River, but several bands and families of these Indians continued to remain at their old villages and hunting grounds in this county for many years. While they made yearly trips to their new reservation to receive their annuities, yet many of them continually returned to their old haunts until after the Indian Massacre of 1862, and even since then to the present day a few families of good Indians still linger in our midst and are seen today in the procession and upon the grounds where this celebration is being held. In the early settlements Indians were often a source of terror to the women and always an annoyance to the isolated settler, though the spending of their annuities was a source of profit to traders and merchants.

Economy and Industry Has Given Us Wealth

The lives of the present Scott County inhabitants have been stern realities. It is by persistent industry and a wise economy that they have succeeded in laying up a competency for themselves and their families. Their work did not commence by turning over the soil and sowing the wheat, but the farm had first to be cleared of trees, grub and brush, before the plow entered it. Year after year of toil added new acres of cleared land to the wheat fields and the labor of clearing the land for the plow was greater than raising two crops of wheat. There was no fun in this. Those settlers who came to Scott County as a matter of romance had to leave or starve. There is little here to please the eye of the tourist or tickle the fancy of the romantic. There are no ruins of an older civilization to gaze upon. No historic fields to be shown. No ruined walls of fortifications to be seen.

Our people have been obliged to work to live, and by the dint of hard work they have become as prosperous and independent as any farming community in the world. There is probably not one farm in Scott County that is burdened with a mortgage that could not be paid out of the profits of the farm, and there are not three farms in the county that are mortgaged to one half of their real value. All the mortgages, principal and interest, upon farm property in the county would not be equal to one quarter of the yearly taxes paid upon the farm property in the county. There are probably no people in the United States that is so free from public and private debt as the inhabitants of Scott County. The county has no bonded or floating debt to pay. Not a single town, village or city in the county has a debt of any kind and there is not a school district in the county that has a bonded or floating debt to a considerable amount. The private debts of the people are exceedingly small in amounts and few in numbers. Most of the farmers of Scott County are free from debt, are extending their improvements, purchasing more land, increasing their stock, enlarging their wheat fields, building or preparing to build new houses. Many of them have money in the bank or at interest. In short, the industry of our people has taken the rough, wild lands of the wilderness and in twenty years made them the happy abodes of a Christian and prosperous people.

How Scott County Became a Part of the United States

Did you ever ask yourself how or when the lands in Scott County became the property of the United States? I will tell you.

The Mississippi River having been discovered by Spaniards, Spain laid claim and exercised dominion over the whole country lying between the Gulf of Mexico on the south and west of the Mississippi and extending to the Red River of the north and thence to the Rocky Mountains on the west. This vast country included Scott County and was known as Louisiana and was under the dominion of Spain until 1803. Therefore it will be seen that the lands in Scott County were once the property of the Spanish Crown. In 1801, in the war between France and Spain, Spain ceded all this country to France in a treaty with Napoleon and in twenty days afterward, Napoleon sold it to the United States for \$3 million cash in hand. Thus, the lands of Scott County became the property of the United States, but Spain did not recognize the bargain until 1803. In 1803 the United States organized the Territory of Louisiana, including the region of Scott County within it. In 1805 the Territory of Missouri was organized extending over parts of the present Minnesota. In 1819-20 an Indian was arrested in the Minnesota valley for murdering a white man and was sent to St. Louis and tried there for the murder. It appears to have been the first benefit of civil government extending over Scott County. In 1820 Missouri was admitted into the Union as a state and the Minnesota valley was left without any organized government over it until 1834 when it was attached to Michigan. In 1836 it became part of Wisconsin and in 1838 these parts of Minnesota were included in the Territory of Iowa.

Scott County Organized

In 1849 the Territory of Minnesota was organized, including the valley of Minnesota within its limits. In 1851 a treaty was negotiated with the Dakota Indians whereby they ceded to the United States all their country lying south of the Minnesota River. In 1852 this treaty was ratified by the United States Senate. At the next session of the Legislature of the Territory of Minnesota an act was passed, approved March 5, 1853, organizing Scott County. This Act provides, "That so much territory as is contained within the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby created into the County of Scott: Beginning at the mouth of the Credit River in the Minnesota River, thence up the Minnesota river to the Techankinte River, thence on a direct line the northwest point of Sakatah Lake, thence on a direct line to the southwest corner of Dakota County, thence up the line of Dakota County to the place of beginning."

The Act further provided that the County of Scott be declared to be an organized county and invested with all and singular rights and privileges and immunities to which all organized counties are in this Territory entitled by law; and that it is the duty of the governor so soon a time as practicable, to appoint all county officers, justices of the peace and constables as the County was entitled by laws, who should

hold their offices until their successors shall be duly elected at the next general election.

This Act provided that it should be the duty of the first board of commissioners of Scott County which should be thereafter elected, to locate the county seat of the county to all intents and purposes until otherwise provided by law.

The Pioneers to the Old Settlers

Reverend Samuel W. Pond has been a continued resident of the state since 1834. He was a school teacher at Galena, and learning of the forlorn condition of the Dakota Indians, he induced his brother Gideon H. Pond to join him in an effort to infuse a few of the arts of civilization into the savage minds of these Indians. In 1834 he came to Fort Snelling and soon located with a band of Dakotas at Calhoun Lake; near Minneapolis. He was not a clergyman at that time, nor was he a missionary. He came among the Dakotas upon his own responsibility and solely to make efforts to improve the condition of that race. He was not at first under the patronage of any mission society; but entered his own work without aid from any source. He came to Scott County in 1847, twenty-nine years ago, and in that year built the residence still occupied by him just adjoining the city of Shakopee on the east. His object in coming here was not with a view of making a settlement in a new country for himself, but solely to engage in the benevolent work of civilizing and Christianizing the Shak-pa band of Dakota Indians, quite a hopeless task. But when the county began to settle up, he continued his residence and he is undoubtedly the oldest white resident of Scott County and among the oldest living residents of the state. When he came here in 1847 he found Oliver Faribault and located as an Indian farmer to the Shak-pa Indians. He was about that time succeeded by John Moore as Indian farmer. He was a French half-breed, the same who at a later day pre-empted the farm of Major Murphy. Moore went up the river to the western reservation at Fort Ridgley with the Indians and died there.

Faribault had built a couple of years before the old house still standing within the corporate limits of Shakopee. At the present time the homestead of his widow, Mrs. Harriet Faribault. This is the oldest house in Scott County. About the same time David Faribault built a house and opened a small trading post about two miles to the east of Shakopee, at the Steele place. That house is still standing. Oliver Faribault died in 1851. His widow, a full-blooded Dakota, is still living at the old place with three grown up daughters.

The Indian farm was located on the river bottom, now covered with a dense growth of cottonwood, north of the residence of Mr. Pond and extended partly across the river. These Indian farmers were not provided with breaking plows suitable for turning over the prairie sod, and hence resorted to the river bottoms where there was not tough sod. Mr. Pond, from his long experience with these Dakotas, concedes their minds and consciences were harder than the toughest prairie sod. He was able to make very little impression on them. In 1847 the chief trading post in the vicinity

of this band of Indians appears to have been at Chaska. Though about that time and within a few years after, small trading stations were located within Scott County.

In 1833 the chief trading post in the lower Minnesota Valley was at Little Rapids on the Carver side of the river, kept by J.B. Faribault. In 1844 Moses S. Titus came into the state and in 1848 was farmer to the Indians at Bloomington. The farm under his charge was located on both sides of the river at Bloomington. At that time there was no road or trail crossing the river at Bloomington, on the bottom lands to the west of Bloomington Ferry. In the fall of 1851 Mr. Titus came to the residence of Reverend S.W. Pond, where he spent the winter, but returned to Bloomington in the spring. Thomas A. Holmes was then at the present site of Shakopee and had a small log house here where he kept store and traded with the Indians. John C. Sommerville and a young man by the name of Shumway were with Holmes that winter.

The Honored Dead

The largest proportion of the first settlers of Scott County was young men and women in the prime of life. The most of such are still living and enjoying the fruits of their industry and foresight. But there were many who made early settlements in the county, who were then past the prime of life and came here with their families of children growing up to manhood and womanhood. Still there were a few who may be justly styled the Patriarchs of the Wilderness, who came here with families of grown young men and women. These genuine patriarchs of the wilderness have long gone to their long home, with perhaps one or two exceptions. Among such we may recognize the names of:

- ___ Turner
- William M. Sherrard
- ___ Cleary of Credit River (whose widow still lives)
- Simon Murry
- Mrs. McMullen
- Samuel Squire
- Mrs. Calkins
- Mr. Dorward
- William Varner
- Harrison Raynor
- William Burnham and wife
- Valentine Reis and wife
- George Kinghorn
- James Ward, Sr. of Blakely
- Mr. Gelhaye
- Herman Jergens
- John C. Selzer
- Barna Young
- Samuel Dooley

- Peter Atwood and wife of Sand Creek
- Peter Henry and wife of Belle Plaine
- Mrs. Phelan of Cedar Lake
- Mrs. White
- Mrs. McQuestion of Credit River, whose widow still lives

Next to the patriarchs in age come the men and women who were in the meridian of life when they first came to this county, most of whom have already ended their work on earth and passed into the unknown world. Among such we may mention the names of:

- James Hamilton
- William Holmes
- Andrew G. Chatfield
- Richard G. Murphy
- Horace Fuler
- H.H. Spencer
- Matthew Dean
- John Clark of Blakely
- ___ McKenny

and many others who still remain in the land of the living. These and others whose names will hereafter appear in the Historical Sketches of Scott County, after spending a few years with us, have bid farewell to the enjoyments of earth. Now it remains for us, who will soon follow them to cherish their memory and write the record of their lives. I repeat the names of the old settlers who have gone before to their long homes with respect and sadness. Their friendship was a thing of value in life and their memory a subject of pride in death.

They were emphatically nature's noblemen. While they were with us they did well their part and now that they have gone, we commemorate their memory and record their deeds with a right good will. They were the pioneers of civilization in a new country and among the founders of the prosperous County of Scott. They died while our county was still in its infancy. But, they will never be forgotten by those who were associated with them. Let their hardy virtues be cherished in the memory of their posterity for the next hundred years. At the next centennial celebration of Scott County let a monument be erected to commemorate their settlement in a new country, by which a new civilization was established in the wilderness.

But among the last class of settlers who came here when past the meridian of life, many still remain in the land of the living. Some of them are now tottering on the verge of the grave, but the spirit of patriotism has impelled them to join us in the centennial of our country's independence. May their strength be increased and the years of their lives doubled. Much as the dead have done and the aged living have accomplished, there is still much more left for the active living to do before our

country grows up for its infancy and passes from youth to mature manhood. More than half of the broad acres of Scott County have never raised a crop. There is still room enough in the county to furnish farms and a living for our children's children even to the third and fourth generations. There are town lots enough unoccupied in our towns and villages on which to build homes and factories for a hundred years to come. By the strength of their arms, our posterity may expect to complete the work the old settlers commenced. By the quality of their hearts it is hoped they may be worthy representatives of their forefathers. The old settlers were leaders in the march of civilization and wore their lives away in subduing the wilderness and in laying the foundations of social order. Let the rising generation build a noble civilization upon that foundation. While the old settlers delved among the grubs where our wheat fields now wave their golden heads, their posterity may hope to move in the higher regions of literary thought and soon take their chances with the rest of the nation in becoming the first men of this great country. While the old settlers did not lead in fashions of princely courts, they did lay the foundations of our schools and built our churches and established the good order of our civil laws and religious liberty.

The old settlers went a little further into the unknown wilderness than those who came to Minnesota before them. They have added Scott County to the world's wealth. The world is so much better for them having lived in it. Some weak ones may have become startled at the wild scenes around them and depart backward whence they came, but the old settlers of whom I speak did not turn backwards. They put their hands to work and pressed forward. It is the old settlers who stayed in the county that have shaped its destiny and marked the pages of its history. It is for them that have died and those that still remain that the pages of the Historical Sketches are written. Those that faltered and turned backward after they got here may be held up as a warning to the resolute, but cannot be marked down in the annals of Scott County as the founders of its prosperity.

Shakopee Argus
July 13, 1876

The treaty with the Indians ceded these parts of Minnesota to the United States was ratified in 1852. In the winter of 1852 and 1863 there were about 600 Indians still located in Shakopee, their tepees extending to the east about two miles.

Oliver Faribault had had a small trading post at Chaska, but had transferred it to Shakopee. David Faribault had another at Steele place, a mile further to the east. The band of Indians were called or rather called themselves Shak-A-D-N-Dan, means Little Shak-Pa-Six, Little Six. Hence the name Shakopee, given to the town site by Holmes when he platted and surveyed the town lots.

The first track made on the line of the public road from Shakopee to Bloomington Ferry across the river bottoms was made by Mr. Titus in the fall of 1853. He took his goods over the river in canoes and met them on the west bank of the river with ox team and opened a way through the brush for the teams to pass. The land travelled previous to that time and occasionally afterwards, went up the river some two or three miles and crossed over to the west bank, kept on the bank up the river to David Faribault's trading post. On this route the Indian trail was located and travelled for years before that time.

The Holmes store in the winter 1852-53 did not furnish a very extensive assortment of goods. Some calico, tobacco, powder and lead and Indian trinkets were the chief articles supplied by him.

The first house of Mr. Titus was built in the fall of 1852 but was not occupied by him until the fall of 1853. In the fall of 1851 and the winter following, quite a number of claim seekers came to Shakopee from Mendota and St. Paul. Each made a claim, built a square pen of logs as a body for a house and then returned. Most of the eligible farms at the edge of the prairie and timer one to two miles south were thus taken. Very few of the claimants ever returned to secure their rights of pre-emption. Mr. John C. Sommerville located his claim in the winter of 1852-53 and built a log house on it. At this early day there was a good Indian trail up and down the river that was made passable for a wagon.

J.C. Sommerville and a young man by the name of Shumway were with Holmes on the winter of 1851-52. The streets of Shakopee bear their names. Shumway married a hired girl living with William Holmes in 1852. With his wife, they left for the far west and were both murdered on the plains by the Indians. This was the first marriage in Shakopee and it took place in anti-civilized times.

Scott County in 1851

- The only white person in Scott County in 1851 who became a permanent settler was Samuel W. Pond, with his wife and children, still reside at his old homestead.
- Thomas A. Holmes, who may still be considered a citizen, though absent at present.
- Arnold Graffensladt, who took his claim and went back to St. Luis in the fall and returned the next spring with his wife, still remains with us.
- Daniel Apgar, deceased, who worked for T.A. Holmes that winter and took his claim and next spring brought his wife.
- M.S. Titus who remained during the winter.
- J.C. Sommerville, a part of the French traders at Belle Plaine.

These hardly knew at the time they came here they were to become settlers. They were then in Indian country. The land under the law was the hunting grounds of the Indians.

In 1853 several families came into the county for the purpose of making settlements.

- Joseph Graffenstadt came to Shakopee early in the spring, built a brush house on his claim for a summer residence, while he was engaged in the erection of a more substantial log cabin for his permanent home. He still lives with us.
- In the same spring Samuel Apgar came up, made his claim and returned for his family, who came to Shakopee with him in the fall. He still remains with us, his wife being deceased.
- A.G. Apgar and wife also made their settlement the same year.
- During the year Thomas Turner and his wife made their settlement.
- Benj F. Turner and wife made their settlement.
- Dorward and family
- Harrison Raynor and family
- William Holmes and family
- David Kinghorn and family
- William Smothers
- B. LaBeau
- Frank Wasson Lewis
- Edward Smith
- Bodnaman and family
- William H. Calkins
- Comfort Barnes and family
- Peter Atwood, whose wife came afterwards.
- It was in the fall of 1853 that M.J. Richard G. Murphy (then agent to the Dakota Indians) located in the county and became a permanent settler.

All located in or near Shakopee. Martin Byrne and John Woodruff near Hamilton Station.

These were the real pioneers to the old settlers of Scott County. The men and women who went in advance of the settlements on the frontier, the real vanguards of civilization. The men and women who marked out the way for others to follow. The men and women who boldly led the way into the unknown wilderness at a time when it was unknown whether anyone would follow. But they were soon followed by men and women as bold as themselves. The next year, 1853, added several families to their number. Among those best known may be mentioned:

- Peter Atwood and wife
- Samuel Hammond and wife
- William Burnham, wife and family

- John Burham and wife
- Robert Kennedy and wife
- H.J. Koons
- Frank Wasson and wife
- L.M. Brown
- John G. Bass and family
- John G. Allen and family
- Barney Young and family
- Samuel Dilly and family
- John O'Fallon and wife

All who settled in and about Shakopee.

- Patrick Byrne
- John Dorman and wife
- William Berrisford and wife

Made settlement in the town of Glendale the same year.

There may have been a few other families in the county in 1853 whose names I have been unable to procure. Also, in 1851, 1852 and 1853 there were three or four families of French traders and hangers on to the Indian camp located at the edge of the prairie, partly in the town of Belle Plaine and partly in Blakely. These were under Nelson and Charles Robert. They consisted of:

- Henry Chattellon
- Joseph Guion
- Frederick Guion
- Anton Brogher
- William A Davis
- B. Gunther
- Desnoyer

And their families, so far as they were provided with families.

In the spring of 1852 Oliver D. Keep took a sawmill up the river on a flat boat to Walker's Landing, near LeSeuer. He was assisted by W.H. Calkins, Frank Wasson and Lewis. On their return they all stopped and Shakopee to examine the country. All remained here except Keep. He returned and settled in 1854. Wasson build the Wasson House in 1853. Lewis the same year built the house on the corner of Lewis and First Street, now owned and occupied by John Edert. Lewis, in 1853 sold out to Robert Kennedy and left. Lewis street is named after him. A street is also named after Apgars, Atwood and Spencer.

A Rush of Settlers

From the beginning of the spring of the year 1854, during the next four years, every town in the county and indeed every neighborhood in the county, became settled up with an active and energetic population. No colonies of immigrants came into the county. The pioneer settlers, the old settlers and the early settlers all came singly or in companies of three or four families. It is surprising with what rapidity the county was settled up. These multitudes of people came from all parts of the United States and from many of the countries of Europe. They seem to have come without previous arrangement and found themselves here. They could hardly tell why they were here instead of somewhere else. But they are here for a purpose, and that purpose they accomplished in building homes for themselves. They were most all strangers to each other, but they soon became friends and co-workers in building a civil society in the wilderness, and well they have accomplished their undertaking.

Further particulars of the old settlers and all items of local concern must be postponed until the Historical Sketches of each town are ready to be given in detail.

The Route of the Old Settlers

Most of the old settlers of Scott County came by way of St. Paul. They then found two convenient routes into the county. Occasional steamboats made trips up the Minnesota River. In 1854 and the two following years these steamboats ran with some regularity. Every boat was loaded with passengers. The land route lay along the Minnesota River, crossing at Mendota, passed up the river on the south side by way of a well-beaten Indian trail through Black Dog, and Indian village, to the present site of Hamilton where at some seasons, another band of Indians called "Good Road Indians" held their camp. There in 1852 Louis Roberts and William P. Murry had a small trading store. The route there branched off to the south and southwest through Credit River and to the south and southwest, following an Indian trail, or continued on up the river by way of a former Indian village called the "Eagle Band" thence on to Shakopee and further up the river. The name Eagle Creek is derived from the eagle village of that name located near it. The town of Eagle Creek obtained its name at the later day from the same source, though that band of Indians were located within the borders of the town of Glendale. The railroad track was graded through the graveyard of the Eagle Indians and uncovered the bones of past generations of the inhabitants of our county. The main Indian trail up the river became a public highway. The claim seekers branched off to the south at every trail leading in that direction and spread all over the county.

The Nationality of the Old Settlers

The old settlers of American birth came from almost all the northern and eastern states. Very few, if any, of the Irish old settlers came directly from Ireland. They were mostly active young men and women, born in Ireland, but had been in Canada on farms or in the United States a few years at work upon the railroads of the western and eastern states. Most of the German old settlers came to Scott County

from the states to the south and east of Minnesota and not directly here from the old country. In later years immigration came into Scott County directly from Ireland and the German states by reason of the good accounts given by their friends and relatives here before them.

The towns of Cedar Lake and Credit River were settled wholly by natives of Ireland with one or two exceptions in each town. In Glendale and Belle Plaine the majority were Irish, while in Spring Lake and Eagle Creek they constituted fully one half of the population. Blakely was settled equally by the Irish, Germans and Americans, with a few French and a Scotchman or two. Belle Plaine has a considerable German population and formerly more Americans than at present. Sand Creek is almost exclusively German, though its first settlements were mostly American. Helena is mostly German, with a large settlement of Bohemians and a few Irish. The old settlers of St. Lawrence were mostly American, but they have now mostly disappeared and their places have been filled by Germans and Swedes. New Market had a solitary Irishman and an American in early times. In later years it was mostly settled up by Germans. This is the only town in the county with a fair proportion of Swedes and Norwegians. Louisville and Jackson were at an early day taken up by Americans and Germans, with a sprinkling of Irish. The villages are all populated by these nationalities well mixed, except in Jordan, the Germans largely predominate. In Hamilton the population is mostly Irish. While New Prague and Helena are largely Bohemian.

Be the birthplace of the old settlers where they may, nearly all of the children of the old settlers have been born in the United States. Most of them were born within Scott County and are American born citizens. They were all educated in the same schools, they speak the same language, they mingle in the same society, they are clothed in the same fashions, they labor in the same trades and though they do not attend the same church, they all bow their heads in worship to the same Christian faith. In sort look at the multitude of children that are here today shouting and screeching after the American eagle and you cannot tell by their looks and actions where their fathers and mothers were born. They are all alike – American children. They possess the same privileges, are governed by the same laws and are liable to the same penalties. Their chances in the world are equal and the position they may hereafter occupy in society or in the government of the country, will depend solely upon their own actions and how they improve their own time.

The Old Settlers Homes

Men and women going into distant and new country cannot take many of the conveniences of social life with them. Few who go out into the frontier of civilization have the means to procure many of the necessities to take with them. Their glory is in being first settlers of a new country. Their splendor is in building homes for their families and subduing a wilderness for the enjoyment of their

posterity. May their lives and memories live for many generations in the hearts and affections of their posterity.

The First Houses

The first houses of the old settlers were not much of a curiosity to the present inhabitants of the county. Many of the first dwelling houses can still be pointed out in every town, though perhaps they have all been abandoned long since as places of abode for their families. These first dwelling places consisted of a pen in the form of a square 10 x 12 feet or 12 x 12 feet and seven feet high. The vacant place between logs chinked with sticks of wood and plastered over with mud. The roof consisted of long strips of bark from trees, laid upon poles. Sometimes when the old settler was not fortunate enough to procure the bark of trees for shingles, he covered his mansion with long hay procured from the marshes. The earth, when kept dry, constituted a pretty good floor, though the body of a basswood tree split into slabs made a first class floor for the more aristocratic old settler. A single sash for a window and boards or split slabs for a door completed a first class house either for summer or winter use. Two men with an axe would often commence and complete a house in one day, ready for summer occupancy. Such a log cabin as this, 12 feet square, with bunks for beds, without table or chair, often furnished good accommodations for a whole family and occasionally for a boarder. Many such houses as this have been put up and occupied for the summer or for a year by many of the most prosperous of our present citizens.

July 20, 1876

BLAKELY

The present town site of Blakely was located as a farm by Samuel J. Albright in 1855. He pre-empted the quarter section by the location of a land warrant issued to himself for services in the Mexican War. He mortgaged the land and went into a steamboat speculation on the Minnesota River, which failed. The mortgage on the farm was foreclosed and the land came into the hands of I.N. Dean. The town site was surveyed after the Sioux City railroad was built through the town in 1866.

Albright was appointed the first governor of Dakota Territory in 1859-60 but spent most of his time in St. Paul. He was afterward a sutler in the Army, was captured by the rebels and lost his stores; went into oil speculations in Pennsylvania and failed. He is said to be in New York, probably waiting for something to turn up.

The Soldiers of the Rebellion

Blakely sent its full quota of volunteers and drafted men into the Army of the Rebellion, mostly volunteers.

- William Schutz was killed at or near Fort Abercrombie.
- Ernest Bosling died in Mississippi.
- Robert Marshall died.
- Angus Schnaberger died.
- Philip Edeburn died.

The others, so far as ascertained are still living. Their names are:

- Frederick Nogel
- Charles Lambe
- William Toms
- Christian Haase
- William Crumry
- Ernest Kahle
- Henry Kahle
- John Lenhard
- Louis Dugal
- John Marcott
- John Hall
- John Collins
- Edward Tuckey
- Thomas Young
- F.M. Ward
- E.R. Russell
- William Ward
- Philander Mills
- Enos Jones
- Albert Hankens
- A.G. McConner
- Adolphus Fearing
- I.N. Dean
- Robert Lewis
- Captain R.B. Young

The Churches

The first church in the town was erected in 1855 by the German Lutherans and was called Frederick Church, after Frederick Nogel on whose premises (in section 13) it was erected. It was a log building 18 x 29 feet. In 1873 a new church was built near the old one. In 1876 the old one was demolished. Julius Wolf was the first clergyman to administer at the altar of the old church. The first school in the town was opened in 1855 by Mr. Wolf, the clergyman, in the old log church, Frederick Church.

In 1858 the Methodist erected a small log church 18 x 21 feet, which was burned in 1875. Efforts are now being made to rebuild it. The congregation is very small, six families. Said to be only three families that are freeholders.

The Town

There was no post office in the town until the railroad was operated through, Belle Plaine being the usual post office for the inhabitants until that time. It is still the most convenient for most of the inhabitants of the town.

The Roberts-Chatelon Store was the only one in the town until Blakely village was started in 1866-67. There is no mill of any kind in the town. A small sawmill was built near the Minnesota River at the place then called Keystone, in 1857 by Edward Klingen and Thomas Miles. It was run one year and burned down. Doolittle and Norris in 1868 or 1869 put up a sawmill ant French's Creek, but it appears not to have been of much use.

Mary Elizabeth Welden was born November 1855 and was probably the first child born in the town. A daughter of Peter and Ann Welden Mrs. James Ward, Sr., died in 1855, the first dean in the town.

Most of the early settlers were either young men without wives or young men with wives. There were very few young women who settled in town. Perhaps only one marriageable girl until after 1856. As a consequence, when the young men wanted to marry they had to go east, at least to other parts of the country to find wives.

This town was all timber, the Big Woods, except for about 160 acres. The first wheat was raised in 1856, the seed procured at St. Peter at \$3 a bushel. Mice and chipmunks made sad havoc to the wheat fields in the early years of the town. Owen O'Neil tells of paying \$16 a barrel for flour at Roberts' store and drawing it home by hand on a crotched stick, a distance of four miles. Salt was six cents a pound.

In 1858 the settlers found themselves very poor, without money, without produce, with but little stock, with no chance of work at wages, out of provisions and with the chance of actual want before them. But they were accidentally informed of the excitement of ginseng, which then had an active demand at good prices. The settlers learned to know what it was and found in it in abundance in every part of the town, on every man's farm. Men, women and children, the whole inhabitants of the town turned out to dig ginseng, making an average of \$2 a day. This was considered a Godsend to the people and their wants were speedily supplied and money laid up. A merciful relief to a distressed people.

There are several Indian mounds in the town along the top of the bluff overlooking the Minnesota River. An old settler dug into one of them and found it filled with human bones. He desisted from further examination. None of the other mounds have been opened.

German Settlement

The active settlement of Blakely did not commence until 1854. In that year a German settlement was made by those holding the religious faith of the Lutherans. John Leonard was the first to make a settlement and was soon followed in the same year by James Simmons and William Cahle. In 1855, Henry Westhof, Henry Kislier, Charles Oldenburg, Frederick and David Ludsk followed. In 1856 William Krumry, C. Clousing, Gottlieb Ernsting, Henry Hanson, William Toms, William Gelong, Henry Lempher, Christian and Henry Katle and Jacob Stopelman followed. Those German settlers came mostly from Illinois.

French Settlers

Also in 1854 when the town began to settle up Bruier concluded to make his settlement a permanent one, but soon sold out and went to Pike's Peak. In that year David Moran, Benj. Lucie and ___ Blanchard made settlements, but all afterwards sold out. Blanchard and Lucie going to Pike's Peak. Ambrose Dugal, Joseph Vancore and Henry Cattlelon completed the sum of French settlers in 1854. In 1855 a Frenchman by the name of Christian located, but soon left.

American Settlement

Also in 1854, Americans began to make settlements in this town, mostly from Pennsylvania. K F.M. Ward, who still remains in the town, was among the first. Aaron R. Russell, Edward Russell and S.A. Russell located claims. The first went to steam boating, the second moved to the northern part of the state and the third went to Texas, thought they may have been for several years off and on their claims at intervals. Louis Rhodes settled in 1854 and went to California in 1855 and Joseph Wright, who went back to Ohio. In the same year Joseph Fearing, Sr. settled in the town and died there. William Fearing, Jr. still resides there. These constitute the American settlement in the year 1854.

In 1855, the following were added to the American settlement:

- Joseph Wisby
- Jacob Brinker, from Pennsylvania, now Postmaster at Blakely
- James Ward, Sr., who died here aged 88 years
- J.B. Ward, now in McLeod County Samuel J. Albright
- William Ward, now in Stearns County
- Edward Tuckey, now in Eden Prairie
- Louis Buck, now near St. Cloud

All fro Mercer County, Pennsylvania, except Tuckey, who was from Adison New York and Yankee Clar, who is now in Ohio.

In 1856 Enos Jones from Huntington County, Pennsylvania made settlement. He is now in Kansas. J.N. Dean, late Postmaster and merchant at the village of Blakely, who still resides there, was from Huntington County, Pennsylvania and married a daughter of Enos Jones, February 12, 1857. This is probably the first marriage in the town. Albert Hankens married Mary Ward, March 15, 1857. George Richardson and Daniel Workens settled in 1857.

Irish Settlement

In 1854 the Irish also commenced settlements in the town. Early in that year John Clark, Patrick Clark and Patrick Griffin located in the town. John Clark died in 1864. The other two still remain in town. It is said that John Clark was the only man in the town that did not flee from the town at the Indian Massacre of 1862. His family left posthaste, but he remained at this house. In 1855 more Irishmen made settlement I the town.

- Owen O'Neil
- Peter Weldon
- Michael Moran
- Michael Connelly

All from Ireland and Hubert E. Gere, from England made settlement. The last named is now in Leseuer County. The others still remain in town.

Incidents

Only a few Scotchmen ever made settlement in the town. In 1855 A.G. McConnell, Peter Jackson and James Jackson located and still remain in the town.

The Frenchman, Joseph Vancour, would seem to have been a man of considerable pluck. In 1854 he put in five acres of corn with a grub hoe, cultivated it through the season and ground his family supply of meal for the next year in a coffee mill.

In 1855 Dr. Lening, a graduate from a medical college in Germany made his settlement in the Lutheran German neighborhood. He is remembered by the old settlers as a good physician. He died in 1858. He was the first person interred in the town. In 1855 Jacob Brinker took a grist of buckwheat to St. Paul, a distance of nearly sixty miles to have it ground.

THE PIONEERS OF GLENDALE

The pioneers to the old settlers of the town of Glendale followed the Indian trail up from the great trading post at Mendota in 1852. The Roberts and W.P. Murry had a sort of trading house on the high prairie to the south of Hamilton Station, in 1852. In the fall of that year, John Woodruff came up the trail and spent some time in the hills around, picked out his claim and returned. The next year Woodruff built his house, located on the farm he still occupies. The same year five other families located in the town of Glendale. They were, with their wives:

- John Dorman
- David Nixon
- Martin Berrisford
- Martin Byrne
- Patrick Byrne

In 1854 twenty other families located within the town. At the end of the year Glendale, which was then known as Burnsville, was next to the settlement of Shakopee, the most populous settlement in the county. The nearness and convenience of access to Mendota greatly compensated for its broken and rough lands.

THE PIONEERS OF BELLE PLAINE

Belle Plaine also had its pioneers to old settlers. These consisted of a few families of Creole French, who seem to have located on the beautiful prairie for the purpose mainly of trade and traffic with the band of Dakota Indians that were located at this point.

Nelson and Charles Roberts were here in 1852, with:

- Joseph Guion
- Frederick Guion
- Anton Broughyer
- William A. Davis
- B. Gunther
- Henry Chatterlon
- Desnoyer

All of who, with a single exception tired of the civilized life and left the country soon after the actual settlers of the town began to take up residence on the prairie and in the woods.

In 1854, the real settlement of Belle Plaine commenced by some of the most prominent men of the state. In that year Judge Chatfield located the town site and took up residence there. The same year:

- The large family of the Henrys located on claims.
- Chaterdons
- Truaxes
- E.G. Covington
- Sylvester Finch
- G.H. Harris
- Charles Sherwin

The next year many more families were added to the pioneer society of Belle Plaine.

THE PIONEERS OF JORDAN AND SAND CREEK

Early in 1853 William Holmes went on an exploration up Sand Creek and discovered the rapids in the creek where Jordan is now located. He made a claim there and built a shanty but did not locate the town site nor bring his family until 1854 when he erected a sort of sawmill. Peter Atwood located his claim three miles north of Jordan, at a point that for years afterwards became a crossing of Sand Creek for travelers going up country. He raised the first crop, potatoes, in the town in 1854. His little log cabin also became a hotel for travelers.

In 1854 William Varner located on the waterpower and commenced the first gristmill in the county and had it ready for work in the fall of 1855. The mill privilege is now the same as owned and operated on a larger scale by Foss, Wells and Company.

The close of the year 1854 found very few families within the present limits of the town of Sand Creek. John H. Savage had located his claim at the crossing of the Creek where the railroad now crosses it. Frederick Wilmer and Halcken Peterson located on the town site as early as 1854, but in 1854 only a few more families had taken up residence within the present limits of the present prosperous village of Jordan.

THE TOWN OF ST. LAWRENCE

The town of St. Lawrence has its early history told in the rise, progress and fall of the town site speculation of Strait and Stoder. The first settlement was made in 1854 by four families. In 1855 eight more families made settlement. The town site was located and surveyed in 1857 and a fine hotel and elegant residences were built by proprietors. But, in spite of the great energy and perseverance of the proprietors, the village would not grow and the undertaking was abandoned in a few years as impractical. Some of the farms of the town were located as early as 1854.

THE PIONEER SETTLERS OF SPRING LAKE

In 1852 William H. Calkins, then a settler on the prairie near Shakopee, took an excursion to the south for the purpose of hunting game. Following the Indian trail he passed between Credit Lake (alias Long Lake, alias Prior Lake) and Spring Lake. On the premises now owned by Robert S. Smiley, he discovered a large spring, which ran into the lake. By reason of this discovery he named the lake Spring Lake, a name that it still bears. The town derives its name for the lake. At the time of Mr. Calkins' hunting trip to the lake it was known to the Indians by a name, which means Round Lake. The country around these lakes was heavily timbered and as beautiful as any country ever seen.

The next spring, April 27, 1853, Mr. Calkins built a log cabin on the neck of land between the two lakes. This was the first settlement made within the limits of the town.

In August 1853, Mr. John Batten located at the western end of the lake, upon the premises now owned by John Holleran. In 1854 he raised the first crop of potatoes in the town. In 1856 he raised 280 bushels of wheat, the first raised in the town and probably the largest wheat crop raised in the county at that time.

In 1854 several new settlers became established in the town. J. Holleran bought out John Batten and the latter moved further down the lake and laid out a town site he called Belle Fountain. But, his own was the only habitation in the village. During the season of 1854 G.W. Sutton and Samuel Squires settled in the town.

HELENA

The town of Helena was settled by Germans, principally from the Rhine Province. The first settler was William Nachbar. He built the first house in Helena on the 15th day of November 1854. The next were:

- Jacob Schwingler
- Joseph Schwingler
- Jacob Bauer
- Sebastian Bauer
- Anton Clow
- John Gocher
- John Smiltz
- Valentine Orth
- Mr. Osterman
- Adam Pfeifer
- Joseph From

The above settlers were in Helena prior to 1856. In 1856 the following settled in the town.

- Frederick Blohm
- Leonard Sack
- Frederick Erickson
- John Marxon
- Charles Erich
- John Dausch and family
- John Vonbank
- Peter Sheliz
- Alois Stucker
- Henry Marshall
- Anton Marshall
- Anton Philipp
- William Nicholl
- John Nicholl
- Albert Vertish
- Otto Palidan
- John P. Memer
- Jacob Memer
- Henry Michael
- William Michael

The village of Helena was laid out by John C. Smith in March, 1855, who built the first house and kept the first store and post office in the town. The names of the settlers who came with him were:

- Frank Gilkey
- Benjamin M. Record
- Stephen Barnett
- William A Fuller

In 1856 William Pewtherer and his family came from Illinois with a stock of dry goods and started a store in Helena. Isaac Skiles and Mr. Skillman came in 1857. John Cuten, Peter Clark and C.P. Brown from the State of New York settled in the village. Mr. Brown's wife taught the first school in the town. Helena had a very eminent lawyer by the name of Smith, who came to practice his profession. But the people were peaceful and he could do nothing. The town also had a Dr. Rice who came there to settle. He also got very little practice and went off to a better country.

The improvements in the town of Helena from 1855 to the present have been great. They have two large flouring mills and two saw mills, each doing a large business.

There are two Catholic churches, well attended, which shows that the people are of good morals. There are two thriving villages in the township with energetic merchants, all doing good business. The village of New Prague has seven or eight mineral springs, from which the farmers drink profusely and which keeps them in good health. Invalids would find Helena a good place to spend the summer months.

Mack Summers keeps a wholesale and retail store. Its present worth is \$30,000. There are also two very good merchants in Nagel's old place, with nine kinds of whiskey. In 1857, the following settled in Helena:

- John Krautkramer and family
- Michael Sifert
- Otto Seifert
- Anton Schwingler
- David Ruttle
- John Krone
- Adam Crossman
- Christian Zaun
- Peter Rader
- Mathias Hagen
- John Hagen
- Jacob Bertram
- Nicholas Wegner
- Frederich Shain

The Irish of the town of Helena are as follows:

- John Webb
- Thomas Gallinaugh
- James Garry
- James Phelan
- John O'Brien
- Patrick Quain
- Richard Shannahan

They were all in Helena previous to 1857.

The first team, cows, hogs and fowl were brought up by William Nachbar to this town in 1855. The houses of the first settlers were built of logs and covered with slough grass. Their visitors and guests everyday were the Sioux Indians. The first crop of wheat was raised by William Nachbar in 1856, but corn, potatoes, etc., in the year 1855.

The first religious meeting was called on the place of William Nachbar for the purpose of erecting a Catholic church, in the spring of 1856. The first religious services were held by Reverend Father Weninger at Nicholas Leonard's in the fall of 1856, where the first church (Roman Catholic) was erected but never finished. This church was afterwards moved one mile further east, on the place of John Berndeheh.

The Sioux Indians worshipped their god at the full moon, around a big red colored stone on the farm of William Nachbar. But so long as the first settlers lived among them in this town, they were never enemies of the whites, or "pale-faces."

The first birth in Helena occurred in 1855, a daughter to William Nachbar and a daughter to Jacob Shwingler.

At an election held May 12, 1858 at the house of Isaac Skiles in the town of Helena the following were elected as town officers:

- C.P. Brown, Supervisor
- John Landenberger, Chairman
- Charles Erich, Chairman
- B.M. Record, Justice of Peace
- Jacob Schwingler, Justice of Peace
- Stephen Barnett, Constable
- Gerhard Berndgen, Constable
- E.H. Gilkey, Assessor
- Henry Lochen, Collector
- C.M. Pewtherer, Overseer of Poor

The first annual board meeting was held April 5, 1859.

- C.P. Brown, Supervisor
- Sebastian Bauer, Chairman
- C.W. Pewtherer, Chairman
- John Landenberger, Assessor
- Otto Seifert, Collector
- Peter DuBois, Town Clerk
- C.M. Pewtherer, Overseer of the Poor
-

The second annual town meeting was held April 3, 1860.

- C.W. Pewtherer, Supervisor
- Michael Seifert, Chairman
- Henry Lochen, Chairman
- Stephen Barnett, Town Clerk

- John Landenberger, Assessor
- Patrick Quain, Justice of Peace
- B.M. Records, Justice of Peace
- Richard Fitzgerald, Constable
- Gerhard Berndgen, Constable
- Otto Seifert, Treasurer

The third annual town meeting was held April 2, 1861.

- Henry Lochen, Supervisor
- Peter Rader, Chairman
- C.W. Pewtherer, Chairman
- Otto Seifert, Treasurer
- Patrick Quain, Assessor
- Stephen Barnet, Town Clerk
- B.M Records, Justice of Peace
- Gerhard Berndgen, Constable

The fourth annual town meeting held April 1, 1862.

- Otto Seifert, Supervisor
- Sebastian Bauer, Chairman
- Peter Schlitz, Chairman
- Jacob Schwingler, Town Clerk
- Valentine Zoller, Assessor
- Christ Bush, Treasurer
- Stephen Barnett, Justice of Peace
- C.M Pewtherer, Justice of Peace
- John Nilles, Constable

The fifth annual town meeting was held April 7, 1863.

- Peter Rader, Supervisor
- Otto Seifert, Chairman
- John Cachter, Chairman
- Vinzenz Slavik, Town Clerk
- Thomas Gallinough, Assessor,
- Christian Busch, Treasurer
- Peter Bertrant, Justice of Peace

The sixth annual town meeting was held April 5, 1864.

- Peter Rader, Supervisor
- Otto Seifert, Chairman

- Frank Bauer, Chairman
- Otto Seifert, Assessor
- Vinzenz Slavik, Town Clerk
- Stephen Barnett, Justice of Peace
- Peter Bertrant, Constable John Niclay, Constable

The seventh annual town meeting was held April 4, 1865

- Nic Miller, Supervisor
- Andrew Ruehling, Chairman
- Frank Swaboda, Chairman
- Anton Luking, Assessor
- Charles Schneider, Treasurer
- Sebastian Bauer, Justice of Peace
- B.M. Records, Justice of Peace
- Gerhard Nachbar, Constable
- John Deutsch, Constable

The eighth town annual town meeting was held April 3, 1866.

- Nicholas Miller, Supervisor
- Frank Swaboda, Chairman
- Chauncey Case, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Anton Luking, Assessor
- Stephen Barnett, Treasurer
- Chauncey Case, Justice of Peace

The ninth annual town meeting was held April 2, 1867.

- Nic Miller, Supervisor
- Frank Swaboda, Chairman
- Chris Busch, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- John Gates, Treasurer
- Thomas Gallinaugh, Assessor
- Jacob Schwingler, Justice of Peace
- Philip Krautkramer, Constable

The tenth annual town meeting was held April 7, 1868.

- T. Gallinaugh, Chairman
- Edward Delaney, Chairman
- Peter Muench, Chairman

- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- John Gates, Treasurer
- Phillip Krautkramer, Assessor
- Stephen Barnet, Justice of Peace
- John Lynn, Constable

The eleventh annual town meeting was held April 6, 1869.

- Jacob Schwingler, Supervisor
- Frederich Eiller, Chairman
- Frank Swaboda, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Cornelius Wermerskirchen, Treasurer
- Nicholas Miller, Assessor
- Jacob Schwingler, Justice of Peace
- Nic Miller, Constable

The twelfth town meeting was held April 5, 1870

- Jacob Schwingler, Supervisor
- Casper Schott, Chairman
- Frank Hansel, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Anton Luking, Treasurer
- Stephen Barnett, Justice of Peace
- Mathias Schmitz, Constable

The thirteenth annual town meeting was held March 14, 1871

- Frank Mertz, Supervisor
- Thomas Hansel, Chairman
- R.W. Freer, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Anton Philipp Treasurer
- Anton Luking, Assessor
- Frank Wrabek, Justice of Peace
- John Landenberger, Jr., Constable
- Thomas Hovorka, Constable

The fourteenth annual town meeting was held March 12, 1872.

- Peter Schlitz, Supervisor
- John Niclay, Chairman
- Anton Clausen, Chairman

- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Thomas Gallinaugh, Assessor
- Anton Philipp, Treasurer
- Stephen Barnett, Justice of Peace

The fifteenth annual town meeting was held March 11, 1873.

- John Landenberger, Jr., Supervisor
- Anton Clause, Chairman
- John Niclay, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Anton Philip, Treasurer
- Thomas Gallinaugh, Assessor
- Frank Wrabek, Justice of Peace
- Joseph Wandra, Constable
- Joseph Hondek, Constable

The sixteenth annual town meeting was held March 10, 1874.

- John Landenberger, Supervisor
- Anton Clause, Chairman
- Mathias Marrowitz, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Michael Martz, Treasurer
- Thomas Hovorka, Assessor
- John Landenberger, Justice of Peace

The seventeenth annual town meeting was held March 9, 1875.

- Henry Lochen, Chairman
- Cornelius Kehr, Chairman
- Frederick Eiller, Chairman
- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Michael Martz, Treasurer
- Nicholas Miller, Assessor
- Frank Wrabek, Justice of Peace
- William Henrichs, Constable
- Joseph Wrabek, Constable

The eighteenth annual town meeting was held March 14, 1876.

- Philipp Krautkramer, Supervisor
- Cornelius Kehr, Chairman
- Frederick Eiller, Chairman

- Peter Radar, Town Clerk
- Nicholas Miller, Assessor
- Mat. Nachbar, Treasurer
- Joseph Yanda, Justice of Peace

SAND CREEK

The town of Sand Creek lies on the south side of the Minnesota River, in Scott County, about forty miles from St. Paul. The town derives its name from a creek that traverses it from south to north. Why this creek was called Sand Creek is not positively known. Probably it derived its name from a large bed of sand rock, which cuts through. The valley of Sand Creek, which comprises a great part of the town, lined as it is with a luxuriant growth of red and

(No further information available.)

CREDIT RIVER

The history of the town of Credit River commences with the year 1854, when William McQuestion and family, John Spratt and Fayette Ufford pitched their tents and resolved to try their fortunes in this locality. But the settlement of the town really commenced in the spring of 1855, when the following and others made claims, settled on them and went to work to make themselves a home.

- Cornelius Cleary
- John Haugh
- John Seul
- John White
- Michael Flemming
- George Wild
- John Faricy
- Robert Faricy
- Michael Reagan
- Daniel Lawler
- Henry Reardon
- Patrick Sherin
- Michael Sherin

The name Credit River was given the town from Credit River, the stream that takes its rise in the south part of the town and runs north through the town. The Indians were very numerous when the town was first settled. But they were peacefully

deposed and never troubled the whites. The Indians remained until the year 1862 when they entirely disappeared.

Divine worship was first had in the house of Cornelius Cleary by Reverend Father Raveaux, a Catholic missionary priest. The Roman Catholics in the year 1862 commenced the erection of a log church, which was soon after completed, under the superintendency of Reverend P.J. Fischer, a Catholic priest. The old log church has now given place to a handsome frame edifice that was erected under the guidance of Reverend A. Oster, which is an ornament to the town and a credit to the congregation who erected it.

Mrs. Henry Reardon taught the first school. The first election was held at the house of Cornelius Cleary. The results were:

- Michael Reagan, Judge
- John Reardon, Judge
- Peter Cleary, Judge
- Hugh McQuestion, Clerk
- T.F. Anderson, Clerk

The names of those who voted were:

- John Seul
- Henry Reardon
- Michael Reagan
- Tha. Ahern
- Daniel Connelly
- Michael Savage
- William Long
- Daniel Lawler
- Cornelius Cleary
- Patrick Cleary
- John Cleary
- Michael Flemming
- John Haugh
- Edward Haugh
- James Faricy
- Robert Faricy
- John James
- Hugh McQuestion
- Michael Egan
- William McQuestion
- Hugh Murry
- Michael Sherin

- Patrick Sherin
- Dominic McDermott
- John Reardon
- T.F. Anderson
- Joseph Stealy
- John Spratt
- Fayette Ufford
- George Wild
- Thomas Hill
- Dennis Daly

Town officers elected at the first election:

- M. Reagan, Supervisor
- Peter Cleary, Chairman
- John Reardon, Chairman
- Hugh McQuestion, Town Clerk
- Jeremiah Hanrahan, Assessor
- Michael Reagan, Treasurer
- John Seul, Justice of Peace
- Michael Sherin, Constable

The first settlers of the town were Irish by birth, but emigrated principally from Ohio and Massachusetts. The first settlers came into the town by following an old Indian trail that ran from Mendota south through Scott County. The northern part of the town was heavily timbered, the balance being composed principally of oak openings, interspersed with occasional groves of fine timber, which afforded a fair supply for the necessities of the inhabitants.

The town was surveyed by the government in 1854.

The first birth in the town was that of Mary Ann Sherin, daughter of Patrick and Mary Sherin. The first death was that of Mrs. White, mother of John and Matthew White. The first marriage was that of Peter Kleckner to Miss Young, sister of Michael Young.

The first post office was kept by Dominic McDermott. The first store and saloon was kept by the same gentleman.

Those who served in the War of the Rebellion from this town were:

- Patrick Kane
- Matthew White
- John Stealey
- Michael Sherin

- Joseph Gatesman
- Christian Funk

Michael Sherin and Joseph Stealey died in service. The others are yet alive.

The first houses that were built consisted of rough logs, with a roof of bark as lumber was not to be had. Their household furniture was such as they could make themselves, consisting of bedsteads, tables and chairs.

Financially considered, the town is in a prosperous condition. For the past two years there has been no town tax levied. Yet there is a surplus in the treasury.

There are four schoolhouses in the town, in which school is taught almost year round. What is better, the school districts are out of debt.

No business aside from the agricultural pursuits of the farmers is carried on in the town. No wonders of natural scenery vary the beauty of the landscape. Consequently, the history of Credit River is told in a few words. The citizens are of an enlightened and enterprising class and will make it a wealthy and influential community as time and labor develop the sources of material wealth that lie hidden in the soil.

The following persons resided in the town prior to the year 1858:

- John Seul
- Frank Drees
- John McQuestion
- Cornelius Cleary
- Daniel Connelly
- Michael Savage
- Joseph Shealey
- Peter Kremner
- C.L. Hastings
- Michael Sherin
- Jerimah Hanrahan
- Henry Reardon
- John White
- William McQuestion
- James McQuestion
- Michael Flemming
- Thadathy Aherne
- Daniel Lawler
- John Shealey
- Mathias Sauser

- Matthew White
- Dominic McDermott
- Michael Young
- John Reardon
- John Spratt
- Hugh Murry
- Jas. Faricy
- Michael Reagan
- William Long
- Patrick Cleary
- Peter Cleary
- Thos. Cleary
- John Haugh
- George Wild
- Michael Egan
- Patrick Egan

Peter Cleary
John Seul
Committee

CEDAR LAKE

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the Historian of Scott County, Henry Hinds, Esq., to aid in collection and arranging material for a Historical Sketch of the town from the earliest settlements to the present time, Mr. P. O'Flynn acted as secretary.

Origin of the Name of the Town

The town of Cedar Lake derives its appellation from the lake that lies partly in the town and called Cedar Lake from the cedars growing on its margin. These cedars present in winter a striking contrast to the vegetation creation around and seem to remind the traveler more fully of the lighting effects of our winters.

Character of the Town – Country – Indians

The town was mostly timbered with occasioned patches of brush. The timber nowhere being very large. The earliest white settler was Thomas O'Donnell, a plucky little Irishman, who seemed to have no dread of the Indians, for they had a large village on his claim. He counted fifty tepees in this village. These dwellings were composed of bark trees supported by poles and seemed to be made for permanent occupation. The Catholic church now stands on this spot. The Indians who were of the Sioux tribe did not manifest any hostile disposition toward the first

settlers. They, however, gave considerable annoyance to women and children who were frequently left alone and unprotected, by their continual habit of begging. As the white people had nothing to give, they were often alarmed for fear the savage propensity of the aboriginals would culminate in crime.

Condition and Privations of Early Settlers

The early settlers, with few exceptions were very poor, some having scarcely any means. Even those who had a little money were sometimes on the verge of starvation from the difficulty of obtaining supplies. The want of means for hauling and other obstacles, which a woody country offers to travel. There was, perhaps, the average of one team for every four settlers.

The women perhaps endured the greatest privations, having often to remain alone for weeks at a time, surrounded by wolves and bears, of which they were in continual fear, night and day. Their husbands being in the meantime steam boating on the Mississippi to earn money to pay for the land and purchase some requisites for farming. The grub-hoe was the only instrument used by many the first year in the cultivation of the soil. The industrial progress of people in such a condition must necessarily be very slow. Potatoes and corn were the only crops for two years. The first crop of wheat was raised by Martin Phalen in 1857.

How the People Were Housed

The first houses built were log huts. These were put up in a hurry, the bark of the trees being used for shingles. Not so much as a nail being used in the construction. These miserable dwellings were abandoned after a time and more commodious buildings of round logs (in some instances covered with shingles) erected instead. Many of these early pioneers of civilization have hewed their competency and now living in neat frame buildings, enjoying the centennial year with such buoyancy of spirit as would seem to contradict the very idea of former privations.

Nativity and Religion of the Early Settlers

The first settlers with scarce an exception were natives of Ireland and coming from the southern and western provinces of that country were Catholics. The Catholic missionary, Father Benedict, ministered to their religious wants. Divine Service was held the first time in Edward Campion's house and afterwards for three consecutive years at Thomas Quille's. The first church (log) was built in 1860 on Tepee Hill and was 40 x 25 feet. The officiating pastor was Father O'Maly. The course structure was removed in the spring of 1874. In the short space of four months a handsome edifice called St. Patrick Church was erected on the site of the old building. This church, the material of which was brought from the Jordan Quarry, eleven miles distant, is 90 x 44 feet with walls 26 feet high. It is valued at \$15,000. Reverent Father Knauff, through whose industry, zeal and substantial aid the sacred edifice

was brought to such rapid completion is now the beloved pastor of the congregation.

Education

The first school was taught by Mrs. Sarah Jane Fix, in a private dwelling in 1859. The only school in town that year, was attended by 20 pupils. Districts were organized the same year and the first public school house was also built, a round log building 16 x 14 feet. At present there are five districts in the town, with an attendance of 350 children. The grade of the teachers who taught last winter was as follows: on first grade and two second grade.

First Elections, Officers

The first election in the town was held in 1856 at the home of David Wells in Section 5. John Powell, George Porter and A.B. McMIndes composed the Board of Election. Fifteen votes were polled. John Powell was elected Justice of the Peace.

In 1858 the town was organized and the following elected:

- Thomas Quille, Supervisor
- John D. Ryan, Supervisor
- John Marrinan, Supervisor
- A.B. McMIndes, Town Clerk
- William Quain, Assessor
- Thomas Hickey, Overseer of the Poor
- Martin Phelan, Justice of the Peace
- Cornelius O'Flynn, Justice of the Peace
- John O'Flynn, Overseer of Roads
- Michael Phelan, Overseer of Roads
- George Porter, Collector

The town officers for the centennial year are:

- Daniel O'Keefe, Supervisor
- Martin Phelan, Supervisor
- John Redding, Supervisor
- Patrick O'Flynn, Town Clerk and Treasurer
- John Daly, Assessor
- Robert Gardner, Justice of the Peace
- Jas. Corcoran, Constable
- John B. Soules, Constable

Effects of the Late Rebellion on the Prosperity of the Town

In the War of the Rebellion several of the settlers served in the Union Army. Some paid the commutation fee of \$300 and some were exempted on account of physical disability. Nearly every settler was drafted. Among those who served were:

- John Connors
- Michael Phelan
- John Phelan
- George Porter
- Peter Morgan
- Cornelius O'Connor
- William Betts,
- Peter Betts
- William Tisdell
- I.N. Bets
- Jeremiah McCarthy
- Edward Miller
- J. McGran

All returned except Peter Betts. Among those severely wounded was Michael Phelan who was shot through the liver.

The sudden removal of so many farmers from the pursuits of industry and the unsettled condition of those at home retarded, considerably the prosperity of the settlement, which could ill-afford such a reverse at this stage of its existence.

Politics

Nearly all the early settlers were Democrats. Nearly all the voters are of the same political creed now. At the election of 1860 seventy-eight voters were in the town and forty-five voted. At present there are 150 voters in the town.

Finances

The town, as a corporate body owes nothing. There was only \$100 levied this year, which with the surplus from last year, will be ample. The district schools have no debts and unlike most districts, pay their teachers promptly.

Post Offices

The first post office and the only one for some time, was Cedar Lake. The first postmaster, was Martin Phelan. The present postmaster is Cornelius O'Connor. The second post office is Liberty, A.B. McMinder, postmaster. The third post office is Plum Creek, Robert Gardner, postmaster. The fourth post office is St. Patrick, at the church, Patrick O'Flynn, postmaster.

Facilities for Travel

There are nine road districts in the town. The public highways in each district being kept in repair by the inhabitants, thereof. The town has been hitherto note for bad roads, but a great improvement has taken place within two years in this particular. There are at present sixty miles of public highway in this town.

Additional Force at Work for Moral Improvement

A temperance organization or society was established in 1872 and is doing noble work in the holy cause. Its first president was Patrick O'Flynn. Its presiding officer is Hugh Johnston.

Names of Early Settlers

Below we give the names of the early settlers of Cedar Lake, age at time of arrival, year in which they arrived, married or single, number in family, on what section they settled and nativity.

<i>NAME</i>	<i>STATUS</i>	<i>AGE</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>FAMILY</i>	<i>NATIVITY</i>
Thomas O'Donnell (first settler)	Single	24	1855		Ireland
A.B. McMindes	Married	32	1855	no children	Indiana
Pat Kiley	Married	32	1855	female	Ireland
Thomas Hickey	Married	35	1855	2 females	Ireland
James Clear	Married	35	1855	1 female	Ireland
Martin Phelan	Single	16	1855		Ireland
Edward Murphy	Married	37	1855	1 male, 1 female	Ireland
Martin Timmons (died 1872)	Married	28	1855	2 males	Ireland
John Powell	Single	22			New York
David Wells	Single	22			New York
Wm Quain	Married	30	1855		Ireland
Martin Marrinan	Married	33	1855		Ireland
John Marrinan	Married	28	1855		Ireland
John Carroll	Single	40	1855		Ireland
Edward Campion	Married	32	1855		Ireland
Hugh Johnston	Married	40	1856	1 male	Ireland
Mrs. John Phelan	Widow	50	1856	3 males, 1 female	Ireland
Patrick Lowe	Married	42	1856		Ireland
Dennis Morrissey	Married	38	1856		Ireland
Patrick Collins	Married	39	1856		Ireland
Lot Campion	Married	27	1856	3 males, 1 female	Ireland
Thomas Hart	Married	41	1856	2 males, 1 female	Ireland
John Malony	Married	35	1856	2 males	Ireland

Pat Quill	Single	21	1856		Ireland
Mrs. Quill	Widow	42	1856	4 males, 1 female	Ireland
Patrick Hyland	Married	45	1856	1 male, 2 females	Ireland
George Porter	Married	28	1856	2 children	Ireland
Thomas Quill	Married	38	1856	3 females	Ireland
J.F. Allen	Married	26	1856	1 male	Maine
Patrick O'Keefe	Married	30	1856	2 males, 2 females	Ireland
George Blake	Married	30	1856	1 male	Ireland
Anthony Doherty	Married	25		1 female	Ireland
Michael O'Hern	Married	30	1856	2 children	Ireland
Michael Pyne	Single	25	1856		Ireland
Martin Pyne	Single	30	1856		Ireland
Cornelius O'Flynn	Married	43	1856	2 males	Ireland
John O'Flynn	Married	52	1856	5 males, 2 females	Ireland
Michael Connors	Married	23			Ireland
Michael Carney	Married	40			Ireland
Michael Henry	Married	40	1856	4 males, 2 females	Ireland
Thomas Driscoll	Married	25	1856		Ireland
Thomas T. Doherty	Married	25	1856	1 male	Ireland
Edward Miller	Married	35	1856	2 males, 1 female	Ireland
Martin McMahan	Single	45	1856		Ireland
Thomas Bradshaw	Married	50	1856	3 males, 2 females	Ireland
Michael Ryan	Married	30	1856	1 female	Ireland
Abram Betts	Married	50	1856	5 males, 5 females	Ireland
Alex McCaul	Single	22			
Anderson Rolston	Married	30	1856	2 females	Pennsylvania
Tomas Kelly	Married	20			Ireland
John D. Ryan	Married	35	1856	2 males, 1 female	Ireland

Michael Flynn died in 1870.

First birth in town: name Katie Kiley, daughter of Patrick and Kate Kiley

First death in the town: Michael Murphy, son of Edward and Eliza Murphy, died 1857.

First marriage: John Connors and Julia McHugh

