

**EVENTS: World, United States, Minnesota, and St. Louis County**

**6000 years ago** The Archaic Culture, known in this region as the Shield Archaic because northeastern Minnesota is on the Canadian Shield rock formation, evolved from the Paleo Indians.

The pyramids of Giza were constructed.

**1000 B.C. to 500 B.C.** The Mound Builders resided here in a cooler, wetter climate, very much like today. In this region, the Initial Woodland Period is represented by the people of the "Laurel Culture." They used the tools of the people before them and added pottery because they harvested a new resource-- wild rice.

**1000** Viking explorer Leif Erikson explored North American coast and founded temporary colony called Vinland.

**1,300 years ago** The bow and arrow replaced the throwing spears of earlier people. This tool made hunting more successful and the population grew. Three Terminal Woodland Cultures were present in northern Minnesota and adjoining Ontario. They were Black Duck, Selkirk, and Sandy Lake people.

**1215** St. Louis county was named for the St. Louis river. The river was named for Saint Louis who was born at Poissy, France, near Paris, April 25, 1215, and died near Tunis, Africa, August 25, 1270. From 1226 he was King Louis IX of France. He undertook a crusade to the Holy Land in 1248, from which, after a terrible war, he returned to France in 1254. His second crusade was undertaken in 1267, for which he finally sailed from France on July 1, 1270, but in this expedition he died by an illness less than two months later.

**1368-1644** Ming dynasty.

Bartolomeo Diaz, Portuguese navigator who led the first European expedition around the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, died.

**1452** Lifetime of Leonardo da Vinci 1452 - 1519, Italian art and genius inventor. The idea of using a parachute to fall gently to the ground was written about by da Vinci, but it was first demonstrated in 1783 in France. A few years later, some adventurous people jumped from hot-air balloons using primitive parachutes. The first person to jump from a flying airplane (and survive) was Captain Albert Berry, who jumped from a U.S. Army plane in 1912. Parachutes were first used in war towards the end of World War 1.

Lifetime of Christopher Columbus 1452-1506, Italian navigator. He died poor and embittered.

**1455** Johannes Gutenberg used his printing techniques and invention of moveable-type.

**1473** Lifetime of Nicolaus Copernicus 1473 - 1543, a Polish astronomer

**1500** The Vermilion River was the water highway to the north for the Dakota Indians.

**1522** Cortez captured Tenochtitlan [later named Mexico City] and terminated the Aztec empire. Cortez governed Mexico, then called New Spain, but in 1540 he fell out of favor with the king of Spain. He died in a small village near Seville.

Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese navigator who circumnavigated the world for the first time, died.

1564 The "lead" pencil was invented.

1585 Sir Walter Raleigh established England's first American colony at Roanoke.

1600's The Terminal Woodland Period ended when French explorers and traders entered this region in the late 1600's. The Indians who the missionaries, explorers and traders wrote about in their journals were not the same people or tribes that were here in the pre-contact period.

1620 Shakespeare had been dead for four years, Queen Elizabeth I for 17 years. Rembrandt was 16 years old. Pilgrims and others aboard *Mayflower* landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1631 First map indicated existence of Lake Superior published by Samuel de Champlain. The map was of Lake Huron showing its connection to "another great lake," Superior.  
John Donne, lawyer, English poet, died.

1636 Daniel Greysolon was born in Saint-Germain-Laval, near Lyon, France. Harvard College was established. New Englanders massacred hundreds of Indians in Pequot War.

1647 Margaret Brent of Maryland was the first woman to demand the right to vote. First witchcraft executions in Hartford, Connecticut.

1650s-1670s European explorers encountered Ojibwe and Dakota inhabitants of the Minnesota region.

1652 The Dutch established themselves and founded Capetown in Africa. Rhode Island was first colony to outlaw slavery.

1656 First Quakers arrived in America; imprisoned in Boston, beaten and deported.

1659 Massachusetts residents hanged two Quakers on Boston Common.

1660 First shipment from Lake Superior was sixty canoe loads of furs. Parliament forbids Americans to export goods to countries other than England. Massachusetts outlawed celebration of Christmas.

1665 English scientist Robert Hooke observed and named the cell.

1670 May 2, Hudson Bay Fur Company was chartered in London. The company's territory was the Hudson Bay watershed, including northern Minnesota, but no posts were established in present-day Minnesota until a century later.  
Charles Town, later Charleston, was first permanent settlement in Carolina.

1671 June 14, at Sault Ste. Marie, France formally claimed for itself the territory that would become northeastern Minnesota.

This area was under French rule 1671-1763. From 1695-1731 the French develop forts and settlements in Minnesota: Isle Pelee north of Red Wing in 1695, Fort L'Huillier near Mankato in 1700, Fort Beauharnois near Frontenac in 1727, and Fort St. Pierre by International Falls and Fort St. Charles in the Northwest Angle in 1731.

1679 Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut (Duluth) held a council with the Dakota near

**Mille Lacs Lake. He arrived at what is now Duluth, then occupied by the Dakota.**

**1680** April 11, Father Louis Hennepin, explored the Mississippi by canoe, was captured by a group of Dakota. During captivity he is the first white man to see the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named for his patron saint. On July 25, explorer Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut arranged for Hennepin's release.

New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts and made a royal colony.

**1701** Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac established French outpost at Detroit, Michigan. Yale College founded.

**1718** Jean Baptiste le Monyne founded French city of New Orleans.

**1720** The modern piano (the pianoforte) was developed from the harpsichord by Bartolomeo Cristofori of Italy.

**1728** First American synagogue was built in New York.

**1732** Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" began publishing.

**1745** French and Indians raided Maine.

The Ojibwe won the decisive battle with the Dakota at the Great Dakota village of Kathio on the western shore of Mille Lacs. The Ojibwe eventually drove the Dakota into southern and western Minnesota.

**1763** February 10, the Treaty of Paris, following the French and Indian War, ceded French territory east of the Mississippi River to England.

**1769** Daniel Boone explored Kentucky. Gaspar de Portola sailed into San Francisco Bay.

**1783** September 3, Treaty of Paris was signed to end the Revolutionary War and give British control as far as eastern Minnesota.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island abolished slavery.

George Washington retired to Mount Vernon, Virginia.

**1787** July 13, Northwest Ordinance, written by Thomas Jefferson, enacted by Congress of the Confederation specified how territories were to become states and ensured that democratic government would prevail in them. Recognized Indian sovereignty over the Northwest Territory; attempted to protect rights of Indians in the land they occupied. Constitution's commerce clause gave Congress power "to regulate commerce with...Indian tribes" the ordinance said "...the utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians, their land and property."

**1789** March 4, U. S. Constitution took effect.

Department of War had responsibility of Indian affairs. In 1824, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was established by secretary of war. In 1849, the BIA was transferred to the department of the Interior.

Geographer David Thompson left the Cadotte trading post on Red Lake River beginning the last part of his 4,000-mile survey of the northwestern wilderness, the first scientific study of the state.

**1790** Benjamin Franklin died at Philadelphia. Born in Boston January 17, 1706, poet, scientist, economist, inventor, abolitionist, publisher, he was dubbed America's first

international superstar.

First anti-slavery petitions were submitted.

Temporary capital moved to Philadelphia.

First U. S. Census lists population at 3,929,625.

**1791** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, musical prodigy from age 5, died destitute in Vienna of rheumatic fever at the age of 35.

Congress set up First Bank of the United States and first internal revenue law; a tax on whiskey.

Vermont was 14th state.

President Washington selected site of new U. S. capital on Potomac River.

**1797** Napoleon appointed to command forces for the invasion of England.

David Thompson, geographer and North West Company trader, completed the mapping of the Minnesota area of the Northwest Territory.

Spanish began building Mission San Juan Capistrano in California.

**1799** Rosetta Stone was found in Egypt and made deciphering hieroglyphics possible.

Russian-American trading company was set up in Alaska.

New York abolished slavery.

**1803** Napoleon occupied Switzerland.

April 30, Louisiana Purchase, President Thomas Jefferson bought 828,000 square miles of Indian occupied land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains from the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, doubling the size of the U. S.

Ohio became a state.

U. S. established outpost at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, future site of Chicago.

Reverend William T. Boutwell was born in New Hampshire. In 1832, with Henry Schoolcraft, confirmed Lake Itasca as the source of the Mississippi River. He was missionary to Ojibwe in northern Minnesota until 1847.

**1810** F. Appert developed technique for canning foods.

Lifetime of Frederic Chopin 1810-1849, Polish composer and pianist.

March 31, newspaper editor James M. Goodhue was born in New Hampshire. In 1849 he would establish the territory's first newspaper, the *Minnesota Pioneer*.

**1812** Dakota, Ojibwe and Winnebago Indians joined the English in the War of 1812.

Scottish engineer Henry Bell built the first steam-powered commercially successful boat. The 12-foot vessel the *Comet*, sailed between Greenock and Glasgow (Scotland) on Clyde river. The *Comet* started a revolution in navigation.

August 30, the first Selkirk colony members reached Red River valley where the Earl of Selkirk claimed land covering much of present-day Manitoba, parts of present-day North Dakota and Minnesota. Rivalries among fur companies, grasshoppers, and a 1826 flood resulted in the colony's failure and settlers relocating at Fort Snelling.

**1816** April 29, Congress passed a law for fur-trading licenses to U. S. citizens only.

Trading Post established by Jean Baptiste Cadott for the Northwest Trading Company (North West Company was established in Montreal 1783-84) called Fort St. Louis, 3 miles up the St. Louis River on the south side (Wisconsin) on Connors' Point.

Stephen Miller was born in Pennsylvania. He moved to Minnesota at age 42, was a Civil War general and was Minnesota's fourth governor, 1864-1865.

**1817** American Fur Company's John Jacob Astor operated in Minnesota with a post 18 miles up the St. Louis River, on the north side (Minnesota) at Fond du Lac. He pushed

out British rivals the Hudson's Bay and North West companies.

Cree and Ojibwe leaders in the Red River valley made a treaty with Lord Thomas Douglas Selkirk, who hoped to re-establish his colony of Scottish settlers.

November 25, Catherine Goulais Bissell was born. A Canadian teacher who, at age 17, with her husband, Reverend Edmund F. Ely, ran mission schools at Fond du Lac, Pokegama, La Pointe and elsewhere. She died in California in 1880.

1818 October 20, The Convention of 1818 with Great Britain put all of Minnesota including the Red River valley under U. S. and established the 49th parallel as the U. S. northern boundary.

April 22, Cadwallader C. Washburn was born in Maine. A pioneer in Minnesota's flour-milling industry, he built his first mill at St. Anthony Falls in 1866, and his Washburn-Crosby Company marketed Gold Medal flour.

Vespasian Smith was born in Ohio. Physician and prominent in northern Minnesota, he arrived in the early 1850s at Bayfield, Wisconsin as government Indian agent. Later he moved to Duluth, was a mayor, appointed customs collector for the port, and held jobs under three administrations.

1819 The United States established Fort St. Anthony (renamed Fort Snelling in 1825) to protect the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. It was the westernmost army post on the U. S. frontier.

Morton S. Wilkinson was born in New York state. Arrived in Stillwater in 1847, was Minnesota's first practicing attorney, and served in Congress as both a senator and a representative.

1820 The Missouri compromise banned slavery in Louisiana Territory north of Missouri's southern boundary.

February 9, Peter M. Gideon was born near Woodstock, Ohio. A self-educated horticulturist, he developed the Wealthy apple and others hardy enough for Minnesota's climate.

April 18, soldiers at Fort St. Anthony (Fort Snelling) saw Minnesota's first officially recorded tornado. It damaged the barrack's roof.

1823 Monroe Doctrine closed the American continent to European powers.

May 10, first mail-carrying steamboat, the *Virginia*, based in St. Louis, reached Fort Snelling.

July 10, Major Joseph Delafield and staff arrived at Grand Portage to run the first survey of the international boundary in the region.

August 9, Edward D. Neill was born in Philadelphia. The Presbyterian minister arrived in St. Paul in 1849, founded the First Presbyterian Church, established public schools and served as Minnesota Territory superintendent of instruction, founded the Baldwin School and Macalester College, was chancellor of the U of M, chaplain of the First Minnesota, private secretary to Presidents Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, U. S. consul to Ireland, and Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society.

1824 Barclay survey determined the true border between the U. Ss and British territory. The unclear 1783 Treaty of Paris and the British said the border should follow the St. Louis river, Embarrass river, Embarrass lake, Wynne lake, Pike river and Vermilion river transportation route. One of the earliest scientific surveys in what is now Minnesota, every island in Lake Vermilion was measured and recorded.

May 13, General Winfield Scott inspected Fort St. Anthony, was impressed, and said to name it for Colonel Josiah Snelling who supervised its construction.

**1825** First railroad operated. It was in England between Stockton and Darlington.  
Tea from China was introduced in Europe.

Treaty of Prairie du Chien with the Chippewa [Ojibwe], Sioux [Dakota], and other tribes signed at Prairie du Chien, set a boundary between the Ojibwe and Dakota.

**1826** Russia declared war on Persia.

Commission headed by Thomas L. McKenney and Governor Cass was sent by President Monroe to Fond du Lac to make a treaty with Ojibwe.

Chippewa (Ojibwe) tribe granted the United States, for payments and commodities, "the right to search and carry away any metals or minerals" from that part of the country.

James Fennimore Cooper's novel *Last of the Mohicans*

October 17, William R. Marshall was born in Missouri. He moved to Minnesota, founded the *St. Paul Press* in 1861, was fifth governor of Minnesota and advocated voting rights for African American men before passage of the fifteenth amendment that extended suffrage nationwide.

**1830** Robert Brown discovered the cell nucleus in plants.

Revolution in Paris. Louis Philippe "the Citizen King" became King of France.

"Best Friend of Charleston", a locomotive, pulled the first train in the United States over 23 miles of track.

April 5, the first work of fiction set in Minnesota was published in Boston. It was stories about fur traders and Indians titled *Tales of the Northwest* by William J. Snelling, son of Josiah Snelling for whom Fort Snelling was named.

**1832** Great cholera epidemic spread from Russia into Central Europe.

Word 'socialism' came into use in English and French.

Ojibwe guide Ozawindib (Yellow Head) showed Henry R. Schoolcraft that Lake Itasca was the source of the Mississippi River. Schoolcraft named the lake for the Latin words Veritas Caput (True Head), using the last syllable of veritas and the first of caput. The Ojibwe name for the lake was Omushkos meaning Elk Lake.

**1834** Charles Babbage invented the principle of the 'analytical engine' (modern computer).

Christian missionaries arrived in Minnesota to convert Indians.

Indian mission school set up in Fond du Lac by Reverend Edmund F. Ely.

**1836** In Africa, Boer farmers launch "The Great Trek" away from British rule.  
Founding of Transvaal, Natal, and Orange Free State.

April 20, after Michigan became a state Wisconsin territory was organized to include the entire area of Minnesota. Joseph N. Nicollet explored Minnesota.

Texas won independence from Mexico.

Surgeon owner of slave Dred Scott brought him to Fort Snelling (St. Paul).

**1837** Victoria became Queen of Great Britain.

Samuel Morse exhibited his electric telegraph in New York.

July 20, Chief Hole-in-the-Day, Chief Flat Mouth, Lawrence Taliaferro, Henry H. Sibley, Wisconsin governor Henry Dodge, and others met at Fort Snelling to negotiate the sale of Ojibwe lands east of the Mississippi River. About 1,400 Ojibwe camp near the fort during negotiations. In the July 29 treaty, the Ojibwe agreed to sell the land to the federal government for \$215,000, and opened Minnesota to settlers but Ojibwe retained their right to hunt, fish, and gather foods in ceded lands. The fishing clause was disputed in the 1990s.

September 29, treaty in Washington, D. C., Dakota sold their lands east of the Mississippi River for about \$500,000 in cash and goods.

**1839 First bicycle was built in Scotland by Kirkpatrick MacMillan.**

Oldest Minnesota industry, lumbering, began when Lewis S. Judd and David Hone opened Marine Lumber Company on the St. Croix River. Soon after 1900 there were more than 300 sawmills in the state.

June 21, hundreds of Dakota and Ojibwe at Fort Snelling for treaty annuity payments participated in foot races and danced on this neutral ground.

July 3, Dakota and Ojibwe fought two battles: one in Stillwater in an area called Battle Hollow the other at Rum River at Anoka.

December 17, Newton H. Winchell was born in New York. As state geologist, he published 24 book-length reports on Minnesota geology and paleontology. He died in 1914.

**1842 August 8, Webster-Ashburton Treaty signed at Washington with Great Britain, effective November 10, established the northeastern boundary between the U. S. and Canada and provided Anglo-American cooperation that suppressed the slave trade.**

February 2, Knute Nelson was born in Evanger, Voss district, of western Norway. He moved to Alexandria, Minnesota in 1871, and served as governor from 1893-1895, the first Scandinavian-born governor in U. S. history. He also served in the U. S. Senate where his bills created the departments of commerce and labor. He died in 1923.

December 3, flour magnate Charles A. Pillsbury was born in New Hampshire and came to Minneapolis in 1869. At his death in 1899, the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company was the largest in the world.

**1843 December 19, Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" was first published in England.**

**1844 Copper was mined in northern Michigan.**

March 30, Stillwater's first sawmill, owner John McKusick, cut its first board, the start of over 60 years of milling in that city. Stillwater cut white pine primarily: a wood prized for ornamental carving.

September 2, French Canadian voyageur, trader, and farmer Benjamin Gervais founded Little Canada. His gravestone says "the first settler of St. Paul."

**1846 The Mexican-American War started.**

Marquette Range mined its first iron ore.

December 28, statehood for Iowa.

April 7, St. Paul post office established in Henry Jackson's store.

October 9, Jacob Schmidt was born in Bavaria. He opened a major regional brewery in St. Paul. The Jacob Schmidt Brewing Company, Inc. was bought by G. Heilemann Brewing Company and later sold to Landmark Brewing.

**1846-1850 "Algonquin" (1845-53) a two-masted schooner; "Independence" (1845); and the "Julia Palmer" (1846) steamers were hauled over the Sault Ste. Marie portage and launched on Lake Superior.**

**1847 Lifetime of Thomas Alva Edison 1847-1931, American inventor ; held 1,093 patents (motion picture inventions; electricity applications; light bulb; electric typewriter development; dictaphone; mimeograph; etc), but Edison's most important contribution was that he organized systematic research on a very large scale with hundreds of people working together.**

June 18, William Willim received the first known citizenship papers granted in Minnesota. An English-born building contractor in Stillwater, he also built the first

limekiln in the state in 1847.

Treaty with the Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Bands signed at Fond du Lac ceded land intended for a Menominee reservation that was never established.

1848 August 26, after Wisconsin statehood, the Stillwater Convention adopted a call for a separate Minnesota territory.

Dr. J. G. Norwood, assistant to David Dale Owen, U. S. Geologist, reported iron ore in the Gunflint Lake area. This was the first published reference to ore in Minnesota.

Until 1887, Michigan mines produced almost four-fifths of the nation's copper. Almost unnoticed in the midst of copper excitement was the discovery of iron ore at the Jackson Mine near the present site of Neguane. On February 10, a Jackson Company blacksmith worked a tiny forge and became the first person to turn ore from the Lake Superior region into iron.

January 3, a sewing club, the St. Paul Circle of Industry, was formed to raise money for a new school building in St. Paul. It was completed in August, 1849.

June 8, a group of Ho-Chunk were moved from a reservation in Iowa to a new one in present-day Minnesota, on land that was purchased from the Ojibwe.

August 26, the Stillwater Convention petitioned Congress to establish the Territory of Minnesota.

1849 March 3, Congress passed the bill organizing Minnesota as a territory. President James K. Polk approved it. Territorial officers were appointed March 19. Governor Alexander Ramsey proclaimed organization of the territory on June 1, and the first territorial legislature assembled September 3.

April 28, James Goodhue published the first issue of *Minnesota Pioneer*, the territory's first newspaper.

November 15, the Minnesota Historical Society was organized.

James Norwood discovered the ruins of the Northwest Company fur post on Lake Vermilion in his early survey work for the federal government, later he discovered iron ore, but it was at Gunflint lake near the Canadian border.

Henry Weiland arrived at Ontonagon, Michigan, and was followed two years later by his four brothers: Christian, Ernst, Albert and August. The Weilands arrival marked the beginning of iron mining on northeast Minnesota's Mesabi range. State Geologist Henry Eames hired Christian in 1865 to take him to Lake Vermilion. The word "Mesabi" was an Ojibwe word that meant "giant."

1850 Levi Strauss invented jeans.

October/November tragedy at Sand Lake (about 70 miles west of Duluth near McGregor) where at least 400 Ojibwe died of starvation and disease waiting for annuity payments owed for the 13 million acres taken by the U. S. government. Congress did not appropriate the annuity funds and no provisions were at or sent to Sandy Lake.

Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850 calmed slavery controversy by: permitting California statehood as a non-slave state, open Utah and New Mexico Territories to slavery at statehood, prohibit slave trade in District of Columbia, and increased the power of slave owners to retrieve runaway slaves.

First federal census for Minnesota Territory gave population of Indian people as 31,700 and non-Indian as 6,077.

1850-1851 **Duluth's first non-Indian "settlers" arrived.**

1851 **To escape the potato famine, 200,000 Irish people emigrated to the U. S.**

Y. M. C. A. was established.

Maine was first state to pass prohibition laws.

Treaties of Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, ceded Dakota land west of the



Mississippi River (southern and western Minnesota) to the U. S.

**St. Paul, St. Anthony (merged with Minneapolis in 1871), and Stillwater were selected as sites of capital, university, and penitentiary.**

**Caravan of 102 Red River oxcarts arrived in St. Paul.**

1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published.

*Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*, compiled by Stephen R. Riggs, Thomas S. Williamson, and Gideon and Samuel Pond, was published by The Smithsonian Institution.

**George Riley Stuntz built a trading post on Minnesota Point and was known as Duluth's first permanent settler. He came to survey the northeast boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin.**

1853 **Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened trade with Japan.**

First ore, 6 barrels, shipped on Lake Superior were shipped on the Brigantine *Columbia* from Michigan.

The potato chip was invented by African American George Crum.

"Bleeding Kansas" fighting began as pro-slavery and anti-slavery settlers held rival state conventions.

**Copper stampede to the Head of the Lakes.**

**First non-Indian home was built on Minnesota Point by W. G. Le Duc family.**

1854 Congress established the principle of offering land grants to railroads. Federal land grants eventually totaled 10 million acres, 18.5 percent of the state's land, ranking Minnesota fourth among the states in acreage granted.

Kansas-Nebraska Act reopened slavery controversy and mass protests across the North. It repealed the Missouri Compromise and allowed voters to decide the status of slavery in the two territories.

Republican Party was founded.

U. S. legalized pre-emption: it gave purchase rights to the first claimant on un-surveyed land in Minnesota and Iowa.

Treaty with the Chippewa (Ojibwe) Sept. 30 at La Pointe, ratified Jan. 10, 1855, proclaimed Jan. 29, ceded most of the Arrowhead country, and created Grand Portage, Fond du Lac and Lake Vermilion reservations.

**August 4, Congress approved legislation guaranteeing preemption for Minnesota settlers squatting on lands that had not been surveyed. This act, sponsored by delegate Henry H. Sibley, allowed settlers to purchase their land after the fact of settlement.**

**November 16 the high school department of what is now Hamline University opened for business in Redwing. It suspended operations in 1869, reopened in St. Paul in 1880, but its original founding date makes it the oldest college in the state.**

1855 Treaty with the Chippewa (Ojibwe) of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Winnibigoshish bands of Ojibwe signed at Washington, D. C. ceded north central Minnesota. It created reservations at Leech and Cass lakes for the Pillagers; at Lake Winnibigoshish for that band; and at Mille Lacs, Sandy, Rice, Gull, Rabbit, and Pokegama lakes for the Mississippi band.

First Sault Lock built which enabled ships to sail directly between Lake Huron and Lake Superior and increase commerce.

**Minnesota's Republican Party organized in response to formation of a national party in 1854.**

U. S. Army Signal Corps began keeping records of Duluth weather and Lake Superior ice conditions.

**First bridge to span Mississippi River's main channel anywhere along its length opened between Minneapolis and St. Anthony (St. Paul).**

Monthly mail service began through Superior, Wisconsin.

First election in St. Louis County was for a territorial delegate to Congress.

White settlers began relocating from Superior, Wisconsin to Duluth.

The Henry and Sarah Wheeler family arrived and set up housekeeping and a sawmill at Oneota, about 45th avenue west in what would become Duluth.

**1856** John Brown led Pottawatomie massacre in Kansas.

February, first Republican national convention held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

April 17, the Minnesota Pioneer Guard, the state's first volunteer military company, was organized in St. Paul. This group became Company A of the First Minnesota Regiment.

July 21, James J. Hill arrived in St. Paul to work as a shipping clerk for J. W. Bass and Company. He would eventually find his fortune as a railroad baron and business tycoon.

March 1, St. Louis county was formed by legislative act and governor appointed county officials. The county was named for the St. Louis river, his date appeared on the county's seal.

May, Village of Duluth was platted on Minnesota Point.

June 17, first post office in St. Louis county was established at Oneota.

The town site of Portland was platted by Mssr. Luce, Ray, Markell, Shaw, Robbins, Post, Gregory, McAdams, and Culver.

Rev. Joseph G. Wilson of Logansport, Indiana proposed the name "Duluth" for original settlement on Minnesota Point named after Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut.

June 15, Sunday, extract from page 39, 40 of the diary of Rev. James Peet: "The Indians are having their preparation for great Medicine dance to-day on Minnesota Point. The great religious festival."

**1857** National financial panic ends prosperity that supported Minnesota Territory's growth; those who could left Duluth. Duluth population decreased by three-quarters. Those who remained were afflicted with hard times and hunger.

U. S. Supreme Court protected slavery with its controversial ruling that Dred Scott's residency in Minnesota Territory did not entitle him to sue for freedom.

Pre-statehood census showed territorial population of 150,037.

Democrats and Republicans held rival constitutional conventions in anticipation of statehood.

There was an attempt to move Minnesota's capital to St. Peter.

Frances Densmore's family arrived in Red Wing, Minnesota where Frances was born in 1867. Frances was an eminent ethnologist who studied and recorded music of American Indian people all over the country.

Duluth warehouse of Sidney Luce used for 12 years as village offices, meeting place, and later land office, was built near Second avenue east and Superior street.

Duluth, Portland, and Endion divisions were incorporated, later they became the City of Duluth.

May 19, Duluth was incorporated as a town.

First schoolhouse was built in Oneota.

**1858** Trans-Atlantic cable connecting U. S. and England was laid.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates dramatized slavery expansion debate in their Illinois Senate race.

May 11, Minnesota became the thirty-second state. Name derived from the Dakota Indian word "Minisota" meaning cloudy waters.

Motto: L'Etoile du Nord or The North Star.

Flower: Pink and White Lady Slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*)

Tree: Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) or Norway Pine.

**Bird: loon (*Gavia immer*)**  
**Fish: walleye (*Stizostedion v. vitreum*)**  
**Gemstone: Lake Superior Agate**  
**Area: 84,060 square miles; 12th largest state.**  
**Land area: 80,009 square miles**  
**Inland waters: 4,059 square miles**  
**Largest lake: Red Lake, 440 square miles**  
**Summer mean temperature: 70 degrees**  
**Average mean temperature: 44 degrees**

**January 4, the St. Louis Count Board of Commissioners was organized.**

**Charles F. McComb was born. Colorful Duluth physician practiced (1883-1938) after serving on the battleship *Iowa* as ship's surgeon, under the command of Capt. Guy Eaton also of Duluth. Founder and twice president of the St. Louis County Medical Society; president of the state medical society; elected coroner of St. Louis County eight times; first president of Duluth's Inter-urban Academy of Medicine.**

**Duluth organized six school districts.**

**Minnesota Point lighthouse was built, operated until 1878, still stands and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.**

**1859 Oregon followed Minnesota's statehood, and was admitted as the 33rd state.**

**Thomas L. McKenny died who was the first head of the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs; author of the book *Tour of the Lakes* in 1827, and co-author, with James Hall, of the book *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*.**

**First producing oil well in the U. S. flowed in Titusville, Pennsylvania.**

**June 3, logs driven by floodwaters knock down the second and third bridges built over the Mississippi river in Minneapolis.**

**July 6, Oneota town council elected Lewis Merritt, President, William Wright, Recorder, F. A. Buckingham, J. R. Carey and Dwight Abbott, Trustees. Of the four original townships, only Oneota had an election under Minnesota territorial rules.**

**March 24, Samuel Frisby Snively was born. A lawyer and Duluth's only four term mayor (1921-1937), he was devoted to extending Rodger's Boulevard - later renamed Skyline Drive. A perennial bachelor, he loved children and provided an annual picnic for all orphaned children of Duluth at his personal expense..**

**July 4, temperature fell below freezing.**

**First court session was held in St. Louis County.**

**First agricultural society in St. Louis County was organized.**

**First brewery, oldest Duluth business, was built at 6th avenue east and Superior street.**

**1860 November 6, Abraham Lincoln was elected president and Southern states began seceding: South Carolina was the first to do so.**

**Democratic Party split into Northern and Southern wings.**

**Pony Express began mail delivery between California and Missouri.**

**Minnesota State Census had population at 172,023; with 48,897 people from New England and middle Atlantic states.**

**There were 17 farms in St. Louis county.**

**St. Louis county population given in the U. S. Federal Census was 406.**

**Mary V. McCoy was born: the first woman to practice medicine in Duluth. She arrived in 1890 worked from a 3 room office at 18 Ave. West and Superior Street. She was the first Duluth physician to provide anesthetics to Indian women in childbirth. She was active in the Duluth Woman Suffrage Club when the idea of women voting was widely ridiculed. She retired in 1938 at age 78.**

**Thomas F. McGilvray was born. He was the Duluth city engineer who designed and prepared original sketches for the Aerial bridge.**

**1861-1865 Civil War.** Of the 46 able-bodied men in a St. Louis County population of about 406, twenty one men enlisted.

**1861 February 9,** the Confederate States of America was formed with Jefferson Davis as president.

**April 12,** Civil War began with attack on Fort Sumter, South Carolina. President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion.

Englishman William Hellins Hearing surveyed the Duluth-Superior harbor as assigned by Capt. (later general, Civil War) George C. Meade. The survey, completed in a little over two months, included the St. Louis River to Fond du Lac and the bay including Minnesota Point and the mouth of the Nemadji River.

**June 19, Charles D. Skillings was born in Hillsboro, Wisconsin. A newspaper man until founding the Duluth trade magazine titled *Skillings Mining Review* in 1911, he died in Duluth in 1944 at the age of 82. The *Mining Review* is still issued every Saturday.**

**1861-1866 The Vermilion Trail was cut by George R. Stuntz and his crew from Duluth to Lake Vermilion. It became part of County Road 4.**

**1862 Lion Foucault measured the speed of light.**

First battle was waged between ironclad ships in the Civil War.

Congress issued "greenbacks."

President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation.

**John Beargrease was born at Grand Portage, Minnesota. He was a mail carrier along Lake Superior's north shore using sled-dogs in winter. Beaver Bay's 1905 census lists John, wife Louise, and children: Mary, Augusta, Joseph, Mabel, George, and Frances. The John Beargrease Sled Dog Marathon was named for him.**

**Public school in what would be Duluth was held in a vacant Land Office building on Nettleton's claim, then in a small building in Portland division at 4th avenue east and Superior street until 1866.**

**1863 French troops occupied Mexico City and installed Maximilian as emperor.**

January 1, President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect.

Black Elk was born. An Oglala Sioux holy man and priest, the 1932 book *Black Elk Speaks* was reissued in 1961.

November 19, President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address at a ceremony dedicating the Battlefield as a National Cemetery.

President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving national holiday.

Lifetime of Henry Ford 1863-1947. A machinist in Detroit, Ford completed his first gasoline engine in 1893 and revolutionized production with assembly line methods that used his conveyor belt invention.

July 1-3, the Battle of Gettysburg was fought and the 1st Minnesota Regiment made its famous charge July 2 where 215 of 262 men were wounded or killed.

**June 16, the steamer *Glena* delivered cholera long with its passengers in St. Paul. Cholera's last occurrence in Minnesota was in 1873.**

**July 3, Little Crow (Taoyateduta), leader of the Dakota during the U. S.- Dakota War of 1862, was killed while berry picking with his son in Meeker County near Hutchinson, Minnesota by Nathan and Chauncey Lamson who were unaware of his identity. The Lamsons collected a \$500 bounty for the death.**

**December 7, Richard W. Sears was born in Stewartville, Minnesota. His mail-order idea developed the A. C. Roebuck Company housed on the seventh floor of the Globe Building in Minneapolis. Renamed Sears, Roebuck and Co., it was headquartered later in Chicago.**

**November 9, Frederick George German was born in Bath, Ontario. A pre-eminent architect of Duluth and Iron Range buildings including Virginia's Municipal Recreation building and city hall and Chisholm's junior high school, he died in 1937 at his son's home in Duluth's Lakeside neighborhood on Jay street.**

**1864 The International Red Cross was founded in Geneva, Switzerland.**

**Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*.**

**Pope Pius IX condemned liberalism, socialism, and rationalism.**

**March 9, Ulysses Grant became Commander of the Union armies.**

**Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians were slaughtered in Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado.**

**October 4, Albert Henry Woolson enrolled to serve one year in the Civil War. He was discharged September 27, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee as a private of captain Calvin Reaves 1st Regiment of Minnesota Heavy Artillery Volunteers. Woolson was the last survivor of the Grand Army of the Republic and died in Duluth at St. Luke's hospital on August 2, 1956, at age 109. He was buried at Duluth's Park Hill Cemetery with "modified complete military funeral" on August 6, 1956.**

**1865 Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland***

**April 9, Confederate states surrendered by Richard E. Lee to Ulysses S. Grant, at Appomattox Court house Virginia.**

**April 14, President Lincoln was assassinated in Washington, D. C. by Booth.**

**13th Amendment to U. S. Constitution abolished slavery. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."**

**Henry H. Eames, State geologist, found indications of gold-bearing quartz on Lake Vermilion, but his guide, Christian Weiland, noted the compass needle deflection and was convinced of a body of iron ore.**

**Iron ore was seen on the Vermilion Range by George R. Stuntz.**

**Iron ore was located on the Mesabi Range by Lewis Merritt.**

**1866 Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.**

**Edward Degas began to paint his ballet scenes.**

**Feodor Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment*.**

**April 2 and August 20, two Presidential Proclamations end the Civil War at Washington, D.C. with signatories President Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward, secretary of state. Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse was the symbolic end of the Civil War. No formal treaty ended the Civil War, as the United States did not recognize the former Confederate States as a sovereign nation; instead, the hostilities were definitely concluded by two presidential proclamations.**

**Grand Army of the Republic was organized by Union Veterans.**

**Stage coach route from St. Paul to Superior was completed and the trip took six days -- later three days.**

**Attention was focused on Duluth by the gold rush to Lake Vermilion.**

**1866-1867 The gold rush to Vermilion Falls and Winston City, flourished briefly on the shores of Lake Vermilion. Thousands prospect the Range for gold, but none was found in paying quantities.**

**1867 Pierre Michaux began to manufacture bicycles.**

**Livingstone explored the Congo.**

**Dominion of Canada was created by British North America Act.**

Lifetime of Marie Curie 1867-1934, a Polish physicist famous for her investigation of Radioactivity, a term she introduced. She discovered that uranium ore contained more radioactivity than could be accounted for by the uranium itself. From tons of uranium ore she isolated small amounts of two highly radioactive new chemical elements, and named them radium and polonium. She won the Nobel prize twice.

Congress passed first Reconstruction Act.

U. S. purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million (2 cents an acre.)

Farmers organized Patrons of Husbandry, beginning of Granger movement.

The legislature created the State Board of Immigration to encourage immigration to Minnesota.

May 25, *The Minneapolis Daily Tribune* was first published.

Financier Jay Cooke first visited Duluth.

1868 14th Amendment to U. S. Constitution provided due process and equal protection under law. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Half a million Black votes helped elect Ulysses S. Grant to the presidency.

The idea for the familiar typewriter was hatched in a machine shop in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Christian Wieland discovered "iron ore by the square mile" on the East Mesabi near Birch lake.

First tug boat at the Head of the Lakes.

Duluth, Portland, and Rice's Point consolidated with the name Duluth.

"Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" originated by Dr. Thomas Foster in a July 4th speech on Minnesota Point. The moniker was erroneously attributed to a speech on January 27, 1871 by Proctor Knott of Kentucky in U.S. Congress.

1869 After 10 years of construction, Suez Canal opened.

Canada purchased North-West Territory from Hudson's Bay Co.

May 10, transcontinental railroad was completed with a golden spike between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific lines at Promontory Point, Utah.

Knights of Labor Union was organized.

Three-fourths of Red Lake Indian Reservation was opened for white settlement.

April, Duluth's first newspaper, "Duluth Minnesotian", a weekly began.

Duluth's first bank, Jay Cooke's, was organized at Lake avenue and Superior street by George Sargent, Cooke's agent.

Asa Louis and Henry Leopold advertise their mercantile house, Duluth's first, in the *Duluth Minnesotian* May 29, "Leopolds Shanty Store...fully assorted goods". From Germany, they were the first Jewish residents of Duluth.

June 19, *Duluth Minnesotian* newspaper ran an advertisement "3000 Laborers Wanted on the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad....10,000 immigrants wanted..."

A group of men began meeting and called themselves the Ontonagon Syndicate - all speculators and promoters.

1870 Papal infallibility was proclaimed by Vatican Council.

John D. Rockefeller founded Standard Oil.

15th Amendment to U. S. Constitution provided voting rights to all men. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

First Black senator and Black congressman were elected.

February 15, a groundbreaking ceremony was held for the Northern Pacific Railroad line at Northern Pacific Junction, later called Carlton. The line to the Pacific

Ocean was completed September 8, 1883, with the same spike used to begin construction in Minnesota. It was the first single-company transcontinental line.

March 5, Duluth was incorporated as a city. Influx of people to Duluth increased its population to 3,131.

Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad was under construction.

August 1, first train from St. Paul reached Duluth.

1870s Minneapolis became the biggest lumber market in the world.

1871 British Parliament legalized labor unions.

Treaty-method of Indian agreements was replaced with approval required by both houses of Congress. No treaties previously made were invalidated.

October 8-11, most of Chicago was destroyed by the great fire.

Ingersoll of the United States invented the pneumatic rock drill.

September 14, newspaper editor Horace Greeley speaks at a Hennepin County agricultural fair in Minneapolis, and advocated federal and state regulations for the protection of farmers.

Scow-schooner *Chaska* was wrecked at Ontonagon in the summer . She was the first commercial ship built at Duluth.

Elevator "A" was completed with a capacity of 350,000 bushels.

Proctor Knott's speech in U.S. Congress focused attention on Duluth.

First grain shipment on steamer *St. Paul*, 11,500 bushels.

1872 Yellowstone National Park was created.

Susan B. Anthony was arrested for leading suffragists to the polls.

Montgomery Wards opened for business in Chicago.

February 28, Minneapolis and St. Anthony became one city.

July 15, the Twin Cities' first streetcar was available - a horse-drawn vehicle.

In northern St. Louis county, townships 60-12 and 60-13 are surveyed and the land was bought by the Ontonagon Syndicate.

Peter Mitchell opened a mine, the first on the Mesabi Range.

Duluth was a boom town: three years later it was a ghost town.

Duluth's canal breakwater was destroyed in a storm.

1873 Financial panic in Vienna and New York.

Republic proclaimed in Spain.

E. Remington began to make typewriters.

J. C. Maxwell writes *Electricity and Magnetism*.

Financial Panic of 1873 was triggered when Jay Cooke's banking house and financial empire fell. Banks failed causing a halt on Northern Pacific construction and a national financial crash.

June 5, a delegation of German Mennonites from Russia arrived in St. Paul to assess whether to settle. Eventually deciding to establish homesteads about Mountain Lake in Cottonwood county.

First blast furnace began on Rice's Point, Duluth Iron & Steel Company.

A steamship line, Lake Navigation Company of Minnesota, was organized by Duluthians.

First wire suspension bridge was constructed over the Duluth canal.

Duluth population dropped from 5000 to 1300 in 60 days.

Financial panic resulted in Duluth's fall to village status and depression. People turned to the soil and nature to make a living.

- 1874** Claude Monet painted "Impression: Sunrise" that gave name to Impressionists.  
 H. Solomon introduced pressure cooking for canning foods.  
 Disraeli became British prime minister.  
 Iceland secured its independence from Denmark.  
 Women's Christian Temperance Movement was founded in Cleveland.  
 Chautauqua movement began and brought educational speakers to rural  
 Communities across the country.  
 Cook County was established as a separate county.  
 Duluth & Iron Range Railroad was incorporated to run a track between the Mitchell  
 mine near Birth lake and Duluth.
- 1875** Britain bought 176,602 Suez Canal shares from the Khedive of Egypt.  
 Archbishop John McClosky of New York was the first American bishop.  
 First Kentucky Derby was run, *Aristides* won.  
 November, 5 suffrage was extended to women in elections pertaining to schools. They  
 could not vote in every election until 1919.  
 Census gave Duluth's population as 2,200.  
 The First Chester Expedition, financed by Charlemagne Tower, condemned  
 Mesabi ore. Interest centered near Stuntz's "mountain of solid iron" on the south shore  
 of Lake Vermilion.  
 March 27, there were 31 voters at a Hermantown meeting at School No.1, on the  
 present Morris Thomas Road. It was called the Zimmerman School because the land was  
 donated by town clerk, Jacob Zimmerman, for a school and cemetery.  
 July, George R. Stuntz made a test blast in the Tower-Soudan area.  
 Clara Hesperia Bannister and Chester Adgate Congdon both graduated from the  
 first four-year class of Syracuse University. They would later marry and design and  
 build the Congdon mansion in Duluth.  
 October, the *Duluth Herald* newspaper, revived by Tom Pressnell in August, was  
 sold to the Foster brothers.
- 1876** French government gave the United States the Statue of Liberty.  
 Custer and the Dakota Battle at the Little Big Horn.  
 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.  
 Mark Twain's [Samuel Clemens] *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*  
 March 16, the St. Paul Society for Improving the Conditions of the Poor was  
 organized to give aid to people who needed food, fuel, and work. Early officers included  
 Henry M. Rice, Alexander Ramsey, Henry H. Sibley, and William R. Marshall.  
 Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad was incorporated; later became the Great  
 Northern Railroad.
- 1877** Britain's Queen Victoria became Empress of India.  
 Records, used to record sound, and the phonograph, or record player, were  
 invented by Thomas Alva Edison. Early records were cylindrical, but flat disks soon  
 replaced them.  
 May 25, During the grasshopper plague, the state declared a bounty of one dollar  
 for each bushel of grasshopper eggs collected by this date.  
 Menominee Iron Ore Range was opened.  
 October 2, Duluth reverted to village status due to national financial panic and its  
 local effects.  
 First school in what would be a Proctor district was on the Anderson farm in  
 Midway township.
- 1878** W. Booth of the United Kingdom named his Christian Mission the 'Salvation  
 Army'.



**December 10, the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company of Minneapolis was organized, with 54 subscribers. The exchange began operating in February 1879, and the line was strung to St. Paul in April 1879.**

**Duluth's population was 1,200.**

**1879 First large-scale skiing context was at Huseby Hill, Oslo, Norway.**

**First electric train was exhibited by Siemens in Berlin, Germany.**

**F. W. Woolworth opened his first store in Utica, New York.**

**Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.**

**California adopted a state constitution forbidding employing Chinese laborers.**

**February 25, Kittson and Marshall counties were created.**

**Winter and spring, Duluthians, feel the docks provided by the railroad were insufficient for business, built Citizen's Dock, extending out from Minnesota Point into deep water about 400 feet of the 2,200 feet desired.**

**1880 Laveran discovered malaria parasite.**

**Fyodor Dostojevski's novel *Brothers Karamazov* was completed a year before his death.**

**National Farmers Alliance was organized in Chicago.**

**American branch of the Salvation Army was founded in Philadelphia.**

**Federal census listed U. S. population over 50 million for the first time.**

**130 farms in St. Louis county**

**First telephones were installed in Duluth.**

**The Second Chester Expedition found Soudan ore is good, and**

**Charlemagne Tower purchased land sections 31, 32, 33 and 13 in Township 62-15 at \$4.00 an acre. George R. Stuntz surveyed the property.**

**Federal census showed St. Louis County population was 4,504.**

**Duluth Population was 3,470.**

**1881 Vatican archives was opened to scholars.**

**Russian Jews began immigrating to the U. S. to escape pogroms.**

**July 2, President Garfield was assassinated by Charles Guiteau in Washington,**

**D. C. Garfield died on September 19.**

**Clara Barton created the American Red Cross.**

**Booker T. Washington founds the Tuskegee Institute for Black education in Alabama.**

**Rice's Point [West End in recent years] was annexed to Duluth.**

**Duluth had a typhoid epidemic due to impure water.**

**The Board of Trade was organized in Duluth.**

**Population of Duluth was 7,800.**

**First woman on the Duluth School Board was Sarah B. Stearns.**

**1882 Russian composer Peter I. Tchaikovsky wrote "1812 Overture".**

**Labor Day was instituted in the United States: the 1st Monday in September.**

**May 21, Mark Twain visited St. Paul while compiling research for his book *Life on the Mississippi* that was published the next year.**

**John D. Rockefeller organized Standard Oil trust.**

**March 7, the Minnesota Butter and Cheese Association was organized in Rochester.**

**Duluth's first telephone directory was issued for 30 subscribers.**

**Duluth's population was 12,000.**

**First Duluth city directory was issued listing 3 banks, 10 churches, one hospital, 1,500 volumes at the library, 12 sawmills, 2 breweries, one cemetery, 5 billiard halls, 5 barbers, 18 dressmakers, 23 retail grocers, 3 fish dealers.**

**First mining operation on the Vermilion Range on the "Soudan Hill" by**

### **George C. Stone Mining Company.**

First miners come from northern Michigan and were housed at the old "Stone Location" and "Breitung Location.

Tower site was platted by George R. Stuntz.

June, Andrew Sandell, Peter Erickson and a boy, Thomas Walsh hiked in and camped at Lake Vermilion. They used hand-tools to sink test pits.

The Lee Mine was opened by a small crew under the direction of George Stone. The iron content was reported at 67 percent.

December 1, the Minnesota Iron Company was incorporated with headquarters in St. Paul and Charlemagne Tower as president. On December 20, Tower transferred all of his holdings to the new company. Tower, Minnesota was named for him though he never set foot in the place.

**1884 August 5, Statue of Liberty corner stone was laid.**

Belva A. Lockwood of the Equal Right Party was the first woman candidate for president,

The Gogebic Iron Ore Range on the Michigan and Wisconsin border was opened.

May 5, Charles Albert "Chief" Bender was born in Brainerd. The Ojibwe pitcher was the first Minnesotan inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. He pitched in 5 World Series for the Philadelphia Athletics with a career record of 212 won and 127 losses.

March 17, mining captain Elisha Morcom's 350 Michigan men, women and children arrived at Minnesota Mine by train to Superior, Wisconsin and then crossed harbor ice at Duluth in open sleighs and headed north along the Vermilion Trail. Morcom's Vermilion miners were described as "the finest crew ever assembled in one place."

July 30, Duluth & Iron Range Railroad's Baldwin locomotive No. 8 ran from Two Harbors to Tower-Soudan to pick up ore.

First Minnesota iron ore was shipped to Two Harbors from Soudan on Vermilion Range in ten eight-wheeled 20-ton wooden ore cars, the first of their size in the Lake Superior region. By the end of the first season, 62,124 tons of Minnesota Bessemer, 68 percent iron, had been shipped to Cleveland.

First electric arc lights were placed on Duluth streets.

**1885 Washington Monument was completed after 36 years of construction.**

Congress outlawed building fences across public land in the West.

Major Crimes Act gave federal courts jurisdiction over major crimes committed by Indians on reservations.

Andreas Mitchell Miller (1840?-1917), Danish immigrant to Duluth in 1870 amassed a fortune through lumbering and land speculation was considered the wealthiest individual in Duluth in the 1880's. In 1891, he financed one of the most important buildings in the city, the Lyceum Theater. After his only son died in 1912, he lived in New York City. He willed \$600,000 to construct a charity hospital in Duluth that was known as Miller-Dwan Hospital.

Duluth population was 18,036.

Northern Pacific Railroad bridge between Duluth and Superior was completed.

**1886 Knights of Labor rail strike set off a national wave of strikes for an eight-hour workday.**

October 28, Statue of Liberty was dedicated.

Haymarket Riots in Chicago led to execution of seven anarchists.

Indian wars ended with the capture of Geronimo.

Land purchased in Minnesota for Mdewakanton Sioux who were in the state before 20 May 1886. Money was provided in 1888, 1889, and 1890. Additional land was

purchased under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA, 1934) for Lower Sioux and Prairie Island communities. In 1981 restrictions were removed that limited settlement to those who qualified under the 1886 provision. Upper Sioux Indian Community land was purchased under the IRA.

**February 1, St. Paul's first Winter Carnival opened hosting curling, skating, and ice polo and boasting the first ice palace in the United States.**

**Mining began on the east Vermilion near Shagawa lake at the Pioneer Mine.**

**1887 U. S. leased base at Pear Harbor, Hawaii.**

**Congress created Interstate Commerce Commission.**

**Congress banned opium imports.**

**February 8, The General Allotment Act of 1887, or Dawes Severalty Act or Dawes Act was in force until the Wheeler-Howard Indian Reorganization Act, 1934. Dawes Act of Congress called for the dissolution of tribal lands and granting land "allotments" to individual Indians, who became U.S. citizens when they received allotments. Surplus lands after allotment were to be sold and the money used for Indian programs. Citizenship was conferred on allottees found competent and Indians who adopted "the habits of civilized life." (The Nelson Act, 1889, was the allotment act for Minnesota.)**

**May 9, the Flint Furniture factory in Faribault burned. Built in 1856, the factory was the first in the state to manufacture items for wholesale trade.**

**Ely boomed to a population of 177.**

**Last recovery bonds were retired; Duluth received a new city charter on March 2.**

**Duluth's Board of Public Works surveyed a road along the face of the hill named Rogers Boulevard, now Skyline Drive.**

**1888 President Grover Cleveland's message to Congress voiced fears over industry mergers: "As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creature of the law and servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters." Consolidations involved people like Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan, and aroused fears that the nation would be dominated by big business.**

**March 12, "The Great Blizzard of '88" dropped snow for 36 hours on New York that killed 400 people.**

**George Eastman marketed first Kodak camera.**

**National Geographic Society was founded in Washington, D. C.**

**May 4, the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Paul was formed.**

**May 22, Minneapolis architect LeRoy S. Buffington, the "Father of the Skyscraper," patents a construction method involving a steel skeleton that allowed structures to be built to any height.**

**First shipment of ore from the rich Chandler Mine came down the Duluth and Iron Range tracks to Two Harbors. The Chandler Mine paid its stockholders \$100,000 net profit a month for the first nineteen years it operated.**

**June 21, mining captain Asa Camp from Cornwall, England (with James Sheridan discovered the Chandler Mine) lost the first election for village president to John Pengilly, superintendent of the Chandler. Pengilly represented the mining companies interests in the election, Camp represented the merchants of the city. Camp's followers formed the Village Ticket to run against Pengilly's Peoples' Ticket.**

**Not yet five years old, Tower advertised as a village of 5,000 people. It had a fine school, three churches, a 60-member businessmen's association, a police force and a fire department.**

**1889 Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower in Paris.**

**Russian February Manifesto negated Finland's special status as a self-governed**

**grand-duchy.**

February 22, North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington became states. Social reformer, and internationally acclaimed peace activist, Jane Addams founded Hull House in Chicago. In 1931, she became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

The federal government invested \$7 million to widen the channels and enlarge the locks at Sault Ste. Marie - 450 miles east of Duluth.

May 30, Memorial Day became a legal holiday in Minnesota.

June 6, the University of Minnesota Law School graduated its first class, a total of three men. The following year there were 45.

November 8, Susan B. Anthony, women's suffrage advocate, gave a lecture at Temple Opera House, in Duluth. Reserved Seats cost 50 cents, general admission 25 cents. November 9, she organized a suffrage circle in Duluth.

The Minnesota Lease Law was passed to protect the State's prospective revenue interests in mine lands. The bill regulated the sale and lease of State lands. It was repealed in 1907.

The population of Ely approached 1,000.

The Minnesota Iron Company built the Soudan Hospital in the spring and summer.

First "whaleback" vessel was operated on Lake Superior. It was designed and built by Duluthian Alexander McDougall to haul iron ore.

**1890 Global influenza epidemic hit.**

First moving-picture was shown in New York.

Rubber gloves were used for the first time in surgery.

Yosemite National Park created.

Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives* awakened Americans to urban poverty.

February 1, James J. Hill's St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, totaled 560 miles of track in 1879, became the Great Northern Railway. Eventually it was part of the Burlington Northern.

January, Finnish newspaper men Antero Tanner and J. V. Lahde were the editors of *American Tyomies* (American Worker). Tanner toured the Midwest in 1900, settled in Minneapolis, but the newspaper ceased after 24 issues. Tanner went into medicine, and he and his family went Ely in 1902 and opened Tanner Hospital.

There were 326 farms in St. Louis county.

The Merritt brothers discovered rich hematite on the Mesabi and formed the Mt. Iron Mining Company and the Biwabik Mountain Mining Company.

Federal census showed St. Louis County population was 44,862.

Park Point was annexed to Duluth.

Duluth's street car line was electrified with 19 miles in operation.

**1891 There was famine throughout Russia.**

New Orleans' mob lynched 11 Italian immigrants.

Dr. James A. Naismith invented basketball in Springfield, Massachusetts.

January 29, Lydia Paki Liliuokalani was made queen of the Hawaiian Islands after the death of her brother. American businessman Sanford Dole, backed by U. S. Marines, deposed the queen 2 years later. In 1900, the Republic of Hawaii was organized into a U. S. territory without a vote by the Hawaiian people.

January 15, formal surrender of the Sioux nation at White Clay Creek after December 29, 1890 "Battle" of Wounded Knee, Dakota Territory.

January 28, as Ojibwe Indians assembled for a Ghost Dance, a rumor of violence spread among settlers who fled the Roseau Valley. Sheriff Oscar Younggren discovered the truth about the Indians' peaceful gathering. Fearing the settlers would take revenge when they returned, a few Ojibwe fed and watered the settlers' animals in

their absence.

Incline railway was opened in Duluth.

Mesaba was incorporated as a village.

June 15, Edmund J. Longyear began a 90-mile walk across the Mesabi in search of drilling contracts. Iron prospecting on the Mesabi increased and Longyear brought his first diamond drill to Old Mesaba Station on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad tracks.

Pike River Hydroelectric Plant was completed and supplied Tower's first city lights.

1892 First gasoline-powered American automobile was built in Chicopee, Massachusetts. The boll weevil first appeared in Texas.

July 26, almost eight inches of rain fell in St. Paul, causing Lake Como to rise 14 inches.

August 20, on St Paul's East Side, a five-story building collapses into Swede Hollow. The structure, home to 12 stores and 25 families, was built on a landfill. All managed to evacuate before the slide.

March 4, in Tower, Father Joseph F. Buh published issue eleven of *Amerikanski Slovenec*, the first national newspaper for Slovenes in the United States. The paper started in Chicago but ceased after ten issues. Buh served St. Martin's Catholic Church in Tower and St. Anthony parish at Ely, but supervised the paper's production until 1899.

June 16, a mines work stoppage involved a large number of Austrian and Italian Workers who struck for three days to protest working on Corpus Christi Day, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, a religious holiday celebration in parts of Europe.

Frank Hibbing discovered ore on the West Mesabi Range.

Merritt, Minnesota was incorporated as a village.

November 12, Virginia, Minnesota was incorporated as a village with 65 ballots cast. Eight months later, 5,000 lived in Virginia.

November 28, Mountain Iron, Minnesota was incorporated as a village.

November 10, Biwabik, Minnesota was incorporated.

McKinley, Minnesota was incorporated.

Tower's Virginia Hotel opened.

Duluth's population was 50,000.

The Duluth Union Depot building was constructed and was preserved in the 1970s as the St. Louis County Heritage & Arts Center.

Duluth's Spalding Hotel was the hub for speculation on Mesabi iron land. New mining companies organized almost daily and Mesabi land changed hands at a rate of \$1 million to \$5 million a day. Speculators filled the lobby of the hotel. In two years 141 mining companies were set up - most poorly organized and thinly financed.

1893 World Exhibition was opened in Chicago.

Mormon Temple was dedicated in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Henry Ford built his first car.

February 26, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad failed. In July the Erie Railroad failed and after that the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Santa Fe lines fell into receivership. This is the year the Duluth Merritt brothers were building a railroad.

March 11, author Wanda Gag was born in New Ulm, Minnesota. She wrote and illustrated the children's classic *Millions of Cats* in 1928.

August 13, the biggest fire in Minneapolis history burned 23 square blocks of the city and more than 150 buildings, left 1,500 people without shelter.

March 14, Robert E. Perry, the eventual discoverer of the North Pole, gave a lecture in Duluth at the Temple Opera building.

August 15, Hibbing was incorporated as a village. It was the eight town on the Mesabi that began to function. Mr. J. F. Twitchell, a railroad construction timekeeper,

was the first town president. By spring of 1895, there were 1,000 people in town and it jumped to 6,000 in one year.

June 18, Virginia was destroyed by fire.

Captain Florida collaborated with Henry Oliver and opened the Franklin mine at Virginia, Minnesota: the Oliver Iron Mining Company was formed.

Due to the national financial Panic of 1893, the Soudan Mine "The Great Minnesota" suspended mine operations with 1,100 men idled, and only 300 remained. By 1895 it was back to 1,000, but it would never again be as large.

Merritt was destroyed by fire.

Eveleth, the "Hilltop City", four miles south of Virginia, was platted by David Adams and incorporated.

The first shipment of freight over the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad was 17 carloads of lumber billed to the firm of "D. W. Freeman, Colvin and Robb."

December 1, a maternity hospital opened in Duluth at Jefferson street and 17 avenue east.

Shipman Hospital was built in Ely. Dr. Shipman's father was an architect who designed the Wisconsin State Capitol as well as the Shipman Hospital.

June 17, Mountain Iron consisted of 16 private homes, five hotels, three boarding houses, four restaurants, a church, a school, real estate office, bank, post office, blacksmith shop, livery stable and a few other businesses.

June 20, fire at Mountain Iron destroyed the school and church.

**1894 Jan Sibelius (1865-1957), the best known of the Finnish composers, composed "Finlandia"**

**Pullman strike paralyzed railroads across the U. S.**

**Great Forest Fire killed hundreds at Hinkley, Minnesota.**

January 1, village of West Duluth [Lincoln Park in recent years] was annexed to Duluth.

February 4, newspaper headlines reported "Merritts Step Out - John D. Rockefeller in full control of Consolidated Mines..." The Merritt's loans were called in. Controversy followed amid claims and counterclaims: there were Senate hearings. Rockefeller paid the Merritts some more money, but after 1894 Rockefeller controlled some of the best mines on the Mesabi and he had the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad.

September 10, a petition was sought to incorporate the Village of Proctor Knott.

Henry Oliver made an agreement with Henry Frick of Carnegie Steel. Oliver would mine and ship directly to Carnegie Steel furnaces assuring the company a constant ore supply.

Great Northern Power Company built Thomson hydro-electric project.

Eveleth is incorporated. Its population in 1900 was 3,000 and it looked like it would be the largest town on the range. It took five years to reach a population of 6,000.

**1895 J. P. Morgan bailed out the U. S. Treasury, faced with a gold drain.**

**The first professional football game was played in Latrobe, Pennsylvania.**

**Elmer A. Benson was born in Appleton. He served as Governor from 1937-1939. Under Benson, the first workers' compensation law passed. In 1937, he refused to give a business license to the Pinkerton Detective Agency, a notorious union-busting group.**

**The lumber town of Knox Mill was established on Fall lake.**

Ely, the largest town north of Duluth, boasted three good hotels, a newspaper, a busy railroad station, a hospital, and a bank. It did not boast its multitude of saloons. Birth statistics for Ely were: 38 Finnish, 24 Austrians, 11 English, 13 Scandinavians, 7 of the U. S., 5 Canadians, 3 Italians, 3 Germans, 1 Polish, 2 Irish.

**Mountain Iron's Rathbun Mine superintendent John D. Gilchrist was village president from 1895-1898. The influence of the mining company on was strong over the first 20 years. His successors and village council members were connected to the mines. Only 443 people lived in Mountain Iron.**

**Mining fatalities at the Chandler Mine were reported in the *Ely Times* newspaper on May 10, May 17, June 21; serious injuries on February 22, June 14, and November 15.**

**Hull-Rust-Mahoning pit embraced more than 50 mines that opened between 1895-1974. In 1979, its length was 3.25 miles; it had shipped 687,322,000 gross tons.**

**Robert McGruer became Virginia's first mayor, defeating Dr. Bates by a margin of 163 votes.**

**1895-1945 The 53 contiguous historic mine sites comprised a district that served as the nation's most important source of iron ore during both world wars, and supplied one-fourth of all iron ore consumed in the United States.**

**1896 Supreme Court approved segregation (*Plessy v. Ferguson*)**

**American athletes win nine of 12 events in first Olympics.**

**Henry Ford built his first automobile.**

**Annie Jump Cannon, dean of women astronomers, joined the staff of the Harvard Observatory where she developed the Harvard classification of spectra and compiled the *Henry Draper Catalogue* that included over 20,000 stars.**

**Congress passed an act joining Duluth and Superior harbors under one administration and appropriated money for enlargement of canal.**

**A series of mergers began that would produce the United States Steel Corporation. It was an industrial giant of steel plants, coal lands, railroads, ore vessels, and iron mines that made it the largest corporation in the world in 1901.**

**May 1, three-quarters of the Red Lake Indian Reservation land in Polk county was opened to white settlement.**

**May 6, groundbreaking ceremonies were held for the present capitol building in St. Paul.**

**October 22, Robert T. Lincoln, former Secretary of War and Minister to Great Britain spoke at the Duluth Armory in Defense of The Gold Standard.**

**July 1, Duluth photographer Louis P. Gallagher was the first person in this part of the country to take an x-ray (discovered in 1895 by Professor Wilhelm K. Roentgen of Germany.) Gallagher, a former telegraph operator, wound his own induction coil and set up his x-ray apparatus to take a picture of a needle embedded in a hand, requested by the late Dr. W. H. Magie.**

**1897 First American subway was completed in Boston.**

**President McKinley's Dingley Tariff restored the duty on Canadian logs shipped into the United States and Canada responded with a ban on the import of logs that halted logs getting to sawmills on parts of Lake of the Woods.**

**April 23, Minnesota state government allocated \$5,000 to open the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children in St. Paul, named for Dr. Arthur J. Gillette. It was the first state-funded hospital of its kind in the nation.**

**Sparta was incorporated as a village.**

**Dr. Andrea Hall received her medical degree from the University of Minnesota. She would later locate and practice on the Iron Range.**

**Interstate toll bridge was built. It was the property of the Duluth-Superior Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railroad. It was replaced in 1962.**

**The two-story Rustic Bridge was built over Lester River in Duluth's Lester Park.**

**Reverend Charles Cotton Salter died. He was the first pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church and founded the Duluth Bethel.**

**1898** February 15, a mysterious explosion of battleship *Maine* in Havana took place and the Spanish-American War broke out April 21.

Senate agreed to annex Hawaii.

May 16, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments of the Minnesota Volunteer Infantry departed for training to fight in the Spanish-American War. Only the thirteenth saw combat, in the Philippines - 44 were killed and 74 wounded August 7.

July 27, Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota governor during the Civil War, set the cornerstone of the capitol. Designed by Cass Gilbert, the capitol was meant as a memorial to Minnesota's Civil War soldiers.

Elcor was established as "Elba Location" by Peter Mitchell and Company.

Out of a total workforce of 4,431 miners on the Ranges, 18 men were killed.

Hiram J. Elliott established Elliott Meatpacking Industry in Duluth.

Alger-Smith, a Michigan lumbering firm, built a large mill in Duluth. It became the largest of the Michigan companies with vast timber holdings north of Lake Superior. It moved the bulk of their logs by rail on the Duluth & Northern Minnesota.

August 19, Herbert W. Richardson's first day in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Duluth. He came from Ohio and died in 1931.

A long distance telephone line was run between Duluth, Cloquet and Carlton.

Hermantown school was part of St. Louis County school district. The Garfield School located at Maple Grove and Stebner roads was replaced by a new one-room school.

**1899** U. S. and Germany agreed to partition Samoan Islands.

Oscar Wilde wrote the play "The Importance of Being Ernest".

April 11, Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, at Paris, ended the Spanish-American War. Spain granted Cuba its independence and ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands to the US.

Congress investigated incompetence in War Department revealed during Spanish-American war.

April 21, the legislature created a state public library commission. It established a system of traveling libraries to serve rural areas.

October 13, President McKinley visited Duluth and gave a speech in front of Central High School. He was the first President to visit Duluth while in office.

Virginia's population was 3,000.

Lakewood Pumping Station was completed in Duluth.

Merrill & Ring formed Split Rock Lumber Company to log 200 million board feet of timber acquired from the Gratwick, Smith and Fryer interests. It started its logging railroad from the mouth of the Split Rock river ten miles into the woods. Its logging operations stopped in 1906, and the railroad was removed the next year. The tug *Gladiator* handled log booms from their Split Rock Lumber Company at the mouth of Split Rock River to the mill in Duluth.

Duluth's Hotel McKay was built at 430-432 West First Street. In 1907 rates were \$2 to \$2.50 a day.

**1900** Discovery of Minoan culture in Crete.

Sigmund Freud's "The Interpretation of Dreams" was written.

Olds Company opened first Detroit auto factory.

Carrie Nation led hatchet-wielding women into Kansas saloons to smash liquor barrels.

October 2, the St. Paul Dispatch ran a photograph of all the automobiles owned by city residents: two cars and two trucks.

696 farms in St. Louis county

Garfield D grain elevator in the Duluth harbor was the first elevator constructed entirely from concrete. It was owned from 1900-1970 by F. H. Peavey Co., Minneapolis.



**Proctor's population was 784.**

**Winton's population was 600; its population peaked at 2,000 in 1914.**

**Population of Duluth was 52,969**

**Federal census population of St. Louis County was 82,932.**

**June 7, Virginia was again destroyed by fire. After this fire commercial buildings on Chestnut Street were required to be made of brick, stone or concrete. It was rebuilt and became the largest town north of Duluth.**

**Sparta was the fifth largest town on the range.**

**Sabrie Akin, Duluth journalist, feminist, and labor leader, who founded the weekly newspaper The Labor World (still published weekly in Duluth) died at age 43.**

**Immigrant workers flooded to the range and were a large unskilled labor force to work the new Mesabi mines. Workers were housed in small residential "locations" close to the mines.**

**February 22, the Ely-Finnish Stock Company announced it would open a general store in the Jacob Pete Building the next month.**

**Lumber was King in northern Minnesota; Duluth-Superior harbor had 14 sawmills.**

**First automobile was brought to Duluth for display.**

**Duluth was shown its first moving picture.**

**1901 First Nobel Prizes were awarded. Established through a bequest of \$9.2 million from Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemical engineer and inventor of dynamite and other explosives.**

**J. P. Morgan created U. S. Steel, first billion-dollar corporation.**

**September 6, President McKinley was shot in Buffalo, New York by Leon Czolgosz; the president died September 14.**

**First great Texas oil strike made near Beaumont, Texas, President Theodore Roosevelt promised to "speak softly and carry a big stick."**

**April 16, St. Paul rail tycoon James J. Hill, on business in Seattle, learned that Edward H. Harriman was in New York buying up shares of the Northern Pacific to wrest control of the company from Hill. Hill ordered all trains to give right of way to his express train, and made the 1,800 mile trip to St. Paul in 45 hours 50 minutes -- 21 hours under the typical time. He went on, and stopped the deal in New York. During the buying frenzy, NP shares rose from \$100 and peaked at \$1,000 on May 9.**

**Tower, Minnesota was the first town in the U. S. that erected a monument to assassinated President William McKinley: it still stands.**

**Winton was incorporated as "Village of Fall Lake". It was the third corporate Village on the Vermilion Range and the last. "Fall Lake Village" appeared on legal documents until 1914, when the name was officially changed back to "Winton."**

**Chisholm, Buhl and Kinney are incorporated.**

**Present government ship canal in Duluth was opened.**

**1901-1905 Miners' housing was available at Mohawk location, Stevens location, Ajax location, and Duluth location**

**1902 End of Philippine Insurrection.**

**The Boer War ended. Great Britain defeated the Boers of South Africa.**

**July 1, Congress declared Philippines an unorganized territory whose inhabitants were not U. S. citizens.**

**Lillian Wald developed the first public-school nurse service in the world after she spent years as a nurse among the poor.**

**First Rose Bowl game was played.**

**Alexander P. Anderson of Red Wing, Minnesota worked with cereal grains and discovered how to use heat and pressure to puff up the starch in rice and wheat. The**

**idea put puffed wheat and puffed rice on America's breakfast tables.**

**Duluth Builders' Exchange incorporated after seeing advantages in mustering the most reliable firms into one accessible organization. It required an application with references and sponsorship from an existing Exchange member.**

**Charles Henderson was hanged in Duluth for murder. Capital punishment in Minnesota was outlawed in 1911 by the Minnesota legislature.**

**Duluth's first F. W. Woolworth Co. store opened.**

**Gray & Tallant Company department store opened on Superior street. Its name became George A. Gray Company in 1911, and then Edward F. Wahl Company in 1937. Wahl's closed in 1986.**

**State Normal School opened in Duluth that later became the Duluth State Teachers College and finally UMD.**

**Winton Community Church was built.**

**The Mesabi range produced more than 12 million tons of iron ore.**

- 1903** **Maurice Garin won the first Tour De France cycling race.**  
**The America's Cup yacht "Reliance" bested Ireland's "Shamrock III."**  
 December 17, Orville and Wilbur right conducted their first powered flight near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.  
 First feature-length motion picture was released *The Great Train Robbery*.  
 Ford Motor Company was formed.  
 December 15, Italo Marchiony, a New York City pushcart vendor was granted a patent for an ice cream cone that he made since 1896.  
**April 22, Alexander Ramsey died. He was Minnesota's first territorial governor and second state governor.**  
**May 2, automobile license Number One was issued for a Packard owned by R. C. Wright of St. Paul.**  
**May 28, St. Paul's first automobile fatality occurred when a child was struck on Selby Avenue between Dale and St. Albans Streets.**  
**The first of over 100 Finnish consumers' co-operatives opened.**  
**July 13, Meadowlands township was organized.**  
**The Soudan Mine responded to a steel slump and closed for 14 months. The workforce dropped from 3,000 to 1,600. In 1910, a steel spike raised it to 2,000 again.**  
**Lenont Hospital was built in Virginia, Minnesota after Dr. Charles Lenont came to Virginia from the Fayal Mine and Fabiloa Hospital. It later became the Lenont-Peterson Clinic.**  
**Marcus L. Fay was Virginia's mayor from 1904-1906. He had led the rebuilding of Virginia in brick after the 1900 fire. The Fay Hotel, Fay Opera House, and the Fay Block were all erected by him.**  
**November 25, 38 votes were cast to incorporate Aurora. By 1910 it had all of the conveniences of any Minnesota city.**  
**Duluth Normal School had its first graduation of seven students – all women: Amanda Elefson, Aonas Rebecca Holt, Bessie Emily Bowmann, Elizabeth Merritt, Willena Marie Marshall, Helen Emily Bowyer, and Esther Levy.**
- 1904** **Russian Ivan P. Pavlov of the Military Medical Academy won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion.**  
 New York state enacted first speed limit - 20 mph.  
 Helen Keller, could not speak, hear, nor see, was graduated from Radcliffe College.  
 The Field Museum of Chicago commissioned Grace Carpenter Hudson to paint portraits of Oklahoma's Pawnee people.  
**April 5, Richard Eberhart was born in Austin, Minnesota. A poet and teacher, his Selected Poems: 1930-1965 won the Pulitzer Prize in 1966.**  
**August 20, with 110-mile-per-hour winds, a tornado blew down St. Paul's High Bridge and 14 people were killed.**  
**Lumber production from Minnesota sawmills peaked.**  
**The *Virginia Enterprise* newspaper reported that there were 160 unexpected deaths on the Mesabi during the previous year: 35 deaths in mine accidents, 9 by gunshot wounds, 22 were alcohol related, and the rest were lumped together with suicides of which there were many.**  
**Work People's College opened at 402 South 88<sup>th</sup> Avenue West in Duluth's Smithville Riverside area. It was run by Finnish-American reformers for 35 years.**
- 1905** **Baroness Bertha S. F. von Suttner of Austria won the Nobel Peace Prize for her novel *Lay Down Your Arms*.**  
**April 4, an earthquake that measured 8.6 on the Richter scale struck Kangra, India that resulted in about 19,000 deaths.**  
 Black leaders hold Niagara Falls Conference; they called for equal rights.  
 February 23, the Rotary organization was established in Chicago by Paul Harris

and three other men. Duluth's Rotary unit was formed Feb. 11, 1911, with 17 members. The Rotary's logo was designed by the Duluth Rotary.

February 3, the state legislature met for the first time in the present capitol.

February 8, the Minnesota Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was organized in St. Paul. Popular at the turn of the century, women's clubs were reform and social welfare organizations.

November 28, saw the worst two hours in the history of shipping in the port of Duluth. A giant wave hit the 4,840-ton steamer *Mataafa* and she careened into the north pierhead at about 2:15 p.m. Twelve of her crew were aft and twelve forward. Death-defying rescue efforts saved only 15 crewmen. After six months, the repaired vessel served another 60 years.

The Aerial ferry bridge is put into operation in Duluth. The suspended car or "basket" device could transport ten automobiles across the canal at one time.

The De Witt-Seitz Co. factory, warehouse and offices at 390 S. Lake avenue, one of Duluth's busy and prosperous industries, was organized by Henry F. Seitz and C. E. De Witt. They manufactured mattresses and box springs, dealt in wholesale, and were jobbers of furniture and floor coverings.

Capitol Elevators No. 4 and 5 on Garfield avenue were constructed.

Duluth's Glen Avon Presbyterian church was built at 2105 Woodland avenue.

Oliver Iron Mining company established its western, or Canisteo, district of Oliver at Coleraine with John C. Greenway as the first superintendent.

Aurora was too close to the mine and moved to a new location nearer the Duluth and Iron Range track platted by Edmund Longyear. The town boomed.

Hibbing's 3,535 foreign-born inhabitants constituted 60% of its total population that made it the most heavily dominated by immigrants of Mesabi Range town sites.

Virginia city hall was completed in the summer with a site cost of \$600, a structure cost of \$15,139.16, and "a like amount spent on remodeling in 1910."

Immigrant woman, Dr. Andrea Hall, came to Virginia to establish her medical practice.

The Mesabi range produced more than 20 million tons of iron ore.

**1906** United States President Theodore Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War.

An earthquake that measured 8.6 on the Richter scale in Santiago, Chile on August 17 resulted in more than 20,000 dead.

April 18, Mount Vesuvius near Naples, Italy erupted and caused the death of more than 150 people.

April 18-19, San Francisco was destroyed by an earthquake and fire. The quake measured 7.7 and 3,000 people were killed.

Congress passed a Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act.

Eudora V. Marshall was born. An African -American poet who lived in Duluth in the 1920s and 1930s, she was widely published in both black and white communities and various literary journals including: The Atlanta Independent, Pittsburgh Courier, University of Minnesota Alumni Weekly, Jackson Criterion Weekly, and Firelight of Boston. She was one of very few African-American writers who continued to publish during the depression.

February 13, William Williams was hanged for murder. He was the 25 man and the last person of 26 legally executed in the state. Capital punishment was abolished in 1911 following public revulsion and outcry caused by vivid newspaper accounts of his protracted sufferings due to a too-long rope.

January 6, Duluthian Oscar F. Nelson was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor as a Machinist's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy, on board the *U.S.S. Bennington*, for extraordinary heroism at the time of a boiler explosion on that vessel at San Diego, 21 July 1905, when 65 died and 49 injured out of 182 men.

People's Brewing Company was organized by the West Duluth Saloonkeepers. It operated from 1906 to 1957 at 42 Avenue West in Duluth producing lager beer and malt liquor. In 1957 the business was liquidated.

The 600 "eight-candle power" city lights made nighttime Biwabik the brightest town on the range.

Miller location

Adriatic location

Villa Sancta Scholastica was built in Duluth.

The first large public *Jahanus* (Midsummer) festival on the Iron Range attracted thousands of participants to Virginia.

*The Cleveland Citizen* printed "*The Worker* is the name of a new Socialist paper that comes from off the range. It is printed in Hibbing, Minnesota, and is the state organ of the Western Federation of Miners."

**1907** September 26, New Zealand won its independence from the United Kingdom.

Swiss inventor George de Mestral was born. He invented a "hook and loop fastener" we know by its trademark name Velcro.

Paul Cornu invented the helicopter.

Panic triggers crash on Wall Street and run on banks across the country.

Hundreds were killed in coal mine explosions in Monongah, West Virginia and Jacobs Creek, Pennsylvania.

The St. Paul Institute of Science and Letters was incorporated by Charles W. Ames as the first president. It became known as the Science Museum of Minnesota.

Only 11 mines in the world produced over a million tons. Of this number nine were on the Mesabi Range.

July 20, the Western Federation of Miners called a strike on the Mesabi Range. At issue was recognition of the union and the threat to discharge only union members. Two hundred union men at the Mountain Iron Mine (owned by Oliver Iron Mining Company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel) were laid off. Within two months a large number of imported scabs undermined the union's efforts and the strike was broken.

April 2, it was announced that a steel plant would be built in the spring of 1915 in Duluth.

Granitoid, a revolutionary type of scored concrete was patented. It was installed in a few Duluth streets in 1909 and 1910.

Northern Dredge and Dock Company was incorporated with offices in Duluth's Providence Building, with P. C. Hart, E. F. Alford, A. L. and Harry Merritt its officers. It used both dipper and hydraulic dredges. Much of its work was in harbor improvement including Superior, Duluth, Ashland, and Two Harbors. By 1916, it employed about 55 men with an annual payroll of \$40,000.

**1908** The brief reign began of the last emperor of China's Qing dynasty, Puyl, lasted to 1911. It overlapped with the last czar of Russia's Romanov dynasty, Nicholas II, who, with his family, was murdered in 1917. George V was the King of England.

October 1, Ford's Model T appeared on the market.

The FBI was established.

New York outlawed women smoking in public.

October 1, Dr. Richard O. Beard, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, authorized a nursing curriculum, the first college-associated school of nursing in the country. The school opened March 1, 1909 with Bertha Erdmann as director.

City of Chisholm was destroyed by fire.

Gilbert is incorporated.

The Iron Range's last synagogue, B'ni Abraham Temple, was built in Virginia.

Polly Bullard taught school in Eveleth calling her young students "My little

onions" because in cold weather they had to wear all of their clothing, layer upon layer, to keep warm.

January 4, John Swan (Svan) of Eveleth, and sixteen other Finns were denied citizenship by District Attorney John C. Sweet of St. Paul on the grounds that they belong to the Asian race. On January 17 of the same year, Judge William A. Cant at the Minnesota District Court, Duluth, overruled the earlier decision.

**1908-1916** New "locations" were added on the Range:

Belgrade	Genoa	Pillsbury
Canton	Malta	Monroe
Syracuse	Adams	Clark
Bangor	Norman	Leetonia
Franklin	Commodore	Stearns...

there were many others. Between 1892 and 1925, the Mesabi Range alone spawned 175 of these little towns, each held by a mining company. Mining families usually rented the houses or rented the land they squatted on. In some cases, the miners were allowed to buy.

**1909** January 11, Canada and the United States signed a treaty forming the International Joint Commission, a legislative body charged with settling disputes in the boundary waters region.

Earth scientist Andrija Mohorovicic of Croatia discovered the boundary between Earth's crust and mantle, now known as Mohorovicic discontinuity or "Moho."

February 13, President Theodore Roosevelt issued a proclamation establishing the Superior National Forest.

April 6, Robert E. Peary planted the American flag at the North Pole.

W. E. B. DuBois founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), that advocated racial equality.

President Taft opened 700,000 acres for settlement in the West.

June 17, Elmer L. Andersen was born in Chicago. During his term at governor from 1961-1963, he pioneered progressive legislation in civil rights, special education, mental health care, and metropolitan governance and established numerous state parks. A University of Minnesota Regent and philanthropist, the University of Minnesota's library was named for him.

St. Louis County courthouse was built in Duluth.

Advertisements declared the Meadowlands township and area cutover by timber harvesting be touted and promoted for its agricultural potential.

St. Joseph's Colony - Elmer Township was another colonization effort was promoted by the Duluth & Iron Range Railway Company.

Duluth's first tall building, the Alworth, was constructed at 306 west Superior street. Its 16 stories made it the tallest building in Minnesota. It sill stands.

The Bureau of Labor reported that contract pay for underground miners on the Vermilion Range was between \$1.60 and 1.75 a day in 1896.

There were more than 350 licensed saloons in operation on the Vermilion and Mesabi ranges. The unlicensed saloons (blind pigs) may have been even higher.

**1910** Edward the VII was succeeded by George V as the King of England. George V was the present Queen Elizabeth II's grandfather.

Union of South Africa was formed by Britain, which, through elections, Boers soon governed.

Glacier National Park was created.

Boy Scouts of American was chartered.

October 1, *Los Angeles Times* building was destroyed by a terrorist bomb.

June 6, Paper milling in International Falls began when 18 tons of newsprint were manufactured. Paper production remained a major industry.