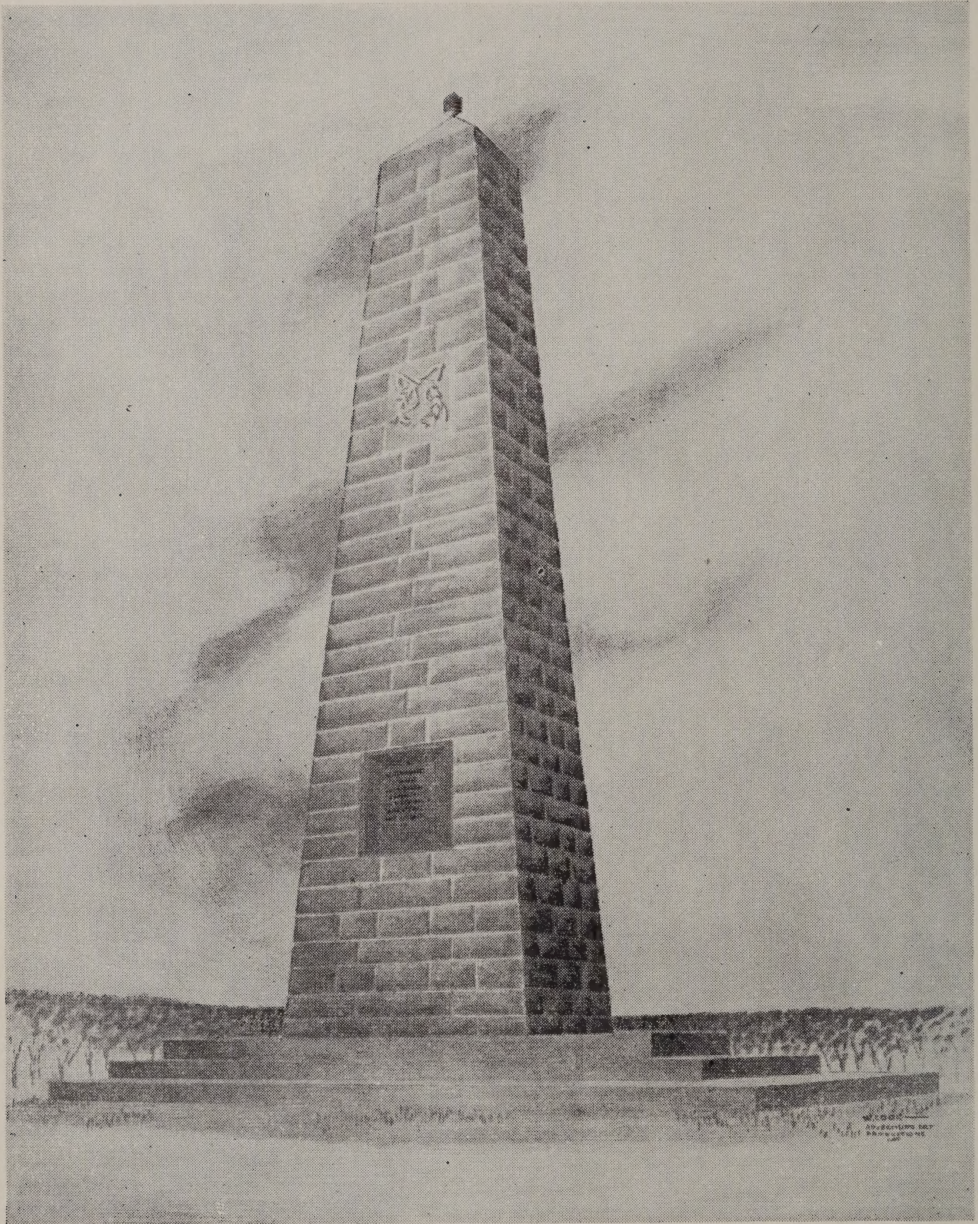


MINNEHAHA

COUNTY

HISTORY

CHARLES A. SMITH



Memorial to the Pioneers of Minnehaha County,
Erected by the Minnehaha County Historical Society, 1949

A
COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY
of
MINNEHAHA COUNTY,
South Dakota

Its Background, Her Pioneers, Their Record of
Achievement and Development

By

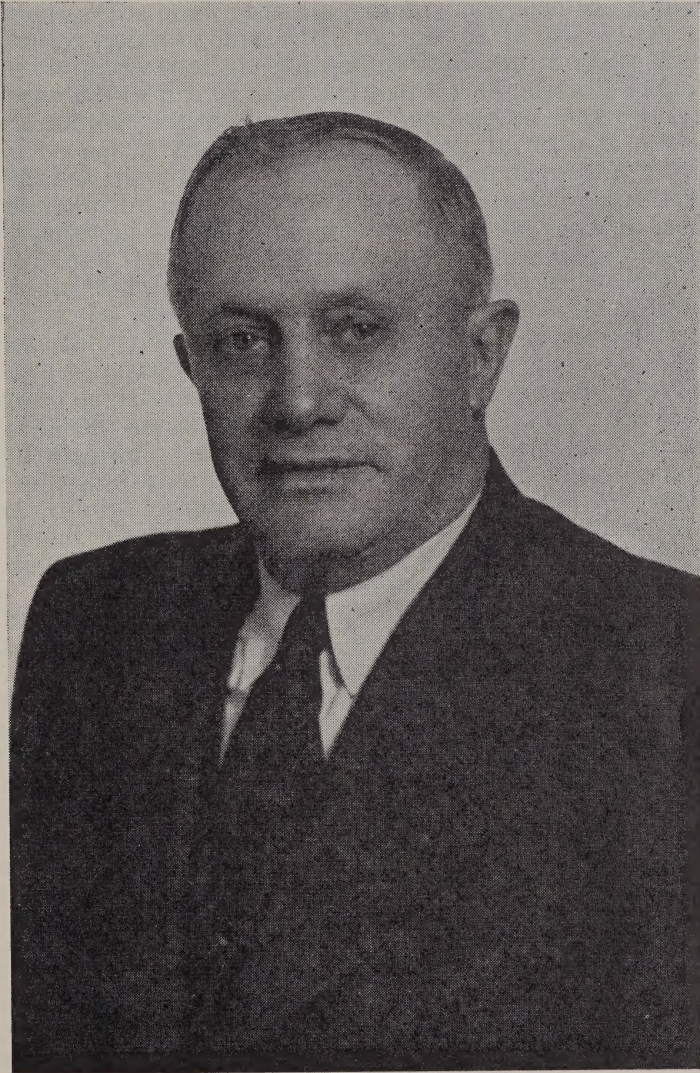
CHARLES A. SMITH

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TO THE STUDENTS OF MINNEHAHA COUNTY
WHO STUDY OUR HISTORY
AND
TO OUR STURDY PIONEERS WHO MADE THAT HISTORY,
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

—THE AUTHOR.

Donated - 12.00



THE AUTHOR

INTRODUCTION

In preparing this book, it is my primary purpose to supply a need in our community, commencing with the pupils in the lower grades, to write it in such a way that all can understand and to make it interesting enough to create a desire to read it. In-so-far as possible every essential part of each subject will be under one heading so that the information desired can be easily found without having to "dig it out" here and there throughout the volume. It will be indexed according to the subject on which information is sought, thus it may be used as a reference book.

In our research, we have had access to public records in the county Court House, the City Hall, the Public Library, and the newspaper files and have secured information from individuals, substantiated by recorded history. In this, we have had wonderful cooperation from all sources. Had that not been true it would not have been possible to approach an authentic record of men and events in the county's history.

We have consistently endeavored to be accurate in recording the events registered herein, realizing that even slight errors might to some extent discredit the whole book and detract from it as a source of reliable information and usefulness. Even so, it is possible that some such errors, though minor ones, might creep into this work. Should any such occur, we ask the reader to bear in mind that, even among our great historians, differences of opinion gained from different viewpoints, are not uncommon. In our research, we have found some of these, so it is not ours to discredit other writers. Sometimes, two or more phases of the same incident might be recorded. In this, we are offering no apologies but ask the reader to be fair and under the difficulties of research, to be even generous.

To get a correct vision of events, personages, and activities which have brought this common-wealth into being, we have perused various histories and authoritative publications and magazines for the purpose of getting side-lights on events, and in some instances have been fortunate in getting the viewpoints,—the versions,—of the Indians in the encroachment of the "whites" on the Red Man's domain, first hand. Notable among these are the stories of the Minnesota Massacre, the Massacre of Wounded Knee, the slaying of the Amidons and the retribution by the Whites on the Indians. Some of these stories are only "half told tales,"—the Indian's side of the question is often hidden in the obscurity of silence. Some of these are brought out in this volume, one of them here in Minnehaha county. The Indian has had no one to effectively present his case and his story will never be told.

In such a book as this, we realize the chances of remuneration are meagre,—seldom being a financial success. Therefore, if was not our purpose to enter into the task for what profit we might get out of it. We have had no illusions about that. It does seem, however, that this work is necessary,—and at this time. We were so situated that we could enter into the work without financial worries, and not shackled to a "job" for a livelihood. This is our good fortune and we are happy to be in a position to do it—on our own time of which it seems we have plenty. We are content in the thought that we might be able to supply a need

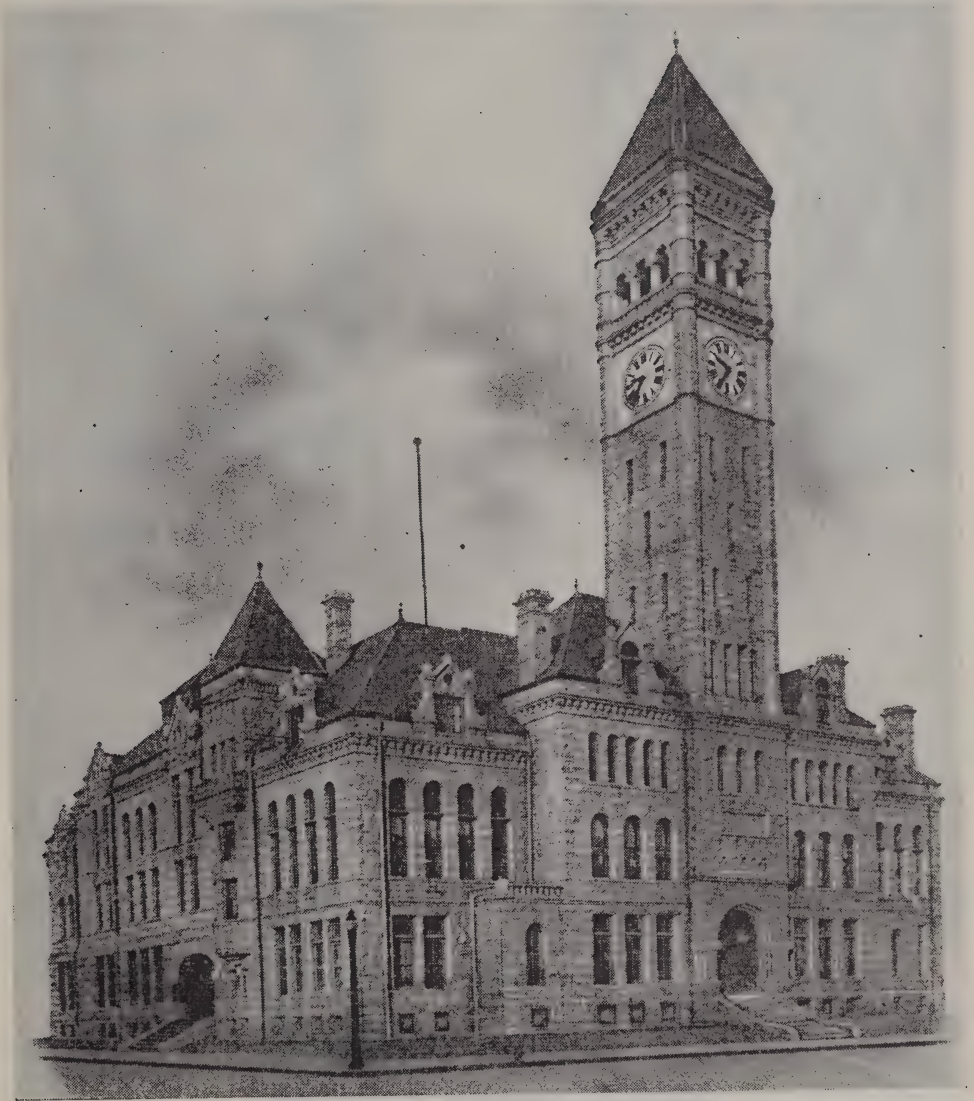
in "our own little corner" of the State, the County, and the City we love. Succeeding in that, we shall feel compensated for the work we have diligently tried to accomplish.

The work has required patience and perserverance to the extent of being a "headache." The generally authentic records and incidents pertaining to Minnehaha county's history occasionally vary with the narrators who have recorded them. Some of these require additional research and one, a major error, has been corrected in this work. There are some legendary tales that have been accepted by the public as authentic that are not borne out by facts. Others seem to have some foundation in fact while still others are definitely without foundation and have been exploded in this volume. These have been not only refuted but have been replaced by Government or other dependable authority. Some of these have become so well established that they require historical mention in order to call attention to their errors.

We have necessarily taken advantage of a number of former records and historical writings in compiling parts of this book, using them as a guide to subjects of historical interest; but for the greater part the research has been made by myself, checking records against statements that have been made. In one outstanding criminal case where an apparent miscarriage of justice took place, we searched the court records diligently and without prejudice, concerning a certain alleged confession by another person exonerating the person convicted of the crime. By the request of relatives who wish the matter to be allowed to die, they are not recorded herein. Our findings in this case, as far as I am able to discern them, are among the files of the Minnehaha County Historical Society and placed in the Pettigrew museum where they may be seen by request of those who wish to read them.

One of the primary purposes of this book is to collect authentic material from what-so-ever source for the sake of those whose time for research is limited, particularly for our students in their school work. For a time, we labored under the impression that a small book containing the high-spots of our history, together with an index to information, would be sufficient for use in the public schools, but we came to the conclusion that it could not supply the information wanted by either the student or the general public.

—The Author.



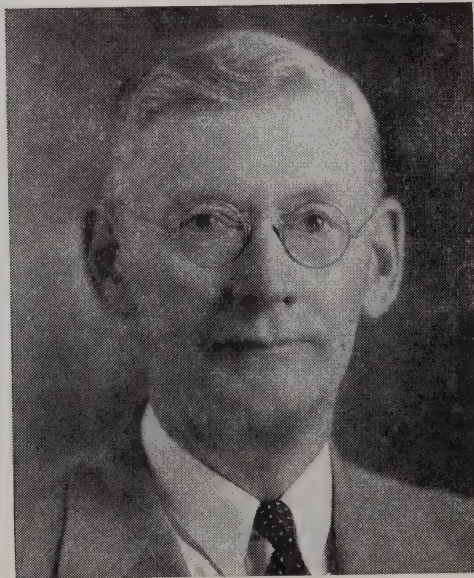
MINNEHAHA COUNTY COURTHOUSE



JOHN T. MEDIN
Circuit Court Judge.



LUCIUS J. WALL
Circuit Court Judge.



LEWIS LARSON
Judge of the Probate Court.

IN RETROSPECT

A few years prior to the great war that threatened the dissolution of our government, a law was enacted by the Congress and signed by the President, granting free lands to homesteaders, under specified conditions, in the country west and northward of the upper middle-west that included the Great Plains region. Immigration from the east and southward had already set in and townsite companies were being organized and lands plotted all along the Great Frontier and far out into the "interior of the wilderness," far from railway transportation and other developments of civilization.

The westward movement had well commenced when the "War between the States" broke in the fury of sectional strife and immigration was halted about ten years. During the late 1860s the movement re-commenced, slowly at first, but steadily increasing until its peak was reached between the years of 1871 to 1874. The next quarter of a century witnessed the greatest territorial changes and development the world has ever experienced. Within that period of time the "Old Frontier" had developed and flourished with its strange complexity of humanity with all its varied forms and attitudes toward life, and had all but vanished.

A few years ago, the writer interviewed an old soldier, Erhart Fleitz, who had served with the troops at Fort Dakota, (Sioux Falls), in the "Old Barracks," from 1866 to 1869. He said, "When we came to this territory we declared it could not be brought into civilization in a thousand years." Yet, in his lifetime the wilderness was made to "blossom as the rose." The grizzled old veteran of the prairies had witnessed the transformation and long after enjoyed years of peace and progress.

The writer's parents were among those who arrived when the westward movement was approaching its peak. No doubt many of the things that transpired in those days seemed common-place to them while sharing the hardships of their fellow pioneers. It is well to pause occasionally to draw the curtain aside a little so that we might more fully comprehend their sacrifices in a country far removed from friends and kindred, in a land from which the echoes of savage war-whoops had scarcely died away.

* * * *

As the years have passed, it has more and more been impressed upon me that the period in which I have lived has been a most remarkable one. Within our life time we have witnessed the transition of the Great Plains of the Middle West, the undulating, grassy expanse of prairie wilderness, into a highly developed agricultural and industrial region. Between these eras, as between the covers of a great book, is found perhaps the most romantic, dramatic and picturesque episodes of all history; the transition from the primeval prairies of the Old West to the comfortable and prosperous homes of the New; from the Red Man's domain of Happy Hunting Grounds, where for untold ages he had roamed in quest of his livelihood in the hunt, to the highly cultivated acres and prosperous cities; from the lonely Indian trails to our paved highways with their bustling traffic.

The transition has come through blood and tears, heartaches untold, anticipated joys that thrilled, disappointments keen and blighting, privations unceasing, but with a sturdy hope and faith and determination that was all-conquering.

It was told to me that when my parents arrived at the crest of the hills overlooking the Sioux river valley and the tiny group of little huts that was Sioux Falls, father reined his horses to a stop and pointed out the spot to mother. She gazed dry-eyed at the view before them as, with a woman's intuition, she seemed to comprehend the struggle that lay before them but remained speechless. In the years that followed I saw her at her daily tasks sewing or mending the garments we were to wear, her period of relaxation from heavier duties, while her eyes filled with tears and she had to lay her work aside. Hers was the silent suffering of loneliness, that perhaps was harder to bear than that of her untold duties. This I the more realized after coming to the age of understanding.

She had left her comfortable home among the tree-clad hills of Maryland during the "War between the States," and had gone to visit a sister in Illinois who had married my father's brother. Father returned from the war to the parental home near by. A courtship followed and they were married. A few years later they came "West," (1872), bringing four small children with them. Mother never again saw her old Maryland home nor any of her girlhood friends. She passed away in 1888.

What she experienced was in common with others of the time and it is fitting to state here that the lot of Pioneer Women was far more severe than the lot of the men. For the men the monotony of conditions was broken by varied activities and a closer association with their neighbors. For the women, the desolate lonesomeness and quietude of the prairies and their close confinement to their humble tasks of home-making was not frequently broken as the day passed into weeks, into months, and into years. There was the lack of feminine companionship for her that is often so necessary to maintain a proper mental balance.

The solitude was so intense that it seemed the ear-drums would burst. To one who has never experienced that pain this statement will seem absurd, but it is true. To the women this solitude was mainly broken by memories of the past that found relief only in a flow of tears. The words of the poet, "O, Solitude, where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face?" might well have been written by a Woman Pioneer. This condition is well set forth in Rolvaag's book, "Giants in the Earth." No eulogy of the sturdiness and faithfulness of the pioneers is adequate without deference to the Woman Pioneer.

In most cases the greatest satisfaction the pioneers have enjoyed in their declining years is found in the knowledge that they persevered to the end that the wilderness was by them conquered. Their labors can not be estimated in money and their greatest reward is in the love and esteem of those of us who are so far removed from those days of struggle and privation through which they passed, and appreciate what they have done or honestly endeavored to do.

* * * *

To me there is no spot on earth so dear as that little homestead site and dwelling with its bare rafters and low ceilings of the rooms below them and where the snows of winter sifted through the roof and lay on the bed covers where we slept.

I feel fortunate in having lived through the period of time that linked two great epochs in American history, that of the frontier and pioneer days on the one hand and on the other the higher development of my native State. Among the first things I can recall is the view from the hill on which the old claim-house stood, overlooking the valley where Skunk Creek emptied into the Sioux river, at the eastern edge of Wayne township. To the east was the fringe of trees along the river against a background of yellowish brown clay bluffs, sun-baked, stark and bare. To the south was the sod house of Christian Grallupp, our nearest neighbor, a mile away. Behind it, outlined against the sky, was the "Big Hill" which was big only through the eyes of childhood and as compared with the level land along the valley.

To the west was "Raymond's Hill," over which the dark-clouded thunder storms of summer time approached, rent by the forked tongues of lightning. It was also to and beyond that ridge we often watched for the on-coming prairie fires of which the prairie farmers lived in fear. The straggling trail we called a road led down the hill to the north to Clark's Crossing. This was the view we favored most for it led to the "old swimmin' hole" in the creek and to the bayou where we caught fish with a line attached to a willow pole, and where the Indians spread their tepees in the sheltered bend of the creek on their annual pilgrimages to and from their reservations to the westward and to the streams and lakes and the "Old Pipestone Quarries" across the line into Minnesota. It was also over this trail that a short-cut was taken to the village of Sioux Falls and to where the fragrance of wild plum blossoms permeated the atmosphere along Skunk Creek.

* * * *

It has often occurred to me that those who have not lived during that period have missed much in life, much that is really worth while, and how I would like to convey something of it to posterity! How much healthier in mind and body, how much hardier, how much more thrifty, and how much more steadfast in their purpose in life, and how much more contented with life itself future generations would be!

Happily, there is a particular trend in life that seems a large stride in the right direction, namely, that of much out-of-door activity, close to nature and a tendency to "rough it," under proper and intelligent supervision. The Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or any kindred organization with efficient and clean-minded leadership has our hearty approval. To do this need not include sleeping under roofs that permit the snow to drift through onto the bedclothes nor to feel one's frozen breath on the pillow when awakening in the morning. The need is to be taught to brave these and other rugged aspects of life cheerfully and in a sportsman-like manner when occasion requires strength and fortitude for their own or others' good and welfare. This spirit is essential to a larger and better life. We have experienced many such things, when it was really necessary, and no harm nor injury to our health has ever resulted from it. On the contrary, I believe it was beneficial and has developed a stamina that has been useful in after years.

—The Author.

“By the mountains of the prairie,
By the great red Pipestone quarry,
Gitchie Manito, the Mighty,—
He, the Master of Life, descending
On the crags of the quarry,—
Stood erect and called the Nations,—
Called the tribes of men together.”

SOME OF OUR TRIBE



DAVIE BIG THUNDER



RANDY RED CLOUD

(David Wingate Parr, Randol Warren Parr)

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PART ONE — COUNTY SECTION

CHAPTER 1

MINNEHAHA COUNTY, PART OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

(Its Back-ground and Summary)

For a background of a history of Minnehaha County, it is necessary to go back briefly in our national history to obtain a fuller conception of HOW we came into being—this little spot—as a part of a great national unit—the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

South Dakota and Minnehaha County are a part of the famed Louisiana Purchase of 1803, comprising the vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico, through the western part of the Mississippi river valley, to the Canadian border and westward to the Pacific ocean.

The purchase by the United States from France, during President Jefferson's administration, was the result of European political intrigue, jealousy and distrust involving France, Spain and England. The threat of one or more of these nations to gain control of the Mississippi river for commercial and political reasons, to the detriment of the United States, alarmed President Jefferson. France had previously ceded the territory to Spain, in 1762, and Spain had re-ceded it to France—secretly—in 1800. Jefferson, through Robert R. Livingston, American minister to France, attempted to prevent the re-cession. In 1802, the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans had attempted to close the Mississippi river to American commerce. This act hastened the action on the part of the United States. The control of the Mississippi river by a strong foreign power would be disastrous to our commerce and a serious threat to our very existence as a nation.

James Monroe was dispatched to Paris with plenipotentiary powers to offer as high as 50 million francs for New Orleans and West Florida. He arrived in Paris April 12, 1803.

Meanwhile, Napoleon anticipated the renewal of war with Great Britain and was convinced he could not prevent the capture of Louisiana by the British forces. Therefore he proposed, through his representative, Talleyrand, that the United States purchase the whole of Louisiana, the territory above described. Monroe, without waiting for authorization to meet the unexpected proposal, quickly closed the negotiations at a cost of \$15,000,000. This is the "greatest real estate deal of all history," and the most important. Thus, Minnehaha County, as part of the Louisiana Purchase, came into possession of the United States after hundreds of years of exploration, wars and political intrigue and through it all it seems the hand of destiny has guided the expansion and development of this great country.

We shall attempt to trace this more fully in another part of this work, but now we will proceed with the more direct result of the pur-

chase that has to do with the carving of the State of South Dakota and Minnehaha county from the vast territory that had come into our possession.

We shall pass briefly over the period of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries in which the powerful **Indian tribes** were brought under the domination of the White Man, particularly, those of the Great Northwest, the ceding of land to the United States and the development thereof.

The question of the origin of the Indian tribes that for centuries had inhabited this great expanse has never been solved, and in the main, ever will remain a mystery. (See Collier's National Encyclopedia, Tracing the Sioux Nation). It is sufficient to say that this territory has become the "Bread Basket" of the United States, supplying much of the world with provisions, and is pouring its untold resources of wealth and material into the present war-time activities and peaceful pursuits during the global struggle to retain all that has been gained in all of our wars for liberty and justice.

The actual development of the territory commenced with its acquisition by the United States. The Lewis and Clark expedition, sent out by the government in 1804, was the first to ascend the Missouri river to the far Northwest. Then came the fur traders and trappers, who followed the streams and operated among the lakes. Trading Posts were established; conspicuous among these were the Missouri Fur Company and the Astors, in or about the year 1808. These were the fore-runners of the settlements within the present State of South Dakota.

Closely following these came Christian missionaries, the first of whom was Father DeSmet in 1840. Their activities increased as the settlements multiplied. Thus, oddly enough, the rough, uncouth trapper and trader, the cowboy and the Indian, the adventurer, gold-seeker, the gambler, and the self-sacrificing missionaries who actually bunked at times and associated with Indians and with those whose rougher nature they hoped to control and soften by their ministrations and to whom they became known as "Sky Pilots". This conglomerate mass of humanity, though of conflicting types, wrote much of the history of the Old Frontier.

In pre-territorial days, a part of what is now Minnehaha county was a part of Big Sioux county, Minnesota Territory, that is, that part of the present county of Minnehaha that lays east of the Sioux river, which was the former boundary line between Minnesota Territory and the unorganized territory of Dakota. That part of the present Minnehaha county that lies west of the Sioux river was in this then unorganized territory.

When Minnesota became a state, in 1858, the land laying between the present Minnesota line and the Sioux river was left without any government, except that it was a part of the public domain and was attached to Minnesota for judicial purposes.

Fortunately for South Dakota, through the efforts of ambitious men who wished to establish townsites in the Sioux river valley, that strip of territory, some twenty miles wide, was removed from Minnesota Territory before her admission to statehood, and eventually became a part of Dakota Territory, now South Dakota.

On March 17, 1862, the first Territorial Legislature convened at Yankton, the temporary capital. At that session an Act was passed

establishing Minnehaha county and authorizing the Governor to nominate, and with the consent of the Council, appoint the county officers. Minnehaha County was accordingly established and the following officers appointed: Treasurer and Judge of the Probate Court, J. B. Amidon; Register of Deeds, Harry Masters; Sheriff, J. W. Evans; Commissioners, Wm. Stevens, B. C. Fowler and William Amidon*. Justice of the Peace, James McCall. (*Note: We do not find the name of William Amidon in this connection in Bailey's history, but Kingsbury's gives the name in full to the son of J. B. Amidon, both of whom were slain by Indians August 25, 1862. It is also recorded that he was a hunchback. The latter statement, while not important, gives a more intimate touch to the story of the slaying.)

On January 4, 1868, Minnehaha County was reorganized but the boundaries left as established in 1862. It should be remembered that the county was organized in 1862, but in August of the same year the entire region was evacuated because of the Indian uprising, and in 1868 it was necessary to reorganize it. On the 8th day of January, 1873, an Act of the Legislature fixed the boundaries of a number of counties as they now are,—to-wit: Beginning at the Southwest corner of the State of Minnesota; thence West to the Southwest corner of township 101, North, of Range 52, West,—(Wellington township); thence due north to the Northwest corner of township 104, of range 52, West, (Buffalo township); thence due east to the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota; thence South on said boundary to the place of beginning. Thus Minnehaha County is bounded on the North by Lake and Moody counties; on the East by the State of Minnesota; on the South by Lincoln and Turner counties; and on the West by McCook county. **(Note: As originally organized, Minnehaha County extended 12 miles farther north, into what are now Lake and Moody Counties, and 6 miles west into the present county of McCook.)**

THE PIONEER

On the reed-fringed slough the water fowl
Was ridin' on the water:

On the sheltered slope of the hillside
'Rose the dug-out of the squatter.

Out there in the somewhere
The prairie sod he broke
To the tune of severed grass roots
And the creakin' of the yoke.

And we saw the Old West passin',
As everything must pass,
Yet we hear the swishin',—swishin',
Of the tangled prairie grass
As we move on to the Westward
Toward the sunset's glow
Often glancin' backward
To the days of long ago.

CHAPTER 2

TOWNSITES, INDIAN SCARES, FIRST NEWSPAPER

With the foregoing brief outline of Minnehaha County and its boundaries, we will turn our attention to the story of TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT.

By an Act of Congress in 1849, a portion of what is now South Dakota was included in the Territory of Minnesota. In 1851, at Traverse de Sioux, Minnesota, a treaty between the Federal Government and "certain bands of Dacotah Indians" was consummated ceding to the Government the land laying east of the Big Sioux river. This became a part of Minnesota Territory and so remained until May 11, 1858, when Minnesota was admitted to the Union as a State and its western boundary defined by a line running due south from the southern end of Big Stone lake to the Iowa state line. This left a strip of land some 20 miles wide extending from this new boundary to the Sioux river, the old boundary. This land eventually became a part of the new Territory of Dakota.

April 18, 1858, a treaty had been made by the Government with the Yanktonia Sioux Indians by the terms of which the Indians ceded to the United States all lands owned by them except 400,000 acres, the eastern boundary of which was the Big Sioux river. This left that part of what is now Minnehaha County laying west of that river as un-ceded Indian lands. That part laying east of the river was, as stated, a part of Minnesota Territory.

* * * *

We shall now turn our attention to events leading up to the settlement of what is now Minnehaha County. The first person to give any information of the Falls of the Big Sioux river was Joseph Nicolas Nicollet, (erroneously referred to in some books as 'Jean', 'Jean Joseph', and other names). He was born in France in 1786, died in 1843. He was an explorer, mathematician and scientist who came to the United States in 1832. About 1836, he led an expedition that explored much of the country of the upper Mississippi river region and later, with Lieut. John C. Fremont, explored the country westward of the upper Mississippi river*. (See following note). It was this expedition that visited the region of "The Falls", about the year 1839, and made the report that eventually came into the possession of Dr. George M. Staples of Dubuque, Iowa, in the summer of 1856. In this report, Nicollet gave a description of the "picturesque and beautiful falls of the "Tchankasn-data", or "Thick-Wooded River".

The natural advantages of the falls appealed to Dr. Staples and he immediately set to work to organize a townsite company to take possession of the Sioux river valley. Speculation in townsites, coupled with a spirit of adventure at that time, permeated the public mind and little difficulty was had in organizing his "Western Town Company".

Note: A palpable error appears in some comparatively recent records as to the identity of Jean Nicollet of early French-Canadian



Primeval Falls of the Sioux River. Seney Island in the Background

history, and Joseph Nicolas Nicollet, whose exploration led into this and near-by regions. These two men lived nearly 200 years apart. The statement, made in an earlier history of Minnehaha county says the Nicollet who gave the report of the Falls of the Sioux river was sent out by the government at Quebec to treat with certain Indian tribes in 1839 in the interest of the French fur trade, is positively incorrect.

Jean Nicollet, who was thus commissioned, was born in 1598 and died about 1642. There is nothing to indicate he ever came so far west as the Sioux river. After giving the dates of his birth and subsequent death, one authority states: "For reasons unknown he turned back after reaching the Mississippi river region x x x and in 1835 was back in Quebec. x x x He died in 1839." There is a disparity of 197 years between the dates given by the same author, of his death. The fact is that there were two Nicollets.

Joseph Nicolas Nicollet, so named by some authorities, referred to by others as "Jean Joseph Nicollet", (1786-1843), was a famous French-American explorer and astronomer. He was born in Cluses, France, educated in College de Cluses and in 1805 was appointed assistant of mathematics in Chembery, France. In 1817, he was appointed secretary and librarian of the observatory in Paris, and became assistant to Laplace. In 1833, he was professor of mathematics in the College de Louis le Grange, Paris. He visited the United States in 1832 in order to study the physical geography of North America. In this way, and for this purpose, he successfully explored several southern states and studied the basin at the head of the Red, Arkansas, and the Missouri rivers. In 1836 he explored the head-waters of the Mississippi river. He thus acquired a large amount of ethnological data regarding the Indians and recorded valuable scientific observations.

He then, on the solicitations of the United States Government, together with General John C. Fremont, then a Lieutenant, led an expedition which explored much of the country west of the upper Mississippi river. He was the author of "The Geology of the Upper Mississippi River Region" and "The Cretaceous Formation of the Upper Missouri" (1841). He intended to illustrate a map of the Hydrographical Basin of the

upper Mississippi. It is unquestionably true that his observations of the Falls of the Sioux River were made in his last years. He died at the age of 57 years.

This error, here corrected, required much re-checking and research on the part of the author which was done with one purpose in mind, that of clarifying the records, especially as they relate to our local history. For an interesting and fascinating side-light of an incident of this expedition see Note 3, attached hereto.

Legend of the Pipestone Quarries

(Note 3: An incident in connection with the coming of Fremont and Nicollet to Sioux Falls, via Pipestone, Minnesota, is related by John C. Fremont. His explorations westward from the upper Mississippi river, was directed by the government with instructions to turn southward from his westerly course to secure geological data on the "red pipestone quarries". He states: "We now headed for our main object in this direction, the Red Pipestone quarries. (Even famous at that early date). * * * "All this country had been a battle-ground between the Sioux and the Sac and Foxes. Crossing the high plains, over which our journey now lay, we became aware that we were being followed by a party of Indians. Guard at night was necessary but it was no light thing after a day of sketching the country, to stand guard the night through as it now fell to me, among others, to do. When we would take the noon halt, I promptly took my share of it under the shade of a cart, in deep sleep, which the fragrant breeze of the prairie made delightful.

"Our exaggerated precautions proved useless, as the suspected hostile party were only friendly Sioux who, knowing about us, were, on their side, cautiously watching us. **The Indians have a belief that the Spirit of the Red Pipestone speaks in thunder and lightning whenever a visit is made to the quarry. With a singular co-incidence, such a storm broke upon us as we reached it, and the confirmation of the legend was pleasing to young Renville (a guide) and the Sioux who had accompanied us.**

"As we came into the valley, the storm broke away in a glow of sunshine on the line of red bluffs which extended about three miles. The day after our arrival the party of Indians who had been watching us, came in. We spent three friendly days together; they were after the red pipestone and we helped them by using gunpowder to uncover the rock. It was in itself a lovely place, made interesting by the mysterious character given to it by the Indian tradition and because of the fact that **the existence of such rock formation is not known anywhere else.**")

The Western Town Company's membership included Dr. George M. Staples, Mayor Hetherington, Dennis Mahoney, Austin Adams, William Tripp, in addition to others whose names are herein mentioned. Ezra Millard of Sioux City was employed by the company to locate the falls with instructions to take up 320 acres of land contingent thereto, under the laws of the United States government, in the name of the Western Town Company. Accompanied by D. M. Mills, also of Sioux City, a surveyor, the group followed the east bank of the Sioux river and came in view of the falls after ten days' travel, arriving at the bluffs to the north of the falls where the beautiful wooded island (later known as Seney Island) at the head of the cascades burst upon their view and fairly entranced them as they sat in their wagons and silently

studied the splendors of the scene and realized they had found one of Nature's grandest marvels that would become famous among the scenic splendors of the world.

Their journey had been without incident, contrary to a bit of fiction in which it was stated that the travelers were intercepted by a band of Indians who took hold of the horses' bridles, turned them around, pointed in the direction from which they had come, and told them to go back, and that the party hurriedly returned to Sioux City. This tale had become so general that it was recorded as a fact in Kingsbury's History of South Dakota, but it seems to be entirely without foundation in fact. Who fabricated the fantastic tale is not known, but we find nothing on record to substantiate the story. On the contrary, it is found that the party arrived at the falls and took up 320 acres of land as directed and that D. M. Mills personally took up 160 acres in his own name, all without interference on the part of the Indians.

The company selected the S. W. quarter of section 9, and the N. W. quarter of section 16 (320 acres), in township 101, Range 49, (Sioux Falls township)—and Mr. Mills, the S. W. quarter of Section 16, (160 acres), in the same township. Mr. Mills built a log house above the falls, 10 by 12 feet in dimension, and all returned to Sioux City for the winter.

David Maghill Mills

Note: The first land secured by an individual in the Sioux Falls region, or Dakota Territory, was that of David Maghill Mills of the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa, in the fall of 1856 and was described as the S. W. 1/4 of Section 16, being 160 acres. The present boundaries are as follows, being outlined by streets and avenues:—on the North by Sixth street between Minnesota avenue to a line running southward, between Third and Fourth avenues; thence south on that line to a line running West between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; thence, West on that line to Minnesota avenue; thence North on Minnesota avenue, which avenue forms the western boundary, to the place of beginning. It thus includes most of the present down-town business section of Sioux Falls.

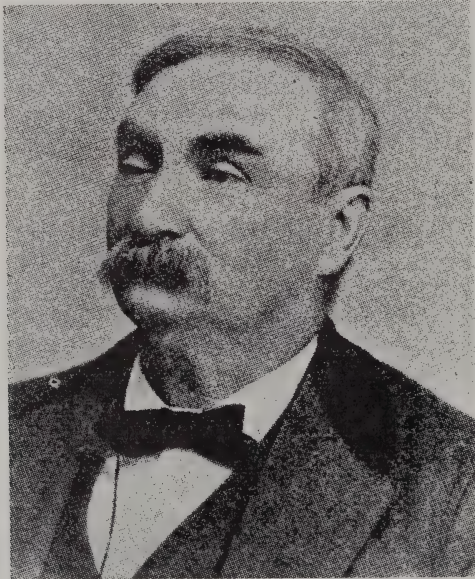
Mr. Mills was born in Dunbarton, N. H., in 1825. The Mills family was prominent in Dunbarton in the last part of the 18th century. His grand-father, John Mills, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War. David M. Mills has been described as "a fine looking man", well proportioned down to the hips, but "the rest of the body was so abbreviated that at first glance he had the appearance of being a dwarf." That he was in no other way deformed is evidenced by his activities in other frontier adventures and activities, including the California "Gold Rush" in the 1840's, and pioneering ventures in Plymouth County, Iowa, and in 1856, prior to his connections with the Western Town Company, laid out the town of Westfield, Iowa, midway between Akron and Elk Point, South Dakota, and was outstanding in various undertakings in this section and in Iowa. He was a member of the Dakota Territorial legislature of 1869 and when the troops were withdrawn from Fort James, he was appointed Quartermaster General of troops organized for settlers of the region with the rank of Brigadier General. He was a second cousin of Mrs. A. E. Ayres, valued member of the Minnehaha County Historical Society and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

DAKOTA LAND COMPANY
(Rival of Western Town Company)

In the winter of 1856-57, a company known as the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, was chartered by the Minnesota Territorial Legislature for the purpose of securing the best locations for townsites in the proposed new Territory of Dakota. It was to the efforts of the promoters of this company that the location of the western boundary of Minnesota was changed to the present line from its former boundary,—the Big Sioux river.

Governor Medary, the retiring incumbent of the office of governor of Minnesota Territory, was largely instrumental in changing the boundary line; this opened the strip of land between the old and the new boundaries to settlement by such companies as his Dakota Land Company, undoubtedly with a view to the possibilities offered and wished to have the tract of land lying east of the Sioux river included in the proposed new Territory of Dakota. The land west of the Big Sioux river was at that time unceded Indian land and as such was not open to settlement, though it had been somewhat illegally encroached upon by "squatters".

The original incorporators of the Dakota Land Company were W. H. Noble, . R. Brown, S. A. Medary, (son of the governor), Samuel F. Brown, James W. Lind, N. R. Brown, F. J. DeWitt, Baron F. Friedenrich, B. M. Smith, Parker Paine, Thomas Campbell, Judge Charles E. Flandreau, for whom the town of Flandreau is named, and Artemus Gale, for whom the southeast section of Sioux Falls was referred to as 'Galesburg', and is frequently yet so called.



ARTEMUS GALE
Pioneer Business and Civic Leader

Representatives of the company left St. Paul in May, 1857, Westward bound, and proceeded to the Big Sioux river in what is now

Brookings county, and established the townsite of Medary, so named in honor of the governor. It is mistakenly claimed that this was the first townsite organized in the Dakotas and a monument built of prairie boulders marks its old location, about six miles south of the present city of Brookings. It bears the information that it was the first townsite, as stated above. Disclaiming this statement, as all records show, Sioux Falls is entitled to this distinction, the difference in time being from autumn, 1856 and late spring in 1857, presumably in June, Yankton, also, claimed the distinction, but that place had been established as a military and trading post, rather than a townsite and was long chartered as such, the land not yet having been ceded by the Indians.*

From Medary, the company's representatives continued down the river to the present city of Flandreau and established that town. Continuing down the river they reached the falls, only to find the Western Town Company in possession. Not to be deprived of their prize entirely, they took up 320 acres to the south of the Western Town Company's holdings,—the level lands in the vicinity of the present post office building, including what is still known as Galesburg. It may be said to the credit of both of these rival companies that they were aggressive in developing their respective holdings and the spirit of cooperation was commendable.

They built a log house near the spot where the Rock Island railway depot now stands. Representatives of the group were left to hold their claim and the balance of the party returned to St. Paul. At the time of their return to St. Paul, there were but five persons left at Sioux Falls City, namely McClellan, Farwell and Oleson, of the Western Town Company, and Fiske and McBride of the Dakota Land Company. Though representing rival groups there was harmony between them and they worked together with but one purpose in mind, the establishment of a city and the development of the prairie wilderness where untold thousands would come to find a home. There was also a common fear, a dread of the common enemy, the Sioux Indians. Thus literally the name, "Dacotah", meaning "friendly", aptly applied to the members of the little group of settlers who in 1856-7 set about to develop a community of future citizens.

They were not troubled, however, 'til late in July when Indians in great numbers threatened the settlements established along the Sioux river. Col. Noble of the Dakota Land Company, with about 50 men, attempted to establish a road from Ft. Ridgley, in Minnesota, to South Pass, at the southern end of Big Stone lake, with an appropriation by the State of Minnesota or the United States government, of \$15,000. He was not molested by the Indians, as was claimed, but he spent the money, without success, and endeavored to get another appropriation, but failed.

However, the threatening attitude of the Indians caused the Dakota Land Company to withdraw Fiske and McBride from Sioux Falls, leaving McClellan, Farwell, and Oleson, of the Western Town Company, in sole possession of the settlement. Realizing, they were in no position to defend themselves against a possible Indian attack, they, too, withdrew for a time. Placing their personal belongings in a canoe at a point below the falls, they followed the Sioux river to its mouth at Sioux City, Iowa. Thus the settlement was deserted by the "Pale Face" for a short time.

The next month, August 17, 1857, the Western Town Company

sent another group, including many of the former group, with some additions, from Sioux City. This party brought machinery for a saw-mill, tools and implements for building and a large supply of provisions transported by a single team of horses and ox teams. Some streams had to be bridged and the wagons were heavily laden, making travel extremely slow, but yet the party reached the site of the former settlement ten days after leaving Sioux City, arriving August 27, 1857.

An encampment was made on the north side of what was later known as Seney Island, of which we shall have more to say in this volume. The location was near the present site of the C. M. St. P. & P. depot, (the Milwaukee), above the Falls. To this group the scene was "inexpressibly grand and beautiful".

To the south lay the heavily wooded island, just above the place where the waters of the Sioux plunged over a series of rock ledges to its channel two hundred feet below. The scene could be nothing short of inspiring. Many times this writer has witnessed the grandeur of this view, Seney Island and the Falls—before it had been profaned and ultimately destroyed by the wanton hand of avarice.

The day after the return of the party, each member selected a claim for himself. The men worked untiringly building a saw mill, a stone house and a store on what is now Phillips avenue. Several of the party soon returned to Sioux City leaving only six men to continue the work. These pursued their labors undisturbed by the Indians, save one "scare" that did not develop seriously. On the evening of October 10th, 1857, however, a band of Indians rode down from the bluffs terrifying the men by their yells, surrounded a yoke of oxen and drove them away before the astonished settlers could collect their wits. Four of the men attempted to follow the Indians, leaving two to guard the camp, but failed to retrieve the oxen. The night was spent anxiously. The Indians were known to be hostile and more serious trouble was expected. In the morning of the next day, however, Mr. Brookings, who had been gone several days, returned and the spirits of the others were revived. His presence and influence served to encourage them and their efforts were renewed.

The days passed without further disturbance until the middle of October, when the Dakota Land Company sent a party of seven men to look after its interests and the entire party commenced to make preparations for the winter at the settlement. By the time winter set in, they were fairly comfortably situated having besides the saw mill, three dwellings,—including the stone house before mentioned. The men who stayed that winter,—the first in Sioux Falls,—were W. W. Brookings, Dr. J. L. Phillips, John McClellan, L. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, Charles McConnell, R. B. McKinley, S. D. Fiske, James L. Fiske, James McBride, James W. Evans, James Allen, William Little, James McCall and C. Merrill. The latter three represented the Dakota Land Company, the others the Western Town Company of Dubuque.

At this time the Sioux Falls settlement was under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Minnesota and in what was known as Big Sioux County, which then comprised not only that part of Minnehaha county that lay east of the Sioux river, but also a large portion of the adjacent region to the east. In December, the Governor of Minnesota appointed a set of officers for the county—Big Sioux—Sioux Falls being the only settlement therein. This set of officers was as follows: James Allen, Register of Deeds; James Evans, sheriff; James L. Fiske,

judge of probate; W. W. Brookings, district attorney; J. L. Phillips, justice of peace; William Little, James McBride and A. L. Kilgore, commissioners. There are no records showing that these officers either qualified or acted under their appointment.

In May, 1858, Minnesota was admitted to the Union as a State, thus all the country west of the new boundary line,—that between the present boundary line and the Sioux river—was left in an unorganized condition. During that spring, a number of other settlers came, among whom was Mrs. Goodman*, who, with her husband came early in May. She was the first white woman to come to the territory to settle. Soon afterward Charles White came with his wife and daughter.

In the latter part of June, the Indians again rose and drove all the settlers from the upper part of the Sioux river valley, including the town of Medary, burning all buildings and destroying all property.

*Note: A Mrs. Goodman, wife of an 1858 settler, is credited with having been the first white woman in Minnehaha county. She had come with a group of "new settlers" among whom was her husband. Soon thereafter Charles S. White arrived and with him came his wife and daughter. During the Indian unrest of that year, old Fort Sod was built, following a warning by friendly Indians to leave the settlement. However, they chose to stay and protect their homes and Mrs. Goodman remained with her husband. With thirty-five men and one woman, the old sod fort was built and held until the excitement had subsided. Many of them had a dread of any further hostile demonstrations, however, and when they could withdraw without leaving their companions in danger they did so.

Mrs. White and her daughter, it seems, did not remain through the acute stage of hostilities, as the record states that "thirty-five men and one woman" held the fort, and that Mrs. Goodman, "who could shoot as well as a man", made a large flag out of old flannel shirts and "the Stars and Stripes proudly waved over the old fort". The record states, "We are on a military footing, having organized into a company with sentries and scouting parties on duty day and night."

They sent a message to the settlement at Sioux Falls, demanding its immediate evacuation, but by that time the population had increased to 35 able-bodied men. A consultation was held and it was decided to take measures for defense. A sod fort was built around the log house that had been built, near to where the present Rock Island depot now stands. Here at night the people gathered and a guard was detailed to keep vigil, the men alternating throughout the night. Hardly had the preparations been completed when a delegation of Indians visited them and advised them to leave. The settlers decided, however, to hold the fort, which they did until the excitement had subsided. But rather than pass through another period of fear and suspense, they decided to withdraw without exposing themselves and their companions to further danger and the population of the settlement became greatly reduced. "Fort Sod" was thus occupied about six weeks before the excitement and danger had passed sufficiently to allay their anxiety and abandon the fort.

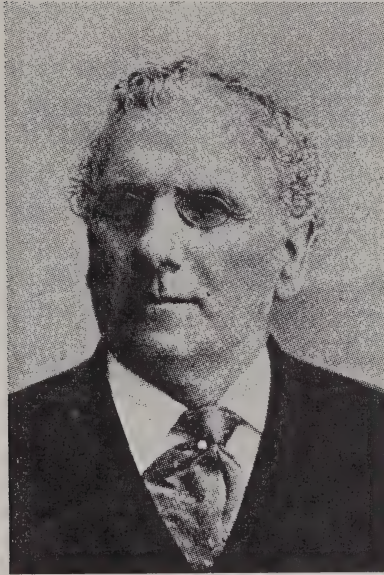
Previous to this time, trading posts had been established at Yankton and other points along the Missouri river. These were controlled by Frost, Todd & Company, and this company, unlike the one at Sioux Falls, was opposed to any immediate organization of the territory until a treaty could be made with the Indians and the land ceded to the federal government. They would then be entitled, under the Trading Post License, to locate a mile-square of land around such post.

to cover their improvements, which would include the Yankton Military Post. (Bailey's history refers to the military post at Yankton as a "townsite").

This reference has been vigorously protested, as it has been definitely established that Yankton was organized as a military and trading post, not as a townsite, and we concur in the protest. This leaves Sioux Falls definitely the first bona fide townsite in all Dakota Territory. Being on un-ceded territory, a townsite could not have been established at Yankton. Should Yankton have been recognized as a townsite, she would have had the advantage in establishing it as the capital had the territory been organized. Being only a trading and military post, Frost, Todd & Company fought the efforts of the settlements along the Sioux river valley to organize the territory, realizing Sioux Falls would have been designated as the capital in case it had been so organized.

Yankton went so far as to send representatives to Washington to oppose the establishment of the territory, even though it kept the lives of the settlers of the Sioux river valley in jeopardy, and succeeded in preventing the recognition of the Territory by Congress until a treaty should be made with the Indians, ceding the land west of the Sioux river, and did succeed in securing the capital after such a treaty had been signed and the Territory established. From a present day view point, it probably is well that Territorial recognition had been delayed, despite the then serious lack of protection for the settlers along the Sioux river valley. It was a personal and selfish contest at that time, on the part of Frost, Todd & Company, who controlled trading posts at Yankton and other places along the Missouri river, as against the law and order and the safety of the people at Sioux Falls and along the Sioux valley. Thus the latter were forced to form a government of their own and to establish a legislative body to enact laws, which they pledged themselves to observe, until congressional action had been taken to form a territorial government. This resulted in what is known as "Squatter Sovereignty" in the Sioux valley region,—more of which we shall learn in the next chapter of this book, an unique position in American history, a self governing group, not authorized by the federal government, yet within and a part of it. The residents of Dakota Territory were long referred to as "Squatters".

During the summer of 1858, the Dakota Land Company seeing the need of publicity for the region and especially to impress Congress with the necessity of organizing the territory and as a means of increasing the population by immigration, sent a printing press from St. Paul, with a printer and an editor. The press was one that had already seen twenty years of service, having been purchased of the Smith Press Company in 1836 and used in printing the first newspaper in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1842, it was sold to a stock company and used to print the Grant County Herald in Lancaster, Wisconsin. A few years later, J. M. Goodhue bought the old press and moved it by ox team over the ice to St. Paul, where it was used in printing the St. Paul Pioneer. The Pioneer soon required a larger press and in 1858 the old Smith press was again loaded and brought by ox power to Sioux Falls. It was a long, tedious, journey over the prairies, through woodlands and over streams, "to herald the advance of civilization" and to put Sioux Falls "on the map". It was installed in a stone building on the bank of the river, evidently north of Eighth street, and was edited by S. J. Albright with J. W. Barnes, as printer. The paper was named "The Democrat" and published at irregular intervals, at such times as the management could see



S. A. ALBRIGHT
Editor of "The Democrat"
Sioux Falls' First Newspaper

an opportunity to advertise the region, and copies were broadcast throughout the East. The first issue was on July 2, 1859, a copy of which is in the possession of Doane Robinson, former secretary of the Department of History at Pierre. (1945).

Many years later, while constructing the dam for the Cascade Milling Company, the old press was found imbedded in the mud at the bottom of the river, a short distance north of Eighth street. By well-meaning men in charge of the construction but who did not realize the value of such a relic, the old press was sent to St. Paul where it is preserved in the State Museum. The platen was found later and removed to a farm house some distance from the city, where it was used for an outside door step, remaining there several years. It later came to the attention of R. F. Pettigrew who paid five dollars for it and it is now one of the exhibits of the Pettigrew museum, where it is likely ever to remain. The type belonging to the press, ironically enough, appeared in after years as inlaid ornament in pipestone pipes of the Indians, perchance to be used in peace pipes. The press had been thrown into the river by the Indians after the slaying of Judge J. B. Amidon and his son, William, August 25, 1862, as mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Albright, the editor, left the settlement in 1860 and took the heading, "The Democrat," with him. Thereafter, the paper was published as "The Independent".

The towns of Medary, Flandreau, Coteau Percee and Emaniji were organized by the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul. This company also assisted in developing Sioux Falls City, after finding the Western Land Company in possession, as stated elsewhere in this book. Of the four townsites mentioned above Flandreau, alone, remains. The location of these sites, like the towns themselves, is almost obliterated

by time. However, we shall record them here from the best authority available.

The old site of Medary is marked by a monument built of prairie granite boulders, near the Sioux river bridge on highway 77, about six miles south of the present city of Brockings. Coteau Percee was about fifteen miles south of Medary, in the vicinity of the present town of Egan, though the exact location seems definitely unknown. Emaniji was at the juncture of the Sioux river and Split Rock creek, about three miles south of the village of Brandon, "at the head of navigation for steamboats", according to the claims of the Dakota Land Company, which had hoped to make it the capital of Dakota Territory.

Flandreau and Medary were named in honor of two of the members of the land company. The derivation of the name "Coteau Percee" is obscure, but undoubtedly is of French origin. The name "Emaniji" is likewise unknown but supposedly is of Indian origin.

This information is given to form a background for historical developments that had a bearing on Minnehaha county history. Emaniji was the only one of the above named towns to be located in Minnehaha county and was at one time designated as the "county seat of Vermillion county, Minnesota Territory".

CHAPTER 3

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY

The Territory of Minnesota was admitted to the Union as a State in May, 1858. This left all that part of the present limits of the Dakotas East of the Missouri and White Rivers in an unorganized condition; from that time until the organization of the Territory of Dakota, March 2, 1861, the situation of the settlers was, to say the least, a peculiar one.

The people of the Sioux river valley were perplexed with the problem of how to proceed in obtaining benefits of an established constitutional government, after the changing of the Minnehaha boundary from the Sioux river to the present boundary, that left that strip of land laying between the old and the new boundaries in 1858. A regularly established government must come through the organization of a territorial government, and only by an Act of Congress could this be legally done. Repeated efforts to obtain territorial recognition had been made. The people of the Yankton strongly opposed such recognition until the land on which Yankton was built could be included in the new territory, that town having been established as a military reservation on unceded land, and Yankton feared that Sioux Falls would become the capitol of such a territory. This would require much time and in the meantime this strip of "No Man's Land" would be without organized government and each man would be largely a law unto himself. The question to be solved was how to present this situation to Congress and to obtain such an established territorial government, the movement having been successfully defeated by Yankton.

It was finally decided it would be advisable to form a government of their own, elect a legislature and enact such laws as would serve their purpose for a time, and again appeal to Congress for territorial recognition. Having so determined, they proceeded to act.

A mass convention was called for the purpose. The following notice was issued by the convention, printed on slips of paper:—

"At a Mass Convention of the people of Dakota Territory, held in the town of Sioux Falls, in the County of Big Sioux, on Saturday, September 18, 1858, all portions of the Territory being represented, it was resolved and ordered that an election be held for members to compose a Territorial Legislature. In pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given than on Monday, the Fourth Day of October, next, at the house of

Name

In the Town of

In the County of

An election will be held for members of the council and of the House of Representatives for said Legislature.

"The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

"Dated at this 20th day of September, A. D., 1858".

"(Dakota Democrat Print, Sioux Falls City)".

The settlement consisted of from 30 to 40 people and it took considerable ingenuity to arrange matters and the election were conducted in a most peculiar manner. According to one of the members, on the morning of election day, the population was organized into parties of 3 or 4, elected each other as judges and clerks of election and then started off with their teams in various directions for a pleasure trip. Whenever a rest was taken, which was often, an election precinct was established and the votes of not only the party but of various relatives and friends were cast, until as a result of the "election" the total vote was rolled up into the hundreds—and certified to.

Soon after the "election," the "Legislature" convened and Henry Masters was elected president of the Council and at the close of the session was elected Governor. This session lasted only a few days, but with due deliberation all needful bills for home government were introduced, discussed and passed. It also passed strong resolutions and memorials to Congress, praying for an early organization of the territory and elected A. G. Fuller to represent the Territory in Washington. Years afterward, a member of the self-elected legislature declared that, "There has never been a regular legislature in Dakota in which dignity, decorum and order was better observed than in this "Squatter Legislature and it would be well for other Legislatures to take pattern therefrom." This was the first legislative body to ever assemble in Dakota Territory.

The reader must observe that this was not a regularly organized territory at that time, therefore not a regularly authorized legislative body, but was a provisional government set up to secure and preserve law and order until such time as Congress would enact legislation establishing territorial boundaries and authority. The "Squatter Legislature served its purpose well, headed by Governor Henry Masters and the citizens recognized the "laws" enacted by it as binding upon themselves until the Territory of Dakota was established by Congress in 1861. South Dakota was long known as "The Squatter State".

Mr. Fuller spent the winter of 1858-59 in Washington endeavoring to secure his admission as a delegate, but his efforts were futile, being counteracted by those of Frost, Todd & Co., of Yankton who worked to postpone the organization of the territory. However, he did succeed in having a post office established in Sioux Falls. This post office was in the building of the Dakota Land Company, near where the present Rock Island depot now stands, site of old Fort Sod, in 1859. James Allen was the first postmaster in the regularly established post office. (See Sioux Falls post offices).

The Minnesota Historical Society's Collection, Vol. 8, pp. 134-147, purporting to give an account of the first organized government in Dakota, ignores the "Squatter Legislature" of 1858, yet declares that the "first legislative assembly of Dakota met at Sioux Falls City in the winter of 1859".

Governor Masters, "Squatter Governor", was born at Bath, Me., and came from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Sioux Falls, his family remaining in Brooklyn, excepting a son, Harry, who came here in 1859. Governor Masters, on one occasion, preached a sermon in Sioux Falls, the first in the county and probably in Dakota. The sermon was in the Swedenborgian faith.

On the 10th day of August, 1859, a convention was called to meet in Sioux Falls City to nominate a delegate to Congress. Mr. Albright says, in a narrative, "A few days subsequent to adjournment of the convention the community was shocked by the information that Gover-

nor Masters had been stricken by a stroke of apoplexy at his home and that death had followed the stroke,—September 5, 1859. It is undoubtedly true that a convention was held on September 3rd, and was the only convention held that year, as it is a fact that candidates for other offices were nominated at that time.

Judge Kidder was nominated for delegate to Congress. Mr. Kidder came to Sioux Falls from St. Paul late in August and was nominated in September 3rd, 1859, and left the following week for St. Paul. Before the election took place A. G. Fuller, absent at the time of the convention, returned and was so displeased with the nomination of Judge Kidder that Mr. Kidder's name was taken from the ticket and that of A. G. Fuller substituted. After the election Mr. Fuller went to St. Paul and it was arranged between them that Judge Kidder should have the election, with the result that Judge Kidder was declared elected.

Governor Masters was renominated for governor at the convention, but his death created a vacancy on the ballot. In Mr. Albright's absence at St. Paul, his name was put on the ticket instead of Masters and he was elected. However, he did not qualify, being displeased with the election, stating he would rather be a member of the House as its speaker, as he had been before, and a certificate of election was issued to him as a member of the House. It is a disputed question who succeeded Masters as Governor, but from the best information obtainable, House bill No. 5, made W. W. Brookings ex-officio governor. He signed Judge Kidder's certificate of election as a delegate to Congress as such, and sent it to St. Paul. Judge Kidder returned the certificate, requesting him to sign it "Acting Governor", which he did.

It is evident that there was a great deal of juggling of names, almost at will, on the part of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Albright, specially, and was radically irregular as a legal mode of procedure. It is to be remembered, though, that this convention and the subsequent "election" was a provisional government, as before stated, participated in only by Big Sioux County, from which much of the present County of Minnehaha was formed, Yankton and Vermillion opposing Territorial recognition, did not participate in the elections.

Minnehaha county was then sparsely settled and few men were available for public offices who were qualified to hold them. Thus, the convention was largely a matter of form, and the candidates could all but name the office to which they aspired. It must be said to their credit, however, that they performed the duties of their offices faithfully and well, all with an eye to the best interest of the community.

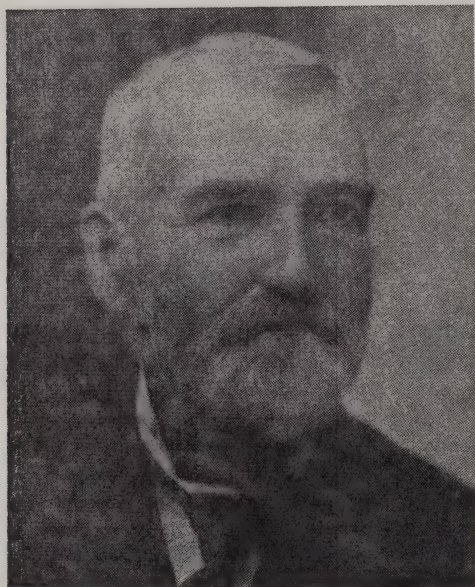
A partial report of the proceedings of this improvised legislature was made by "The Democrat". This report included a statement that a Memorial to Congress prayed for an extension of the territorial government; to recognize Judge Kidder as Delegate to Congress; to recognize and ratify the laws passed by the legislature; and to establish a land office at Sioux Falls, were passed,—as also were bills for the filling of a vacancy, in case a vacancy existed, by the resignation or death of the Governor, and the fixing of the boundaries of Big Sioux County, and establishing the counties of Scott and Buchanan, also instructing the Delegate to ask for an appropriation of \$6,000 to defray the expenses of the Government of Dakota for the current year.

The year of 1860 was a very quiet one for the settlements in the Sioux River Valley. The settlers anxiously awaited the results of Judge Kidder's efforts in their behalf. Among the immigrants who came was J. B. Amidon, later Judge, who brought his family. The year saw the

aspirations, hopes and expectations of the population realized, for on March 2, 1861, President Buchanan approved a bill for the organization of Dakota Territory, only two days before the inauguration of his successor, Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln hastened to perfect the territorial government by appointing officers in accordance with the Act. Dr. William Jayne of Illinois, a close personal friend was appointed by President Lincoln as Governor of the new territory. John Hutchinson of Minnesota was appointed Secretary; P. Bliss, Ohio, Chief Justice; L. P. Williston, of Pennsylvania and J. L. Williams of Tennessee, Associate Justices; W. Gleeson, Maryland, District Attorney; and W. F. Schaffer, United States Marshall.

The provision of the Act made Dakota Territory a distinct land district, and G. D. Hill, of Michigan, was appointed Surveyor General.

* * * *



J. B. WATSON
Co. A, Dakota Cavalry—Pioneer
(See Sergeants, Page 20)

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL COUNTY HISTORY

FIRST PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR JAYNE

On the 13th day of July, 1861, the governor issued his first proclamation, dividing the territory into judicial districts and assigning judges for each. A second proclamation was issued on July 29, 1861, dividing the territory into legislative districts and designating September 16th as the date for a general election, at which time members of the legislature and a delegate to Congress would be elected. The First District comprised the Big Sioux Valley, and to this district were assigned two members of the Council and four members of the House.

The members of the legislature elected from the First District were as follows: Council, Austin Cole and W. W. Brookings; House, J. C. McBride, Christopher Malone, George P. Waldron and H. S. Donaldson. The first boni-fide legislature met the first time in Yankton, March 17, 1862, that place having been designated by the Governor as the temporary capital. At this session an act was passed establishing the County of Minnehaha and authorizing the governor to nominate and, with the consent of the Council, appoint the county officers. The following officers were thus appointed: Treasurer and Judge of the Probate Court, John B. Amidon; Register of Deeds, Harry Masters; Sheriff, J. W. Evans; Commissioners, William Stevens, William Amidon, and B. C. Fowler; Justice of the Peace, James McCall. (Judge Amidon and his son William, were slain by Indians on August 25th of that year).

On April 5, 1862, the Territorial Legislature passed an Act entitled, "An Act to establish the counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Deuel". The history of Minnehaha County as such commenced at that time. Section 2 of the Act pertains directly to this county as follows: "That so much of the Territory of Dakota embraced within the following boundaries be and the same is hereby established as the County of Minnehaha; beginning at the southwest corner of the State of Minnesota; thence west to the southwest corner of township one hundred one, (101) north, of range fifty-three, (53) west; thence due north to the northwest corner of township one hundred six (106) north, of range fifty-three (53) west; thence due east to the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota; thence south on said boundary line to the place of beginning".

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, that for judicial and election purposes, the counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Deuel form one and the same county, with the county seat at Sioux Falls City, in the county of Minnehaha."

"Section 6. And be it further enacted that the county seat of Minnehaha County be established temporarily at Sioux Falls City." An Act was also passed legalizing the official acts of James M. Allen, register of deeds and James McCall, as justice of the peace for the county of Big Sioux as organized under the authority of Minnesota. A memorial to Congress was also passed praying for THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

MILITARY POST AT SIOUX FALLS for the protection of the settlers in the Sioux river valley.

Note: During the previous winter (1859-1860), Co. A., Dakota Cavalry, consisting of 96 men under Captain Nelson Miner, was organized and mustered into service in April, 1860. A detachment of this company was stationed at "The Falls", camping on the site now occupied by the Cataract Hotel. J. B. (Josh) Watson, John McClellan, and A. F. Shaw, later prominent men in Sioux Falls, were members of this company. In this connection we reproduce a report of the Adjutant General's Office as follows:

"In conformity with Circular 30, this day received from the Provost Marshall General, I have prepared and herewith present, for the information of the District Provost Marshall and those subject to the draft in Dakota, the annexed authenticated muster rolls of the volunteers furnished by the Territory and mustered into the United States service April 20, 1862, by Lt. M. R. Luse, 41st Regiment Iowa Volunteers, term three years or during the war.

"Company B, Dakota Cavalry, was recruited at Elk Point in the winter of 1862-63, Capt. William Tripp, and was duly mustered into the United States service March 31, 1863, term, three years, or during the war.

"Company C, Dakota Cavalry, now forming under Cap. Davison, on Red River, has not yet reported to this office. The muster roll of the two companies already accepted by the Government and now in the United States service, are given below, as follows: (Note: we list only the members of Company A here).

Captain: Nelson Miner.

First Lieutenant: J. M. Bacon.

Second Lieutenant: D. C. Smith.

First Sergeant: A. M. English.

Quarter Master: Sergeant P. Conway.

Sergeants: K. Wilson, H. F. Hoklen, Wm. Newmann, B. F. Eastas, J. B. Watson, H. J. Austin.

Corporals: G. Falkinburg, D. Benjamin, J. Ellis, W. Young, C. B. Stager, C. H. Brurad, A. Shaw, A. Manksche.

Buglers: A. Hanson, E. Wilkins.

Farrier: A. Jones.

Blacksmith: T. Prindle.

Privates M. Anderson, J. Allen, R. Alderson, C. Andrews, R. Bellows, W. Benedict, R. Buchhart, J. Bely, J. Bradley, John Bell, J. Claude, N. Curick, John Collins, D. Campbell, S. Delany, N. Ellingson, T. Frek, J. Floeder, J. O. Ford, N. Felling, B. F. Gray, E. Harrington, J. Haggin, B. Hart, J. Johnson, J. Kinney, O. Lewison, C. Long, J. Ludwig, M. G. Lothrop, J. D. Morse, J. Markell, T. A. McLeese, J. McClellan, A. Monson, M. J. Mind, P. Omeg, O. N. Orland, C. Olson, A. Olson, L. E. Phelps, J. O. Phelps, H. M. Pierce, J. E. Peters, G. Pike, P. A. Ranney, J. Solberger, P. Sherman, J. Tallman, J. Trombo, T. J. Tate, A. J. Trake, B. H. Wood, T. H. Weegs, J. Wells, G. Wombole, H. Woodruff, C. Wright.

Discharged for disability: Privates J. Cramer, G. Husick, H. Snow, A. Gibson, M. Fisher.

Died in hospitals: Privates J. Cummings, J. H. McBee.

Resigned: First Lieutenant J. K. Fowler, Second Lieutenant Plughoff.

Drummed out of service: Private W. H. Bellows.

Total: 94.

Total number enlisted: Company A., 94; Company B., 88.
Total number enlisted in Dakota: 182.

(Signed): C. P. Booge, Adj. General.

During the spring of 1862, the hopes of the settlers were high and the future of the newly created County of Minnehaha were bright. The crops produced abundantly and the people felt secure under the protection of the troops. But suddenly, on August 25th, their hopes and aspirations were shattered by the slaying of Judge J. B. Amidon and his son, William, by a band of Indians led by its renegade leader, Inka-pah-duta. Permit us here to briefly diverge from our subject to supply the background of the discontent among the Indians.

This was the year of the Santee Indian uprising in Minnesota, northwestern Iowa and this section of Dakota Territory, under the leadership of Little Crow and other renegade bands that spread terror and devastation over the region. The uprising was caused primarily by the inability of the federal government, at that time in the throes of civil war, to fulfil its treaty agreements with the Santee Sioux and partly because of the arrogant attitude of some army officers in charge of stores of army supplies, who have been largely blamed for the outbreak of the un-diplomatic refusal to alleviate the sufferings of the Indians who had neither been allotted food nor their money allowances, though the need of food was urgently advocated by the government's Indian agents.

There were contributory causes that served as a match to the smouldering fires of discontent. Little Crow, held by his fellow tribesmen as a "good man but hot-headed", applied the match to the embers at New Ulm, Redwood Falls, Mankato and other sections of Minnesota. Depredations spread to Spirit Lake, Iowa, Sioux Falls and the Sioux river valley in Dakota Territory. Some interesting sidelights of this war, called by the Indians, "The War of the Setting Hen", may be found in a volume to be published under the title of "The Tales the Redmen Told". This and other stories were provided first hand by Indians, personally known to the Author, who portray the picture from the Indians' standpoint.

In August, 1862, the uprising became more prevalent and threatening, and the massacres in Minnesota and beyond its borders were perpetrated. News of the New Ulm massacre had not reached the settlement at Sioux Falls until sometime afterward, but a tragedy on the 25th of August, 1862, abruptly changed the course of events and caused consternation among the settlers in the village and in the Big Sioux valley. On that day, Judge J. B. Amidon and his son, William, whose names were associated with the appointment of county officials by Governor Jayne, left their homes early in the morning to cut some hay, two miles north of the settlement, taking their dinners with them. Because they had not returned by nightfall, Mrs. Amidon became anxious about them and notified Lt. Bacon, who at once started a search for them, but it was not until the next morning that their bodies were found, fulfilling their worst fears. The body of the son was found in the cornfield, where he had gone to shoot crows following a shower that had halted haying proceedings. His body was studded with arrows, some of which he had drawn out before he died. About 200 feet away, in the hay field, lay the father with a bullet lodged in his spine, fired by the Indians from the gun the son had been using in hunting crows. Evidently the elder Amidon had died instantly. It was also evident that he had left the home of a Mr. Allen, where they had gone for shel-

ter, and had gone in search of his son and seeing the Indians, started to run toward the settlement. The shot struck him and he fell face downward in the direction of the camp.

In the morning, while searching for the victims, a number of Indians were seen on the bluffs, to the northward, with the evident intention of attacking the village; but on the return of the soldiers they fled and escaped across the wide valley to the west and were lost sight of in the timber along the river. Kingbury's history, while agreeing with other writers, in the main, gives an interesting sidelight on the tragedy. He states that the oxen were discovered on the night of the slaying, still tied to the wagon and unmolested, indicating the Indians' object had been attained in the killing of the men.

On the morning of the 26th, the soldiers made an effort to locate the Indians, leaving a few men to guard the camp. In the meantime, their camp, near the village, was fired on by a small band of mounted warriors. On seeing the soldiers, the Indians fled to the westward, pursued by the troops. In their flight, they dismounted near Covell's Slough, (now called Covell's Lake, at Terrace Park), threw off what wearing apparel they had, plunged into the slough and escaped in the tall, blue-joint grass that covered the wide valley to the west toward the southerly course of the Sioux river. The troops, unable to follow, gave up the chase and returned to camp. The bodies of the victims were brought to the camp, prepared for burial and according to the most authentic information available, were interred near the site of their slaying. The exact spot is no longer known, but the approximate location is marked by a small shaft of stone, near highway 77, northeast of the penitentiary. At the time of their burial, two trees, some 20 feet apart, stood at opposite ends of their graves, a place well known to many of the old settlers, two of whom, years later, designated their resting place to the author. The Minnehaha County Historical Society has placed the small, stone shaft on the approximate spot, as a temporary marker that is to be later replaced by a more substantial monument.

At the time of the slaying, nothing was known in Sioux Falls of the uprising of the Santee Sioux Indians in Minnesota, started by Little Crow's band of young warriors and terminated with the breaking up of the main bands into small war parties that made their way into northwestern Iowa and Dakota Territory. However, Governor Jayne, at Yankton, the Territorial capital, learned of the hostilities in Minnesota and feared for the safety of the settlers in the Sioux river valley region. He sent two messengers to Lt. Bacon, at Sioux Falls, who was in command of a cavalry regiment here, ordering him to vacate the place and escort the people of the Big Sioux Valley to Yankton for safety, at once.

The order was received on the 28th day of August, 1862, three days after the massacre and was put into effect the same day. Thus, five years of struggle to establish a town and gain homes in Sioux Falls came to a tragic close. Their worst fears were realized and their fondest hopes were destroyed. It was a forlorn group that started to thread its way along the Old Yankton Trail on that sultry August day in 1862. A section of the trail, with its deeply cut ruts, still is preserved on the campus grounds of Sioux Falls College. Attached to the small, jasper shaft is a bronze plaque with the inscription, "HERE IS PRESERVED A SECTION OF THE OLD YANKTON TRAIL. OVER THIS TRAIL THE PEOPLE OF SIOUX FALLS FLED TO YANKTON FOR SAFETY FROM HOSTILE INDIANS, UNDER MILITARY ESCORT, AUGUST 28th, 1862."

The Dead Trail

(By Lawrence E. Nelson)

The following poem was delivered June 2, 1928 at the dedication by the sophomore class of Sioux Falls College of the marker and plaque on the vestiges of the old Sioux Falls-Yankton Trail, crossing the Sioux Falls College Campus.

No more you'll feel the wagon's wheel
 Against you pressed, O Beaten Earth,—
Nor the unshod feet of the broncho beat
 Upon your breast, O Beaten Earth.
Your ruts so worn, so cut and torn,
 So sore distressed, O Beaten Earth,
No more shall wake to the heavy shake
 Of a marching West, O Beaten Earth.
You're now the Past and lawns well grassed
 Your scars have dressed, O Beaten Earth;
And the mower's whirl is the only stir,
 And you may rest, O Beaten Earth.
"My ruts forlorn, though trimmed and shorn,
 Are some distressed," cried the Beaten Earth;
"They long and ache for the heavy shake
 Of the marching West that gave them brith."

Lt. James Bacon, commanding the detachment of Co. A., Dakota Cavalry, was in Sioux Falls at the time of the Amidon slaying and according to his story, was encamped on the present site of the Cataract Hotel. He relates, "The shots which killed the men were plainly heard by myself as I was sitting at the lower falls of the river, fishing. Thinking it was some of my men hunting ducks in the slough, I paid no attention to it. About 10 o'clock that night, Mrs. Amidon came to my tent and reported the absence of her husband and son, expressing a fear they had been killed by the Indians."

A few people from Yankton and Bon Homme counties gathered at Yankton, where a good stockade had been built and remained there through the troublesome times, not knowing at what time they might be attacked and slain. The family of Dr. Samuel Lyon, a practicing physician living at Vermillion at the time, declined to leave, thinking his services might be needed. However, he sent his wife, Mrs. Mary Lyon, with their then 4-year old son, (the late Wm. H. Lyon, many years prior to his death a prominent attorney of Sioux Falls), to her old home to remain with her parents at Newton, Iowa, until the trouble had subsided. Incidentally, Mrs. Mary Lyon was the first school teacher in Clay County.

The Indians entered the village, following its evacuation, and burned or otherwise destroyed all the improvements they were able to demolish. They started fires on the stone floors of the little newspaper office on the bank of the river and tumbled the old press out of the building and into the stream, where many years later it was found imbedded in the mud, when evacuations were being made for the construction of a dam for the Cascade mill. (Note: An attempt was made by members of the Minnehaha Historical Society to return the old press from the historical society's museum in St. Paul, where it was sent after being recovered from the river. However, the attempt has so far failed. The platen of the press was found serving as a doorstep of a farmhouse by R. F. Pettigrew, who secured it and it is now in the Pettigrew museum in Sioux Falls).

Among the settlers, who fled to Yankton at that time, were W. W. Brookings, George P. Waldron and family, Berne C. Fowler and wife, James W. Evans, Barclay Jarrett, Charles S. White and family, William Stevens and John McClellan. Amos Shaw went to Vermillion and Dr. J. L. Phillips and Henry Masters, Jr., and their wives went to Dubuque, Iowa. Berne Fowler had been engaged as mail carrier between Sioux Falls and Yankton.

Memories

(By Nellie Pettigrew Johnson of Seattle)

ON PUDGET SOUND

I slept last night in an old-fashioned room,
 It's windows were deep and wide;
 My soul was filled with the beauty of trees
 And the sight of the rushing tide—
 With the porcelain beauty of distant hills,
 Fired on the plate of the sky,
 Alabaster above the green
 Where the famed Olympics lie.

ON DAKOTA PRAIRIES

I am standing alone on the prairie,
 The prairie I used to know,
 With the turquoise bowl of the sky
 And the endless plains below.
 I hear no sound on the prairie;
 The wind gives scarce a sigh
 As it sweeps a snowy path that meets
 The sunset fires of the sky,
 Touched with the glow of twilight,
 Tinting a snowy sea,
 The prairie tonight is singing
 The song of its silence to me.

CHAPTER 5

LEGISLATION, COURTS ESTABLISHED, MAIL ROUTE, MILITARY POST ESTABLISHED AT SIOUX FALLS, RESERVATION AND BARRACKS, SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL AFFAIRS

For nearly three years the Sioux river valley remained almost deserted, a long Indian war being feared. The unguarded settlements were defenseless and murders and depredations were frequent.

The stormy second session of the Territorial Legislature, assembled in December, 1862, passed laws directly relating to Minnehaha County grouping her with Clay, Cole, Lincoln, Brookings and Deuel counties in constituting the first judicial district of Dakota Territory, with the seat of jurisdiction at Vermillion. The first Tuesday of May of each year was designated as the time for the court to convene.

Mail Route Established

A Memorial to Congress was passed praying for a mail route from Fort Randall, on the Missouri River, to Mankato, Minnesota, by way of Sioux Falls and for the establishment of A MILITARY POST AT SIOUX FALLS for the protection of the settlers. The petition follows:

“To the Hon. E. M. Sutton, Secretary of War:

Your memorialist, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the frontier settlements of western Minnesota, northwestern Iowa and southern Dakota, will require for many years to come, military protection to guard the inhabitants and their property from the attacks and plundering of roaming hostile bands of Indians who are constantly ravaging that section of the country; further, that all frontier settlements of southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa and almost the entire valley of the Big Sioux River in Dakota, have been depopulated during the past summer through fear of hostile Indians, the inhabitants having been partially butchered in several of these settlements; further, for the last six years, the Minnesota Sioux (Santees) and the Yankton Sioux (Yanktonians) have been in the habit of coming down the valley of the Big Sioux, to rendezvous near Sioux Falls, then, making that a base, striking off into northwestern Iowa and southern Dakota, where they steal, ravage and harass the settlers, then escape before any assistance can arrive from either Ft. Randall (on the Missouri River) and Ft. Ridgley (in Minnesota), and had it not been for the soldiers stationed at Sioux Falls during the late massacre in Minnesota, it is more than possible that a large number of the settlers in this territory would have met with the same fate as those of the State of Minnesota. Therefore, your memorialist would most respectfully ask that a military post be established and occupied at any early date on the Big Sioux River, in the vicinity of Sioux Falls. Your memorialist would further represent that said Sioux Falls is about half way between Ft. Randall and Ft. Ridgley, on a direct line with the same, and that a military post at said point would not only protect the immediate vicinity of Sioux Falls, but would amply protect the frontier settlements of southwestern Minnesota, north-

western Iowa and southern Dakota. A small force of cavalry stationed at that post would be able to keep all hostile Indians north and west of a line running from Ft. Randall in Dakota to Ft. Ridgley in Minnesota. Further, your memorialist would represent there is abundance of building material at Sioux Falls and your memorialist will ever pray.

“Approved January 2, 1863.”

This memorial evidently did not produce results, so in December, 1864, the legislative assembly again petitioned Congress for the protection previously asked for, asking for two small military posts near Sioux Falls, as follows:

“To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

“Your memorialist, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would most respectfully represent that the safety of the people of southern Dakota and northern Iowa from the attacks of hostile bands of Indians require the establishment of two small military posts—one on the Big Sioux River in the vicinity of Sioux Falls and one at the point of the Dakota river near a straight line between said Sioux Falls and Ft. Randall. Sioux Falls is about half-way between Ft. Randall, Dakota and Ft. Ridgley, Minnesota and your memorialists are of the opinion that said posts would give better protection to southern Dakota than the system heretofore adopted, besides being far less expensive; therefore, your memorialist prays for the establishment of such military posts; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

“RESOLVED, that a copy of this memorial be sent to the Secretary of War, Hon. J. B. S. Todd and A. W. Hubbard.”

“Approved, January 12, 1864.”

In response to this petition, on May 1, 1865, a military post was established at Sioux Falls and Company E., 6th Iowa Cavalry, under Capt. Eicher, was ordered to take possession of the post.

Military Reservation

A tract of land ten miles long and seven miles wide, comprising the present township of Sioux Falls, sections 13, 24, 25 and 36 in Benton township, inclusive; and sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 25 and 36 in Wayne township was set apart for a military reservation.

Barracks

The “Old Barracks”, Fort Dakota, was built by this company of Iowa Cavalry, during the summer of 1865, as was also a stone house used for a commissary building. The Barracks were located in part of what is now Phillips Avenue diagonally between 7th and 8th streets, the southernmost end being 125 feet north of 8th street. The large building was about 40 feet in width and 30 feet of it extended west of Phillips Avenue. The northeast end extended across Phillips Avenue near the northwest corner of the present Hollywood Theatre. A portion of the building to the right was built in 1866.

On the 8th day of June, 1866, Company D., 22nd U. S. Infantry, under Col. Knox, arrived at Sioux Falls to relieve the Iowa Cavalry under Capt. Eicher, the latter leaving the same day the infantry arrived. Only Dr. Nisley, the post doctor, and a Mr. Pratt, a hospital steward, remained to stay with the infantry company.

With the establishment of this military post in the Big Sioux valley, peace and safety were secured and gradually, at first, immigration began. It was not until 1869 that the population of Sioux Falls had become as large as in the spring of 1862.

The first sutler in the barracks was A. F. Hayward who came with



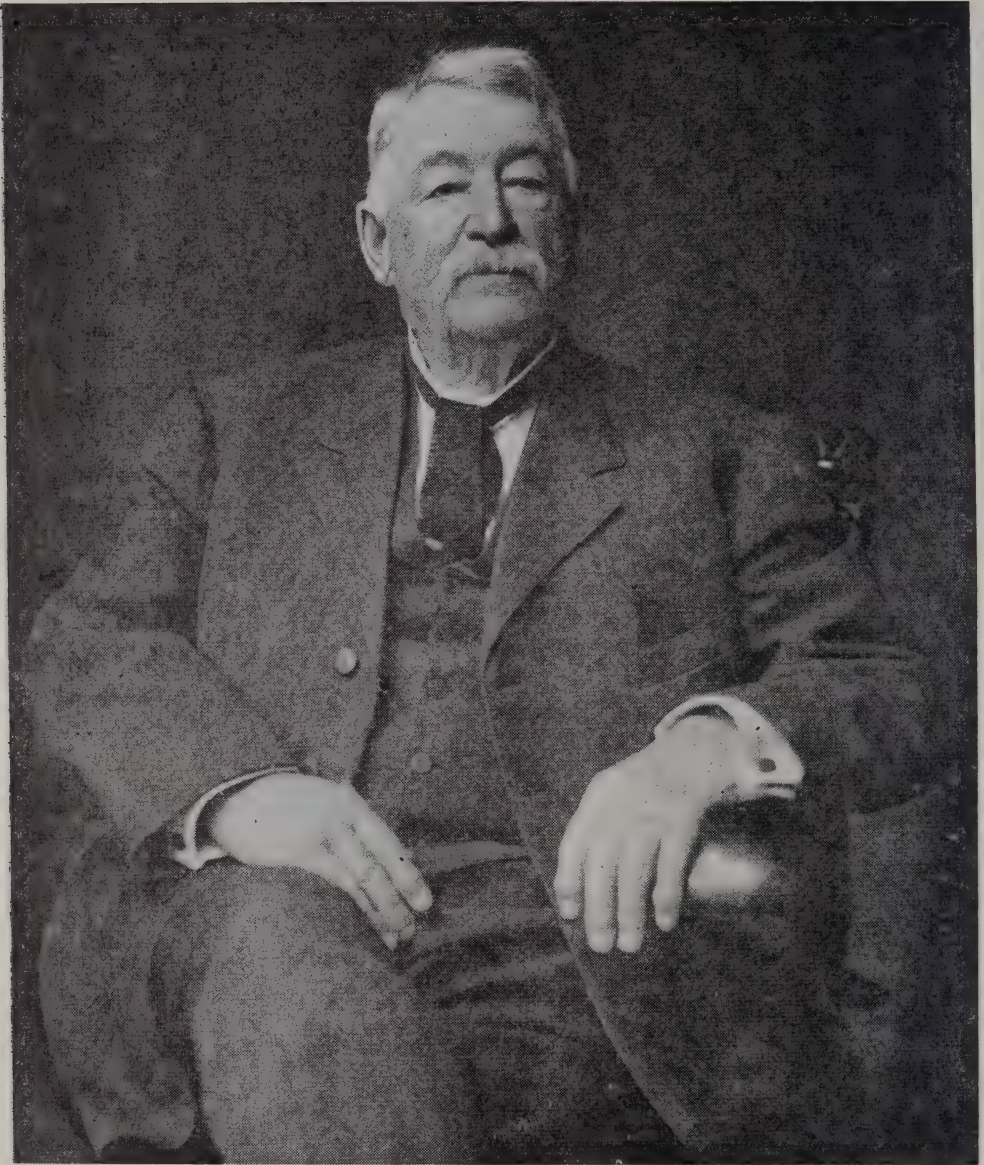
The Old Barracks of Fort Dakota.

the establishment of the Post in May, but he afterward sold out to C. K. Howard. Howard became an outstanding and near-famous character in this section of the state and contributed enormously to our development. Many descendants of the old settlers remember him and proudly relate tales and anecdotes attributed to him. (See biography).

In the legislative session of 1865-66, a memorial to Congress was passed praying that a small number of bloodhounds might be placed at each military post for the better protection of the lives and property of the citizens from the small bands of Indians that frequently skulked in the weeds and timber along the streams for the purpose of theft and murder. The request seems to have been disregarded; at least the bloodhounds never arrived. Congress was also memorialized for the establishment of a mail route from Sioux Falls to Ponca, Nebraska, by way of Brule Creek and Elk Point, with weekly service thereon.

In the summer of 1866, a number of families settled in the county. Among them were John Thompson, John Nelson and William Melvin, who came from Goodhue County, Minnesota, with their families, arriving June 4th. They came by way of Spirit Lake, Iowa and after leaving that place saw no white people until reaching Ft. Dakota (Sioux Falls). They took land about ten miles north of the fort outside of the military reserve. Mr. Thompson remained on that homestead until his death a number of years ago. This homestead became the rendezvous of the "old settlers" in an annual picnic in "Thompson Grove" on the banks of the Sioux River, for many years. Mr. Thompson's daughter, now Mrs. T. H. Fersdahl, was the first white child born in Minnehaha County and still lives on a farm within sight of the old homestead (1949). Mr. Melvin built a log house, long known as the "Melvin Log House." After building this house, however, he returned to Kansas from whence he had originally come, but the log house still stands, about a mile north of the Thompson homestead. However, we are informed this has been included as a part of a larger building.

In the legislative session of 1866-67, a memorial was passed, addressed to Congress, asking for a road to be laid out and established from Elk Point, leading along the Sioux River to Ft. Dakota and for an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for the purpose. All the supplies for the fort were transported by team from Sioux City by way of Elk Point,



(C. K.) CHARLEY KENT HOWARD

"If it were not for him—"

therefore, the road was important and a real necessity. There seems to be no record of when, or by what means, this road was constructed, but there was such a road built and there was also one built from Sioux Falls to Yankton, by way of the upper James River ferry. A part of an appropriation had been from a previous project, \$3,000.00, presumably from the Elk Point-Sioux Falls road. This was petitioned for and presumably was used in the construction of the Yankton-Sioux Falls road.



MRS. T. H. FERSDAHL
First white child born in Minnehaha Co.

During the session of the legislature of 1867-68, an act was passed to reorganize Minnehaha County. John Thompson, John Nelson and Wm. Melvin were appointed county commissioners and Edward Broughton, register of deeds. There seems to be no record of the proceedings of this Board, but on December 31, 1871, the legislature passed an act legalizing the acts of these commissioners, the register of deeds and the justice of the peace. The boundary lines of the county remained as at first established in 1862.

In the spring of 1868 there was an influx of settlers, including a group from Minnesota. One of their number, John Langness, brought with him a "whip saw" used in cutting logs into lumber. John Thompson sent to Norway for another and afterward secured still another nearer home, thus there were three in use in the vicinity. All were kept busy sawing lumber for the construction of their homes. Thus the ingenuity, resourcefulness and perserverance of the Pioneers, their hopes, ambitions, successes, failures, their joys and happiness and their sorrows were borne as only those of rugged nature could survive or endure.

In 1869 came many more settlers, including some who have left their marks on Minnehaha County history. One of those was R. F. Pettigrew, who served in the Territorial Legislature and later, after the Territory had become a state, served twelve years in the United States Senate from South Dakota, as a Republican. At the end of that time, however, he, with several others, "bolted" the Republican Convention at St. Louis and joined the "Free Silver" Republicans, who supported the democratic national ticket, headed by William Jennings Bryan, in 1896, during the famous "16 to 1" campaign, demanding the coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, that then being the ratio of production. When Pettigrew came up for

re-election later, he became the target for "all the Republicans had to give" to defeat him.

In those early days (1869) the only place where any supplies could be purchased was at the settler's store in the barracks, which was operated by C. K. Howard. Commodities were sold at an enormously high price. A spool of thread cost 50 cents, calico, of which most of the women's dresses were made, was 50 cents a yard, molasses, so familiar on the tables of pioneer families, and the "butter" of many a school kid's lunch, sold for \$2.00 per gallon. Other commodities were high in proportion to the limited supply. Using a present war-time term, there was no "ceiling price", and no "floor price" was needed. There was no rationing of supplies, except by lack of them, imposed by nature, transportation and the means to secure them.

In the 1869-1870 legislative session, a memorial was addressed to Congress stating that Ft. Dakota was no longer needed as a protection to the settlers and asking that it might be moved to Medary, about 50 miles north of Sioux Falls. This resulted in the abandonment of "The Barracks".

This memorial was in sharp contrast to some previous ones, in which it was stated that a military force would be necessary at this point for many years to come. As an old soldier of the barracks, remaining in Sioux Falls following his discharge, Mr. Erhart Fleitz, stated that when the 22nd. Infantry came into the territory in 1866 the men declared that "this country can't be brought into civilization short of a thousand years". Yet, in this man's lifetime, this "wilderness" was made to "blossom as a rose", and he lived long after the time of its transformation. This illustrates the resources and wealth of this common-wealth and the character and enterprise of its people. Truly our pioneers built better than they knew!

The barracks remained standing for a time and was used by new arrivals as a temporary abode while locating land, building homes, or until better accommodations could be secured. The author's parents, three brothers and a sister were among those to be sheltered there. The old log structure was removed in July, 1873, and some of the old oaken logs served as supports for a large straw covered cattle shed on father's homestead. One of the timbers is preserved in the Pettigrew museum in Sioux Falls, together with crude kitchen paraphernalia used therein, preserved by Erhart Fleitz, Cass Broughton and the latter's son, Richard, until moved to the museum.

A bronz tablet, placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, concurred in by the Minnehaha County Historical Society, on the present Hollywood Theatre building, marks the approximate northeast extremity of the old building that extended southwestward across Phillips Avenue about 25 feet and north of 8th street about 100 feet near where the McKee building now stands. In 1870, the military reservation was opened for settlement and immigration rapidly increased and the land within the area was quickly homesteaded. Dr. J. L. Phillips, who had left at the time of the Indian uprising, returned and took up residence in officer's quarters of the barracks. Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Clark G. Coates established the Pioneer Union Sunday School during the summer. It was in that summer that social affairs commenced to relieve, to some extent, the more serious and strenuous problems of the times.

In 1871, a large and influential number of desirable citizens came to Sioux Falls. R. F. Pettigrew built his land office on North Phillips

Avenue about opposite the present Hollywood theatre, and Joe Dupries built the Central House Hotel. The Cataract Hotel was built early in the year by W. H. and Harry Corson, and William Van Eps erected a frame store building and opened a general merchandise store. The first residence in Dell City, now Dell Rapids, was also erected that year.

Immigration greatly increased in 1872, both in Sioux Falls and the rival village of Dell Rapids. A saw mill and a newspaper were established in Dell Rapids that year. C. K. Howard built a store 20 by 64 feet at the northwest corner of Phillips Avenue at 10th Street. This building, enlarged and greatly improved, still stands. In conjunction with this was a store building erected by Fred W. Taylor and the combined stores were known as the Howard-Taylor building. It is now occupied by the Newberry ten cent stores, while the upper story is used by various business and professional firms.

The Episcopal Church building was erected that year on the northwest corner of 9th street and Main Avenue and a place called "The Dive" was torn down. A Fourth of July celebration was held, with R. F. Pettigrew as the speaker. A Temperance Society was organized. A restaurant and a bakery were opened; Blade & Castor opened a meat market; John McKee, father of the late mayor John McKee, opened a harness shop and J. J. Hancock a shoe store. Charles Hamilton opened a photograph gallery; Edwin Sharp, a lumber yard. A weekly newspaper, the Pantagraph, was started by W. R. Kiter on April 10th.

At Dell Rapids, where an attempt was made to out-do Sioux Falls as a metropolis, a saw mill was built by Dennis Rice and a mercantile store was built. The equipment for a newspaper arrived late in April and soon after, the Dell City Journal came into being. An attempt was made to get control of the water power at Sioux Falls in order to "throttle" it and make Dell City the metropolis of the Territory. This did not materialize, however.

Artemus Gale arrived that year and secured land in the southeast part of the village. For him, that part of town was called "Galesburg", a name that still applies to all of the southeastern part of Sioux Falls, especially as applied by the local postal service to all that district south of 12th street and east of Phillips Avenue. Melvin Grigsby, father of attorney Sioux Grigsby, Thomas H. (Tom) Brown, builder of the present Brown Apartments opposite the postoffice, and many homesteaders also arrived in 1872. With this start, everything was set for the great rush for free land that reached its greatest height in 1873, but extended into the late 1880's. The War between the States had ceased and the greatest land development in all history was started; civilization was again on the march! "Prairie Schooners" dotted the grassy landscape over every trail leading into Dakota Territory. In these, the family of immigrants traveled, lived, ate, and slept, as it moved slowly but steadily over the plains.

Perhaps the most unique and picturesque movements into Dakota Territory was that of "The Covered Wagon Train", an account of which was well written and preserved by Andrew J. Berdahl. We are pleased to have been presented with a copy of its history and to preserve the substance of it, minus some of its details, in the following pages.

The Covered Wagon Train

(From Accounts of Andrew J. Berdahl)

Background

After seeding was done in the spring of 1872, a party of five men started out to look for government land for themselves and a number

of relatives and neighbors, who were without land and wanted to move west from Fillmore County, Minnesota, to find a satisfactory location on which to make their homes. This party composed of sturdy Scandinavian stock, consisted of Lasse Bothun, Lars Brandvold, Johannes E. Berdahl and the latter's two sons, Andrew and Erick. Lasse Bothun was the instigator and leader of the expedition into the southern part of Dakota Territory.

These men started out in two covered wagons, wherein was placed provisions for the journey into an unknown land, together with breaking plows, implements and tools, oats for the horses and flour, meat, potatoes and bedding for themselves. Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, was their objective.

They reached the Sioux River, where East Sioux Falls was later located, forded the stream and moved on across the hills and again crossed the river at what is now the foot of 9th street, in Sioux Falls.

A. J. Berdahl gives a graphic description of the place, drawn from his observations at that time: "C. K. Howard was located in a commissary store at what is now 10th Street and Phillips Avenue. William Van Eps had started business in a frame building two blocks north, on 8th Street. In the vicinity was a small frame buildnig with a sign over the door, 'R. F. Pettigrew, Land Office and Locating Agent'. North of 8th Street were the Old Barracks, called the fort, where were located the post office and some other offices.

"Over the door was the sign, 'Cyrus Walts, Surveyor and Locating Agent'. This was about all we saw comprising the village of Sioux Falls at that time. We decided to engage Cyrus Walts to show us vacant land. He charged us \$5.00 a day for his services. At 10 miles northeast of Sioux Falls, we found a government stake near what our guide told us was Slip Up Creek. Looking north from this stake, we could see quite a bit of the creek valley and it looked good to us. Here was water and meadow land and apparently good soil on both sides. Here each of the party selected claims. After filing and making the required land improvements, the party returned home. Late in the fall, it being necessary to be on the land, a second trip was made. Midway between our homesteads, we encountered a severe snowstorm and reached our claims under difficulties. We made such improvements as were necessary and returned home for the winter."

Final Trip And Settlement

"About the middle of May, 1873, ten covered wagons were made ready, loaded with all the earthly possessions of the several families. Our cattle, colts and sheep were herded along, following the wagon train." It seems proper that the names of members of this historic caravan be recorded here. They were as follows: the John E. Berdahl family consisting of himself and his wife, Christie, their sons, Andrew, Erick and the latter's wife, Hannah (newly married), and Anfin, Ole, Herman, John and Christoffer, and daughters Christie and Martha. With them were their aunt, Syneva Henjum and her cousin, C. O. Henjum. These traveled in three covered wagons, two of them horse-drawn and the other drawn by oxen. A widow, Mrs. Margaret Power, and her family consisting of six children, namely Joseph, Samuel, Charles, William, Allen and daughter Mary were a part of the caravan. With them were John Power, a cousin of the above-named children, and his father, Allen Power. These had two horse-drawn covered wagons. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Loftesness and their children, Carrie, Hans, Andrew,

Herman, John and Christine, followed in an ox-drawn covered wagon, while another such wagon was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Olaus Jenson and their children, Clara, Hjalmar and Gilbert. Mrs. Lars Brandvold and her son, Albert, occupied one covered wagon drawn by a team of horses. Mr. Brandvold died during the winter.

These started from Fillmore County and were met at Adams, Mower County, where they had camped a couple of days, by others from near Calmar, Iowa, who were to meet them there. An ox-drawn wagon contained the family of Mr. and Mrs. Thor Hermanson and daughters, Henrietta, Kaia, Hansina, Lena and Anna. Another brought Herman Wangsness and wife and son, Christoffer. Another man, William Tobin, who was driving through alone in a light wagon, overtook the train and asked to join it and was welcomed into the group.

It should be emphasized here that these pioneers were devout Christian people and closely observed the tenets of that faith, even to resting on the Christian Sabbath and holding services while enroute across the prairies to their new homes.

Together, they had 85 head of cattle, 8 colts and 30 sheep. Said Mr. Berdahl, "The first few days out from home, it gave all of our boys and girls plenty of exercise to keep all this big herd together and to follow the caravan of wagons. But after the first week or so and after coming out of the timbered country into the open prairie, there was no trouble. The cattle, especially the cows, would come along as soon as they saw the wagons move. The boys would ride some of the older colts and round up dilatory colts and sheep and the youngsters had a lot of fun.

"We brought with us a large tent which we set up every night. This gave the youngsters sleeping quarters. Brother Erick and I, who had been over the road twice, naturally we had to take the lead and decide on places to camp at night. Father had gone on sometime before to build some sort of habitation in which to live. Heavy rains had caused the sloughs and streams to overflow and we often got mired, sometimes so badly that we had to unload our wagons to get them out. This made our progress very slow.

"In the western part of Jackson County, east of Worthington, Minnesota, we found the valley, about a half mile wide, covered with water. We found a settler who, together with others, had built a large flatboat, or raft, upon which we could unload our wagons. The men and boys would push it across and back, each boat carrying a wagon load. The work started about 10 o'clock. The wagons were unloaded and 10 trips were made, the men wading in water up to their necks. The empty wagons were pulled across by ox team. Bill Tobin had no load, so he came across without help. It took us all day to get across."

The experience of those who comprised the personnel of this group, after having arrived and occupied their homesteads, were much the same as those of other homesteaders of this region. Yet, their mode of migration was unique and peculiar to itself. It occupied, with those of their friends who followed, a community of its own, developed in mutual helpfulness. For the greater part, they occupied land in Edison and Sverdrup townships. They were a hardy and thrifty group and have played no small part in the development of Minnehaha County.

(A full account of this expedition, written by A. J. Berdahl, may be seen in the office of James O. Berdahl, attorney, or in the files of the Minnehaha County Historical Society).

Another newspaper, The Independent, made its appearance in the

1870's, with C. W. McDonald as editor. The United States land office was opened for business on June 9, 1873, and on that day 73 declaratory statements, 60 homestead entries and six cash entries were made, aggregating 22,240 acres of land. A grist mill commenced operation May 26th and 32 buildings were under construction by the end of August. The Independent reported that during the preceding six months 25 business buildings and 59 residences had been built. A schoolhouse 22 by 40 feet was built and the Methodist Church had a building 20 by 26 feet in size. Thirty thousand bricks were manufactured in that year by B. H. Tolbett, and the barracks were taken down. The latter statement definitely sets the time of their removal.

At the close of 1873, Sioux Falls had 8 lawyers, 3 doctors, 2 resident ministers, 20 carpenters, 5 masons, 2 hotels, 2 restaurants, 2 lumber yards, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 hardware stores, 2 meat markets, 2 bakeries, 1 paint shop, 1 barber shop, 1 livery stable, 6 general stores and 2 dealers in agricultural implements and machinery.

In the late fall of 1873, the rigid atmosphere of pioneering was broken by social gatherings of various kinds. By this time, a number of young people had come; sleighing parties, church parties, socials, balls and other forms of entertainment were provided and indulged in throughout the winter months.

With the coming of spring quite a number of people arrived and some of the townships received their first settlers. But the year 1874 was a year of adversity. An excellent crop of grain had been grown well toward the maturity and the hopes of homesteaders and the townspeople, who had planted gardens, were high. There was every outward appearance of a bountiful crop when, without warning, myriads of grasshoppers passed over the fields, devouring every green thing that grew, leaving devastation as complete as though fire had passed over them. Disappointment was as great as the destruction was complete. Most of the settlers were "stranded", being almost entirely dependent on their crops for sustenance. Realizing the plight that many were in, some philanthropic minded men, having some eastern contacts, went "back east" for help. A considerable amount of food, clothing and about \$500.00 in cash were secured to help relieve the situation. There was no railroad to the settlement until 1878, and the danger of isolation added to the anxiety of the people because of the lack of transportation. Despite this, there was a spirit of optimism that dominated them inspired by the hope that another year would deal more kindly with them.

Often, a spirit of humor serves a good purpose, even in such drastic circumstances, such as one be-whiskered but mild-mannered German framer displayed. He related, in a broken accent, how he and his family had spread blankets, sacks, wearing apparel and even much of their bedding over their garden to protect it, having heard of the devastating insects that were moving in his direction so thick as to dim the light of the sun. Not only was the garden utterly destroyed, but everything he had covered it with was chewed to bits. In relating the incident he remarked, "Mein Gott! Effery t'ing is gone, und ven I looket out of der vindow I saw von onion left, an' on it vas a grasshopper eating, mit tears in his eyes."

Naturally, the year did not compare favorably with the previous ones, yet several new homes were built, as well as small business structures in Sioux Falls. In Valley Springs township, a schoolhouse was built and its first marriage ceremony was performed. The names of the contracting parties are not known to the writer.

It was in the early 1870's that the most trying period was experienced by the homesteaders. It is fortunate that there were no automobiles or other means of quick transportation in those days, else a retreat would have been made that would have retarded development for many years. Even as it was, many "pulled stakes" and left as they had come, in covered wagons. But otherwise, how different, not with the buoyant hopes and high aspirations with which they had come, but with broken spirits and blighted hopes, their meagre belongings, all they had in the world packed into or attached to their wagons. As one Hibernian is quoted as having said, "Uncle Sam bet me 160 acres of land that I wouldn't stay on it three years, but begobs I did it." Yet in this period of adversity many new settlers came and homesteaded, not dismayed by the "bad breaks" some of the others had experienced. Those who persevered were the winners and many of their names have been recorded with Minnehaha's successful men.

About this time, a new era commenced to dawn; that of the "military pioneer" was fading into the twilight. The foundation had been laid and the super-structure of progress was gradually rising and becoming visible. Many of those who had "stuck it out" had proved up on their claims and went elsewhere to await the time when their land would greatly increase in value. These we shall class as "speculator pioneers". Also there came another type of pioneer, the advance guard of what we shall designate as the "Money Leech" type. Some of them still survive and are yet with us. Little has been their contribution to the development of the Territory and State. Taking advantage of the distress of the settlers, bringing some wealth and financial contacts with them, they loaned money at 12 per cent interest, paid in advance, on "gilt edged" securities. They showed but little mercy. Foreclosure was sure and swift if the principal was not paid when due, unless they had overlooked something that might yet be secured by a further loan.

In addition to the 12 per cent interest rate, it was a common practice of the money lender to charge an additional interest rate of 6 per cent, also to be paid in advance, totaling 18 per cent, for "firm in the East" for supplying the funds. Throughout this period, amid the discouragements and adversities caused by grasshoppers, drouth and hardships incident to pioneering, emerged an outstanding and picturesque character, Charley Howard. Blunt, uncouth and not without some traits of character that might bar him from elite society, but a man with a sympathetic and comprehensive vision and understanding of the times and the distress of his fellow pioneers. Coupled with these attributes of character was his faith in the future of South Dakota. He was mindful of the general distress of the time, the success or failure of the settlers and the territorial development.

Realizing that he was in a position to alleviate, in a measure, their distress, though endangering his own fortune (which he ultimately lost), he stood as a bulwark against the settlers losing their all. Thus, the old fur-trader and frontier merchant endeared himself to every good citizen within his territory.

Aside from his mercantile business, he had a cattle ranch about five miles southwest of Sioux Falls. All this was lost to him but his name has been indelibly written into the history and development of Minnehaha County as it also was in the hearts and minds of his fellow pioneers who ever held in his name in grateful remembrance. Note the contrast between him and the "Money Leeches".

The Old Country Store (Anon)

Into oblivion goes the old country store
 With its rough interior and old board floor.
 Lounging chairs missing, broken and gone,
 Old customers were buried, one by one.
 History softly whispers of Barbers and Jones
 While cemeteries embrace their crumbling bones,—
 Passed away forever,—will never come back,—
 Like the old molasses jug and cornucopia sack.

Gingersnap samples that were once on display
 Disappeared with the country store of yesterday.
 Kerosene lamps, always smoky and dim,
 Are no longer a chore to fill up and trim.
 Memories, however, don't create a tear—
 But they do bring thoughts of some old pioneer.
 The old corner, though, that once stood alone
 Became to many cities their first corner stone.
 The country store was born when America was new;
 Discussion and pluck brought this country through.

America's primer was the old country store!
 Citizenship was broadened,—patriotism and more.
 It just kept on growing with nothing to hide,
 So I write these few lines with pardonable pride.
 Those old country stores with each yesterday
 Were the cradles of liberty of this U. S. A.

C. K. Howard died penniless, in the now thriving metropolis in which he gained renown, at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. D. Stites. His appreciative friends provided a burial place and erected an imposing shaft to his memory in Woodland cemetery and in the Pettigrew museum is an excellent likeness of him, painted in oil. His old ledger, with a tale to tell, reposes in the Pettigrew museum beside his old counter scale over which much of his fortune passed to the tables of hard-pressed, struggling, prairie pioneers.

During the 1870's, the city expanded beyond all expectations. All the available lands were rapidly homesteaded, new towns came into existence. The business of the county became such that it was necessary to assemble it under one roof, under control of a county board of commissioners. Projects were promoted looking toward better transportation facilities for commerce and travel, and much of the strain and anxiety of pioneering was relieved.

Liquor Licenses

The first we find of the licensing of the liquor traffic in Minnehaha County was in the county commissioners' report of January 1, 1872, although the Territorial Legislature had enacted a law, in 1862, to regulate the sale of spirituous liquor to the extent that it became necessary to procure a license from the county commissioners, or town council of incorporated towns, to sell, or place on sale, intoxicating liquors in less than in quantities of one pint, said sum not to exceed \$100.00 nor to be less than \$10.00 per annum.

Whether any action had been taken that year is not known, as all records of commissioners' proceedings apparently had been lost or

destroyed during the Indian uprising and the evacuation of the village in August of that year.

On January 1, 1872, William H. (Billy) Holt, clerk pro tem, was empowered to issue licenses "at his discretion", licenses being paid and sufficient bonds given. Prior to this time, it seems, liquor was handled through mercantile houses, such as grocery stores, hotels, etc., without the payment of license fees.

On January 16th, 1872, at a special meeting, a motion was made by Newton Clark, a county commissioner from Wayne Township, "that the rate of license be set at \$30.00 per annum for persons selling spirituous liquor in less than one quart quantities in connection with general merchandise and \$100.00 for license for saloon keepers in said county". The motion carried. On February 1, 1872, it is recorded that W. R. McLaury, clerk of the board, was instructed to serve notice on dealers of Minnehaha County, that license to sell liquor must be taken out prior to January 25th of that year.

It is presumed that this was the first time county licenses were issued and a license fee required in Minnehaha County. On January 20, 1873, the license was set at \$50.00 per annum and later, the county attorney was instructed to enforce, to the best of his ability, the law in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Minnehaha County, Dakota Territory.

On January 7, 1874, the license was, on motion, set at \$30.00 per annum. On January 5, 1874, it was increased to \$40.00. There was no change indicated in 1876 or in 1877.

On April 1, 1878, the license was fixed at \$200.00, at which sum it evidently remained through the year of 1879 without further action. On January 5, 1880, the amount was again set at \$200.00 and was continued through 1881. On January 6, 1882, the amount was again set at \$200.00, but on January 7, 1884, it was \$300.00 and was so continued on January 4, 1886.

At the July session, 1877, we find the following record: "Whereas, a petition of more than one-third of the legal voters of Minnehaha County, as shown by the preceding election, having been presented to this board praying that the question of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors be submitted to a vote in said Minnehaha County, as provided by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, entitled: 'An Act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by local option', approved March 11, 1887, on motion the prayer of said petitioners was granted." The following resolution was also adopted: "Resolved, that an election be and is hereby ordered to be held in said county in accordance with the provision of said Act, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1887, at which election the qualified voters of said county shall vote on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county of Minnehaha." It seems the question was lost by the advocates of prohibition.

At the July meeting of 1888, the board passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, that the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be and is hereby submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of Minnehaha County at the next general election to be held in November, 1888." On November 13, 1888, the board met in adjourned session and fixed the licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors at \$1,000.00 per annum from that date until the first Monday in January, 1899.

It appears that the prohibition forces were again defeated, as the records state that on January 7, 1899, the county liquor license for the

sale of intoxicating liquors was set at \$800.00. Yet, this might have been a provision for the interim between the time the law was passed until it went into effect, for we find no further record of the "Prohibition Act" for licensing the sale of liquor until August 10, 1893, when the county commissioners passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this board that the States Attorney for Minnehaha County do desist and refrain from bringing any actions, either civil or criminal, under the Prohibition Act, unless such knowledge that a conviction is reasonably certain of being had and in view of the premises, we further request the honorable circuit and county courts of this county to examine carefully any evidence that may be produced before them, prior to issuing any process, with the view of placing the force of this law in operation, either upon the request of the state's attorney or private citizens." The date of the Prohibition Act going into effect in Minnehaha County seems not to be recorded, but it must be presumed that it followed at some time after the election of November, 1888, probably at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1889.

The passing, of the above resolution, would indicate it was born of liquor violations growing out of the Prohibition Act and passed because of the almost invariable acquittal of the offenders when the cases came to trial. Though quite young at that time, the writer has some recollections of this being the case and that the federal government licensed the sale of such liquors when, and if, it was sold in "original packages". Thus, if a person might have indulged too freely in the use of liquor it might be said of him, "He has too much 'O. P.'".

Prior to 1862, the only restriction on the sale of intoxicating liquors seemed to be the lack of the price to pay for it. The first Territorial Legislature passed an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors to the extent that it became necessary to produce a license from the county commissioners or the town council of incorporated towns to lawfully sell less than in quantities of one pint. The sum to be paid for such licenses was not to exceed \$100.00 nor to be less than \$10.00 and in fixing the amount in each individual case the commissioners and council members were charged to have "proper regard to the apparent advantages of the applicant's situation for business." The law took effect May 13, 1862, and from that time there has been trouble in the traffic of "less than one pint."

At the next session of the legislature, it was made unlawful for any person to sell, or expose for sale, any intoxicating liquor within two miles of any camp or grove meeting convened for the purpose of religious worship. At the third session, an act was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, or to any person on Sunday. These acts took effect January 9, 1864. Under the provisions of the act, the Board of County Commissioners and the president and the Board of Trustees were given authority to grant licenses to keepers of saloons, hotels, public houses and grocery stores, the applicant paying into the treasury for the privilege, a sum not exceeding \$300.00, nor less than \$25.00, in the discretion of the board and giving a bond of \$500.00, on condition he would keep an orderly house and not permit any unlawful gambling or riotous conduct in his house. Applications for keeping saloons or groceries might be rejected and whenever the board should be satisfied that the privilege had been abused, they had the power to revoke the license.

The penal code, approved January 11, 1865, provided for punishment of persons guilty of selling intoxicating liquor to Indians, habitual drunkards, persons under 18 years of age, or paupers. It also provided

that anyone found intoxicated in a public place should be punished by a fine of \$10.00 and costs.

An act approved by the legislature January 8, 1868, provided that a license to run for a period of not less than six months was required for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any quantity less than a quart. The County Board was required to deliver to the grand jury, at each term of the district court, a list of all licensed persons in selling intoxicating liquors without a license. An important feature of this act was the repeal of that portion of the law of 1864 by which grocery stores were classed as saloons.

On January 29, 1919, the national Congress ratified the 18th Amendment of the federal constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the United States and her territories. Although the power of the federal government was thrown into the effort to enforce the law, there were flagrant violations thereof, not only from within but international "liquor runners", using anything from minor facilities to automobile transportation and cargo ships. The materials from which liquor are made are so common and easily obtained that it could be manufactured in private homes for personal use, or in larger quantities for "bootlegging" purposes. Many of these products were of such a nature as would cause blindness and other serious ailments and even death to those using them.

For over fourteen years, a vigorous campaign was waged against the lawlessness of offenders from within and from without. The situation became serious. Many of the supporters became alarmed and sought other means of controlling the traffic. Many others had rested too long "on the oars" and were not prepared to cope with the situation when the time would come for the breaking down of the law enforcement agencies which had commenced to wane in the late 1920's. No planned or concerted means of control had been built up to handle the situation when its collapse was all but certain. On February 20, 1933, the 18th amendment was repealed.

Because of the lack of a planned program, the various states passed liquor laws more or less at random, guided by the liquor interests themselves, whose plans were well laid. An almost intolerable condition has arisen because of the lax laws enacted since repeal. Where only men had patronized the "old saloon", plus women who were careless of their reputation, the doors of nightclubs and saloons were thrown wide and open and "teenage" boys and girls have easy access to these places. The liquor problem is at this time in the most grave state of non-control it has been during all of our history.

CHAPTER 6

TRANSPORTATION

Older than civilization is the necessity for trails and roads in trade and travel. Even wild beasts made paths through woods and jungles and found means of crossing streams to gain access to food, water and shelter.

In the "Building of the West", the trails of animals were followed, mute trail blazers for civilization, such trails being followed by explorers, adventurers, gold-seekers and pioneers, leading them to streams and other watering places over the plains and through the mountains to the great Pacific Coast and elsewhere. Such trails and streams played no small part in the exploration of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Northwest.

So it was with the Prairie Pioneers, though often such trails would have to be left and a trail blazed over the prairie wilderness, perhaps never to be used by themselves again, but a valuable aid to those who came later, knowing that somewhere ahead they would find an outpost established by someone who had come before. There were streams to cross, some of them too wide or too deep to be forded, so crude bridges were constructed of whatever available material could be used. As others came, with heavier loads, or in greater numbers, these improvised bridges would be improved upon from time to time as became necessary, profiting by mistakes made along the way of the old ruts and trails.

Then came the established highways, laid out by government or other engineers and more substantial means of crossing streams were devised. Adequate bridges were often difficult to construct, under the circumstances, were costly and funds for the purpose were meagre so more primitive means had to be employed. Chief of these was the Ferry Boat, large enough to convey wagons and horses and sundry articles of commerce, trade and personal belongings of newcomers. In Dakota Territory, the mighty and treacherous Missouri River, the "Big Muddy", was thus "bridged." Here it was often necessary to await favorable conditions for weeks before being ferried across to the trails leading to the Black Hills' gold fields. Similar difficulties were encountered in crossing the yellow Cheyenne River before reaching the destination of gold seekers.

Then came the stage coach and the established highways, laid out by the government engineers, as more substantial means of transportation and travel were required. Stronger bridges were needed and provided for. These supplanted the earlier crudely built bridges and the ferry boats.

The first attempt recorded regarding the building of bridges in what is now Minnehaha County, then a part of Big Sioux County, Minnesota, was taken from Dakota's first newspaper, The Democrat, on February 18, 1860, as follows:

January 28, 1860. "The commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Messrs. Kelts, White and Greenway, with Mr. White in the chair. Mr. Greenway moved that the Board confer with the Com-

missioners of Buchanan County, (Minnesota), with a view to securing their cooperation in building a bridge across the Big Sioux River at some suitable point near the falls. The motion was adopted.

"Mr. White suggested that a bridge be built across Slip Up Creek and, on motion, it was ordered to be put under a contract at once".

(Incidentally, Mr. White was killed by Indians about two years later, presumably during the Sioux uprising under Little Crow, in 1862).

Among a later type of bridges was one across the Sioux River between sections 13 and 24, in Wayne township, now U. S. Highway 16, near the western city limits of Sioux Falls. A petition for the construction of this bridge was presented to the county commissioners on April 1, 1872, and on motion of Commissioner John Thompson the question of appropriating \$1,000.00 for its construction was submitted to the qualified voters at the next general election, as was also an appropriation of \$500.00 for a bridge across the Sioux River at "Dell City", now Dell Rapids.

The ferryboat period passed with the building of bridges.

With the coming of the railroads the country developed rapidly. **The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha** was the first to enter the county. It reached Valley Springs by June 1st, 1878, Brandon on July 15th and at 12:40 P. M., August 1st the first passenger train arrived amid a wild demonstration. Peter Becker was the conductor and "Billy" Doolittle was the engineer.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, after absorbing the Sioux Falls & Pembina and the Dakota Southern, reached Sioux Falls December 18th, 1879. The **Burlington & Cedar Rapids** and **Northern**, later the **Rock Island**, was completed to Sioux Falls October 26, 1886, Jesse W. Boyce driving the last spike during a welcoming ceremony. Passenger service started November 1, 1886. The depot still stands—unchanged. **The Illinois Central** extended into Dakota from Ft. Dodge via Cherokee and it reached Sioux Falls December 19, 1887. Freight service commenced in January, 1888. An accomodation train was added April 2nd and regular passenger service started June 1, 1888.

The **Willmar & Sioux Falls**, an extension of the Great Northern, was completed to Sioux Falls October 25, 1888, and its first passenger left that city at 8:30 A. M., November 1st. An extension was made to Yankton in 1893.

The **South Dakota Central**, a Sioux Falls corporation, was built to Watertown about 1905. P. F. Sherman was its president and F. I. Cummings was general manager. It was absorbed by the Great Northern system about 1915.

(See "Transportation", chapters 5 and 8, Sioux Falls section).

CHAPTER 7

CLIMATIC

STORMS, FLOODS—DRAINAGE DITCHES

Water Conservation

We of South Dakota are vitally interested in conserving our natural water supply in order to raise the subterranean water levels to provide more abundant watering places for livestock and for the propagation of wild life. Our interest goes farther, in that by retaining a better water supply for our own needs we are at the same time assisting in preventing much over flooding in the lower Mississippi valley region.

There are many shallow lake beds in eastern South Dakota that are useless for anything but for the purposes named, but will greatly add to the attractiveness and desirability of the communities in which they are located. The revamping of these lake beds, sometimes referred to as sloughs, has only now been undertaken in a systematized way but in years to come, we believe, will be restored to their condition of usefulness as before the land became cultivated and the water more rapidly absorbed and before our highway ditches became potential drainage ditches to hurry our waters to the lower Missouri and Mississippi river valleys.

In August, 1945, it was announced that Buffalo Lake, located in northeastern Buffalo township, would be one of the first of such beds to receive the attention of water conservation promoters, the recently created Fish, Game and Parks Commission was allocated \$18,000 for the work. In this and similar projects, the installation of a permanent dam is the preliminary step.

Part of the cost of these projects is supplied by federal funds derived from the terms of the Pitman-Robinson Act providing for a 10% excise tax on ammunition and firearms set aside annually and collected by the federal government. These funds are available only to those states diverting all of the money derived from the sale of game licenses for the preservation and propagation of wild life. Thus the hunter and fisherman supplies the funds for our water conservation projects. There is no tax levy for this purpose neither local, state nor federal.

Split Rock Dam

Notable among the attempts at water control is that of Split Rock Creek in Split Rock Township, on U. S. Highway 16. This project has been promoted by the Isaac Walton League and the State Fish and Game Commission. It is proposed to build a high dam, at a suitable place on the creek at a point about two miles south of Brandon. When completed, the water will form a lake about one and one-half miles long, beginning a short distance north of the creek's juncture with the Sioux river and extending in a northeasterly direction, following the general direction of the highway. It would cover approximately 600 acres of land. Practically all the land necessary for the project has been secured by purchase. Work would commence as soon as material and funds are available. The area would be included in a game refuge.

Flood Waters of the Sioux

Until recent years it has been a common thing to see the Sioux river bottom, northwest of Sioux Falls, under water from the river eastward to the higher ground. This has been greatly remedied by the dikes and ditches and the straightening of the river made necessary to protect the city's water supply from surface water.

This annual flood condition, that prevented farmers from seeding until late spring, resulted in digging drainage ditches across the bottom lands to hasten the drainage by way of a cut-off to the river below the falls, before its wide sweep to the south, only to re-enter the city from the southeast.

There was much opposition to these ditches that resulted in seemingly endless law suits. Additional litigation is yet pending in the courts in an attempt to abandon the ditches, many years after their completion.

Following the flood of 1881, the proposition to drain the valley by means of such ditches was abandoned because of the tendency of the soil, through which the water must pass, to crumble and wash away in its rapid descent and to endanger the city below. It had been planned to cut through the hill to the north, near where the Crescent Creamery is now located. We mention this as proof that our modern "ditch diggers" were not the original advocates of a cut-off but foresaw what might, and did, happen when the great spillway washed out several years ago.

Since the development and maintenance of the city's water supply to the northwest in recent years and the creation of the airport and army base, much attention has been paid to the prevention of flooding the valley. Dikes have been built to confine the waters to the river channel. This seems to increase the danger of flooding farther down the stream and threats of litigation have been made as the result. The city, county and federal government are studying the situation for a better means of flood control. (See City's Water Supply in City Section of this volume).

The Flood of 1881

The greatest flood ever experienced in this region was that of the spring of 1881, following the unprecedented snow fall of the winter of 1880-81 that continued from the time of the "October Blizzard" of 1880 until mid April, 1881. The flood, so outstanding in depth and destruction, should be given space in proportion to its enormity.

Ordinarily, the river ice breaks during a mild spell of weather in late February, carries much of the water of melting snow away and again "tightens up". In 1881, it did not break up until mid-April, long after the seeding should have commenced. The weather had turned warm and the water had risen perceptibly, but again dropped one foot. It again commenced to rise rapidly and reached its crest on April 19th, a depth of fifteen and a half feet above low water mark. This mark was made above the first floor of the Cascade Mill at Eighth Street, which was ten feet above the top of the dam. This depth was maintained about four hours and then commenced to recede at about the rate it had advanced, about an inch an hour.

Some comparisons were made with the flood of 1860, twenty-one years before, when gardens planted by men from the garrison here were washed away, and some of a later date. Erhart Fleitz, stationed here with the troops in 1867, thinks the flood of that year equalled that of 1860, judging from markings made on a certain rock below the falls.

John Forde stated that this was about two and a half feet higher than that of 1870, and J. M. Stockton estimated the flood of 1881 was five feet higher than that of 1870, which was caused by a cloud-burst in Brookings County. When Erhart Fleitz told them what he had seen in 1867 and what they might expect to experience again (in 1881), they looked upon him as the ante dilluvians probably did upon Noah when the Old Man told them there was going to be a "freshet".

The postoffice, located near the river on Phillips Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets, was abandoned but not destroyed. It seems certain that it was flooded as were all other buildings on the east side of the street. The avenue was flooded to Van Eps' store across the street and to Main Avenue and the ground below the mill, including the Parker lumber yards near Sixth Street, where the county courthouse now stands, and to the Van Eps' residence at Eighth Street and Dakota Avenue. It ate its way through the Pembina railway grade, now the Milwaukee, and thence back into the main channel.

On the East Side it extended several rods east of the Pembina & St. Paul tracks, taking away the residences a block east of the depot and passing down toward the Queen Bee mill, thence to the northwest where it struck the bank of the river below the falls.

It destroyed three grist mills, three grain elevators and warehouses, five lumber yards, two railway depots together with round-houses, and several other structures, and greatly endangered the Merchant's Hotel at Sixth Street and Phillips Avenue, and the Queen Bee Mill with its 5-foot thick foundation. These latter withstood the force of the water, excepting to the south side of the boiler room and the iron flume, seven feet in diameter and 100 feet long, which were swept into the current.

Great quantities of lumber and supplies for improvements yet to be made were swept away. Phil Plaster's saloon, including a large supply of liquor, moved out with its full stock. We quote the Pantagraph: "Some of this was rescued by "boys" farther down the stream who went on a jamboree, in keeping with the waters that had imbibed the most of it and almost equalled the men in their non-sensical capers".

"The St. Paul turntable got out of its pit and went visiting among the buildings and sheds below. The Merchant's Hotel raised a tremendous sensation by threatening to tumble. Debris had dammed up against the foundation wall, which finally gave way and left about twenty feet of the super-structure unsupported and a creek poured under the building. The pressure was relieved by men who had opened channels for the release of the water and the damage was small in comparison with what might have been."

Following the destruction of the icehouses, Harry Corson of the Cataract Hotel purchased an icehouse at Worthington, Minnesota, for his use during the summer. In the midst of the destruction, the editor of the Pantagraph, in a lighter frame of mind than might be expected, wrote as follows:

"The dappled coursers of the dawn trotted up the eastern sky dragging the chariot of God of Day, and beheld a wide waste of fretting waters over an expanse which in former days had been a seat of prosperity and promise." (Sunday, April 21, 1881) "Fortunately, everyone was careful enough to avoid peril, and those who were not were lucky enough to escape. On Wednesday, April 24th, Tom Conners and J. E. Hartley were in a skiff that went over the cascade dam, hurling them hither and thither like chaff in a whirlwind. As they passed the mill, Conners was rescued by E. A. Sherman, but Hartley went pounding

down the rapids, sometimes on top and sometimes under. He succeeded in reaching shore, however, and clambered out saying he was the only man who had taken an ocean ride in Sioux Falls."

A volunteer patrol force was organized to watch for possible victims whose buildings might be swept away, or to protect property from possible thievery. The names of the men comprising the patrol are published in the *Pantagraph*, a copy of which is in the possession of J. P. Rummel in this city. Included in this list are a number of men whose names are yet current in the community. There were no depredations reported, nor any lives lost. Under the caption "Ripples" is a column of brief comment on some of the events, as follows: "Draymen struck a bonanza Saturday night"; "The Cascade mill will be in operation at the earliest possible moment"; "This flood will establish a higher grade for our streets and allies than our people have generally felt like adopting"; "Those who saw the waters tearing through the narrow channel between the Cascade mill and the island (Seney Island) and thence to the falls, will have something to tell future generations"; "A turkey took up its roost during the flood on the trees on Phillip's Island (foot of Ninth Street). Somebody shot it last Friday and we have never known an affair so comparatively small to create so much feeling".

This column ends with a word concerning what in later years developed into the drainage ditch from the northwest and emptying into the river east of the penitentiary, and is given in full here as an example of the forethought of our earlier citizens. It reads: "A scheme was projected for drawing off the sea of water which covered the Sioux bottoms northwest of town, by way of the Southern Minnesota cut through the bluffs north of the brewery (now the Crescent Creamery). It was hoped that in this way the flood pouring through the town might be reduced and the waters let into the Sioux again below the falls. But a little calculation demonstrated that in order to do any good it would be necessary to pour a flood of water through that friable soil as would have eaten a gully into it too deep to ever fill up, and likely to have flooded the whole town, which lays a considerable distance lower than the sea which it is proposed to drain."

Such a condition did develop when a similar project was undertaken in the early 1900's. A spillway was built northeast of the penitentiary, through which the water was carried to the river below. During an especially wet period the water overflowed the concrete walls and washed the soil from under it. Since that time the ditch has been used but little. We of later days must credit the earlier citizens with practical thoughtfulness in such matters.

Dell Rapids

Dell Rapids had a similar experience as had Sioux Falls, and the losses were proportionately the same. Lumber yards, buildings, etc., were washed away, but, as in Sioux Falls, no lives were lost. It was reported in Sioux Falls that William Van Eps had suffered personal injuries and property damage but this was proven false when he returned uninjured. The flume of his mill was damaged and the corner of the main building knocked in. His loss was estimated at "between \$2,000 and \$3,000. His plans are to build a new mill this summer. The place has not been decided on but it will be in a new location. The present mill will be in operation again within 30 days". *-1.

Palisades

"The Palisades mill and dam, owned by C. W. Patton, on the Split

Rock 15 miles east of here, went out on Tuesday, April 23, inflicting damage estimated at \$3,500." *-2.

Banning's Mill

"Banning's Mill and dam on the Sioux river, seven miles east of here, also went out, the mill laying about four miles south of its former location." *-3

Note: The mill dam in the Palisades was built, in part, of the oaken timbers of the "old barracks" known as Ft. Dakota. The old structure was torn down and sold for commercial and other purposes. When the mill and dam went out, the huge logs lodged among the trees and other obstructions along the Split Rock, and were gathered in by farmers along the stream and used in the construction of cattle sheds.

*-1, 2, and 3: The Dakota Pantagraph, April 23, 1881.

The following headlines were copied from the pages of the Dakota Pantagraph and the Sioux Falls Independent, printed during the month of April, 1881.

THE SIOUX RIVER DELUGE REACHES FIFTEEN AND A HALF FEET ABOVE LOW WATER MARK.

TORRENT ONE THIRD OF A MILE WIDE POURS THROUGH SIOUX FALLS.

LOSS OF \$14,000 INFLICTED ON THE TOWN: SCHEDULE OF LOSSES

NO LIVES LOST, BUT VERY FEW PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS

THE SIOUX FALLS MILL GONE BUT THE QUEEN BEE AND CASCADE STILL STANDING

FIVE LUMBER YARDS COMPLETELY GUTTED; THE TOWN LEFT ENTIRELY WITHOUT ICE

The Destruction: Schedule of the losers.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	\$27,000.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.	20,000.00
Queen Bee Mill Co.	15,000.00
Oshkosh Lumber Co.	12,000.00
Ed. Sharp Co., lumber	8,000.00
A. A. Grout, lumber	8,000.00
B. F. Roderick, lumber	5,000.00
Webber, Shaw & Watson, Sioux Falls mill	8,000.00
Minnehaha County, bridges	6,000.00
E. Price, Riverside Hotel	3,500.00
McKinnon & Ross, planing mill	2,700.00
C. A. Paulis, Wisconsin Hotel	2,500.00
J. F. Weber, wheat in Sioux Falls mill	2,000.00
Badger Lumber Office	2,000.00
Phillip Plaster, Saloon	2,000.00
Loss of Calaboose, damage to streets	2,000.00
Emerson, Sherman & Co., Cascade Mill	1,500.00
T. T. Cochran, loss of stable and damage to grocery stock	1,500.00
Grout & Peterson, ice house	1,400.00
Parmley & Davis, ice house	1,200.00
Henjum & Olson, blacksmith shop	800.00
Bridge & Harris, saloon fixtures	500.00
Jensen's Blacksmith Shop	500.00
D. Z. Clark, laundry	500.00

John Q. Houts, ice house and saloon stock	550.00
G. A. Webber, restaurant	450.00
R. G. Parmley, lime and warehouse	400.00
Confectionery Building	300.00
F. Angel, damage to tobacco stock	300.00
M. M. Flaskey, damage to Merchant's Hotel	200.00
Anderson's Residence	200.00
J. B. Watson, Burk's dwelling	200.00
R. F. Winchell, dwelling	150.00
Mrs. Walters, dwelling	100.00
Two Buildings, west of 10th Street Bridge	150.00
Miscellaneous losses under \$100 each	2,000.00
TOTAL	\$140,300.00

Blizzards, Storms and Floods

There have been many blizzards in what is now South Dakota, some recorded as definitely outstanding, others of less intensity and ferocity.

The first one of an outstanding nature we have records of is of January, 1866. (See Kingbury's History, Vol. 1, p. 443). The exact date is not recorded. It was intensely cold and protracted, and accompanied by considerable suffering among the settlers along the Missouri River, in the region of Vermillion. There were many cases of freezing, none of which were fatal. One Theophilus Brughier, a fur-trader, had a train of fifty oxen used in hauling hides and furs down the valley from the trading posts near Pierre. The drivers were forced to abandon their trains and the oxen and to take refuge in the fort.

The following February, a wind and snow storm of alarming proportions visited the settlements along the Missouri River, presumably in the vicinity of Yankton. This was referred to as a "genuine blizzard of a dangerous character" and continued to rage for 36 hours. It is stated that "Col. Moody and his successor in office, Mr. Miller, were out on the Government wagon road, near the James River, when the storm suddenly burst upon them and they became lost." Fortunately, they ran against a barn, presumably empty, where they remained all night, suffering severely from the cold. They kept exercising all night to prevent being overcome by sleep, that sleep superinduced by benumbing cold that would have proved fatal.

In Kingsbury's History we read further that "Mr. Spink, secretary of the territory, residing in Yankton, having heard the blizzard stories of Dakota, was inclined to believe them exaggerated and decided to 'try out the stuff blizzards are made of'. He concocted a reasonable excuse to go to a store about a block and a half away. He followed a fence as a guide and reached the store in a somewhat exhausted condition. He was cautioned by the storekeeper to cling to the fence on his way back, but within five minutes he realized he was lost. He struggled and stumbled for two hours and finally concluded he had fallen over the river bank. As he fell, his hand came in contact with a building of some sort and then he observed a glimmer of light from within. He aroused the inmates and was taken in, badly frozen, and remained there until noon the next day".

Locally, there have been three major blizzards within the memory of the writer, including the Armistice Day Blizzard of 1940. We shall follow these in their order of occurrence.

Little has been recorded of the blizzard of 1871 that occurred in the early winter of that year. It was very severe but references to it

by the early settlers seem somewhat vague. During that storm occurred the deaths by freezing of Robert and Sarah Foster, brother and sister, 15 and 13 years of age. They were the children of Robert Foster, Sr., and his wife Lily. This occurred in what is now Benton Township, Minnehaha County.

It is evident that the weather had been mild, indicated by the scant wearing apparel the children had on. They had set out about a half hour before the blizzard broke to look after some traps they had set for coyotes that infested the region. It was several months before their bodies were found in an abandoned claim shack by Daniel Leao, whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Canady (now 81 years of age) relates the story.

After finding the frozen bodies, Mr. Leao returned to the home of Jesse Sweet, a mile and a half north of the town of Ellis and secured some blankets in which to wrap the bodies. There was evidence that the little girl had died first. Her brother's body was found standing in a corner of the shack and she was lying at his feet. He had removed some of her outer clothing and wrapped it about his body. On his feet were a pair of moccasins and a pair of socks.

Before the storm struck, the father of the Foster children and another son had gone to his brother's home, a mile away, leaving his wife and daughter at home. When the storm struck, she repeatedly opened the outside door and called to the missing children but the snow drifted into the doorway so tightly that she could not close the door. Gathering all the bedding and other clothing available, she took the little girl to bed and covered up to keep warm. They were rescued the next day, after the storm had abated.

October Blizzard of 1880

The "October Blizzard" of 1880 started (locally) with a drizzling rain, in the afternoon of October 14th, turning to snow, according to S. H. (Sam) Hurst, who states: "We were building lumber sheds for the Sharp Lumber Company, and had to stop on account of the rain. The next morning the snow was piled high in the yards. It continued to snow and blow all that day. This snow remained on the ground all winter, but the Omaha railway, the only railroad into Sioux Falls at that time, got the road open following the storm and it was kept open until sometime in December. It kept snowing all winter, however, but the weather was not severely cold".

The winter of 1880-81 is still referred to by the remaining "Old Timers" as "the winter of the deep snow". The railway cuts became effectively blockaded in December and there was no more train service into Sioux Falls until June. Provisions were all but exhausted before transportation could be resumed and corn, wheat and barley were roasted and ground in the old family coffee grinders and used as a substitute for coffee. Corn and twisted hay were used for fuel.

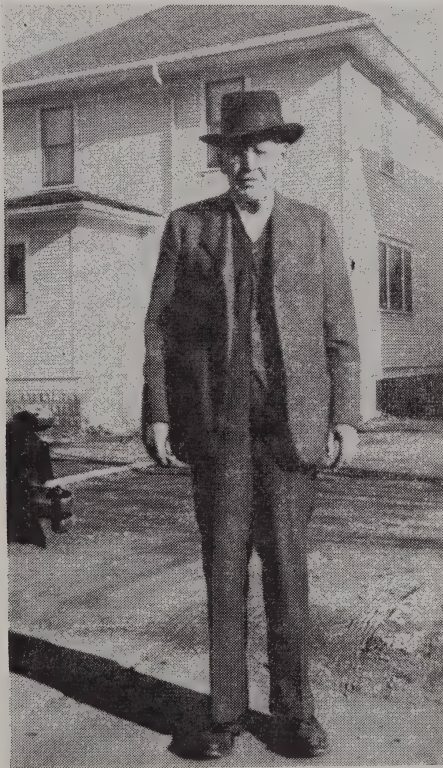
The river ice did not break up until April 18th, 1881, and when it did break the tremendous flood waters of the melted snow caused havoc in Sioux Falls and other points in the county. At Sioux Falls, all high water records were broken and that record still stands, never having since been equalled. Doane Robinson's recording of this blizzard is as follows: "At daybreak on the 15th of October, 1880, a fine mist was falling (at Yankton). This soon turned to snow and a furious wind came up from the northwest, driving the snow before it until the air seemed full of snow, and a person could not see a yard before him. This continued all that day and the next and on the third day until

about dark. (This was the 17th). Everything was covered with snow like a pall and drifts were from six to eight feet deep. Temperatures did not get very low and few deaths occurred either among settlers or livestock.

“Other blizzards followed after Christmas and each time it was more difficult to open the railroad cuts. From January, 1881, to May the blockade was complete. ‘Breathing spells’ between storms were had during January but during February storms came so close together as to be almost continuous.”

Blizzard of 1888

Sam H. Hurst, who has survived all the storms in the county, including that of October, 1880, when asked which was the worst blizzard he had ever experienced here, unhesitatingly replied, “The blizzard of 1888! That was the worst (censored) storm of all time. There can be nothing worse”.



“SAM” H. HURST
City official, business man and baseball
enthusiast

We will add that it was the shortest one, the storm having blown itself out within ten hours. But what havoc! Agreeing with Mr. Hurst, we believe the blizzard of January 12, 1888, was the most severe and the worst in ferocity and destruction in all recorded Dakota history. For many days previous, the weather had been mild but it had

snowed almost incessantly, terminating with the storm. On the morning of the day of the blizzard, the sky was overcast. It had snowed up until the night before but had ceased by morning. The smoke from the school-house chimney seemed borne downward by the heavy atmosphere, indicating a falling barometer. By noon it had warmed somewhat, but not enough to dampen the snow sufficiently for good snowballing—a pastime the students indulged in during the afternoon recess, which was just a few minutes before the gale struck. There were upward of two feet of loose snow on the ground, the accumulation of several days' steady fall.

Those who happened to be out of doors immediately before the storm, say it was accompanied by a roar, resembling an on-rushing railway train.

Mrs. Susie Judge, then a young lady living near Ben Claire, and later the wife of a prominent Sioux Falls attorney, told the writer that her home was not far from the railroad tracks, that she had not gone to school that day and was sitting by the window reading when she heard the roar and thought it was the train coming through the town. It suddenly became very dark outside and, looking up, she could see nothing but white against the window pane.

The school which the writer attended was about five miles southwest of Sioux Falls, and was called to order about 3:15, on the day of the blizzard, at which time our attention was called to a rapidly approaching, coal black cloud, coming from a northwesterly direction. By comparison, the sky above seemed light colored, though overcast.

We had been seated but a short time when the gale struck with terrific fury. The wind shrieked around the eaves of the little frame building. There were no storm sash and the windows rattled menacingly. The fine snow, pulverized and blown by the wind between the unfastened upper and lower sashes, was sprayed into and about the room. The temperature of the room dropped perceptibly but the fire was replenished from a half ton of coal which the writer's father had brought to the schoolhouse two days before.

The young and inexperienced school teacher dismissed school to let the pupils go home but one of the older boys walked to the door, locked it, and removed the key. Another one, a young "husky", thought the first boy was taking too much authority upon himself, and declared he was going home. A scuffle ensued which resulted in the door being unlocked. The second boy stepped out and the door was quickly closed behind him. Immediately he threw himself against it and was readmitted.

The aftermath of this storm is, even now, a sad tale to relate. Some pioneers froze to death on the open prairie, others burrowed into haystacks upon which they happened to stumble, to crawl out the next day with frozen limbs.

A neighbor who had taken his cattle to the river to drink through holes cut in the ice, arrived at his barn, led there by the instinct of his horse. He had unsaddled the animal and then made the fatal mistake of trying to get to the house. He was overcome by the cold and swirling snow and perished half way between the two buildings.

A farm lady, on her way from a neighbor's home, succeeded in reaching her own doorstep but her hands were so benumbed by cold that she could not get the key in the lock. She perished there clasping the key in her hand.

From all over the territory came similar tales of suffering and

death. In one instance, four men, driving a team of horses, came upon a claim shack. Unhitching the team, they managed to get the horses inside. There was no one at home. There was a stove and some fuel in the place, but no matches to be found. About to give up in despair, one of the men found the "business end" of a match that had worked down into the corner of his vest. He painstakingly arranged some shavings and bits of wood, then took the match in his hands. He afterwards said, in relating the incident, "Fellows, I never before prayed in my lifetime, but I held that match between the fingers of both hands, before my face, and offered a mental prayer, while the other fellows looked on and held their breath. I struck the match! It flickered, then burned—slowly at first, as it was an old blueheaded sulphur match, but it burned! I said fervently, and aloud, 'Thank God.' "

About five miles northwest of Sioux Falls lived a family by the name of Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy had gone to the well, a short distance from the barn, to get some water for house use when the storm struck. He was blinded and bewildered by the snow. Leaving the water buckets, he started for the house but lost his way. Fortunately, he stumbled against a haystack into which he burrowed. He emerged the next day with both legs frozen.

His wife, having become alarmed, had admonished her children not to leave the house and had gone in search of her husband. They found her frozen body in a cornfield the next day, not far from her home.

Tom, age 14, disregarding his mother's warning, had gone in search of her, and wandered about two miles from home, travelling with the wind. He also perished in a cornfield in Wayne Township. His body was not found until late in March.

An so the stories came in—ad infinitum—from over the territory, of the worst blizzard in Dakota's history.

This blizzard was unique in storm history in Dakota. First, it was an electric storm in January—midwinter. Then, the great depth of loose snow had been carried skyward by a gale estimated at from 60 to 70 miles in velocity. The temperature dropped from a few degrees below freezing to variously reported temperatures of from 30 to 40 degrees below zero. All this occurred between 3:30 p. m. and 2:00 a. m. at which time the storm was reported to have passed, that fateful 12th day of January, 1888.

The "Black Blizzard" of 1933

On Sunday, November 12, 1933, an unpredicted, unprecedented and phenomenal dust storm struck this region.

Over a period of years, with but scant rainfall, the soil had become parched and the ground was not sufficiently moist to produce the usually splendid crops of this region. The farmers had done their fall plowing, thus loosening the upper crust of the land and it was in a condition to produce just such a storm as occurred at that time.

Nor was the storm of a local nature, but covered the entire region of the central states and extended to those of the Atlantic. Some of the more Southern States had previously been referred to as the "Dust Bowl" but by this later time that idiom could well have been used to include the entire upper Mississippi Valley, and even beyond it.

On that morning, according to J. H. Bechtold, U. S. voluntary weather observer at Sioux Falls, the barometer remained stationary but there was a six degree drop in temperature from about 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon until 12:00 o'clock noon. The wind, which developed into a gale, swirled the dust high into the air and "turned day into

night", seriously hampering traffic and communications. When it was spent, there was left a heavy deposit of dirt and grit, not only covering objects out-of-doors, but sifting through every crevice through which the wind could pass, and settling on every conceivable spot and object within doors. The wind, which at first came out of the west, shifted much to the north. Its' velocity was gauged at from 40 to 60 miles per hour and, it was authoratively stated, the mercury descended at the rate of six degrees each half hour until early evening.

To quote the Argus Leader of the following day, "The gale howled through the city, snapping off telegraph poles and trees, smashing windows and levelling fences, and picking up so much dust that motorists drove with lights ablaze. In business houses and homes alike, people spent the day under artificial lights".

"There has never been anything to compare with it in my forty-one years in South Dakota," said Mr. Bechtold.

At several spots in the state, barns, windmills, corn and hay stacks were wildly strewn about. By midnight the wind abated and by 9:00 o'clock the next morning the air was virtually clear of dust. The town of Hartford was without lights for four hours in the afternoon, the lights having gone out about 12:00 o'clock noon. The electric power employees worked swiftly in making repairs, however. Noise and static was extremely heavy, making toll lines useless.

Over the nation there were about a dozen deaths resulting from the storm. In this region there were two deaths resulting from a head-on collision that was later attributed to the storm condition. The victims were Mrs. Robert Clark of near Harrisburg, Lincoln County, and an infant named Ronald Culp, of Sioux Falls. The collision occurred south of Worthing, South Dakota.

The storm has often been referred to as the "Black Blizzard of 1933."

Armistice Day Blizzard

On the evening of November 11, 1940, the Argus Leader published the following account of the blizzard on that date: "Traffic Held Up As Blizzard Hits, Only Trains Running. High winds whip fine snow into drifts as deep as two feet. Armistice Parade called off. Ex-Governor Jensen braves storm to come. Celebration limited to program at Coliseum. Two dances to be held, one at Arkota Ball Room, other at Legion Headquarters."

The Story: Starting with sleet Sunday morning that turned to snow, it continued to snow through the evening, with a high wind by midnight, and a temperature of around freezing in the afternoon which descended to nine degrees below zero during the night. Precipitation was .25 of an inch. Drifts in Sioux Falls were as high as two feet and trains into Sioux Falls were forty minutes late. The Northern States Power Company experienced much trouble from wires bumping against each other. There were many autos stalled on the highways and livestock suffered considerably. There were cases ranging from frostbites to serious freezing.

However, the storm was not so severe as to prevent the holding of two dances referred to above, nor to stop the barbecue at the coliseum. Ex-Governor Jensen was the speaker on the occasion and Roy D. Burns the toastmaster. Being the first storm of the year, however, it was keenly felt and some of the younger generation were inclined to draw comparisons with blizzards of former years.

One newspaper editor wrote of a certain truck driver who had

difficulty in reaching Luverne, 35 miles away, and returning that evening. This brought a smile to the faces of those who had experienced the "October Blizzard" of 1880, and the shorter but more severe blizzard of January 12, 1888. No truck, team or taxi could possibly have left Sioux Falls during that storm without becoming lost or wrecked in the 65 mile gale with the thermometer at 30 degrees or more below zero.

CYCLONES, TORNADOES, WEATHER EXTREMITIES

Our Coldest Winter—1936

What is believed to have been the most continuously severe cold winter since records have been kept in this section was that of the winter of 1935-36. From the Argus-Leader's account of the beginning of the "cold spell", Christmas Day, 1935, we find the day had been more or less stormy, steadily getting colder, until at 6:00 o'clock when the thermometer stood at one degree above zero. It was four below at 9:00 o'clock, twelve below at midnight, and registered about the same until the next morning, when it commenced to rise. A sharp wind accompanied the low temperature and the snow that had recently fallen had piled into drifts.

On only a few days did the temperature rise as high as sixteen degrees above, and for six weeks it varied from that highest point to twenty-eight degrees below zero. A considerable amount of snow fell during that time requiring much use of street and road machinery to keep the roads open. All unnecessary traffic on the highways was eliminated.

In Sioux Falls one death resulted from freezing, that of Edward E. Wheeldon, who was last seen alive as he left a South Summit Avenue bus. His body was found about five weeks later in a livestock lot about five miles east of the city. There were some circumstances that baffled all investigators as to how he had travelled so far on such a bitterly cold night. It was stormy but visibility was fairly good. The details must ever be shrouded in mystery.

An unusually long cold spell followed two months of mild winter weather in December and January, 1946-47. It commenced on February 2nd and remained continuously cold throughout March. From thence through April and into May the weather grew milder but it remained cold and wet, delaying the seeding season and causing much anxiety on the part of the farmers and the general public. This being definitely an agricultural state, business interests were concerned to no small degree. However, the year proved to be a productive one.

Storms

Like all sections of the midwest, this community is not immune from severe wind, hail and electric storms. These usually strike in strips though occasionally some cover wide areas and do much damage. The latter are of the tornado type but the hail and cyclone disturbances are more localized yet none-the-less destructive. Against all of these it is always advisable to insure against crop and property loss. Some localities seem more subject to these storms than others and seem to have "follow-up" visitations.

In the latter part of May, 1895, a cyclone of considerable proportion, traveling in a general northward direction, struck in Wayne and Sioux Falls townships and traveled almost the entire length of the county from south to north. Striking west of the city, it uprooted trees, destroyed bridges and buildings, including the bridge over the Sioux

river on what is now highway 16, the stone mortising machine works, a three-story brick building and the three two-story frame buildings of the Ritner Carriage Works near the present highway 38 at West Sioux Falls, all of which were utterly destroyed.

In the early evening of September 10, 1922, a straight wind of terrific violence coming from the west in an almost county-wide sweep, wrought great destruction to buildings, trees and livestock. Three persons were killed in the vicinity of Sioux Falls. George Fenelon of Sioux Falls and Taylor Wood of Wayne Township came in contact with a high powered light wire that had been broken down and fallen over a farm fence over which they were trying to get over, a short distance west of Sherman Park. The third victim was Henry Krasper, residing north of a stone crusher on highway 38. He was killed when the storm struck his farm buildings which were demolished.

Cyclone of July 9, 1931

In the late afternoon of July 9, 1931, a cyclone was seen developing in the west-southwest, and traveling eastward. The general trend of its course could be discerned and autoists hurried away from its evident course to safety. The storm struck with destructive fury about five miles southwest of Sioux Falls and traveled eastward, striking through the South Sioux Falls region, throwing bridge timbers and even steel girders hundreds of feet. One of these girders struck a cottonwood tree and penetrated half its length. This was on the Neptune Park grounds near the pavillion, a half mile south of the 41st street highway. It was exhibited at the pavillion for several years then later removed to the Masonic grounds on South Main Avenue.

Continuing eastward, carrying farm buildings away like toys, the cyclone seemed to terminate at Green Gables Cabin Camp, near the river on South Minnesota Avenue on Highway 77, where some of the cabins were destroyed or moved from their foundations. At that place one man, Elliott Dunkelberger, was crushed beneath one of the cabins, under which he had taken shelter and which was moved from the foundation and fell on him.

Livestock lay dead and scattered about the farmyards along the path of the storm.

Tornado of May, 1945

At 9:30 p. m., Thursday, May 31, 1945, the southern part of Sioux Falls was hard hit by a tornado that unroofed houses and demolished porches and outbuildings. Large trees were uprooted but miraculously, no lives were lost. The wind struck from a northwesterly direction. While the property loss was of large proportions, especially within the residence district, the area it covered was comparatively small.

County Drainage Ditches

The first suggestion ever made for a drainage ditch to take care of the flood waters of the Sioux River in Minnehaha County, northwest of Sioux Falls and northward, was made following the flood of 1881, here-to-fore referred to. At that time it was proposed to cut through the hill in the vicinity of what is now the Crescent Creamery. A geologist was brought here to analyze the soil of the hill through which the water would pass. It was found unsatisfactory because of its crumbly composition and the idea was abandoned.

A similar proposition took definite form on July 1, 1907, when William H. Lyon presented a petition to the county commissioners to drain the lands subject to floods by means of drainage ditches up the

valley. This would divert the water into a spillway cut through the hill on section 9, Sioux Falls Township, several rods to the northeast of the State Penitentiary and thence into the river well below the falls where the stream starts its eastward course. This would, so the promoters argued, be conducive to the public health as far north as Dell Rapids, and would prevent great damage to buildings and their contents. Prolonged discussions and public hearings for and against the proposition were held.

A case to test the legality of the project was introduced and a lawsuit was brought that found its way into the State Supreme Court. Apparently the high court upheld the promoters but it was not until 1909 that a contract was let for its construction. This ditch was known as Ditch Number One.

On April 10, 1908, certain farmers in Mapleton Township petitioned for another ditch, known as Number Two. More protests, remonstrances and lawsuits followed. These two, with another one dug later, made a grand total of about sixty miles of drainage ditches in Minnehaha County, including lesser connecting ditches. (See Book A, Drainage Ditches, in County Auditor's Office).

Among the protestors were many farmers in the valley whose land was effected. H. T. Parmley, warden of the penitentiary, representing the state and representatives of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. Many of the owners of land to be drained declared the assessments thereon would be confiscatory.

In January, 1946, a petition was presented to the commissioners, signed by farmers and others, representing 75 per cent of the land effected, to have the ditches abandoned. Immediately protests against such abandonment came in and more litigation was in prospect. The last bonds for payment on the ditches became due in 1947, provision for which was made in that year's budget.

Another problem confronts the commissioners in case the ditches are abandoned, namely, what about a settlement with the property owners who have paid or must pay for the digging thereof? Will they, in any way, be compensated for the abandonment of a project they have paid for, and, if so, to what extent? These questions were put to members of the commission but were answered only by scratching and shaking their heads, indicating their bewilderment.

A part of the lower valley is occupied by the municipal airfield and army aviation buildings. This area however, has a definite plan for its own protection against flood waters already laid out and in operation through government agencies in the form of dykes and river diversion to prevent its overflow.

Drouth and Rainmakers

The year of 1894 was the driest year on record in South Dakota. There had been but little snow during the winter months and as spring approached the weather continued cold and dry. The farmers sowed their grains as usual but with grave misgivings. There had been some moisture during the preceding fall, enough to start the seed growing, but repeated late frosts killed it down and there was insufficient moisture to revive it sufficiently to produce grain.

In addition to this, dust storms developed. The wind blew from one direction and then from another and the usually productive fields became all but barren. Some grain that had been sown on low ground grew to sufficient height to be cut with a mowing machine and used for fodder but even this meagre supply of forage contained so much dust

that it was detrimental to the livestock eating it and in some cases caused death. Some corn grew to sufficient height to be cut with knives but few ears developed sufficiently for feeding purposes. In short, the crop failure, excepting in some isolated spots, was complete.

In the midst of the drouth period there came some men who claimed they had a method of causing rain by means of chemicals. They appeared before the county commissioners asking for a contract to produce rain within three days after operation, agreeing to make an attempt for the stipulated sum of \$300 and, if successful, to receive \$700 more. The first amount was for the cost of the chemicals. The experiment not being a success, the Rain Makers received only the initial payment, which probably was all they expected to get unless a kind providence might supply the moisture.

On the day set for the attempt, a large and motley crowd gathered in the railroad yards of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company, now the Rock Island, to watch the experiment. The apparatus was set into motion and the chemicals diffused into the atmosphere. The crowd was tense but skeptical. As the group waited breathlessly, a wag in the crowd remarked: "Before they get through they'll find they have a big hole to fill." Thus ended the work of the "rainmakers".

It is recorded in Kingsbury's History that "In 1894, C. B. Jewell, a chemist, endeavored to cause rain by means of chemicals. He used 1000 pounds of 'special acid', 500 pounds of muriatic acid, 20 pounds of ammonia, 4 pounds of caustic potash and 4 pounds of metallic sodium. Others, too, tried to bring rain by bombarding the skies with high explosives."

For three days "old timers", with heads tilted to one side, squinted skyward at every cloud for evidence of the success of the experiment, for three days the hot sun beat down on the withering fields and the prairie grass, unabated; and for three days, with each passing hour, our grizzled grangers had visions of the "rainmakers" vanishing with \$300; and for three days our County Dads sat smugly in their office with chagrined expressions on their faces and gazed at the credulous people who curiously passed the door or entered the office with expressions of "I told you so" written on their faces. Yet, it was not a mocking smile but rather one of sympathy, born of the knowledge that they had done all they could to alleviate the distress of their constituents. They had not passed up a chance of getting a little moisture in A. D., 1884.

Said Martin Larson, an "old timer" of the early '80's, "The Rainmakers arrived over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. R. in a small box car about the size of a caboose. It was closed and guarded. A telegram from Des Moines, from whence they had come, preceded their arrival and stated that it was raining hard at that place. It was a "muggy" day with low clouds coming in with a southwest wind. On account of the direction of the wind and the prospects of rain, the county commissioners contacted the commissioners of Moody county, stating it would be no more than fair for them to "kick in", as the rain would be expected to go that way. A light rain was reported as falling a short distance north of Brandon.

During this period, a disparaging bit of song, a parody on "Beulah Land", that had been sung on earlier dry years, was revived. It follows:

I've reached the land of drouth and heat,
Where nothing grows for man to eat—
Our chickens are too poor to eat,
And pigs go squealing down the street.

We have no wheat; we have no oats;
 We have no corn to feed our shoats;
 Our horses are of the broncho race—
 Starvation stares them in the face.

O, Dakota Land! Dry Dakota Land,
 As on the burning soil I stand,
 I look away across the plains,
 And wonder why it never rains—
 And when we hear Old Gabriel's sound,
 We know the rain has passed around.

State Hail Insurance

In the 1919 session of the State Legislature, a law was enacted providing for State Hail Insurance. The first year of its operation was entirely successful. The insurance was furnished at a rate far below that charged by other insurance companies for this class of insurance. Forty-three thousand, eight hundred and fifty farmers, representing one fifth of the crop acreage of the state, availed themselves of the insurance the first year. The total premiums reported by the County Auditors amountd to \$1,293,577; losses were paid in the amount of \$331,107.81. The total amount of insurance in force was approximately \$40,000,000. The cost of administration of this business was \$22,808.06 for the first year.

The law was later repealed, however. It was charged that there was a "joker" in the law that worked to the disadvantage of those who did not want the insurance, in that the insurance was compulsory unless cancelled before a stated date. Those farmers who did not want to carry the insurance, but over-looked the cancellation, were the advocates of repeal.

It was also charged that other companies engaged in hail insurance took advantage of the objectionable features of the law and worked behind the scenes for its repeal and had a hand in having the "joker" inserted into the bill, knowing it would prove unsatisfactory.

Those friendly to the law pointed out the objectionable features of it and hoped to have them removed by amending it in such a way that would require the farmer to insure his crops before a specified date, rather than to cancel it before such a time.

Storms—(Supplementary)

Following a series of severe storms in the western part of the state in January and February, 1949, there have been comparisons with them and other severe storms.

As a matter of record, we will state that the recent storms covered a period of about five weeks and the loss of livestock on the ranges west of the Missouri river, cut off from shelter and food, died from exposure and starvation. The federal government ordered army equipment to open the roads leading to the entrapped animals or to drop feed to them from airplanes. At least one human death resulted from the storms. Snow drifts were piled high by continued winds and cattle that had been sheltered in buildings had to be reached, in some cases, by cutting through the roofs.

In the eastern part of the state, there was but a normal snowfall but the temperature was exceptionally low though we believe no long cold records have been broken, such as was experienced in January and February, 1937. The recent long stormy period of "West of the

river" is comparable to that of the "Winter of the deep snow" of 1880-'81, described elsewhere in this chapter, but has not been so long as that one in duration.

The blizzard of 1888 was the termination of a long mild season during which much snow had previously fallen. That was the most disastrous and destructive single storm, in point of human lives, though the shortest of all our great blizzards. It lasted but a few hours but left a trail of destruction and death in its wake from Minnesota to the foothills and south through Kansas and Nebraska.

Average Monthly Precipitation at Sioux Falls,

1890-1894

(In Inches)

January, .66; February, .73; March, 1.29; April, 2.61; May, 3.82; June, 4.34; July, 3.15; August, 3.28; September, 2.58; October, 1.52, November, 1.04; December, .71. Total 25.73 inches.

The heaviest rainfall of any one month was in May, 1898, with a total of 9.42 inches. The monthly averages are as stated above. The driest year of all time was that of 1894, with a total of but 10.44 inches, a little over the one month of May, 1898.

It is noted that during the latter named month and year, the First South Dakota Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was camped at Camp Dewey, Sioux Falls, immediately east of the present Howard Wood Athletic Field. This camp was entirely inundated during an exceptionally heavy rain and was deserted until the water had drained off. This was during the Spanish-American War.

(Supplement to Weather Chart, April 1, 1949)

The winter just past, having been so unusually long and cold, we here record a report of Kenneth R. Clark, meteorologist, of the winter of 1947-1948, as per the records of the Sioux Falls Weather Bureau. It was, perhaps, the longest and coldest winter experienced here with the exception of that of 1880-1881, starting October 14th with a three-day blizzard and not ending until early April.

The complete temperature records are not available prior to 1936, however. Precipitation during the period of November 15th and March 15th was 3.83 inches which was a little above normal.

Every month during the winter season of 1947-48 was colder than normal. The lowest temperature recorded was zero from November 15th to the 30th; 8 below during December; 23 below during January. The low of 27 degrees below zero on February 8th was the coldest for February since 1936. The 23 degrees below on March 11th was the coldest ever recorded in Sioux Falls for March. On five mornings during the winter a temperature of 20 degrees below zero was reported. We submit the following temperature readings:

Daytime	High	Low	Night
November 15th to the 30th	40	19	0
December	42	-8	-8
January	42	-3	-23
February	54	4	-27
March 1st to the 15th	47		-23

On five mornings during the winter a temperature of 20 degrees below zero or colder was recorded. Months of greatest snowfall during the winter were November with 12.3 inches and February with 8.0 inches. Although there were several days with drifting snow and cold

TEMPERATURES — PRECIPITATION

(Minnehaha and surrounding counties)

Abbreviated summary of climatic conditions over a period of years, enumerated for the counties named, was supplied by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Huron, South Dakota.

County of	Period of years as below:	Average Temperatures			Killing Frosts		Growing days	Average Precipitation during growing months						Monthly Averages	Annual Averages
		Jan.	Feb.	Maximum Minimum	Last	First		May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.		
Minnehaha	40	15.8	13.6	110 —42	May 6th	Oct. 3rd	150	3.83	4.43	3.43	3.40	2.94	1.60	3.25	26.43
Lincoln	37	17.0	14.1	115 —44	May 8th	Sept. 18th	147	3.75	4.17	3.30	3.00	2.69	1.53	3.14	24.44
McCook	16				May 5th	Oct. 3rd	151	2.84	3.63	1.79	3.01	2.63	1.88	2.66	21.17
Lake	38	13.0	11.15	113 —40	May 12th	Oct. 1st	142	3.32	4.42	3.06	3.25	2.81	1.53	3.07	23.58
Moody	37	13.0	11.3	110 —38	May 12th	Sept. 27th	138	3.10	3.94	2.62	3.10	2.72	1.42	2.80	22.47

temperatures, blizzards of a severe nature did not develop like they had in previous years. This record applies only to Sioux Falls. At points farther north severe blizzards occurred.

"TALES OLD-TIMERS TOLD"

Hot Spots

The reddened orb of the rising sun arose in a lurid hue;
 Said some, " 'Tis the hottest season we have ever knew."
 June had closed with ripening grain, 'cept corn with its emerald green—
 "The biggest crop", said the Daily Flop, "we have ever seen."
 Then came July with a wave of heat that caused us all to swelter,
 But we saw a cloud in the western sky that caused us to take shelter.
 But never a bit did we need the tip betokened by the leaden "header",
 For just behind that ugly strip was a stretch of torrid weather.
 The cloud we saw, or seemed to see, was but a purple sheen
 Reflected from the fields below with their sunlit fields of green.

The sun waxed hot and hotter 'till the corn began to wither;
 The very ripples melted out in their course along the river.
 The blades of grass had burned and blown from where they stood
 And the city pumps and water pipes did not function as they should.
 The Mayor and City Dads didn't quibble now,
 But sweltered in their swivel chairs and stopped to mop their brow
 And ponder over a place to construct a swimmin' pool
 In which on sizzling summer days they'd have a place to cool.

The torrid sun ne'er did cease to tan our skins like leather—
 Nor did the population cease to curse the blistering weather.
 Some said 'twas sun spots caused the heat—some the lack of rain;
 Others said to turn the land back to the Red Men of the plain.
 Said some, "The corn crop's gone to heck"; said others, "We'll have no
 wheat
 And if we have no grain nor stock whereof shall we eat"?

* * * *

Old Timer sat with bearded chin in pensive retrospect;
 His trowsled head and heathery beard spoke of dire neglect.
 He turned to his companions, spat a Horse Shoe quid away
 And said, "Gosh darn it, boys, 'tis nothin' like in my day".

His features were like cowhide and his hands were rough and dry;
 He pulled his old hat o'er his face to hide a tear drop in his eye.

"You say it's hot, and it is; darned hot, I would say,
 But this ain't nothin' to what I 'sperienced in my day.
 I've seen the sun so gol darned hot it would cook an egg
 In less than forty seconds, in the nest where it was laid.
 The water in the mill pond 'rose in a soupy mist
 And when the mist had cooled a bit the air was full o' fish.
 We went fishin' in an airplane—(oh, I forgot—
 The heat is kinda gettin' me, it was so beastly hot!)
 The grasshoppers ate our onions in them awful years,
 To get a little moisture from their boilin' briny tears.

“There was no hay nor fodder so livestock had to browse
And when it kum to milkin’ time we had to prime our cows.
“We planted watermelons that grew to ’normous size;
They wus the early kind that allus fetched the prize.
By last o’ June they wuz so big, by gosh, we thought they’d bust
But when we kum to open ’em the things were full o’ dust.
We tried to save some cabbage to make a keg o’ kraut
And turned the hose upon it—but only steam kum out.

“The spud outlook was gloomy; they didn’t gain in size
So we planted onions with them to get into their eyes.
We raised a right smart crop o’ them, in spite of the awful heat
And in the winter follerin’ that’s all we had to eat.”

The old man seemed to wither as he continued with his tale;
His bronzed and leathery face seemed growing ashy pale.
His voice grew harsh and raspy from the torrid tales he told;
He seemed to feel the blazing heat of the days of old.
His flesh seemed to shrivel and his breath came thick and fast;
His very form seemed changing with every firey blast.
We knew he was slipping and would carry him away—
But even as we gazed at him there were ashes where he lay.
We gathered up his dust with care and reverently gathered ’round,
As from the depths there came an omenous, ghostly sound.
As we listened eagerly we heard him faintly say,
“Boys, this aint NOTHIN’ to what I’ve ’sperienced in my day.”

CHAPTER 8

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN FARMING AND STOCK RAISING

In the early period of the development of this section of the State, farmers engaged for the greater part in raising wheat and other small grains for the market, paying less attention to corn and stock-raising. People of the eastern states, even today, regard this as a wheat country, and the name "Dakota" is synonymous with the word "wheat".

There is a great monument in Sioux Falls, in the form of a substantial stone building known as the Queen Bee Mill, which is a constant reminder of the error of the early farmers in Minnehaha County in trying to make a success of wheat raising alone. It failed, as did also the promoters of the industry.

It soon became apparent that diversified farming, with corn-raising and stock-raising, would be the most practical means of a livelihood and the surest way to financial success.

Rotation of crops and the generous use of fertilizers, both commercial and that of domestic barnyards, have greatly improved the naturally fertile farm lands of the county. In past years, it was a common practice to burn the straw after threshing, instead of systematically allowing it to decay and be spread over the fields where most needed as a fertilizer. With the greatly improved farm machinery, farming has become a science, as have also the methods of homemaking on the part of the farm women. All these features help to remove the drudgery of farm life so prevalent in earlier years and, with lower electric light and power rates in prospect, farm life should become more and more attractive.

Along with the improvement of farm methods have come many new feed, forage and commercial crops never heard of by our pioneer parents. Some of these are the soy beans of commerce and stock feed, Sudan grass, cane crops for silage, rape and other forage or oil-producing plants. Also of late years, hybrid corn has been developed by crossing different types of produces yield, quality and drouth resistant qualities. In many of these, the yield has been more than doubled over that of the non-hybrid varieties.

Like potatoes and tomatoes, corn is a strictly American product, having been cultivated, not only along the Atlantic seaboard and the southern regions, but right here at home, by the Arikara and other transcontinental Indian tribes. Charred ears of corn and cobs have been found frequently on the sites of Indian villages along the Missouri River, where they lived centuries ago. Today, it is raised throughout the world in the temperate, and even torrid, zones. Moisture, heat and proper cultivation are essential to obtain the best results. It is a long call back to the time when the aboriginees loosened the earth with sharpened sticks, for the cultivation of corn.

In stock raising, corn is the most important factor in preparing hogs and cattle for market; although they are fed other grains and feeds while in the growing stage. Today, among the more prominent and

modern stockmen are those who purchase young cattle on the "less-favored" farms, where corn is less abundant, and bring them to maturity and "finish them off" with corn. These animals are known as "feeders." No better use can be made of a farmer's crop for profit than that of preparing his hogs and cattle for market. Often these "feeders" can be purchased at a low price; and after some preliminary feeding the purchaser "throws the corn into them", before the journey to market begins.

Nor is the Minnehaha County farmer dependent entirely on his cattle and hogs, for more and more farmers find at least a few sheep to be profitable; and many go in for sheep raising on a large scale. Some localities are more favorably adapted for sheep raising than for either hogs or cattle. All find in the industry a good "spring crop" and ready cash for wool in May and June, as well as a ready sale for his January and February lambs at that time of the year. In this industry, also, there are many "feeders". On a well equipped location east of the town of Ellis, the John Morrell Packing Company maintains yards for preparing such as these for market.

DAIRYING is well developed, but there is room for much expansion. Marketing facilities are adequate, both by truck and by the five lines of railroads entering Sioux Falls. The public, as well as the dairymen, take pride in many excellent dairy herds in the region.

Another substantial and profitable industry is that of POULTRY RAISING. Many hatcheries have been located in various places in the county and are doing a thriving business. Also, great numbers of baby chicks are shipped in by poultry raisers from other states to secure "new blood" for their flocks. Many farmers' wives, to whom often falls the job of caring for the chickens, sell enough eggs to help supply their tables with groceries, and also have an income from marketing the birds themselves. Others go into poultry raising on a large scale.

There are so many possibilities and phases of farming, stock raising and poultry work in Minnehaha County farms that they cannot be discussed here in detail. We will only say that anyone owning a farm in Minnehaha County is practically assured of more than a good livelihood.

In the vicinity of Sioux Falls there is an increasing demand for acreage tracts, within easy driving distance of the city, where the owners can raise most of their own produce and poultry, with a possible excess than can be marketed.

SOY BEANS. For information on the growing of soy beans in Minnehaha County, see Chapter 8, City Section.

ALFALFA, also called "lucerne", is a legume and as such equals other legumes in quality; but its seeds are not raised for purposes other than re-seeding itself. Alfalfa derives its name from the Arabic words, "alfacfach", meaning "the best feed". It is native of southwest Asia, but has spread over the globe, having followed conquest and civilization. It has been cultivated since ancient times, having been carried by the Persians as feed for their horses when they invaded Greece in 480 B. C., by the Saracens when they overran Spain in the eighth century A. D. and by the Spaniards in their conquest of Mexico and South America. It was introduced into Texas from Mexico during the early part of the 19th century, and reached California from Chile about 1855. It has now become a leading forage crop over much of the United States.

Its culture has been developed and made adaptable to non-irrigated as well as irrigated regions, and has become popular in the north-central prairie states, where it has become almost indispensable as a livestock

food. Although introduced from Europe to New York shortly after the Revolutionary War period, its cultivation was formerly confined to the limited areas of the East and South. Its uses are many and varied, and by scientific effort and research, varieties are being developed to conform with soil conditions and rainfall of different areas. According to the 1930 census, the north-central states lying east of the Rocky Mountains produce 47% of the total yield of the United States. In Utah and surrounding territory, alfalfa raisers are confronted with the problem of controlling the alfalfa weevil, an insect about a quarter of an inch long, brown in color, which feeds on the leaves.

In South Dakota there are two men who have claimed the distinction of having introduced alfalfa into the state, namely Seth Bullock of the Black Hills region in the western part of the state and W. W. Bell of Valley Springs, in Minnehaha County. It is claimed that Bullock introduced it in 1881, while Mr. Bell claims to have introduced it from Stockton, California, in 1879. (See Valley Springs Township).

BROOM CORN. For a number of years, a broom factory was operated in Sioux Falls by the Kuh Brothers, Julius and Louis, on Dakota Avenue between 7th and 8th streets. This factory did a thriving business. In the early 1880's, they persuaded Henry W. Smith, of Wayne township to experiment with the growing of broom corn, the long, flexible tassel of which is used in the manufacture of brooms. This experiment, on a ten acre field, proved successful, as far as the crop was concerned; however, because of the lack of facilities for handling and curing, and the amount of work involved, it was not a financial success. The broom corn raised was said to be of good quality.

At a certain stage of growth, before the broom corn was too ripe, it had to be "topped", that is, it had to be cut near the base of the tassel, but not entirely severed from the stalk. Thus it was allowed to hang downward until cured, after which it was entirely cut off, taken to a spacious and well-ventilated building, and allowed to further dry out. It was then tied into bundles of a size suitable for handling and taken to market.

CORN PRODUCTION. That South Dakota has developed a high rate in corn production is attested to by at least two national contests held in Minnehaha County in recent years. The first was in September, 1938, when a national corn-husking contest was held, in a field owned by J. N. Jensen in Dell Rapids township, one mile north and one mile east of the city of Dell Rapids. The field was selected by the representative of the St. Paul Farmer, a farm paper with a large circulation throughout the "Corn Belt" of the country. Ted Balko of Minnesota won the honors.

Twelve hundred acres of land adjoining the field were leased for parking purposes and 125,000 people witnessed the contest. There were 48 food concessions on the field, a popcorn concession operated by Boy Scout groups and a cane concession conducted by 4-H clubs.

The housing for the vast throng of visitors consisted of a "tented city". A huge tent sheltered the headquarters of the large number of newspaper men, including those of the St. Paul Farmer, co-sponsor of the contest with the South Dakota and Minnehaha County Farm Bureaus and County Agent, Leslie W. Harding. In addition to the above, tents sheltered a police force, a detachment of the Sioux Falls fire department and 46 exhibits of farm equipment.

The second national contest was that of corn production in 1944, when George L. Renner, residing two and a half miles southeast of the

village of Renner, carried away national honors, with an average of 176.09 bushels of high quality corn per acre from a thirty acre field. (See story in chapter 7, of Mapleton township).

WEEDS—CACTUS HILLS. What are know as Cactus Hills is a range of sandy bluffs northeast of Sioux Falls, in the direction of Brandon, and are reached by way of the old Brandon road, formerly a section of highway 16.

They are so named for a series of dwarf cactus, spherical in form, with prickly verticle spines. They grow in clusters close to the ground, and bloom but once a year—about the second and thirds weeks in June. The clusters are often a foot across.

The individual blossoms, often fifty in number, appear about noon-day and remain only one day, to be succeeded by others over a period of days. In color they are cerise, with yellow centers. The individual, bulblike branches grow to about two or three inches in diameter.

In years gone by, "wagon loads" of these plants were taken away by people whose hobby it was to create rock gardens and the like about their homes, or by park officials for like purposes. The plants thrive best in comparatively dry, sandy soil.

RUSSIAN THISTLES—TUMBLEWEEDS. A subject of interest to agriculture in the middle west is the introduction of the Russian thistle in the United States, and the alarm caused by its appearance in the early 1880's, resulting in local, state and national legislation for its eradication in the 1880's.

The seeds was brought to this country by Russian immigrants, along with their baggage, and sown by them along the roadways. Some people were of the opinion that it was done as an act of malice; but it seems they were grown for an early forage crop for sheep and cattle. Before the thorns and tiny seeds appear, in its tender stage it is devoured greedily by both. (See Kingsbury's history, p. 489, vol. 3).

In regions of South Dakota where less corn is raised and the thistles abound, it is observed that the gizzards and crops of pheasants are often crammed with the tiny black seeds of the Russian thistle.

The earliest record we find of a movement to wipe out the menace of the thistle was on July 7, 1891, when the Mapleton township board of Minnehaha County passed a resolution "that the noxious weed law be enforced and all Russian thistles within the township be eradicated before August 15, 1891, and that notice of this action be published as required by law". Not only did many states pass laws for the destruction of the weed, but like action was taken by the federal government and large sums of money were appropriated for the purpose, but with no success.

In 1894 there was attached to an agriculture bill in Congress a clause appropriating \$1,000,000.00 for the extermination of this thistle in North and South Dakota. The Congressional delegates from both these states fought desperately for the retention of this clause; but it was stricken out. At a "Russian Thistle Convention" held at St. Paul early in 1895, resolutions were passed asking the states of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, together with the two Dakotas, to make general appropriations to eradicate the pest.

The weeds, so common now, are considered less of a menace to agriculture because they do not fully mature until farm crops are well along toward maturity and most "small grain", barley, oats, wheat, etc., are harvested. In the case of corn, the thistles, maturing late, develop after the corn cultivating is done and grow to a large size. Considerable

attention has been given to their eradication by means of spraying fields from low flying airplanes.

Some people confuse Russian thistles with the old fashioned tumble weeds of early days, or with the tumbling pig-weed; but except for the methods of re-seeding itself and in general appearance, there is no similarity. The foliage of the tumble weed is much coarser than that of the thistle, and is of soft texture. It has no thorns but, when dry, the branches are hard and brittle. It is easily broken from its stem when ripe and on windy days in early fall they could be seen bounding over the unbroken prairies "like so many sheep". It is easily destroyed by cultivation, although it grows well in loose soil such as along the edges of fields, on gopher mounds or in the loose dirt thrown out of holes dug by badgers, coyotes and other burroughing animals.

STONE QUARRYING. The stone quarrying industry in Sioux Falls was commenced about 1883, we believe, by J. H. Drake of St. Paul. One quarry was located near what is now Third Street and Fairfax Avenue. He also did some quarrying near what is the Drake Springs swimming pool, but to what extent we do not recall. It was at the latter place he attempted to secure a water supply for the young but rapidly growing city. At this place he drilled a well about one thousand feet deep through solid rock and lost his diamond drill at the bottom. It is still there. Sometime, perhaps after we have ceased hunting for the bag of gold at the end of the rainbow, we might spend a little time looking for the diamond at the bottom of the well.

With this introductory statement we will here try to give some reliable information on the quarrying in Minnehaha County. At the beginning, we will say that the stone, so frequently referred to as granite, is not, but is actually quartzite or jasper. It differs greatly in fineness and texture, hardness, and in heat-resisting qualities from granite. It is what might be described as hard sandstone, as opposed to soft sandstone.

It also varies greatly in depth below the surface, from wide-spread outcroppings to wide areas where there is little or no showing above the ground. It underlies all of the county and extends far beyond its borders. It also varies in color, from a delicate pink to that of a bluish hue, but the quality seems to not differ in hardness nor in the quantity of silicon, of which it is mostly composed.

In hardness it rates seventh, including all other stones, either precious or semi-precious, and is effective in cutting glass. The notable out-croppings in the county are at Dell Rapids, where large amounts are being quarried near where the Sioux River flows besides palisades known as "The Dells", in the vicinity of Garretson where the jasper walls of Split Rock creek form the famous "Devil's Gulch" and "The Palisades" three miles below, where once stood the town by that name, and where the high, massive walls stand absorbingly picturesque in their natural grandeur at East Sioux Falls and Rowena, where conditions are more favorable and quarrying has in the past been extensive but, owing to national financial conditions of the 1900's, were discontinued. However, these latter named places seem sure to be resumed. In the vicinity of Sioux Falls, the surface stone is outstandingly in evidence and is being quarried on an extensive scale. This is also true of the quarries at Dell Rapids, which have been continuously worked through many years. The supply is inexhaustible through the wide area.

(Note: Underlying the Sioux River valley to the northwest of Sioux Falls this rock bed drops deeper below the surface and forms a

great natural reservoir from which Sioux Falls gets its water supply of clear, cold water. There is but one other city in the country where such a natural reservoir supplies the city's water needs, namely, Long Beach, California.

Along the western and southern edges of this basin, the stone rises perceptibly, preventing the waters of the valley from escaping into the river in those directions. The basin is open toward the north, from which direction the water enters it).

At Sioux Falls, the rock is being quarried in great quantities by the Concrete Materials Company, about one-third of its entire output being sold to the Harbison Walker Refractories Company of Chicago. The rock is used in the manufacture of fire-brick for steel furnaces. **This is the most heat-resistant material known to be used for such purposes.**

This company has a Chicago office, called the Firegan Sales Company, through which the sales of its quarry products are made. Shipments are made to many other purchasers direct from the quarries for use in the manufacture of linings and ladles for the blast furnaces of certain industrial centers.

Since the opening of the several quarries throughout the county during the 1880's and 1890's, the stone's use is no longer confined to building stone and paving blocks, but it is used more and more for modern scientific manufacturing purposes. Therefore, when the quarries are again opened in the districts where they were abandoned, they will be on a more solid financial and scientific basis. With the much lower electric power in prospect through the Missouri River water control project, there seems little reason why such plants as the Harbison Walker Company of Chicago and that at Keokuk, Iowa, could not be developed here, where the stone is quarried. We are reliably informed that the electric rate in Keokuk is one cent per kilowatt hour, approximately one-fourth of the present local rate. With this disparity removed and with the program of de-centralization of industry fulfilled, we should advance by great strides in the manufacturing field.

Surely, nature has endowed this region with one of its greatest heritages, impregnated with untold latent possibilities in the industrial world.

As a strong, durable and attractive building stone, this jasper is unexcelled, and it was for that purpose and for paving that the quarries were first opened, although many new uses are being found for it in industrial and manufacturing centers.

One of the first buildings to be constructed of this stone was the Cherokee & Sioux Falls Railway Company's depot, now the Illinois Central in Sioux Falls. The contract price of the stone, in the sum of \$4,500.00, was let to the Sioux Falls Granite Company in 1888. This contract is now in the possession of Wiley V. Lowe of Sioux Falls, erstwhile operator of the East Sioux Falls quarry prior to its liquidation in about 1893, when it went into receivership, after which it was operated by George H. Perry, Sr., and later discontinued.

This stone has been used extensively in the construction of many public buildings and private homes in Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, Garretson and elsewhere. Among these buildings are the Sioux Falls post-office, county courthouse, jail, armory, public library, the Minnehaha Building (formerly the Edminson-Jameson building), Sioux Falls College, Augustana College, All Saints School for Girls, School for the Deaf, South Dakota Children's Home, State Penitentiary and the Administration building and hangar at the municipal airport.

In Dell Rapids, Garretson and other Minnehaha County cities and towns, the stone is used in about the same proportion, according to size. Nor is the product confined to the nearby regions and cities. In Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago, Detroit and New Orleans it is used in dwelling houses, public buildings, business blocks and for street paving.

The stone markers of the boundary between South Dakota and Wyoming were made of the stone from the East Sioux Falls quarries by the Sioux Falls Granite Company. There are 156 of these stone pillars set one mile apart. These are each six feet in height by ten inches square and weigh 900 pounds each. In passing, we digress from the subject of jasper and record some of the facts concerning these markers, especially as to the lettering thereon. The contract for them was let in June, 1904.

Capt. Seth Bullock, a pioneer character who was a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt and who served as forest ranger and United States marshal in the Black Hills region, was instrumental in securing the contract. Frank S. Peck of Deadwood was the surveyor. Their contract with the Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, D. C., was in the amount of \$20,000.00. The contract price for the pillars was \$9.20 each, plus the freight charge to Belle Fourche and Edgemont, from whence they were hauled overland by wagons. The pillars were shipped in August, 1904, and the freight on them was at the rate of 90 cents per one hundred pounds, or \$81.00 each, a total of \$13,686.00.

On the north side of the pillar was cut "1904", the year they were set, and on the east side are the letters "S. D." for South Dakota, on the south are found the numbers each post represents, from 1 to 156, and on the west, the letters "Wy." for Wyoming. Information regarding these pillars was secured from W. V. Lowe, long associated with the Sioux Falls Granite Company at East Sioux Falls, under the name of Lowe & Handley.

Writes Mr. Lowe, under date of November 12, 1945: "Confirming conversation relative to South Dakota boundary line, stone posts between South Dakota and Wyoming at every mile corner. The stone for the monuments was shipped from the quarries at East Sioux Falls during August, 1904, by the writer and co-partner, or in other words, Lowe & Handley.

"The 156 stone monuments, six feet long and ten inches square, were specified to be similar in size and quality to the boundary stone monuments between North and South Dakota. The letters and figures of proportionate width and style (known as Egyptian), with grooves cut for the letters and figures V-shaped one-half inch wide and one-quarter inch deep, are placed six inches below the top of the stone, dressed to receive the inscription. The remainder of the monument post is squared and left rough. The authorization and prosecution of the work was handled by the Commissioner of General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Congress appropriating \$20,000.00 for the job. I would rather not give the cost of delivered price covering the contract."

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. V. Lowe."

AGRICULTURE AND QUARRYING. There has been considerable confusion of the Sioux Falls Granite Co., of Sioux Falls, with the Minnehaha Granite Co., of Rowena. These were separate groups in their respective areas and the history of each is therefore different.

Both places came into prominence and importance because of the quarrying industry in their respective areas, and faded out when that industry ceased, during the money stringency of the early 1890's. That those industries will eventually be resumed on a substantial financial basis there is no doubt.

Some facts concerning this stone, quartzite or jasper, should be recorded here. It is often erroneously referred to as granite, but is of a much finer texture and much harder than granite, and is almost indestructible. Markings made on this rock at Pipestone, Minnesota, by Fremont and Nicollet (1839), still remain.

It's composition, as assayed by tests made at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, is as follows:

Moisture	H ² O	.....	1.03%
Ignition loss	C. H ² O, etc.	.....	.03%
Silica	S i O ²	.....	97.58%
Alumina	A l ² O ³	.....	.31%
Ferric Oxide	F e ² O ³	.....	1.20%
Lime	C a O	.....	.14%
Magnesia	M g O	.....	.10%
Sulphur Trioxide	S O ³	.....	13%
Soda	N a ² O	.....	.10%
Potash	K ² O	.....	.03%
			99.62%

Note the following statements:

It is to be noted that this stone is composed of over 97.5% silica. The result of the crushing tests of two-inch cubes is 12,250 pounds per square inch. It has the following qualities:

1. Harder than granite, limestone or sandstone.
2. More indifferent to heat than granite or limestone.
3. More indifferent to acid than granite or limestone.
4. Takes as fine a polish as chalcedony.
5. Is extraordinarily rich and delicate in color.
6. Is believed to combine beauty and strength more perfectly than any other stone in America.

At the Chicago Hydraulic Works, the stone withstood a pressure of 25,000 pounds to the square inch—nearly double that of ordinary granite. In hardness it is seventh as compared to diamond, including other precious or semi-precious stones.

CHAPTER 9

COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

To get the complete record of efforts to secure a suitable and adequate courthouse and county jail, we shall turn back a few pages in history. The first reference we find recorded in the proceedings of the county commissioners, as published in Sioux Falls' first newspaper, The Democrat, on January 28, 1860. According to this record, a Mr. Greenway, a board member, introduced the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that the board will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a courthouse and jail up to the first day of June, next." The resolution was passed. Then Mr. Greenway moved "that the rent at the rate of \$300.00 per annum be paid for the use of such offices in the McCall Block, as may be required for county purposes until the completion of these county buildings." The motion passed.

The meeting was attested to by J. M. Allen, clerk of the board. The first county warrant ever drawn by authority within the present County of Minnehaha was as follows:

No. 1	Sioux Falls City
	January 13, 1860
Pay to Samuel J. Albright, Three Dollars	
James M. Allen, Clerk.	
(\$3.00)	C. S. White, Pres., Pro Tem County Comm.

The first records found of the proceedings of the County Commissioners of Minnehaha County, except for the above, commences the 13th day of February, 1871. It was a "called" meeting and presumably held in the store of W. S. Bloom. On motion it was decided to hold its meetings at Mr. Bloom's store, until more suitable rooms were provided.

The time between March 17, 1862, the date of the organization of the county by an Act of the First Territorial Legislature, and January 4, 1868, when the county was re-organized, was six years. What became of the county records between the latter date and February 13, 1871 is not known. It must be remembered that during the Indian troubles, from 1862 to 1868, there could be no county government, but it is not understood what became of the records from 1868 to 1871.

In taking up the story of the courthouse and county jail where we left it in 1860, we find no record of any attempt to secure such buildings or to erect them until January 6, 1879. On that date, preliminary efforts were made and the county clerk was instructed to procure a lease from E. A. Sherman for ground on which to build a jail. This was the first attempt to secure such ground since prior to the "relinquishment" of the Sioux River Valley to the Indians, on August 28, 1862.

On January 5, 1880, the board voted to accept the offer of H. L. Hollister to purchase the bounty bonds at a premium of one-quarter

of one per cent and ordered that said bonds be executed and delivered to said H. L. Hollister, as follows: bonds for \$5,000.00 to be signed and delivered immediately, and the balance whenever the County Commissioners should need the funds in the erection and completion of jail and poorhouse. The offer of N. E. Phillips to sell the southeast quarter (SE1/4) of Section twenty-seven (27) in Mapleton township, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for \$1,500.00, was accepted by the board for the county poorfarm. Lots one and two (1 and 2), block four (4), in J. L. Phillips addition to Sioux Falls, was purchased of W. D. Roberts for county jail grounds, for \$800.00.

Plans and specifications for the buildings were also accepted and notice requesting bids ordered published for ninety days in the official county paper. On May 20th, the sealed bids for a county jail and poorhouse were examined, and the contract was awarded to S. McCormack and T. S. Stratton for the sum of \$8,551.00, they being the low bidders. M. H. Walters was appointed superintendent and the Board of Commissioners was to constitute a building committee in the construction of said buildings. At a special meeting, August 30th, Mr. Walters resigned his office as superintendent of public buildings and P. W. Duffy was appointed in his place.

At the regular meeting October 6, 1879, a petition was presented, signed by H. L. Hollister and forty-seven others, asking the board to take the necessary action to secure another location for the county jail. This petition was accepted and the following resolution adopted: "WHEREAS, H. L. Hollister and citizens of Sioux Falls have offered to purchase a lot and donate the same to the County of Minnehaha, in consideration that the county jail shall be removed and built thereon, and WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners have found it necessary to re-construct the building known as the county jail, and upon due investigation it is found there is no additional expense incurred by reason of the removal of said jail, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the building known as the county jail be removed and erected upon lot thirteen (13), block thirty (30), Brookings and Edmunds addition to Sioux Falls, and the said county jail be constructed and completed according to contract and the plans and specifications on file in the County Clerk's office."

On January 12, 1881, a resolution was adopted as follows: "RESOLVED, that the chairman of the board be directed to correspond with the delegation of our county in the Territorial Legislation, requesting their influence and exertion looking to the early passage by the legislature of a bill authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to issue and negotiate its bonds in amount sufficient to complete the payment for the county buildings authorized to be built by vote taken in November, 1879, and which buildings are now approaching completion with insufficient funds to pay therefore. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our said delegation."

At a special meeting of the Board, held May 11, 1881, it was decided that an additional lot would be required for room and convenience, adjoining the jail ground. It was ordered that lot twelve (12), block thirty (30), Brookings and Edmunds addition to Sioux Falls be purchased for the sum of \$400.00.

At a regular meeting August 15th, 1881, upon notice of S. McCormack that the county jail building was completed as called for by contract, the Board visited the building and inspected it. It was found completed in accordance with the plans and specifications and was accepted by the Board.

Court Rooms

On October 5, 1882, the Board accepted the proposition of E. A. Sherman for the lease of rooms for county offices and court room in a building to be constructed and completed for occupancy by July 1, 1883, on the southwest corner of Main Avenue and 9th Street, on the present site of the Security National Bank building, at a yearly rental of \$1,200.00 for a term of five years, or "until the county builds a courthouse". This was the first definite move toward securing, or building, a courthouse for Minnehaha County.

At the July meeting of 1888, the chairman of the Board was authorized to take necessary steps to ascertain if a good and suitable foundation could be obtained for a courthouse on the lots owned by the county, provided that the streak of quick-sand over-laying the blue clay deposit was not so extensive as to preclude building. The following motion was then carried:

"WHEREAS, we believe it to be for the best interest of the county that proper steps be taken toward the erection and building of a courthouse for said county, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we deem it best to issue the bonds of the County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, in the sum of \$80,000.00 for the erection and construction or a court house for said Minnehaha County, said bonds to be 160 in number, each of the denomination of \$500.00, forty thousand dollars payable in 15 years and forty thousand dollars payable in twenty years, with interest coupons attached, bearing 4 1/2% interest annually. And we hereby order that the question of the County of Minnehaha issuing bonds as above described and for the purpose aforesaid be, and the same hereby is, submitted to the electors of the County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, at a general election to be held in said county, November 6, 1888, and that due and legal notice of said election be given as required by law."

March 18, 1889 was spent in discussing and investigating a site for the courthouse. The next day, March 19, it was moved and seconded that the proposition embodied in the contract of A. Frizzell for the Board's action thereon for the sale of lots ten (10) and eleven (11), Brookings and Edmunds addition to Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, as a site for a courthouse, the price of which was reduced from \$8,000.00 to \$5,000.00, be accepted. With the approval of the Board of County Commissioners, a warrant for \$5,000.00 was issued to A. Frizzell in payment for said lots. These were "boom days" in the Sioux Falls area, which accounts for the then exorbitant price paid for those lots, undeveloped as far as street improvements and city expansion were concerned. One prominent citizen recently remarked that usually, in selling property for public use, the owner considers public money worth only fifty cents on the dollar.

On this same date the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, that the County Auditor is hereby instructed to advertise for competitive designs and bids for plans and specifications for a county courthouse to be built in Sioux Falls, the county seat of Minnehaha County, Dakota Territory; material to be of stone known as Sioux Falls jasper, on a solid rock foundation with an east and south front, to be three stories in height, including basement; to be built at a cost of not exceeding \$80,000.00, the bids to be opened and considered the 17th day of April, 1889.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Minnehaha, Territory of Dakota, issue the

bonds of Minnehaha County in the sum of \$80,000 for the purpose of building and erecting a courthouse on the site purchased by it for that purpose, in the City of Sioux Falls, in said county; and that said bonds be issued in pursuance of an Act of the 18th Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, authorizing and empowering counties of said Territory to erect county buildings for courthouse and jail purposes and to issue and dispose of bonds to provide funds therefor.

"RESOLVED, that the sale of bonds about to be issued by said county for the purpose of building a courthouse in said county, as aforesaid, be advertised once a week for four successive weeks in the Bismarck Daily Tribune, a newspaper published in Bismarck, Dakota Territory; in the Daily Argus Leader, a newspaper published in Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, and the Chicago Daily Tribune, a newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois; and the County Auditor be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to immediately proceed to so advertise said sale in said newspapers."

At the April session, it was moved and carried that the contract for the furnishing plans and specifications for the courthouse be awarded to W. L. Dow.

On May 7, 1889, the contract for negotiating the bonds of the county was awarded to Farson Leach & Company, of Chicago, in the amount of \$5,590.00, they being the lowest bidders.

On June 20th, at the regular meeting of the Board, the contract for building the courthouse was awarded to the Sioux Falls Granite Company, for the sum of \$83,450.00. In accordance with the statute providing for the auditing board to audit the accounts of the County Commissioners in the construction of the courthouse, Porter P. Peck was appointed to act in that capacity with the auditor and the treasurer. The Sioux Falls Granite Company was required to give bonds in the amount of \$40,000.00 to the county for building the courthouse.

At the July meeting, W. L. Dow was appointed superintendent of the building and was to receive as compensation for his services .015% of the cost of the building (the cost not to exceed \$80,000.00), and was required to furnish a bond of \$10,000.00 for the faithful performance of his duties. The chairman of the Board, John McKee, turned over to treasurer Swenson \$80,000.00, the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, which included the county warrant of \$5,590.00 paid for negotiating said bonds. Treasurer Swenson refused to accept this warrant as part of the proceeds, and gave the Board a receipt for \$74,410.00.

On September 24th, the contract for wiring the courthouse for electric lights was awarded to the Cascade Million Company for \$1.75 for each 16-candle power lamp. The contract for mantles and grates was awarded to the St. Paul Mantle and Desk Co., at \$494.00. The contract for the plumbing was awarded to W. A. Dow for the sum of \$1,424.00. The "Haxtun System" for heating the building was adopted and the contract awarded to W. A. Dow, for the sum of \$4,850.00. It was resolved to instruct the contractor to build and complete the tower of the courthouse according to plans and specifications.

On March 25, 1890, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking action to provide for the interest on the \$80,000.00 of Minnehaha County courthouse bonds. On October 17, 1890, the forenoon was spent in inspecting the courthouse, after which the auditor, treasurer, county judge and sheriff were instructed to move into rooms in the new courthouse building. Accordingly these officers spent the afternoon of the same day in so doing.

At the April session of 1892, the auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for a clock to be placed in the courthouse tower. At the June meeting bids for the clock were opened, but all were unsatisfactory. The auditor was again instructed to advertise for such bids. At the July meeting, the Howard Clock Company of Boston, Massachusetts, were contracted with to furnish a clock for the tower for the sum of \$2,320.00. The entire cost of the courthouse, including the ground and additional features and incidental expense amounted to well over \$100,000.00.*

*Note: The insured value of the courthouse, including furniture thereof, in September, 1945, was \$156,000.00. This is far less than the cost of reproduction, should that be necessary at the present time. The contract of the original building was \$83,450.00, exclusive of furniture and the clock. The present insured value does not include the annex.

As the county developed, the business increased. During 1936 and 1937 the large circuit court room on the west side of the second floor, occupied by Judge Medin, was divided by a partition into court rooms, Judge Lucius J. Wall occupying the north one.

Fortunately, the original room was large enough to be so divided with but little inconvenience to either of the circuit judges. The high ceiling space permitted division, and an additional floor was placed over the two court rooms, which provided a large hall over head. The court room on the north side of the second floor, formerly occupied by Judge Wall's court, came into use as a county court room and is occupied by Judge Lewis Larson.

Also, much more room than was provided for in the original building was made necessary because of increased business activities in which the county became engaged. This made it necessary to build a two-story annex immediately to the north of the courthouse proper. In it are housed the Navy Recruiting Station and State Social Security rooms. In the basement is found the County Commissary department and the Federal Soil Conservation offices. This building is of Sioux Falls jasper and is a creditable memorial to W. P. A. workmen and their competent supervision.

County Jail

On the preceding pages it will be noted that the old county jail was located on lot thirteen (13), block thirty (30), Brookings and Edmund's addition. This building was immediately north of the county courthouse, where the courthouse annex is now located. There was but a narrow boardwalk between the two buildings. Long before it was replaced by the present jail, (on lots seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9) of the same block) it was inadequate and definitely a fire hazard.

We had occasion to visit the jail at the time an Indian convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, was dying of tuberculosis. We will not go into details as to the conditions within the building, but will let the above statement suffice and leave the rest of the story to the reader's imagination, except to say the conditions were deplorable.

On April 2, 1901, the commissioners' records show that lots seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9), adjoining the courthouse on the west, were purchased by the county from Joe Kirby. According to records in the Register of Deed's office, \$1,500.00 was paid for the three lots, a ridiculously low price compared with present day values. On October 6, 1902, a contract for the construction of a sidewalk "between the

courthouse and the jail", along lot nine (9), was let to R. G. Parmley at twelve cents per square foot.

It was not until August 4, 1911, however, that a contract for the construction of the jail was let. Wold & Johnson of Brookings secured the contract, being well below five other bidders in the amount of \$30,567.00. (Pgs. 615-16, book 6, County Commissioners' Proceedings). The plumbing contract was awarded to Symms-Powers Company, the heating to Ferris & Son and the cell and steel work to the Pauley Jail Building Company of St. Louis.

The building is two stories high, is of Sioux Falls jasper, and includes residence apartments for the sheriff and his family. The first sheriff to occupy the residence was Eugene Reiley, during the latter part of his first office tenure, 1912. He was succeeded by Jerry Carleton, January 1, 1914. (See pg. 110, 119, 122 and 125, Book 7, County Commissioners' Records).

County Farm

At a regular meeting of the county board July 11, 1879, the following resolution was adopted: "RESOLVED, that the next general election, to be held on the 4th day of November, 1879, there will be submitted to the qualified voters of Minnehaha County the question involving the issuing of county bonds, for the purpose of raising money to purchase ground for a county jail and a county poor house and to construct proper buildings thereon, furnishing them complete, in the amount of \$10,000.00."

On February 11, 1888, the board voted to accept the offer of H. L. Hollister to purchase the county bonds and ordered that the bonds be executed and delivered to said H. L. Hollister. The offer of N. E. Phillips to sell the southeast quarter (160 acres) of section 27, township 102, Range 49, (Mapleton township), with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the sum of \$1,500, was accepted by the board for the county poorhouse grounds.

On January 12, 1881, the following resolution was adopted: "RESOLVED, that the chairman of the county board be directed to correspond with the delegation of our county in the Territorial Legislature, requesting their influence and exertion looking to the early passage by the legislature of a bill authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to issue and negotiate their bonds in amount sufficient to complete the payment for the county buildings authorized to be built by vote taken in November, 1879, and which buildings are now nearing completion, with sufficient funds to pay therefor."

The following resolution was also adopted: "RESOLVED that all children who are now, or who may hereafter become, inmates of the county poor house may be bound out as soon as parties can be found to take them."

At the February meeting of the Board of Commissioners, McKee and Bannister were appointed to examine and accept plans and specifications submitted for building a county poor house. A sketch submitted by W. L. Dow was accepted and he was instructed to draw up plans and specifications for building the same.

At the March meeting, 1889, the county auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of the building, the same to be opened April 15th. The house was built, but on completion thereof it was found it had not been built according to specifications, and \$340 was deducted from the contract price. E. J. Sharon and wife were ap-

pointed to superintend the house and hospital at a salary of \$75 per month.

On February 20, 1890, the board inspected various systems for conducting such institutions and accepted the plan used in Milwaukee, both in form of application and its plan for temporary relief. N. E. Stickney was selected superintendent to succeed M. M. Smith, who had been temporarily employed two months following February 4th. He was reelected February 9, 1892, but resigned July 1, 1895, and was succeeded by Joseph Hostetter, who filled the unexpired term, ending January 1, 1896.

On February 9, 1882, Commissioners John T. Lee and A. J. Berdahl were appointed as a committee to visit the hospital for the insane at Yankton, to ascertain the feasibility of caring for mild cases of insanity at the county farm. At the February meeting of 1893, the committee reported it had visited the insane hospital, as directed, but in their opinion it would be unjust to the patients to remove them from the hospital, and that there were legal restrictions in the way of doing so.

In the years that have followed there have been few changes or improvements other than general repairs. The farm consists of 320 acres of land which is under cultivation or seeded for pasturage, except about fifteen acres in building space and a cemetery. Sherman Iverson is superintendent, having held that position since 1935, at which time he succeeded Seth Adamson, who resigned to become sheriff of Minnehaha County.

The farm maintains a herd of approximately 80 head of cattle of the milking strain of Shorthorns, a number of which, including the head, are registered stock. Also, the farm produces from 125 to 150 head of hogs and a goodly amount of poultry annually.

State Penitentiary

The location of the South Dakota Penitentiary at Sioux Falls was the result of a pre-arranged plan to distribute state institutions among the cities and towns of the state, prior to the date of legislative action. This policy seems to have been confined not only to such institutions as the penitentiary, hospital for the insane, and for the school for the feeble minded, but also to the state college system. It was freely charged that the insidious hand of politics moved through the planning and distribution of these institutions.

To this fact is attributed the de-centralization of our state educational system in such a way as to prevent, forever, the state from having such a state university as those of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and many other states.

The merits of this system, of course, are debatable, and the writer will cautiously refrain from discussing them pro or con. However, it is an apparent fact that Sioux Falls, through certain manipulators, traded the State University for the penitentiary.

At the 14th session of the legislature, on the 8th day of February, there was a law enacted which was signed by Governor Ordway, locating the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. It was stipulated that it should be "not less than 80 acres in extent", to be selected by the directors therein named, **"within the corporate limits of the village of Sioux Falls." If a suitable tract of land could not be obtained within the corporate limits of said village, then the said penitentiary was to be located on such tract of land as said directors should select, within a radius of one mile from the corporate limits of said village."**

Its construction was to be under the direction and government of three directors, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Council. The building was to be of such dimensions as would accommodate 125 to 150 persons, and at a cost of land and buildings not to exceed \$50,000. Thomas H. Brown, Richard H. Booth, of Sioux Falls, and Wallace A. Dow of Pierre, were appointed directors.

The committee found two sites deemed suitable for the location of the building, but reported that the \$500 appropriated for the land was inadequate. That difficulty was overcome by securing the site at government expense, as explained below. This resulted in securing the present site, north of the city on the then Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

The committee reported that the United States Government had made an appropriation for a territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Under the law, the committee was authorized to accept this sum from the government. This was done and the amount credited to the penitentiary fund, to be included in the \$50,000 by the territorial legislature.

However, it developed that the government funds could not be used in the construction of the buildings. The committee consulted with the proper government officials and 81 acres of land was deeded to the territory and four acres to the government. Thereupon, it was agreed that the government should erect one wing of the proposed building and pay \$500 for the four acres, this being the amount to be paid for the site.

A contract was let to R. D. Silver of Lincoln, Nebraska, for the masonry and carpenter work, in the amount of \$34,813.80. Richard H. Booth, a member of the committee and who was a contracting carpenter, was appointed superintendent of construction. The contract for the iron work was let to Martin & Anderson of Yankton, in the amount of \$6,550. Final settlement was made at the completion of the work, November 22, 1882.

The first prisoners to arrive were transferred from Detroit, Michigan, on December 13, 1882, twenty-nine in number, and placed in charge of the first warden of the penitentiary, C. M. Koehler. The cost of the land, building, heating, cooking equipment and miscellaneous expense totaled \$59,612.90.

In 1883, the legislature appropriated \$75,615 to defray the ordinary expenses for the two years following. Also, bonds were issued in the amount of \$30,000 for the construction of a boiler house, laundry, hospital, a building for women prisoners, finishing the main building, a residence for the warden, the purchase or lease a stone quarry and sundry expenses. The directors' report as of December 1, 1884, indicated that all contemplated improvements had been made and that most of the common labor and carpenter work had been done by prisoners.

The employment of prisoners in the quarrying of stone, gave rise to the phrase applied to a potential inmate, "He is likely to be up on the hill pounding stone".

The location of the state owned quarry, from which this stone was taken, was north and east of the present passenger station of the "Milwaukee road", near where the roundhouse now stands. It was sold to the railroad company in 1920.

The state owned, and still does, a quarry east of Weber Avenue, below the falls, from which stone was taken for remodeling the west wing of the penitentiary in 1939 and 1940. This quarry is now temporarily in disuse, owing to flooding by filtration. Additional stone was

taken from the city's quarries west of the river, below the falls, to be used in the west wing.

Between 1905 and 1909, during H. T. Parmley's wardenship, a shirt factory was in operation in a building west of the present twine plant, where automobile license plates are now made. It was operated by prison labor. It was discontinued during Governor Byrnes administration, following a political campaign in which it was an issue.

A binding-twine plant operated in the institution was installed about the close of Mr. Parmley's incumbency as warden, and completed under that of O. S. Swenson. The plant is in a thriving financial condition with \$250,000 invested in war bonds and \$300,000 in assets.

The manufacture of automobile plates began in 1926, during Governor Carl Gunderson's administration, in the building formerly occupied by the shirt factory.

The deeded farm lands of the institution consists of 700 acres, and 700 acres more are leased for farm purposes. This farm is cultivated, for the greater part, by prison labor and supplies all the farm produce used by the institution.

The warden's residence was built in 1884-85 and that of the deputy warden in 1888. G. Norton Jameson is the present warden, having been



G. NORTON JAMESON
Warden, State Penitentiary

appointed by Governor Leslie J. Jensen in 1938. He succeeded Guy E. Geelan. Arthur H. Muchow held that position, perhaps for the longest period of any deputy, from shortly after World War I in 1919, until 1933 when, through a change of administration, he was succeeded by Leo Craig, acting deputy, until 1937 when Guy E. Geelan was appointed and served one year. Mr. Muchow was reappointed in 1938 and served until July 1, 1946, when he retired. He was succeeded by W. T. Knudtson, the present deputy.

The well equipped farm is under the supervision of Paul Korthals.

The dairy herd consists of registered Holstein cows in care of E. G. Grinde. Besides an average of fifty milk cows, a total of nearly one hundred head is maintained. It is affiliated with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association under the supervision of Brookings State College and the Cattle Testing Association.

Any cattle that do not conform to the standards set by these groups are culled out and placed with the common herd for other than milk and breeding purposes. The farm maintains a slaughter house and a refrigeration plant, and supplies the pork and beef for the institution.

The names of the wardens of the institution, in their order, from the beginning to the present time are as follows:

Charles M. Koehler	1882-1885
Amos F. Shaw	1885-1887
Daniel S. Glidden	1887-1889
Theodore D. Kanouse	1889-1892
I. R. Spooner	1892-1893
Nye E. Phillips	1893-1899
John A. Bowler	1899-1901
O. S. Swenson	1901-1905
H. T. Parmley	1905-1909
O. S. Swenson	1909-1916
Warren Green, (acting)	1916-1917
Guy C. Redfield	1917-1920
George T. Jameson	1920-1933
Eugene Riley	1933-1936
Leo Craig, (acting)	1936-1937
Guy E. Geelan	1937-1938
G. Norton Jameson	1938-

* * * *



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Administration Building

School For The Deaf

(Gleaned From The Thesis Of
George W. B. Eitreim, Augustana College)

The presence of a number of deaf persons in the population of Dakota Territory created the problem of how to educate and otherwise rehabilitate them, to the end that they might be a worthy part of our citizenry. It is the object of this thesis to show what provisions have been made for their care and education in Dakota Territory, later the State of South Dakota.

The meaning of the word "deaf" is generally understood. There are various degrees of this defect in hearing, ranging from slightly to totally deaf. As to the word "dumb", Mr. Eitreim states, "a person is rarely dumb or mute because of lack of oral equipment."



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
First Location



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Dormitories

It is not our purpose to delve deeply into such technical matters, but we acknowledge that these deficiencies of speech and hearing do exist and that even in our Territorial period there were enough cases to draw the attention of our educators and our citizens to the need of their education.

In 1880, Reverend Thomas Berry, rector of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, took steps to establish a school which was to develop into the South Dakota School for the Deaf. "He had been a teacher, both in Maryland and New York schools for the deaf, and was led to take up this cause in Dakota Territory because of his long association with deaf-mutes, first as a teacher and subsequently as a clergyman".

"Mrs. Berry was deaf and this fact, no doubt, played its part. On August 17, 1880, Rev. Berry had a conference with Governor Ordway, on the latter's visit to Sioux Falls, concerning a movement to provide for an institution for the education for the deaf.

"Other cases came to the attention of Rev. Berry, including a deaf boy by the name of William H. Hawley. On November 8, 1880, he went out to look for him and found him. The following day the boy came to the home of Rev. Berry, where he was given his first lesson. He came regularly thereafter."

Rev. Berry sent our circulars advertising the school and requesting information regarding the existence and residence of any deaf children, who were to be sent to himself or Miss Jennie Wright, who had become associated with him.



MRS. JENNIE WRIGHT MINGUS

On November 29th, applications were received from three potential students from Minnehaha County, and, on the 30th, two more were received from Hanson County.

Excerpts from Mr. Berry's diary tell of the school being moved from his home to a place known as "Thomas' Lodging House" during

the last weeks of 1880. Miss Wright went there to live in close contact with her pupils. "Because there was no regular source of revenue for the school, it depended on donations from philanthropic citizens, beside those of Rev. Berry and Miss Wright. The latter gave \$500 of her own money for advertising purposes during the first year, besides meeting other expenses of the school."



SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Air View

When the Territorial Legislature met at Yankton in January, 1881, a resolution was passed recognizing the institution at Sioux Falls as "The Territorial School for Deaf Mutes." It also passed a law to aid the school by providing expense money at the rate of \$5.00 per week per pupil. This money was to be drawn from any monies in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated. An appropriation of \$2,000 was also made for the erection of a building which had been previously provided by public-spirited citizens.

Among our records we find that E. A. Sherman donated the first five acres of land on which the buildings now stand. Ten more acres had been donated for school grounds by parties unknown to us.

Mrs. Berry died in 1881 and Rev. Berry moved to Buffalo, New York, to continue as a clergyman and the duties rested on Miss Wright. Miss Wright was married soon after, however, to Daniel Mingus and resigned her duties in favor of James Simpson, who continued the work for twenty years.

E. A. Sherman was president of the first Board of Trustees, with Newton Edmunds of Yankton as vice president and E. G. Wright, father of Miss Jennie Wright, as treasurer. This board met for the first time on December 9, 1880.

The South Dakota School for the Deaf is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. Since the founding of the school it has been under nine superintendents, the first of whom was Rev. Berry. He was succeeded by Miss Jennie Wright as stated, who was duly appointed by the board. James Simpson succeeded her after her brief office tenure. He was succeeded, in turn, by Miss Dora Donald on April 1, 1903.

During the incumbency of Mr. Simpson, the institution grew from a

school of one building and an enrollment of seven pupils to a well-housed and substantial institution of fifty-four pupils. Miss Donald served five years, until she was succeeded by J. D. McLaughlin in 1908, who remained through 1910, when Howard W. Simpson, son of the former superintendent, succeeded him and retained the position until 1920. He was succeeded by Henry E. Welty who served five years. He was succeeded by E. S. Tillingast in July, 1925, who served until July, 1939, a period of fourteen years. He was a man of wide experience, having served in the same capacity in Missouri for three years and in Oregon for seventeen years. His father had worked with the deaf for fifty years, and a brother was employed in Ireland to teach American business methods there. Mrs. Tillingast, as well as her father, was also a teacher of the deaf.

Under Mr. Tillingast, the school made the greatest growth in its history, both in development of the plant and in pupils enrolled. At the end of this period, the Board of Charities and Corrections charged him with incompetence and asked him to resign. There were murmurings of dissatisfaction because of his removal and charges of "politics" were freely made as the motive behind his dismissal. He was succeeded by Arthur S. Myklebust, who assumed his duties August 25, 1939.

Mr. Myklebust came with a splendid background of learning and experience. He is a native of this section of the middle west, Jasper, Minn., and a graduate of Augustana College in Sioux Falls. His work and accomplishments are too extensive to enumerate here. He has a deaf brother and sister, a fact that makes him particularly sympathetic with the problems of the students, and makes him the more cognizant of their needs.

Associated with Mr. Myklebust are forty-two other officers and employees, a fact that speaks volumes for the importance and growth of the school that was so well established under adverse conditions and humble circumstances, through consecrated and persistent efforts of those pioneers inspired by the need of such an institution, away back in the 1880's. whose time, effort and money laid the foundation of a great institution.

As this volume goes to the publishers we are pleased to make note of the completion and dedication of a new two-story brick dormitory for the students of the school, built at a cost of \$90,011 and dedicated March 21, 1947.

Governor George T. Mickelson made the dedicatory address before a large assembly. The new structure is in the northwest part of the grounds, and will provide forty additional rooms. One room on each floor is reserved for the dean in charge.

CHAPTER 10

COUNTY HISTORY

County Fairs

The first county fair grounds, as far as we are able to learn, were opposite the present Wallner vegetable gardens, 2600 South Minnesota Avenue, on the lower ground. The land was owned by a Mr. Miracle.

The fair consisted of an agricultural exhibit under the management of a group of citizens under the name of Minnehaha County Agricultural Society. Its officers were Artemus Gale, president; G. J. Skinner, secretary and C. K. Howard, treasurer. Porter P. Peck was chief marshal. There were several vice presidents distributed about the county.

The fair was held the 8th and 9th of October, 1874. Prizes amounting to \$77.25 were offered as premiums but only \$21.75 was paid, only 28 premiums being awarded. It was well attended but did not continue to function during the years immediately following.

In 1882, the proposition of a fair began to be discussed and an organization known as the "Sioux Falls Exposition" was perfected. The same grounds used in 1874 were again secured. A race track was made in a field that had been planted to corn. Stalls and pens were built for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and livestock. An amphitheatre, four halls and other improvements were built, requiring 275,000 feet of lumber. For that period, it was an imposing array of buildings.

The fair was held September 13th to 15th. The attendance described as "good". Willis C. Boyce was secretary and was most active in developing the buildings and grounds. R. F. Pettigrew was elected president but was unable to serve and R. M. Crawford of Brookings was elected in his place. The fair was so much of a success that another was held the next year.

In 1883 the fair was held from September 10th to the 14th. \$6,000 was offered in prizes, and of this amount \$1,000 was offered to the winner of the race. The weather was fair but the attendance was not up to expectations and a deficit of \$2,000 was incurred.

In 1884 a number of farmers in the county met with I. G. Skinner to take steps to organize the Sioux Valley Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and, when organized, M. T. Hogaboom was elected president. The management decided to have an exposition on the driving park in Sioux Falls, as there-to-fore. Extensive preparations were made to make the fair a success. The dates set for it were from September 24th to 26th.

The first day the attendance was only fair, the second was ruined by a gale of wind and dust and on the fourth day there came a down-pour of rain. This tells much of the story of the fair of that year.

The promoters of these events, true to the spirit of the pioneers, were still undaunted. On September 15th to 18th, 1885, another fair was held on the driving park under the management of the Southeastern Dakota Agricultural Society. The weather, attendance, exhibits and the races were highly satisfactory. The management paid all expenses

and premiums and had come through with a profit of \$29.99, the first fair to emerge with a "clean slate".

The next year, September 24th to the 26th, 1886, the same society held a fair at the old baseball park on Duluth Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets in Sioux Falls. Buildings were erected but there was no race track. The attendance was good and the exhibits were large and of a fine quality. There was an unusual amount of elocution indulged in by prominent citizens. Judge J. F. Kelley of Ohio delivered the principal address on the last day of the fair.

Supplanting these attempts to hold successful fairs, which resulted for the greater part with a deficit, State Fairs were held in 1891, 1892, and 1895. At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Huron, March 19th, 1895, it was decided to locate the annual State Fair at Sioux Falls for a period of six years. The board entered into a contract with Clark G. Coates for fair grounds southeast of the city, also with citizens of Sioux Falls for annual payments to the board in consideration for holding the fairs in this city.

The first of these fairs was held September 20th, 1895, and lasted through the week. It proved successful from the viewpoint of entertainment and exhibits but the Association came out "in the red".

In those days an interesting attraction was the balloon ascension and parachute leap. One of these was made each day—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, by Professor W. Z. Love of Indianapolis. Various bands provided music for the daily events including one comprised of Santee Indians in full war regalia.

A banquet for the editors of the state, a barbecue for the farmers, (held on Seney Island), a bicycle tournament, parades of commercial traveling men, Shriners, Knights of Pythias and special street illuminations were some of the features of the fair for the entertainment of the city's guests. This was the last State Fair held in Sioux Falls.

A tri-state fair, (Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota), was held in 1896 to replace the county and state fairs. To insure the financial success, a cash deposit of \$5,000 was required from the citizens of Sioux Falls. No premiums were offered for anything but purely agricultural exhibits and \$150 for butter and cheese entries. Private individuals, however, offered special premiums but only to a small class of exhibitors. Instead of the usual premiums, the management decided to present some rare attractions to secure a good attendance and make the fair a success.

One of the attractions was the appearance of Buffalo Bill with his Wild West Shows on the opening day of the fair. Buffalo Bill appeared with his troupe and gave exhibitions of his marksmanship from horseback. At that time his long hair was of a light brown chestnut color. As he rode it rose and fell with the movement of his mount from beneath a wide-brimmed white sombrero or, in modern vernacular, a "ten-gallon hat".

His "Congress of Rough Riders", world famed, was a spectacular feature showing the riding peculiarities of horsemen of various countries from the American Indian, cowboys, Turks and "the Wild Cossacks of the Czar". Another feature was an Indian attack on a covered wagon train. This quickly and vividly aroused the imagination of young and old alike, coming as it did in the closing days of the "Old Frontier". At a much later date the writer had occasion to observe the noted frontiersman closely, still wearing a wide sombrero, but under it was no longer the chestnut brown, but a flowing and thinner snow-white head of hair.

The appearance of the show on the first day of the fair was

intended to advertise the fair and to thus encourage a large attendance. The whole countryside was there to see the old Indian fighter—the slayer of Yellow Hand and the famed buffalo hunter who supplied meat to the builders of the Union Pacific railroad.

His contract with the fair management stipulated that the first day's gate receipt should go to him and, consequently, he got the "lion's share" of funds secured thereby. Most of the large crowd was bent on seeing Cody and "forgot" the other days of the fair in spite of some very special features of entertainment.

Some of those in charge of arrangements were bitter in their denunciation of the Wild West Shows, but others blamed only themselves for not bringing the show at the end as a finale, rather than at the beginning of the fair.

The remaining days of the fair were filled with outstanding attractions. The city was gorgeously illuminated at night and various groups were entertained at banquets and by nationally known speakers. The exhibits were described as "fair" to "admirable". The committee worked hard to give the public "its' money's worth" and succeeded remarkably well. The memory of that fair stil lingers in the writer's mind, and from a boy's viewpoint it was a remarkable success.

There was no effort made to hold a fair in 1897, the promoters having outdone themselves the year before. In 1898, however, the Business Men's League sponsored a Fall Festival and the public helped to support the effort. Except for the first day's performance, when it rained, there were large crowds in attendance to witness football games, balloon ascensions and other attractions, including industrial parades. The festival was a success from an entertainment and financial viewpoint. This is believed to have been the most successful Fall Festival ever held in Sioux Falls.

On June 3, 1938, Mrs. Winona A. Lyon deeded to Minnehaha County 49.57 acres of land on the west side of the Sioux River, south of highway 38, near West Sioux Falls for use as a fairground, subject to rigid "exceptions, reservations, restrictions and limitations". Under the terms of the gift, the grounds must be designated as the "William H. Lyon Fair Grounds" and shall be maintained, managed and controlled by the County Commissioners and their successors in office, for use of the public as a County Fair Grounds, wherein generally specified displays of farm produce, livestock and crafts could be exhibited, and 4-H Clubs and Home Extension work could be demonstrated. Provision is also made for the entertainment of the public with amusements of various kinds.

The terms of the gift also stated that, "In event of the failure of the grantee to hold such fairs or exhibitions for five consecutive years, then, in that event, the said premises and title shall immediately revert to the grantor or next of kin to the grantor, with the right of immediate possession.

On February 17, 1940, a deed, supplementary to that of June 3, 1938, was made to "explain and amplify the intention of the grantor", covering the same deed for the former date. In case of fire, flood, tornado or State or National emergency, the five-year stipulation would be waived.

On July 17, 1942, additional land was donated by Mrs. Lyon under the same general terms, plus other conditions as follows: "Providing a highway shall be constructed and maintained extending west of Kiwanis avenue, bridging the Sioux River and entering said fairgrounds as near 3rd Street as possible, and that said highway be designated as Lyon Boulevard, and shall be 100 feet in width throughout its full length",

the bridge to be of "ornamental and artistic design" and the same width as the roadway.

Entrance to the fairgrounds was to be made on the east line of County Auditor's Tract One (1) of the Northeast quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Section Thirteen (13), Wayne Township.

According to stipulations of the deed, at a point of entrance from the highway to the fairgrounds a suitable gateway was to be constructed and maintained, and thereto affixed a bronze plaque as a memorial to the late W. H. Lyon. A like entrance was also to be constructed and maintained at the south line of the Northeast one-half (N. E. 1/2) of the Southeast quarter (S. E. 1/4) of Section thirteen (13), Wayne Township. Provision is also made for a highway and bridal path from highway 16 to the south entrance of the grounds.

It was also provided that work on the highway, bridge and gateway "shall be commenced as soon as necessary labor and material can be obtained, and shall be completed in three years (from August 1, 1942), except in case of flood, fire, tornado, epidemic, State or National emergency".

The first fairs held on this fairground were in 1938-39. Some buildings, including the first section of the amphitheater, were built by W. P. A. labor and material.

In 1940, the Sioux Empire Fair Association, Inc., was organized and took over the grounds on a lease from the county. The fair of that year was conducted on a much larger scale and included additional features such as horse racing, out door pageants, comedies and plays.

H. F. Veenker is president and Al Halver secretary of the association. Despite the war years, buildings have been added and the quality and quantity of the exhibits, displays of Home Extension work and 4-H Club activities have materially increased.

There was a let-down in effort during the war years of 1943-44, but a two day 4-H Achievement Program was sponsored by the fair management and prizes were awarded.

There were no full scale fair events held during 1944 and 1945, but four days of rodeo events were held each year with leading riders participating in open competition, including Bill and Bud Linderman, brothers, and Ken and Gerald Roberts.

Horse Racing

It might be properly stated that Frank Forde, owning land west of the city near the town of Ellis, was the "father" of organized horse racing in Minnehaha County. He opened a half-mile track on section seven (7), Wayne Township, in the late 1870's. Occasionally, horse racing enthusiasts would go there for a few hours' sport in exhibiting the qualities of their favorite "piece of horse-flesh." The horses were not fast ones, comparatively speaking, but it was here that classification and grading of race horses was started.

In 1882, the Sioux Falls Exposition was formed and a part of its program was the making of a half-mile race track. That year, and the one following, some good racing was enjoyed. Available records are not clear as to the location of this track, but it is believed to have been on the fairgrounds on South Minnesota Avenue. By its development, Sioux Falls horse lovers were inspired to attempt to improve the class of race horses of various types. Several local men purchased high bred trotting stock, some of which attracted national attention.

The exposition of 1883 was a financial failure, but, on March 5, 1884, horsemen met at the "Cataract House" and organized what was

known as the Sioux City and Dakota Circuit. On the 14th of the same month the Sioux Falls Driving Park Association was formed and capitalized at \$20,000. The old fairgrounds on South Minnesota Avenue were again fitted up for the use of the Association. On June 11th and 12th, 1884, a race meeting was held on these grounds. The attendance and the entertainment was good though no outstanding speed records were made.

In 1885, the racing event took place on June 17th-19th, inclusive. From the public viewpoint, it was a decided success, but financially, it was a failure, and the grounds were disposed of. The highest speed record was but 2:26 1/2.

Clark G. Coats built a half-mile track on his farm, southeast of the city in 1888. It was ready for use by late September. Some good races were held there during the fair that year and again in 1889.

The Sioux Falls Driving Association, organized by local men in 1893, leased the buildings and grounds that year and arranged a big trotting event that was held July 18th to 20th. Some of the fastest horses in the Northwest were brought for the event. The attendance was below expectations and the meet was not a financial success.

In 1894, the association increased its efforts, spending hard work and much money in advertising and offering good prizes. The event occurred July 10 to 14, with good weather and conditions. Again many of the best horses were here but the sponsors again met with a severe deficit. The fastest time made on the occasion was by an unrecorded owner and horse, in 2:09 1/4 minutes.

About this time, several "top notchers" came into prominence. Jesse W. Boyce's young pacing filly, "Prairie Lily", gained a national reputation. "Pinta", Sioux K. Grigsby's pacing colt, was also in the "class of 1895", as were C. G. Coats' "Little Mike", Frank and George Blackman's "Moody" and Nye Phillips' "Skylark". Pinta's record was 2:13 1/4, W. H. and E. W. Nelson's "Almo" took 2:30 minutes to make a mile, Blackman Brothers' "Little Mike" made it in 2:18 and their "King Patchen" took the stride at 2:23 1/2. S. K. Grigsby's "Doc M" took a 2:22 3/4 clip. Dr. J. C. Morgan and others owned fast horses at that time but their records are not at present available.

The records made on the present track at Lyon Fairgrounds have not been learned but with the improved course at that place, local horse fanciers might be expected to attempt to break those of their sires.

In the summer of 1888, Clark G. Coats built a half-mile kite track on his farm, a short distance southeast of the city, as a movement toward promoting horse racing in the community. Some good horse races were held on this track during the season, but it was not until the State Fair was held here in 1891 that it was much used. Mr. Coats spent much money in developing the track during the time fairs were being planned for that year and the next.

Going back into history of horse racing in the county, we find the following list of the horse and names of the owners given by Sioux K. Grigsby, horse fancier, turfman, attorney, legislator and Lieutenant Governor:

Almo, owned by W. H. Nelson, Jesse W. Boyce, and E. W. Nelson.
Time 2:30.

King Patchen, owned by George and Frank Blackman. The time
2.23 1/2.

Niles, owned by Dr. J. C. Morgan. No time.

Pinta, owned by Sioux K. Grigsby, (reduced from 2:13 to 2:08).

Doctor M, owned by Sioux K. Grigsby (sired by Niles). Time 2:28 1/2.

Little Mike, owned by Clark G. Coats (time not known).

Moody, owned by Jesse W. Boyce. Time 2:18.

Skylark, owned by Phillips and Jerry Carleton. No time known.

Fanchion, owned by Jesse W. Boyce. No time known.

Later in 1895, Jesse Boyce came to the forefront with his "Prairie Lily", a young pacing filly, bred by him in Sioux Falls. This young mare gained a national reputation that year. The writer often recalls the tall figure and pleasant features of Mr. Boyce in his sulky, behind one of his "fast ones" on the streets of Sioux Falls, proudly exercising and exhibiting his fancy racing stock.

Since those early years, horse racing has been a feature of most of the fairs in Minnehaha County. Since the opening of the present fairgrounds, several such events have taken place. There has been but one locally owned horse entered in these races, "Dorothy Guy", owned by John R. Fitzgibbon, Jr., and his wife, Julia. "Dorothy Guy" was a standard bred trotter. She won two races here in 1941 and the same year won six races in Canada and nine in various states, setting a world's record of seventeen winnings in a single season. The horse was sold at Elkhorn, Wisconsin in 1942, for breeding purposes. The Fitzgibbon's attribute much of the success of the races to Mr. and Mrs. John Henning, who attended to the shoeing, harnessing and sundry details of the event. Mrs. Henning was an expert horse-shoer in her own right, especially skillful in adjusting weight and balance to suit the individual horses' gaits and length of strides. Mr. Henning trained and drove Dorothy Guy in all these contests.

During the last few years, horse racing events have been eliminated locally because of the lack of travelling facilities and equipment, including trucks and gasoline. In the meantime, the old stables have been removed and will be replaced by modern new ones and it is expected that horse racing events will be resumed in future fairs at the fairgrounds.

Regarding the track itself, we will say this is one of the three fully accredited dirt tracks in the nation, so designated by the International Racing Association. So favorably was this half mile track appraised by visitors at the fair which closed Sunday, August 25, 1946, that the city of Peoria, Illinois, immediately telegraphed the fair management here for blueprints of it, for the purpose of duplicating it in that city.

CHAPTER 11

OLD SETTLER'S PICNIC

Early in June, 1892, the newspapers announced that a picnic would be held in "Foster's Grove" in Grand Meadow township, on June 29th. At that time it was proposed to form an "Old Settlers' Picnic Association" in the western part of Minnehaha County. A large attendance was present on the occasion and during the afternoon several speeches were made favoring such an organization. A temporary organization was made and Samuel Huckins was elected president. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to be presented at a similar gathering the next year. The temporary officers announced, late in June, 1893, that the Association would meet at J. B. Goddard's grove in Taopi township on Wednesday, July 19th, the time and place of the next annual picnic.

The day was ideal, and several hundred people gathered for the event. One hundred and sixty feet of table had been arranged for the occasion. These were laden with an abundance of "the good things of the land", but there were but half enough tables to accommodate the picnickers. A program followed the dinner, after which the meeting was called to order to form a permanent organization. J. J. Foster was elected president; J. E. Colton, secretary; and C. F. Farrell, treasurer. The membership in the organization was limited to those who had been residents of the county "west of the Sioux River" prior to 1880. It was decided to hold annual meetings, at such times and places as the officers should decide.

The third picnic was held in Warner's grove at Hartford, June 27, 1894. Refreshments were served by the Ladies' Aid Societies of Hartford, and the Grand Meadow band supplied music for the occasion. At the business meeting, it was voted to extend membership to all persons who had settled in Minnehaha County prior to 1880.

The fourth picnic held by the Association was in John Thompson's grove in Sverdrup township, on the banks of the Sioux River, June 14, 1895. Although a heavy rain had fallen the night before, there were over a thousand people present and the day's program was greater and more varied than at any of the preceding picnics.

The fifth picnic took in two days of activities at the same place, June 25 and 26, 1896. About 1,200 people were present on the first day and 2,000 the second day. New Hope and Benton bands provided the music for the occasion, and a quartette of singers added to the pleasure of the picnickers. Merry-go-rounds and additional amusements were provided on this occasion and helped to make it an outstanding success.

The sixth annual event was likewise held in the Thompson grove, Friday, June 11, 1897. It was estimated that over 3,000 people were present, the largest crowd in one day of any preceding picnic. The New Hope band and the Sioux Falls Glee Club provided the musical entertainment. A ball game between Hartford and Sioux Falls teams resulted in a victory for the Hartford team.

The seventh and eighth annual picnics, 1898 and 1899, were also

held in the Thompson grove with equally good results as to entertainment and attendance.

The records are not available for the years 1899 to 1932, but it is presumed these were held, for the greater part, at John Thompson's grove, northwest of Renner on the Sioux River. In 1923 Tore Teigen was president.

At a meeting at the YMCA, called for the purpose of electing officers and deciding on a location for holding its annual picnic, the following directors were selected: E. J. Berdahl, C. H. (Charlie) Craig, J. B. Severson, Frank VanDemark, H. W. Smith, L. K. Larson and A. F. Oakes. Carl Berdahl was selected president; George Barkley, vice president; L. S. Hetland, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Teigen had previously resigned. The treasurer reported \$501.12 in the treasury. On May 14th it was announced that C. A. Christopherson and Rev. L. W. Fifield would be the speakers at the picnic that was held that year at Elmwood Park, Sioux Falls, June 21, 1923.

References were made by the speakers to the first of the many picnics ever held, that of 1892 in Foster's grove in Grand Meadow township, when the permanent organization was made.

The next picnic was held at Dell Rapids on the 11th day of June, 1924. L. K. Larson of Dell Rapids was president and L. S. Hetland, secretary. It was likewise held in Dell Rapids until and including 1938, but in 1939, the picnic was held at Elmwood Park, Sioux Falls.

For a number of years the attendance diminished, as the real pioneers passed to the beyond, and interest waned. Attention had been called to this fact from time to time by speakers on the programs of the association. The small gathering at Elmwood Park in 1939 was the last one held.

We understand there is at present an effort being made to supplant it by the Minnehaha County Historical Society, organized in 1927 to "preserve old landmarks and historic records and keep alive the spirit of the Pioneers".

Presidents and secretaries of the Association have been as follows (according to the records we have, several years of which seem to be missing):

Samuel Huckins, president, 1892.

J. J. Foster, president, 1893; J. E. Colton, Secretary; C. F. Farrell, Treasurer.

(No available record from 1893 to 1923) .

Tore Teigen, president, 1923; L. S. Hetland, Secretary-Treasurer, (until 1930).

L. K. Larson, president, 1924 to 1926 inclusive.

J. B. Severson, president, 1927.

L. K. Larson, president, 1928 to 1935 inclusive; J. O. Berdahl, secretary-Treasurer from 1930 to 1939 inclusive.

A. P. Amundson, president, 1936 to 1939.

It should be added that during the years the picnic was held at Thompson's grove it was made an outstanding annual event, in which carnival attractions, dancing and ball games were features which continued on into the night. This spirit was continued to some extent in the events held later in Dell Rapids.

Seney Island

From our earliest recollections, we heard of the beauties of Seney Island which laid just above the Falls of the Sioux River, possibly the falls alluded to in Longfellow's poem as "The Falls of Minnehaha by the mountains of the prairie, beside the red pipestone quarry".



SENEY ISLAND
in Memoriam

The falls, in all their primeval glory and wonder have we seen before the devastating hand of commercialism had destroyed their primitive grandeur—the falls reported by Nicollet and Fremont, that inspired George M. Staples of Dubuque to make the first settlement here. Seney Island! A spot extolled by the pioneers, who made it their rendezvous for public and social gatherings.

We revelled in the earlier gatherings on "The Island", in the native flora that has been destroyed by some of the pioneers of the predatory type, whose coming was actuated by the lure of riches which the new territory seemed to hold. We refrain from using the names of those we have in mind, some of whom are still in our midst, although their rightful place in history would seem to justify their publication. Therefore, in any subject on which we have written, or shall write, regarding the early settlers in this community, their names shall be studiously avoided and shall be conspicuous by their absence. They were not of the true pioneer type of which we are so proud and are not worthy of mention with that class of pioneers. In another section of this volume they are referred to as "money leeches". They preyed upon and profited by the misfortunes of those who developed the resources of this commonwealth. We have lost Seney Island forever and the memory of such as those, into whose power and control it was vested, is a stench to our nostrils stirred up by flowery newspaper obituaries of their tardy demise.

Many other landmarks of this region have been lost through neglect or indifference, landmarks that would inspire future generations with the true spirit of pioneering.

From time to time we had read in our newspapers that some public spirited citizens had started a movement to preserve such landmarks, but no one took it upon himself to carry through with such a venture. But after rubble and debris had filled the channel which encircled Seney Island, there came an organized effort to preserve that which was left and the Minnehaha County Historical Society came into being.

But more of the description of the once famous island. It contained about ten acres of land to the west of the main channel of the Sioux

river, immediately above the Falls, and extended west to what was then North Phillips Avenue—a street width from the present Milwaukee passenger depot—and south to near the International Harvester Company's building. It extended north to a point near Third Street. It was an irregular tract, as may be seen by looking at a map of that period.

Here the turbulent waters of springtime started their descent over a series of huge rocky ledges to its lower bed, some 200 feet below. Here was an ancient rendezvous of the Red Men, a race peculiarly possessed of a sense of the beauties of nature. Here, in profusion, budded the flora indigenous to the Western streams and prairies, the great trees and beautiful ferns.

Near this spot, if not upon it, Nicollet, the first white man to give a report of the place, wrote his account of the region and particularly mentioned the falls of the Sioux River, from whence came the name "Sioux Falls". A copy of this report came to the attention of Dr. George M. Staples, of Dubuque, Iowa, who organized a townsite company in 1856, to take possession of the land contingent to the falls and to get control of the water power. Here was organized the first townsite in Dakota Territory, and here were held many public gatherings—family, church, political and fraternal. It was the "Town Hall" of the region, as well as a favorite retreat of picnickers.

Well meaning people announced from time to time that efforts were being made to preserve it as a park. Interested citizens waited but no action was taken. Wreckage and refuse of every description was being dumped into the channel that surrounded the island. Then came the shocking news to those who had pictured the famed island as a permanent park and beauty spot, that the Milwaukee Railway Company was negotiating for its purchase. The newly organized Historical Society made a hurried attempt to prevent its sale, and consulted the Mayor of Sioux Falls regarding its preservation. The members were bluntly told that "It's only a hangout for bums. We are not interested".

So Seney Island passed into oblivion, with those who talked but did not act.

Tri-State Marker

At the juncture of the Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota boundary lines stands an iron pillar, hollow, with walls about one inch thick. This was placed there when the western boundary line of Minnesota was surveyed, in 1859, after the admission of Minnesota to the Union of States about a year before. It happened that its location must necessarily be at the edge of a slough at that point. Likewise, it was on a section line running between Iowa on the south and Minnesota and South Dakota on the north. The Minnesota-Dakota boundary ends there.

After a long period of years, the iron post, having evidently been struck by passing vehicles, stood in a leaning position. Also, souvenir hunters had chiseled pieces out of its side, until a long section of one side had been carried away piecemeal.

The attention of the Minnehaha County Historical Society, organized in 1927, was called to its condition, and eventually, steps were taken to repair, re-set, and preserve it. To properly do so, two miles of road east and west of it and two more miles to the north had to be graded and a fill made at the juncture.

After much correspondence with state and county officials, the County Boards of Rock County, Minnesota, Lyon County, Iowa and Minnehaha County, South Dakota met at the home of J. B. Severson, south of Valley Springs and signed a joint agreement to divide the



TRI-STATE MARKER
Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota

grading areas between them, each county to pay for its section to be graded. The fill at the junction point, the concrete work and the replacing of the repaired marker was placed under the control of Lyon County, the work to be done by that county. The expense would be divided equally between the three counties.

Complete harmony prevailed between the three boards at this gathering, where Mrs. Severson served a luncheon to the group, which included members of the Minnehaha County Historical Society.

It was quite late in the season, however, before the work was fully accomplished. It was not until October 9, 1938, a year after the first organized effort at preservation, that the dedication took place at the site of the "Old Iron Post". Now there are well graded highways in three directions from it. After seventy-nine years of silent vigil on the then border of the Old Frontier, the post was now in the center of civilization and the "bread basket" of the Middle West.

Four bands provided music for the gathering on "The Corner", where fully 3,000 people gathered to celebrate the event. They were of Luverne and Hills, Minnesota; Larchwood, Iowa and the Washington High School of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Judge Julius Haycraft, of Fairmont, Minnesota, representing the State of Minnesota, made a dedicatory address at two o'clock, after which the assemblage proceeded to the park at Larchwood for a picnic. It was a beautiful day, and the leaves still clung to the trees and shrubbery. Here O. E. Klingman, curator of the Historical and Art Department of Iowa, representing that State; Lawrence K. Fox, superintendent of the Department of History of South Dakota and Lt. Gov. McMurchie, representing the Governor and State of South Dakota, addressed the gathering. It was essentially a tri-state gathering and a glorious occasion.

As a "side-light" on the history of this memorial, we shall relate a fantastic tale, that had become a legend, regarding the setting of this old boundary marker, if for no other purpose than to explode it. After some years of publicity, the tale still persists in some localities. It is to the effect that Jefferson Davis, an army engineer and later president

of the Southern Confederacy, headed the surveying party. A variety of dates, from 1852 to 1859, have been quoted.

At the time of re-establishing of the pillar, while public sentiment was centered upon it, we went to much trouble to either substantiate or repudiate the story. We had considerable correspondence with the authorities in Washington and received word that there was no record of "Jeff" Davis ever having been this far west. Another statement gave the information that Jefferson Davis was in the United States Senate in 1859, and therefore he could not have been with a surveying party here. We then took the matter up with the State Historical Society of Minnesota and secured the following information:

"Your question about when and by whom the marker was placed on the boundary line at the southwest corner of Minnesota has come up many times. There have been many vague and incorrect statements about this. Our society has been mis-quoted, if given as authority for the statement that Jefferson Davis placed the marker there. I can find no evidence to support that theory at all, and I find letters in which members of the staff have refuted that statement."

The following excerpt is quoted from a letter written by Lois M. Fawcett, Head of the Reference Dept., State Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota:

"I have found documents that prove that the post was placed there in 1859, when the western boundary of Minnesota was marked, and not in 1852, when the northern boundary of Iowa was established. Jefferson Davis was in the United States Senate in 1859, and I find no connection at all between him and the movement. The documents to which I have referred are the special instructions to accompany the contract between Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office and Chauncey H. Snow and Henry Hutton, surveyors, for running and marking that part of the western boundary of the State of Minnesota which is not defined by natural landmarks (such as Lakes Traverse and Big Stone). These instructions are dated April 30, 1859. They refer to the Act of Congress passed February 26, 1857, which authorized the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitutional and State government, which established the western boundary of the State. By an Act of March 3, 1859, Congress appropriated \$5,000.00 for running and marking that part of the boundary.

"Snow and Hutton were instructed to place four iron monuments at various places along the boundary, one of them to be at the intersection point of the western boundary of Minnesota with the northern boundary of Iowa. Snow & Hutton, in their field notes, report that they commenced the survey July 11, 1859, and completed it August 4, 1859. They also reported placing iron monuments as instructed. The monument at the juncture at the south end of the line and the northern line of Iowa is marked as follows:

"On the north side, 'W. B. Minn.', on the south side, 'Iowa' and on the east and west sides '43° 30" N. Latitude' "

"Sincerely yours,
Lois M. Fawcett,
Head of Reference Dept."

Thus the myth about Jefferson Davis and the quotations attributed to him regarding the "Old Iron Post" and the surrounding country are shattered.

A metal box containing records and newspapers are imbedded in the concrete base. Other, and more complete, details are on file with the Historian of the Minnehaha County Historical Society. For

complete records and date, consult officers of the society or the curator of the Pettigrew Museum.

Minnehaha County Historical Society

On Wednesday afternoon, November 16, 1927, a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the Sioux Falls National Bank building, called by C. A. Smith for the purpose of organizing a historical society, the purpose of which would be the preservation of old landmarks, historical records, collecting museum exhibits, suitably marking historical spots and commemorating incidents, persons and events.

Among those present were C. H. Craig, city editor of the *Argus Leader*; Mrs. Holten Davenport, Miss Martha Almos, Mrs. Laura Wangness, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyon, S. C. Stevenson, C. A. Smith, Mrs. Charles Ashton, Mrs. F. E. Briggs and others.

A permanent organization was formed January 19, 1928, and was incorporated in March of that year. The incorporation papers were prepared by Henry C. Mundt, who later became a member of the society. To the present time, in keeping with its program, the society has marked the old Yankton Trail and stage line, where a section of the old ruts have been preserved through the years on the Sioux Falls College Campus; sponsored the restoration of the Tri State Marker, at the juncture of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota; placed a temporary marker, in the form of an old stone hitching post, reminiscent of the "horse and buggy" days on the approximate scene of the death and burial place of Judge J. B. Amidon and his son, William, and secured the land necessary for the erection of a fitting and durable Memorial to the Pioneers of Minnehaha County, the foundation for which was laid in April, 1949. The location was suggested by the late Wm. H. Lyon and secured by C. A. Sells, Miss Martha Almos and the then president of the society.

The society has created an increased interest in the history and development of not only this county but other counties of the State, and inspired them to organize similar groups.

Jointly with the Cosmopolitan Club of Sioux Falls, in 1931, the society sponsored the 75th anniversary celebration of the first town-site established in the territory, and the semi-centennial celebration of statehood in 1939, with elaborate ceremonies over a three day period.

This is but a part of the work undertaken by the society. It was largely through its efforts that the Pettigrew museum, now a city owned institution, was retained as such. The museum is now the society's home. One business and social meeting is held monthly. An annual banquet is held, usually in April, and an annual picnic during the summer months, and a "rally dinner" is held preliminary to the autumn activities.

The work has been seriously interfered with, first by financial depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's and, secondly, by the devastating war in which the country became involved on December 7, 1941. At the latter time, the society turned its attention to war activities and invested all its money in Defense Bonds where it still remains.

To date, the following members have been presidents of the society: C. A. Smith, H. S. Hilliboe, Clarence E. Dowling, Winona A. Lyon, James O. Berdahl, M. E. Guinter, E. H. Hyde, E. H. Shenke, Dr. Ernest W. Elmen, C. I. Keck, Dr. S. A. Keller and at present, Joseph S. Nelson. Among others who have been active in the work, recalling them at random are Miss Martha Almos, historian; C. A. Sells, active in securing the grounds on which to erect the Pioneer Memorial; Miss

Lucia Watson, whose service as treasurer was outstanding; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Swarthout, whose interest and service have been unflinching; E. M. Harvey, who has held several offices but declined the presidency; Miss Mary Peabody, long the secretary; Al Waring, quiet but influential member and trustee; Mrs. L. F. Aves, whose diligent labors are praiseworthy; Mrs. C. I. Keck, a constant and persistent worker, and Richard E. Broughton, quiet but influential.

There are a number of others who have contributed time and money in the interest of the society, including Mayors Burnside and Graff, E. O. Smith and Bert Yeager, city commissioners, and deputy auditor Guy G. Anderson. L. W. Ballard was active as vice president and on the landmarks memorial committee, especially in respect to the Tri State Marker. I also wish to mention Henry C. Mundt, the attorney who drew up the incorporation papers. There are many others whose presence has been an inspiration to the members and leaders of the society, whose names are too numerous to record.

The recent officers were as follows: Dr. S. A. Keller, president; Joseph S. Nelson, vice president; E. H. Shenkle, treasurer; Laura Wangness, recording secretary; Miss Martha Almos, historian; C. A. Smith, corresponding secretary and Mrs. L. F. Aves, James O. Berdahl and C. I. Keck, trustees.

Ever mindful of the loss sustained in Seney Island, and the possibilities of losing other valuable assets, the society is pressing on to greater achievements pursuant to its objectives. To somewhat assuage the feelings incident to Minnehaha's greatest landmark and the lack of public spirit on the part of some of our wealthier citizens, we glory in the spirit that prompted Mrs. Helen G. McKennan in her gift to the city of the park that bears her name; Edwin A. Sherman, in his contribution of Sherman park and his activities in securing park legislation; Burre H. Lien, donor of Lien Park, in memory of his brother, Jonas H. Lien, the first Sioux Falls man to lose his life in battle for his country; R. F. Pettigrew, to whom Sioux Falls and Minnehaha County are indebted for our museum and W. H. Lyon and his wife, Winona A. Lyon, donors of Lyon Park, our county fairgrounds and other benefactions.

CHAPTER 12

INDIAN MOUNDS

Commencing about one mile south of the village of Brandon, and extending in a southeasterly direction, is a broken line of hills that extend well into Iowa, approximately fifteen miles distant from the point of beginning. This chain is crowned by burial mounds of an undetermined age and race of people who preceded the Sioux Indians in this region. Of this we are certain, because of the method of burial, characteristic of their sedentary habits as opposed to the nomadic traits of the Sioux.

This line of hills follows along the east side of the Sioux River, while on the high bluffs of the west side traces of an ancient village, evidently built and occupied by the same race of people, were discovered and excavated by WPA workers, during the height of the financial depression in the early 1930's. That they were of the same race is indicated by the similarity of fragments of pottery found in both.

Five of the mounds were excavated and in each one skeletal remains were found, ranging from two to fifty-six in number. Strange to say, the mound in which but two were found was larger than the one containing the fifty-six. The latter, it is evident, were of a mass burial, probably because of death due to an epidemic or warfare. However, a large number of the skeletons were those of women. It is a notable fact that all of such mounds are at the crest of the hills.

These mounds are easily reached by following U. S. highway 16 to a point about two miles south of Brandon village, where the highway turns directly north. This land has been purchased by Aaron Shafer and the mounds on that particular location will be preserved as a park. It is near the prospective site of the Split Rock dam, near where an artificial lake is expected to be created in the near future.

On the brow of the hill overlooking Sherman Park at Sioux Falls, within the park area itself, are five similar mounds. These were excavated, to a limited extent, to obtain undisputed proof that they were of the same character as those near Brandon. The excavation was made by the writer on the most westerly mound. Near the surface, a few pieces of a skull of an infant were found and a little deeper was a lower jawbone, containing a child's first teeth. Other fragments were found of various sizes of older children, but it was not until digging to a depth of about six feet that a skeleton of a full grown man was found, complete except for the bones of the hands and feet. The head seemed well preserved and contained a full set of teeth. The crown, however, showed evidence of having been fractured by a tremendous blow from a blunt instrument, the cracks merging to the center. The fractures had healed before death, however, and were easily traced by hard, cream-colored ridges, some as long as four inches.

The bones, including the skull, were carefully examined by Dr. E. L. Perkins, and other physicians, who estimated the age at death as approximately fifty-five years and the height as about six feet. The head was massive and the lower jaw and chin protruded prominently outward.

While the bones seemed well preserved before handling, they crumbled considerably when removed, and the skull separated at the natural divisions. They were carefully preserved and rearranged at the State Museum at Vermillion, where they remain under supervision of H. W. Over, the curator. Most of the other bones were returned to their resting place. A huge jasper slab now marks the spot where the excavation was made.

The body was found to have been interred with the head to the eastward lying on the right side. The knees were drawn up and the arms extended toward them, yet a little inclined toward the trunk.

INKA-PA-DUTA'S BAND DESTROYED

At the time Sioux Falls was extending and improving her airfield to the northwest to a point near the Sioux river, near what was known as the Ruvald farm, workmen uncovered a number of human skeletons that had been buried in shallow graves. These were scattered over an area of approximately ten acres, and were found at a depth of from eighteen inches to three feet.

The writer was summoned to the scene. Workmen had gathered many parts of the remains and placed them in the warming house of the W. P. A. project. There was no evidence as to their identity.

A few days later, more were found, about 35 in number, but there was still no clue. Still more days passed and we were again called to the field and shown a number of breech-loading rifle cartridges, some of which had been fired from guns evidently too large for the ammunition used, as they had split at the sides. Here was a clue but a faint one.

We communicated with W. H. Over, curator of the museum at State University, Vermillion, who is an authority on Indian ethnology. According to him, the bodies had evidently been buried hurriedly under the direction of white men, not in the Indian mode of burial. Beyond that, he would not venture an opinion. Again we were really "stumped". However, with the finding of the cartridges and the faint clue thus provided, some of them were sent to the War Department at Washington in an effort to get information as to when such cartridges were first used. The information received was rather vague, but it was learned that General Sheridan's army had used this type of breech-loading cartridges in the Battle of Winchester, in September, 1864, and possibly earlier in the Civil War period. Thus we know that these could not have been used before that period. Thus, we have come to some quite definite conclusions.

The first settlement made in Dakota Territory was at Sioux Falls late in the summer of 1856, and the population was continuous between 1857 and 1862. History records no conflict here, or near by, during that time.

On August 25, 1862, the settlement was attacked by Indians and two men killed by Inka-Pa-Duta's band of renegades. The village was burned. The Sioux River Valley was abandoned at that time and remained so until the spring of 1865.

There is no record of any fight of this proportion taking place prior to this latter date, neither is there any record of any troops being here in the interim of 1862 and 1865, when a military post was established here and Company E. 6th. Iowa Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Eicher, took possession and built Fort Dakota, the "Old Barracks", during the summer. There has been a continuous population

here since that time, and no fighting of this proportion has taken place here since.

This seems to settle the question as to the period the battle took place—that of the three years between 1862 and 1865. What had taken place? The following might be the answer:

Inka-Pa-Duta's band, after perpetrating the Spirit Lake massacre and the depredations at Sioux Falls, was pursued over this region and into Iowa and Minnesota by Indians, organized for the purpose and officered by army men. It is related that these men picked up the trail of the band "at the red pipestone quarries" in Minnesota and followed it westward into Dakota Territory, until they reached the Vermillion river, a directly westward course from the quarries. From thence, they followed the stream southward "some distance", where it was discovered camp had been recently made. From that point, the trail led eastward. Following it, the soldiers came upon the band while crossing a stream.

There is but one stream between the Vermillion and the Sioux rivers, Skunk Creek. It was recorded that there was timber along the banks, and that the pursuers did not attack until the band was entirely across the stream. There was but a scattering of trees along Skunk Creek, therefore, the stream must have been the Sioux River. The battle took place on the open ground, well out of the timber.

A fight ensued, in which the band was out-numbered and all but wiped out, only a few escaping by flight. The Indian cavalry returned to Yankton, the Territorial capital, made its report and presented the evidence of its accomplishments, in the form of scalps which they had removed from members of the band. There seems to be no further record of activities by the renegades in this region, where it is claimed some of the sons of Inka-Pa-Duta were killed. There seems to be some evidence that Inka-Pa-Duta himself escaped and in June, 1876, took part in the Battle of the Little Big Horn against Custer's troops.

Further evidence that the skeletal remains found near the east bank of the Sioux river were those of Inka-Pa-Duta's men in that there is a natural ford at this point and the river was, and is, quite heavily wooded. The fight took place in the open field; likewise, the skeletons were found well out of the timber.

There being no record to the contrary, it is evident and highly probable that the skeletal remains were those of the warriors. If so the depredations at Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls were thus avenged.

CHAPTER 13

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

The biographical sketches published in this volume are necessarily limited and are used only in connection with historical events in which the individuals have had a major part. In most cases, the nature of their accomplishments will speak more impressively than the writer can convey. Some of those whose prominence became manifest by outstanding public service, or by a specific act, having thus impressed themselves upon the public mind, have come directly to our attention and are submitted as a matter of public record.

There have been others who undoubtedly are as deserving of special mention as most of those recorded here, and it is no reflection on them nor on the importance of the things they have accomplished if their names are omitted here.

We at one time refrained from submitting any biographies, because there would seem to be no stopping place and the task would be unending. On the other hand, there are some whose accomplishments, or traits of character that have been brought to our attention, seem to force their names into a list of biographical sketches.

For instance, among the "Old Timers", C. K. (Charley) Howard is definitely an outstanding character in Minnehaha County history, having performed a great service at a most critical time in its early development that was not only impressive and heroic, but revealed the noble character of this rugged individual, imbued with the true spirit of a pioneer. Others, too, have left an indelible and favorable impression on the pages of our history. Some of these, but far from all, are recorded here.

D. R. Bailey

Dana R. Bailey, attorney, county judge and author of a history of Minnehaha County in 1899, was born in Montgomery, Vt., April 27, 1833. He arrived in Sioux Falls December 21, 1882, and was in charge of the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company in 1884.

He later entered into the practice of law with Parke Davis and W. H. Lyon, in 1886, and was city attorney from 1890 to 1895. Mr. Bailey is perhaps better remembered as the author of a history of Minnehaha County fifty years ago.

George W. Burnside

George Washington Burnside was born in New York State, November, 1858, and died in Sioux Falls November 23, 1935. His first wife, one of the outstanding women of Sioux Falls, preceded him in death by a few years, after which he married Mrs. S. A. Brown, widow of Dr. S. A. Brown.

He commenced his political career as an alderman some time before becoming mayor in 1900. After six years, he was succeeded by Frank W. Kingsbury, but was reelected in 1909 and served until 1924, when he lost to Thomas McKinnon.

He was again elected to a five year term in 1929 and served until 1934, when he was succeeded by A. N. Graff. He therefore, served



MAYOR G. W. BURNSIDE
 "Longest in Years of Service"

as mayor 26 years and had previously served as alderman for a number of years. He was active, energetic and ambitious and developed into the most shrewd politician the city or state had ever known.

Like all men who have definite ideas, aims and aspirations, he made friends and incurred the enmity of those who opposed him. Bitter charges and counter charges passed between the opposing forces during the mayoralty contests. He was an aggressive campaigner and always loyal to those whom he looked to for support. He was a city builder and had faith in the future of Sioux Falls, and was mayor through many of the years when the city was in the transition stage from the status of a village to that of a modern city.

He was aggressive in his manner and in his dealings and possessed the ability to "putting things over". This was one of his outstanding characteristics. Many times he was accused of using "steam roller" tactics on his opposition and riding "rough shod" over those who attempted to thwart his purposes. How be it, everybody knew who was mayor while he was in office. That he accomplished much in the way of building, there is no question. His political career closed in the spring of 1939 when he was succeeded by A. N. Graff.

C. A. Christopherson

Charles Anderson Christopherson was born in Amherst, Fillmore County, Minnesota, July 23, 1871, where he continued to live until coming to Sioux Falls in 1890.

He took an active part in public affairs and was a member of the school board ten years, the last three of which he was its' president. He was twice elected to the state legislature, being Speaker of the House at one regular and one special session.

Being a member of the Union Savings Association, he became its president in 1916. He served in that capacity until he was elected to

Congress in 1918 and served until 1932. He continued on the board of the association, however, until 1906, when it was reorganized under the name of the Union Savings Bank, of which he became president. At present he is secretary of the board of directors. (1949).

He continues to be active in public and civic affairs, and is county president of the American Red Cross. A likeable person, he is referred to by his closer friends as "Chris". Politically, he is a Republican of "the old school" and an ultra conservative.

He divides his time between his duties at the bank and his law office in the Amherst Building at 127 South Main Avenue.

T. T. Cochran

T. T. Cochran, third president of the village council, was elected as such in 1882 and took office on March 7th of that year.

His name does not appear in a former history of the county, but he undoubtedly had attained some prominence or else he would not have been chosen to head the village council. His service was terminated by death on July 20th, about five months after being elected. He was succeeded by Jacob Schaetzel.

According to Samuel H. Hurst, he came from a town in Muskingum county, Ohio. His brother, S. J. Cochran is reported as having been born in Muskingum county November 20th, 1834, and after some temporary locations elsewhere, came to Sioux Falls July 4, 1882. T. T. Cochran, president of the council, died sixteen days later. The latter must have been here for a considerable length of time in order to have established himself in the minds of the people of the settlement in order to rise to a position of trust in their midst. According to Mr. Hurst, neither of the brothers had married.

S. J. Cochran became associated with G. B. Sammons in business here and was regarded as a good business man and an esteemed citizen.

Lyman T. Dunning

Lyman T. Dunning, pioneer druggist, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, July 26, 1847 and died in Sioux Falls, October 20, 1920.

He spent his earlier years on a farm and obtained his schooling in district and town schools. After reaching his majority, he was employed in a drug store for four years, after which he came to Sioux Falls in July, 1873.

He purchased the drug store built a year before, at the northwest corner of Eighth Street and Phillips Avenue, owned by a Doctor Henry.

Note: This building was razed in 1946 and replaced by a two-story brick structure in which a drug store is located which continues to operate under the corporate name of the Dunning Drug Company. It is owned by Robert Thraen. Though the old building was regarded as an "eye-sore", it was "attractive" to some as one of the last of the old buildings in the city and was the last to continue in use under its original name and line of business.

Shortly before Mr. Dunning's death, the business came into the ownership of Mike Goebel, (1920), who was employed by Mr. Dunning in a minor position, but through his own efforts and the kindly tutelage of Mr. Dunning, became a registered pharmacist. Following Mr. Goebel's death, in 1931, Mrs. Goebel conducted the store under the management of Mr. Thraen, who later purchased the business.

Mr. Dunning was the second president of the village council, serving from March 1, 1881 to March 7, 1882, previously having been a trustee of the board. He never was in politics as so regarded, but he

confined his activities to his drug business in which he was eminently successful, and was one of Sioux Falls' most respected citizens.

Though not a politician, he took a wholesome public-spirited interest in civic affairs and general welfare. He was a brother-in-law of Senator Pettigrew by whom he was greatly admired. The latter once remarked to the writer: "L. T. Dunning and C. K. Howard made a mighty good team to hitch up with."

A life-sized oil painting of each of these men are required by terms of the gift to the city, to ever remain on the walls of the Pettigrew (City) Museum.

Mr. Dunning was a quiet, unassuming, congenial and courteous gentleman with traits of character that endeared him to all with whom he became in business or social conduct.

C. M. Day

Charles M. Day, journalist, was born at Sidney, Iowa, November 4, 1863. His career began as a newspaper man in college when he was a reporter for newspapers in Iowa and edited the Tabor College paper.

He arrived in Sioux Falls July 10, 1886, and was employed by Goddard Brothers, editors of The Weekly Argus, which was merged with The Leader and the name changed to the Argus Leader.

He later became joint owner of the paper, under the firm name of Tomlinson & Day, with which he continued his connections until his death, December 7, 1945. He had retired from active participation in its publication some time prior to that time.

He richly deserved the affection of his friends and business associates who regarded him as "The Grand Old Man" of the South Dakota newspaper fraternity.

A. N. Graff

Adolph Nelson Graff was a native of Minnehaha County, having been born of pioneer parents, northeast of the town of Brandon, in a



MAYOR ADOLPH N. GRAFF

dugout on the banks of Split Rock Creek. Three years later, the dugout was replaced by a log house which still stands, "built in" as part of a new building.

He attended the country schools and Sioux Falls University, now known as Sioux Falls College. He early became possessed of a desire "to make a town out of Brandon". Entering business there, he had his opportunity to fulfill his dreams and the town flourished under his efforts and influence with the cooperation of other public spirited residents.

In later years he moved to Sioux Falls and established the Graff Motor Company. His business ability was soon recognized.

He was later elected to a place on the board of supervisors of Augustana College and later served the county as Representative in the State Legislature, where he was firm in what he believed to be to the best interests of the county. This firmness of character was interpreted by some as "bull-headedness", but we have no evidence to show that any mistakes that might have been made were willful or dishonest.

It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Graff, in the last analysis, that the Split Rock dam project has now so far progressed that it seems to be an assured success.

In 1934, Mr. Graff was elected mayor of Sioux Falls, succeeding G. W. Burnside. In addition to the great depression that started in the 1920's, the new mayor found a depleted treasury, which added greatly to the problem of conducting the city's business, yet, in spite of the fact that Sioux Falls' bonds were listed on the New York Bond Exchange as of the sixth grade, within three years the City could borrow money at 2% and her bonds were listed as A-1. The city was able to proceed on a sound financial basis. On the whole, his official acts were highly beneficial to the city. Through the trying years of the financial depression, his manifold duties were squarely met and carried out. Of him it must be said that he was a slugger for the city's welfare; most certainly he was not listed in the category of "politicians".

Under his administration, the police department was completely reorganized. This brought forth the statement from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., "I consider the Sioux Falls police department one of the outstanding (police) organizations of the entire Northwest".

The Health Department was likewise reorganized and expanded. Free clinics for mothers and children were established, as well as free vaccination against epidemics.

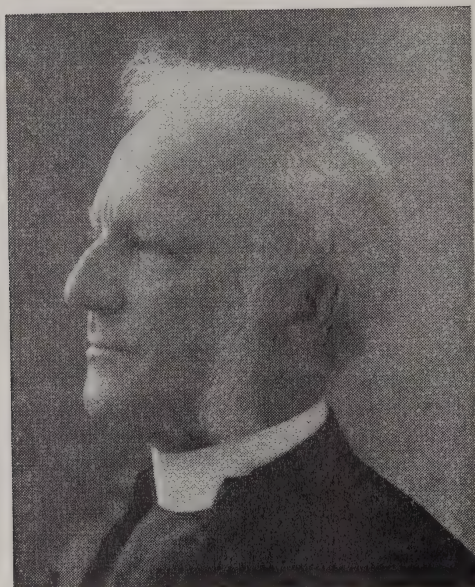
Mayor Graff's service in securing a municipal aerial navigation field for Sioux Falls, through cooperation with the Federal Government, was outstanding and far-reaching.

After some changes in former plans, construction of a much needed new city hall was started and carried to completion under a PWA project. Likewise, an adequate armory was provided for military reserves when the need was apparent.

A 5,000,000 gallon reservoir for storage of city water and other needed public improvements were projected, which employed approximately 2,000 men through the medium of relief agencies, thus eliminating the "bread line" born of the depression that commenced during the late 1920's. It seems that Mayor Graff was confronted with more difficulties, brought about by prevailing economic conditions, than any other mayor of Sioux Falls ever had to contend with. The Achievement Award of the Cosmopolitan Club, for service rendered, was voted him in 1944.

Bishop W. H. Hare

Rev. Bishop William Hobart Hare was an Episcopalian Bishop of South Dakota who was noted for his work, especially among the Sioux Indians with whom he lived over a long period of time, sharing their problems and caring for their material and spiritual welfare.



BISHOP WILLIAM HOBART HARE

His influence with them was greatly enhanced by his personal contact with them while teaching them by example and precept and giving the Indians a "written language" in the translation of the Bible.

He was largely instrumental in bringing about the repeal of the infamous divorce laws then existing in the state, by which South Dakota's "Divorce Colony" in Sioux Falls cast a stigma on her good name.

Bishop Hare was born in Princeton, N. J., May 17, 1838, and died October 23, 1909. His body was interred on the grounds of Calvary Cathedral and his resting place is marked by a huge, rugged cross, hewn from native red jasper.

Hundreds of his followers from among the Indians he had served travelled by their slow mode of transportation for hundreds of miles to attend his funeral services.

C. K. Howard

The most picturesque and outstanding merchant of pioneer days in Minnehaha County was C. K. (Charley) Howard. Today, any "old timer" one may meet will lapse into a reminiscent mood and relate a tale of some characteristic, pretty much the same as the many others, about "Old C. K.", and might be expected to remark, "If it were not for him I don't know what would have become of us."

His faith in his fellow men and the future of Dakota Territory seldom faltered. His unselfish assistance to them during the most trying period of pioneering in this section of South Dakota almost

became a proverb. He seldom said "no" to anyone who needed merchandise from his store. When he did so, it was emphasized by adjectives born of contempt for the person who, invariably, had made no effort to keep his credit good or was otherwise undeserving.

Charles K. Howard was born in Delaware County, New York, May 7, 1839, and died at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. D. Stites, November 4, 1918.

He secured his education in the district schools and attended the Academy of Hamilton, N. Y., one year. He left his home soon thereafter and finally arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, where he earned a little money by buying and selling real estate. His earnings were lost, however, in the fall of 1857 when, to quote, "everything became demoralized in the West".

He later found employment with the American Fur Company at Ft. Pierre, where he remained a couple of years and then took up steamboating on the Missouri river as a pilot, becoming captain two years later. He engaged in the drug business in 1863 but when a military post was established in Sioux Falls he came here and bought the Sutler's Store in "The Old Barracks" but later moved into a small stone store in the rear of what is now the Beach-Pay Building, on Phillips Avenue between Ninth and Tenth Streets. After the sutler's trade had come to an end he continued to trade mostly with the Indians until the influx of immigration started in the late 1860's. He maintained trading posts at Flandreau and Sioux Falls, dealing for the greater part in furs. In one season, at the peak of the business, he purchased over 75,000 muskrat skins, in addition to many other skins and furs.

He continued in the mercantile business in Sioux Falls, having built a store, a frame structure, which he occupied several years. He then built the two-story brick structure that still stands, greatly improved, on the northwest corner of Phillips Avenue and Tenth Street, now occupied by the Newberry Store. This was the second brick store building in Sioux Falls.

The surrounding country was rapidly being homesteaded and the land brought under cultivation and his business prospered. Then a situation developed that brought out the "real man" in him. Myriads of grasshoppers settled upon the green fields and devoured every bit of vegetation and devastated the farms as completely as though they had been destroyed by fire. The bigness of the man quickly manifested itself and endeared him to the settlers whose hopes of success had vanished with their crops. He did everything in his power to encourage them to remain on their farms, declaring that "this thing will pass, and these farms will produce not only a livelihood, but will make you rich". He extended credit to every deserving homesteader and to some who were not worthy and carried them over the stress of the times.

A couple of instances will illustrate the nature of the man. One man came to the store with a grocery list and asked for credit, which was granted, with the exception of sugar, which Howard declared was a luxury. Another man drove up to the store and told Howard he was "pulling out" and asked him to credit his account with the value of a couple of animals he was leading behind the wagon, saying he would pay him the rest as soon as he could go elsewhere and "raise the money". With some adjectives emphasized by impressive gestures, Howard replied: "You take those blankety-blank animals and go back to your claim! Go back and stay there and as long as I have anything left you can have credit for what you need." The farmer did so, and

became one of the most influential and respected men of the county. He amassed a fortune in Minnehaha county farm lands.

It would require a volume to relate similar stories of Howard's liberal aids to homesteaders in their greatest time of need. That he extended credit beyond his financial limit is well known. That he "went broke" is also well known. He died penniless, but rich in honor and in the respect of his old friends and fellow pioneers. His burial place is in Woodlawn cemetery, his funeral expenses and the 30-foot memorial that marks his resting place were provided by his old friends and associates.

It is not a reproach to state that he was uncouth in his appearance, gruff in his manner, and that some of his characteristics were not in keeping with the established standards of society, but before the Eternal Bar of Justice he, like many of us, might need to throw himself "upon the mercy of the Court", but we feel sure the spirit of such a man outweighs the incongruities of his physical self.

Mr. Howard stated that at the time of his coming to Sioux Falls there was but one house on the road between here and Sioux City. Leaving the management of his sutler store in charge of assistants, he freighted over the road for a number of years. He later became the first president of the village of Sioux Falls and for eleven years was treasurer of Minnehaha county.

He engaged in cattle ranching, first to quite an extent near Sioux Falls and later in the Black Hills region. While in the latter location he was lured by one George Randall into investing his all in a large number of Texas cattle. These were unable to withstand the rigors of the northern winter, especially one severe blizzard, and perished. It was too late in life to try to recoup his losses and he returned to Sioux Falls to live with his sister, as stated. *

* Note: Howard's bitterness toward Randall was so intense that he stated that he only wished he could return to "the Hills" and inflict bodily harm on Randall. Randall was later accused and convicted of poisoning a bachelor rancher whom he, Randall, had induced to take out a large amount of life insurance with himself as beneficiary. The rancher died in great agony. Randall was sent to the state Penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

Fred Hurd

Most "Old Timers" will remember Fred Hurd, Sioux Falls' last Town Crier, who was a familiar and unique figure on our streets from 1902 until 1914, when failing health required his retirement. He died the following year.

Devotion to his work, though of humble service, was commendable. His voice was clear and easily heard from the center of the street to both sides of it. The work in which he was engaged was not particularly that of choice, but rather because of an affliction that incapacitated him for most occupations. He never was, as far as we know, dependent upon public charity.

Being self-supporting, despite his handicap, he won the respect of his fellow citizens and carried on his work with a dignity becoming a man of means. He "cried" for many and varied enterprises and amusement places, but perhaps his best patrons were the Majestic Theatre and baseball managements.

His work was eventually continued by modern mechanical devices, loud speaker and motor vehicle. As this enterprise has advanced from the days of the town crier to the mechanical announcer, so has the

"patent medicine" show of yesterday developed into the radio show of today. The purposes are the same but methods have changed. It is doubtful if the latter attracts greater interest, in proportion to population, than the older methods of advertising. Both enterprises are in their respective categories, but modern methods are far more remunerative.

We regard modern methods as the more dignified, but we must not lose sight of the dignity of the more menial tasks well performed, as exemplified in the person of Fred Hurd, town crier.

Henry C. Mundt

Henry C. Mundt, Sioux Falls Attorney, was born on a farm in Humbolt township, Minnehaha county. He is the son of Henry Mundt, Sr., and Mary Niehauf Mundt. Mr. Mundt, Sr., immigrated from Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1868. He arrived in Dakota Territory March 23, 1878, and homesteaded near the town of Humbolt. He became active in civic affairs and was the first assessor of his township. For twelve years he was a county commissioner, two of which he was chairman of the board.

Henry C. Mundt, like his father, became interested in civic affairs. His early education was secured in the common schools. He later studied in Yankton College one year and a year in the University of Iowa, after which he took a four-year law course in the University of South Dakota, during which time he was active in debating and oratory. For some time he was president of the Student Association, elected without opposition. He enlisted in World War One and was a sergeant of Field Artillery. He subsequently became Commander of the Sioux Valley Post and of Harold Mason Post, American Legion.

Mr. Mundt was twice elected to the lower house of the legislature, 1929 and 1931. He was active in broadening the laws to enhance the development of municipally owned public utilities and was deeply interested in civic and political affairs, in which he participated while conducting a successful law practice. Before coming to Sioux Falls he practiced law in Humbolt.

Mr. Mundt is listed in "Who's Who of the World" as follows: "Henry C. Mundt, born September 12, 1886. Married Marjorie Mary Ward. Participated in many suits involving civil rights and labor disputes. Active in War Bond drives. Author of Revenue Bond legislature in the 1929 session of the South Dakota legislature, which law provides that cities may build municipal utilities and finance and maintain them through income and profits of the plants; also, legislation requiring that cities, before selling such utilities, will require 60% of the votes cast in an election favoring the proposition."

He has for the past four years been the president of the South Dakota Committee for the Missouri Valley Authority and also the representative of the Regional Committee of the Missouri Valley Authority.

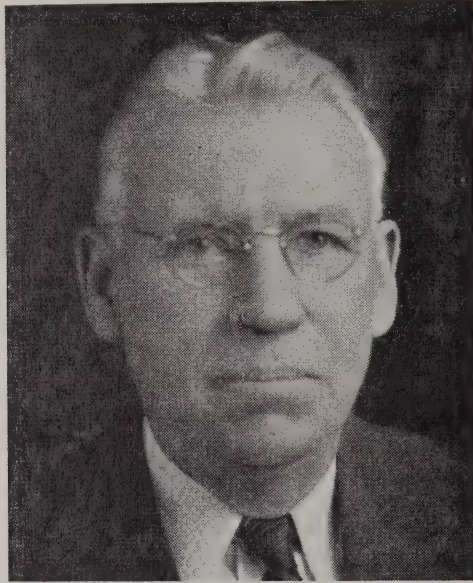
Joseph S. Nelson

Joseph Sophranus Nelson was born on a farm near Plainview, Minnesota, February 3, 1877, a son of a pioneer of that state. At the age of 19 years, together with his father, he established a furniture and undertaking business in Plainview, which he continued until coming to Sioux Falls in May, 1905, when he purchased the undertaking establishment of George W. Burnside.

This business was continued for a time as the Grove-Nelson Company, which was later consolidated with the established undertaking

business of L. D. Miller, thus forming the Miller-Nelson Company. This corporation continued until 1912, when he sold his interests to Mr. Miller.

Following the sale of his undertaking business, he entered the real estate and construction business, during which time he constructed some of the finest homes in Sioux Falls.



COMMISSIONER JOSEPH S. NELSON

In April, 1926, he was elected commissioner for the City of Sioux Falls and was placed in charge of the Water and Light departments. He remained in that office twenty years, having been elected to four successive terms of five years each, with eminent credit to himself and to the welfare of the department.

To him, as Commissioner, belongs outstanding credit for the location and the construction of the municipal swimming pool at Drake Springs and the nearby Sunken Gardens and fish hatchery. Nelson Park is so named in his honor.

He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist church. He has been an active member of the Minnehaha County Historical Society and is president of the society.

John F. Norton

John Francis Norton, third mayor of Sioux Falls, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 4, 1843. His parents moved to Rouse Point, N. Y., where they remained a few years and later moved to Union Prairie, Iowa.

His school years were spent in Rouse Point. In Iowa he first worked on a farm but later successively held the offices of town clerk, assessor, and collector at the age of 21 years. He conducted an implement business in Lansing, Iowa, until October, 1878, when he came to Sioux Falls.

Here he immediately formed a partnership with John J. Murray and engaged in the implement business under the firm name of Norton

& Murray. He was elected alderman from the third ward in 1884 and reelected in 1886 and in 1887 was elected mayor. He was elected representative to the first legislature after statehood and reelected two years later. He was appointed deputy internal revenue collector in 1882, holding the office two years and was appointed deputy sheriff under C. W. Hubbard in January, 1895, holding that position one year. He later engaged in the real estate business. His activity in civic affairs, his friendliness as a business man and as an official, won him many friends. He died in Sioux Falls January 14, 1916.

John Olson

Among the most highly respected members of Joe Hooker Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, was John Olson, who enlisted in the First Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, during the war of the rebellion. We shall present his war-time photo with that of his son, John A. Olson, veteran of World War One, and of his grandson, Lt. William E. Olson of World War Two, in the uniforms worn in the respective wars elsewhere in this book.

In addition to the son and grandson, a nephew of Mr. Olson, Walter F. Swanson, a Sioux Falls boy whose mother's consent was necessary for his enlistment in World War One, served with the Railway Engineers in France. He again enlisted in World War Two and lost his life in the Bismarck Sea, following an explosion aboard ship, when he attempted to rescue a naval comrade from drowning. Both were lost.

John Olson's usefulness did not end with his war record and he became prominent in civil life. Before coming to Sioux Falls, in 1883, he operated a farm and a country store and postoffice in Carver county, Minnesota, and was instrumental in organizing the first Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

In Sioux Falls, he engaged in the general merchandising business. He suffered a heavy loss in the Commercial House fire during his first year here.

With the spirit and fortitude of the pioneers, he was undaunted by his loss and again entered the grocery business and operated in different locations, the last of which was at 215 South Main Avenue, opposite the renowned Hay Market, on the southeast corner of Tenth Street and Main Avenue. He retired from business in 1920, eight years before his death.

When the city treasurer's office was an elective one, he served seven years as treasurer. He died at his home, 813 W. Tenth street in 1928, survived by his second wife who died in 1934. His first wife died in 1882, prior to his coming to Sioux Falls. He was a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, a Sunday School teacher and a deacon who served faithfully and well.

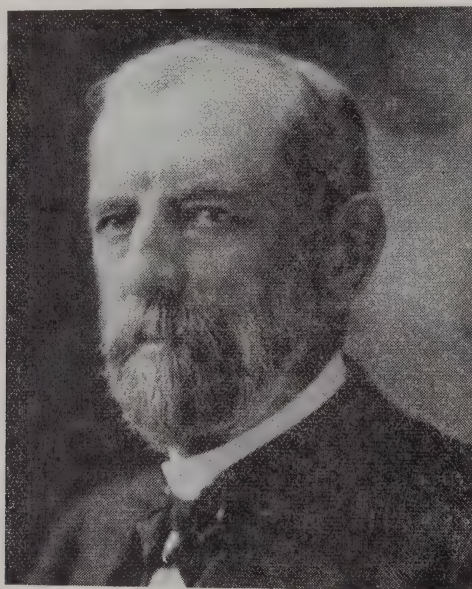
R. F. Pettigrew

Richard Franklin Pettigrew was born at Ludlow, Vermont, July 23, 1848, and emigrated with his parents to Union, Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1854. He attended various schools and colleges and finished his school education at the law school at Madison, Wisconsin.

After teaching school a short time, he hired out as a chainman in a surveying party, and came to Sioux Falls in 1869. He soon after "took the compass" of the party and was engaged in surveying in Minnehaha, Moody and Brookings counties, after which he returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to finish his law course.

Returning to Sioux Falls in 1870, he engaged in surveying. He resided in Sioux Falls until his death on October 5, 1926.

In 1871, Mr. Pettigrew erected a small frame building on the west side of Phillips Avenue, south of the barracks, hauling the lumber from Sioux City with a team of bronchos. Because of the condition of the roads and trails at that time, it was necessary at times to unload the wagon and carry the lumber across streams and sloughs on his shoul-



RICHARD F. PETTIGREW
Surveyor, Pioneer, U. S. Senator,
Business Promoter

ders. The dimension lumber was sawed from local trees by John O. Langness with a whip-saw. In this building, Pettigrew set up a land agency, and for many years spent much time in inducing settlers to come to South Dakota.

He was one of the most unique, spectacular and outstanding "boosters" the city and state has ever known.

He entered actively into politics in 1872. He was elected as a member of the Territorial Legislature as an independent candidate and was seated as such. The seat was contested, and he was unseated at the end of about two weeks. The next day the Assembly rescinded the action and he again took his seat, only to be again displaced by his opponent. In 1876, 1878 and 1884 he was elected to the Territorial Council. In 1880 he was elected delegate to Congress from Dakota Territory. Elected to the United States Senate in 1889, he had the distinction of being the first Senator from this State. He was reelected in 1895, on the Republican ticket.

In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. When his party adopted the platform repudiating the free coinage of silver on a parity with gold, he "bolted" the convention, with several other delegates and aided the organization of the Free Silver Republican Party, supporting William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, as opposed to William McKinley.

Mr. Pettigrew was defeated for reelection in 1900, as a direct result of bolting the convention four years before.

In his thought and action, Pettigrew was always independent and outspoken. He was aggressive in business and politics, and was ever on the alert to promote South Dakota's interests, institutions and development.

A few years prior to his death, "Frank" Pettigrew made an agreement with the City of Sioux Falls, whereby the city would receive his splendid home at 131 North Duluth Avenue for use as a free public museum. This was conditioned on the part of the city permitting him to reside there, tax free, as long as he lived. The transaction was fulfilled on the part of the city and became the city's property in conformity with the agreement. However, he had also bequeathed it to the city in his last will and the will was attacked by certain attorneys, purportedly in behalf of the heirs.

Litigation ensued and continued into the third year, during which time the case was tried in the local courts, where the city was declared the legal owner. It was then taken to the State Supreme Court and was pending there when the "attorneys for the heirs" settled for an attorney fee of \$500.00.

In this contest, the Minnehaha County Historical Society was the moving spirit, though delegating its activities to "friends outside of the society" to conduct the fight. An "outsider" by the name of Brown sued for an injunction to prevent the city commissioners from turning the property back to the heirs, action having been already started in that direction. Ralph Parlman was attorney for the society and conducted the fight throughout, aided by Henry C. Mundt in the last analysis. Judge John T. Medin rendered the decision in the circuit court cases.

Josiah Locke Phillips

Dr. Josiah L. Phillips was born at Farmington, Maine, June 8, 1835. He was reared in his native state and educated in the public schools. He studied at Bowdoin College, of which his father, Dr. Alan Phillips, was a graduate, and graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1856, being one of its first graduates.

He engaged in his profession as a physician and surgeon at Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin, for one year and then moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and established himself in business. That year, the Western Town Company was being organized by Dr. George Staples of that place, and Dr. Phillips affiliated with him and was sent out with a party to locate a townsite at the Falls of the Big Sioux River..

Phillips arrived with the party in what is now Sioux Falls on August 27, 1857, and was one of those who stayed through the following winter. Sioux Falls was then in Minnesota Territory, and Phillips was appointed justice of the peace of Big Sioux County by the Governor of Minnesota.

In 1861, having returned to Dubuque, he enlisted in the 16th Iowa regiment of volunteers and was appointed assistant surgeon. Soon after, he became surgeon of that regiment, in which capacity he remained until the close of the war.

In the fall of 1869, he returned to Sioux Falls and perfected his title to the quarter section of land on which the village later stood. The first village plat was made by him, comprising nine blocks of territory between 6th and 9th streets and from Phillips to Minnesota avenues, and was recorded August 10, 1871, in Block One, page one, of the village records. Phillips Avenue in Sioux Falls was named for him.

His family came to Sioux Falls in 1870 and for three years lived in the officers' quarters in the barracks of Ft. Dakota. From there they moved to the corner of Phillips Avenue at 11th street, on the site where the Boyce Greeley Building now stands, where he resided until his death.

Phillips was one of the trustees of the village, following its incorporation and was twice reelected to that position.

Dr. Phillips was with General Sherman on his famed "march to the sea". While in the military service, the doctor's eyes became inflamed and he never fully recovered from this affliction which necessitated the curtailment of his professional services. He refused all professional calls, except in cases where no other doctor was available.

His extensive business interests required much attention. He also manifested much interest in public affairs, thus his time was well spent.

Dr. Phillips died at the age of 47, following a two day illness. His death, on June 12, 1885, here in Sioux Falls, came as a great shock to his family, friends and the public.

Hattie C. Phillips

Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips, wife of Dr. J. L. Phillips, was married to Mr. Phillips at Houston, Texas, July 1, 1867. She came to Sioux Falls in 1870, and, with her husband, resided in the barracks for three years.

In 1873, Melvin Grigsby erected a building at 11th street and Phillips Avenue and Mr. Phillips purchased that building and moved his family into it.

Mrs. Phillips, with Mrs. Ella P. Coats, wife of Clark G. Coats, established the first Sunday School in Minnehaha County, known as the Pioneer Union Sunday School. The meetings were held in the barracks. It has been said that "Mrs. Phillips has, without question, done more benevolent work in Sioux Falls than any other woman who ever resided here. Her interest in its welfare has grown with its growth, and, as new fields for benevolent work have developed, she has entered them as a laborer and a benefactress".

Her work greatly endeared her to the people of Sioux Falls. She contributed generously to the support of all benevolent institutions and enterprises having for their object the elevation and social welfare of the community.

Mrs. Phillips was left with a large family and the management of a large estate, when the doctor passed away in 1885.

Hiram William Ross

Hiram W. Ross, pioneer lumberman, was born at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, in 1840 and attended the public schools at that place, taking higher courses in Milwaukee.

He was engaged as a bookkeeper in a commission house in Milwaukee, and later engaged in the produce business in Berlin, Wisconsin, for four years. He then returned to Milwaukee to again enter the commission house, where he remained for a number of years.

After following his occupation in a number of enterprises, Hiram Ross came to Canton, Dakota Territory, and started a lumber yard.

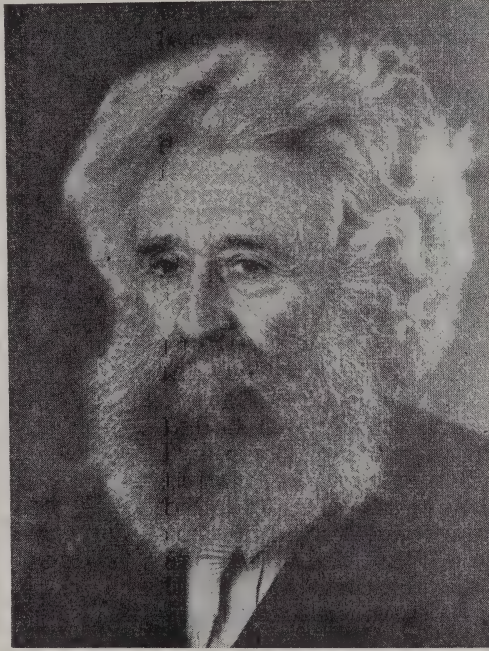
Coming to Sioux Falls the following year, he opened yards here and continued in the business until his death, on August 6, 1908. In addition to his business here, he had yards in other cities, six of them being in Minnesota. In Sioux Falls, he became prominent in public affairs and was highly esteemed as a public spirited citizen.

Hiram Ross was elected the second mayor of the new city in 1885, holding that office for two years.

James T. Sanders

J. T. "Jim" Sanders is one of the more picturesque and familiar figures in Sioux Falls, with his very heavy beard and his long white hair. He was born of Irish parents, near Red Wing, Minnesota, July 30, 1869.

His first public service in Sioux Falls was with the Volunteer Fire Department, continuing with it until the organization of the paid department in 1900.



JAMES T. (Jim) SANDERS

During his lifetime, he has been interested in political affairs, taking an interest in the Farmers' Alliance and later becoming active in the Populist Party, which was absorbed by the Democrats, and supported William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency.

Sanders left the Democratic Party and helped to organize that of the Socialists, and then became affiliated with the Non-partisan League. He joined with the anti-saloon organization, always being bitterly opposed to liquor traffic. Although he voted Republican for a number of years, he is now a Democrat and an ardent "New Dealer".

Formerly a supporter of the idea of the commission form of city government, he is now in favor of the "city manager" plan. Regardless of political affiliations, he is in the forefront of any movement that tends to improve the political, economic and moral conditions of the community, among which were the Womans' Alliance and the Rescue Mission. Because of his aggressive, varied public activities, he has come to be recognized as an agitator for civic betterment.

Jim Sanders became converted to the idea of municipal ownership of public utilities as opposed to private monopoly, and did all in his power to bring about municipal ownership of the water and lighting plants.

He was at one time a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and has a paid-up insurance policy in the Maccabees. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Sanders was active in securing Terrace Park for the city, giving joint credit to Astor Blauvelt and Mayor Burnside. He was a pioneer factor in promoting the Split Rock dam and lake projects.

With his brothers E. M. and J. W. Sanders, he went into the plumbing business in 1896, in a small building owned by Jonah Jones, where the Brown & Saenger building now stands. The business is still in the hands of the Sanders family and is located at 124 South Main Avenue.

Jim Sanders has lived continuously at 709 North Summit Avenue since 1889.

Edwin A. Sherman

Edwin A. Sherman was born in Wayland, Mass., June 19, 1844. He graduated from high school at the age of sixteen, after which he spent four years on a farm. He then worked for a commission house, dealing in oil, in Boston, spending two years as a clerk and then becoming a partner in the business known as Capen, Sherman & Co. Retired from the firm because of ill health and went west.

In the winter of 1872-73 he taught school in Sioux City and in June, 1873 came to Sioux Falls, where he resided until his death.

His first business venture here was half ownership in the newspaper, Independent, with C. W. McDonald. He sold his interest in that paper after about a year and a half, to T. J. White, and became for two years county superintendent of schools from 1874 to 1876, during which time he organized a number of school districts in the county.

Mr. Sherman was active, enterprising and successful in business, one of the few who, having made a considerable amount of money, bestowed a bountiful amount of his means for those of the community in which he lived. He continuously enjoyed his benefactions, represented in the parks of Sioux Falls, one of which bears his name. Through his personal supervision during the first two years, the parks were improved and maintained. (See Public Parks). He is justly known as "The Father of the Park System" in Sioux Falls.

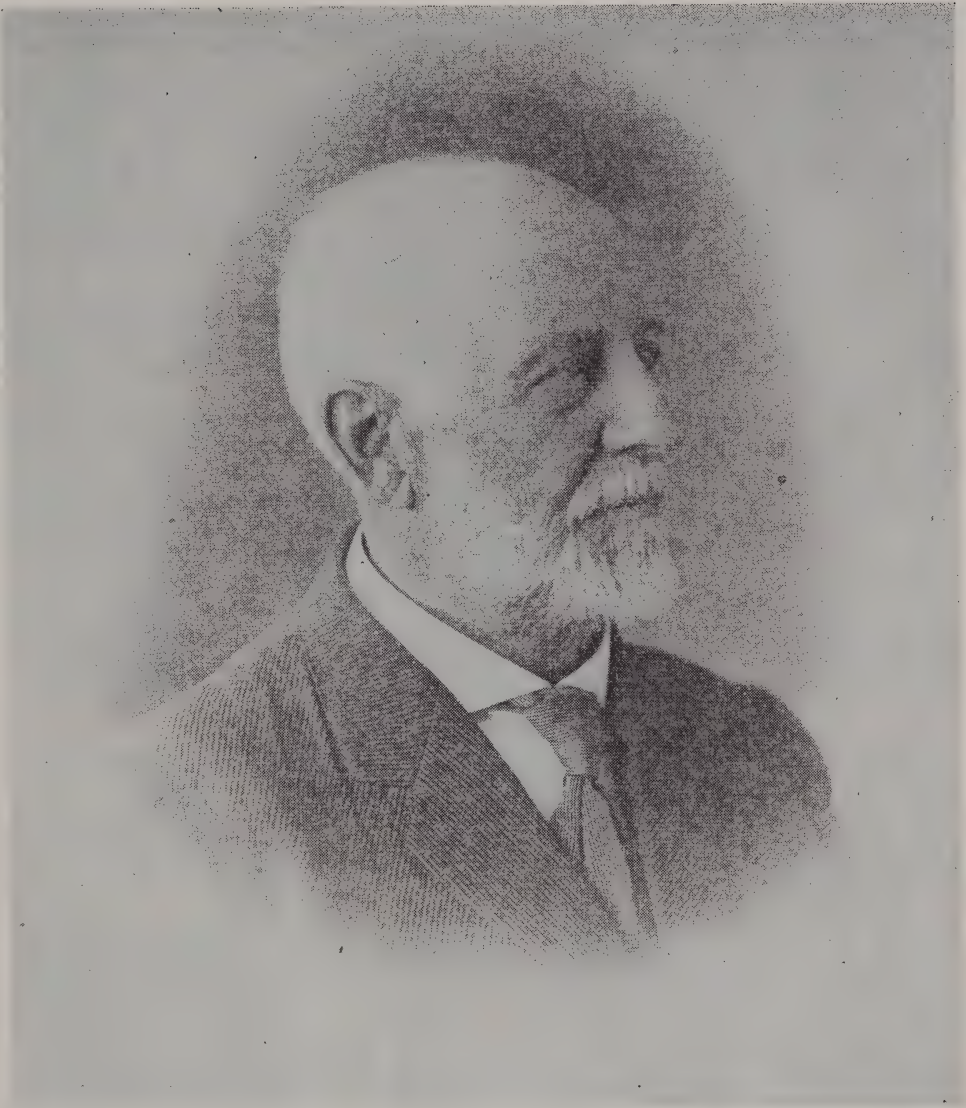
Mr. Sherman built the first brick building in Sioux Falls in 1875. John Bippus, who was postmaster at the time, agreed to move the post-office to the new building when completed, on Phillips Avenue north of 8th street.

In 1877, he bought what was later known as the Cascade Milling Company, including five acres of land, on the east side of the river. Isaac Emerson and J. G. Botsford became associated with him and built the Cascade Mill dam, north of the 8th street bridge. In 1887 an electric lighting plant was added and the company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.00.

When the farmers changed from wheat-farming to diversified farming and stock raising, the milling industry ceased to be profitable and the old Cascade Mill ceased to operate as such. But Mr. Sherman remained dominantly active in other business enterprises, and many business blocks were erected by him.

In 1878, he built a two-story brick building at the present site of Fantle's Department Store, at 9th street and Main avenue.

In 1883, he erected a three-story brick building on the opposite



E. A. SHERMAN
"Father" of Park System

side of Main Avenue, where the Northwest Security National Bank now stands. This building was occupied by the post office prior to the latter being moved to its present location.

The Cascade Building, on Main Avenue near 10th Street, and the Union Trust Building, at the northwest corner of 10 Street and Main Avenue, were built by him.

He was largely instrumental in procuring the location for the School for the Deaf at Sioux Falls, by conducting a bill through the legislature and donating five acres of land, on which the buildings now stand.

Mr. Sherman was one of the organizers of the Minnehaha National Bank, now the First National Bank & Trust Company, in 1886, and was its president for two years.

The next year he organized the Union Trust Company, the business of which was later transferred to the Union National Bank. He also became president of that institution.

In 1887, Mr. Sherman became associated with John M. Spicer, of Willmar, Minnesota, under the direction of James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, in building the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company. These two men located, platted and named all the towns along the line, a distance of about 150 miles.

Sherman was Territorial Treasurer for two years and Auditor for two years. He was one of the trustees of the newly incorporated Village of Sioux Falls and his name appears frequently as a member of the school board.

Among his greatest accomplishments was the promotion of the park system of Sioux Falls. Following the death of Mrs. Helen McKennan, about 1906, two interpretations were placed on her will, relative to her gift to the city of twenty acres of land now embraced in McKennan Park. This was an undivided tract of land. The City Council held that one-half of it should be sold to develop the other half. Mr. Sherman, who had helped to draw up the will, contended that all of it was to be used for park purposes. He won his point, after a bitter contest. This victory placed him in the forefront of park activities and legislation. He served as co-superintendent of parks with Fred E. Spellerberg, until his death on June 13, 1916.

Ellis O. Smith

Ellis O. Smith was born at Amsterdam, Wisconsin, October 10, 1882, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Smith.

He came to Sioux Falls with his parents in 1894, his father having been appointed by the Water Works Company as its local superintendent, a position which he held until the municipal water plant was put in operation.

Ellis Smith was graduated from Sioux Falls College, and later studied for one year at the State School of Mines at Rapid City and two years in the Missouri State School of Mines. He was a mining engineer for several years in Colorado and Arizona, and later in Mexico City.

Returning to Sioux Falls because of the failing health of his father, Ellis took over a grocery store operated by him. He was elected three successive terms as city street commissioner, an aggregate of fifteen years.

Since 1941, Mr. Smith has been field man for the State Utilities Commission of South Dakota, which position he now holds.

Jacob Schaetzel, Jr.

Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, May 16, 1850, and died in Sioux Falls on June 25, 1930.

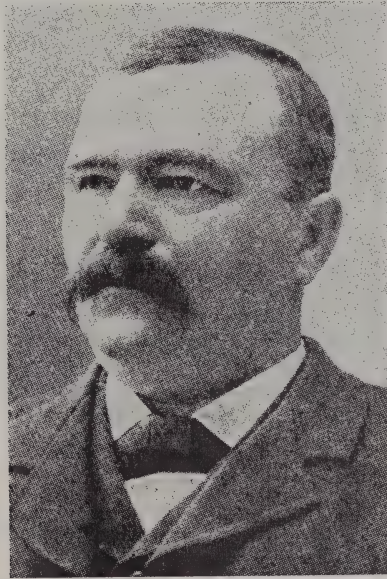
He secured his education in the district and high schools in Wisconsin and attended Lawrence University two years.

Mr. Schaetzel arrived in Sioux Falls on February 23, 1876, and became engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Becoming interested in importing horses to this section of the state, he kept a livery and sales stable.

He was elected as president of the village council in 1882, to

complete the term of T. T. Chochran. His first act in that capacity was to agitate the question of incorporating the village as a city, as it had outgrown its "swaddling clothes".

The charter was drafted in 1882 and the city was incorporated March 3, 1883, following an Act of the Territorial Legislature. He was elected Sioux Falls' first mayor, taking office April 3, 1883. He served two years.



JACOB SCHAETZEL
First Mayor of Sioux Falls

Mr. Schaetzal was aggressive as an official as well as in private business, determined to put his ideas into practice, so much so that he was regarded by some as being obstinate. This determination manifested itself in the "telephone war", when he personally assisted in the removal of the poles from Phillips and Main Avenues at night, after the company had refused to do so.

He was defendant in an action brought by the telephone company; the case was decided against him. He defied the court action and was cited for contempt. After much litigation the case was dropped; the poles never came back.

He also promoted the first Tenth street viaduct construction, was later elected County Commissioner from the 5th district in 1893, 1894 and 1895. He was a heavy stockholder in the German Bank and was connected with various business enterprises in the city and county.

He preceded his wife in death by ten years. His widow *, with three other mayors' widows, were accorded special honors at the Fiftieth Anniversary of Statehood celebration in Sioux Falls in 1939. She died September 19, 1940.

* Three other wives of mayors who survived and shared honors with Mrs. Schaetzal during the celebration were Mrs. Wm. T. Doolittle, Mrs. George W. Burnside and Mrs. Thomas McKinnon.

William VanEps

William VanEps, born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, had a varied career in his earlier life but was still a young man when he reached Sioux Falls from Cherokee, Iowa, in the spring of 1871. After coming to Sioux Falls he engaged in the general mercantile business in a small building erected by himself with lumber purchased in LeMars, Iowa, about 65 miles away. By diligent application to business he expanded it into one of the largest and most profitable business enterprises of its kind in the territory.

When the village was incorporated William VanEps was elected one of the trustees. He was a member of the city school board from 1889 until 1893 and was an influential member of the constitutional convention of 1889. In business he was aggressive, enterprising, persistent and independent. It was said of him, "He has accumulated a fortune by his industry, sagacity and hard work, and has good title, legal and equitable, of every dollar of which he is possessed. He is the peer of any business man in the state." He died July 13, 1906.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Van Eps, his nephew, Silas E. Blauvelt, arrived in the little prairie village from Cherokee and engaged in business. Essentially he was a "business man", but diverted his attention to politics at times. In 1891 he was elected alderman from his ward and served two years. He was also active in the Knights of Pythias lodge and held the office of Chancellor of Granite Lodge No. 18 of that Order. Also active in the Odd Fellow's Lodge, Blauvelt received high honors and became Grand Patriarch of Dakota and a member of the Patriarchs Militant, and at Los Angeles in 1888 received the "Decoration of Chivalry".

Politically he was strongly Republican, in sharp contrast to his uncle, who was an ardent Democrat. His son, Astor H. Blauvelt, recently remarked laughingly that some very heated political discussions were often carried on, even at the dinner table, and that he prudently remained neutral and declined to enter into the discussions. S. E. Blauvelt died December 16, 1912.

Mr. Astor H. Blauvelt and his wife resided in the former VanEps home at 334 West Eighth Street until the time of his death in March, 1947. Mrs. Blauvelt continues to reside at the above address, one block west of the older home on Dakota Avenue, opposite the little park donated by Mrs. VanEps several years ago.

Mrs. Inez VanEps

Among the pioneer women of Sioux Falls was Mrs. Inez C. VanEps, wife of William VanEps, pioneer merchant, who came to Sioux Falls from Cherokee, Iowa, in 1871.

While Mr. VanEps was engaged in the mercantile business in the village, later becoming a successful business man of Sioux Falls, Mrs. VanEps was winning her way into the hearts of the people, especially among the more needy families of Sioux Falls. It was said of her, "She was a rare and admirable person who enjoyed being helpful without publicity. Her tireless work during the war (World War I) and her adoption of several French orphans was typical".

Her donation of a rest park in the heart of the city "for children and tired mothers" was another evidence of her sympathetic care. She was a fine singer and her cultivated voice was an attraction at many public gatherings.

In addition to her gifts to the public and her charitable acts, Mrs.

Van Eps presented fifteen acres of land to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery and provided the ornamental gate at its entrance.



MRS. INEZ VAN EPS

On coming to Sioux Falls in the spring of 1871, she selected the piece of prairie land on which to build the family home. This site is close to the down-town district of Sioux Falls today, just at the edge of a splendid residential section of the city.

Warner E. Willey

Warner E. Willey, fourth mayor of Sioux Falls, was born in Vermont, November 9, 1837.

He moved with his parents to New York in 1848, and worked on a farm until 1858, after which he went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in lumbering for twenty years, except during the interim he spent in military service during the Civil War. Prior to the time he came to Sioux Falls, he had accumulated considerable property in Minneapolis.

After arriving here in 1878, he built the Commercial House, a small hotel that stood near the corner of 8th street and Phillips avenue. In 1883 he moved this building to the rear of the property and built a new hotel on the site. The new hotel was destroyed by fire on November 6th of the same year, together with a livery stable full of horses. The loss was complete and the blow severe, but he built another building on the same site. This place was also known as the Commercial Hotel and later as the Teton, Riewert, and also by other names. It was on the present location of the Hollywood theatre.

Even E. Young

Even E. Young was born at Kenton, Ohio, August 17, 1878. He came to Sioux Falls with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Young, about 1883.

His earlier school days were spent in Sioux Falls after which he attended the Hiram College, Ohio, in 1895 and 1896 and the South Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City in 1897.

When the South Dakota National Guard was called into service at the beginning of the Spanish-American War in the spring of 1898, he was commissioned a lieutenant in Company M, 1st. South Dakota Infantry and served until the regiment was to return home.

He was commissioned captain-adjutant of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, March 13, 1901.

He practiced law in Sioux Falls from 1903 to 1905 and was appointed American Consul to Harput, Turkey, in 1905 and served as such through 1908; to Salonika in 1909; was made Chief of Division of Near East Affairs, Department of State from 1909 to 1911; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, 1911-12; Consul General to Halifax, N. S., 1913-19 and held a similar position in Constantinople, the present Istanbul, Turkey, 1920; American Commissioner to the Baltic provinces of Russia, 1920-22; detailed to the Department of State, February 15, 1923. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, 1925-1930 and to Bolivia in 1930, the latter post from which he resigned.

Mr. Young became vice president of the Pan American Airways at 135 E. 42nd. Street, New York. He died January 13, 1946.

AND LET ME REST

(Anon)

I want to feel at the set of sun
 That some little deed of good I've done,
 And as I pillow my head at rest
 I want to feel I have done my best.

I don't want to think I am sounding brass
 Or a tinkling symbol as I pass,
 But I want to know I am sincere and true,
 And right motives prompt the things I do.

I would rather be than seem to be,
 I want to deserve what comes to me.
 I would rather be unloved, unknown,
 Than to wear a crown I do not own.

I want to sing as the days go by
 A song that lifts the soul to the sky.
 I hope to live the whole day through—
 Just as I'm thinking I'd like to do.

CHAPTER 14

COUNTIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

County (West of the Missouri River)	Co. Seat (Unorganized)	County (East of the Missouri River)	Co. Seat (East of the Missouri River)
Armstrong	(Unorganized)	Aurora	Plankinton
Butte	Belle Fourche	Brown	Aberdeen
Bennett	Martin	Beadle	Huron
Corson	McIntosh	Brookings	Brookings
Custer	Custer	Buffalo	Gann Valley
Dewey	Timber Lake	Brule	Chamberlain
Fall River	Hot Springs	Bon Homme	Tyndall
Gregory	Burke	Clay	Vermillion
Harding	Buffalo	Charles Mix	Lake Andes
Haakon	Philip	Campbell	Mound City
Jackson	Kadoka	Coddington	Watertown
Jones	Murdo	Clark	Clark
Lyman	Kennebec	Day	Webster
Lawrence	Deadwood	Deuel	Clear Lake
Meade	Sturgis	Davison	Mitchell
Mellette	White River	Douglas	Armour
Pennington	Rapid City	Edmunds	Ipswich
Perkins	Bison	Faulk	Faulkton
Stanley	Ft. Pierre	Grant	Milbank
Shannon	(Unorganized)	Hamlin	Hayti
Tripp	Winner	Hyde	Highmore
Todd	(Unorganized)	Hand	Miller
Washington	(Unorganized)	Hughes	Pierre
Washabaugh	(Unorganized)	Hanson	Alexandria
Ziebach	Dupree	Hutchinson	Olivet
Total	25	Jerauld	Wessington Springs
		Kingsbury	DeSmet
		Lake	Madison
		Lincoln	Canton
		McPherson	Leola
		Marshall	Britton
		Miner	Howard
		McCook	Salem
		Minnehaha	Sioux Falls
		Moody	Flandreau
		Potter	Gettysburg
		Roberts	Sisseton
		Spink	Redfield
		Sully	Onida
		Sanborn	Woonsocket
		Turner	Parker
		Union	Elk Point
		Walworth	Selby
		Yankton	Yankton
		Total	44
		GRAND TOTAL	69

GOVERNORS OF DAKOTA TERRITORY AND SOUTH DAKOTA

PROVISIONAL—

(Squatter Sovereignty)

* Henry Masters	1858-1859
W. W. Brookings, (Acting)	1859-1861

TERRITORIAL—

William Jayne	1861-1863
Newton Edmunds	1863-1866
Andrew J. Faulk	1866-1869
John A. Burbank	1869-1874
John L. Pennington	1874-1878
Wm. A. Howard	1878-1880
Nehemiah G. Ordway	1880-1884
Gilbert Pierce	1884-1887
Louis K. Church	1887-1889
Arthur C. Mellette	1889-1 year (to statehood).
(Territory admitted to statehood, November, 1899).	

STATE GOVERNMENT—

Arthur C. Melette	1889-1893
Charles H. Sheldon	1893-1897
Andrew E. Lee, ("Honest Andy")	1897-1901
Charles N. Herried	1901-1905
Samuel H. Elrod	1905-1907
Coe I. Crawford	1907-1909
Robert S. Vessey	1909-1913
Frank M. Byrne	1913-1917
Peter Norbeck	1917-1921
Wm. H. McMaster	1921-1925
Carl Gunderson	1925-1927
W. J. Bulow	1927-1931
Warren Green	1931-1933
Tom Berry	1933-1937
Leslie Jensen	1937-1939
Harlan J. Bushfield	1939-1943
M. Q. Sharpe	1943-1947
George T. Mickelson	1947-1951

(re-elected for 2-year term)

* It should be noted that the question of Governor Master's successor is in question. W. W. Brookings, who was President of the Council at the time of Master's death, was made ex-officio governor by Bill No. 5, and signed a certificate of election as such.

However, the officer-elect returned the certificate to Mr. Brookings requesting him to sign it as "Acting Governor", which he did. Therefore, in either case, Mr. Brookings succeeded Masters as either ex-officio, or as Acting Governor, until the Territorial Government was established in 1861.

Cities, Towns and Trade Centers of Minnehaha County

There are ten incorporated municipalities in Minnehaha County. Of these, Sioux Falls is the only one rated as a city of the first class. Colton, Dell Rapids, Hartford, Garretson, South Sioux Falls are rated as second class cities and Valley Springs, Sherman, Baltic and Humboldt are listed as villages. Midway, on highway 77, north, Pumpkin Center, on highway 16, west, and Buffalo Trading Post, are but inland trading centers.

Brandon, Renner, Rowena, Ellis, Corson, East Sioux Falls, Booge, Lyons, and Crooks are un-incorporated railway towns. The once very promising village of Ben Claire no longer exists, excepting as the location of a grain elevator and a church.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Mining In South Dakota

The subject of mining is an alluring one. Frequently, the first thought is of the "precious metals".

The lure of gold has always, even in ancient times, led men to seek for it, even at the peril of their lives or their physical comfort.

The earliest scriptures mention this metal and all the way through them its value is compared with other things of greater wealth and beauty, such as those spiritual qualities that build character and make for better things, things that are to be "desired above great riches of gold, yea, much fine gold".

It has led men, from all stations of life, to sacrifice everything they held dear or sacred in a vague, uncertain and often fatal venture.

In our own state, following the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, the usual excitement prevailed and a "gold rush" started over every trail leading to that region. A few struck "pay dirt", hundreds failed, and many lost their lives by various "routes", others turned to other pursuits and succeeded in making homes for themselves, finding the wealth they desired in the fertility of the soil or on the cattle ranges.

But in reference to mines and mining in South Dakota, we shall confine the subject to the mining of gold and a few of the important mineral deposits which are many and varied, including that of the stone quarries over the state. The latter, not generally accepted as mines, has been treated elsewhere in this book.

Gold was first discovered in Dakota Territory in July, 1874, by Horatio N. Ross and William (Bill) T. McKay, who were attached to General George A. Custer's military expedition which was making a survey of the Black Hills (Paha Sapa, to the Red Men). The region was yet a part of the Sioux Indian domain, on which the "white men" were intruders.

The discovery was in the form of placer gold, on French Creek, near the present site of Custer. *

(* The word "Placer" is used to distinguish loose gold deposits, left exposed or contained in loose sand, by the action of water, from that found in a vein or in solid rock).

News of the discovery of gold spread rapidly. Despite the fact that this land yet belonged to the Indians, who were known to be hostile, and that military orders were issued forbidding "whites" from entering the Hills, several prospecting parties, including the Gordon Expedition, succeeded in evading both the "whites" and the Indians and entered the Hills.

The Gordon party was the largest of those entering the Hills. It

consisted of twenty-six men, one woman and a boy. They reached French Creek in December, 1874, built a stockade for their protection from the Indians and secured about \$1,400 worth of gold before they were found and ejected by federal troops. It was none too soon, as the Indians had located them and had planned to massacre the party.

A replica of the old stockade still stands on the site of the original one, and is reproduced in as near a realistic way as possible, including the stalls for horses, and mangers containing some decaying hay. No detail is lacking, even horses have been stabled there, evidently to leave their dung to moulder and link the past with the present in the interest of the tourists who visit the place. Thus, the place is still "producing gold".

Pioneer Women

No history of Minnehaha County, or other frontier section of the plains, is complete without deference to its Pioneer Womanhood. Pioneer history records the things that men have done, but in its annals comparatively little is said of the hardships of the Pioneer Woman. No one, not even the husband and children, can realize and appreciate the ordeal through which she has passed.

Who else can feel the desolate solitude of the treeless, grassy prairie wilderness in those sod huts, dug-outs, and small frame structures where they brought forth their children and taught them the way of life? Who, but they, have experienced the all-consuming lack of feminine companionship? Who, but they, have seen the thin, pale-blue smoke of burning hay curling up from a distant neighbor's hut, and yearned for the closer association of the kindred they had left, perhaps forever? Who have experienced such gnawing heartaches, such yearning, such loneliness, as the pioneer wife and mother?

The labors of the husbands and fathers brought them close together with their neighbors, and the freedom with which they moved often took them away from their immediate surroundings of the claim house and its environs.

Not so for the woman pioneer. Her work was within the very walls of the hut or shack. When that work was done, if by chance it ever were, it was in mind only that she left the confines of the ranch or homestead, ever to travel back to the old home, to civilization, to girlhood days and companions, to the days when, in berry time, they sought the hillside, the wildwood and the vales. When that short journey was ended and the reverie over, she returned, not to a comfortable home laden with baskets of berries and flowers, but to the wide, rolling prairies, the ear-splitting solitude. Back to the little homestead shack, to work and to wait for the coming of a better day which, to many, never came. Back to the toils and cares of pioneer household duties, without the household necessities or conveniences. Back to the arduous duties of her humble prairie home, even to the plow and the mower, the hayfields and the harvest, as circumstances required, assisting her husband in cultivating the soil, as well as trying to create a home-like atmosphere for him and for their children. The poet has asked, "What is home without a mother?" We might add, "What of the Pioneer without the Pioneer Woman?"

And then, with Selkirk, "O, Solitude, where are the charms that sages have seen in their face? Better dwell in the midst of alarm than to reign in this desolate place!"

Prairie Fires

Among the greater anxieties of the prairie pioneers were the

dreaded prairie fires, that annually swept the plains and threatened to destroy the little homes that had been built by the strenuous efforts of the homesteaders.

A considerable area was usually burned over during the autumn months, but by far the greater part remained unburned until spring. There were wide stretches of prairie grass, as far as the eye could see, dotted here and there by claim houses near which the sod was broken, the land cultivated and trees planted. Much of the wild grass having been cut for hay, the stacks stood at varied distances from the homes, to be used for feed until the new grass in the springtime would be available. Furrows were plowed around these stacks. On dry, calm days, wide strips of land would be burned over, small strips at a time along the outer edge, the fire burning slowly against the breeze until a sufficient "fire brake" was secured.

The prevailing spring winds were from a westerly direction, and it was toward that direction that anxious eyes would turn, to detect the first smoke which might indicate an on-coming prairie fire. Sometimes there might be a number of the "signals of danger" along the western horizon. Slowly spreading, then uniting, they formed a line of fire, in some instances miles long, and at night the light would be reflected upon the darkening skies.

These "smoke signals" were never left unnoticed or unheeded, but rather caused a stir of excitement and looks of anxiety on the faces of the settlers, for well they knew that the breezes would not remain soft and mild indefinitely, but would change from their shifting, listless course and might turn to a gale and send a long sweeping line of flame in from the west to destroy everything in its path not protected by fire brakes. Barrels of water, breaking plows, gunny sacks and crews of men were loaded into wagons to proceed to the best points of vantage for defense against the flames, to plow and burn the "brakes".

Two long lines of furrows stretched across the prairies, and the grass between them was burned, while men stood ready with water-drenched sacks to whip out any sparks or flame that might possibly get beyond control. Then a "back fire" would be started to slowly burn against the wind, until wide strips of land would be burned, over which an oncoming fire could not pass. In spite of these precautions, considerable damage might result from sparks being carried by the wind. Slow burning, sun-dried cowchips might continue to hold fire many hours. Should a gust of wind catch these, they might be blown over wide strips of brakes into dry grass, and a new and disastrous fire started.

Should the fires occur during the nesting season, hundreds of prairie chickens' nests, full of eggs, were seen glaring white against the background of blackened prairie, left in the wake of the fire. This was a pitiful sight at the time, and now seems tragic.

One memorable incident occurred near our home, near the Lincoln county line. Some hunters, fully equipped with tents, cots, shotguns and other paraphernalia, left their camping place one morning to hunt elsewhere. In some unaccountable way, possibly from sparks from their camp fires, the grass caught fire and spread rapidly away from the direction of their tents. An "old timer" and his two sons, living near by, hurriedly fought the flames away from his buildings, but it went unchecked over quite an area of prairie grass before it was stopped by plowed fields.

The trio of farmers proceeded to the abandoned camp. No one came, and, after an hour of waiting, they took the tents down and removed the equipment, including a good shotgun, to their home. The

"old timers" contributed an article headed "The County Line" each week to the Sioux Falls Weekly Press. The next issue following the fire contained an account of a disastrous prairie fire that had destroyed a number of out-buildings, hay stacks, chickens, livestock, etc. It also contained the information that the camp equipment was in his possession and could be had by calling for it and paying the "damages". It was never called for.

The Atomic Bomb

During the Second World War, 1941-1946, the most portentous weapon heretofore developed by man was developed, perfected to an astounding degree, and used in warfare by the United States Government.

The first such bomb actually used in warfare, beyond the experimental stage, was at Hiroshima, a seaport city of southern Japan. The second one was dropped on Nagasaki, also a southern seaport city of that country. It was later used twice, as experiments, once destroying certain enemy warships and some useless ships of our own, at Bikini Atoll in the Northwest Pacific Ocean area.

During the experimental stage, another of these bombs was dropped in the desert area of New Mexico. In each instance, the explosion was of terrific violence, and in the Japanese cities was disastrous and the destruction complete. Japan, even then on the verge of collapse, immediately surrendered unconditionally to the United States forces.

During the months since hostilities ceased, the atomic bomb has been a most vexing problem in international affairs. Its further use as a weapon of war has been severely condemned by many far-seeing people and the secret of its construction is carefully guarded. Despite the latter fact, it is feared that other nations will succeed in developing such a bomb and that civilization might be destroyed by its use.

The potentialities of the bomb, said to be simple in its construction, are alarming, especially if the secret of its construction becomes known. It seems that every form of life, animal or plant, and even the atmosphere and the ocean waters, are not immune from its influence, once its energies have been released. Nor does the explosion end the effects of the bomb. Its energizing powers, thus released, continue to exist to indefinitely permeate the atmosphere. There are those of today who fear our atmosphere has already become disturbed by it, causing the prolonged unseasonable weather we are now experiencing.

This is history in the making. It might be interesting fifty years hence to people who remain, if they do, to know the story of its inception and development, and something of its results and effects. At the present time, it is a source of much concern, fear and astonishment.

Indian Summer

Indian Summer is a period of mild weather, usually following the earlier frosts of autumn, but not occurring at any fixed time. Rather, it ranges from mid-September to as late as Thanksgiving time in November. It is usually accompanied by a hazy atmosphere appearing near the horizon, but with a clear sky overhead. Often times during these periods, underbrush in the wooded areas of the United States is, from one cause or another, set afire. The fire frequently spreads to the heavier timber, and the thin smoke therefrom—while not obscuring the sun—adds to the more or less unaccountable haziness of the atmosphere.

There are some who believe this smokiness and Indian Summer are inseparable. However, this is not necessarily true.

The season lasts from a few days to two weeks or more, and is usually preceded and followed by rainy, cold or frosty weather. It is regarded as a sort of phenomenon.

In England it has its counterpart in what is known as St. Luke's Summer, beginning with St. Luke's Day, October 18, or about St. Martin's Day, on November 11th. The reason for this diversity of time and dates is, in America, rather obscure.

Indian Summer! Thou elusive maiden whose charms are writ in song and story! Thy balmy breath, when summer is gone, fills Autumn's charm with glory.

Fickle thou art! Now flirting with the waning days of mild September, then, perchance, with October, brown and sear, or yet thou art found in the arms of chill November or, still again I wait for you, yea yearn for you. You do not come, and cold December, bearing down, tells me you have forgotten!

Thou fickle maid, fleeting and uncertain! A jilted suitor for thy hand, Indian maiden, I linger 'round to catch a fleeting glimpse, or to feel thy bated breath upon my cheek. But, alas, thou has gone, but whence?

But soon you'll be forgotten, too, when winter's cold drives me to my fireside or to a warmer clime, where in its warmth I rest content, or watch the bathing beauties on the beach, or, lacking the where-with-all, I'll shiver and shake 'till my cousin, Chinook, kind and considerate, releases me from Aeolus' grip.

Then, turning to the warming sun of springtime, I'll ease along 'till summer's heat is spent. And then? Ah, yes! Then again I'll look forward to thy coming—Indian Summer.

PART TWO—CITY SECTION

CHAPTER 1

Sioux Falls

Just over the rise the city lies—
Her lights reflected on the evening skies;
A welcome sight, Sioux Falls.

How calm and still on the crescent hill
They cast their beam where e'er they will,
Matching the stars in their glory;
A warming light that greets our sight
When we're returning home at night—Sioux Falls.

From the finny waters and pheasant fields—
From distant lands or our own Black Hills,
From rocky shores and ocean isles,
From over the Rockies' rugged miles,

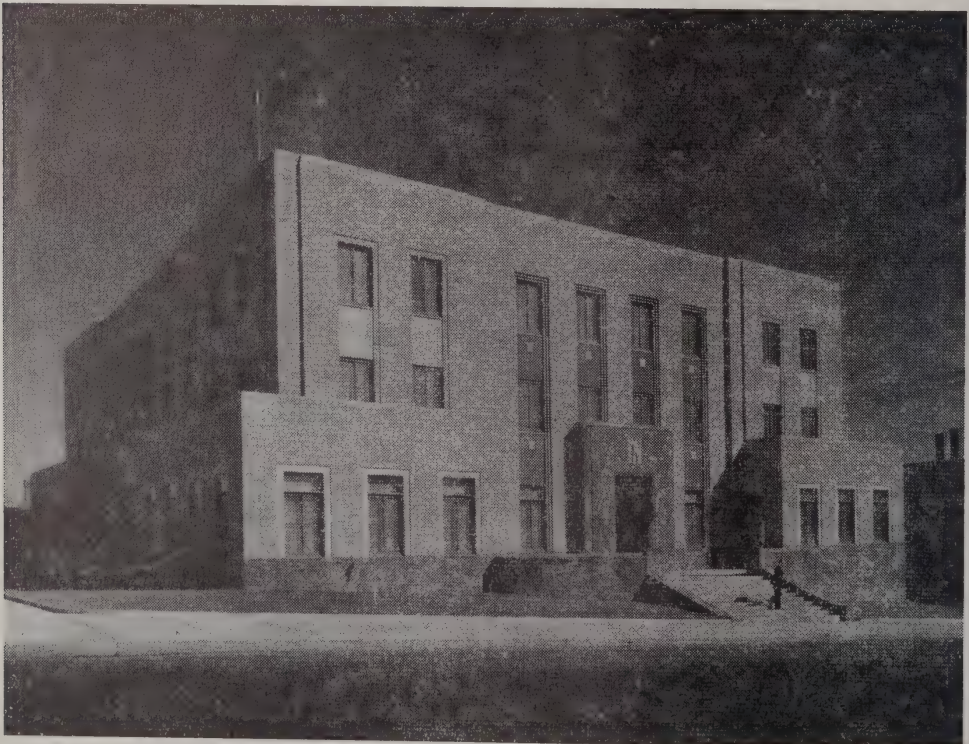
Back from the South Land's balmy sun,
Back to our own when the journey 's done;
Back where the star-like street lights gleam
Above the river's winding stream;
Back where the night bird sweetly calls—
Back to our home in our own Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS CITY HISTORY

From 1873, when the influx of settlers had reached its peak, to the present time, Sioux Falls has developed from a straggling frontier village to a thriving metropolis of nearly 50,000 people, who enjoy the advantages of a modern city. The village was incorporated by act of the Territorial Legislature convened at Yankton, then the capital, and the first village council was chosen and assumed control of its destinies in the spring of 1877. C. K. (Charley) Howard was the first president of the council.

Within the next few years, five railway lines had been extended to the place to tap the trade territory and transport its products to the cities to the east. Wholesale and retail establishments, headed by the aggressive business men, gained a strong foothold in the community. Factories were established, some of them, mushroom like, came into existence and flourished for a time, but vanished during a period of adversity. Stone quarries were opened to mine the inexhaustible supply of red jasper that underlies all of Minnehaha county. Daily papers made their appearance in the formative period of our history to bring the community in touch with the outside world; schools and colleges had come to supply a need in an educational field, and churches were built to care for our spiritual training and welfare.

There was a decided slump in commerce and trade during the 1890's that seriously set the community back for a time. This was gradually overcome, and a more substantial and steady growth of the



NEW CITY HALL

city was developed and sustained by the resources of the soil and the frugality of our citizens.

Since that time our population, our trade, industry, educational and spiritual development has steadily increased. At this time—1949—we have a friendly and progressive population, possessed with all the advantages of modern civilization.

The history of Sioux Falls and Minnehaha County, during the early part of our development, is so closely interwoven that there is some difficulty in treating some parts of them separately. In some instances, therefore, there might be, for the convenience of the reader, some repetitions made of incidents in their history that have to do with both. In such cases, they will be indexed in the history of each.

Townsite Established

In its' earlier years, the village was known as "Sioux Falls City", but the word "city" was discontinued and was not used in its incorporation but instead, the less euphonious name of "Sioux Falls". Thus, the first townsite in the Dakotas, was established in the autumn of 1856 by the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa, as stated in the beginning of this book.

Its' growth was greatly enhanced by the arrival of representatives of the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul which, after establishing the townsites of Medary and Flandreau in the spring of 1857, arriving here to find the prize in the possession of the Dubuque company.

However they established themselves here and became very aggressive in their efforts to establish a flourishing community. This spirit, the "Spirit of Minnehaha", and the tradition of the Dacotahs, (friendly), has prevailed in this city.

Village Established

The village was incorporated during the twelfth session of the Territorial Legislature assembled at Yankton during the winter of 1876-77. All of section 16, Sioux Falls township, was included in the corporation, as were a 40-acre tract in each of sections 15, 21, and 17, that bordered on the east, south, and west, respectively. The total area included in the corporation was 1,200.

A Sketch

We shall here outline the development and progress of the city government in its various forms.

Until 1877 there was no established form of Municipal government. That year, following the incorporation of the village, the first annual election of officers took place on the first Tuesday in March. C. K. (Charley) Howard was elected president of the Village Council. The Trustees, four in number, were Dr. J. L. Phillips, William Van Eps, Edwin A. Sherman, and Henry Callender. C. O. Natesta was chosen Clerk and George E. Sammons, Treasurer.

Mr. Howard was re-elected in 1878 and continued in the office four consecutive terms of one year each, continuing through 1880.

In 1881 Lyman T. Dunning was elected president and served one year, being succeeded by T. T. Cochran, whose death occurred in the following June. He was succeeded by Jacob Schaetzel on July 24th, 1882.

By this time the rapid development of the village required a greater scheme of municipal government, with more freedom of action and in 1881 the matter of securing a charter for city government was generally discussed.

City Government

About 1882 attorneys L. S. Swezey and A. C. Phillips were named as a committee to draft a charter to be submitted to the Territorial Legislature. After it had been presented, it was discussed in every detail and, with some changes, a bill was prepared, submitted and approved by that body, then in session at Yankton, and it became a law on March 3, 1883.

By provision of the charter, the city was divided into wards and the city election dates were fixed for the third Tuesday in April. Thus the first election was held on April 3, 1883. There were three candidates for the office of Mayor. Of a total of 806 votes cast, Jacob Schaetzel received 414, E. A. Hubbard 376, and D. J. Knapp 16. Mr. Schaetzel was declared elected, thus becoming the last president of the Village Council and the first Mayor of Sioux Falls. He was re-elected in 1884.

Evolution of Government

The first City Council consisted of eight aldermen and a mayor. There were two aldermen from each of the four wards, as follows: 1st. ward, N. E. Phillips and Porter P. Peck; 2nd. ward, W. E. Willey and George A. Knott; 3rd. ward, F. L. Boyce and Melvin Grigsby; 4th. ward, J. B. Watson and True Dennis.

All obligations of the village were assumed by the city government in the amount of \$69,800.00, divided as follows: Bonded indebtedness for the completion of the St. Paul Railway, as per agreement, \$20,000; school bonds, \$26,800; owing to the general fund, \$22,200.

The assets of the village were enumerated as follows: Fire apparatus, \$7,000; real estate, in the way of lots, truck houses, etc., \$2,500; railway and depot grounds, \$6,500; school property, grounds and buildings, \$33,000. The school buildings consisted of one frame and three brick buildings.

In 1885, H. W. Ross was elected mayor to succeed Jacob Schaetzel and was re-elected in 1888. On March 18, 1889, an election was held to decide whether the city should be incorporated under Chapter 73 of the general laws of Dakota Territory. The vote resulted in favor of so incorporating by a two-to-one vote.

In the election of April, 1889, W. E. Willey was elected mayor. He was succeeded by Porter P. Peck in 1890, who was re-elected in each of the three following years. In 1894 and 1895 Roy Williams was the successful candidate. He was followed by Alfred H. Stites in 1896 and 1897. Burre H. Lien was twice elected, 1898 and 1899.

A steady growth of the city was experienced during these years. New and better business and commercial structures had made their appearance and the downtown streets began to be paved with cobble stones from local quarries. The old board sidewalks began to be replaced by concrete, some of which were replaced in the residence districts.

Minnesota Avenue, leading south from the inner residence section, had been but a wagon trail. This was graded to the city limits and much of it was surfaced with gravel. This was an innovation in street development at that time.

In 1900 George W. Burnside, a former alderman, was elected mayor and served six years. He was active and energetic, and soon developed a technique of leadership that carried him through a number of hotly contested mayoralty elections and made for himself many devoted friends and bitter enemies. Many charges and epithets were hurled at him during those six years.

In an election held in 1906, a coalition of business men and certain

other groups, set out to "get him". He was defeated by Frank W. Pillsbury, who held office for a two-year term.

In 1908 there were three contestants for the office, namely Mayor Pillsbury, Wm. T. Doolittle, and G. W. Burnside. At that time a majority vote was necessary. Mr. Doolittle "nosed out" the other candidates and was declared elected.

On September 29, 1908, a special election was held, when the voters elected to be governed by a five-man commission, thus doing away with the aldermanic form of government.

In the April municipal election, there were five officers to be elected to serve on the commission. George W. Burnside was elected to a five-year term as mayor. E. A. Sherman, streets and public property; H. N. Gates, water and sewer; John Fitzgibbon, police and fire; S. H. Hurst, finance and revenue. The terms of each were to be from one to five years, so that no two officials would expire at one time. The mayor, however, was to serve the full five years.

In 1910, Ira Soule succeeded E. A. Sherman; in 1911, H. N. Gates was re-elected to a five-year term; in 1912, R. W. Dickenson was elected police and fire commissioner. At a special election held October 1, 1912, Thos. Hardimon defeated Ira Soule in a recall election to complete the latter's term. On April 15, 1913, John Mundt was elected commissioner of finance and revenue.

There was much turbulence in the city hall and a special election was held October 21, 1913. The voters elected to change from a five-man to a three-man commission. Under provision of the law, any officer could be recalled by a majority of all votes cast and a successor elected by a like majority, the election to be held on the same day.

Accordingly, an election was held in April, 1914, in which Burnside was again elected mayor. John Mundt, water and light commissioner and Thos. Hardimon, commissioner of streets and alleys. While the several departments which each commissioner was to head was understood before election, it was and still is left to the commission to divide these duties among themselves.

Feud in the City Hall

A notable controversy grew out of this arrangement. Joseph S. Nelson was commissioner of water and lighting prior to Burnside's return to office in 1929 and Alex Reed was street commissioner. Mr. Nelson, in an attempt to control or curb the electric rates of the Northern States Power Company, as well as to increase the earning power of the municipal plant, extended the light wires to the commercial field.

This movement was vigorously opposed by Mr. Burnside in 1930. Mr. Nelson as vigorously defended his position. Burnside, enlisting the aid of Commissioner Reed, took the lighting department out of Nelson's control, with the result that much of the commercial lighting was eliminated and the revenues fell off drastically. A long and bitter fight ensued.

Following Mr. Reed's removal from office, on a point of law, Ellis O. Smith was installed in his place and the light department was returned to Mr. Nelson's control. There was much bitterness engendered which all but amounted to a feud in the city hall.

Mayor Burnside, elected in 1909, retained his office, undefeated, fifteen years, until 1924, and again returned, five years later, to round out another five-year term. He was succeeded by Adolph N. Graff in 1934.

Difficulties arose in Mayor Graff's administration, largely as a result of a depleted treasury. Readjustments were necessary to place the city on a firm financial foundation. The mayor was a good business man but a poor politician.

He set about his task methodically and succeeded in lowering the high rate of interest on the city's bonded indebtedness, in some instances slicing it drastically, but the necessary increase in taxes to meet the indebtedness and current expenses and an unusually high school levy at that time, over which he had no control, was charged against him. He was defeated in the election of 1939, by John T. McKee, a long-time resident and business man. Mr. McKee died in office August 31, 1942.

Joseph S. Nelson, Commissioner of water and light, became acting mayor until a special election was held on November 17, 1942, when C. M. Whitfield was elected to fill McKee's unfinished term commencing November 24, 1942.

Mr. Whitfield was elected to a full term in April, 1944, and took office on May 2nd, following. At the close of this term in 1949, eight candidates opposed him for the office.

At the close of a hotly contested election, in which no candidate received a majority of the votes cast, a "run-off" election was held in which Henry B. Saure was the winner.

Prior to the election, it was "in the cards" for the entire city commission to receive an increase of salary. This was voted on at a commission meeting and the salaries were advanced from \$4,000 to \$6,500 for the mayor and from \$3,600 to \$6,000 for each of the two commissioners.

Following are the names of those who have headed the governing bodies of the city from the time of the incorporation of the village in 1877 to the present time (1949):

Village Council

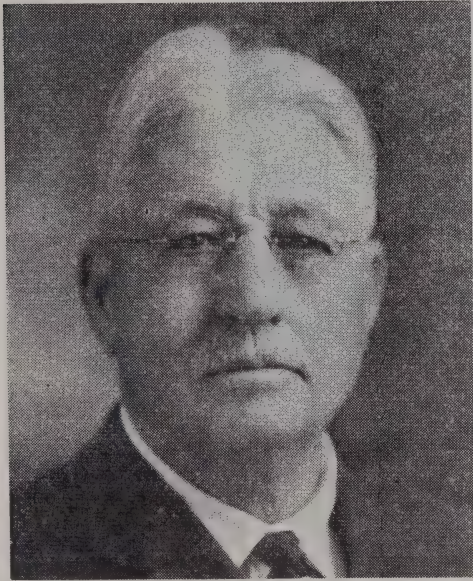
1. C. K. Howard, president	1877-1881
2. Lyman T. Dunning, president	1881-1882
3. T. T. Cochran, president, (died in office)	1882-
4. Jacob Schaetzel, president, July	1882-1883

City Mayors

1. Jacob Schaetzel	1883-1885
2. Hiram W. Ross	1885-1887
3. John F. Norton	1887-1889
4. W. E. Willey	1889-1890
5. Porter P. Peck	1890-1894
6. Roy Williams	1894-1896
7. A. H. Stites	1896-1898
8. Burre H. Lien	1898-1900
10. G. W. Burnside	1900-1906
11. Frank W. Pillsbury	1906-1908
12. Wm. T. Doolittle	1908-1909
13. G. W. Burnside	1909-1924
14. Thomas McKinnon	1924-1929
15. G. W. Burnside	1929-1934
16. A. N. Graff	1934-1939
17. John T. McKee, (died in office)	1939-1942

- 18. Joseph S. Nelson, (acting for four months)1942-
- 19. C. M. Whitfield1942-1944
- 20. C. M. Whitfield, (full term)1944-1949
- 21. Henry B. Saure1949-

All mayors after 1909 were under the five-man commission government until 1914. Under three-man commission from 1914 to the present time. (Aldermanic, 1883 to 1909).



MAYOR BURRE H. LIEN

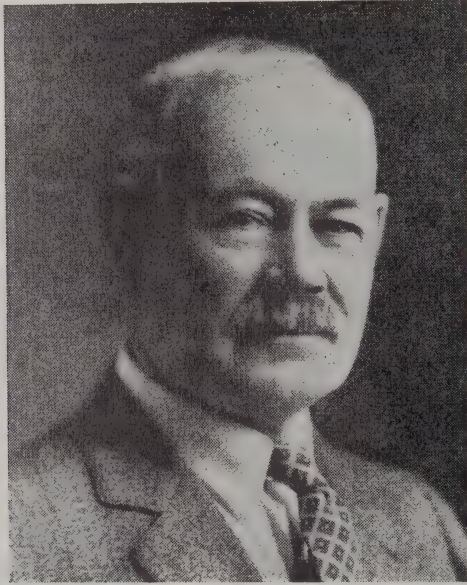


MAYOR WM. T. DOOLITTLE
 "He pulled the first train into
 Sioux Falls."

Serving as aldermen on the city council until the change to the commission form of government, were the following. (Those marked * served more than one term at various times).

W. E. Willey, *N. E. Phillips, Porter P. Peck, *George A. Knott, F. L. Boyce, Melvin Grigsby, J. B. Watson, True Dennis, H. M. Stearns, C. S. Bowen, *J. F. Norton, Otto Heynshon, Mark Bridge, A. G. Seney, R. G. Parmley, A. F. Shaw, John O'Meara, C. F. Norton, F. W. Taylor, B. H. Lien, Dr. T. N. Roberts, *C. G. Coats, A. S. Kilroy, E. A. Hubbard, John McClellan, Frank L. Blackman, J. S. Lewis, W. W. Brookings, W. G. McKennan, Thos. Scanlon, Thos. McKinnon, John J. Murray, Alex Reed, D. L. McKinney, J. B. Fearon, Ezra M. Shotwell, J. A. Ward, *J. W. Craig, *John T. Cogan, *G. W. Burnside, *Joe Sampson, A. Christopherson, W. D. Roberts, *Edward Johnson, J. G. Strahon, *Dan Scott, John O. Johnson, G. H. Barry, *Theodore Pankow, W. D. Roberts, *M. M. Flaskey, P. W. McKeever, H. T. Parmley, R. D. Woodworth, D. C. Ricker, Ira Soule, I. B. Bratager, *J. M. O'Neill, *Parke Davis, *Wm. H. Ramsey, *Thos. J. Bushell, H. N. Gates, John Mallaney, Thos. S. Roberts, Jonah Jones, Frank A. Marvin, George W. Lear, Fred Kreiser, F. C. Whitehouse, F. S. Emerson, J. D. Bandy, Henry Peterson, *E. M. Sanders, Martin Bergh, *J. O. Johnson, Geo. M. McDonald, Roy Williams, Al Pankow, W. A. Mills,

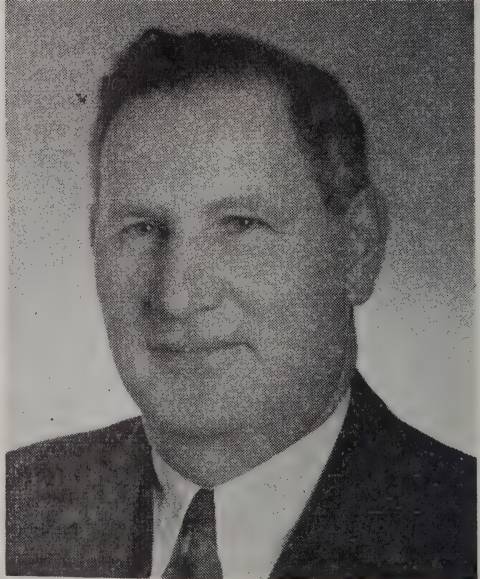
J. M. Neil, R. M. Salzer, W. M. Paulton, Robert Wehling, Einar E. Olstad, O. F. McNulty, A. J. Yeager, J. B. Neitch, Al F. Larson, W. E. Austin, P. J. Morstad, *Wm. C. Hall, *S. H. Hurst, W. T. Doolittle.



THOMAS McKINNON
Building Contractor and Mayor



GUY G. ANDERSON
Chief Clerk, Auditor's Office, and wife.
He supplied much historical data.



BERT T. YEAGER
Street Commissioner

Elective Officers, Village of Sioux Falls

1877. C. K. Howard, president. J. L. Phillips, E. A. Sherman, Wm. Van Eps, and Henry Callander, trustees.

1878. C. K. Howard, president. J. L. Phillips, E. A. Sherman, N. E. Phillips, and Henry Callandar, trustees.

1879. C. K. Howard, president. J. L. Phillips, C. H. Vincent, J. B. Watson, T. T. Cochran.

1880. C. K. Howard, president. L. T. Dunning, O. P. Weston, Andr. Petterson, T. T. Cochran, trustees.

1881. L. T. Dunning, president. W. E. Willey, F. Kunerth, J. B. Watson, Andrew Petterson, trustees.

1882. T. T. Cochran, president, Wm. Van Eps, C. W. Hubbard, W. E. Willey, H. Gilbert. trustees.

(Died 6-20-82).

1882. Jacob Schaetzel, to succeed Cochran.

City of Sioux Falls—Aldermanic System

The first group of officers to govern the city are named on another page.

Jacob Schaetzel was elected mayor in a three-man contest, holding the office two years. (See tabulation). The mayors, named in their order, under the aldermanic system were as follows:

1883 Jacob Schaetzel	4 years
1887 John F. Norton	2 years
1889 W. E. Willey	1 year
1890 Porter P. Peck	4 years
1894 Roy Williams	2 years
1896 Alfred H. Stites	2 years
1898 Burre H. Lien	2 years
1900 G. W. Burnside	6 years
1906 F. W. Pillsbury	2 years
1908 Wm. T. Doolittle	2 years

Comparisons

From a part of a report by F. E. Spellerberg, park superintendent in 1920, we gather the following comparisons of growth in population and industry.

In 1920 the population was 25,176, an increase of 76 per cent over 1910. The present population is approximately 50,000. There were 21 miles of paved streets in 1920 as against some 70 miles in 1949.

There were 13 public grade schools and now there are 14, an increase of but one. Nearly all of those in use at that time have been replaced, in whole or in part, by brick or stone structures which are vastly larger and as nearly fireproof as is possible to make them, and modernized in every particular.

The city is proud of its educational structures and facilities. Our school board is to be commended for its accomplishment through the years.

There were three denominational colleges in 1910. There are but two now, but they have been greatly enlarged and much better equipped and therefore more efficient.

There were two business and commercial colleges—the Sioux Falls Business College and the Nettleton Commercial College. The former was discontinued following the death of the owner, G. C. Christopherson. The other has been enlarged and otherwise improved and has a high rating.

Five railway lines had entered the city and three extended beyond it, the same as of today. But these transportation facilities have been vastly increased by interstate bus and airplane travel and the tremendous volume of business conducted by the trucking industry in carrying freight. This has revolutionized our means of transportation and improved and increased our state and interstate commerce many fold over that of twenty-eight years ago.

During the late war, building construction, both business and residential was retarded for a period of approximately six years and, as an emergency, certain buildings of the erstwhile military camp of the Sioux Falls Army Air Base were taken over by the city to house families of returning veterans. Also, as an emergency measure, Augustana College secured certain buildings from the erstwhile military camp and moved them to its property adjoining the college to provide dormitory facilities for its male students.

Now, however, the most notable single program of city development Sioux Falls has ever experienced has begun in the southwestern part of the city. It includes forty acres of land owned by Robert Peterson, purchased from the Hayward Investment Company. This was a part of the vast estate of the late Daniel Hayward and lies between 22nd and 26th streets and between West and Western Avenues, adjoining the Veterans' Hospital.

On this plat, known as the Park Ridge Addition, Mr. Peterson contemplates the eventual construction of 250 dwelling units in close proximity to an extensive modern shopping district. The estimated cost of these resident buildings is upward of \$2,000,000. Western avenue, on which it borders, is the longest and one of the widest avenues in the city and extends to the Lincoln county line by way of the Yankton Bridge, over the historic Yankton Trail and stage line. This will be a high class restricted residential district.

How rapidly this and adjoining additions will be improved depends largely upon how soon the streets can be serviced by sewer, water mains and other modern improvements. These facilities are accessible to many of these districts, and adequate drainage is well assured.

In addition to the foregoing, Oscar J. Carlson, a local contractor, has commenced grading preparatory to the erection of five four-family apartments to accomodate visitors to the Veterans' hospital. These will have a 718-foot fronting on Western Avenue, south of 22nd Street, with Willow Avenue on the east.

A valuable asset to the new addition is being added by the Leaders Construction Company, owners of 29 lots between Western and Glendale Avenues, north of 26th Street. Grading for sidewalks has commenced and water and sewer connections will be extended to homes in this area. This property lies directly south of the Carlson project. An attractive one-story brick building is planned to be leased as a grocery store, a drug store, beauty and barber shop, cleaning and pressing establishment, professional and other other business enterprises. The architect, Harold Spitznagle, has arranged it in such a way that all rear store entrances will be enclosed within a quadrangle formed by the buildings, and the store fronts, only, will be visible. Free parking space is planned for patrons. The proposed building will occupy approximately two city blocks. This will be the nearest trading point to the new U. S. Veterans' hospital.

Also, in the vicinity, the First Baptist Church will in the near future erect a new edifice costing approximately \$250,000.00, on a block of ground donated by Miss Winifred Jones, a life-long and faithful

member of the congregation. This, including ample parking space, will cover the whole block between 22nd and 23rd Streets, between Covell and Lake Avenues. Adjoining it on the south are two blocks secured for a future public school building. Two square blocks, bounded by 24th and 25th Streets and between Covell and Euclid Avenues, will be occupied by the North American Baptist Seminary.

A German Baptist institution now located in Rochester, New York, and a Catholic church, rectory, convent and school will be located on 26th Street, between Covell and West Avenues.

This suburban district, a city within itself with all the advantages of a modern downtown business section, is an innovation in city building that immediately appeals to the imagination and places Sioux Falls in the fore-front of the up-to-date cities of the country.

CHAPTER 2

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES

The first electric light plant established in Sioux Falls was the result of the efforts of a local group of men, including D. L. and C. E. McKinney.

A company was formed with a capital stock of \$75,000.00. The arc light was started in the summer of 1884 and the Edison incandescent light was added in 1887, following the purchase of the plant by the Cascade Milling Company.

The latter erected a stone building south of the mill, to be used exclusively for the production of electric current, starting with but 400 lights. These steadily increased in number until there were several thousands. For its size, it was one of the most efficient plants in the northwestern states, furnishing light and power for many purposes besides those of home lighting.

Electric Light Plant

The municipal light plant was started when the contract with the Cascade Milling Company expired in 1901.

The city purchased what had been a canning factory, for use as the home of the City Light Department. Two 60 and one 65 horse power boilers supplied the power for two small generators, which were sufficient to provide electricity for the street lighting system, then consisting of but thirty street lights.

Commercial lines were constructed in 1905, and in September of that year commercial circuits were turned on.

By this time the lighting system had increased to 110 street lights, 45 of which burned all night, the rest only until midnight. The commercial circuits served during the night only.

In 1906 the city contracted with the Electric Light & Power Company, the Bennett Company, for supplying all light and power required by the city for commercial street lighting.

In 1911, the city constructed its first ornamental lighting system for the downtown district, consisting of cluster lights, each post having fourteen lights. These lights were paid for by the merchants at the rate of \$2.00 for each front foot served.

In 1914 the system was again changed to the newest ornamental system, consisting of a single arc lamps, mounted on steel posts. It consisted of 147 ornamental lights.

In 1916 the city purchased two 165-horse-power Bush-Sulzer Diesel engines. These engines were an experiment in America at the time and this installation was the first Diesel engine power plant to be constructed in the northwest.

For several years, these little engines pumped all the water for the city and generated all the electricity used for street lighting. They proved so satisfactory that in 1917 the city purchased a 520 horse-power Busch engine and generator for the light department.

It was again necessary to add to the generating capacity of the light department and in 1920 a second 520 horse-power Busch engine

was purchased. In 1919, the people had voted \$300,000.00 in bonds for the construction of a municipal plant "for the purpose of supplying residential and commercial lighting to the citizens".

This plan of construction was voted as a protest to the high electric rate of 13 cents per kilowatt hour charged by the electric company. In following out the will of the people, \$75,000 of these bonds were sold and a power house constructed, large enough to house all the engines and equipment of a plant capable of supplying all of Sioux Falls.

This resulted in a reduction of rates to 10 cents per kilowatt hour. With this being accomplished, there was no further effort on the part of the city to equip the plant after its construction. After a lapse of three years, the courts ruled that the remaining bonds were invalid, due to the lapse of time.

During this time, and until 1926, the city maintained a policy of "hands off" as far as residential and commercial lighting was concerned, the municipal plant being used only for pumping water and lighting streets and public buildings. The plant was not operated to its full capacity, and these large engines were operating with only a fraction of their generating power.

On more than one occasion, the Northern States Power Company has offered to purchase the city plant for a sum far in excess of its value, but a large majority of the citizens' votes killed the proposition in an election held to decide the matter. The reason for this was that the city plant could readily be expanded to take over much of the commercial lighting, and eventually, could be developed, if necessary, to replace any other company. In short, the city plant was a "club" over any tendency or attempt to increase electric rates to consumers.

The machinery that generates electricity is useful in pumping water through the city mains.

In 1926, the city purchased for the water department, a 400 H. P. McIntosh and Seymore diesel engine with electric generator that directly connected with a Worthington duplex pump, having a capacity of 3,200 gallons of water per minute. This new installation enabled the department to supply the city with the much needed pumping capacity and also to adequately provide additional street lights. The added improvement included the "ornamental", or "White Way", in certain sections of the city and was paid for with the earnings of the municipal light plant, in the amount of \$10,000.00.

In order to make the city plant an efficient factor in regulating the price of electrical energy in the city, a considerable number of residential and consumers were added, and the net earnings of the year (1926) was \$6,639.46, and by 1929 increased to \$33,912.68 annually.

The city light and power rates were reduced to a point considerably under those of the "private" company, yet the latter company did not lower its' rate, excepting in some minor instances.

At that time there was much dissention among the city commissioners, arising from the question of commercial lighting by the city, and Mayor Burnside, with and by the assistance of a third commissioner, took the light department away from Commissioner Nelson. Burnside was placed in charge of the city plant, with the result that the next years' profit dropped to \$6,731.40, a net loss of \$27,181.20 to the city, because much of the commercial lighting was discontinued under the new management.

In 1933, following the succession of Commissioner Smith as street commissioner, whose aid Mr. Nelson had enlisted, the light plant was

returned to Nelson's management and control. In the meantime, however, much of the commercial lighting had been discontinued permanently and the loss of revenue continued.

The constant and steady growth of the city made it imperative that more pumping capacity and street lights be provided and the Light & Water Department recommended the purchase of a new 1250 H. P. Nordberg engine with generator. This doubled the generating capacity of the plant and again made it a factor in price regulation in the city. As the apparent result of this, the "private" company's residential lighting rates were reduced on January 1, 1935, thus saving the electric consumers of Sioux Falls approximately \$40,000 annually.

Furthermore, the additional power thus provided permitted the municipal light department to add many additional street lights, finance and build additional lighting facilities, especially on U. S. Highway 77, passing by the penitentiary grounds. In 1934 the net earnings again neared the peak of 1929, in the amount of \$30,933.83.

The construction and improvement of the city disposal plant, city hall and two new wells, necessitated a further enlargement of the facilities and in 1935 an agreement was made with the Nordberg Manufacturing Company for the installation of a new 1500 H. P. Nordberg engine, which was installed in 1936.

This increased the value of the city plant as a "price regulator", and on January 1, 1936, the "private" company again voluntarily reduced its rates in the approximate amount of \$40,000.00 making a total annual saving to the public by such reductions of an estimated \$80,000.

Today the Sioux Falls Municipal Light Plant is one of the largest Diesel operated light plants in the Northwest (1946) and is considered a model of construction and efficiency.

After deducting cost of operation and improvements and assisting in the construction of the down-town lighting system in 1935, there was a net profit of \$43,197.85.

By 1943, the net income reached \$57,147.89. In 1947 it dropped to \$27,566.01 and skidded to \$6,958.46 in 1948.

The explanation of the drastic cut in revenues, as stated at the office, was caused partly by the increased cost of fuel oil and increased salaries but mostly because of the discontinuance of much commercial lighting, caused by deterioration of equipment. As of May 31, 1949, the plant is clear of all indebtedness.

Paving

The first steps taken to pave Sioux Falls' streets was in the late spring of 1888. The condition of the streets were such that they were almost impassable during parts of the year.

The contract for paving Phillips Avenue from 5th to 8th Streets was let to C. W. Hubbard & Co., June 1, 1888. Owing to the legal status of the city's special charter, covering the assessment of adjoining property for paving costs or for other street improvements, there was hesitency in starting a paving plan. The necessity of paving Phillips Avenue was so urgent and the public demand so great that the council decided to proceed with the work.

The paving material was of Sioux Falls jasper and the curb was described as "jasperite from the Drake quarries". The latter was a darker colored stone than that of the paving blocks, though both were native jasper. The contract price was \$2.13 per square yard for the paving stone and 70 cents per lineal foot for the curbing. The work was started at 12th street and extended to the north side of 5th street. A

firm known as Tonges & Company had the contract for the curb. Work started "in the late spring" and was finished October 1, 1888.

An authority on paving construction stated at that time that he did not believe there was a finer street of paving in the United States. In after years there was considerable settling in places requiring re-setting. Many years later, the stone blocks were replaced by creosoted cedar blocks on a concrete base.

This proved less durable and far less satisfactory than the stone and was replaced by bituminous asphalt which, after a number of years, seems to be serviceable and otherwise satisfactory.

Some of the intersecting streets still retain the stone blocks as a base, covered with an asphalt preparation. This makes a durable foundation with a smooth riding surface.

Extensive paving work was retarded during World War II, but is now expected to be resumed on an extensive scale, the post-war conditions tending toward a greatly increased paving plan, both in the city and on the cross country highways. At the present time there are approximately 64 miles of paved streets within Sioux Falls' city limits. The first hard surfacing in Sioux Falls was done on Nesmith avenue between Fourth and Sixth Streets.

As an example of the short-sightedness of some men, even business men who should be interested in public improvements, we will cite one instance when the paving of Phillips Avenue was commenced. A certain merchant whose store and residence was on that street, opposed the paving project because the noise of passing vehicles over the stone would disturb his sleep. In this day, however, his objections would be overcome by the smoothness of the paving and the rubber tires of the automobile, a vehicle he never saw or dreamed of.

Water Works and Supply

The history of the sources of water supply dates back to the time of the selection of Fort Sod. A letter written by James M. Allen to his father January 17, 1858, stated that a spring of water near the site was a factor in deciding the location of the fort, near to what is now Tenth Street and First Avenue.

We find no further mention of a water supply until the spring of 1884. Private wells furnished the supply. One of these, in the block north of the present postoffice, near 12th Street and Phillips Avenue, seems to have been a sort of neighborhood well, the "old town pump", many nearby families using it. The owner's name is unknown to us.

Two springs, both still existing, have played an important and unique part in the city's history. One of these is Drake Springs, now used as a water supply for the popular Drake Springs swimming pool, near Howard Wood Athletic Field. The other is Minnehaha Springs, the site of the erstwhile bottling works by that name. (See Commerce and Industry, Chapter 8, Sioux Falls Section).

The present source of our water supply is also unique. Underlying the wide, level valley of the Sioux river northwest of the city, is a deep, wide jasper basin opening to the northward. This basin is rimmed on the west and south by natural jasper walls that rise to near the surface of the ground and prevent the water from escaping to the river or the lower lands to the south.

Being open on the north, the water flows from the upper valley into the basin and forms an underground lake or reservoir. Between the upper alluvial soil and the rock basin beneath, is a strata of gravel through which the water filters.

Tests made of this water supply and that of Drake Springs have proved that the supply emanates from the same source, the waters of the latter passing well under the bed of the Sioux River in the downtown districts. (See U. S. Geological Survey, herewith).

Great wells tap this natural water supply. The water is pumped to a central pumping station north of the city, where the entire water supply is filtered through a succession of filters, aeriated and otherwise treated before being sent through the mains for household purposes. The sand and gravel through which the water passes contain considerable iron and other solids that must be removed before it is suitable for domestic use. After having passed through these filters, the water is very clear and unusually cool. It is considered "hard" for cleansing purposes and requires "softening" by artificial means, when so used.

For twenty years Joseph S. Nelson retained the elective office of commissioner of water and lights, a fact which speaks well for his efficiency in office. He succeeded John Mundt, also a very efficient official, in 1926. He was succeeded by George W. Elmen in 1946.

For a history of the waterworks system of Sioux Falls, we shall return to the beginning of the water system in 1884. Such a system was becoming increasingly necessary as time advanced and the population increased. A Mr. W. S. Kuhn of Pittsburgh, Pa., had proposed a project to the city authorities, and it was evident he wanted a contract to construct and operate a water system in the city.

On April 8, 1884, Mr. Kuhn submitted a proposition, in the form of a contract, to the City Council for the establishment of a water system in Sioux Falls. The Sioux Falls Daily Press, publishing the proposed contract, advised the public to "scan it carefully" and to advise their aldermen of their opinion on the question as to whether the contract should be accepted. By the proposed terms of the contract, work should start before June 1, 1884, and be completed by October 15th, following, and be in operation by November 1st. The contract was approved and the machinery put into motion October 8th, almost immediately complaints arose against the water works company.

Although it had been agreed between the contracting parties that the water should be taken from the river, yet it was required that "pure water for ordinary household use be supplied".

It was complained that the water was impure and unfit for household use, that the pressure was inadequate for fire-fighting purposes, and that cellars were flooded by bursting water mains. Hydrants froze up and finally, during the winter of 1885-86, the use of the water caused a typhoid epidemic. Everything, to use a modern slang expression, went "haywire".

Prejudice against the water company was so strong that on several occasions the Council was admonished by the public that no more money should be paid to the company.

The engine house of the plant was located on the west bank of the river, midway between 7th and 8th Streets, opposite the Cascade Mill, and the water was pumped from the "mill pond", immediately north of the present 8th street bridge. So strong did the protests become that, as an emergency, a large supply pipe was laid up stream past the Island*.

*The Island referred to was the one at the foot of 9th street, at the old ford through which the newcomers crossed to the west side of the river. The west channel has long since been filled in, between the island and the west bank. The island and the "fill" are now both included in the parking lot at the foot of 9th street.

The emergency pipe failed to satisfy the water consumers and complaints continued to pour in to the Council.

In 1886 a new powerhouse was built on the west bank of the river, between 10th and 11th streets, and the water taken from that section of the river, but the water was still impure and not suitable for domestic use. A large filter was installed, through which the water had to pass before being sent through the mains. Even this did not prove satisfactory, and the water company began a search elsewhere for a water supply.

Having discovered that there was a gravel bed about 50 feet deep underlying the valley soil northwest of the city, the company bought 100 acres of land about three miles north of the center of the city. This developed into the present city holdings, now greatly extended and improved. The company commenced to develop its property in the early 1890's, as soon as the spring season would permit.

This did not end the quest for an adequate water supply, however. Another water project was brought to the front about this time. H. J. Drake came forth with a claim that he had a spring of pure water in sufficient quantity to supply the city's needs, and endeavored to influence the City Council to take such action as would make his spring the source of the city's water supply. The location of his springs became known as "Drake Springs", the present site of the Drake Springs Swimming Pool.

Although the water company had commenced work on its property north of the city and had employed a large number of men to put down wells and erect the necessary buildings and was arranging to secure the machinery, a committee of aldermen was appointed by the city to make a report on the Drake project. The committee recommended that the city start action against the water company to rescind the contract then in force and that the city attorney, C. L. Brockway, be instructed to commence suit accordingly. At the same time, the committee submitted a proposition from Mr. Drake.

Accompanying this report was an opinion by Mr. Brockway in reference to such action. He stated that the city could rescind the contract, or not, as it chose and referred the Council to Mr. Drake's proposition. The quantity of water was discussed and the great capacity of the Drake springs was set forth, but this did not agree with the tests as reported by water experts, who were present when the tests were made by the committee and its experts. The latter claimed an adequate supply, but the others thought the supply would be exhausted within a few hours. Mr. Drake proposed to lease the springs to the city over a period of fifteen years, \$300.00 per month to be paid to him the first five years, \$400.00 for the next five years, and \$600.00 per month for the final five years, with the privilege of reserving the right to take water from the springs for sale outside the city. His proposition was rejected, whereupon Mr. Drake offered to put in a first class system of waterworks and push it to completion as rapidly as men, money and "good business judgment could accomplish it", if the city would give him a franchise comparable to the one held by the water company. Considering that the springs lay on the opposite side of the river, some of the more conservation members of the Council asked for further time to consider a matter that might lead into expensive litigation, especially as the quantity of the water supply was uncertain. The Council adjourned without taking any action.

A petition was circulated the next day to which a number of names were attached, calling a mass meeting of citizens to advise the City

Council what to do about it. The meeting was held Thursday evening, July 17th, and was intensely interesting and somewhat "wild" until near the close, when a resolution of confidence was voted the City Council, with the assertion that the City Council could be depended upon to safeguard the public, and that "everything possible will be done to supply pure water for all purposes".

A special meeting of the Council was called for July 18, 1890. This was done during Mayor Peck's incumbency. He is remembered as being decidedly conservative. The motion to make a demand upon the water company to demonstrate, within one week, "that it can insure a supply of pure water for all purposes" was laid on the table after a two-hour discussion. The vote resulted in a tie, and Mayor Peck voted in the affirmative to so lay the motion.

The city attorney, Mr. Brockway, was then instructed to draw up a resolution to serve as "a warning and a demand on the water company to supply good water". At the meeting held the next day the city attorney recited the grievance the city had suffered and demanded that the company make full compliance with their contract on or before October 15th, and notified it that the City Council would not consent to an emergency pipe from the engine house to the river. However, the latter section of the communication was stricken out.

From that time until September, the water company energetically pushed its work toward completion. Samples of water from both the water company and Drake Springs were sent to a "renowned chemist" and his report was presented to the Council on September 1, 1890. It appeared from this report that the water company's water was the purer, and 3 per cent softer. This settled the long agitated water question in Sioux Falls.

On November 26, 1890, the water mains were flushed and the next day, Thanksgiving Day, water was sent through the mains from the new water plant north of the city.

There having been such an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the water company, even with the improvements, the supply and the quantity of the water, a movement took form in 1898 to bond the city for the "purchasing or construction" of a system of water works of its own. In November of that year, at the general election, the question was submitted to a vote of the citizens, resulting in favor of the proposition by a vote of 821 to 405.

In the Legislative session of 1899, a law was enacted authorizing the city to issue bonds for the purpose, provided that a majority of all the electors of the city should so vote at a special election, the number of such electors being determined by the total vote cast for mayor at the preceding city election. This would require 954 affirmative votes, a majority of all votes thus cast.

The election was called for April 4, 1899, with the result that the bond proposition was voted down by a 587 to 684 vote. The already heavy indebtedness of the city was a determining factor in defeating the bond issue. The water plant at that time had "a greater capacity and was more complete than that of any city of its size in the nation, and the quality of the water was the best available near the city".

The wells from which water was drawn were six inches in diameter, drilled to a depth of from 35 to 45 feet. In 1899 there were 35 miles of water mains, supplying 900 consumers. *

By way of comparison with the wells of today, we give the following facts from the city water department. We now have 112 miles of mains and 189 wells, averaging 45 feet in depth and from 20 inches

to 50 feet in diameter. There are 623 hydrants and 10,349 patrons. The mains have been extended via the county fairgrounds to a suburban area three miles west of the city.

In 1901 the city voted bonds for a plant in the amount of \$210,000.00, the issuance of which was delayed two years by litigation instituted by the old private water company. The courts decided in favor of the city plant and the bonds were sold in 1903.

In 1905 an election was called to be held in September to decide whether the plant should be leased to the "People's Water Company", a private concern or be operated by the city, but this election was called off, awaiting a decision of a case pending in the courts.

It was not until July 1, 1908, that the municipal plant was put into operation, the old water company having served notice on the city council in January, of its discontinuance as of June 30th.

As stated, the bonds were voted down in 1899. In 1901 a proposed bond issue carried by 1184 yeas as against 313 negative votes. This drastic change of sentiment was largely due to the Cataract Hotel fire on June 30, 1900, when it was tragically demonstrated that the old water plant and system were inadequate, especially in case of fire. The pressure, fair at the start, became a mere trickle as the fire swept the building. This same fire spelled the doom of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and the present efficient department was developed.

At the present time, seven Diesel engines are used in pumping water and generating electricity. Much of the electricity is being generated, simultaneously, by the same engines that pump the city's water supply. It was largely from the profits of the water department that the first unit of the coliseum was completed, after the voters had defeated a proposed bond issue for the purpose.

These funds had been reserved for the extension of water mains for the rapidly increasing population, and such extension was temporarily delayed. It is frequently stated that the consumer gets more for his "water dollar" than that spent for any other of his city bills.

Today we have an excellent quality of water in sufficient quantity to supply our growing needs for many years. The supply can be increased by further water control.

The following is a report of State Geological Survey made by E. P. Rothrock and E. G. Otton in cooperation with Geological Survey, U. S. Department of Interior. (See record in City Engineer's Office).

"It has become evident that the future growth of the city and its industrial development may depend upon the assurance of an adequate water supply. The present water supply of the Big Sioux Valley is confined to the gravels in the bottom of the valley.

"Minnehaha county lies in the southern extension of an area known to the French fur traders as 'Coteau des Prairies', or the Prairie Hills Country. The valley of the Big Sioux is narrowed to a bottleneck at Dell Rapids by the bedrock of quartzite and the hills near its banks. South of the ledge of rock, however, it widens into a low, level valley a mile wide, and continues to widen until it is two and a half miles across at Sioux Falls."

Continuing, the report reads, "Dams might be constructed in the Big Sioux Valley west of Sioux Falls and at Rowena, a few miles south of Brandon. The first location has the advantage of following an excellent foundation for a dam. However, much land would be covered. Four miles down the river, (after leaving Sioux Falls) a dam would have a clay foundation, but gravel terraces would allow leakage, unless the dam were constructed to prevent it. But the obstacles are not

insurmountable and a source of water can be impounded without flooding Sioux Falls.

"The question of sanitation would be a big factor in a lake down the river. Near Rowena the Big Sioux Valley offers an excellent site for a dam, . . . and the valley of Skunk Creek offers some good sites for impounding water, since it is narrower than the Sioux Valley. A dam site could be established above Ellis, which could impound a large supply of water with but little flooding of land. The valley of Split Rock creek in the vicinity of Corson offers some interesting possibilities and has been proposed as a reservoir site. It is narrow and deep, and its course is cut through bedrock, an excellent foundation for a dam.

"Wells drilled anywhere in the vicinity of Sioux Falls must eventually encounter pink quartzite which belongs to the Sioux formation. This rock is approximately 1,500 feet thick. Some surrounding towns have water supplies from this source, and the water is of good quality for ordinary household uses. This stone underlies all of Minnehaha County.

"The sands and gravels of the Skunk Creek and Sioux River valleys furnish a large body of porous material, into which waters can sink rapidly and from which it is not lost by evaporation. Seepage is prevented by the stiff boulder clay which lines the sides and bottom of the Big Sioux Valley. Little can be lost by percolation through the gravels down the valley, because the sub-surface of quartzite at Sioux Falls seals that part of the reservoir. In other words, these sands and gravels act as a reservoir large enough to provide an adequate supply for Sioux Falls, not only in normal times but also in times of drouth.

"In 1944 the average consumption from the municipal water supply system of Sioux Falls was about seven million gallons per day, with a maximum of twelve million gallons. The re-charge in well No. 24, at Baltic, averaged 3.1 feet per year in cumulative rise. In well No. 42, at Renner, there was an average of 4.1 feet per year, supplied by ground (surface) water (by seepage), but it is discharged into the river or lost by evaporation during the summer months and by transportation. The Renner well, during May and June, 1943, rose four feet within 30 days, but abruptly declined by the end of July to about the same altitude as prior to the sudden rise in June. The Sioux River is a source of recharge to the Sioux Falls well fields, and county drainage ditch No. 1 functions in a like manner during at least eight months a year."

The Changing of Names and Renumbering of Streets

The changing and re-numbering of the city streets came about through the efforts of Ralph Jaybush, in 1886. He had persistently appeared before the city council during a period of several months to get authority and secure a contract to affix numbers to residence and business buildings of the city. Becoming weary of his continued appearance at its meetings, the council, on motion, referred the matter to the city attorney with instruction to prepare an ordinance for this purpose, including the then sparcely settled "East Side".

The city attorney, believing the ordinance was passed as a means of getting rid of Mr. Jaybush, neglected to prepare an ordinance. Mr. Jaybush was present at the next meeting and succeeded in having the city attorney reprimanded by the council. The attorney was told that he had better prepare the ordinance in order to continue in office. Jaybush left the meeting in a happy mood.

On July 2, 1886, the city attorney presented an ordinance that was

referred to the committee on streets and alleys. It was found that, owing to the manner in which the streets were named, the ordinance was impracticable, as certain streets running north and south did not bear the same names—such as Phillips Avenue, then called a street, became Third street at the southern end. Main avenue, then called a street, continued southward as Second avenue, etc.

The ordinance, as drawn up, gave Ninth Street and Phillips Avenue as the center of the city, from whence the numbering would start, and changed the names of many of the streets and avenues, making all the streets to run east and west and the avenues to run north and south, the name of each continuing the same throughout its entire length.

At the meeting on August 6th, the matter again came up, with Jaybush present, and a committee appointed to investigate the proposition reported "it had not investigated very much", but recommended its passage. The ordinance was again read and the attorney asked to explain the reason for so many changes in the names of streets. On explaining the changing of "Frank" and "River" streets to 13th street, D. R. Bailey, the city attorney, said he "presumed it was named for Frank Pettigrew."

Mr. Pettigrew interjected, "No, it was named for W. S. Bloom's dog 'Frank'".

It was then decided the streets should be named with some degree of system, rather than for names of pets or according to the fancy of persons making the plats. Thereupon, the ordinance was passed and Mr. Jaybush given the contract for numbering the residences and the business buildings.

In recent years, new additions have been platted into irregular tracts and the names of the streets are such that they are confusing, being designated as "Place", "Drive" or "Way".

There have been suggestions made for the re-naming of all the streets of the city, or for a designation of the division of the city in which the numbers are located. The greatest objection to this plan is in the possible confusion in established mail and merchandise deliveries.

Another suggestion advanced to make it easier for strangers to find their way about is by the designation of 9th street as "Division Street", that street being the established dividing line between north and south numbers on the intersecting avenues.

Phillips Avenue is so well established by its closeness to the river that little trouble is had in discerning between east and west of a street.

Be that as it may, Mr. Jaybush deserves much credit for untangling the mess the city was in, eliminating much confusion in street names and numbers.

CHAPTER 3

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Minnehaha county and in the state, was "The Democrat", in 1858 and 1859. It was established for the purpose of advertising the region in and around Sioux Falls and it accomplished its purpose. It was published "semi-occasionally", whenever sufficient material was at hand to be broadcast through the eastern states.

The press on which it was published was brought to Sioux Falls by the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, which saw the necessity of publicity to increase immigration and to impress Congress with the necessity of organizing the territory.

It was already a veteran in journalism, having been purchased from the Smith Press Company in 1836, and used in printing the first newspaper in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1842 it was sold to a stock company and used in printing the Grant County Herald at Lancaster, Wisconsin. A few years later, J. M. Goodhue bought the old press and moved it by oxteam, over the ice, to St. Paul, where it was used in printing the St. Paul Pioneer, now the Pioneer Press.

The pioneer required a larger press. In 1858 the "Old Smith Press" was again loaded and brought to Sioux Falls by oxteam. It was a long, tedious journey over the prairies, through woodlands and over the streams, "to herald the advance of civilization" and to put Sioux Falls "on the map" with S. J. Albright as editor.

It was installed in a stone building on the banks of the Sioux River, north of the present 8th street bridge. Mr. Albright had brought with him J. W. Barnes, a printer. The first issue was of July 2, 1859, a copy of which is in possession of Doane Robinson, former Secretary of the Department of History at Pierre.

In 1862, when Inka-Pa-Duta's band of renegade Sioux Indians slew Judge J. B. Amidon and his son, William, north of the settlement and the settlement was "evacuated", the Indians threw the press into the river where it was found, years later by workmen who were constructing the Cascade Milling Company's dam, north of the present 8th street bridge. The press was imbedded in the mud.

It was stored at various places until well-meaning but short-sighted men, not realizing its value as an outstanding museum piece for future years, returned it to its former owners, the St. Paul Pioneer Press. It, in turn, presented it to the Minnesota State Historical Society, and occupies a conspicuous place in the state museum at St. Paul.

The platen was found later and removed to a farm home in Mapleton township, where it was used as a doorstep, until it came to the attention of the late Senator Pettigrew. He paid the farmer five dollars for it, and placed it in the Pettigrew Museum in Sioux Falls. Some of the type, ironically enough, appeared in after years, inlaid in pipestone pipes, perchance to be used as "Peace Pipes" by Indian leaders at their councils.

In June, 1945, an attempt was made by the Minnehaha County Historical Society to have it returned to Sioux Falls, but without success.

S. J. Albright continued to edit the paper until 1860. Then he left the settlement, taking the heading, "The Democrat", with him. Its present location is not known.

There is a discrepancy as to recorded dates that other newspapers appeared. One statement is to the effect that a paper called "The Independent" continued the use of the press until the Sioux uprising in 1862. This is apparently correct, however, elsewhere we are informed that the "Pantagraph" succeeded "The Democrat" on April 10, 1872, and that it became merged with the Independent at a later date. We were informed that the Independent was established May 15, 1873, after the Pantagraph became involved in financial difficulties. It was further stated that the Independent was published weekly, following the merger, until it was merged with the Dakota Pantagraph on January 6, 1881. (It should be noted that the Pantagraph of 1872 and the Dakota Pantagraph, established September 12, 1877, were not the same papers).

The records of newspapers up to that time is obviously not clear and may be even described as having been garbled. It is evident, however, that the Pantagraph was established in 1872, as before stated, and it was at this time that newspaper history really commenced in Minnehaha County.

Sioux Falls at that time claimed a population of about 300 people, and it was said that no more than one-half of the adults could read or write the English language, and that the principal support of the paper was from outside the Territory.

The Pantagraph was published by William F. Kiter, and during its time underwent several changes in form and size. It started with a seven-column folio, but after a few issues became an eight-column paper, appearing with "patent insides". It was headed with a picture of "The Falls", with "Excelsior" as its motto.

In October of 1872, the paper came into the possession of J. H. Stahl who, about a month later, severed his connections with it. The paper was not published again until March 26, 1873, when Mr. Kiter resumed its publication, and continued with it until February 26, 1876, at which time he sold it to John McClellan. It became involved in a lawsuit of an extraordinary and peculiar nature. By the time the lawsuit was ended, the materials were sold to R. F. Pettigrew on a chattel mortgage, and were stored "for a few years" and finally sold to Eno & Brown of Egan. The equipment was taken to that town and the town's first newspaper published.

The Sioux Falls Independent was established on the 15th day of May, 1873, by C. W. McDonald and continued until January, 1881, when it was merged with the Dakota Pantagraph, "without missing a single issue of its eight-year career". E. A. Sherman arrived in 1873, and one of his first investments was the purchase of a half interest in this paper, which he sold to a T. J. White.

The Dakota Pantagraph had made its' appearance on September 12, 1877. George M. Smith and Melvin Grigsby were the proprietors. The press and type had been brought from Swan Lake, Dakota Territory, having been used there in the publication of the Swan Lake Era. In its first issue was an editorial stating, "Politically, we belong to that class of Republicans called 'Croakers, Soreheads, Fault-finders and too good for the party'. Notwithstanding these stripes from the lash, we are proud of the record of our party, and in a humble way we shall endeavor to perpetuate its principals as they were enunciated by its greatest leader, Honest Abraham Lincoln.

"The Republican party must either reform or sink into oblivion.

We shall at all times and under all circumstances exercise our right to publish, with impunity, truth with good motives and justifiable ends, whether it concerns government, magistracy, or individuals. We shall not use our columns for the purpose of revenging private wrongs from, or venting private spleen toward individuals, nor shall we permit others to do so."

Despite the above statement, Mr. Grigsby was, within six weeks, placed in jail for libeling the governor.

The Dakota Pantagraph was an eight-column weekly newspaper and remained under the control of Messrs. Smith and Grigsby until April, 1878, when the plant was purchased by E. W. Cladwell and James F. Stahl. It was merged with the Independent under the management of Smith and Grigsby until March, 1882, when they sold the plant to D. Elwell, who had recently purchased the Sioux Falls Times, herein-after referred to, and the two papers were consolidated. Out of this merger came the Sioux Falls Publishing Company and, on March 9, 1882, was born the Sioux Falls Weekly Press. (See S. F. Press).

Included with other publications was The Dakota, established in 1880 by N. C. Fredrickson. It was a Scandinavian paper, a six-column weekly, Republican in politics. It survived but a short time.

The Sioux Falls Review made its appearance in March, 1883, and was published monthly by L. D. Henry, who was at that time engaged in the real estate business. Its purpose was to advertise the community by noting the principal improvements in the city and county, and giving information relating to temperature, rainfall, crop reports, industries (actual and prospective), the desirability of this section as homes "for all classes of tradesmen, craftsmen and capitalists". It existed but a short time, perhaps not to exceed one year.

The Sioux Falls Leader was established by the Minnehaha Trust Company to promote the interests of the north part of the business section of Sioux Falls. This company built the Leader block in 1883, which still stands on the northwest corner of 7th street and Phillips avenue (now occupied by the Ackerman Furniture Company). When the building was completed, a weekly paper was started there, with Peyton H. Acton as editor and named the Sioux Falls Leader.

The first edition appeared June 28, 1883. On September 3, 1883, a daily edition was started for political purposes, but was discontinued on November 7th. The paper operated as a weekly, until merged with the Argus, jointly to become the present Argus-Leader, in March, 1885. (See Argus-Leader).

Sioux Falls Times

The Sioux Falls Times made its appearance in the field of journalism November 15, 1878, with E. O. Kimberly and C. M. Morse as the proprietors. This was the first power press ever brought into the country large enough to print a newspaper of "ordinary size". It was a weekly nine-column folio. In politics it was Republican.

In February, 1879, Mr. Morse sold his interests to Mr. Kimberly. Soon afterward, T. H. Brown bought a half-interest in the plant. It was a well equipped plant and a "vigorously edited newspaper". The owners were, however, persuaded to sell the plant to D. Elwell, on March 9, 1882, when it was merged with the Dakota Pantagraph and continued under the latter name. As a result of this merger, the Sioux Falls Weekly Press, which subsequently became a daily, came into being. (See Sioux Falls Press).

Sioux Falls Argus and Argus-Leader

The Sioux Falls Argus was established on August 2, 1881, and the first issue published on that date by the Argus Publishing Company, owned by W. A. Fulmer and Hibbard Patterson, who came from Hamburg, Iowa. Mr. Fulmer, being in poor health, had decided (with Mr. Patterson concurring) to take the paper to Gunnison, Colorado, in the hope of regaining his health. After boxing the equipment and making it ready for shipment, they learned of the Indian troubles and decided to go to Sioux Falls.

Mr. Patterson preceded Mr. Fulmer here, and commenced publication of the paper. Mr. Fulmer arrived with his family in November, 1881. He arrived on Saturday and died the following Monday. Mr. Patterson continued the paper until February, 1882, when he sold it to T. S. Goddard, who, in turn, sold it to W. S. Wynn in December, 1882.

The first issue of the Weekly Argus under Mr. Wynn was of January 3, 1883, and on March 4, 1885, the day of President Cleveland's first inauguration, he commenced publication of the Daily Argus as an evening paper. He sold the paper and plant on November 1, 1885, to W. W. and Paul R. Goddard, sons of T. S. Goddard, the former owner. The new management made extensive improvements to meet the demands of the community.

A stock company was formed in April, 1887, known as the Argus Leader Publishing Company, of which the Goddard brothers were the principal stockholders and active managers. The firm, having purchased the Weekly Leader from Robert Buchanan, consolidated it with the Argus, and it has since been published as the Argus-Leader.

On November 8, 1888, Joseph Tomlinson, Jr., and Charles M. Day purchased the paper, and on the following day the first issue under the new management was published. Under the new management, the circulation was greatly increased. In a short time it became the leading Democratic newspaper in Dakota Territory.

In 1896, during the McKinley-Bryan presidential campaign, when the "Gold Standard" and "Free Silver" controversy was to be decided, the Argus-Leader supported McKinley for the presidency, and since that time has remained an ultra-Republican newspaper with a present circulation (1948) of 52,500 copies daily.

There are three editions per day, namely, a morning edition at 9 o'clock A. M., a mailing edition at 3 o'clock P. M., and the city edition at 4 o'clock, known as the Evening Edition. It also has a Sunday edition with features comparable to those of the larger cities, with full Associated Press service over privately leased wires. Representatives of the Associated Press have offices in the Argus-Leader building.

Charles M. Day purchased the interests of Mr. Tomlinson in 1910, and a partnership was formed between Mr. Day and B. C. Dow that continued until the death of Mr. Dow in August, 1937, after which Mrs. Dow took over her husband's interests. Mr. Day died in September, 1945, having been editor of the Argus-Leader from 1886 until 1942.

The editorial page as of April 8, 1949, lists the following names of the management: Dr. Herbert J. Day, president; Dorothy Day Davenport, chairman of the board and secretary; E. J. Kahler, first vice president and manager; Fred C. Christopherson, second vice president and editor; Emilie A. Dow, treasurer and A. A. Roesler, director.

It seems fitting to mention Fred C. Christopherson's association with the Argus-Leader since the Sioux Falls Daily Press, with which he had been associated for a number of years, ceased publication in 1928. Mr. Christopherson was associate editor of the Argus-Leader

for several years, and since 1942 has been editor. Ralph O. Hillgren is another outstanding personage on the Argus-Leader staff, handling the state news. He makes pilgrimages to the State Legislature bi-annually, and his column, "The Pierre-O-Scope", is followed closely for news of legislative proceedings at the capital.

South Dakota State Forum and the Sioux Falls Forum

The South Dakota State Forum, now published as the Sioux Falls Forum, has had quite a colorful history under different managements in Sioux Falls. This paper, established in 1893, is published as a weekly paper of Minnehaha County.

The paper was established by Robert Buchanan on October 5, 1893. Buchanan erected a building on the north side of 9th street, near the place where the Elks' building now stands. It was later located in the basement of the Metropolitan building, at the northwest corner of 9th street and Main Avenue.

Mr. Buchanan ably espoused the Populists' principles of progressive legislation, that party becoming a power in politics at that time. It has been said that no paper in the community was more ably edited than was the Forum. It published a daily paper during the political campaign of 1894.

Robert Buchanan died June 22, 1895. His sons, Frederick and Ceylon W. Buchanan, took over the management of the paper, and the name was changed to The Sioux Falls Forum.

This firm established the first "patent auxiliary" (commonly called "Patent Insides") in Sioux Falls, for furnishing ready prints. In 1895 they sold that part of the business to the South Dakota Newspaper Union of Aberdeen, which firm moved to Sioux Falls on July 18, 1896.

They later sold the Forum to H. H. Schwartz and George Grighby, by whom it was published until the following November, when it was sold to O. E. Bowman of Montrose, South Dakota.

On July 16, 1897, Mr. Bowman sold it to Henry C. Sessions & Sons (Alonzo B. and J. B.). Under Mr. Bowman the paper had been published as a "middle-of-the-road Populist party organ, but under the ownership of the Sessions' it was Republican in politics, and again known as the South Dakota State Forum. Mr. Sessions, Sr. was highly regarded as a newspaper man. In addition to the Forum, he published the South Dakota Visitor, official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen Lodge in the state.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, the two sons entered the military service, both having been members of the State Militia. Alonzo B. was a captain and J. B. Sessions was enrolled as a bugler, but later became drum-major. He was a corporal when discharged from the service.

At the close of the war, Alonzo B., eldest son of H. C. Sessions, took over the active management of the paper. H.C. Sessions died February 26, 1934. Alonzo B. followed him in death on March 31, of the same year.

The management then fell to Tom Sessions, son of A. B., who had charge from 1934 to 1937, when Mrs. Aileen Sessions Tolles (daughter of H. C., and sister of A. B. Sessions) became manager. She not only efficiently managed the newspaper, but also carried on a substantial job printing business at 210 West 10th Street, where the business had long been established in the Press-Forum building.

During its publication by Sessions & Sons, it was known by its original title, South Dakota State Forum.

On October 24, 1946, the building and real estate was sold to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the equipment sold to Ernest O. England, who had bought the Hartford Herald of Charles Flint. The transfer of equipment was as of December 1, 1946, the date on which the Sessions' interests ended.

In the meantime, Mr. Englund took in two partners, Elove N. Englund, a brother, and Raymond D. Knutson of Heron Lake, Minnesota, and the Forum was published by the new firm known as "The Minnehaha Publishing Company". On February 1, 1947, a fourth member—York Sampson—was added to the firm. In March, 1947, the paper was purchased by York Sampson and the name once more changed to The Sioux Falls Forum. The paper is now in its fifty-eighth year of publication, and has the record of having never missed an issue.

Sioux Falls Weekly Press

The Sioux Falls Weekly Press, the outgrowth of a merger of The Dakota Pantagraph and the Independent, was under the management of Thomas H. Brown and E. W. Caldwell, manager and editor, respectively.

On June 1, 1872, W. H. D. Bliss took over the management of the paper. On January 3, 1883, the first issue of the Sioux Falls Daily Press appeared. A few months later, Caldwell and Bliss purchased the plant. Between this time and February 19, 1890, the business management was in the hands of Mr. Bliss, with Mr. Caldwell as editor, and the paper soon became the leading newspaper in the state. On the above mentioned date, Mr. Bliss died, and his passing was a severe blow to the publication.

After a few years, Mr. Caldwell bought the interest of Mrs. Bliss and remained as both editor and publisher, until November 15, 1896, at which time he sold the plant to Mrs. Bliss and moved from the state. Mrs. Bliss continued the publication until December 10, 1896, when she disposed of the plant to a corporation, composed of several Sioux Falls business men.

Al Caldwell had editorial charge for some time after she had sold it, after which M. L. Fox of the Black Hills region was placed in charge until it was sold to Ora Williams, on the 20th of August, 1898. However, Mr. Williams' name does not appear on the title page, nor do the names of corporation officers appear until some time later. It is likely that Mr. Williams was placed in charge as manager at that time.

We find that about the year 1900 the Press was still operated by a syndicate and that B. H. Lien was the president. Prior to his presidency, that position was held by C. A. Jewett. Under both of these men John A. Bowler was vice president; U. S. G. Cherry, secretary; and W. C. Hollister, treasurer.

In 1901 we find Bowen and Kimball were the owners, and that Dotson and Bowen were at the helm in 1904 to about 1909, after which the name Dotson and Cook appears and continued until 1914.

In 1919 and 1920 it was published by Willis C. Cook, and, under date of January 1, 1921, the banner of George W. Egan flew from the masthead as "Owner, Manager and Editor". The last issue we were able to find among the old files in the public library under his name was of July 29, 1921. It seems that between the latter date and September 13, 1921, no paper was published, but that it was resumed under the ownership of Dennis O'Leary of the Sioux City Tribune, with Charles H. J. Mitchell as manager.

The last issue we find on file in the library is of September 30, 1927,

but it officially ceased operations on January 1, 1928. The Press was entered at the Sioux Falls postoffice as second class mail matter on January 8, 1883.

Sioux Falls Weekly Journal

The Sioux Falls Weekly Journal was established by E. E. Griswold, who had edited the Dell Rapids Exponent of that place. He moved the plant to Sioux Falls in June, 1888, and commenced the publication of the Weekly Journal, but soon after sold it to C. H. Craig who, within a short time, sold it to J. T. Cogan and A. O. Stebbins. They, in turn, sold it, within a year, to a group headed by Rev. W. J. Skillman, who was placed in editorial charge.

Mr. Skillman bought the plant in October, 1893, and leased it to Mr. Griswold, the former owner, who continued the publication until August 1, 1894, when he sold it to Mark D. Scott.

Mr. Scott's career as a newspaper man was colorful and somewhat erratic, and his editorials, in some instances, were such that they drew criticism. Some of his assaults on individuals were declared libelous. However, it may be said to his credit that much of his indignation was justified and righteous, and his fearless assaults on city and county officials brought about some beneficial results.

For two months prior to the presidential election in 1896, he published a daily paper in support of William Jennings Bryan. This was discontinued following the election of November 7 of that year. The weekly was discontinued in the mid 1930's.

Other publications which have made their appearance in Minnehaha County journalism, with a greater or lesser degree of influence, are the following:

Minnehaha County Mail

The Minnehaha County Mail, edited by Irving Bath, commenced publication in 1885, as a Democratic weekly paper. Bath experienced a rather hectic two years of publication, during which time he was involved in damage suits because of attacks on a prominent Sioux Falls citizen, which action was finally dismissed following a retraction of certain charges made by Bath. The paper was sold on a mortgage sale January 23, 1888. Mr. Bath bid it in at the price of \$500.00 and shipped it away.

The Church News

The Church News was established in 1885. It was published monthly for a number of years, in the interest of the Episcopal church's activities in Dakota Territory. Besides the general news of the church, it contained official accounts of the activities of Bishop William Hobart Hare.

The Dakota Deutsche Zeitung

The Dakota Deutsche Zeitung, also an 1885 publication, was established May 28th of that year. Carl Kleinpell was the editor. It was Democratic in politics and published in the German language. In 1888 the plant was sold to Dr. Steinbach, who eventually sold it to Peter F. Haas, in February, 1890, and the name was changed to Dakota Staats Zeitung. It continued as a Democratic newspaper until the time of the fusion of the Democrats with the Populists, when it espoused the Republican program.

The paper was later sold to Hans DeMuth, who changed the name to The Deutcher Herald. The paper was continued several years, after which it was sold to Konrad Koneman. He later became involved with

the government, because of published articles that were declared inimical to the American war effort during World War One, and the paper was discontinued.

Sud Dakota Nachrichten

In 1896 Herman Butikofer established the Sud Dakota Nachrichten in Sioux Falls, having moved the plant from Mitchell, where he had established the publication in 1890, as a Democratic weekly paper printed in the German language. Its first issue was of January 21, 1896.

In Sioux Falls, Mr. Butikofer became associated with Paul B. Meyer, a well known Minnehaha County resident, and it continued over a period of years, enjoying generous support from the German population. The time and cause of its discontinuance seems uncertain.

Commercial News

The Commercial News was established in January, 1899, by E. J. Mannix, "in the interest of the Wholesaler, Retailer and Commercial Traveller". It was a monthly publication and had a large circulation and a correspondingly long list of advertisers. It made a vigorous campaign against the "chain stores" that were beginning to make inroads into the business territory claimed as their own by local merchants. This now seems to be a losing battle, and such stores now transact a tremendous volume of business in Sioux Falls. The Commercial News ceased publication in the 1920's, the exact time is unknown.

South Dakota Record

The South Dakota Record was established by W. F. Bellrood, in March, 1893, and was consolidated with the Western Investor in April, 1894. The paper was edited by Bellrood & McManima. McManima sold his interest to Bellrood late in the same year. It was published monthly for the promotion of real estate transactions in the Sioux Falls area, and was discontinued in 1897.

Successful Farmer

The Successful Farmer, published in the interest of agriculture, was at first established in Watertown by J. A. Lucas in 1893. He came to Sioux Falls in 1895, bringing the plant with him, and continued its publication here until 1896, when he sold it to Hila P. Robie. Mr. Robie became editor and publisher. It circulated principally among the farmers, but has long since ceased publication.

The Dakota Field and Farm

The Dakota Field and Farm originated in Sioux Falls April 15, 1896. P. L. Axling was the founder and editor. It was organized, with the assurance to its subscribers that it would be "a journal of practical agriculture, and that long-winded, theoretical articles will be discarded". It was a well conducted, eight-page paper of four columns. It was made the official paper of the State Board of Agriculture in October, 1898, and was sold to W. F. T. Bushnell of Aberdeen, where it was merged with the Dakota Farmer. It continues to have a statewide circulation and extensive patronage at that place.

Syd Dakota Ekko

The Syd Dakota Ekko, a weekly paper published in the Norwegian language by the Scandinavian Publishing Company of South Dakota, was at first published at Brookings, S. D., in August, 1889. S. O. Nordvold, the editor, continued in charge until 1890, when he was succeeded by G. Bie Ravndal. The plant was moved to Sioux Falls February 1, 1891, and continued to be published here. Mr. Ravndal was appointed

United States Consul to Beirut, Syria, in February, 1898, and O. C. Stewart was selected to succeed him.

The Ekko became the acknowledged leader among the Scandinavian newspapers of the state. In politics it was Republican, and contributed much to Republican successes in later years. It has, like many weekly papers of earlier years, ceased publication.

Fremad

The Fremad was established in Sioux Falls in May, 1894, by the Fremad Publishing Company, composed largely of farmers under the management of John F. Strass. It rapidly increased in size and popularity during the rapid advancement of the Populist Party, in public favor about that time. It was published in both the Norwegian and the English languages. After many of the doctrines of the Populists became so popular as to have been included in the platform of either, or both, of the major political parties, the paper gradually deminished in the number of subscribers, and finally ceased publication.

Gattling Gun

The Gattling Gun, a monthly publication under the control of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, made its debut in February, 1896, with Mrs. M. J. Bagley as editorial manager until the next January, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Rena E. Powers. It was uncompromising on the liquor question, and advocated the destruction of the traffic. Mrs. Otto H. Bleifuss had editorial charge, under that heading. It was later published under the heading of the Christian Prohibitionists, with a Mr. E. Hanson in editorial charge. It is no longer published.

Soo Critic

The Soo Critic was published in Sioux Falls for a number of years by John A. Ross, and, later, by his divorced wife, Maggie Ross. The paper occupied a building at the "foot of 9th street", near the river bank, an extension of the National Bank of South Dakota occupied by the Wermuth Fur Company.

The paper was populistic in its political leanings and, true to its name, was critical of public acts that were in any way "off color" in city, county and state government—regardless of persons by whom they were committed. Exact data as to its foundation and the time it ceased publication seems to have escaped the records, but it seems to have continued from about 1903 until 1915.

Egan's Weekly and the American Republic

Egan's Weekly and the American Republic were publications edited by George W. Egan in the interest of his political ambitions. He was an able writer and speaker and was unrelenting and bitter in his denunciations of his political enemies. After his weeklies had ceased publication, he purchased the Sioux Falls Daily Press from W. C. Cook, who had acquired it some time before. Egan in turn sold the Press to the Sioux City Tribune, after which the Press also ceased publication.

Mr. Egan's legal, political and journalistic career in Sioux Falls was both spectacular and hectic and near its close resulted in a conviction in the courts of attempting to defraud certain insurance companies, for which he was committed to the State Penitentiary.

George Egan died in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CHAPTER 4

HOTELS

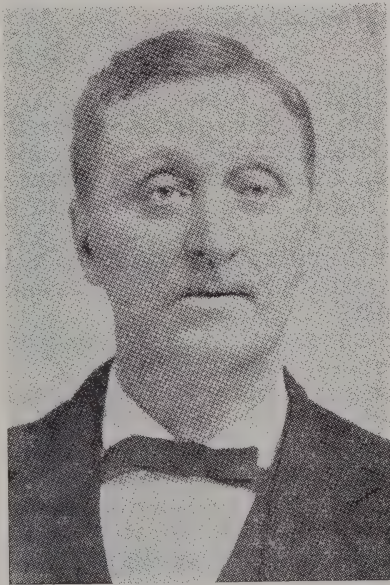
The Dubuque House

The first building in Sioux Falls to be designated as a hotel was built by the Western Town Company of Dubuque, Iowa, in September, 1857, and named the Dubuque House. It was a small stone structure and stood a short distance northwest of Seney Island, above the falls on the west side of the river, north of the present Milwaukee passenger depot.

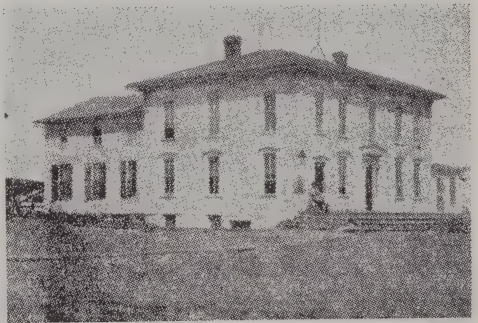
The legal description refers to the northeast quarter of section 16, Sioux Falls township. It was built less than a year after the Dubuque Company established its settlement here in November, 1856.

The Cataract House

The Cataract House was the first building here that would rate as a hotel, in the true sense of the word. It stood on the same corner on which the present Cataract Hotel now stands, the only business enterprise ever to occupy that space.



HARRY CORSON
Of Cataract Hotel



First Cataract Hotel

This land was part of the camping ground of Company A, Dakota Cavalry, prior to the evacuation of the settlements here and along the Sioux river valley, after the slaying of Judge J. B. Amidon and his son, August 25, 1862.

The structure was built by the Corson brothers, H. T. and W. H., in 1871, and was opened to the "travelling public" in August of that year. It had 14 sleeping rooms and two parlors, and was considered quite pretentious at the time. It soon became known as the "best hotel in Dakota Territory".

It was moved into 9th street in 1882, and continued doing business until the second Cataract was completed and occupied in December of that year. In 1883 the old building was moved to the present site of the Costello building, 121 N. Main Avenue, and renamed the "Sherman House". There it continued in the hotel business.

Years later, the property was purchased by J. M. Costello, furniture dealer, and the house was moved to its present location at 120 South Duluth Avenue, where it still is doing service as an apartment house. It is now owned by Wm. U. Ryan.

The Cataract remained under the management of the Corson Brothers until 1894, when it was leased to Fred H. Snyder of St. Paul, and later to Jones and Emmke.

In 1899 it was leased to G. H. Love of Chicago, who remained in charge until it was destroyed by fire, June 30, 1900. As soon as the debris had been cleared away, work was started on the present structure, which was occupied in 1901.

The Cataract is now owned by the Eppley Hotels System of Omaha, and was recently extensively remodeled, both as to interior and exterior.

In addition to the Cataract loss at the time of the fire were the firms of Buxbaum & Stern, clothiers; W. D. Simons Food and Sationery; Sioux Falls Savings Bank; Frank Hyde Jewelry Store—all in the frame building adjoining. This fire resulted in the organization of a paid fire department and the municipal water plant in Sioux Falls.

Sherman House

The Sherman House, formerly the Cataract House, that stood on the site of the present Cataract Hotel, was moved to Main Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets, where the Costello building now stands (121 North Main). It changed owners several times, and finally degenerated into a third-rate rooming house. It was later sold to Knute Thompson and moved to Duluth Avenue, north of 10th street. Mr. Thompson had the old 1871 structure rearranged and remodeled, and transformed it into a residence building in about 1900. It still stands as an apartment house, with good appearance.

The two lots with a combined 66-foot frontage on Main Avenue was bought by J. M. Costello, furniture dealer, for \$10,000.00.

Because of a lack of sewer, the building for many years had an outside vault for sewage purposes. This vault was struck by workmen who were evacuating the basement for the Costello building, and the contractor "had a tough time", we are told, keeping men on the job until it was completed. Our informant added, "The contractor was authorized to allow the men to go to a nearby saloon where they were given all the liquor they wanted, until the vault and its contents were removed". The owner paid the bills until the job was finished. It was accomplished by a "short" crew of workmen.

Central House

The Central House, built late in 1871, was the oldest hotel building used continuously for hotel purposes up to 1944, a total of 73 years. It was built by Joseph Dupries, a Frenchman, who operated it until 1875.

In 1879 the property was bought by Mrs. Alice Morris from a George Wright, who later moved to Chamberlain, S. D. Under her

ownership and management, say those who were in a position to know, it was an orderly, well-kept hostelry that was well patronized by the travelling public, and by those coming into the new territory.

In later years, it was leased and fairly well patronized. However, its high rating of earlier days had long been lost through the years, and it was, at the last, operated as a second-class lodging house. The building was condemned and razed in the spring of 1946. It was last operated by Wm. Geis.

Commercial House

The Commercial House was built by W. E. Willey, midway between 7th and 8th Streets on Phillips Avenue, the site of the present Hollywood Theatre, in 1878.

This building was moved to the rear of the lots in 1883. A new structure was built on the original site, and occupied in September of that year. Two months later, however, it was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents. Another building was erected in its place, and that was operated by Willey until 1885, when he sold it to Len Clark. Clark operated it two years and then sold it to Wyman & Sons who, in turn, sold it to Brace & Carpenter. They leased it to M. J. Roche, who took possession in January, 1899. In later years it changed hands a number of times, one of the owners being Mark Bridge, under whose management it became popular and well patronized.

In about 1900 it came under the management of "Jack" Snyder, and was named by him "The Teton". P. G. Anderson leased the property and renamed it the "Anderson Hotel". It later came into the control of George Adams, when it again came to be known as the Teton.

It was later leased to Ray Reiwert, and became known as the "Riewert House".

The property was bought by L. D. Miller, by whom it was razed, and he built the present Hollywood Theatre on the site in 1939.

The Merchant's Hotel and Albert Hotel

The Merchant's Hotel, a brick-veneered building at 6th street and Phillips Avenue, was built by Matt Reese in 1878 and purchased by Willey & Williams in 1886. They remodeled, enlarged and operated it themselves until 1897. From that time until purchased by P. G. Anderson & Sons, it continued as a popular hostelry, but was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by the present Albert Hotel, named for the eldest son of P. G. Anderson. It is now operated by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Anderson. It is an attractive 5-story brick building, well managed and well patronized.

Rockingham House

The Rockingham House stood at the corner of 10th street and First Avenue. It was built by A. M. Hodgdon, in 1885, and was subsequently enlarged. It was operated a number of years as the Rockingham House, but in later years was transferred to other parties and the name changed to Burlington House. It was torn down in the course of the greater business development.

Columbia Hotel

The Columbia Hotel was originally built and used at Ashton, Spink County, South Dakota, but in the passing of Ashton as a town it was taken down in sections and removed to Sioux Falls in about 1890. In Sioux Falls it was located on the south side of 9th street between Dakota and Minnesota Avenues. It was removed long ago, and the site is occupied by a building in which is housed an automobile concern.

Ford House

The Ford House was built by Jack Forde in 1878, and faced south on 8th street, between Main and Phillips Avenues, on the present site of Brown & Saenger's printing establishment. It never was in the class of the Cataract and some other hotels, but was well patronized.

Williams House

The Williams House was located on the west side of Phillips Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. It was built by H. D. Williams, who conducted it as a hotel several years. This hotel, like some of the others, was not suitably located for hotel purposes, and was eventually removed to make room for other business buildings. It was built during the 1870's.

American Hotel

The American Hotel was on the west side of Phillips Avenue, north of the Dunning Drug Store. It was originally known as the Sioux Falls Hotel. It, too, was short lived and has passed into oblivion.

Phillips House

The Phillips House was built by Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips, wife of Dr. J. L. Phillips, in 1883. It was quite a large building for its day, and was well arranged. It stood on the south side of East 8th street, near the Omaha passenger station. As the expansion of business extended to that area, the building was torn down (in 1929) to make room for the Wilson Terminal Building, a storage and distributing agency located at the corner of East 8th street and Reid Avenue.

Parker House

The Parker House was built by Mrs. C. F. Koeppen and was at first known as the Koeppen House. It was later sold to Joel Parker, who remodeled it and opened it under the name of the Parker House. It changed hands and management a number of times, and was finally removed to make room for other buildings.

Christiania House

The Christiania House was located on the west side of Phillips Avenue between 11th and 12th streets, and was built by John Henjum at an early date. It was at first used as a restaurant, but later was enlarged and equipped for hotel purposes. Following Henjum's death, it was conducted by Mrs. Henjum until, in the progress of development, it was removed to make room for other buildings. It stood at, or near, the site of the present Northern States Power Company's building.

Carpenter Hotel

The Carpenter Hotel, 219 South Phillips Avenue, was built in 1912 by Mrs. C. C. Carpenter. The building contains 175 rooms.

For about five years the hotel was operated jointly by Mrs. Carpenter under the general management of Crocker & Thatcher, after which it was leased outright to the Eppley Hotel Systems of Omaha, and purchased by them in December, 1945.

The building, as it now appears, was not completed at one time, the second part having been built some years later. Under the management of the Eppleys, it was remodeled throughout and additional features added, including the Java Room.

At the present time, an additional story is being planned to meet present day demands of the travelling public.

CHAPTER 5

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Street Railways

The first effort to secure a franchise for a street car line in Sioux Falls was made by D. Elwell, who asked the city for a franchise to build such a line. His proposition was set forth so well that the franchise was granted in July, 1886, but, after some investigating, it was decided to reconsider the proposition because of some features that might be disadvantageous to the city. A number of amendments were offered and, after some of the provisions had been amended, stricken out or added to, the franchise was passed.

Mr. Elwell, who had attended the meeting of the council, later stated: "This franchise, as passed, is good for anything but for the building of a street railway." He wouldn't go ahead with the project.

Said one writer, "There was nothing he could do about it, he wasn't a profane man."

Pettigrew & Tate, real estate dealers and "civic boosters", appeared before the council March 5, 1887, with a petition requesting the Elwell franchise be repealed and a franchise for street railways in Sioux Falls be granted to themselves. The petition was referred to a committee.

On the 22nd of the same month, a man by the name of Higgins asked for a franchise. His proposition was not clear and he asked for more time to perfect his plans. Later he was informed he would have to furnish bonds "for the faithful performance of the conditions of such a franchise", which Mr. Higgins considered unnecessary.

Mr. Pettigrew was also present and made his proposition and agreed that a bond stipulation was not unreasonable, and his company was given a franchise under the name of the "Sioux Falls City Street Railway Company", to construct and operate street railways in Sioux Falls for a period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal. The incorporators were R. F. Pettigrew, S. L. Tate and L. T. Dunning of Sioux Falls, James Crighton of Chicago and Elnathan Sawtelle of Evansville, Wisconsin.

The bond required, in the amount of \$5,000.00, was not filed with the city clerk within thirty days' time limit required, and the franchise was forfeited. However, the bond was later executed and the resolution of forfeiture rescinded and the franchise restored.

The street cars commenced operating on November 3, 1887, one car returning a revenue of \$16.30 the first day. The first mile of track was accepted by the city on November 4, 1887. At a later time the line was extended to South Sioux Falls. About nine miles of track were at one time in operation.

These cars were mule drawn and their approach was heralded by the sound of a bell. The line was extended by way of the Baptist College to 33rd street, thence west to what is now West Avenue and south on that avenue to South Sioux Falls, then a flourishing industrial suburb in the "boom" days of Dakota Territory.

The traffic on this line, never heavy, diminished when the boom was over and the woolen mills, axle grease and soap factories, the buffalo park and other enterprises went out of business in the early 1900's.

The car barn stood on 11th street, directly opposite the present high school building. In its final stage, the driver was paid only such funds as he could collect in fares. There remained no revenue for the owners and, eventually, no income for the drivers. The rails were later removed, after the company's franchise was terminated.

Rapid Transit Company

In the early summer of 1889, there was a project afoot to construct a motor line to East Sioux Falls, that place having come into prominence because of the stone quarrying industry there. The organization was perfected about July 1, 1889, under the name of the "Dakota Rapid Transit & Railroad Company."



Electric Car to East Sioux Falls

W. R. Kingsbury was elected president; S. C. French, vice president; C. E. Johnson, treasurer and W. S. Welliver, secretary. Other members of the company were R. J. Wells, C. C. Crandall, J. T. Little, and A. M. Crosby. The latter and C. E. Johnson were elected directors.

The Sioux Falls city council passed an ordinance July 1, 1889, granting a right-of-way over which to build and operate a single track of railway on and along certain streets in the city, starting at the foot of Ninth street, crossing the river there and extending east to the city limits.

Before work had commenced on the west end of the line, however, the officers and owners of property on Tenth street had arranged for the construction of a viaduct over the tracks of three railroads entering the city. Therefore, the ordinance was amended so as to begin the line at the intersection of Tenth street and Phillips avenue.

Owing to the Tenth street bridge being condemned about that time and the fact that the line would cross the river on Tenth street, the bridge was substantially rebuilt to enable the company to safely cross at that place. The company started to survey the route as soon as the right-of-way had been secured. The survey was completed by August 1, 1889. The surveyor reported the length of the line as being six miles.

The building of seven bridges along the line of survey was completed in November and the laying of tracks began on January 27, 1890.

Late in February, the contract was let for the equipment of the road, excepting the cars, for \$35,000.

About this time considerable trouble was encountered between opposing interests concerning use of any of the principal streets of the city. The city street car company had an exclusive franchise for twenty years and had been operating its cars at a loss. The company considered that the Transit company was trespassing on their rights and that the use of the viaduct would be detrimental to the street car company's interest. The matter was finally amicably adjusted.

On Friday, June 13, 1890, at 5 o'clock P. M., the first trip was started, three trips were made that evening. This was the first electric train ever operated in South Dakota. Regular service commenced over the line on Saturday, June 21, 1890. There was considerable traffic on the line for a few years. Aside from the business patronage, the line carried on much business through the patronage of picnic parties and pleasure seekers. The trip to and from the place was enjoyed during the summer months.

However, the enterprise was not a financial success and after struggling along a few years under unfavorable circumstances, the company went into the hands of a receiver. During the summer of 1898, the rails were removed. There is now no visible evidence that there ever had been an electric line between here and East Sioux Falls.*

* Note: A peculiar and somewhat amusing incident took place during the controversy between the street car interests and the Transit company. When the latter attempted to lay its rails across the viaduct, shortly after midnight on a Sunday morning, it having been noised about that there would be some excitement at the scene, a crowd assembled and found about fifty men attempting to lay rails across the viaduct in order to get a car over it, thus establishing their claim to it as a right-of-way.

Mayor Porter Peck arrived soon after and was horrified to find so many men breaking the Sabbath! The mayor was famous for his outbursts of anger and righteous indignation during which scriptural words, names and phrases were used in profusion. He vigorously remonstrated with the leader, George Arneson, abbetted by C. G. Ferguson and Fred Pettigrew, but his wild expostulation availed him nothing. Who but S. L. Tate could induce such men as Arneson, Pettigrew and Ferguson to work on the Sabbath Day?

Entering a hack, the fore-runner of the taxi, the mayor and city attorney Brockway proceeded to the home of Mr. Tate, where they found him (supposedly) asleep. They aroused him, however, and, to quote, "The most remarkable discourse ever delivered to a wicked man, ensued". Peck told Tate that "the example your are setting is not in keeping with your Presbyterian pretensions", and Brockway also reminded him that there was a hereafter that is too fearful to contemplate for men who would induce unreflecting persons such as Pettigrew, Arneson and Ferguson to break the Sabbath.

Tate was awed by these admonitions and expostulations and in a trembling hand scrawled the following note to George Arneson, F. W. Pettigrew and Mr. Hyde and handed it to Mayor Peck: "Please stop work on Tenth street and level up the ground so that work can be resumed Monday." His authority was recognized and the work temporarily stopped.

Sioux Transit Company

The original franchise to Frank Moody Mills for a street railway to Sioux Falls was granted in 1906. Construction of the line was com-

menced at once, and the first cars were operated in 1907.

Five lines were eventually built and operated.

In 1923, its first motor buses were introduced and began to operate in connection with the traction company, and the street cars were on their way out. In 1929 the street cars were discontinued and additional buses were installed for city-wide service.

At the present time, the company has thirty-eight buses operating over 4,000 miles a day, on ten lines, to all parts of the city.

F. M. Mills, the founder, was assisted by his son, Roger C. Mills, in the operation, until the elder Mills' death in 1929, at the age of 99 years. Fred T. Mills, son of Roger, has been associated with the company since 1925, and is in active charge of the operation since the retirement of his father in 1943.

The headquarters of the company are maintained in its own garage, located at 100 South Franklin Avenue. Before taking over these quarters, they were located in buildings at 420 North Dakota Avenue and, still earlier, at 415 N. Main Avenue.

Prior to the coming of the Sioux Transit Company, Sioux Falls was without street cars or bus facilities, all former attempts to supply the needs of a rapidly growing city having been abandoned.

Overland Greyhound Bus Line

What is known as the Overland Greyhound Lines was incorporated as the Interstate Transit Lines and commenced operation February 23, 1923, by R. J. Walsh, as an individual, has been its president since its incorporation in Nebraska on June 20, 1928. The Union Pacific and the Chicago, Northwestern Railway companies have been closely associated with the Greyhound Corporation.

The first operation of the Interstate Transit Lines, operated by Mr. Walsh, was between Omaha and Nebraska City, Nebraska, and was started on February 23, 1923, as stated, making one round trip a day regardless of weather. By purchase or by original franchise, the lines were extended to points in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota.

In Sioux Falls, connections were established with the Sioux Falls Traction System that operated a line from Sioux City to Omaha on the Iowa side of the Missouri, via Onawa and Missouri Valley. This gave the Interstate company two separate and distinct lines between Sioux City and Omaha.

On May 12, 1930, Interstate purchased from the Sioux Falls Traction System, all of its inter-city operations, including two routes between Sioux Falls and Sioux City, one via Hawarden, Iowa, (later discontinued), and the other via U. S. Highway 77, which is still in operation.

Several other lines were acquired on the same date from the Sioux Falls Traction System, as follows: One from Sioux Falls to Worthington, Minnesota; another from Sioux Falls to Spirit Lake, Iowa and a third from Beresford to Vermillion via Dalesburg and Hub City.

These latter three were discontinued because of lack of patronage, as was also the line via Hawarden to Sioux City, mentioned above.

With the acquisition of these lines by Interstate, Sioux Falls has bus connections, together with its affiliate lines, with the principal cities and towns westward from Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas to the Pacific coast regions. Thus Sioux Falls has become directly connected with one of the largest and finest bus lines of the country, extending westward from Chicago.

It might be added that the management of the Interstate and the Union Pacific Stages, Inc., are the same, except for regional supervi-

sion, and are operated as one company in-so-far as schedules, rates, etc., are concerned. This company was the first to introduce and perfect air-conditioned buses, after spending thousands of dollars in research and experimental work.

Jack Rabbit Bus Lines

What is known as the Jack Rabbit Transportation Company was started by two Brookings men, Earl E. Gray and Walter Dudley, in 1922, and operated between that city and Sioux Falls to accomodate students over the weekend. It took its name from that of the football team of State College of Brookings.

In 1923 Lowell C. Hansen, a former student of State College, purchased the interests of Mr. Dudley and formed a partnership with Mr. Gray, the original owner. The company was incorporated under the name of Jack Rabbit Lines, Inc., that year.

In 1925 Judge Dan Hansen of Parker, South Dakota purchased the interests of Mr. Gray. In 1926 Judge Hansen sold his interests, bought the year before, to his nephew, Lowell C. Hansen, who thus became the sole owner. Two brothers, Melvin B. and Ralph, started with the new company in 1925 and 1928, respectively, as drivers. Melvin is now assistant manager and Ralph is traffic manager of the company owned and operated by the three brothers, Melvin and Ralph having been taken into the firm January 1, 1946.

In 1946, their buses carried 219,408 passengers and 4,609 charter passengers. Mileage covered over the regular routes was 922,292 miles and 34,960 charter miles were covered. The greatest number of passengers carried in one day was on January 5, 1947, when 1,758 passengers traveled on the Jack Rabbit lines. Acquisition of the Red Ball Lines, operating from Mitchell to Pierre via Huron, greatly widened the North-South territory. Its lines have been extended, also, from Watertown to Fargo, North Dakota.

The company's safety record, due to expert drivers, is so good that its insurance rates are at a minimum. H. L. Ficken, maintenance superintendent since 1929, states that the nineteen drivers care for the equipment as well as if it were their own property, thus maintaining the minimum expense of upkeep.

The company's connections with affiliated lines enables its passengers to travel to and from the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard in the least possible time with the greatest comfort and convenience of bus travel.

A new Union Bus Depot was built at Seventh street and Dakota avenue and was completed and occupied by September 1, 1947. It is owned by the Jack Rabbit Corporation and will not only provide a depot for the Jack Rabbit Lines, Inc., but will be under lease in part to the Overland Greyhound lines.

This depot was planned and built with the cooperation of the latter bus company and will be the terminal of eight bus lines operating out of Sioux Falls. The building is 38 by 147 feet and built at a cost of \$68,000. A 50-foot open lot will provide lanes for seven buses to load and discharge passengers simultaneously. The interior contains ticket offices, waiting rooms, lounges and a restaurant.

The combined services of these companies, in addition to excellent railway passenger and aerial service, places this city in an envious position as to transportation. It indeed is a long call back to the time the "Omaha" train "whistled into Sioux Falls" as the first established means of public transportation of passengers and freight, at 12:40,

noon, October 1, 1878, an auspicious event in the development of the Territory.

"Jitney" Buses

In the year of about 1922 Charles Kreiger started operating what were known as "Jitney Buses" * on West 10th street, South Minnesota avenue and to West Sioux Falls. These were the first buses to operate on the streets of Sioux Falls to provide public transportation.

They were narrow-bodied affairs mounted upon chassis of various makes of discarded motor vehicles. The entrance was from the rear end, after the style of the old-time omnibus.

The schedule of operation was rather uncertain, running as occasion required, conforming to the demand, especially during the busy morning and evening hours. Largely because of the lack of a fixed schedule the service became increasingly uncertain and the business fizzled out.

This was during the period of the electric street car service, which had not expanded with the growth of the city to meet the increased demand for public transportation.

F. M. Mills & Son, owners of the electric car lines, then put buses into operation on certain streets as auxiliaries to their electric car service. This was the beginning of the end of electric street cars in Sioux Falls. Bus service became more and more popular until 1929 when the electric lines were discontinued entirely and were succeeded by the present bus service, known as the Sioux Transit Company, owned by the Mills' interests.

* Note: The word "jitney" is local to the United States and means (1) a nickel; (2) a motor vehicle that carries passengers for a 5 cent fare.

Telephone Service

The first telephone company established in Sioux Falls was organized in March, 1882, after four years of effort, with a capital of \$10,000. The first rural phone to be installed in the county and, we believe, in the state, was a line running south of Sioux Falls to what is now 41st street thence westward to the ranch home of C. K. Howard, five miles southwest of the city in Wayne township. To the "small fry" in school district No. 69, it was a source of wonderment.

The instruments and equipment for the service arrived in September, and the first phone was installed in the bank of McKinney and Scougal.

The first office of the company was located in the present Emerson building at the southeast corner of 9th street and Phillips avenue. It began with thirty subscribers, among whom were Avery & Company; Bee Hive Dry Goods Co.; Cataract Hotel; L. T. Dunning Drug Store; Mike Gerin, grocery; H. L. Hollister, banking and loans; Heiss Brothers, grocery; M. Levinger; Parmley Bros., coal and wood dealers; Sioux Falls Brewing Company; E. B. Smith, furniture; Dr. A. H. Tufts; Wm. Van Eps, general merchandise and Tuthill & Brother Lumber Company. The latter developed into the John W. Tuthill Lumber Company of the present time. (J. W. Tuthill, in 1882, bought the Sharp Lumber Company in the name of Tuthill & King, and on the death of Mr. King, a brother of Mr. Tuthill entered the firm after which it was known as Tuthill & Brother).

Among the first employees of the telephone company were Marshall R. Brown, operator; Paul Goddard, manager and lineman and John Carrier, Owen McCarrier and Maggie McCarrier. Having been organized

under the name of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange, it was sold to the Erie Telephone & Telegraph Company. This company encountered difficulties and it soon thereafter transferred to the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company and the system was rapidly and greatly improved. By 1886 the subscribers numbered fifty, and in 1895, had increased to 178.

Construction of the first toll lines out of Sioux Falls was commenced in 1895 and connected Sioux Falls with Dell Rapids. On the 21st of June the first message was transmitted between these points. George D. Sherman, manager of the company at Sioux Falls, made the call.

In 1896 lines were extended to Valley Springs, Hartford, Humboldt, Montrose, Salem, Canton, Worthing, Lennox and Parker.

On March 3, 1897, long distance service was established between Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other Minnesota points, and Fargo, North Dakota. The long distance communication was made memorable by an entertainment given by the telephone company to the people of Sioux Falls, when they listened to orchestra music from Minneapolis, which at that time was considered quite a novelty.

In the summer of 1898, remodeling of the Sioux Falls exchange was started and about one mile of 100-wire aerial cable was installed. Prior to this time, all wire was of the "open" type. The exchange in these few years had grown to 400 subscribers. It continued to grow and each year saw major improvements, also a steady growth in the number of subscribers, until in 1910 there were 3,000 subscribers in Sioux Falls and in 1915 4,600 subscribers.

The number of phones in service as of October 1, 1945, was 14,466. There were at that time 930 applications on hand for resident installation that could not be filled because of lack of material and equipment, due to wartime shortages. The high average per day for one week for long distance calls was in August, 1945, when 3,094 out-going calls were placed. During the week of December 20, 1942, a daily average of local calls reached a war-time high of 109,218. This taxed the service "to the limit", but the company's manner of meeting the demand was commendable.

However, the situation has become much better, to the satisfaction of both the public and the telephone company.

We here return to 1912, when the number of subscribers had so increased that larger quarters had become necessary. After having occupied space in the Emerson block, the old YMCA block (at the corner of 9th street and Main avenue), the Hollister-Beverage and Metropolitan blocks, the present splendid building was erected at the northwest corner of 10th street and Dakota avenue. A large addition to the building was built during 1947 and 1948.

Much of the above information was supplied by R. W. Salisbury, service representative of the company, and by E. B. Wilson, former manager.

Interesting details of the early development of telephone service in Sioux Falls include a lawsuit regarding the placing of telephone poles in the streets and avenues of the city. The poles had been thus set by the company, it claiming this is as its "lawful right".

The city authorities held that such poles and the wires strung on them were a public nuisance and so declared, on October 6, 1883, by city ordinance, that the telephone company would be prohibited from erecting poles on Phillips and Main avenues. Ten days' time was given the company in which to remove those already set.

The company disregarded the ordinance and, on November 3, Mayor Schaetzel caused the poles to be cut down and removed.

The company engaged two law firms, one local and one at Yankton, and brought suit against the city for \$10,000.00 damages. On December 1, 1883, the company obtained an injunction from Judge Edgerton, one of the Territorial judges of the supreme court, restraining the city, "its' officers, agents or servants from destroying, removing or interfering with the company . . . maintaining and operating its' telephone exchange in the city of Sioux Falls.

This was clearly a victory for the telephone company and seemed to decide the case, permitting the company to set its poles and to establish its lines as before, but on December 22, four days after the injunction was secured, the defendant city moved to dissolve the injunction as of December 18th, and obtained an order from Judge Edgerton staying the operation of the injunction while the motion to dissolve was pending. The motion was heard before the same judge, Edgerton, and on February 4, 1884, the motion to dissolve was denied and the order staying the operation of the injunction was vacated.

The city authorities seemed more determined than ever that no poles were to be erected nor wires strung on Phillips and Main avenues. The council was called together on February 11th and the session was a notable one.

Melvin Grigsby, a member of the council, moved that "the city marshal shall be instructed to enforce the telegraph and telephone ordinance under all circumstances."

The motion was carried.

On February 18th the company commenced digging a hole for a telephone pole near 10th street and Phillips Avenue, when the city marshal, Capt. C. T. Jeffers, appeared and arrested the men, John Reynolds, Frank Dockery and Peter McCarrier, on an old village ordinance making it unlawful "to dig and remove dirt from the streets".

In defense, Judge Hawkins disregarded Judge Edgerton's injunction, and fined them \$3.00 and costs each, and stated that they would stand committed until the fines and costs were paid.

An appeal was made to the district court. Judge Palmer, who had recently been appointed an Associate Justice, signed an order requiring Mayor Schaetzel, C. T. Jeffers, R. C. Hawkins, Melvin Grigsby and Porter P. Peck to show cause, on April 1st, why they should not be held guilty of contempt and punished for disobeying the injunction of Judge Edgerton.

The case was postponed a few days and was then heard before Judge Palmer. It was exhaustively conducted by both sides. How the case was decided is not definitely known, but it evidently was decided "out of the courts". There was only one other paper ever filed in the case, according to the record, and it was only four lines in length. It was settled by Judge D. R. Bailey "at less than twenty-five dollars".

Telegraph Service

As in the case of many conveniences we enjoy today, our telegraph communications have evolved from small beginnings.

In America, among the aborigines, especially among the plains Indians, an extensive and rather efficient mode of communication was practiced between the various tribes or widely separated groups of the same tribe. An outstanding example of this method, the "smoke signal", was used immediately after the "Battle of the Little Big Horn", known as Custer's Last Fight. Troops stationed at Fort Niobrara,

Neb., where also were hundreds of Indians, reported that shortly after noon on the day of the disaster the Indians suddenly became sullen and uncommunicative, and no reason could be given for their attitude. There seemed to be something sinister about it and the soldiers feared there might be an attack made from some source and they became apprehensive of impending danger. It was not until about three days later that the news that Custer's command had been wiped out reached the fort and the cause of the Indians' attitude was understood.

In times of "civilized" warfare, fires or beacons were used as signals, and the "wig-wag" system, still in vogue to some extent, was used. The invention of the telegraph and the Morse Code immeasurably quickened dependable communication. The telephone, also entering the field, proved more satisfactory in some respects, and now—with "wireless" communication, it would seem that little more can be accomplished except in the way of improved instruments, equipment and facilities.

In the summer of 1870 John F. Daggett, S. V. Clevenger and D. M. Percy of Sioux City, Iowa, set about building the first telegraph line into Dakota Territory, extending the line to Vermillion, Yankton, and probably other nearby points. They reached Yankton, then the capital of the Territory, but little more than a military post, and completed the line on December 5, 1870. For the greater part cottonwood and ash poles used on which to string the wires. Actual work on the line began October 1, 1870, under the supervision of A. T. Dinney of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Telegraph lines threaded their way into the new territory, sometimes in advance of the railroads. The necessity for quick communication was heightened by immigration of settlers and gold seekers who poured into the "Dakota Wilds" and remained to become a great factor in the settlement and development of the entire state.

In February, 1871, congress appropriated funds for the construction of the telegraph lines, under the direction of the War Department, from Yankton to Fort Sully, by way of Ft. Randall on the Missouri river. The afore-mentioned men built the line and, under a provision of the law, they became owners of the new one as soon as they could repay the construction cost of \$80.00 per mile to the Government, from the tolls collected.

The railroad construction and the telegraph lines kept pace with each other in the rapid development of the territory, and in 1876 there were 640 miles of telegraph lines in Dakota Territory. With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, they having been opened to White settlement in 1877, the telegraph lines followed the trails into the mining camps. The federal government constructed a number of military lines through the Dakota Territory before statehood of North and South Dakota in 1899, connecting these lines up with the Western Union's lines to the east.

While much of the above information does not pertain directly to the history of Minnehaha county, it seems fitting that more of the story of telegraph service should become a part of this record, having been associated with the pioneer period of development of the State.

We are indebted to J. J. Britnacher, present local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company for much of the information contained herein. The first record of a telegraph line entering Sioux Falls was that of the Northwestern Company's line built in 1876, with offices "in the land office building" on the southwest corner of Tenth street

and Phillips Avenue, where the Kresge store stands now, and where the "old Masonic Temple" once stood. E. W. Coughran was the first operator and manager and remained in charge about five years, after which time he was succeeded by E. J. Mannix who took over the management and remained until 1900. This was a Wisconsin organization.

Under the management of Mr. Mannix, the business was conducted in the depots of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Railways. Since that time the office has been conducted in various buildings, but it seems always to have been but a short distance from the Cataract Hotel, then headquarters of the traveling public, and is still little more than a block away. At the time Mr. Mannix retired he had five operators and several messenger boys under his management.

The Northwestern Telegraph Company was later merged with the Western Union Company which later absorbed the Postal Telegraph Company that was brought to Sioux Falls largely through the influence of the John Morrell Packing Company. The local office of the Postal was located in the Cataract Hotel. The company has kept well abreast of the times in equipment and service. There is now on the pay roll of the company fifty employees. The office is at 204 N. Phillips Avenue, in the heart of the business section of the city. J. J. Britnacher is the manager.

Today there are 373 Western Union offices in South Dakota, with 12,420 miles of wires within the state. According to Kingsbury's History, the first line to enter Sioux Falls came by way of Worthington, Minnesota, November 21, 1876, preceding Sioux Falls' first railroad by about three years.

The same authority says: "Today it is difficult to visualize those early days of the 1870's, when telegraph lines wound their way into Dakota Territory via Sioux City, Vermillion and Yankton. It is likewise difficult to comprehend the improvements and added efficiency of the service by closely interwoven wire communications with the entire world. While sitting in one's home by the telephone, that closely co-operates with the telegraph companies, a message can be sent to the ends of the earth within a few minutes time. A far cry, indeed, from the summer of 1870 when Daggett, Clevenger, and Percy of Sioux City set about building that first telegraph line into Dakota.

Some comparisons of telegraph rates of those days with those of the present will be interesting to the reader. The cost of sending a message at that time, ten words, from Yankton to Vermillion was thirty-five cents; to Sioux City, seventy-five cents; to Omaha, \$1.75; to Chicago, \$2.65; to Washington, D. C., \$3.90; to New York, \$4.35. The present rate, for ten words, from Sioux Falls to Chicago is sixty cents; to New York or Washington, D. C., ninety cents.

The extension of telegraphic communication and railroad construction kept pace with each other in the rapid development of the territory, even during the "military pioneering" days, the Custer campaign, the Gold Rush to the Black Hills, and the Covered Wagon era. The task was filled with thrilling adventure, hardships, along with incidents of "a lighter vein", pathos, tragedy and romance. In short, it was a part of the tale of the Old West whose history shall never be dimmed, but shall ever live in legend and story. Through it all runs the requirements for quick communication and transportation that found expression, first in the Smoke Signals of the Sioux, then the Pony Express, the stage coach, the supply boats on the Missouri such as the

"Far West" that first brought the news of the Custer battle to Yankton, the telegraph lines and the railroads, all pioneering in the "Building of the West". What a task to undertake, what an obstacle to overcome, what wonders to achieve!

Many of these modes of transportation and communication have long since passed their days of usefulness, but not the "Iron Horse", and not the Telegraph!

Radio

With the development of telephonic and telegraphic communication, marvels within themselves, our national pulse was quickened and the development of the country hastened.

Then, out of "wireless telegraphy", radio was developed, and from radio was evolved the all but miraculous scientific results of radar (meaning "radio, direction and range"), successfully penetrating space to contact the moon.

But here we pause to record the history of radio in Sioux Falls which, after two generations, is yet so astounding as to bewilder the imagination.

We shall go back to May, 1922, when B. C. Dow interested Charles T. Norton in assisting him in designing and building a broadcasting station.

Some equipment, including motor generators, tubes, etc., were obtained from various dealers and a supply house at Clear Lake, Iowa, by Mr. Norton. It is through his courtesy that considerable information has been supplied.

Mr. Bert Manning was commissioned to erect the antenna masts, the tallest of which was placed on the roof of the Williams Piano Company's building and the other on the Carpenter Hotel roof. The aerials, a four-wire flat top "T", were stretched between these steel poles. The lead-in from each of these was brought to a room on the top floor of the hotel and equipment mounted on a long table in front of the windows. Drapes covered the equipment when in operation, as this room also served as a studio for live talent as well as the constant stream of records, supplied by Williams Piano store.

Said Mr. Norton: "I will have to admit that "jazz" predominated as I picked most of the records and my tastes at the age of nineteen years was on the fringe of low-brow. 'Yes, We Have No Bananas', 'Barney Google', 'Hot Lips', by Paul Whiteman, predominated.

"For live talent we had the usual run of sopranos, trumpeters, and the High School band and Glee Club. Since the telephone company didn't look with favor on the venture, our only attempt at remote pick-up was blocked when it refused to run our lines to the church across from the high school for broadcasting an organ recital, so we obtained a portable organ from the inexhaustible supply of Williams' Piano Store, below, and had the organ music without the blessing of A. G. Bell."

On July 26, 1922, the Argus Leader sent Mr. Norton to Chicago to obtain an operator's license to run the station. "Through sheer good luck and excellent coaching by Nick Jensen, I obtained my first operator's license, No. 057, from the Department of Commerce," said Mr. Norton.

"Operation began in July 30, 1922, on an assigned wave length of 360 meters, more or less, under the call letters of WFAT, later the call of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition base at the south pole. The power was 50 watts, and since all broadcast stations were on 360 meters at that time, quite a merry mess of interference with Brookings and Yankton

resulted until all moved their wave lengths slightly away from our assigned 360 meters. What would happen if the broadcast of today did this?" asked Mr. Norton.

Continuing, Mr. Norton says: "We broadcast music, weather reports, and market reports during the day and at night a musical program when we could scrape up free talent. No Petrillo. Local radio amateurs constructed and sold crystal sets and soon we began to get letters from as far away as Omaha and Des Moines, reporting our signals. I even installed a Grebe radio receiver in my parents' Willys-Knight, thereby providing the first auto radio in Sioux Falls, with the help of such amateurs as W. D. (Bud) Rowley, Vance Haggart, Peter Christopherson and of course our mentor, Nick Jensen."

"About October 1, 1922, I enrolled as a freshman in Iowa State College, leaving the station in the competent hands of Harry Manning. On returning in June, 1923, I again took over my former job as janitor, announcer, disc jockey, and general repair man. The station continued under the management of the Argus Leader until that fall when it was closed down and the equipment disposed of to a college near Sherman park (Columbus College) where it was used in the physics laboratory, but not as a broadcast station. I do not know if the equipment or the license was used by Mr. Henkin for KSOO, but I remember that they used the old antenna masts at one time for their station."

The college later gave the old equipment to W. B. McKenzie, now of the Power City Radio Company who, with Cyril Rapp and Roswell Marsh, Radio technicians, re-opened a broadcast station under the call number KSOO, with headquarters in the Carpenter Hotel, where a bath room had been cleared out. A transmitter was installed and a small room occupied as a studio. It grew rapidly and the small quarters soon became inadequate. Through the courtesy of the Manchester Biscuit Company, a much more desirable room was provided in its building at 205 East Sixth street. This was equipped and broadcasts were made from there by remote control and transmitted from room 626, in the Carpenter hotel.

Mr. McKenzie sold the station and the more recently acquired equipment in 1926, to Joseph Henkin, who continued the station under the call number of KSOO until the fall of 1937 when the station was moved to its present location at 317 South Phillips avenue.

Associated with the original organization in 1922, was Verl Thompson who continued with WFAT and KSOO, the latter intermittently through the years, as announcer for a long period of time, and program manager. He is a member of the "Twenty-Year Club", a national organization founded by H. V. Kaltenborn.

Said Mr. Thompson: "In the earlier years it was considered sacrilegious to broadcast on Sunday and there was a strong feeling against the practice. I owned an amateur broadcasting set with which I broadcast improvised programs with the assistance of player-piano rolls. I increased my wave-length beyond the legal limit. Complaints were made about my Sunday broadcasts, and on checking on me the Radio Commission, now the Federal Communication Commission, learned of my self-extended wave-length and threatened me with prosecution if the practice were not promptly discontinued. Having my ears effectively pinned back, my illegal but popular broadcasts ceased. In about 1925 Sunday broadcasts became a common practice."

In 1926 Station KSOO was sold to Joseph Henkin, and incorporated as the Sioux Falls Broadcast Company, Inc., in December, 1927. It now operates on a power of 10,000 watts and a frequency of 1140 k. c. During

the ensuing years, KSOO was developed through the efforts of Mr. Henkin, who was president and general manager until his decease, October 2, 1945. Also, as a result of Mr. Henkin's efforts, Station KELO was established and licensed to the Sioux Falls Broadcast Association. The latter was sold in 1946 as per order of the Federal Communication Commission, requiring the Sioux Falls Broadcast Association to dispose of one of its two stations to comply with the Commission's regulation providing that the same party may not operate more than one station serving the same area.

K E L O applied for and was granted an increase of its power to 5,000 watts and a frequency of 1320 k. c.

Sam Fantle, Jr., then vice president of the Sioux Falls Broadcasting Association, formed a corporation, the Midcontinent Broadcasting Company, and filed an application for the facilities of radio station KELO, which application was granted by the Federal Communications Commission on August 22, 1946. Mr. Fantle disposed of his former holdings in the Sioux Falls Broadcasting Co. The new company had as its officers Sam Fantle, Jr., president and general manager; Pierce H. McDowell, vice president; Evelyn N. Fantle, secretary.

The new company commenced operation September 20, 1946, operating with its assigned power of 250 watts on the frequency of 1320 kilocycles. The executive staff of the new company consisted of Sam Fantle, president; Ted Matthews, commercial manager; Evans Nord, program manager, and Anton J. Moe, production and promotion manager. Among the members of the former staff of KELO-KSOO the following became associated with KELO: Mrs. Donna Rae Gibson, Evans Nord, Tom Searls and Gene Piatt. The present staff totals twenty-one persons.

KELO became a full-time affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company, having carried the NBC programs, daytime only, because of its limited operation that necessitated signing off at sundown. It is the only South Dakota member of NBC and is able to offer its listeners radio service and entertainment from its national network.

In May, 1947, KELO completed new and modern studios located at Phillips avenue and Eighth street in Sioux Falls. This new home is the latest in design with the most modern in technical operating equipment and facilities, included among which is the Sioux Falls bureau of the United Press.

The history of radio in the Sioux Falls area, both of KSOO and KELO, is a record of service properly and faithfully given in the public interest. KSOO renders a dual service to Sioux Falls along with a large area including thousands of farm homes as well as city folk.

Third and fourth broadcasting companies have been licensed to operate in Sioux Falls. One, owned by the Big Sioux Broadcasting Company, operates station KIHO. James (Jim) Sweet and David Kempkes are co-owners and managers. The transmitter has been installed in the vicinity of Tea, S. D., in Lincoln County, about seven miles southwest of Sioux Falls.

The company has leased offices in the Williams Piano Company's building at 218 South Main Avenue, the same location as that of the first radio station in Sioux Falls, in 1922, namely WFAT. It operates on a power of 1,000 watts and a frequency of 1270 kc, on a regional channel approved by the Federal Communication Commission, and carries programs of the Mutual Broadcasting System with unlimited service. Operation started early in 1948, as soon as the studios were completed, the plans for the construction of which were drawn by Hugill, Blather-

wick & Fritzell, local architects. The contract for their construction was let to Solon & Ellwein, local contractors.

KISD, Inc., is the other. It is located in newly constructed quarters at 311 South Phillips avenue and is under the management of Verl Thompson, long associated with KSOO and connected with WFAT in radio's first venture in Sioux Falls.

The company was granted authority by the F. C. C. on November 13, 1947, to construct a transmitter on the same dial setting as KELO, when the latter station moved down to a new spot of 1230 kc.

The company contracted for the complete transmitter, tower, buildings and grounds of KELO on West Twelfth street, about two miles west of the city and the station operates from 7 o'clock A. M. until midnight, daily, and carries the news of the Associated Press.

AAA South Dakota Automobile Club

The South Dakota Automobile Club was organized at Mitchell, South Dakota, in 1928. Headquarters were maintained there until 1931, when they were removed to Rapid City, S. D., and in 1934 were transferred to Sioux Falls. At present they are located at 222 West 10th street.

The club became affiliated with the AAA (American Automobile Association) in 1927. The AAA is a national organization operating in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Prior to the late war it had operated in most European countries and it is planned to resume such operation as quickly as practicable.

The Association is a membership organization designed for the accomodation of automobile owners and provides the members with touring information, supplies road reports, maps, personal accident insurance and emergency road service for disabled cars. It is planned to maintain at least one Official Service Station in the smaller towns and cities. Sioux Falls maintains three of these, namely—Wilson Super Service, Ulberg & Vandiver and the Quinn-Graham Garage (formerly the Brown Garage).

Its program of activities includes the promotion of road building, marking highways and legislation affecting auto owners. The AAA initiated the Automobile School Patrol for safety zones in the vicinity of school buildings.

The present officers of the state organization are: A. M. Lanphere, Rapid City, president; John Morin, Redfield, vice president; Danny Lemen, Sioux Falls, vice president; J. H. Cumbow, Sioux Falls, treasurer; Roy Emry, Sioux Falls, secretary.

CHAPTER 6

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Auditorium, City Hall

The necessity of building a city hall and auditorium in Sioux Falls was forcibly brought to public attention in 1898, when the Business Mens' League succeeded in securing the 1899 convention of the National Buttermakers' Association for Sioux Falls.

They were confronted with the situation of not having a suitable convention hall in which to assemble and realizing the responsibility they had assumed, a meeting of business men was called and it was decided that a suitable building must be built.

A special election was held to decide whether an expenditure of \$9,000.00 should be made for the purpose. It carried by a large majority and the City Council authorized such an expenditure. Plans and specifications were submitted by W. A. Dow and were accepted. Contracts were let in the amount of \$8,980 for its construction.

McKinnon & Howard were awarded the contract for the construction of the building on August 18, 1898, on their low bid of \$4,391.00. It was to be completed in ninety days. The Tuthill Lumber Company contracted for the lumber, cement and mill work for \$4,589. Considerable exterior work was left to be done later and it was finally veneered with stucco.

The committee on buildings and grounds announced the completion of the building and recommended its acceptance by the city, which was done on August 7, 1889. The seating capacity of the second floor was 3,000 persons. The first floor was used for city offices and council rooms. The lower part of the north end was used as a fire station, with entrance on Dakota Avenue.

The building was located on the west 50 feet of lots 7, 8, and 9, block 10, Phillips Addition to Sioux Falls, being the N. E. corner of the intersection of Dakota Avenue and Ninth Street. The property was deeded to the city May 9, 1881, by the Germania Verein in the amount of \$350.00. An additional 31 feet was secured from the same source, including a 3-story brick building thereon, for \$3,100.00. Following World War One, the old building was used by veterans as a meeting place. It was razed to make room for the present city hall, as was also the old city hall. City offices were temporarily housed in a rented building at 300 West Ninth street.

The new City Hall was built on the afore-mentioned land purchased from the Germania Verein, and occupies the grounds formerly occupied by the old city auditorium and Germania Hall buildings. The excavations were made in the winter of 1934-35 and the construction work was done in 1935 and 1936. Harold Spitznagle, a son of a South Dakota pioneer business man, was the architect. It is a 3-story modern structure, and in addition, there is a grade-line entrance on the east to a basement that is occupied by the police department and its attendant offices, the custodian force, and related activities.

The City Hall was built during the depression years under WPA

project Number 3640, and is one of many substantial memorials to that relief agency. City bonds were issued in the amount of \$241,000 in 1934, and \$59,000 in 1936. A grant of \$120,000.00 was received from the federal government, bringing the total cost to \$420,000, including the equipment. It was occupied in July, 1936.

On January 5, 1942, the city bought lot 2, block 10, J. L. Phillips addition on which was a substantial dwelling house, owned by Dr. J. T. McGilvary, for \$8,000. This property joined the city hall grounds on the north, and its purchase was necessary for the use of the city.

Adolph N. Graff was the first mayor to occupy the new building. With him, as City Commissioners, were Joseph S. Nelson, Commissioner of the water and light, Ellis O Smith, street commissioner, and R. E. Bragstad was city engineer.

The first floor is occupied by the city officials and their assistants and the office of the city engineer, and the second floor by various public offices. The third floor is likewise occupied by offices, but in addition, the eastern half is occupied by various veterans' groups and is used for band rehearsals and other public gatherings not sufficiently large as to require the use of the coliseum. It is a rather imposing and very substantial structure, such as would be a credit to any city much larger than ours.

Coliseum

The land on which the coliseum was built was originally purchased for use as a market place by the city of Sioux Falls. It is legally described as Lots 6 to 13, Block 29, Brookings and Edmund's addition, and was bought from J. W. Hutchinson and Ella Hutchinson September 19, 1905, at a cost of \$6,000.00. The original building was 125 by 160 feet in area, with a seating capacity of 3,000 people, and an emergency capacity of 4,000.



City Coliseum, "Convention Hall of the State"

Bonds were issued and sold in the amount of \$125,000. The contracts for its construction, including furniture, wiring, and stage fixtures, etc., totaled approximately \$218,000.

In 1932 an annex was built, extending the building the full length of the block from Main to Dakota avenues on West Fifth street. This addition was 140 by 162 feet in area and provided a seating capacity of 7,000 people. The contract for its construction was let to Henry Carlson Construction Company, in the amount of \$51,544. To this was added the cost of heating, plumbing, wiring, fixtures, and other equipment, bringing the total cost to approximately \$300,000, including the original building as it stands today.

Fred Beecher, long a popular theatre manager and one-time usher in the old Booth Opera House, was the manager for the city until his death in 1948, and brought many worthwhile attractions to the city, including commercial enterprises and industrial exhibits in the annex.

The auditorium is provided with a raised, removable floor and seats, thus permitting entertainment, dancing and other events of a public nature where seats are not needed, and there is a large balcony with seats to accommodate spectators who do not participate in events on the main floor.

In the annex many and varied events may be conducted, including industrial exhibits, fairs, basketball and ring and wrestling contests.

Fire Department

Up to about the year of 1900, Sioux Falls had no paid fire department, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing property interests. However, it did have what was reputed to be the best volunteer fire department in this section of the country, always having been supplied with the best of equipment available.

The department had its origin in a "bucket brigade" about the time the town was incorporated as a village, the exact date not being available, the records having been lost. In October, 1884, a fire alarm bell weighing 2,600 pounds was put in use.

Captain E. Parliman, a Civil War Veteran, was the first fire chief in Sioux Falls. He also was the first county judge of Minnehaha county after statehood. He served as fire chief until 1883 and was succeeded by Mark Bridge who served to 1885; John Hutchinson, 1887; Capt. C. T. Jeffers, 1888; H. M. Avery, 1888 to 1892; Jerry Carleton (later sheriff and Deputy U. S. Marshall), 1895; P. W. McKeever, to 1897; J. N. Carpenter through 1897; Andrew J. Carlson, 1898 and James M. Tatman, in 1899.

Before the water works system was established, a Silsby fire engine had been purchased and was retained a number of years. In 1893 a Champion double tank was secured. The Gamewell fire alarm system was put in use in 1889.

The department (in 1898) consisted of a hook-and-ladder company, a two-horse combination hose wagon, several hose companies and a chemical company. The department in that year consisted of 128 active volunteer fire-fighters and an exempted number of 138 members for use in emergency.

Up to the time the Cataract hotel burned, June 30, 1900, all fires had been kept well under control and quickly extinguished. But in that year, because of the destructive hotel fire, a demand was made for a paid fire department. By that time the waterworks had been established and equipped north of the city.

The Cascade Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1880.
Hose Company No. 1 was organized in 1882.

Mechanics Hose Company No. 2 was organized in 1882.

Hurst Hose Company No. 3, (later Drake Hose Company) was organized in 1890.

Hose Company No. 4, date not recorded.

Sampson Fire Company No. 6, was organized in 1891.

Hose House, 1st Ward, was located at 3rd street and Main avenue, having been removed from the new city hall site in 1882. Torn down in 1938.

Hose Company, 3rd Ward, between 5th and 6th streets on Nesmith avenue, still standing and being used as a polling place for the 1st precinct, 8th ward.

Hose Company, 4th Ward, between 11th and 12th streets on Phillips avenue.

At a meeting of the village board, December 3, 1880, a report shows O. P. Weston had been chosen as chief engineer and Thos. Ross as the assistant. On the same date the village clerk was ordered to issue warrants to the Caswell Fire Dept. Supply Company in the amount of \$900 for hook and ladder trucks and equipment. On April 29, 1881, the committee was ordered to negotiate for a lot for \$350 on which to build an engine house, which was bought of one Andrew Peterson.

In October, 1881, an election was held to decide the question of the issuance of \$6,000 in bonds with which to build an engine house. It failed to carry and Cascade Hook and Ladder Company served notice on the board, November 4, 1881, of its disorganization. Chief engineer Weston and his assistant, Thos Ross, resigned and the marshall was instructed to take charge of all fire fighting apparatus.

A re-organized, horse-drawn, department continued until 1900 when, as a result of the disastrous Cataract Hotel fire, an ordinance was adopted by the city officials, August 6, 1900, providing for the organization of a paid fire department. Horses continued to be used in the re-organized department, but with much improved equipment, until 1917, when the department was motorized. The trucks were housed and the department located in the north end of the old city auditorium that stood on the present site of the city hall, until the present fire station was completed on the southeast corner of 9th street and Minnesota avenue, in 1913.

The fire chiefs and assistants from the time of the re-organization to the present time have been as follows:

1902-1906—P. W. (Billy) McKeever, chief; William Sloan, assistant.

1906-1907—Charley Arendt, chief; William Sloan, assistant.

1907-1912—Charley Arendt, chief; Bert Adams, assistant.

1912-1937—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief; Bert Adams, assistant.

1923—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief; P. O. Peterson, assistant.

1925—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief; C. A. Schuknecht, assistant.

1933—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief; C. E. Swanson, assistant.

1935—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief; C. E. Swanson and C. E. Hunt, assistants.

1937—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief; C. E. Hunt and G. S. Wollum, assistants.

1938—W. A. (Billy) Sloan, chief (died Nov. 8, 1938), Swanson acting.

1939—C. E. Hunt, chief; G. S. Wollum, assistant.

1941—C. E. Hunt, chief; C. E. Swanson and G. S. Wollum, assistants.

1945—C. E. Hunt, chief (Retired on pension 9-16-45) C. E. Swanson, Acting Chief.

1946—C. E. Swanson, chief; C. E. Wollum and V. L. Crusinberry, assistants.

Present Central Fire Station was built in 1913, occupied in 1914.

First piece of motorized equipment purchased in 1916. (Exact dates of these two items are uncertain.)

Administration Building, Municipal Airport

The improvement of the grounds and construction of the necessary buildings of Sioux Falls' Municipal Airport commenced in the spring of 1938, as a PWA, (Public Works Administration), project, under the direction of Henry Velton, construction foreman. The project was vigorously advocated by Mayor A. N. Graff as a vital necessity to the city and, in emergency, for war defense. The work was completed and the port dedicated September 15, 1939, and included the following facilities:

Total cost of hangar, \$42,577, of which the city paid \$20,000.

Administration building, \$29,470, cost to the city, \$12,000.

Total ground cost, \$131,188, cost to the city, \$24,000.

Surfacing runways, \$15,000, cost to the city, \$15,000.

Total cost, \$218,235, cost to the city \$71,740.

Summary of May 5, 1940.

Approximate cost of the land to Sioux Falls, \$56,150.

Approximate cost of the Ground Work to the U. S. Government, \$160,488; to Sioux Falls, \$24,740; Total \$131,288.

Approximate cost of Surfacing Runways to Sioux Falls, \$15,000.

Approximate cost of Hanger, to the U. S. Government, \$22,345; to Sioux Falls, \$20,232; Total \$42,577.

Approximate cost of Administration Building to the U. S. Government, \$16,920; to Sioux Falls, \$12,550; Total \$29,470.

Approximate cost of Lighting to Sioux Falls, \$7,600.

Total cost to the U. S. Government, \$145,753; to Sioux Falls \$136,272; Total \$282,025.

The field was returned to its pre-war status Thursday, July 11, 1946. (For story of aerial development see "Aviation", general county history).

ARMY AIR BASE

(Army Air Corps Technical Training Command "AACTTC)

Soon after war had been declared against Japan and Germany by the United States in December of 1941, there was great need for training fields and camps.

Sioux Falls quickly acted in providing such a field and grounds for the training of troops and the Federal Government as quickly accepted the offer. It was necessary to purchase about 1,000 acres of land on which to house the troops and provide for hospital buildings and schools for technical training. One of the requirements on the part of the Government was that the construction of buildings and preparation of the grounds be started in early spring, 1942, and that the building be ready to house the troops by June 30, 1942. The requirements were met in ever respect, despite the fact that the condition of the land, caused by almost incessant rains, made the work extremely difficult to perform.

In addition to the above, there were about 600 acres of land avail-

able for aviation purposes, equipped with hangar, administration buildings, depots and cafe service.

This field became known as the "Army Air Corps Technical Training Command" (abbreviated to AACTTC). Strictly speaking, it was a school for technical radio training.

The first troops arrived on July 1st, 1942. Because of frequent rains, the camp was anything but inviting, and the "boys" had much to do with making the place more attractive for those who came later. As an off-set to some of the inconveniences, the camp was close to town and the soldiers availed themselves of that advantage for a measure of relief from the strenuous studies. Invariably they expressed themselves as pleased with Sioux Falls' hospitality.

Thousands of homes were opened to them and, until gas rationing started, our public-spirited citizens took them on sight-seeing tours about the city and into the country. About six weeks was the average tenure of service in the camp.

It was estimated that about 20,000 troops was the average stationed here, but, during the period of separation from the service, it was reported that there were as high as 42,000 here at one time. No figures were released by the Government, however.

The grounds formed an irregular tract of land, bounded on the north by the southern boundary of the airport grounds, extending westward from an extension of Minnesota avenue at a point northwest of the city waterworks plant to the Sioux river; on the east by Minnesota avenue and an irregular line from that avenue toward the southwest, following the line of the city limits and Covell Lake to the northwest boulevard; thence northwest on that boulevard to its juncture with Elmwood avenue; thence north on Elmwood avenue to the Sioux river, thence back to the place of beginning, except that 16 city blocks—four blocks eastward to Western avenue and four blocks north to Rice street and from thence back to Elmwood avenue, are not included in the area.

Among other terms of the lease by the city to the Federal Government, such flight hazards as electric light and telephone poles, trees, superstructures of city-owned wells, etc., were to be removed, the tree removal to be at the expense of the government. The large smokestack of the waterworks remained.

The area was leased to the federal government for an annual rental of \$1.00, renewable from year to year, but in no event would be extended beyond the year of 1967. Whenever the grounds were no longer used as an airbase they would revert to the city. The city would maintain and keep the grounds in repair and in tenantable condition. The lease was signed by John T. McKee, who was then Mayor, and by the Architect Engineer and Area Engineer, on the part of the Government. Following the surrender of Japan, an order was issued (December, 1945), to discontinue the Base by January 1, 1946. Accordingly, the last "G. I's" were shipped out on December 31, 1945, leaving only a "skeleton" crew of 25 men in charge until the camp was turned over to the Army Engineers, which was done on June 15, 1946.

AIRPORTS

To get a more comprehensive understanding of the history of aerial activities in Sioux Falls we should go back to the first attempt to secure an air field for the city, about 1927. Through the efforts of Ellis O. Smith, then street commissioner of Sioux Falls, the city secured an option on a tract of land some distance south of 41st street and to

the west of Western avenue, near the Sioux river, for the purpose of establishing a municipal airport for commercial flying and airmail service. Later, under a change of administration, the proposition was sidetracked and abandoned.



HAROLD TENNANT
Sioux Falls' First Aviator

Then, through the efforts of several "air-minded" citizens, an organization known as the Sioux Skyways was perfected and incorporated with Rush Brown, Clifford Peck, and John Morrell Foster as incorporators. This firm took over the option held by the city. Knapp Brown, C. B. McClelland and others, including the incorporators, comprised the personnel of the company.

Airmail service was established and the first air-borne mail to arrive in Sioux Falls reached the airport January 16, 1932. The arrival was met by a delegation of citizens of the city to mark the occasion. Hundreds of "first flight" letters arrived on the plane, establishing the date of arrival. To stimulate an interest in flying, "Air Fairs" were held at the airport in about 1928 and 1929, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce with the desired results. Some of the most noted fliers of the country took part in the events, and it was at this field that the first helicopter was brought to Sioux Falls. Airmail service was later suspended because of the lack of adequate facilities demanded by the increased service but resumed when the present airport was put in readiness and equipped with all modern facilities for the proper handling of the mail. This firm, the Sioux Skyways, was owned by the Sioux Falls Airport Holding Company of which J. M. Foster was president, Rush Brown, vice president, and Clifford Peck, secretary. This company engaged in cross-country flights, pilot training and charter service.

Eighty-six acres of land are included in the tract in the quarter section bordered by 41st street on the north, and by Western avenue on the east. It was abandoned for a time, but reopened and is now

operated by the Sioux Air Service which corporation continues to engage in an efficient repair service.

Through the efforts of several Sioux Falls business men, headed by Mayor A. N. Graff, the city purchased 478 acres of land, which was later increased in length to 4,500 feet, still later to 5,700 feet, running from northeast to southwest. There is an administration building that houses the offices of Commercial Air Service, waiting rooms, the Civil Aeronautic Association, (C. A. A.), the weather bureau and a cafe. Also there is a hangar 100 by 100 feet in area. Both of these buildings are of Sioux Falls jasper, perhaps the most lasting of all building stones.

The Sioux Skyways corporation has the full use of the air field for pilot training, taxi service and promotion of private instruction. The field is leased by the city to the Mid-Continent Airlines of Kansas City for all commercial purposes, including passenger and mail purposes under the management of the Sioux Skyways.

Prior to the spring of 1942, when the army air forces took over the field for military purposes, the field was open to all licensed pilots. The first Government approved airplane repair service in the Northwest was established here. The new air field was dedicated in September, 1939, and the air mail service was resumed. The dedication was made in an extensive ceremony in which W. H. Howes of Huron, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, took a prominent part. It was literally a "field day" for Sioux Falls.

To Mayor A. N. Graff is due most of the credit for the acquisition of this field. In the spring of 1942, following the outbreak of World War Two, the city bought approximately 1,000 acres of land adjoining the air field, on which the federal government established the army technical school for radio training service. This increased the city's air field land holdings to about 1,500 acres. It was leased to the government "during such time as it would be necessary as an army air base" but will revert to the city with all the improvements the Government has erected upon it.

The Government was given exclusive use of the air port, excepting that the commercial Air Lines had the right to its use for passenger and mail service.

The Sioux Skyways operate a government approved repair station, No. 253. The mechanical force is licensed. The company is distributor for several types and makes of planes, repairs for which are always available and complete servicing facilities are maintained. There is ample storage space in the hangar. John Morrell Foster is president; Knapp Brown, vice president and manager, and C. B. McClelland, secretary and treasurer.

(Note: Late in November, 1947, it was announced that Mid-Continent Airlines was installing the latest development in commercial airline radar, an improved version of the Howard Hughes terrain clearance indicator, and that its planes would be equipped with this improvement before 1948. This will provide a pilot with a 1,000-foot warning signal in addition to the 2,000 and 500-foot indicators. This will be of vital importance to airlines operating over mountains. This is another safety device added to Mid-Continent's service).

PETTIGREW MUSEUM

The original residence building that later came into possession of the city was built by T. B. McMartin, an attorney and highly esteemed citizen, who sold it to R. F. Pettigrew.

Mr. Pettigrew traveled extensively and had accumulated a large and varied collection of material of general public interest. He built a two-story addition west of the residence, to be used as a museum. This was built of brick on the south and west and polished petrified wood from the petrified forests of Arizona on the north, facing 8th street. In this he placed his museum exhibits. June 1st, 1925, he donated the property and the museum to the city, together with the collection, on the condition that he be allowed to retain his residence there the rest of his lifetime, the building to be used for a museum of natural history and historical research. He also stated that certain documents were to always be displayed in places designated by him. The offer was accepted and fulfilled in every detail, and thus the residence became the property of the city. Mr. Pettigrew died October 5, 1926. The residence and museum was valued at \$99,700.00.

There were references in his will regarding this property and the will was attacked by certain Sioux Falls attorneys who sought, ostensibly, to have the property returned to the heirs. The case was taken into the courts, following an adverse "test" vote by the public. The city commissioners had, accordingly, ordered the property to be assigned to the estate. Members of the Minnehaha County Historical Society, following a regular monthly session of the society, sought an injunction against the city restraining it from carrying out its order, and a temporary injunction was granted by Judge John T. Medin. It was held by the plaintiffs, through attorney Ralph Parlman, that the property had already become the property of the city by the terms of the gift and that the will did not enter into the controversy. The case was brought by Fred F. Brown, a railway employee, and not by the society, for undisclosed reasons. When the case was again before the court for the decision on granting a permanent injunction restraining the commission from carrying out its orders, a decision was rendered and signed that in some manner was construed by the city attorney as a decision in favor of the commission's action, and he asked for a dismissal of the injunction.

Thereupon the plaintiff brought action against Judge Medin to have his decision reversed, and an entire day was spent in another hearing of the case. This time there was no possible question of a misinterpretation of the Judge's decision and the injunction was made permanent. Attorney Henry C. Mundt assisted Mr. Parlman, and Bailey & Voorhees the defendants.

Thereupon, the defendants carried the case to the State Supreme Court, where it awaited action for several months. Prior to the time set for the hearing, Mr. Voorhees opened negotiations for a settlement of the case, which was accomplished by the payment of an attorney fee of \$500.00 to the law firm. The property came into the undisputed possession of the city.

It is located on the southwest corner of 8th street and Duluth avenue and was opened to the public January 1, 1930. Miss Mary Peabody became the first curator of the museum.

The building, both inside and out, is unique. Since its opening another addition has been added that extends westward to the alley, built by funds left the city by John D. Hazen, which is known as the John D. Hazen Wing. This was faced on the 8th street side with unpolished petrified wood belonging to the Pettigrew property, contrasting with the polished material of the first Pettigrew addition.

Museum material has so accumulated that much additional room is required to display it. Thousands of people at home and from far

distances visit the place annually. Mrs. L. F. Aves is now the curator (1949), having succeeded Miss Peabody in July, 1936.

Carnegie Public Library

Sioux Falls' first effort to provide anything in the way of a public reading room or library was in 1875 and was started by Mrs. Louisa Legg Gale, wife of Artemus Gale, one of the original incorporators of the Dakota Land Company. Seeing the lack of a place for relaxation away from the allurements of the wide-open saloons, she interested some public-spirited residents and a room was selected over the store building occupied by Williams Brothers' on the present site of the Minnehaha building at Ninth street and Phillips avenue. The place was fitted with tables, chairs, and other necessary equipment to give it an inviting and home-like appearance.

Newspapers and periodicals were subscribed for, books purchased and the room opened to the public. Mrs. Gale personally attended the place for over a year, keeping it open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. She was confronted with petty but annoying obstacles, purposely thrown in her way by an element that was not in sympathy with her work, and the reading room was closed.

A few years later Mrs. Gale erected a small house on First avenue and re-established a reading room, but owing to its location and lack of public interest, she abandoned the project. The building was later remodeled and used as a residence.

In December, 1879, a group of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Washburn and devised a plan for a reading course during the winter months. This was continued two years.

In December, 1881, the Ladies History Club was organized with a view to the establishment of a public library. The Reading Club had previously raised a fund of about \$50.00 to which \$85.00 was added, and Mrs. W. A. Wilkes was appointed as a committee of one to invest the total amount in books with which to form a nucleus for the proposed library. About 100 volumes were secured and shortly afterward, through the efforts of the History Club, about \$160.00 more was invested as a second installment of books in the library.

As a sequel to this, a literary society known as the "Humboldt Club" was organized in 1884, and a joint committee of this club and the Ladies' History Club secured the incorporation of the Sioux Falls Library Association, early in August, 1886. W. J. Skillman, E. P. Beebe, W. R. Kingsbury, Mrs. Eliza T. Wilkes, Mrs. M. A. Kinney, Mrs. Lona I. Robinson were selected as a board of directors. Among the charter members were Mrs. D. S. Glidden, Mrs. M. A. Leavitt, T. H. Brown, Wm. Beckler, J. W. Parker, S. E. Young and H. T. Root.

J. M. Bailey, Jr., opened his private library to the public in 1890 and the books of the Sioux Falls Public Library were placed therein. The next year Mr. Bailey passed away and the books belonging to the library were not obtainable until January, 1892. On New Year's Day of that year the books belonging to the library were removed to rooms in the Edminson-Jameson building, now the Minnehaha Building, that had been erected on the site where Mrs. Gale had made her first attempt at providing the community with a public "reading room". At that time there were about 500 books belonging to the association, but that number rapidly increased into thousands of volumes.

This library was a membership organization and its committee, painstaking in the selection of books, selected books on a wide variety of subjects.

The library was later moved to the Norton-Murray block, now the Beach-Pay block, 122 South Phillips avenue. Rev. W. J. Skillman was elected president in 1886 and succeeded himself in five consecutive annual elections, retiring in 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Grant. In addition to these men associated closely with the library at that time were E. A. Sherman, Mrs. T. A. Robinson, Mrs. T. S. Glidden and Miss Anna Emerson.

On October 2, 1899, a deed was given to the city by W. H. Lyon and Winona A. Lyon to the property, (now owned and occupied by the Swedish Baptist Church), at 12th street and Dakota avenue, to be used as a library. It was stipulated, however, that the property would revert back to the owners in the event it was no longer used for library purposes. The first book borrowed from this library was by John B. Green, and the book borrowed was "Redeeming the Nation".

On February 11, 1901, the city council adopted a resolution accepting the offer of a gift of \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie, Scottish-American immigrant, later a steel manufacturer and philanthropist, for the Free Public Library that now bears his name, at the southeast corner of Tenth street and Dakota avenue, legally described as lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 8, Phillips Addition to Sioux Falls. This property was deeded by Josephine M. Glidden for "One dollar and other considerations", April 27, 1901. According to records in the city auditor's office \$4,500 were paid for the lots. G. O. Kessler was awarded the contract for the construction of the building, at a cost of \$20,026.40. Other building costs, plans and specifications, \$1,175; lighting fixtures, \$565; grading, sodding and tree-setting, \$510; furniture, shelving, etc., \$3,550; cement work, \$81.00. The total cost, including grounds, was \$34,519.66. In addition to the original gift of \$25,000, the city asked for and received \$5,000 more with which to complete the building. It was opened to the public on July 20, 1903.



MISS LAURA CROUCH
Librarian, Carneige Library

Miss Lora Crouch succeeded Miss Elberta Caille as librarian after the latter's resignation owing to failing health. Miss Crouch had chosen library management as her vocation and is well schooled for her position. She came to Sioux Falls from Mitchell, S. D.

The Armory

Following World War One, South Dakota's unit of the Federal Reserve Forces, the 147th Field Artillery, was organized with headquarters in Sioux Falls. It developed, however, that the quarters were not large enough, nor well enough equipped to meet the government's requirements. Consequently, the government considered moving the headquarters elsewhere, and it behooved Sioux Falls to provide better housing facilities for the operation and maintenance of the organization.

This was at a time when the financial depression was still serious. Men needed jobs and the city government needed the building. After the usual discussion at the city's council tables and through the newspapers a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project was arranged between the city and the federal government to build an armory in conformity with government requirements. The building was completed in October, 1937, and at a total cost of \$40,000. Of this the government paid approximately 75 per cent and the city 25 per cent of the expense. The work was supervised by the late Harry Velten, local contractor. A. N. Graff was Mayor at the time and was instrumental in securing this and other buildings in Sioux Falls on approximately the same basis and agreement.

After the re-entry of the 147th Field Artillery into active service during the Global War, the building was used for Home Guardsmen and a Rifle Club. The building is a two-story brick structure, 56 by 142 feet in dimension, well constructed and maintained, adjoining the City Colliseum on the north, the one inside wall serving both structures.

Regarding its immediate future use, and the re-organization of the National Guard following the late war, we have recently received the following information from Lt. Colonel Theodore Arndt, FA, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of South Dakota:

"1. The headquarters of the Air Unit located in Sioux Falls will be established on the Municipal Air Field, and this unit will bear the same relation to the Federal Government as did the 147th Field Artillery.

"2. The 147th Field Artillery Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters of Battery "A" will also be located at Sioux Falls. These units will use the Armory for drill and storage.

"3. The Air Unit, (under the command of Lt. Colonel "Joe" Foss) will consist of 49 officers, one Warrant Officer, and 300 enlisted men, making a total of 350 men. Only maintenance personnel will be hired and just what they will be is yet to be determined."

Thus, by the city having an adequate building such as our Armory, a continuous military post will be a certainty. This will be a nucleus for larger military concentrations should occasion require them.

Public Comfort Station

The public comfort station, located at the "foot of Ninth street", stands on filled-in land, reclaimed from the west side of the river bed that extended westward so far as to include about one-fourth of the ground on which the National Bank of South Dakota now stands. This was a Works Progress Administration (W. P. A.) project and is one of many projects used as a means of alleviating the distress of the na-

tional financial disaster that started in the late 1920's and continued unchecked until the reconstruction of the financial program was set in motion in the early 1930's.

Like most public structures built under the W. P. A. in this vicinity, it was built of Sioux Falls jasper at a cost of \$12,000. Henry Velton supervised the construction work. It was completed in November, 1937, and opened on the 11th of that month.

BUSINESS STRUCTURES

Minnehaha Building (Edmison-Jameson Building)

This building was a six-story office building, located on the southwest corner of Phillips avenue and Ninth street, built in 1890 by P. H. Edmison and James Jameson. W. L. Dow was the architect. Like many other office buildings, it is of native red jasper from quarries owned by Will McKennan and T. B. McMartin of Sioux Falls.

The contract for the stone work was let to a man by the name of Jim Mason, and the wood work was done by day labor.

H. L. Green, a real estate dealer associated with Mr. Jameson, made a speech at the laying of the corner stone that was recorded on an Edison phonograph record of the cylinder type. This was placed in a sealed metal box that was in turn placed into a space cut out of the solid rock of the corner stone, together with copies of newspapers and other records, including its history.

The building changed hands some three years later, and again in more recent years, having come into possession of Burre H. Lien, thence to Kariakedes & Ward, one-half interest each, after which time Mr. Ward sold his interests to the Minnehaha Building Company, a corporation, (1920). Mr. Kariakedes having died his interests passed into an estate. Early in 1926 that part of the interest owned by the estate was sold to the Overland Realty Company of Omaha, and later in the same year the latter company bought the interests of the Minnehaha Building Company. Its total purchase value was approximately \$150,000.

Western Surety Building (Formerly Syndicate)

The Syndicate Building, so named because of being built by a syndicate, was the result of an effort of the development of the northern part of the Sioux Falls business district, north of Ninth street, about 1890. Among some of these promoters were C. L. McKinney, L. T. Dunning, and other local men, who, it seems, interested eastern capital in building this business block.

All of the interested parties' names are not given in the records, but we find the following named men were financially associated with the syndicate, as revealed in the register of deeds' office: William G. Lloyd, L. T. Dunning, and Luther S. Cushing were trustees. The shareholders, and the amount of their several investments, were L. T. Dunning, \$1,000; W. G. Lloyd, \$1,950; W. G. Lloyd, \$50; Luther S. Cushing, \$11,750; Edw. N. Pierce, \$6,500; A. S. Lovett, \$3,500; R. E. Teschmacher, \$1,000; Jos. L. Ballister, \$2,000; Chas. H. Schriver, \$1,000; a total of \$33,250.

There were others connected with the enterprise, but in what way and to what extent is not known. However the names of B. H. Lien, former mayor, C. E. and Allie M. Johnson, John McKee, appeared in the records. Another name that appeared prominently in the records,

but not listed in the above list of stockholders, was Theodore Gerish, of Portland, Maine. Luther S. Cushing was from Boston, "Suffolk County, Massachusetts".

The syndicate become entangled in financial difficulties and a receiver was named, in the person of Fred C. Whitehouse, in 1909. The property was sold that year to the Western Surety Company of Sioux Falls, for \$70,000. Included in this amount was a mortgage of \$25,000.

The contractor who built the structure was George W. Ward of Portland, Maine. The architectural design is said to have been copied from a building in Boston. When the work was completed Mr. Ward continued his residence here and contracted for the construction of several large buildings in Sioux Falls, including the three-story brick building of the Chain Mortising Machine Works.

Some Old Buildings of Sioux Falls

Allen's Hall. Two-story frame building, N. E. corner Eighth street at Phillips avenue. Built in 1872. Place of first meeting called to induce a railroad company to build into Sioux Falls. Building razed and replaced by the Nickle Plate Cafe in 1946. Owned by J. W. and Norman S. Eakes.



Allen's Hall

A. O. U. W. Building. Three-story and basement brick building at 108 North Phillips avenue, built by J. T. (Jake) Gilbert in 1894. Now occupied by Sears Roebuck & Co.

Anthony Candy Company. Built by J. M. Costello in 1906. A brick building at North Main.

Amherst Building. A two-story brick building at 125 S. Main avenue, built in the early 1900's by G. W. Abbott. Now owned by C. A. Christophrson, Sr.

Bailey-Glidden Building. 113 N. Main avenue, originally known as the G. A. R. building, built in 1887 by Joe Hooker Post No. 10 G. A. R., a three-story brick structure. Now owned by Mrs. John Gregg.

Beach-Pay Block, originally known as the Norton-Murray building. A 2-story brick structure at 120 S. Phillips avenue. Built by John F. Norton and John J. Murray, implement dealers. Now owned by A. K. Pay estate.

Citizens' Bank Building. Same as First National Bank Building.

Cascade Building. 113-119 S. Main avenue. A 2-story brick building built by E. A. Sherman in 1883.

Costello Building at 121 N. Main avenue. A 3-story brick building built in 1912 by J. M. Costello, replacing the Sherman Hotel.



Sioux Falls in 1873, looking northeast from near 8th street



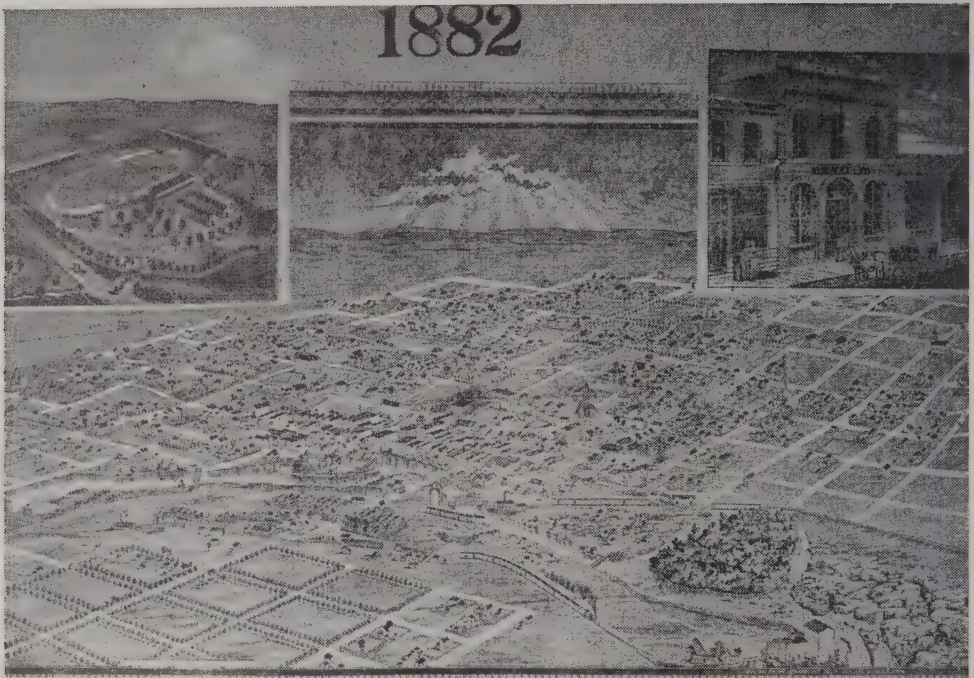
Sioux Falls, 1877

Costello Warehouse, 601 N. Main avenue as a furniture warehouse. Destroyed by fire in 1941, rebuilt the same year. A 1-story brick building occupied by various stores.

Costello Building No. 3. 434 N. Main avenue. Burned in 1917. Rebuilt.

Dakota Building No. 1. A 3-story brick building at 109 W. 9th street, the original Edminson-Jameson building, long occupied by the Lowry drug store. Built in 1883. Now owned by the Hollister estate.

Dakota Building No. 2. Built by Hollister Brothers about 1907. Now owned by Mary B. Hollister.



Sioux Falls, 1882, looking west from east of the river



Sioux Falls, 1883, looking south from 3rd street and Dakota avenue

Dunning Drug Store. Originally a 1-story frame building on the N. W. corner of Phillips avenue and 8th street built in 1872 by Dr. Henry who sold it soon after to Lyman T. Dunning. Razed in 1946 and replaced by a 2-story brick building by Don Cook and Ted Woods. The drug store operates under the corporate name of the Dunning Drug Company, Robert Thraen, owner.



Dunning's Drug Store, since 1872

Edminson-Jameson Building. Later known as the Minnehaha Building, was a six-story jasper building on the southwest corner of Phillips avenue at Ninth street. Built by P. H. Edminson and James Jameson in 1890.

Emerson Building. S. E. corner of Phillips avenue at Ninth street. A 3-story brick-veneered frame building. First building in Sioux Falls to be equipped with a stage and foot-lights, gas, for theatre performances. Time built is uncertain. Building still standing.

Federal Building. See Postoffice, chapter six.

G. A. R. Block. Same as Bailey-Glidden block.

First National Bank & Trust Company. Building built in 1928-29. Three-story fireproof building, Indiana limestone and Cold Springs granite. See Banks, chapter 7.

General Mills Building. 424-430 N. Main street. Built by J. M. Costello in 1925. A 1-story brick building.

Germania Hall. A 2-story brick building with auditorium and balcony, located on the east part of the present City Hall site, N. E. corner of 9th street at Dakota avenue. (See history of, chapter 14, Fraternal Societies).

Gilbert Block, L. J. Two-story brick building built by Lyman J. Gilbert for use as a hardware and harness shop at 120 N. Main avenue. Lower story occupied by Hinterlong Furniture Store. Upper floor used as a public hall. Building now owned by Minnehaha Mandskor.

Van Brunt Building, N. E. corner 7th street and Phillips avenue.

Hollister-Beveridge Block. Built in 1889 by W. C. Hollister and Andrew Beveridge. A four-story jasper building on the north side of 9th street, adjoining the alley west of the Cataract Hotel. Now owned by the B. P. O. E. (Elk's Lodge).

Lacotah Building. 122 N. Phillips avenue. A 2-story jasper building with basement store rooms, built by Wm. T. Doolittle and Eugene Coughran about 1908. Office rooms on second floor.

Leader Building. 301 N. Phillips avenue. A 3-story brick building, built about 1883 by newspaper firm of same name, edited by Peyton H. Acton. 3-story brick building long occupied by the E. B. Smith Furniture Store and later by the Ackerman Furniture Store.

Lowry Drug Store. See Dakota building.

Metropolitan Building. A 4-story brick building with basement. First story of jasper. Built by Harry Hollister in 1886. Once occupied in part by Brown & Saenger, book-binders. Now occupied by Hollister Bros. Insurance Agency and Real Estate; Frank L. Blackman, real estate and other offices. Also contains a lodge room known as Metropolitan Hall. Located on the N. W. corner of 9th street and Main avenue.

Minnehaha Building. Originally the Edminson-Jameson Building. A 6-story jasper office building with retail store rooms on the first floor. Built in 1890. On S. W. corner of Phillips and Ninth street. (See Edminson—Jameson building).

Mulhall Building. A 4-story structure. First story of jasper and upper stories of brick. Built by Mulhall Brothers some time previous to 1888, as a bank building known as the American Exchange Bank. Now occupied by the Lincoln hotel and merchantile business.

National Bank of South Dakota Building. A 9-story brick building built as Sioux Falls National Bank building in 1917. Later known as the Citizen's National Bank Building.

Penitentiary. (See Chap. 9, County Section).

Press-Forum Building. Built by Robert Buchanan, owner of the South Dakota State Forum and occupied by his paper and the Sioux Falls Daily Press. A 2-story and basement structure built in 1903. Sold to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in October, 1946. Remodeled as a hall and club rooms in 1947-48 to be known as V. F. W. Hall.

Ramsey Building. A 3-story brick building on N. Main.

Salvation Army Barracks. A 2-story frame building, N. E. corner Minnesota avenue and 9th street.

Shipley's Laundry. 211, 213 West Ninth street. Built by Walter Shipley in the early 1900's. A 2-story and basement building. Now operated by Sam Spier. "It's Phone 4".

Sherman-Richardson Building. S. E. corner Ninth street and Main avenue. Occupied at one time by county offices, jail and court yard. Replaced by the old Y. M. C. A. building which was in turn replaced

by Fantle Brothers department store. (See Fantle Brothers, Chap. 8).
Built by E. A. Sherman and Richardson.

Syndicate Block. (Western Surety).

Sioux Falls National Bank Building. Same as National Bank of South Dakota.

Shriver Johnson Building. N. E. corner 11th street and Phillips avenue. A 5-story and basement building, built by A. R. Shriver and Horton Johnson Realty Co., as a department store in 1918. Built of decorative brick and Bedford stone. Practically fire proof. Size, 88 by 150 feet.

Smith, Clifford F. Building. 312 South Minnesota avenue. 1-story and basement brick, concrete and steel structure, entirely fire-proof, 44 by 80 feet. Built in 1947 and occupied by a plumbing and heating plant extraordinary with provision for an added story for office rooms. Occupied in February, 1948. (See Commerce & Industry, chapter 8).

Telephone Building, N. W. Bell. A 3-story brick, concrete and steel fireproof building on N. W. corner of Tenth street and Dakota avenue. First unit built in 1912. Extended westward to the alley and north to property line in 1947-48.

Temple Court Building. A 3-story jasper building. West side of Main avenue near N. W. Security National Bank Building, some time during the 1880's, prior to 1888.

Union Trust Building. A 3-story brick building on the N. W. corner of Tenth street and Main avenue. Built by Union Trust Company in 1887-88. Now owned by Riedesel Investment Co., a Sioux Falls Corporation.

Van Eps No. 1. 116 N. Phillips avenue. A 2-story brick building, built in 1890. No. 2 at 128-30 N. Phillips. A 2-story brick building, built



Old Van Eps Building, on present site of 8th street at Phillips avenue

in 1885. No. 3 S. W. corner of Eighth street at Phillips avenue. A 3-story and basement brick building, on site of frame building used in Wm. Van Eps' mercantile store. Built in 1886.

Van Brunt Building. Same as Waples Block. Built by Robert C. Waples. A 2-story jasper building on the S. E. corner of 7th street at Phillips avenue. Inherited by his widow, Mrs. Jennie Waples, and sold to W. K. Van Brunt.

Western Surety Building. Originally Syndicate Block. A 3-story brick building erected by a syndicate of investors.

Waples Block. Same as Van Brunt Building.

Willey Building. A 3-story brick building, built by Capt. W. E. Willey.

Y. M. C. A. Building, (old), S. E. Corner Main avenue at Ninth street. The present site of the new Fantle Brothers' Department Store.

Y. M. C. A. Building, (new). (See Chapter 10, city section).

U. S. Postoffice

Early records indicate that the first regularly established post-office in Sioux Falls was in the "Old Barracks", built in 1865, and that Edward Broughton was the postmaster. It was later moved to a site "near the present Emerson block" at 9th street and Phillips avenue. Bailey's history states it was first located in a small frame building on the location given above, but the postal records show that when Charles Allen was appointed postmaster to succeed Mr. Broughton, in August, 1870, he moved it back to the barracks, indicating it had previously been located there.

How and by whom the mail was handled prior to 1865 is unknown, but as the place had been evacuated from August, 1862 to 1865, and that prior to 1862, though the population numbered but few, yet mail must have been brought in by reliable freighters from Sioux City or by stage from Yankton. Company A Dakota Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Nelson A. Miner, was located here prior to the Sioux uprising in 1862 and beyond a doubt there was communication by mail prior to that time and to the time the barracks were built.

Mr. Allen, who succeeded Mr. Broughton, appointed Cyrus Walts as his deputy and the latter had full charge of the office. The incoming and outgoing mail was kept in a cigar box in the barracks postoffice. Mr. Allen was prominently associated with Sioux Falls' earlier history. W. R. Kilter succeeded Allen and moved the office to the Pantagraph building on the west side of Phillips avenue between 6th and 7th streets. He retained the office but one year and was succeeded in 1873 by John Bippus who removed it to a location near Eighth street and Phillips avenue, "north of the Dunning Drug Store", and in 1875 again removed it to a brick building, newly built by E. A. Sherman, on the west side of Phillips avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets, but for a short time only, after which he moved it to the opposite side of the same block. A. T. Fleetwood succeeded Bippus on April 1, 1876, and held the office until 1883, and for several years the office was located on the northeast corner of Ninth street and Phillips avenue in a building owned by E. A. Sherman, and later to a building, also owned by Mr. Sherman, on the southwest corner of Ninth street and Main avenue, the present site of the N. W. Security National Bank, May 11, 1884. During his seven years as postmaster, it is said, he was not absent from the office longer than 24 hours at a time.

Mr. Fleetwood started on a business trip to Stoughton, Wisconsin, about October 1, 1885, by way of Milwaukee, from which latter place he

was never heard of again, supposedly having met with foul play while there. E. W. Caldwell had been appointed to succeed Mr. Fleetwood April 1, 1883, and was succeeded by Willard P. Carr July 1, 1885, who was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland. He, in turn, was succeeded by B. F. Campbell February 1, 1890. He was allowed to hold over after his commission had expired, until September 15, 1894, owing to the great number of applicants for the office at the time of Cleveland's second inauguration, but was directed to turn the office over to A. D. Tinsley, who held the office until August 1, 1896, and was then succeeded by A. S. Ellis.



Last leased building to be used as a Postoffice

On May 18, 1895, the office was removed from the Sherman building at Ninth and Main, to the new Government building on the southeast corner of Phillips avenue and Twelfth street, where it seems destined to remain for many years to come. The dates given here indicates that Mr. Tinsley was the first postmaster to serve in the new building, now greatly enlarged. He was succeeded by A. S. Ellis and, in their order, the following men have served as postmaster in the present location: George Schlossar, April 1, 1901 to 1906; A. H. Stites, January 20, 1906 to 1910; P. J. Rogde, January, 1910 to 1914; Stephen Donahoe, 1914 to 1921; J. C. Seals, 1921 to 1933. Joseph A. Crowley, July, 1933 who to the present time (1949) retains the office.

Free city delivery service was begun in 1887, during Cleveland's administration. Free rural delivery was inaugurated August 4, 1904, during McKinley's administration. George Schlossar was at that time postmaster. E. B. Swarthout, now residing at 1312 E. 8th Street, was the first rural carrier. Five years prior to rural delivery service at Sioux



Original unit, United States Postoffice, on present site

Falls there was an experimental rural delivery out of Ellis, in Wayne township. Arthur Dunn, son of the postmaster at that place, was the carrier. Parcel post service was started July 13, 1913, during Wilson's first administration. P. J. Rodge was postmaster at that time.

The following biographies and pictures of men who have served as postmasters have been supplied by Clarence E. Dowling, a postal clerk.

Since the original two-story postoffice structure was completed in 1895, it has been twice largely added to. A third story was added between 1911 and 1913, at a cost of \$200,000, adding much space for various government offices. While the work was being done the postal service was conducted in the Paulton block at 11th street and Phillips avenue. Almost from the start it was inadequate as far as mail service was concerned. Because of the phenomenal growth of the postal service and the added task assumed with the adding of the parcel post service, it was impossible to properly conduct the business. Prior to 1931 Congress voted an appropriation of \$300,00 to extend the building eastward, and a contract was let to Murch Brothers of St. Louis, April 18, 1931, for its construction.

The new building was two stories high, above a basement that was equivalent to a third story and occupied by offices and other postal purposes. The first floor is used exclusively for various postal services, while the second floor is occupied by federal offices. This addition, added in 1933, is 80 feet wide and 100 feet long east and west. Like the original unit, it is built of native jasper and is fire-proof. Until 1944 the basement was occupied in part by the Veterans' Bureau until buildings and grounds were acquired at 2501 W. 22nd. street where a five-story

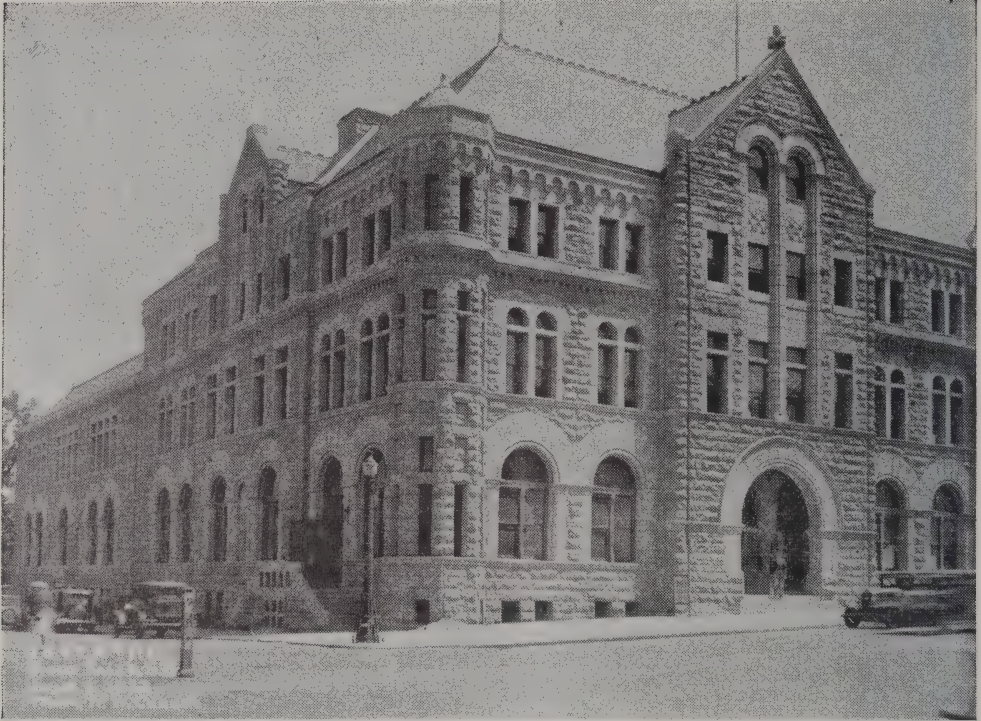


Postoffice Building, third story added

veterans' hospital is being built. The rooms occupied by the veterans' bureau in the post office building are now occupied by the accounting division of the postal department for South Dakota. Even with this additional space the working conditions are crowded.

As a matter of record, the handling of parcel post was established July 13, 1913, preceded by special delivery service for letters and packages that were delivered for a number of years by Western Union Telegraph messengers. In contrast with this service is an item in the *Pantagraph* of April 20, 1881, and stated that—"The hand-car from Canton brought up a lot of mail today". Today, aside from the main postoffice there is a classified commerce station located at 230 N. Phillips avenue, of which Edmund (Ed) Bessler is in charge. There is a contract rural postal station in the Thomas Food Market at 2210 W. Madison street, (West Sioux Falls), and also a contract station at 2422 W. 12th street, in the Merit (hardware) store.

On January 16, 1932, air mail service was established and the first plane carrying air mail arrived at the airport of the Sioux Skyways, south of 41st street and west of Western avenue. The arrival was met by a delegation of citizens of the city to mark the occasion. Hundred of "First Flight" letters arrived on this plane and established the date of its arrival. Air mail service was temporarily suspended because of the lack of adequate facilities for its handling. However, it was resumed when the new municipal air field north of the city was in readiness. The new air mail service was established and the field dedicated



Present U. S. Postoffice

in September, 1939, and the service was resumed and subsequently enlarged and improved upon.

"Joe" Crowley is the present postmaster; Emil F. Schaefer, assistant; F. K. (Ted) Davis, superintendent of mails; Sidney Norberg, asst. superintendent; J. F. Lawler, supt. of the money order division; Paul Rottluff, supt. of finance; Bert Schlossar, supt. of mailing division; C. O. Mickelson, supt. of carriers; Clarence Reimen, station inspector. Recently retired are Wm. R. Jameson, supt. of mails and E. V. Gamberg, supt. of finance. Lawrence H. Wehlage is in charge of the custodian force as assistant to the postmaster.

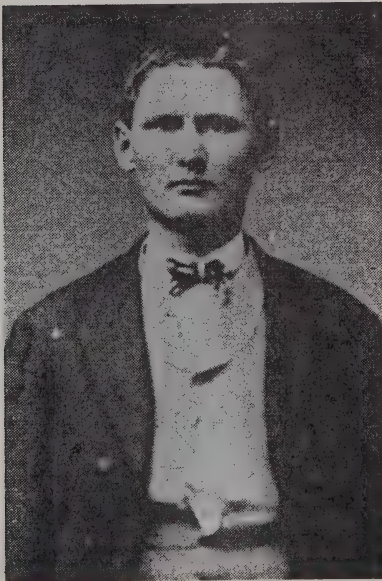
At the present time, 1946, 140 men and women are employed in the Sioux Falls office. This is a far call back to the days when Cyrus Walts kept the incoming and outgoing mails in cigar boxes in the tiny office in the "Old Barracks", Old Fort Dakota.

In the earlier years the employees were subject to call for duty at all times. The pay was meagre and the hours per day were many. As time went on laws were made to limit the hours to be worked each day and week. It was not until July 1st, 1931, that a law went into effect allowing a 44 hour week for employees, allowing all but a "skeleton" crew to be off on Saturday afternoons. One of them, anticipating their "new freedom", wrote the accompanying lines.

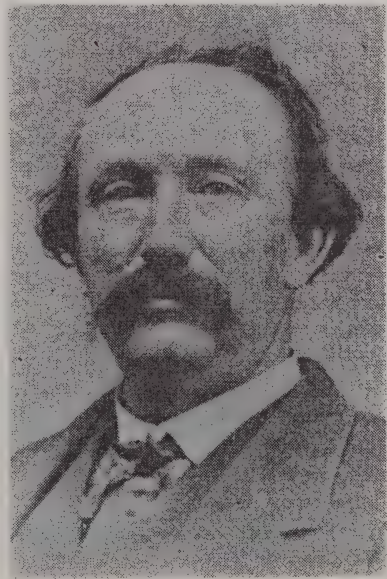
Edwin Broughton has been referred to as a postmaster in the barracks of Ft. Dakota, though we find no record of him as such. If ever officially appointed as such we have no record of him ever being commissioned. Mr. Broughton was born June 8, 1842, at Red Creek, N. Y., and died at Conconolly, Washington, June 13, 1912. He was associated



Postal Crew, during George Schlossar's term as Postmaster



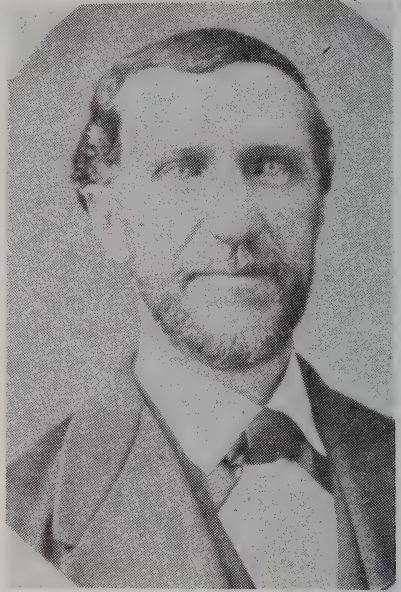
ED BROUGHTON



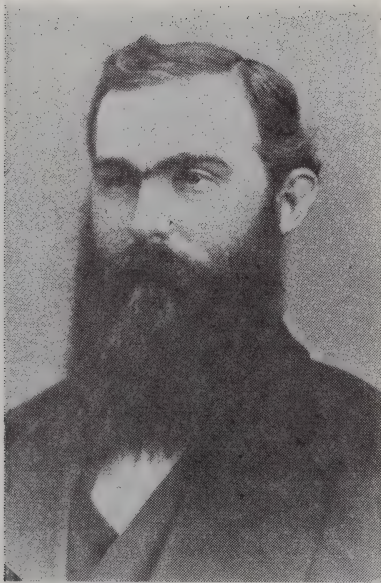
CHARLES D. ALLEN



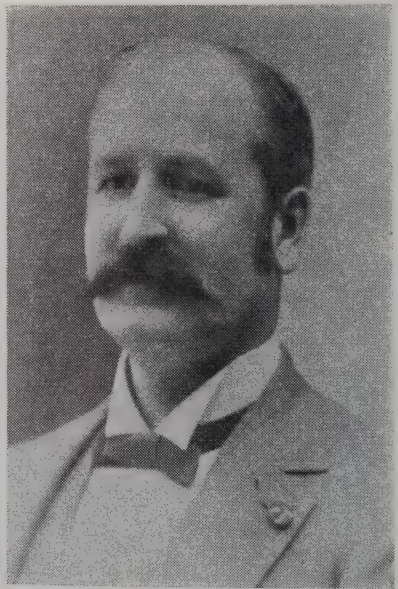
JOHN BIPPUS



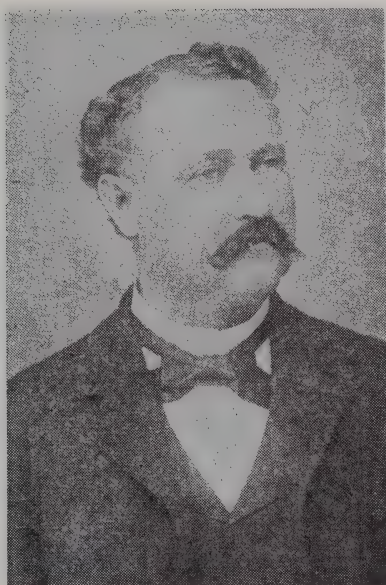
A. T. FLEETWOOD
Postmaster
(12 years without vacation)



B. F. CAMPBELL



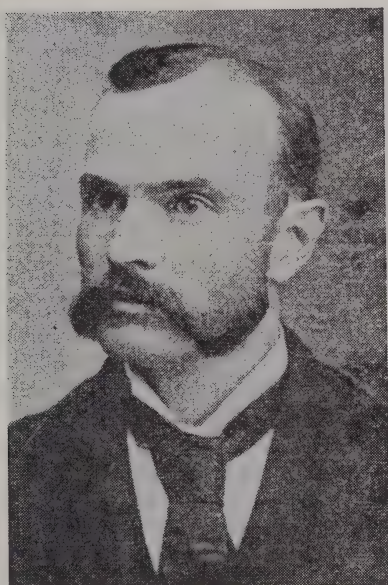
A. D. TINSLEY



A. S. ELLIS



GEORGE A. SCHLOSSAR



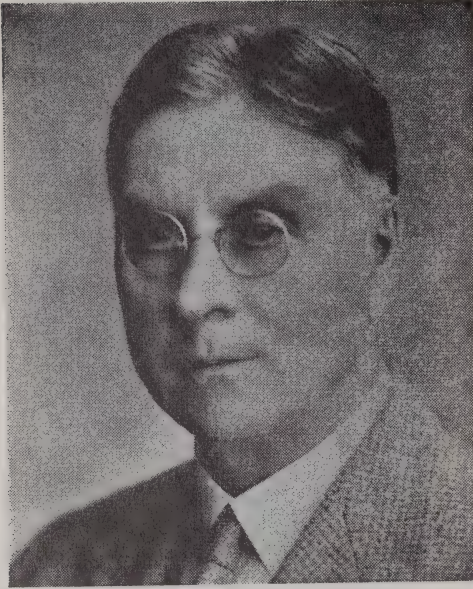
ALFRED H. STITES



P. J. ROGDE

with C. K. Howard in the mercantile business in the barracks, having been a sutler in that building. The photo is a copy of a Daguerotype, taken at Troy, N. Y.

C. K. Howard was said to have been appointed postmaster, also in the barracks in 1868. He was born in Delaware county, N. Y. He was



"JEFF" C. SEALS



JOS. A. CROWLEY
Present Postmaster

a pioneer fur trader, business man and cattle rancher during his lifetime. He died November 4, 1918. (See biography, County Section).

Charles Allen was appointed postmaster in 1870 and served until 1872. He was prominently associated with Sioux Falls' earlier history, having been mentioned with John Thompson and Ole Bergerson on the County Board of Commissioners. He had little to do about conducting the postoffice, leaving the work in charge of his deputy, Cyrus Walts. Mr. Walts kept both the out-going and the in-coming mail in separate cigar boxes. Though never having been a postmaster in fact, but was regarded as such. He was a congenial and careful business man. Walts avenue in Sioux Falls is named for him.

W. R. Kiter succeeded Mr. Allen as postmaster and moved the office to the Pantagraph building, between Sixth and Seventh streets on Phillips avenue. He retained the office but one year, 1872. He was succeeded by John Bippus in 1873.

John Bippus, a young attorney, succeeded Mr. Kiter in 1873 and served until 1876. He was born October 26, 1840, and was married to Miss Eunice Wheeler who had been the "village belle" in 1873-74, about the time the social affairs began to break the strenuous monotony of pioneer days. In one of the social gathering in the Congregational church at which time a New England dinner was given. In a play that followed he took the part of Miles Standish, and Miss Wheeler the part of Priscilla. Two years later he carried her away as his wife, true to the familiar story. He served as postmaster until 1876.

The following named men, named in their order, have served as postmasters in Sioux Falls.

C. K. Howard, 1868. (Official appointment in doubt); Ed Broughton, previous to 1870; Col. Charles Allen, 1870 to 1872; W. R. Kiter, 1872; John Bippus, 1873-1876; A. T. Fleetwood, 1876-1883; E. W. Caldwell,

1883-1885; Wm. P. Carr, 1885-1890; Col. B. F. Campbell, 1890-1894; A. D. Tinsley, 1894-1896; Axel S. Ellis, 1896-1901; George Schlossar, 1901-1906; Alfred H. Stites, 1906-1910; P. J. Rogde, 1910-1914; Stephen Donahoe, 1914-1921, (Died in office 2-12-21); Jefferson C. Seals, 1921-1934; Joseph Crowley, 1934. Mr. Crowley's service as postmaster is the longest in Sioux Falls' history having served since 1934.

**"That Saturday Half Holiday"
(After July 1, 1931)**

What will we do, what will we do, on Saturday afternoons

When flowers dot the meadows and birds sing happy tunes?
The fish ponds lure the Waltons and the nimrods hunt for game
And campers will go camping, and camp out in the rain.

Campbell * will hike the golf course, and some of the others, too,
Will polish up their golf clubs when working hours are through.

Kitten ball might get a boost, but I rather guess 'twill not,
When we leave the letter cases when the sun is scorching hot.

Some will hit the highways 'side fields of grain and grass
'Till the flivver fails to flutter and the car runs out of gas.

A few will work the gardens for a tasty dish of beans
Or pick the little span worms from a mess of greens;
But these are scarce, for very few will set a working pace
But'l leave the home work for the wife, who'll tidy up the place.

Some might take a paint brush and smear some paint about,
But get down to hard labor? That is simply "out".

An easy chair, electric fan, a pail of lemonade,
A farewell glance at the working pants and they're headed for the
shade.

The wood-pile is forgotten and the lawn grass gone to seed,
And the highways and the biways are filled with fiends who speed.
They'll join the throng that ever longs to hit the road a whack,
Step on the gas and drive so fast their teeth will be bending back.

Over hill and dale they'll go, by woods and winding river,
Families jammed in a big sedan or couples in a flivver.

Some carry grub and a thermos jug, some dine in a cafe,
But all the crew will be in a stew to make their get-away!
But some, alas, must stay and sweat, for pouches out must go
From every town and village from Nome to Mexico.
And parcel post? What will be done to get it all in line
And on the parcel wagons before nine fifty-nine?
But that's a little matter that soon will be adjusted
And we can drive our gas machine 'til it, and we, are busted!

So, soon we're heading for the lakes or along the peaceful river,
Buick, Essex, Chevrolet, Hudson, Franklin, Flivver!
THAT'S WHAT WE'LL DO, that's what we'll do, on Saturday afternoons
When flowers dot the meadows and birds sing happy tunes.
We'll wade the streams we used to wade to catch the wily trout,
And come back Monday morning darned near tired out.

Note: The 44-hour week for government employees went into effect July 1st, 1931.

* Refers to Phil Campbell, Assistant Postmaster.

CHAPTER 7

BANKS

First National Bank & Trust Company

The First National Bank & Trust Company was founded September 8, 1885, as the Minnehaha National Bank and is operating on the original charter, although the name has been changed. It is thus the oldest bank in Sioux Falls in point of years of service. Its original officers were Edwin A. Sherman, president and G. E. Lathrop, cashier. Starting with a capital of \$50,000.00, its total capital accounts, including preferred and common stock, surplus, reserves and undivided profits are, as of September 30, 1946, \$20,155,729.62.

On April 21, 1888, the assets and business of the Citizens' National Bank were purchased. E. A. Sherman resigned as president and J. M. Bailey, Jr., succeeded him.

On April 29, 1889, W. L. Baker was elected cashier. Upon the death of Mr. Bailey, Porter P. Peck was elected president, January 12, 1892.

On August 14, 1896, the assets and deposits liability of the Union National Bank were taken over. B. F. Campbell was elected president June 15, 1898. Upon his death W. L. Caldwell was elected president, July 12, 1898. P. F. Sherman was elected to succeed him on January 8, 1901 and continued in that position until January 11, 1910, when W. L. Baker was elected to the office and B. H. ReQua was elected cashier. Upon the death of W. L. Baker, Martin J. Kuehn was elected to succeed him, August 8, 1939, and served until January, 1942, when he was made chairman of the board. W. W. Baker, son of W. L. Baker, became the bank's president and continues in that office, as of 1949. This is one of two banks that successfully withstood the financial crash in the late 1920's.

Prior to occupying its own present building at 112 South Phillips Avenue, it was located in what was the old Masonic Temple building, on the southwest corner of 10th street and Phillips Avenue. Its present directors are as follows: W. W. Baker, president; T. N. Hayter, vice president; H. E. Shipley, secretary-treasurer; W. E. Perrenoud, cashier; H. L. Jones, E. T. Edwards and R. M. Hahn, assistant cashiers; R. A. Pankow, trust officer; Loren I. Shoop, assistant trust officer. Others are as follows: George T. Blackman, Rush A. Brown, Louis Caille, G. W. England, H. G. Fenn, Max A. Kuehn, J. J. Larkin and Martin J. Kuehn.

Northwest Security National Bank

The Northwest Security National Bank was incorporated June 8, 1890 as the State Banking & Trust Company, with William C. Hollister, James B. Clark and Fred Hollister as the original incorporators. The first officers were as follows: W. C. Hollister, President; James B. Clark, Secretary; Fred H. Hollister, Treasurer and Cashier; George B. Daniels, Vice President. The incorporators were also the first directors.

On July 8, 1890 it was incorporated as the State Bank & Trust Company.

On June 11, 1912 the name was changed to the State Bank & Trust Company.

On July 28, 1914 it was converted to a national bank under the name of the Security National Bank of Sioux Falls.

On February 14, 1919 the Security National Bank of Sioux Falls absorbed the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the former name remaining unchanged.

On August 31, 1935, there was a consolidation of six banks under the name of the Northwest Security National Bank of Sioux Falls, including the Sioux Falls institution, the First National Bank and Trust Company of Chamberlain, the First National Bank in Dell Rapids, the Northwestern National Bank of Madison, the National Bank of Huron and the Brookings County Bank. The five last named were to be identified as branches of the Sioux Falls institution, where the head office is located.



N. W. Security National Bank

At various later dates several other banks in eastern South Dakota were absorbed, including the Corn Exchange Bank of Sioux Falls. At the present time F. H. Hollister is Chairman of the Board, and Ralph M. Watson is the President. The capital stock is \$500,000.00, the surplus \$800,000.00 and undivided profits and reserves \$410,745.33.

The Union Trust and Savings Bank originated as the Union Savings Association in 1884. George W. Abbott was the organizer. Continuing under that name until 1929, it was chartered as a bank under the name of the Union Saving Bank. The bank took over the assets of the former organization and has since done a general banking business.

In 1913 C. A. Christopherson joined the Association and became a member of the Board of Directors, and from 1916 to 1919 he was president, but remained on the Board and when it was changed to its bank status, in 1929, he became a member of the Board of Directors under the new organization. He was elected president of the bank in 1936 and served as such continuously until 1945. He was elected chairman of the Board at that time and is still serving in that capacity.

The original location of the Savings Association was in the Ramsey

Block, north of 9th street on Main Avenue, erected by George Abbott. It continued in business there until 1908, when it moved to 125-127 South Main Avenue. In 1925 it moved to the southeast corner of the first floor of the Cataract Hotel where it remained until November, 1945 when it moved to its present location, in the new building of the Sioux Falls Company, 118 South Main Avenue, where it occupies a space of 44 by 150 feet.

The Board of Directors consists of C. A. Christopherson, chairman, M. B. Hoffman, F. D. Burke, Roy E. Willy, William C. Duffy, H. O. Engen, and R. E. Armstrong. Messrs. Duffy, Engen and Armstrong have served with the bank over twenty years. Officers of the bank are Messrs. Christopherson, Engen, Duffy, Armstrong, E. L. Melloon and N. W. Wilson.

The resources of the bank are \$5,919,509.77. The liabilities are as follows: deposits, \$5,628,432.23; capital stock, \$150,000.00; surplus, \$75,000.00 and undivided profits and reserves, \$66,077.54.

National Bank of South Dakota Formerly Citizens' National Bank

The National Bank of South Dakota was organized January 30, 1926, under the name of the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000.00 and surplus of \$25,000.00. The directors were W. C. Buchanan, Jay B. Allen, Ray G. Stevens, Dr. S. A. Donahoe, Otto F. Jewell and W. E. Stevens. The officers were W. E. Stevens, president, and Ray G. Stevens, cashier.

In May, 1931, the Citizens' National Bank affiliated with the First Bank Stock Corporation and has been a member of that corporation since that date.

On January 1, 1938, the name was changed to The National Bank of South Dakota, and the capital was increased to \$250,000.00, surplus \$100,000.00, undivided profits and reserves \$130,465.55. Branches opened at Vermillion and Huron, S. D. The officers were: W. E. Stevens, president; W. H. Jarmuth, vice president; T. S. Harkison, vice president; F. D. Greene, vice president; F. J. Cinkle, cashier; Harry Dirks, assistant cashier; Henry Frick, assistant cashier.

The directors were: W. E. Stevens, F. D. Green, W. H. Jarmuth, T. S. Harkison and F. J. Cinkle. As of September 30, 1946, the capital stock of this bank was \$250,000.00; surplus \$250,000.00; undivided profits \$158,074.51 with deposits \$15,241,479.41. The directors were Walter C. Buchanan, Frank J. Cinkle, S. H. Finger, Dr. S. A. Donahoe, Tom S. Harkison, W. H. Jarmuth and E. H. Sexauer. The officers of the Sioux Falls institution were Tom S. Harkison, president; Frank J. Cinkle, vice president; Lawrence J. Larson, cashier; Ross E. Hunt, assistant cashier and Ale H. Bondhus, assistant cashier.

This building, at 9th street and Phillips avenue, was built as the Sioux Falls National Bank in 1917. The supervising architects were Weary & Alvord, of Chicago. The contractors were Pike & Cook, of Minneapolis. The building was extended eastward a few years later, to extend over filled-in ground made available by encoaching upon the river channel from the west bank.

Sioux Valley Bank

The Sioux Valley Bank was originally organized as the Harrisburg State Bank in 1911, at Harrisburg, S. D., and operated there continuously until April 9, 1945, when the Articles of Incorporation were amended by way of increasing the capital, changing the name and location. W. H.

Wasem, one of the incorporators, served as its president and manager until his death in 1939.

The Sioux Valley Bank opened for business in Sioux Falls on April 9, 1945, and at that time established a branch office at Harrisburg. The officers and directors are as follows: Erling Haugo, president; H. G. Mosby, vice president and manager of the Harrisburg branch; Roy F. Fenner, cashier; Charles H. Bahnson, Herman G. Leubecher and Chester I. Lokken, directors. Mr. Leubecher has served as director since 1919.

The bank has now a total of \$2,250,000 in resources.

Mr. Haugo was connected with the State Banking Department for eight years, six of which he served as Superintendent of Banks. He was first appointed under Gov. Bushfield in January, 1939, and reappointed for another four years. After serving but two years as Superintendent he resigned to establish the Sioux Valley Bank. Roy Fenner served as bank examiner for six years previous to coming here, and prior to that time was connected with the bank of Wilmot. H. G. Mosby served as president of the Harrisburg State Bank until the opening of the Sioux Valley Bank in Sioux Falls. Prior to his connections with the Harrisburg State Bank he was secretary to the South Dakota Educational Association. C. H. Bahnson is one of the owners of the Long & Hansen Commission Company in this city. C. I. Lokken is manager of the Thibodeau Produce Company, and H. G. Leubecher is a farmer and president of the Harrisburg Farmers' Elevator.

With this back-ground the success of the bank is assured and deserves the confidence of the public.

CHAPTER 8

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Transportation

The first auto delivery truck used for public hauling in Sioux Falls was that of the Rockaway Delivery, in 1910, owned by C. A. Smith and used for light hauling, baggage and parcel delivery, especially for retail stores. It was a high-wheeled, solid rubber tired, chain drive, two-cylinder air cooled machine. It continued in operation until about 1913.

A few weeks later, a more pretentious machine, made by Fawick Brothers and owned by M. M. Barber, made its appearance on the streets. It was a pneumatic tired, water cooled machine of one ton capacity. His "headquarters" was a place on 10th street near Phillips avenue where his truck was parked while he waited for business, which was in the nature of such hauling as came to him there. Both the Rockaway and Barker trucks were subject to some ridicule, but it was not long until the Strahon and other of the larger truckers caught the idea of more speedy delivery and followed the gasoline trail. Horsedrawn vehicles soon disappeared from the streets and highways.

Motor trucks rapidly gained favor as a mode of transportation, and by the time of World War One, Old Dobbin was all but replaced by motorized machinery on the farm and in the fields. Inter-urban and interstate trucking companies began hauling merchandise and livestock between commercial centers, some of which had few or no railroad facilities, thus saving time and hauling expenses at a time when farmers were demanding better farm-to-market highways.

Through the licensing of trucks and the tax on gasoline, these improved highways were provided and largely paid for by the trucking industry. At the present time there are 35,000 trucks in use in South Dakota, operated by private owners or commercial lines, that are under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission. Interstate trucking is controlled by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

That Sioux Falls is the motor-truck transportation center of the state is beyond question. In one year, it is claimed that 99.9% of all livestock reaching Sioux Falls markets was hauled by motor trucks, and hundreds of smaller communities are entirely dependent upon truck transportation. Due to this fact, the trade area of Sioux Falls has been materially widened.

Because of the tremendous load taken over by motor transportation there was no breaking down of railway transportation in World War II, such as was experienced in the first World War.

One firm, the Dugan Oil & Transport Company, has constructed a modern terminal in South Sioux Falls and operates over forty trucks and employs over sixty people.

The Associated Motor Carriers, Inc., of South Dakota has a membership of nearly 400 truck operators in the state, and the industry is geared to meet the ever increasing demand for motor transportation.

The Wilson Storage and Transfer Company's building, commonly



Dan Dugan's Oil Transports and Headquarters.

referred to as the "Terminal Building", was started in 1929 and completed and occupied in March, 1930. It is located at 8th Street and Reid Avenue and is of easy access to all other distributing agencies, making it an ideal location for the forwarding of merchandise by rail to points beyond the wide trade territory covered by the Wilson company.



Wilson Transfer and Terminal Building.

The location of this company in Sioux Falls was largely due to the efforts of the local Chamber of Commerce, coupled with the natural advantages of Sioux Falls as a distributing center. It was built at a cost of \$290,000.00, the Carlson Construction Company was the building contractor. At the time it was built, it was the largest building of its kind between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, including the Twin Cities and Omaha. The company today serves 700 towns in South Dakota by direct communication and many other points in southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, northern Nebraska and North Dakota.

Before this company was located here, Sioux Falls had been a recognized trade center, because of its five lines of railroads entering the city. Yet, many towns in the region were being served by direct

rail communication with the Twin Cities, Sioux City and Omaha. Such towns were rightfully within the Sioux Falls trade territory and were returned to it by the establishment of the Wilson Company here.

Also housed in the terminal building are various commercial enterprises and storage rooms for goods to be distributed throughout the area. The American Express Company has its office in the building, and there is a cafe, restaurant, barber shop and various other facilities for the convenience of the public.

Associated Retailers

Early in 1920, a small group of retail merchants organized what is now the Associated Retailers and selected E. Sherwood Miller as manager. Its business was conducted in two small rooms on Main avenue and the "force" consisted of the manager and a part-time office girl. Its equipment was but a few pieces of furniture and one telephone. By 1923 the membership had increased from 67 to 200.

The principal services of the Association are Credit Bureau reporting, a pooled accounts department, and mimeograph and secretary service. The first provides the members with information regarding the responsibility and bill-pay habits of individuals as reported to it. The second provides a means of assistance to those who are willing but temporarily unable to promptly pay their bills. The third is to provide assistance to business firms, groups or organizations in respect to direct mailing of advertising, special bulletins and other emergency work.

These varied services have played a definite part in the business and community work of Sioux Falls. Mr. Miller has retained his position as manager from the time the association was organized. There are now twelve girls employed on a full time basis and well equipped offices are maintained at 100 West Tenth Street.

Lakeside Dairy

On March 1, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Rogers rented the Porter Peck farm, situated west of Covall Lake, on Highway 38.* It was from this farm that the Lakeside Dairy Company first started to produce and distribute milk and dairy products in the city.

At the beginning all the milk sold by the dairy was produced on that farm, but as sales increased it became necessary to purchase additional milk from selected farms in the vicinity.

The dairy business was operated from the former Porter Peck farm for four years.

On March 1, 1927, a modern dairy plant was completed at 519 North Main Avenue, north of the Coliseum—an up-to-date plant designed and equipped to handle the greatly increased milk business of the dairy.

The Lakeside Dairy Company operates both wholesale and retail routes in the city and processes a complete line of dairy products. It also has a franchise to produce and distribute highest "golden guernsey" milk, according to the standards set by the American Guernsey Cattle Club. All of this high quality milk is produced on the Lakeside Farm four miles south of Sioux Falls, on Highway 77.

* In 1942 this farm was leased to the Government by the City of Sioux Falls and became the site of the U. S. Regional Hospital, serving troops stationed at the Sioux Falls Army Air Base.

Crescent Creamery

The Crescent Creamery was started as the "Crescent Milk Company" in 1912, and occupied a one story building on 7th Street, between Main and Dakota Avenues.

Mr. I. H. Dokken was president and manager at that time, and continued in that capacity until 1934, when he sold his interest therein and moved to California.

At that time C. J. Delbridge was elected president, C. W. Mikkelsen, vice president and D. W. Sutherland, secretary and general manager.

In 1919 the company purchased the property known as the "Sioux Falls Brewing Company", at 801-815 North Main Avenue, where the business has been located since. The name was changed to the "Crescent Creamery Company" in 1920.

Since its organization, the concern has been remodeled extensively from time to time, until now it is making full use of the six story jasper building.

The manufacture of ice cream was begun in 1922 and in 1925 cheese making equipment was purchased.

The company specializes in "Crescent" and "Goldenrod" butter. Its trade is largely local, the success of the business having been developed with emphasis on the quality of its products and service to its customers. The company now operates 24 trucks, 12 of which are used in retail and wholesale milk routes, with additional refrigerator trucks for the delivery of ice cream. An average of 80 employees comprise the personnel throughout the year. Cream is bought from over 400 producers within a radius of 100 miles of the city. In 1945 they received between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds of milk per day from these sources, nearly all of which was processed and marketed in South Dakota.

Glenn Adams is the chief buttermaker. Under his supervision it is estimated that 350,000 pounds of butter will have been made by the close of the present year, representing a total value of \$250,000.

Included in the plant are 2,100 frozen food lockers for customers' convenience.

Dairyland Creamery

The Dairyland Creamery Company was organized as a South Dakota corporation in May, 1935, and was formed by combining the Bridgeman-Russell and the Skoug Creameries. The Bridgeman-Russell Company started in business in 1915, and went out of business when the Dairyland Company was formed.

The present officials of "Dairyland" are H. L. Nordahl, president; E. F. Sneider, vice president; and W. H. Patton, secretary-treasurer.

The company buys milk from the farmers in the Sioux Falls vicinity, and, after pasteurizing it, sells milk at wholesale and retail in Sioux Falls. The firm manufactures ice cream and services an area as far as Worthington, Minnesota to the east, and Winner, South Dakota, to the west, Brookings, South Dakota to the north, and Vermillion, South Dakota, to the south.

They also are jobbers in butter, cheese, and frozen foods, but the company does not manufacture these products.

Beatrice Foods Company

Prior to 1912 the present Beatrice Foods Company in Sioux Falls was known as the Keating Creamery Company. In 1912 the Keating company was purchased by Fred Layton, father of Mrs. Russell Bell—who is the present owner and operator of the Bell Creamery. The new company has reached the high peak of production of 2,500,000 pounds of butter per year by the local plant.

In 1927 the Pioneer Creamery Company of Galesburg, Illinois, pur-

chased the plant and placed C. W. Brown of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, branch of that company in charge. Mr. Brown has a record of 27 years' service. Another creamery recently acquired by this company is the Sorensen Creamery of Big Stone, South Dakota, which was purchased in 1946. Mr. D. D. Sorensen, Jr., part owner, was transferred to the Sioux Falls office and is now the procurement manager for the company. In 1946 the Beatrice Creamery Company became the present-day Beatrice Foods Company.

Mr. Earl Williams, buttermaker for the plant, came to Sioux Falls in 1938, when the plant at Aberdeen was purchased and closed. Also transferred to the local plant as an employee was Miss Linda Schuchart, who has a record of 22 years of service in the creamery business.

Production has been increased from a volume of 10,000 pounds annually to several million pounds. The company has buying stations for cream in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota. The cream is shipped daily to Sioux Falls for butter manufacture, the finished product being shipped to eastern markets, where the Beatrice Foods Company maintains its own outlets.

The Company also maintains a poultry and egg division known as the A. F. Thibodeau Company, managed by Dean Smithburg since 1930. This branch handles about two million dozen eggs and two million pounds of poultry annually.

The Sioux Falls Brewery

In August, 1874, it was announced in the *Pantagraph*, a weekly newspaper, that "parties who are now engaged in building a brewery will have it completed so as to offer genuine lager by Christmas", and stated that Knott & Nelson were building it.

The boiler arrived on October 27, 1874, but on January 20, 1875, Mr. Nelson retired, and the firm was dissolved by mutual agreement.

Mr. C. K. Howard then became associated with Mr. Knott, under the firm name of George A. Knott & Company. The concern was later incorporated under the name of the Sioux Falls Brewing Company. Mr. Knott was business manager until 1886, when the affairs of the company became involved in litigation.

On February 17, 1886, a contract was made between the First National Bank of Sioux Falls and Moritz Levinger, the bank selling Mr. Levinger all the personal property outside the City of Sioux Falls belonging to the brewing company. Mr. Levinger agreed to pay \$9,000.00 over a specified period of time.

Upon certain payments being made, the bank agreed to make a good and valid assignment of 325 shares of capital stock of the brewing company to Mr. Levinger. The bank officials agreed to protect Levinger "harmless of all indebtedness of the brewing company". Moritz Levinger made the cash payments as agreed.

Soon thereafter, the bank, becoming more and more financially embarrassed, went into the hands of a receiver (March 11, 1886), who took possession on March 31st. When the last payment came due, Levinger tendered the bank officials the final payment and demanded his note and mortgage, but, the bank, owing to its attachment or other disposition of the note, was unable to produce it.

The old mortgage of \$20,000.00, which the bank agreed to surrender to Mr. Levinger under the agreement, had been assigned to Porter P. Peck before the receiver took possession. Peck later brought foreclosure proceeding against the brewing company, with W. F. Furbeck, former

owner of the company, J. Leslie Thompson, receiver, and Moritz Levinger, as defendants.

Before the case had been tried, Levinger had paid \$5,000.00 to third parties to whom the notes had been assigned and had also been compelled to pay several thousand dollars of indebtedness of the brewing company that the bank had agreed to assume.

A long legal battle ensued, involving the remaining indebtedness, with Mr. Levinger as defendant. This ended up in the Territorial Supreme Court, before which body it was twice reviewed, after referring to a former decision of the United States Supreme Court in similar cases, to which Court the case was finally appealed and settled to the satisfaction of Levinger and Mr. Kaufman. (The latter had become associated with Levinger as a partner in the brewery).

In September, 1890, proceedings were commenced in the Circuit Court of Minnehaha County, to abate the brewery as a liquor nuisance under the session laws of that year. The state had been voted "dry" by constitution amendment in the fall of 1899, and the session of 1890, referred to above, was the legislative act through and by which the will of the people was placed in force.

This amendment was repealed by a vote of the people in 1897, and the brewery resumed operation again, and continued until the time of national prohibition in 1919. At that time, the brewery closed permanently and the property was sold to the Crescent Creamery Company, which company continues to operate in the historic structure.

Beach Printing Company

The Will A. Beach Printing Company was established in 1888 by Ernest V. Sutton and two partners.

In October of that year Will A. Beach purchased a half interest in the firm and on January 1, 1889, went into the company as an active partner, under the firm name of Sutton & Beach.

In 1890 Mr. Beach purchased Mr. Sutton's interest and carried on alone under the name of Will A. Beach, Job Printer.

The firm was incorporated in 1906 as the Will A. Beach Printing Company, with Will A. Beach as president, A. Harry Beach as vice president, John D. Beach as treasurer, and W. G. George, secretary.

In 1907 Charles H. Parshall purchased the interests of Mr. George and was elected secretary.

The firm was originally located in the Howard Taylor Block at 10th Street and Phillips Avenue, but was removed to what is still known as the Beach Pay Block, on the east side of Phillips Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets.

The company grew rapidly and soon outgrew the second location. A new building was built on the southwest corner of 7th Street and Phillips Avenue, known as the Beach Parshall Building, a four-story structure with a full basement, covering a ground space of 44 by 150 feet.

With new and improved machinery the business grew rapidly, and in 1919 a lithograph department was put into operation. Within the next decade the camera began to displace the skilled engraver and photo-lithography came into use. In 1935 the company installed a complete "photo-lith" outfit and thus was equipped to turn out the best quality black and white or color lithography. The company kept abreast of the times in modern equipment and quality of service up to the time of the sale of the business in 1946.

The building was sold on May 13, 1946 to the Midwest Press and

Supply Company, and is now operating under the name of the Midwest Beach Printing Company.

For over a half century the name Beach has been outstanding in the printing and binding business in Sioux Falls. From a force of two workmen in 1888 its weekly payroll fifty years later contained the names of 65 employees with an annual payroll of \$75,000 per year.

Deserving of special mention are the names of owners and staff of the Beach Printing Company and their respective offices. They are as follows:

Will A. Beach, president for over 50 years; John W. Olson, superintendent of bindery, 43 years, 20 years of which he was also treasurer; Charles H. Parshall, secretary, over 35 years; W. H. Locke, vice president and manager, with the company over 20 years; Harry Beach, Jr., (whose father, A. Harry Beach, was with the company over 44 years, serving as vice president until his death in 1937), joined the organization in 1930 and was for several years vice president and plant superintendent.

Midwest Beach Company

Among the more recent enterprises in Sioux Falls is the Midwest Beach Company, formerly the Midwest Press & Supply Company, incorporated in July, 1941.

The original company was organized by O. Clifford Halverson, Lyle D. Espe and G. E. Carlson; J. N. Shepherd joined the firm shortly afterward. Its original location was in the Wilson Terminal Building on East Eighth street. On June 1, 1946, the company took over the entire business of the Will A. Beach company and opened a new store in what was the Craig Art Store, 222 South Phillips avenue, the building having been purchased by Mr. Shepherd.

The firm name was changed to "Midwest-Beach Company", the name "Beach" being used as a "good will" token, attained by the new company with the purchase of the Will A. Beach Company's equipment and supplies. The combined plant and stores are in full operation with the added facilities of the new store on South Phillips Avenue. It specializes in book-binding, school and office supplies, job printing and stationery.

Brick and Cement Blocks

The first mention of brick manufacture in Sioux Falls was of 1873, when it was reported that D. H. Tolbett had made 20,000 bricks that year. The location of the plant and what became of it is not clear to us.

In about 1877 N. B. Kindred started manufacturing bricks of the kiln baked variety, made of blue clay, then found in relatively large quantities in the vicinity of 14th street near 10th avenue and extending southward toward the Clark Coates farm and race track.

There was little demand for brick for residence construction, but a number of business buildings were of that material, although not enough of it was used at that time to make it a paying business. Its main use was for the building of chimnies.

In 1879 Daniel Donahoe, who had been in the brick manufacturing business in Decorah, Iowa, came to Sioux Falls and started a "brick yard" to the north of the Kindred property which he later bought. Associated with him were four sons—Steve, Dennis, William and Dan. The company went out of business about 1905, because they had exhausted the supply of blue clay. Since that time, however, it has been reported large quantities of it is in or near that vicinity, between 8th and 10th avenues.

In addition to the above mentioned firms, there were others of which considerable data is lacking, the Sioux Falls Pressed Brick Company is one of these. This company seemed to do considerable business but no longer operates.

The B. & B. Concrete Company at 1120 North Weber Avenue, the Concrete Materials Company at 230 East 8th Street, the Joe M. Josten Company at 1201 South Van Eps Avenue, Ready Mix Company, 3000 West Madison Street and Gage Brothers, manufacturers of concrete blocks, near the Sioux River west of the city on highway 16, are doing an extensive business in their line. The latter company now has a daily output of 5,283 blocks. They use the vibrating system of tamping.

Sioux Falls Polishing Works

Scattered over the city at various places may be seen some excellent specimens of polished local jasper and petrified wood from the famed Petrified Forests of Arizona, products of the Drake Polishing Works.

A structure with polishing equipment was located near the present Northern States Power House, below the falls, built at a cost of \$75,000. Its erection started in 1883 and was completed the next year. The polishing beds were installed in 1884, with a polishing capacity of 450 square feet at one time.

The industry was established by H. J. Drake of St. Paul. The late William Paulton, builder of the Paulton Block, was the manager and William P. Harris, later building inspector of the city, was foreman.

To secure the petrified wood an Act of Congress was necessary, as it was then a part of an Indian reservation and later was included in a national park. It is now said one cannot get a piece out of there as big as a dime.

Two additions to the Pettigrew museum, added in recent years, are faced with this material. The first of the two, built by Mr. Pettigrew before the building was given to the city, is of the polished product and the other, the John D. Hazen wing, is in the rough. Another display of the polished article forms an imposing arch at the entrance of Woodlawn cemetery.

It seems Tiffany & Company, renowned jewelers, were instrumental in gaining permission for the removal of the chalcedony from the forests. They had agreed with the Drake company to take the entire output of this part of the polishing works, at the discretion of the company.

It is said that on a visit to Sioux Falls by the Barnum & Bailey shows, Mrs. Bailey visited the place and selected many choice and varied specimen of the finished material. Mr. Paulton, astounded by such a large order, expressed the opinion that "The woman is crazy". She ordered her purchases, amounting to \$16,000.00, delivered to the circus grounds. She had been directed by the Tiffany Company to visit the Drake Company and make her own selections. After a hurried checkup they were delivered.

For several years the company did a flourishing business, but as time passed there was a national stringency of the money market which contributed to the loss of business. For a time it was thought the company could not survive. However, it continued in after years on a diminished scale, but finally ceased operations.

Mr. Drake was also prominent in the quarrying industry in Sioux Falls and also a strong bidder for a contract with the city for supplying it with water from Drake Springs, the present site of the popular

Drake Springs swimming pool operated by the city and adjoining Howard Wood athletic field. This pool will be an ever present memorial to an aggressive business man who helped "put Sioux Falls on the map."

Says W. V. Lowe, an outstanding figure in the quarrying industry at East Sioux Falls, "Out of respect to the late William Handley, a statement is offered covering an article about the Drake Polishing Works.

"Mr. Handley, upon completion of the plant in Sioux Falls, had charge of it for seven years. He was sent to Apache County, Arizona, by Col. J. H. Drake to procure the petrified logs, which he hauled long distances by ox team. Later Mr. Handley left the Drake company and entered into partnership with the writer, (Mr. Lowe), in the operation of the East Sioux Falls quarries and the late George P. Harris took over the operation of the plant as his successor.

"Displays of chalcedony and Sioux Falls jasper were made at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and later at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, and both were awarded premiums. The arched name plate of the polished jasper and chalcedony at the entrance to Woodlawn cemetery was originally used as a display at the St. Louis Fair".

Sioux Falls Paper Company

Like many business enterprises in Sioux Falls, the Sioux Falls Paper Company started from "scratch". It was founded by Fred Kimball and Harry Pomeroy in 1906, when they bought a small stock of paper and set up business in what had been Al Peck's livery barn at 114 North Main avenue.

After two years they transferred their location to a part of Fenn Brothers' Building at 114 East Tenth street, later moving it to the Parmley building near by. In 1910 the concern was incorporated with James E. Smead as part owner.



Sioux Falls Paper Company's Building.

In 1925 the present building at First Avenue and Eleventh Street was built and the firm has been located at that place since that time. The property consists of an 88-foot frontage on East Eleventh Street, on which is a 3-story brick building with basement. It is now one of the largest wholesale enterprises in the state, doing a large interstate business in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Forty people are now employed, including ten salesmen, in Sioux Falls and surrounding trade territory.

The company carries all kinds of paper, paper sundries, and specialties. "If it is paper we have it," is their slogan.

Arrangements were made for the sale of the business to S. A. Christenson, Dempster Christenson, and Lyle Jones. The transfer took effect January 1, 1947. It was announced there would be no interruption in the conduct of the business nor any change in the general personnel.

Queen City Fire Insurance

Prior to 1905, Joe Frudenberg of Plankinton, South Dakota, conducted a successful insurance agency at that place. He interested a number of business men in organizing a stock fire insurance company to be chartered under the laws of South Dakota, this resulted in the organization of the Queen City Fire Insurance Company. It is now the only such company chartered under the laws of the state.

F. A. Reynold of Kimball, F. L. Maytag of Newton, Iowa, P. F. Sherman, I. L. Bratager and George Schlossar of Sioux Falls, joined in its organization. Headquarters were established in Sioux Falls, often referred to as "The Queen City", from whence came the name. George Schlossar was the first president and L. S. Frudenberg was the secretary of the company, which was organized in April, 1905, with a paid-in capital of \$200,000 and a \$20,000 surplus. An additional \$100,000 of capital and a \$15,000 surplus was paid in December, 1905. The company immediately entered the states of California and North Dakota and established agencies in three other states.

When the San Francisco disaster occurred in 1906, the aggregate losses paid were nearly \$300,000. It was a staggering blow, but the then officers, directors and stockholders paid in additional capital and surplus funds. Through the years the company has maintained a record from prompt and equitable payment of claims.

The company has been a factor in building up the Dakotas, having invested its funds principally in mortgage loans, farm and industrial property, all in North and South Dakota. Protection is offered along various lines of fire and tornado insurance, including hail and tornado damage to growing crops.

In 1946 the company entered into an agreement with the Anchor Casualty Company of St. Paul. It immediately increased its capital and surplus and instituted a program of conservative expansion, with the idea of entering a number of adjacent states, the business to be supervised out of Sioux Falls.

Mr. D. P. Lemen, chairman of the board, started his insurance career with the N. W. Fire & Marine Company of Minneapolis and was connected with that company until April, 1915, when he assumed the position of secretary and manager of the Queen City Company.

The directors are bankers and business men and are residents of South Dakota and Minnesota. Henry Guthunz of St. Paul is president of both the Queen City and the Anchor Companies. R. B. McNamee is executive vice president of the Queen City Company and H. L. Stanley is vice president and manager.

Minnehaha Springs Bottling Works

On the slope of a hill facing eastward from Duluth avenue in Sioux Falls toward the falls of the Sioux river there was, long before the coming of the "White Man", a copious flow of crystal-clear water springing from the ground and forming an open pool.

The Indians who gathered about this pool told the white man that the waters had medicinal properties and that the Indians had been coming there to bathe, for the purpose of curing certain ailments. Both the red men and the whites went there to quench their thirst in the "early years".

Through their lack of understanding, the Indians attributed its healing qualities to some form of Deity and called the springs "Mini Waukon", meaning "Sacred Water". Our attention has been called to an old affidavit made by one George Pike whose name appears on the roster of Company A, Dakota Cavalry. It reads as follows:

"Appearing before me personally comes George Pike who deposes as follows:

"In the year of 1862 I was a soldier in Company A, First Dakota Cavalry, and for three months in the early part of that year was stationed at Sioux Falls with the troops of the military post.

"For several years prior to that time I had been on most friendly terms with the Sioux Indians of Dakota Territory, hunting and trapping with them frequently. They told me of a certain great medicine spring, the waters of which they used with wonderful effect in curing their people of certain diseases. They called the spring 'Minne Waukon' (meaning sacred or holy water) and made the springs their camping ground at certain seasons of the year. They brought all their sick and infirm with them from far and near to be healed by its wonderful powers.

"Deponent further states, that by reason of his friendly relations with said Sioux Indians, they showed him where the wonderful 'Minne Waukon' Springs were located, and that they are the identical ones now embraced within the city limits of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and owned by Messrs. Heynsohn Brothers and known as the Minnehaha Springs.

"Dated this 25th day of January, 1894, at Yankton, South Dakota.
(Signed) Arthur Phillips,
Notary Public." *

* The original copy of this affidavit is in possession of Miss Clara Witte, 519 North Spring Avenue, present owner of the property on which the springs are located.

The spring of 1881 found two brothers, Otto and August Heynsohn, manufacturing pop, then called "soda water", in a basement under what is now the Sears-Roebuck store at 108 North Phillips Avenue.

This was the spring of the great flood of that year. Their establishment was destroyed and they sought another location and finally purchased the property on which the springs were located, high above the flood waters, and resumed business.

In addition to the manufacture of soft drinks, the Heynsohns sold water from the springs in bulk or in gallon containers. They enclosed a part of the building for the use as a bathing house, where the public gathered and awaited their turn to occupy the rooms and, in the meantime, lounging on the lawn near the flower gardens that beautified the grounds.

Early in 1880, C. F. H. Witte was employed by the Heynsohns in

whose employ he remained fifteen years, the latter part of which time he was a silent partner and foreman of the plant.

In 1896, he purchased the plant, built the present stone building and continued the work started by the aborigines, that of providing health baths, though in a modern way.

The place was later sold to Harry B. Stowe who operated it a few years, after which it was purchased by Fred Witte, son of C. F. H. Witte. During the period of World War Two, the output of the plant was limited because of the shortage of sugar. The company has since ceased business and the property sold to Frank's Frozen Foods Company.

Frank's Frozen Food Company

The above named firm, after having been in business elsewhere in Sioux Falls about four years, purchased the time-honored property of the Minnehaha Bottling Works and took possession November 1, 1948. It is owned by Leo J. Frank and does an extensive business in the handling and distributing of all kinds of frozen foods and fruit, including sea foods. Its trade territory covers a radius of about 150 miles in various directions from Sioux Falls.

While it is a comparatively new enterprise in the city and has but little history, it is firmly established. The building has been quite extensively rearranged and new equipment has been installed to make it an up-to-date business establishment.

Fantle Brothers

Like many successful business institutions, Fantle Brothers Department Store began modestly, with a small stock of merchandise, in 1896.

Since that time it has kept pace with the city's growth and advancement. The growth of the firm has not been phenomenal, but steady and substantial. The history of the firm dates back to the year of 1896, when Charles Fantle started his "Fantle's Store" with a stock valued at approximately \$3,000. He was joined by his brother, Sam Fantle, in 1900.

As a background for their new venture, they had been associated with their father in St. Paul. With the courage of pioneers, they set out on a venture that took them through adversities incident to a new and undeveloped territory and the fluctuations of the uncertain financial conditions of the time.

Through the years, the enterprise developed by steady strides into one of the most substantial mercantile establishments within the region of southeastern South Dakota, southwestern Minnesota and the northern part of Iowa.

B. L. Danforth became associated with the firm as a partner in the business and it was continued under the name of Fantle Brothers & Danforth until 1928 when he sold his interest to the original members of the firm.

On the bitterly cold night of Sunday, February 3, 1918, fire destroyed the building and the entire stock of goods. The loss was estimated at \$400,000. The store was rebuilt on the same location with greatly improved facilities, advantages and floor space.

In 1938, the real estate was bought and the present splendid building on the southeast corner of Ninth street and Main avenue was built. This ranks as one of the most complete department stores of the Northwest.

Charles Fantle, the founder, died of a heart attack in 1925, while playing golf. His brother, Sam, followed him in death August 17, 1935.

The business is now conducted by Benjamin H. P. Fantle, son of Charles Fantle.

Northern States Power Company

The history of the Northern States Power Company dates back to 1884, when an Electric Light Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. A generating plant was constructed on the east side of the Sioux river, near Eighth street. The first arc street light was installed and operated there.

In 1887, the Electric Company was purchased by the Cascade Milling Company, a flour mill, and was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators were Isaac Emerson, E. A. Sherman and George E. Wheeler. The first incandescent street light was operated from there, in a stone building 50 by 60 feet, built exclusively for generating equipment.

In 1905, the Sioux Falls Electric Light and Power Company was organized with I. I. Bennett as president and F. F. Bennett secretary, to compete with the Cascade Milling Company. A generating plant was constructed on the east bank of the river, about 300 feet north of the present hydro-steam plant. This is later referred to as the Bennett plant.

In 1906, the Sioux Falls Light & Power Company was organized, with E. W. (Gene) Coughran, president and Fred Reed, secretary. In 1907, the Sioux Falls Light and Power Company purchased the Cascade Milling Company's property and the Queen Bee Milling Company, the latter for the water rights.

In 1908, H. M. Byllesby & Company installed a complete hydro-steam plant for the Sioux Falls Light & Power Company. This consisted of a Sioux Falls jasper structure, a dam and headworks, tail race excavation and three water wheels connected directly with three vertical generators. This is known as the North Weber avenue plant.

In 1909, the Sioux Falls Light & Power Company moved to 124 North Phillips avenue. A year later, two motor generators were installed in the Weber avenue plant to serve a street railway system and in 1911 the Sioux Falls Light & Power Company purchased the Bennett Company and the Byllesby Engineering Company purchased the Sioux Falls Light & Power Company but retained the latter company's name.

The Queen Bee Mill property, excepting the water rights, was sold to the United Flour Mill Company and the next year the Cascade Mill was shut down.

The Sioux Falls Light & Power Company's name was changed to the Consumer's Power Company in 1914, with N. C. Draper as president and manager. The name was again changed, this time to the Northern States Power Company. The Bennett Company's plant, including the building, was dismantled in 1922 and the office moved to the present office of the Northern States Power Company at 315 South Phillips avenue, of which it had become a part.

Since 1911 the company has expanded its service for commercial, residential and farm purposes, and now supplies forty nearby cities and towns within a radius of one hundred miles of Sioux Falls and furnishes electric current to other distributing companies.

The present officials of the Sioux Falls division are: A. G. Buchholz, manager; George A. Hult, general superintendent; E. M. Mongoven, accountant. Former officials have been N. C. Draper and O. A. Rofelty, managers, and Charles Blethen and A. L. Burbank, accountants. The home office is in Minneapolis.

The Lineman
By Henry Bagwell,
In Journal of Electrical Workers' Magazine

I saw you,
 Bent against the storm,
 Striding wide-legged
 Down the road,
 Wind swinging your safety
 Out from your body.
 (I know how you felt,
 I know the cold, the sleet,
 Beating your face like shot,
 The wind piercing your wet clothes,
 Your hands numb,
 I was there, I know).

I saw you in a wreck of wires
 And broken poles
 And I thought,
 Tonight people in warm homes
 Will have no light
 And the habits of soft years
 Will be broken.

Men will fret
 Sensing vaguely the fury
 Of unleashed storms,
 Feeling the long, cold fingers
 That seek to pierce
 The armour of walls of warmth.

But somewhere, they know,
 A dogged, unbeaten gnome
 Will walk through the storm
 Rebuilding, piece by piece,
 Patiently,
 That which impersonal force has destroyed.
 Lineman,
 Leaning against the storm!

Packing Industry

The development of the meat packing industry has come up from the years when farmers killed their own meat supply and the cattle were mostly grass fed. "Butcher shop" owners of earlier times would rise up early in the morning and proceed with a derrick, block-and-tackle, some buckets, well sharpened knives and a rifle, all loaded on a "butcher wagon" drawn by a team of horses and proceed to the farm herds to do their own killing. An animal would be carefully selected and quickly dispatched.

Nor were we "small fry" the only witnesses to the butchering, for in the sheltered bend of the creek was an Indian camp. Even the aborigines early learned of the wanton waste of the white man. He didn't witness the butchering as a matter of curiosity for well he knew that such parts as the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart and pancreas were usually

thrown away and he was there to get a supply for his "household".

We have often thought of this when we gazed into the cases in the meat markets and found that even such things as liver and kidneys were priced at from 35 to 65 cents per pound. It is a far call back to the time when Louie Bauch butchered hogs in a building attached to his shop in Sioux Falls, and hereon hangs a tale:

About the time when the first Edison "graphophones" were making their appearance and recording machines were being experimented with, a representative of such a concern entered Mr. Bauch's shop while he was in the rear building, behind sound-proof doors, killing hogs. The recorder was reproducing some remarks of those in the shop, when someone opened the door and the lusty squeals of the struggling animals penetrated into the street. This brought a shout from Mr. Bauch that was recorded with the squeals of the hogs: "Shut that blankety-blank door, you'll have the blankety-blank cops in here".

In October, 1883, two Sioux Falls men, E. G. Smith and A. B. Clampit, formed a partnership in a meat packing enterprise. A packing house was built on the east side of the river between 8th and 10th streets where a thriving business was conducted for a time, \$40,000 being paid out for hogs during the fall season. By the time the business had gotten under way, complaints began to come in to the city authorities saying the establishment was a public nuisance. Precautions had been taken to conduct the business in such a manner that it would not be objectionable to the public, but its location was such that the city authorities insisted on its removal. During the summer of 1885 the building was taken down and a new one built by E. G. Smith & Co., Mr. Clampit having retired from the business in the spring of 1884. The new building stood on the east side of the river below the falls and had a capacity of 250 hogs a day. During the 1885 season and up to March, 1886, 8,500 hogs were killed, but in October, 1886, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$25,000. Mr. Smith immediately went to work to raise the capital with which to rebuild, and built a new plant on the site of the old one. During the year of 1887 he did a thriving business but became badly involved financially and finally ceased operations.

Sioux Falls Stockyards Company

In 1899, having conceived the idea of establishing a large packing house and stockyards southwest of the city, near the junction of Skunk creek and the Sioux river, R. F. Pettigrew succeeded in incorporating the Sioux Falls Stockyards Company with a capital stock of \$500,000. Nearly a thousand acres of land was purchased and put into the corporation with a valuation of \$200,000. Work was started on the excavations in September of that year, on the southwest corner of the N. E. one-fourth of Section 25, in Wayne township, purchased from H. W. Smith, a homesteader.

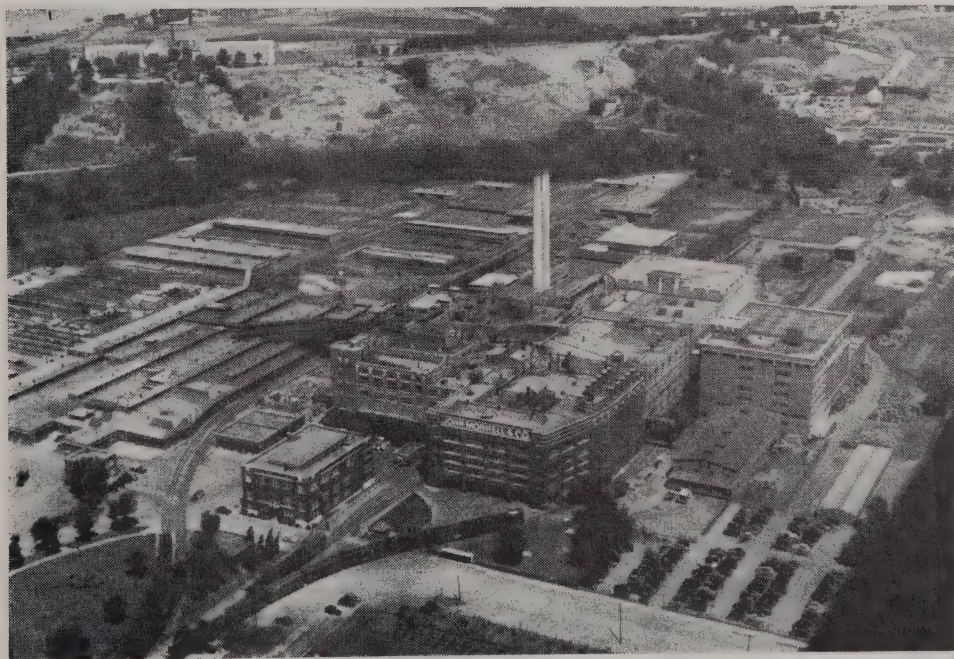
R. F. Pettigrew was president of the company, A. J. Pettingill, a former resident of Portland, Me., who had taken much stock in the company, was vice president and manager; S. L. Tate, of the firm of Pettigrew and Tate, realators, was secretary and C. C. Carpenter, treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Pettingill moved to the city and pushed the work of construction as rapidly as possible, but after spending \$70,000 in the enterprise had to suspend work because of financial difficulties, leaving the building in an unfinished condition. The building remained uncompleted until 1895, when Mr. Pettingill reorganized the company with a capital stock of two million dollars under the

name of "The Northwest Packing Company". The company purchased 1,800 acres more land at a cost of \$66,000, completed the building and put in modern machinery to make it a thoroughly up-to-date establishment. But despite this enormous cost, the plant was allowed to remain inactive.

During the spring of 1899 the property was transferred to other parties who reorganized it in the name of A. Lester Heyer Packing Company and put the building and equipment in condition. It operated for a time during the fall season of 1899 then closed down, never again to reopen. The great building, built of Sioux Falls jasper, was razed as a W. P. A. project in 1939 and 1940. Much of the land included in the holdings, and the building itself, had been purchased by the federal government as a farm re-settlement experiment but was later sold to private owners.

When the building was demolished, its massive timbers and huge blocks of dressed jasper were used for other purposes by the city of Sioux Falls. The corner stone, bearing the date "1890", rests near the north entrance of the Pettigrew museum.

At an unrecorded date, during the "boom days", an enterprising citizen built and put into operation a linen mill near the present site of the present John Morrell packing plant. Although it put out an excellent quality of material, it did not operate long. Later a firm known as Sulzberger & Son (the S. & S. Packing Company) took over the building and fitted it up for meat-packing purposes, leasing the property from a man by the name of Green. This was also a short-lived venture. Still later the property was leased to the John Morrell Company in about 1909, and the company operated there until the first unit of its own plant was ready for business. After the Morrell Company had



Morrell Packing Plant and Stock Yards.

vacated the property it was occupied and operated by the Wilson Packing Company which, like the Sulzberger Company, did not continue in business long.

In 1909 the John Morrell Packing Company commenced meat packing operations in Sioux Falls, temporarily occupying the buildings of the Green Packing Co. As stated, in 1911 the first unit of the present plant was completed and put into operation. From that time, the business rapidly expanded and unit after unit was added, until the present magnificent plant was completed.

Other plants of the company are located at Ottumwa, Iowa and Topeka, Kansas, each having branch houses for distribution located throughout the country.

The business was founded in England in 1827. Its first North American establishment was at London, Canada, in 1868, and was followed by one at Chicago in 1871. In 1878 the business was established in Ottumwa, Iowa, where the general offices are now located. The plant at Topeka was put into operation in 1931. Since the time of the establishment of the Ottumwa plant, the business has expanded enormously, until now the John Morrell Company is one of the largest meat packing companies in the United States.

The Sioux Falls plant, now greatly expanded, is the largest single industry located in South Dakota and operates one of the most compact, modern and efficient packing plants in the world. In one year over 10,000 carloads of its products are shipped to all parts of the country.

W. H. T. Foster for many years was general manager of the local plant. When he retired, he was succeeded by his brother, John Morrell Foster, who more recently was placed in charge of the Ottumwa plant. John Foster was succeeded here by Robert T. Foster.

The local plant employs an average of 3,500 men and women, and the present annual gross income is approximately \$85,000,000.00. The Foster's have contributed greatly to the advancement of Sioux Falls in welfare work and business. W. H. T. Foster has long been associated with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and is its outstanding benefactor.

Wholesale Grocers

Jewett Brothers & Jewett started in the wholesale grocery business in Sioux Falls in 1889, when they bought the business of Ward & Frick, located in the old C. K. Howard general merchandise store at the northwest corner of 10th street and Phillips avenue. Soon after, they moved to the Peck & Campbell building, 114 N. Main Avenue, where the present Day & Night Garage is located. Later they moved to the building (now occupied by the Dakota Iron Store) at 433 North Main Avenue, built especially for them by Silas E. Blauvelt. In 1900 they occupied their own building, a four-story and basement structure at 5th street and Phillips avenue, where they remained until selling their stock of merchandise and retiring from Business in January, 1927. In about 1947 they sold their real estate holdings, including the building, to the Nash Finch Company, who had been occupying it for some time.

Two of the brothers, C. A. and D. C. Jewett, were in charge of the Sioux Falls house, while others were in charge of a house in Aberdeen, South Dakota, and in Sheldon, Iowa. Only one of the family, Fred D. Jewett, remains in Sioux Falls at the present time.

Andrew Kuehn Company, wholesale grocers, became established in Sioux Falls in 1900. The company was headed by Andrew Kuehn Sr., and William Koenig. Mr. Kuehn had been in the mercantile business

at Arlington, South Dakota, and was a "good customer" of Jewett Brothers, who realized there was room for another wholesale grocery house in Sioux Falls and persuaded the Kuehn company to enter the field. In 1890 the Jewett's vacated the property at 5th street and Main Avenue, the Blauvelt property, and it was taken over by the Andrew Kuehn Company the same year.

Three years later, the new firm moved into its own building at 6th street and Phillips Avenue and still continues to do an extensive business. (1949).

Andrew Kuehn died in 1915. Wm. Koenig continued as president and manager until 1939, when he retired from active participation in the business. He was succeeded by Max A. Kuehn.

Manchester Biscuit Company

In or about 1900 there was a bakery in Luverne, Minnesota, that had built up a reputation for its high quality bakery goods and had supplied a number of local stores with those products. This firm had done considerable trading with Jewett Bros. & Jewett, and with the Andrew Kuehn Company. The owner, however, encountered financial difficulties and left for parts unknown, leaving L. D. Manchester behind without having paid him his salary for some time, we are told. Manchester attached the business for payment due, and continued to operate the bakery.

The above mentioned wholesale grocers, rightly appraising the quality of the bakery products and the business ability of Mr. Manchester, persuaded him to establish a wholesale business in Sioux Falls and helped finance the project. There seems to have been an agreement between them that the grocery firms would handle only the Manchester products over their wide trade territory.

The original building of the Manchester Biscuit Company in Sioux Falls was a two-story structure, 25 by 40 feet, and had but one oven. It expanded each year, until 1909, when it became a three-story and basement building, 150 by 225 feet, and contained three large ovens. It has continued to expand, until it might now be measured in terms of acres.

On July 12, 1946, it was announced by J. J. Larkin, president and general manager, that a new addition was to be built, involving the removal of the original building. In its place would be constructed a modern three-story building with basement—a reinforced concrete structure, at an estimated cost of \$200,000. This has been completed and is one of the most modern biscuit companies in the country. It occupies property with a frontage of 120 feet on 6th street and a depth of 100 feet to the south. It is of modern design, with buff color faced brick, with glass block panels. The new building is integrated with the main baking plant and provides, in addition to process and storage space, attractive recreation and rest room facilities for the employees.

By 1909 the business had expanded to an extent that, in order to facilitate the handling and distribution of its products and to further expand its trade territory, a building was erected in Fargo, North Dakota. This company began operation in 1910. The firm now has branches in Aberdeen and Rapid City in South Dakota, Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa, and St. Paul and Rochester, Minnesota. A variety of about 150 tasty products are made in their ovens and distributed widely over the central and northwestern states. The company employs over 350 people. The company is concerned with the welfare of its employees and makes provisions for their well-being. All employees are covered



MANCHESTER BISCUIT COMPANY

by a one-thousand dollar life and total disability insurance policy, the premiums for which are paid by the company. They are also covered by workmen's compensation which pays all medical expenses, the cost of which is also paid by the company.

J. J. Larkin, president of the company, is the oldest employee in years of service. W. O. Mills has been treasurer and office manager since 1934. He came from Chicago, where he was with the Price Waterhouse Company, an accounting firm. E. J. Olson is purchasing agent, and has been with the company since 1907. He is the second oldest employee in years of service.

The record of Mr. Larkin reads like a "success story". He came to Sioux Falls with L. D. Manchester in 1902 and started as an apprentice boy in the bake shop. By successive promotions, he became assis-

tant manager in 1913. In 1924 he was elected vice president, an office he held for sixteen years, until the time he became president.

H. E. Neeley Company

The history of the wholesale fruit business in Sioux Falls began with the B. C. (Barney) McCrossan Fruit company at about 117 East Seventh street, in the 1890's. This was the first wholesale fruit company in the territory to buy fruit in carload lots and its opening was an event that caused considerable comment and publicity.

Mr. McCrossan died in 1903. In 1908 the firm was incorporated under the name of Sioux Falls Fruit Company, which company took over the McCrossan interests. It continued in business until 1929, at which time it was consolidated with the Haley-Lang Company under the latter name.

The Haley-Lang Company, a Sioux City corporation, started a wholesale fruit business in Sioux Falls in 1898. It continued under that name until 1910 when the name was changed to the Haley Neeley Company, and so continued until 1933. At that time the Sioux Falls branch of the company was sold to J. T. Winter, H. E. Neeley and H. C. Milliman and incorporated under the name of the H. E. Neeley company, under which name it still operates. Its trade territory covers a wide portion of this and adjoining states, and the company does an extensive business.

The present officers are H. C. Milliman, president; J. D. Winter, vice president and James E. Walker, secretary and treasurer.

Jordan Millwork Company

The Jordan Millwork Company was established in the early 1880's by Charles E. Jordan, a builder and contractor, at 320 S. Phillips Avenue, the site now occupied by the Donahue Furniture Company. Later, his son, Arthur J. Jordan, became associated with his father, and in 1812 the property on East Tenth street was purchased, a building erected and occupied. This building is still occupied by the firm and it is there that the millwork is manufactured. More recently the three-story and basement stone building at 117 E. Seventh Street, once occupied by the McCormick Harvester Company, was purchased and the offices and the warehouse moved to that location.

Like many other present day prosperous enterprises in Sioux Falls, the company started from "scratch" and by thrift and good business methods won its way to its present status. Associated with Arthur J. Jordan are two sons, A. J. Jr., and Wm. H. Jordan. The firm enjoys the patronage of a wide trade territory contingent to Sioux Falls, extending into Minnesota and Iowa.

Farley-Loetcher Company

One of the larger industries built up in Sioux Falls through choice of location and good business management is that of the Farley-Loetcher Company, manufacturers of millwork products.

This business was established by H. A. (Harry) Hurd, a salesman of the company at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1900. A building was erected by S. H. (Sam) Hurst and the late Thomas McKinnon at 322 E. Eighth street and was occupied by the firm until the present three-story building was erected in 1916.

The firm started with a capital of \$40,000 and has developed into a business estimated at \$300,000 valuation. In addition to its local business, its products are shipped to a wide area within and beyond

the general Sioux Falls trade territory. Mr. Hurd, who has been with the firm over fifty years, is manager of the local establishment and H. J. Watson is assistant manager.

Pankow Brothers' Foundry

Pankow Brothers' Foundry, located on 2nd Avenue and 11th Street, was founded by Theodore, Julius and Albert Pankow in 1884. The Commercial Club and "City Fathers" had promised to donate land on which to erect the buildings and a substantial amount of cash with which to start the business. The pledge was never fulfilled.

After the death of their father, Karl Pankow, Louis and Reynold became partners in the business. The firm never developed into what we regard as "big business", but it did contribute materially to city and county development. Many manholes, cistern covers and store fronts, here and elsewhere, still bear the name "Pankow Brothers' Foundry and Machine Shop", attesting to the durability of their products.

The partnership continued until 1926, when ill health and advanced years forced the Pankow Brothers to retire from active work. However, these men remained active in developing their farm and city real estate holdings. In business they were conservative and never indulged in speculation or unsound investments. Much of their property, acquired by thrift and industry, still remains in the possession of the survivors and descendants of the pioneer foundrymen.

Theodore, the eldest of five sons of Karl Pankow and his wife, was born in Lobseus, Germany on March 17, 1855. As an infant he came to America with his parents in October of that year. They came west to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where his father continued his trade as a shoemaker and, at the same time, conducted a small dairy.

Julius was born March 10, 1858; Albert, August 6, 1859; Louis, September 3, 1861 and Reynold, March 3, 1865. Theodore became an iron moulder while his brothers became master mechanics.

In 1884, casting about for a location, they all decided to come to Sioux Falls, lured, in part, by the offer of land and cash.

Surviving (1949) are Julia, widow of Theodore, age 91; Louis and his wife Anna, 87 and 82, respectively; Ida, widow of Albert, 84; and Reynold, age 83. Several members of the second generation still live in Sioux Falls. They are Cynthia, daughter of Reynold; Misses Mamie and Anna, and R. A. Pankow of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, children of Theodore; and Louis J. Pankow, physician and surgeon, son of Louis, Sr. The family has contributed materially to the development of Sioux Falls.

The original foundry site was purchased in 1947 by the A. R. Shriver Company. The brick building that housed the foundry still stands.

Soy Bean Mills

A comparatively new industry for this section of the State is that of the cultivation and milling of the soy bean. The importance of this product is great and varied and is rapidly approaching that of corn and other staple products throughout the entire middle west, both as a stock food and, to quite an extent, for human consumption. It is a forage and soiling plant of the pea family.

The soy bean is native to China and Japan and has been cultivated there since ancient times for its value as a human food. It is an annual, stands erect, is a "hairy" bush that grows from two to three feet in

height, has leaves of three oblong leaflets, and small white or pinkish blossoms. The small, hairy pods contain but two or three globular seeds about the size of a pea. It is very prolific, a single bush containing as many as 400 pods. In Asia, especially Japan, it is highly valued as a food because of its protein content (upward of 25%), thus replacing meat in the diet.

In this country the chief product of the bean is its oil, which is used in making paints, lubricants, varnishes, soaps, linoleum and for other purposes, including the manufacture of high explosives. One ton of soy beans yields about 250 pounds of oil and 1,600 pounds of meal, the latter highly valued as a stock food.

In the early 1930's a two-year average in seven of the states leading in its production, was 1,532,000 acres, with an average crop of 19,574,000 bushels of harvested beans.

Locally, its processing commenced when, in 1943, a mill was set up in what had been a mattress factory on North Weber Avenue. The Western Soybean Mills started operating on March 13, 1944. It is now operating on a 24 hour schedule of three 8-hour shifts, processing about 2,000 bushels of beans per day. Most of the beans are imported from Minnesota and Iowa farms, but an ever increasing supply is being produced in this section of the state. Most of the oil produced is shipped to California to be used for the purposes stated. However, during the late war the greater part was used in war-time industries.

The soybean acreage in the Sioux Falls vicinity has been placed at 22,000—a gain of 20% from 1944 to 1946. It is predicted that double the acreage will be planted within the next two years.

The management of the Western Soybean Mills makes arrangements with owners of combines to do the harvesting for any farmer who need the service, thus assuring the farmers that their crop will be harvested.

Most of the meal is put up in pellet form for range and feeding lots for fattening purposes because of its protein value. Much meal is used in formula feeds the company manufactures under the name "Sioux Brand", for use as a food for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. The company maintains storage facilities on its premises, providing for the storage of 350,000 bushels of beans.

Dickenson's Cafe and Bakery

Although not large in point of the volume of business in Sioux Falls, but rather because of the unique character and personality of the originator, R. W. (Dad) Dickenson, the Dickenson Cafe, now a bakery catering to high class trade, became noted in this region. During the hey-day of the "divorce days", it was quite the proper thing for members of the "colony" to patronize "Dad Dickenson's Cafe". Not only these people, but a large percentage of the traveling fraternity and local residents, hied themselves to the colorful surroundings to partake of the excellently prepared food that "Dad" provided.

In recording an account of this place it is necessary to give something of a background and characteristics of the owner and founder, R. W. Dickenson. He was born in England and learned the baker's art and at an early age, became master baker in a popular cafe in London. He received a salary equivalent to about \$4.50 per week in that position.

He later emigrated to Ontario, Canada, and from there to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in about 1882, and became head baker of the National Biscuit Company of that place.

In 1888 he came to Sioux Falls with his meagre savings, accom-

panied by his wife, the beloved Mary Elizabeth. To her faithfulness and devotion he attributed his measure of success in this city. Of the four sons—Will, Rueben, Rolla, and Richard, Jr., only Will survives. (1949).

R. W. Dickenson started in business in the Flaskey Building at 610 North Main Avenue in 1888. Two years later he became associated with E. A. Anthony in the manufacture of confectionery on Main Avenue, near where the Security National Bank is now located. In 1905 the firm moved to South Phillips Avenue near the then Masonic Temple building. Later, he was located in a building owned by T. H. Brown, near the present site of the Carpenter Hotel. That building was badly damaged by fire that threatened to "clean him out", but by valiant efforts of the firemen his supplies were saved, and he ever after held the firemen in high esteem.

Still later, on a bitterly cold night, there was a disastrous fire in Fantle's Department Store that engaged the firemen throughout the night. Remembering the service the "boys" had performed for him, he used his small supply of flour and sugar and made doughnuts, and kept the men supplied with hot coffee and doughnuts until their task was finished. He was all but "broke" at the time.

A couple of days later, a dray backed up to his store, and the driver commenced to unload a large quantity of flour and a barrel of sugar. Dickenson told the driver he hadn't ordered the goods and couldn't pay for them. He was told that the firemen had ordered the supplies to be delivered at the bakery. Neither "Dad" nor the boys forgot this act. In commenting on the incident, Rolla said the practice of serving coffee and doughnuts or cookies to the firemen had always been continued, and would be, as long as members of the family and the business survives.

The elder Dickenson was by some regarded as a psychic. When he built his home at 1126 East Tenth Street, as a result of a dream, he designed the building entirely void of square corners. The business in which his sons continued the cafe, later converted into a confectionery and bakery, was of his own design. Somewhat unusual in design, it was humorously referred to by his friends as "The Katzenjammer Castle". It is located at 225 South Main Avenue.

Dickenson's acts of kindness were many and varied, from feeding sparrows in wintertime, filling cracks in the river ice of the skating rink near 10th street to prevent injury to skaters, to giving food to the needy as they were brought to his attention. In his manner of dress he was unique, if not picturesque. Hatless, he wore his hair long, reaching almost to his shoulders. His long, white, shirt-like coat reached below his knees almost hiding his trousers, which were of a like material and color. He wore half-boots of fine, soft leather, into which his trousers were carelessly tucked, often one leg bagging down over his boot-top. This was regarded as his "dress-suit", and his figure, so garbed, was a familiar one on the streets of Sioux Falls.

Under the five-man commission form of city government, he was elected Commissioner of Police and Fire, April 23, 1912, and retained that office until the number of commissioners was reduced from five to three members in 1914 and he was automatically eliminated from that body.

He was firm and steadfast in his ideas, and those ideas occasionally conflicted with those of other members of the Commission and of the public. He was sincere in his private and public life, and honest and steadfast in his business transactions. He died in 1916. His wife, affectionately known as "Mother Dickenson", survived him and died in 1936.

CHAPTER 9

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the spring of 1873, following the division of the county into school districts, the question of public schools forced itself upon the community.

During the winter of 1871-72, a Mr. Leonard taught school in a sod house near where the erst-while Sioux Falls Brewery, now the Crescent Creamery building, now stands.

In 1872, Mrs. E. H. Darrow taught a group in the "old barracks" three months and during the following winter taught in a log house "in the northeastern part of town" in what was known as the David Reynold's place. During the winter of 1872-73, Miss Clara Ledyard, later Mrs. Lewis, conducted school again in the barracks.

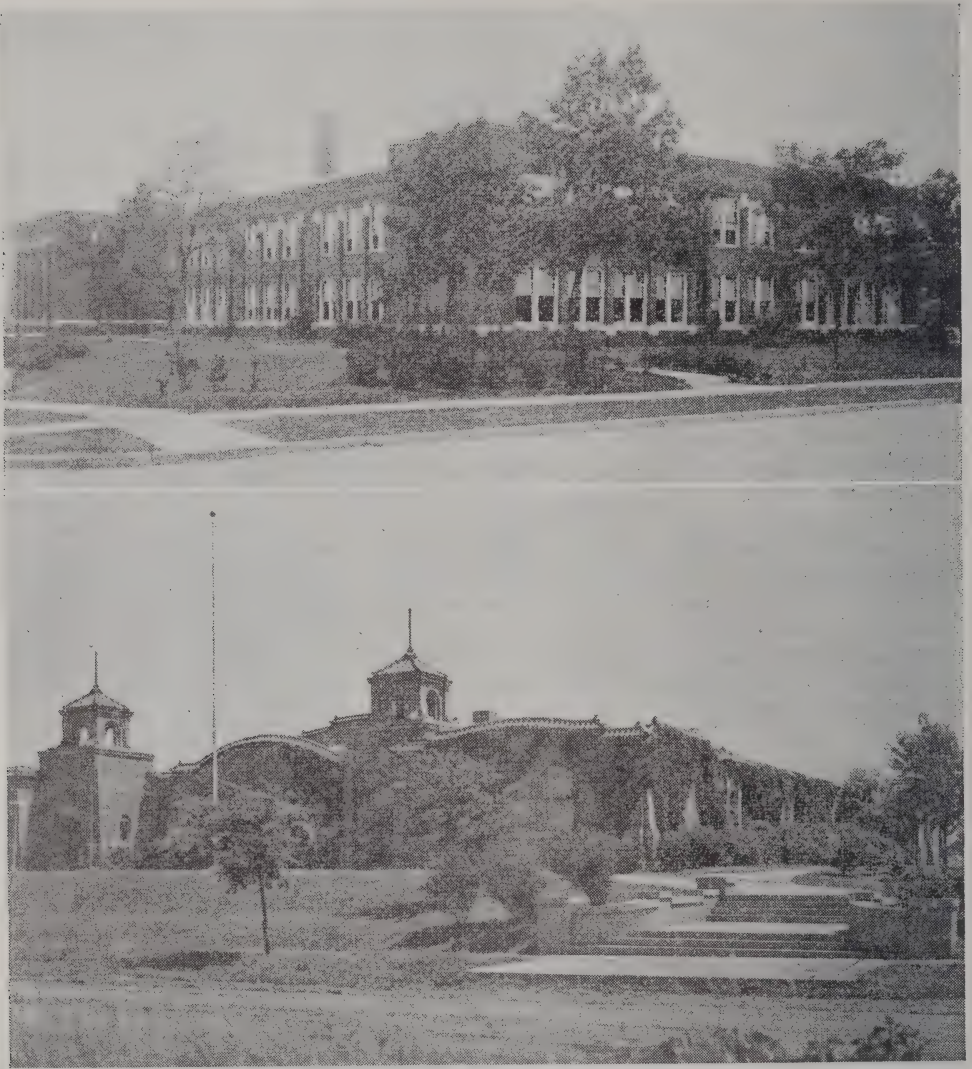
On April 14, 1873, Albion Thorne, then superintendent of public instruction, issued an order to Edwin Sharp to post notices in District No. 1, Mr. Sharps' home district, for a school meeting to be held April 29, 1873, "in the room used for school purposes" in Sioux Falls. As a result, Artemus Gale was elected school director, R. F. Pettigrew, clerk and D. S. Goodyear, treasurer. This was the first regularly organized school board in Sioux Falls.

On May 2, 1873, a special meeting of the voters of the district was held "in the school room", location undisclosed, and a 1% tax was voted, on motion of Melvin Grigsby, for the purpose of building a school house, and, on motion of John Bippus, an additional 1% was voted for the purchase of furniture and supplies. A five-member committee was appointed to select suitable grounds for a school house, the members being John Bippus, R. H. Booth, Melvin Grigsby, H. J. Whipple and R. F. Pettigrew.

An adjourned meeting was held on May 25th at which Mr. Bippus, chairman of the committee, asked for more time to make a definite report and the meeting was continued another week. On June 2nd, Mr. Bippus reported that Artemus Gale would sell lots 1 to 6, inclusive, block 2, Gale's Addition, for \$250 and that J. L. Phillips would sell lots 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, and 16, block 7, Phillips Addition, for \$250.00. All of these lots are included in the block now occupied by the present high school building. According to maps in the county auditor's office, this is described as block 2, Gale's Addition to Sioux Falls. (However, some maps divide the block as block 2, Gale's and block 7, J. E. Phillips' addition). The report of the committee was accepted and the district board was instructed to contract for the lots mentioned in the report.

A motion was made by R. H. Booth to rescind the action of the board of the previous meeting which provided a 1% tax for the building of a school house and another, in a like amount, for furniture and furnishings. The motion carried.

According to available records, though seemingly contradictory to its own action, the board approved a motion made by R. F. Pettigrew to levy a 1% tax for the purpose of erecting a school building. Here the legal authority of the treasurer to collect such a tax was raised and before the question was clarified the action of the board was



Types of Sioux Falls Modern Public School Buildings.
(Whittier and Bancroft)

nullified by the statute of limitations. Consequently, there was no money on hand to construct the building and it was too late to raise it at that time.

A school meeting was called for September 6, 1873, with Artemus Gale, as chairman, H. J. Whipple, treasurer and C. W. McDonald, secretary. The tax voted at the last meeting was rescinded and in its place a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% for the construction of a building and $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1% for teachers' salaries and school furnishings was voted and the district officers were instructed to collect such tax as soon as possible.

Until such money was collected and a school house built, it was necessary to rent a school room and to employ a female teacher for a period of three months during the autumn. It was also voted to have

a six months term of school during the next school year.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for sealed bids for the construction of a school house, built in accordance with plans and specifications, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000.00, said bids to be filed by Saturday, September 13, 1873.

It also authorized the securing of a loan in an amount it "might deem proper, not to exceed \$1,000.00", with which to carry out instructions.



L. D. HENRY
First Principal of Public Schools in
Sioux Falls

A canvas of the district revealed that there were 136 children in the district between the ages of five to twenty-one; 76 boys and 60 girls.

On Monday, September 15th, when the bids were opened for building the school house, the clerk was instructed to enter into a contract with J. F. Burger for the erection of the building.

Miss Clara Ledyard was employed as a teacher at \$35.00 per month, for a school to be taught in Libby's Hall, on the east side of Main Avenue north of 8th street.

The board was notified that Mr. Burger would not contract to build the school house and it was necessary to advertise for new bids.

On September 29th, the new bids were opened and the contract let to Edwin Sharp in the amount of \$985.00. The building of the school house being assured, the board turned its attention to collection of the tax that had been levied and a warrant was placed in possession of the treasurer, but on November 3rd the warrant was returned with but \$50.15 having been collected. The tax was resisted by a number of taxpayers and Judge Shannon was presented with a petition asking for an injunction to restrain the treasurer from making further collections. The petition was refused and the tax was eventually paid.

A title bond from Artemus Gale and wife was received by the school board for block 2, in Gale's Addition to Sioux Falls on November 14, 1873. Also, a contract was entered into with the Eureka Manufacturing Company of Rock Falls, Illinois, for furniture for the school house in the amount of \$344.50. The building was finished and turned over to the district and accepted by the board December 5, 1873. Thus, the block on which the present high school building now stands, together with the cost of the first school building placed thereon, cost the city \$1,829.

In 1878, a two-story brick building, known as the Irving School, was completed on this site. The name later was changed to the Central School. Miss Ledyard, who was engaged to teach the school in the Libby building, made her report to the board of the first public school in Sioux Falls, on December 12, 1873. The total number of pupils enrolled was 74 of which number 44 were boys and 30 girls. There was a daily average of 40 pupils.

Considerable ill feeling was engendered by the enforced collection of the tax levied by the board and a petition was presented to the county board for the division of the district and the formation of other districts. Accordingly, on January 6, 1874, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Sioux Falls township, on the approval of the county board, became part of District 16. Section 15 and those parts of sections 9, 10, and 22, laying on what is now generally referred to as "the East Side" (of the Sioux river) were designated as District 25.

The block on which Washington High School is now located, of which we have been reading, was District No. 1, and so remained after Districts Nos. 16 and 25 had been formed.

With the approval by the board of a petition signed by a large number of residents of District No. 1, H. J. Whipple was employed to teach the next term of school, continuing 12 weeks following January 12, 1874. The total number of pupils enrolled for the term was 81, with an average attendance of 58.

Another term started on April 28, and was taught by Miss Mary H. Correy. The term ended July 4, 1874, 66 pupils having been enrolled with an average attendance of 44. Thus ended the first year of public instruction in Sioux Falls.

The annual report of the treasurer showed that the amount collected by special school tax was \$1,588.46 and \$426.36 had been received from the county treasurer, making a total of \$2,014.82. Of this total \$1,864.55 had been disbursed on the order of the district clerk and director, leaving a balance on hand of \$150.27.

The next school year commenced September 7, 1874 and Miss Corey was again engaged to teach a nine-month term. The teacher's salary was fixed at \$40.00 per month. By November, however, it was found that the number of pupils had so increased that another school room was necessary and another teacher was provided. The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church offered the use of its building for school purposes at \$9.00 per month, including a stove to heat it, and Miss Clara Ledyard was engaged as a teacher at a salary of \$35.00 per month to teach the primary pupils, 45 in all. When Miss Corey left there were 62 pupils.

A like arrangement was made with the M. E. Church for the following year and Miss Ledyard was again engaged as the teacher for a year. Miss Corey taught the higher grades during the autumn and winter months, being succeeded by Miss E. F. Cowdreay during the spring term.

Artemus Gale and J. L. Phillips were paid in full during the year

of 1875, for lots contracted for in 1873, and the deeds were placed on record.

In 1877, the legislature amended the school laws to make the school elections take place in the spring. Accordingly, the next annual election was held April 3, 1877.

Some well-known names of that period, still remembered by many old-time residents, appeared on the school records. Among these were Newton Clark, Cyros Walts, T. H. Brown, Miss Louise C. Bryan, C. W. McDonald, J. B. Young, N. E. Phillips, E. O. Kimberley, Charles M. Morse, John Bippus, J. B. Hawley, W. R. Bourne, W. H. Nelson, Amos F. Shaw, O. P. Weston, Miss Allie Story, H. W. Lewis, M. A. Stickney, Edwin Sharp, E. A. Sherman, B. F. Campbell and L. D. Henry.

Sioux Falls was organized as an independent district in 1879. At that time the salary of the first principal, L. D. Henry, was \$75.00 and that of lady teachers was \$35.00 per month. Of the latter there were seven, namely, Misses Mina L. Fletcher, Louise C. Bryan, Maude V. Rouse, Cora E. Chamberlain, Sarah Wagner, Nellie Blanchard, and Mrs. C. Everett.

In 1880, Mrs. Ada Allison and Miss Helen J. McPherson were added to the staff. From that time on the increase in the number of pupils and teachers, the establishment of high school and additional junior grades, makes it impracticable for us to record the names of the educational staff and some other data.

In the winter of 1880-81, the "winter of the deep snow", the only railway into the city was blockaded and fuel for the school could not be secured and on February 12, 1881, the schools were ordered closed and remained so until May 2, when they were reopened for eight weeks.

In February, 1882, the rooms were so crowded that a committee was appointed to seek other school sites, one in Gales addition in the southeastern part and one in the northwestern part of the city. The site of the latter was that of the present Hawthorne school. Ten and one-half lots were bought from Edward Watson for \$900.00 and nine lots on "the East Side" were purchased from the Dakota Improvement Company for \$450.00. This is the site of the present Whittier School.

A contract was awarded to Tom C. Marson for the erection of a four-room school house on each of these sites. These were frame structures with brick veneer. They were erected in 1882 and opened for school purposes in time for the opening of the winter term of school, commencing in January, 1883. There were two rooms on each floor of these bulidings. S. E. Young was superintendent during the years of 1882 and 1883.

The salary of the principal was increased to \$120.00 per month and that of the teachers who had taught one year or more in the city schools, was increased to \$400.00 per year, all others \$350.00, excepting the assistant to the pricipal of Central school and those of Hawthorne and Whittier schools, who would receive \$440 per year.

The school building and lots on the "east side" were sold in June, 1884, and in the following August block 40 in Gale's Addition was bought for \$1,500.00. A contract for erecting a school house was let for \$6,421.50. The Adventist Church was rented for \$8.00 per month for use as a school room.

The Superintendent at that time was paid a salary of \$1,000.00 per year. That office was then held by Prof. A. T. Free of Rock Rapids, Iowa. The next year Livingston McCartney was made superintendent at a salary of \$1,200.00 per year.

In 1887, the necessity of further school facilities were recognized

and block 32, Folsom's 2nd Addition and the south half of block 4, Covell's Addition, were purchased for the purpose of erecting other school buildings, the first named block costing \$1,400.00 and the second \$2,500.00.

In 1888, W. L. Dow drew plans for a 6-room stone building and a contract was let to Jordan Brothers, contractors, for a school to be built on the site of the Covell addition property, at a cost of \$15,160.00. It was completed in 1889 and named the Lincoln school. (Note: In 1916 the old Lincoln school building was replaced by a modern structure and the capacity greatly increased. In 1939 a new addition was built, giving that section of the city a well equipped modern grade school).

On the resignation of Prof. McCarney as superintendent in 1889, Prof. J. K. Davis was employed in that capacity. It was decided by the board at the July meeting to purchase Block 2, Tract 9, Mason's Addition, at a price notto exceed \$2,000.00 for a school site, and to build thereon a building not to exceed \$600.00 in cost, the building to be 24 by 36 feet. A contract was also let for building an addition to the "North" school building (Hawthorne) to T. N. Ross for \$2,250.00, and also a contract for building the "Northeast" school (Riverside) for \$1,050.00. Both were built during the summer of 1889 and opened for use for the autumn term.

On March 10, 1890, it was decided to build an eight-room school building on the Folsom Block, aforementioned. It was on the north side of 18th street, between Summit and Prairie Avenues and was built of Sioux Falls jasper at a cost of \$28,500.00. The contract for its construction was awarded to A. O. Almos. The name "Lowell" was given to the school. At that time it was the most pretentious school building in the city. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1905, and rebuilt in 1906-07. There was a temporary frame building added in connection with it for primary grade pupils, until the present building was constructed in 1936, patterned after the latest approved grade school designs. The original building was accepted by the board September 7, 1891.

Owing to the bungling by the State Legislature of a 40-page "educational" bill in 1891, the time of holding the school elections could not be ascertained. Consequently, no election was held for members of the Board of Education in 1891 and 1892, and the old board was forced to continue in office until 1893.

In June, 1891, it was decided to purchase three lots on the southwest corner of Block 17, Summit addition, east of Dakota avenue and north of Russell street for \$1,000.00, and a contract to build a school-house on that site was let to James Byrne, in the amount of \$2,128.00. The building was completed October 1st of that year and named the "Bryant" school. It came into disuse, however, and was torn down in 1937, and the material used in the construction of Howard Wood Athletic Field. The city still retains the grounds.

Block 15, Harrison's addition, was purchased in June, 1892, and the contract for the construction of a school house, known as Merideth school, at West Sioux Falls, was awarded to James Byrne, July 18th, at a cost of \$2,175.00. It was occupied in the fall of 1892. After 40 years, however, this school was also discontinued for "economical reasons", and the pupils from that area are given free transportation to other schools in the city. The city retains the grounds, however.

Free text books were first provided for pupils in the public schools in Sioux Falls in 1913.

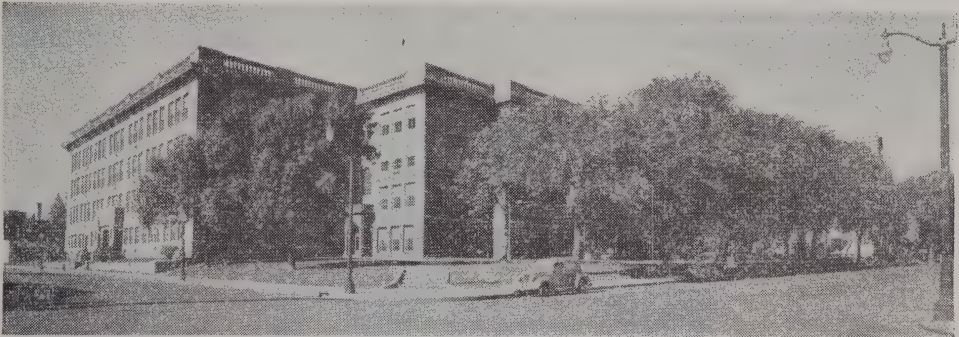
In 1915 a one-story type school building was first used, and in 1924 it was abandoned for the two-story type, the latter being more

economical in this climate because of less fuel required.

Mark Twain school, built in 1920, and Emerson, 1923, are combinations of these types.

The High School

At a meeting of the school board of December 30, 1892, a resolution was passed petitioning the mayor to call an election to determine whether the city would issue bonds in the amount of \$40,000.00 for the purpose of erecting a high school building on the block occupied by the Central school building, but the question, for unknown reasons, was not submitted to a vote.



Washington High School. (North and East View).

At the 1893 session of the legislature an Act was passed designating the time for holding school elections in municipalities, and the annual school election in April gave the members of the school board an opportunity to retire, after its forced tenure in office through 1891 and 1892.

It might be of interest to the public to know the names of those who guided the educational destinies of the boys and girls of Sioux Falls during the early years. We shall name a few of those public-spirited men here, as follows: J. T. Gilbert, S. H. Wagner, H. T. Parmley, E. D. Morcom, D. C. (Dave) Ricker, George E. Arneson, E. H. Sanford, T. S. Roberts, J. B. Watson, Curtis H. Beach, Herbert L. Green, F. M. Gee, Jonah Jones, L. A. Perkins, U. S. G. Cherry, Thos. J. Bushell, R. J. Wells, D. R. Howie, and others whom we do not readily recall.

The school election of 1893 was a spirited one and was featured by the number of women's votes. They were by then allowed by state legislation to vote in school elections, and quickly availed themselves of the opportunity to make use of this limited franchise.

A. M. Rowe was re-elected superintendent and H. J. Davenport was the principal. The selection of Mr. Rowe was by a vote of the board and resulted in a 7 to 6 vote after a heated discussion that did not end with his selection, but was carried on after the meeting and on the streets for some time.

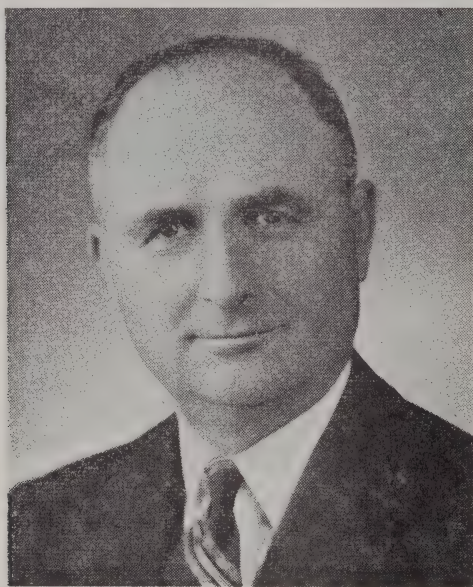
Mark D. Scott, editor of the Weekly Sioux Falls Journal, published what was claimed to have been said by the members of the board at the board meeting and on the streets, and was tried and convicted on a libel charge and fined \$100.00 for so doing.

On June 30, 1899, there were nine school buildings in Sioux Falls, according to the clerk's report of that date, and 49 teachers, three of whom were men, and an enrollment of 2,054 pupils—975 boys and 1,079 girls. Compared to that enrollment, as of June 1, 1899, are the present

grade schools with an enrollment of 5,707, and the high school with 2,046—a total of 7,753. There are 203 grade and 76 high school teachers, exclusive of principals. In the high school the median salary for the women teachers is \$1,900.00, and for men \$2,450.00. Thus the median salary for B. A. degree teachers is \$2,000.00, non-degree \$1,475.00. (1946).

To become a teacher in the city schools, one must be a graduate of a two-year course in an accredited normal school, with two years previous experience in teaching elsewhere.

At the legislative session of 1945 a law was enacted allowing retirement pay for teachers in an amount not exceeding \$600.00 per year, after thirty years of service, including service prior to teaching in South Dakota. (Note: Since the above salaries were quoted, there has been a varied increase of salaries which we are authoritatively informed will amount to an average of \$600.00 per year).



R. A. BECK
Principal Washington High School

The Sioux Falls school buildings, their locations and principals, are as follows.

Washington High, 11th and Main, R. A. Beck, principal.
 Beadle, 14th street and 6th avenue, Mabel Venoss, principal.
 Bancroft, 8th street and 6th avenue, Rachel Newkirk, principal.
 Emerson, Sioux street and Lake avenue, Annamae Linton, principal.
 Franklin, 3rd street and Cliff avenue, Ella M. Royhl, principal.
 Hawthorne, 3rd street and Duluth avenue, Charles Rogge, principal.
 Irving, 11th street and Spring avenue, Jean Welker, principal.
 Lincoln, 9th street and Grange avenue, Nan Nelson, principal.
 Longfellow, 4th avenue and 20th street, Edward Skarda, principal.
 Lowell, 18th street and Summit avenue, B. Harrietta Bach, principal.
 Mark Twain, 27th street and Dakota ave., R. H. Knutson, principal.
 Riverside, Riverside add. N. E. of city, Laura B. Anderson, principal.
 Whittier, 6th street and Indiana avenue, E. H. Bissell, principal.

Air Base, A. A. F. Building, Catherine Coughlin, principal.

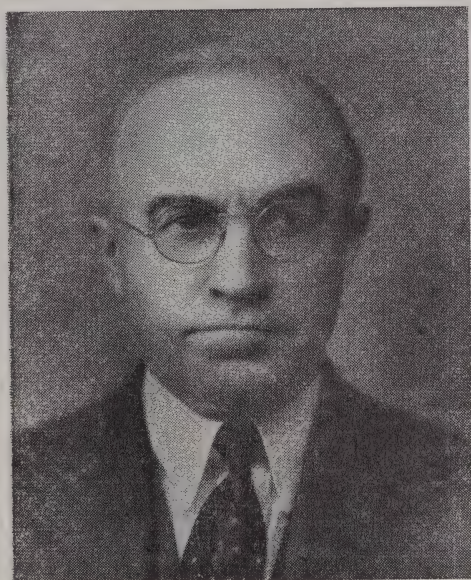
All of these buildings are comparatively new and of the latest approved types, except those of Riverside, which is in line for replacement, and the Air Base school which is a temporary arrangement.

The Lowell school is entirely new, excepting the outer walls of the original red jasper building, once the pride of Sioux Falls. The interior has been entirely rearranged. The new part of the building faces south on 18th street.

The present members of the school board are: Henry B. Saure, president, Russell M. Johnson, Guy A. Larson, Herbert Qualset and Pierce McDowell. Mr. Saure succeeded John B. Gregg, who retired in the spring of 1946. Elmer O. Berdahl succeeded Walter C. Leyse as clerk of the board, following the latter's decease in May, 1946. Mr. Saure was elected mayor in April, 1949, and his successor on the board (to be elected in June, 1949) has not yet been named. Both Mr. Gregg and Mr. Leyse had served long, faithfully and efficiently in their respective positions.

From the early beginning of our school system those in authority have endeavored to secure the best school facilities and instructors obtainable and their high purpose and spirit has carried through to the present time with the result that we have a school system second to none in the land, one of which we take justifiable pride in showing to visitors. The school indebtedness, also, challenges comparison per capita, with any other city large or small.

Outstanding in point of service in recent years are such men as W. I. Early, who came to Sioux Falls and took the position as principal

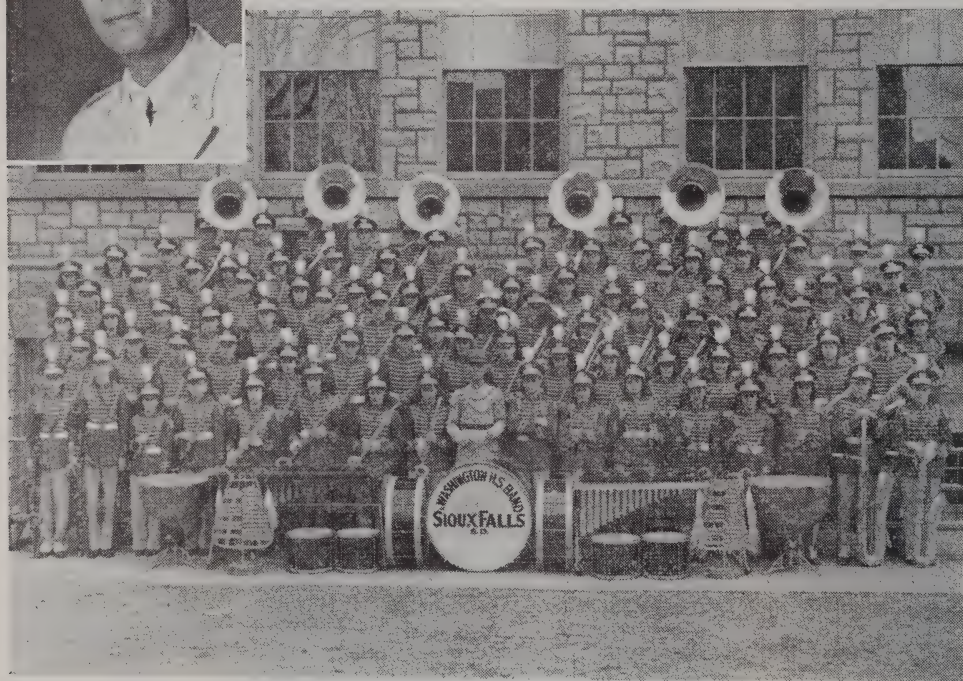


W. I. Early
With Fifty Years of Service

in the high school in September, 1908, which position he held twenty-eight years, after which he was superintendent of city schools eight years and superintendent emeritus one year. He had thirteen years'

experience as a teacher before coming to Sioux Falls and had rounded out 50 years as an educator. Preceding him was the late A. A. McDonald who for many years held educational positions in Sioux Falls, several of which were as superintendent of city schools. Howard Wood, for whom Howard Wood Athletic Field was named, has been the football coach for Washington High since 1908, with the exception of two school years between 1913 and 1915.

The pride of not only the high school, but the city as well, is the now famous high school student band, under the direction of Arthur R. Thompson, whose control over his musicians is almost uncanny. (For story of the High School Band see "Musical Organization", Chapter 17).



Washington High School Band. (A. R. Thompson, inset)

Lyman M. Fort is the present Superintendent of the city schools, having succeeded W. I. Early, retired. He had several years experience before coming to Sioux Falls from Mitchell. R. A. Beck is Principal of Washington High School.

The following named men have served as presidents, secretaries and superintendents of the Board of Education:

Presidents of the Board

T. H. Brown, (1879), John Bippus, E. A. Sherman, W. H. Nelson, Cyrus Walts, Rev. W. Skillman, J. T. Gilbert, E. D. Morcom, L. A. Perkins, S. H. Wagner, T. S. Roberts, J. W. Parker, Geo. A. Pettigrew, A. E. Ayres, C. A. Christopherson, Geo. A. Pettigrew, (2), C. L. Tuthill, A. F. Larson, A. S. Graham, John B. Gregg, H. B. Saure, present, 1946-1949.

Secretaries of the Board

N. E. Phillips, (1879), E. O. Kimberly, F. L. Boyce, T. A. Robinson, L. R. Root, T. G. Brown, Curtis Beach, C. J. Skinner, G. H. Kiland, B. N. Requa, W. B. Fuller, B. S. Van Slyke, Walter C. Leyse, Elmer O. Berdahl, (1946).

Superintendents of School

S. E. Young, 1882-84; A. T. Free, 1884-85; L. McCartney, 1885-89; J. K. Davis, 1889-90; A. M. Rowe, 1890-96; F. C. McClelland, 1896-1906; A. A. McDonald, 1906-35; W. I. Early, 1935-45; L. M. Fort, 1945-.



LYMAN M. FORT
Supt. City Schools

There are many intricate and interesting details contained in the history of Sioux Falls public schools that we cannot include in this book, nor can we long dwell upon the records of the various schools of the city. From the very beginning, however, there has been the certainty of earnest, conscientious, and persistent effort on the part of the members of the school boards, officers and faculty that has brought our school system up to the present high standards. It has taken hard work. True, there have been times when the wisdom of the Board has been brought into question by a part of the public, but there has been the close "hewing to the line", both in the foundational work and the building of the superstructure, and there have been comparatively few serious errors of judgment or of practice on its part.

The members of the board serve without pay, the only remuneration received being the satisfaction of having done their duty in public service. A like service is being done every day by the individual members of the educational staff, for whom we have the greatest respect. The highest tax levy we are called upon to meet is for school purposes and here, too, the public meets its obligations without protest.

Schools and Colleges

As this manuscript is about to go to the publishers we are advised that a new school building is being planned to meet the ever increasing demand. Two blocks of land have been secured which are bounded on the east and west by Covell and Lake avenues and on the north and south by Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, to be known as the Jefferson School.

The tentative plan is for a two-story, fireproof, brick structure. It will contain sixteen class rooms, a library, auditorium, gymnasium, art, home economics and manual training departments, and will provide instruction from kindergarten and upward through the eighth grade. When in full operation there will be sixteen or more teachers.

The auditorium will be on the second floor directly above the gymnasium. Hugill, Blatherwick and Fritzel are the architects. The building committee is composed of H. B. Saure, president of the school board; L. M. Fort, superintendent of city schools; Carl Hermann, superintendent of buildings and grounds; Guy Larson and Russell Johnson, members of the school board.

The building will be of the two-story type selected as the more practical and economic type. The outward appearance is artistic and the grounds are spacious, well landscaped and attractive. The interior is well arranged and the building is amply equipped with assembly rooms.

South Dakota Educational Association

The South Dakota Educational Association's activities commenced to take form in the 1880's but until 1884 the only available data concerning it was a statement concerning the organization and a list of its officers at Huron. W. H. H. Beadle of Yankton was president; R. W. Jones, Columbia; L. N. Alburty, Parker; Miss Flora Gans, Huron; and O. H. Parker of Brookings, vice presidents. James S. Bishop of Huron, Secretary General W. H. H. Beadle was the moving spirit of its deliberations.

Mr. Beadle was reelected in 1885 and continued to play an important part in the Territory's educational field. His efforts through the years still effect the state educational institutions, "founded upon sound and thorough elementary education".

On December 26-28, 1888, when the Territory of Dakota was approaching statehood, a meeting was held in Redfield at which time action was taken to shape its educational policies. A memorial was addressed to Congress concerning the reservation of lands from the public domain for school purposes. The ultimate result was the withholding of section 36, in addition to section 16, in each township, from settlement and that no lands should be sold for less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to become a part of a permanent school fund. This was accomplished mainly through the efforts of General Beadle.

The Association's function is to promote educational work, in all its phases, through discussion, and to interest the public therein.

Its headquarters are now located at 218 South Main Avenue in Sioux Falls. S. B. Nisson is the Executive Secretary and Frank Gellerman and Mrs. Margie King are field and office secretaries, respectively. The editorial offices of the SDEA Journal, the official organ of the Association, are located at the same address.

Previous to 1924, there were no established headquarters of the Association. That year headquarters were established at Mitchell, but

for one year only. In 1925 they were moved to Sioux Falls where there are now three assistants regularly employed in addition to its officers and publishing director.

Augustana College

Augustana College is a union of two institutions, Augustana College, formerly of Canton, South Dakota, (founded in 1860), and the Lutheran Normal School of Sioux Falls (founded in 1889). Thus it ranks as a pioneer of educational institutions in this region.



Administration Building Augustana College

The new liberal arts college created by the merger was located on the present site in Sioux Falls in 1918, and incorporated as Augustana College and Normal School—later changed to “Augustana College”. Thus the institution is both young and old. As an educational institution it is rooted into the history of the Midwest. As a four-year liberal arts college it dates back to the merger of 1918. As to location, it is ideally situated on high ground overlooking the rich valley of the Sioux river to the west and south, and the northern part of the city to the east and north.

The first of the pioneer institutions, known as Augustana College Theological seminary, began its work in 1860 in Chicago, in the humble quarters of an old church. After three years, the school was located at Paxton, Illinois. Following the western trek of immigration the school was moved to Marshall, Wisconsin, in 1869; to Beloit, Iowa, in

1881; and to Canton, South Dakota, in 1884, where it remained until located in Sioux Falls in 1918 and merged with the Lutheran Normal School.

The Lutheran Church, which controls and supports the institution, have consistently provided a large portion of the operating expense through productive endowments augmented by annual appropriations. Only part of the cost of instruction is covered by the tuition and fees paid by the students.

The immediate management and control of the institution is vested in the Augustana Association. This association is composed of the membership of the South Dakota District and adjoining portions of the southern Minnesota and Iowa districts of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. It is incorporated under the laws of South Dakota, and functions through a board of directors consisting of eighteen members.

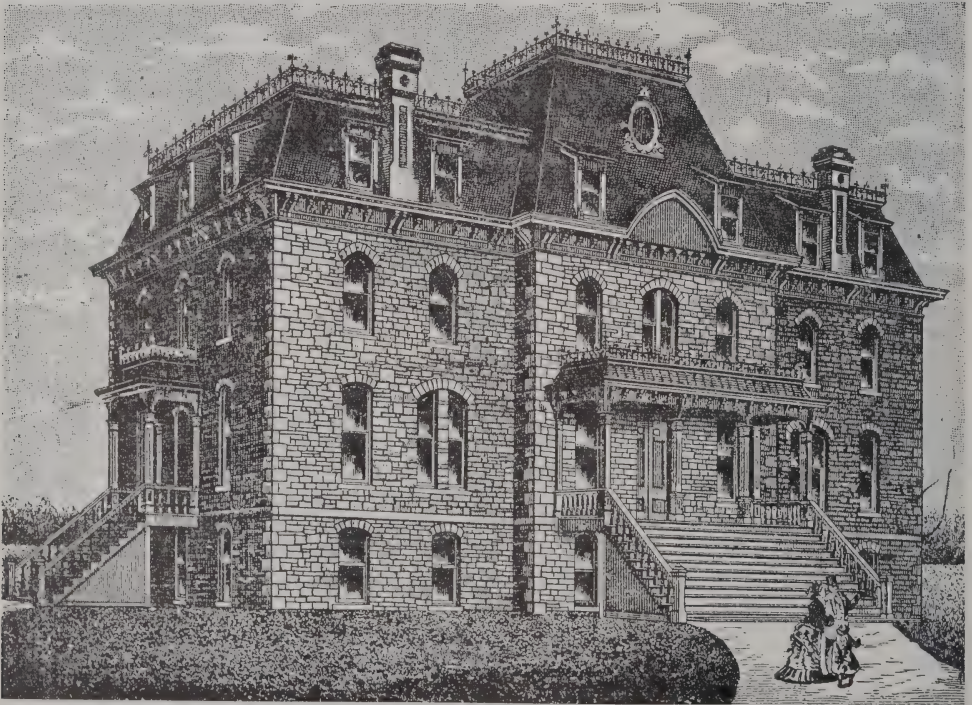
The present officers of the college are Lawrence M. Stavig, president; Dr. I. B. Hauge, dean and registrar; G. H. Gilbertson, business manager and Edward Nervig, director of Public Relations.

There are forty-five teachers employed and 950 students enrolled. A large percentage of the students are veterans of World War II who are attending under the Government educational provision.

Because of the present housing shortage, it has been necessary to move buildings from the former Air Base to the campus grounds for use as sleeping quarters.

Sioux Falls College

Sioux Falls College came into being as the result of a gathering of Baptist pastors at Vermillion, Dakota Territory, June 5, 1872, when



Merideth Hall, Sioux Falls College, (and Original Building)

resolutions were adopted to "take immediate steps" for the establishment of an institution and to devote a suitable portion of time of each annual meeting to give consideration to a more general and complete education of youth under distinctively Christian influence. Thus, this subject was among the important matters to be given attention of the Baptists in early days, attesting to their clear vision of the needs of future years.



Jordan Hall, Sioux Falls College and Administration Building.

In July, 1881, a mass meeting of Baptists in the southern half of Dakota was held in Madison. During the meeting a committee was appointed to receive offers from different localities for the establishment of an institution of learning to be under the guidance and control of the Baptist denomination. Edward Ellis, A. W. Hilton, A. S. Orcutt, M. J. Lewis, and B. Morse were the members on the committee.

The citizens of Sioux Falls made an offer of \$6,000 "in cash and land" for the location of such an institution and the offer was accepted. A board of trustees was elected and the name "Dakota Collegiate Institute" was given to the institution. The school opened September 18, 1883, in the basement of the Baptist church on the northeast corner of Dakota Avenue and Eighth Street. This building still stands. School was held there two years. Prof. Hardy C. Stone was in charge of the work until his death, February 11, 1885. Also, in 1883, the foundation of the first unit of what is now Sioux Falls College was laid. The school was reorganized in 1885 and became "Sioux Falls University". Rev. E. B. Meredith was elected president and held that position until January 1, 1895, when he was succeeded by Prof. E. A. Ufford who resigned one year later and was succeeded by Prof. E. B. McKay who was presi-

dent until his death, when Prof. A. B. Price was appointed, about 1897 or 1898.

The names of the members of the first board of trustees of which we have record (1885) were as follows: Rev. Edward Ellis, president; Hon. W. W. Brookings, vice president; Charles R. Dean, secretary; E. P. Beebe, treasurer. Other members were: B. F. Roderick, E. T. Cressey, H. H. Keith, M. J. Lewis, Rev. E. B. Meredith, Rev. J. P. Coffman, and Peter Morse. H. H. Keith was chairman of the executive committee. Rev. E. B. Meredith was elected president of the college.

The first class of graduates from the four-year college course was that of 1904, since which time there has been an unbroken line of graduates. About 1897 or 1898, the board changed the name to "Sioux Falls College". In 1910, under the leadership of Dr. E. F. Jordan, a new building was erected which is known as Jordan Hall and is used as the administration building. The original building of 1883-1885, now known as Meridith Hall, provides additional class rooms and studios. The Pierce Gynasium, which includes a heating plant, adjoining the athletic field, was built in 1923. The Glidden-Martin Memorial building, erected in 1929, is one of the finest resident halls for women in the northwest.

In 1929 the Des Moines (Iowa) University, Baptist College, ceased to operate and Sioux Falls College was constituted the legal custodian of its records. Following a conference of interstate Baptist denominational leaders Sioux Falls was selected as the strategic location for such an institution, it being the center of a five-state area, and in the early 1930's the board of trustees of Grand Island (Nebraska) College voted unanimously to merge that college with the Sioux Falls institution. A new corporation, Sioux Falls College, was formed out of this merger, June 8, 1931.

The buildings of Parker College, Winnebago, Minnesota, were taken over in 1930 by the Northwestern Baptist Home Society for the conduct of its work. Its equipment, consisting of a library, scientific apparatus, and class furniture, was given to Sioux Falls College, and the scholastic records of Cedar Valley Seminary of Osage, Iowa, were deposited at Sioux Falls College in the fall of 1937.

Sioux Falls College is functioning well in all of its departments. It is ideally located, both geographically and in respect to scenic and social surroundings. Dr. Ernest E. Smith, its president, is a highly capable and brilliant man, well qualified for the responsible position he holds. He took up his duties at the College October 24, 1944, following two years service as Army Air Corps Chaplain in the Global War, he was released to the college at the request of the Northern Baptist Convention. He is a member of the board of trustees of Northern Baptist Seminary. M. F. Martini, recently retired as registrar, is succeeded by Elmer Olson, business manager. Miss Mabel Burton is dean of women and Dr. F. A. Early, dean of men.

There has been an increasing number of students since the end of the war. The educational staff is comprised of twenty-eight teachers, exclusive of part-time instructors, an administrative staff, the dean of women and her assistants, dean of men, and a librarian. The registration for the 1948-49 school year is the highest in the college history.

The original building of the college, now Meridith Hall, is of Sioux Falls jasper. It is four stories and 76 feet by 40 feet in dimension. It is pleasantly situated on the higher ground in the southwestern part of the city and was the first building visible from the land to the west, indicating, even at that early date, the expansion of the city in that direction.

An annual event, designated as "Tepee Day", is set aside and observed by the college as a home-coming event. It is a two or three day frolic on the campus of which a downtown parade, a pageant, and a banquet are outstanding features.

All Saints School

On April 7, 1884, Bishop William Hobart Hare assembled a number of influential citizens in the parlors of the Cataract Hotel for the purpose of getting their support in establishing a school for girls somewhere in his diocese. He stated he had selected Sioux Falls as the location, on condition that the citizens would accept his proposal with the assurance of their unqualified support.



All Saints School for Girls, (Episcopal)

He presented his building plans for the original unit to them and stated that he would have the building ready by 1885, but must have \$10,000 in land and cash. He estimated the cost of the building would be in excess of \$40,000.

Realizing the importance of such an institution in Sioux Falls, those present zealously undertook to raise the necessary funds and were successful in securing the present site and the necessary cash.

The foundation was laid in the summer of 1884 and on the 11th day of September the corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremonies, jointly by clergymen of the Episcopal church and various bodies of the Masonic lodge, including Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2, the Blue Lodge,

Grand Lodge, and Knights of Templar. The building was completed during the summer of 1885 and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on September 17th of that year.

In 1896, \$10,000 was presented to All Saints School as an endowment fund by residents of Philadelphia, friends of Bishop Hare, to commemorate the completion of twenty-two years of his work as Missionary Bishop in Dakota Territory for the larger part among the Sioux Indians. Bishop Hare was president and Miss Helen Peabody, secretary, of the new institution. They were ably assisted by a corps of efficient teachers.

The substantial building still stands and is surrounded by others built since, as necessity required. They are ideally located and surrounded by ample, well kept grounds with adequate space for added buildings which might in the future be necessary. The student body is composed of members from Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. It is a college preparatory school and provides a well rounded and varied course of academic studies, the arts and extra curricular activities, so that each girl may develop to her full capacity. Opportunity is offered for special culture and social events which enrich school life. Most of the high school faculty live in residence, giving increased occasion for unusual understanding and cooperation between students and faculty.

The grade school curriculum is based on the State Course of Study with the addition of French. The high school curriculum includes liberal arts, English, social sciences, laboratory sciences, mathematics, and languages. Both grade and high school curricula are supplemented by religious training under the direction of the Episcopal church.

Every girl takes physical education and takes part in choral music with special programs, usually part of special chapel service. Small classes are arranged to give the student an opportunity for the best individual development of which she is capable by ability and temperament.

The chapel itself is symbolic of the place religion occupies in the life of an All Saints school girl. The chancel, with glowing Tiffany windows, pictures the Good Shepherd, the altar with its symbolic hangings and candles, and the reverent atmosphere are influences long remembered.

All special school days, award-giving and national holidays are observed in the chapel. The choral service sung by the entire school on All Saints Day, Christmas and Easter attract large audiences. All Saints School is accredited by the South Dakota State Educational department and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and is a member of Educational Records Bureau of New York City.

The main building includes the chapel, with dining hall below; offices, library, parlors, girls' lounge, study hall, two class rooms, laboratory, infirmary, and dormitory rooms. There are four corridors on the second and third floors where girls live according to their age groups.

The Dexter House is a hostel for guests of the school and also contains the Bishops' office. Other buildings are the Memorial building, which houses the gymnasium, eight class rooms and the art studio. The studio contains two piano studios, the auditorium for plays, programs and dancing parties and two large rooms for kindergarten and nursery schools. All buildings are connected by means of underground tunnels. The heating plant occupies a separate building.

The school is informal to an extraordinary degree and has a more

homelike atmosphere than is found in most larger schools. The girls learn to live together as a group as well as to develop themselves individually.

The admission requirements are based on past scholastic records, as indicated by a transcript of the pupil's work and standardized tests. Health is determined from a report made to the school by the family physician as to emotional and social stability, essential to adjust them to boarding school life. Effort is being made to have only girls of good standards in the school.

The president of the Board of Trustees is Rev. W. Blair Roberts, D. D.; Rev. Conrad H. Gesner, D. D., is vice president and chairman; Vy. Rev. Leland W. F. Stark, chaplain; Miss Claudia Dorland, headmistress. Members of the faculty are: Miss Claudia Dorland, French; Miss Irene Close, mathematics; Miss Elizabeht Dick, English; Miss Francis Erickson, laboratory sciences and physical education; Miss Geraldine Hurry, high-school chorus and music, through the grades, and Latin; Miss Ann Mundelein, sacred studies; Miss Carol Pohl, art; Miss Janet Strachan, history and social studies; Miss Christie Berdahl, 7th and 8th grades; Miss Sally Sherwin, French, (grade school); Mrs. Mary Donaldson, 4th, 5th and 6th grades; Mrs. Ferne Adams, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades; Mrs. Gene Snell, kindergarten; Mrs. Nell Browne, nursery school; Miss Bernice Halverson and Miss Ruth Schneider, piano; Mrs. Ethel Jones, housemother.

Nettleton Commercial College

The Nettleton Commercial College was founded in 1919 by G. E. Nettleton, a veteran business educator of more than thirty years previous experience. In 1920 Fred H. Ward became associate owner and manager. In June, 1933, C. D. Rohlffs purchased an interest in the school and served as vice president until 1939, when Mr. Ward passed away and Rohlffs became president.

Mr. W. M. Oates purchased an interest in the college in 1933, serving as registrar and business manager. He remained with the school until February, 1947.

In January, 1939, Louis Ward, son of Fred Ward, began his duties as instructor. Later in the same year he inherited his father's stock and has since served as secretary-treasurer of the college.

The one purpose of the management of the school, from its founding to the present day, has been to offer young people a business training that will enable them to go out and meet the exacting demands of present day business.

The splendid success of its thousands of graduates, and the universal confidence reposed in the school by business employers throughout the entire Middle West bears eloquent testimony that the school has achieved its purpose. It now stands at the forefront of schools of its kind throughout the north central states.

Realizing that opportunities within the business world were never more attractive, but that these opportunities can be effectively grasped only by the young man or young woman who is thoroughly grounded in the principals and practices of modern business, the college is ever pressing ahead to continued service and accomplishment.

Rural Schools

There are 87 rural schools in Minnehaha county, with an enrollment of 11,554 pupils taught by 94 teachers. (1948). There are three consolidated schools, one each in Brandon, Lyons and Humboldt. These

latter provide high school instruction in addition to the grades and compare favorably with the corresponding years and grades with those in the larger cities in equipment and efficiency of the teachers. The superintendents of the town and city schools are as follows:

Brandon, J. M. Oyen; Humboldt, H. F. Hunter; Lyons, E. J. Svarvari; Dell Rapids, George T. Williams; Hartford, Ellis C. Hackett; Valley Springs, P. M. Nibelink; Baltic, Arthur L. Nelson; Colton, L. W. Lester; Garretson, E. O. Tandberg; Sioux Falls, L. M. Fort.

Edgar Hervig is county superintendent of schools, having held that office continuously since 1935. The superintendent is elected on a non-partisan ticket. Mrs. Blanche Anderson is the present assistant superintendent.



EDGAR HERVIG,
Superintendent of County Schools

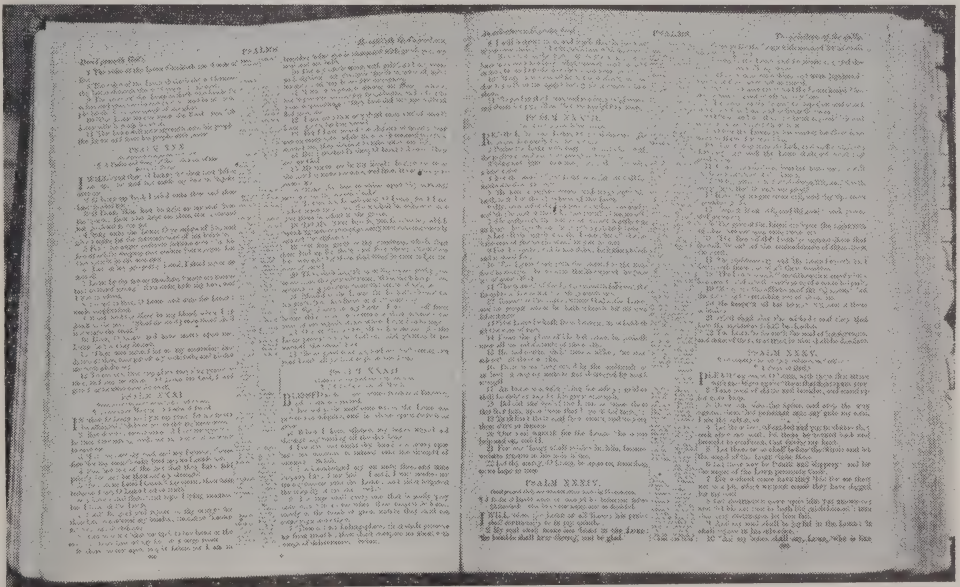
The average teacher's pay has been gradually increased over the past seven years. The 1944 average for rural teachers was approximately \$135 per month, that amount had been advanced to \$143 by 1945. The minimum wage during that year was \$110 per month, and the maximum to \$170. A teachers' retirement compensation law is now in effect, the amount of pay varying with the years of service and qualifications.

CHAPTER 10

CHURCHES AND WELFARE GROUPS

First Sunday School

The first Sunday School in Minnehaha county was organized by Mrs. Hattie Phillips, wife of Dr. Josiah L. Phillips, and Mrs. Ella P. Coats, wife of Clark G. Coats. It was known as the Pioneer Union Sunday School and the meetings were held in the barracks of Fort Dakota, where the Phillips family lived until a more suitable home could be built.



The Old Family Bible.

This Sunday School continued to function until the population had increased and various denominational churches were organized, each of which maintained its own school.

In her reminiscences Mrs. Phillips is quoted as saying, "Everybody came, including C. K. Howard, in his shirt sleeves". It was typically pioneer, as its name would indicate, in appearance as well as in fact and setting. This fore-runner of religious instruction in Sioux Falls and Minnehaha county served its purpose well.

The Swedenborgian Faith

It is claimed that the first sermon ever delivered in Sioux Falls was by Governor Henry Masters of the Squatter Territorial government. It was of the Swedenborgian faith that is founded on a theology

and philosophy taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish mystic and philosopher.

The first congregation of the Swedenborgians was organized in London in 1783. It was called The New Church, or the Jerusalem Church.

Episcopal Church (Calvary Cathedral)

The first church structure in Sioux Falls was that of the Episcopal church, and was built at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main avenue and Ninth street, in 1872. Rev. W. H. H. Ross, the first resident minister of any denomination in Sioux Falls, organized the first religious society in this city, and from this organization was developed Calvary Church. The first service to be held therein was on Sunday, August 11, 1872. The lumber and other material was bought in Minneapolis and hauled here by wagon from Worthington, Minnesota.

In 1882 Calvary Parish bought the lots on the northwest corner of Tenth street and Spring avenue, and the church was moved to that site. In 1887 John Jacob Astor offered Bishop Hare the gift of a "church of a permanent character in some part of the diocese, not so expensive as to be a burden for its support in a new country". He asked the Bishop to secure land for a rectory which he would build and furnish the equipment for, including a heating plant, communion plate, organ and pews, as a memorial to his wife, Charlotte Augusta. It was to be named "The Church of Saint Augusta".



Calvary Cathedral Episcopal Church

Bishop Hare bought the present site of Calvary Cathedral, including the entire frontage on Main avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The corner stone was laid December 5, 1888, and the church was finished and dedicated December 18, 1889. There being no basement under the nave, a later generation found it necessary to provide it.

Meanwhile, Calvary Parish had sold its property on Tenth street. Part of the material of the old church was used in building the Church of Saint Augusta, thus it is still in use in the present structure.

Bishop Hare held the fee title to all district property, and when the Chapter was incorporated he transferred to it the lots on which the Church of Saint Augusta and the Rectory are located, reserving in the deed the church as his Cathedral, always subject to his personal direction.

In 1891 the members of Calvary Church organized as a corporation,

"The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Calvary Church". Then was created a situation which Clinton Rogers Woodruff, in his "Historical Sketches of American Cathedrals", says: "Probably there is no exact parallel in the American Church; here was a church without parishioners, and a parish without a church".

Bishop Hare then invited the "Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Calvary Church" to worship in his Cathedral and to occupy the rectory. The rectory has ever since occupied the church, subject to the provisions and qualifications in the deed from Bishop Hare to the Chapter of Calvary Cathedral.

"The most distinctive and unique mark of Calvary Cathedral, duplicated in America, linking it to the continuity of the centuries, are two priceless crosses in the sanctuary floor and the altar slab. In 1888 Bishop Hare attended the Lambeth Conference in London, a meeting of all the bishops of the Anglican Communion of the world. He was given two crosses, one of flat stones from the walls of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, (the remains of the oldest Christian Church in England), the other, a cross of polished jasper from the pavement of Conrad's Glorious Choir, Canterbury, Cathedral, (the Mother Cathedral of the English speaking peoples), brought from Italy by William the Conqueror in the 11th century. Every Archbishop of Canterbury and every king and queen of England had touched, or approached, these crosses. Thus, in a material way, Calvary Cathedral bears witness to the unbroken continuity of the Church of Ages". (Rt. Rev. E. B. Woodruff, 1938).

The rectors of the old parish were Reverends W. H. H. Ross, Huntington, T. B. Berry, J. M. McBride, W. J. Harris, Frederick Gardiner, Jr., George Wallace, James Trimble, Thomas L. Fisher, A. F. Morgan, and George Cornell. When the cathedral was established the incumbents were called "vicars". When Rev. George Biller, Jr., succeeded Dr. Cornell the title was changed to "dean", with the attended title of "The Very Reverend". Rev. J. K. Brennan succeeded Dean Biller, the latter being advanced to Bishop. Dean Woodruff came in 1917. His was the longest incumbency of any clergyman since the church came to South Dakota. He was succeeded by Rev. Leland W. F. Stark. A venerable organ was replaced in the cathedral by a modern Pilcher organ in 1937 and many other improvements have been made in more recent years.

The First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church was organized July 4, 1875, as the result of a visit of A. W. Hilton, a baptist circuit rider of near Parker, and the prayers of "Grandma Cummins", a bedfast patient of the little settlement. It was organized in the home of H. A. Hauser with eleven members present.

The first meeting was held in Allen's Hall at the corner of Phillips avenue and Eighth street. Rev. Hilton became the pastor. The first communion was held at the home of Mrs. Cummins August 1, 1875. By 1876 there were 18 members and a Sunday school membership of twenty-four. Both of these groups gradually increased in membership. In 1878 Rev. H. E. Norton became pastor and continued three years and was succeeded by Rev. Edward Ellis during whose pastorate the first church edifice of the denomination was built in Sioux Falls, at the northeast corner of Eighth street and Dakota avenue.

In 1883 the Baptist College, now Sioux Falls College, was started with first classes in the church basement. From 1883 to 1886 Rev. E. B.

Meridith was pastor and then served as president of the college until 1895. He was followed as pastor by Rev. E. M. Harris in 1886 and by Rev. A. K. Fuller from 1889 to 1892. During the latter's incumbency the Christian Endeavor society was organized. Rev. Stifler was pastor from 1892 to 1895. Young people of the congregation conducted four mission Sunday schools on Sunday afternoons during 1894 and later. In 1899 Sioux Falls College added college work to the academic course.



First Baptist Church, (City Temple)

Church activities progressed under the direction of Rev. F. P. Leach, the pastor, during 1900 to 1903. Rev. H. R. Best succeeded him in 1904 and directed church affairs fourteen years during which time the present church, known as the City Temple, was built and paid for.

The first service held in the City Temple was in the basement of the structure March 20, 1910 and the edifice was dedicated the same year with the cost fully subscribed. A paid secretary was employed at that time.

In 1911 the City Temple Association for spiritual and physical service was organized and became the fore-runner of the Y. M. C. A.

The pipe organ was dedicated March 29, 1913.

East side work was started in 1913 by Helen Tenhaven and resulted in the organization of Emmanuel Baptist Church in 1921.

The Allen Bible and the Philathea classes were organized in 1906. The Free Will Baptists became amalgamated with the City Temple congregation.

Miss Mary Cressey was sent out as a missionary to China in 1908.

In 1918-21, when Rev. G. Elton Harris was pastor, \$60,000 was subscribed to the New World Movement and the Women's Union organized and purchased the parsonage December 31, 1919, and a tablet was unveiled in honor of the veterans of the organization who served in the first world war.

Dr. E. J. Chave became pastor, 1921-26, succeeded by Rev. Jos. A. Cooper as pastor and president of Sioux Falls College, followed by Rev. Fred Young. J. B. Allen completed 14 years as Sunday school superintendent in 1933. Dr. Mitchell was pastor through 1934-36. "All-Church Night" was started and its official organ, "City Temple Times", commenced publication. The Silver Anniversary of the City Temple was celebrated, as was the 60th anniversary of the founding of the church in Sioux Falls.

Rev. Phillip Johnson was pastor in 1936 to 1941, during which time an indebtedness was paid off by means of a campaign conducted under the name of the "Harvest Home Festival".

In 1941 Reverend August Hintz, the present pastor, succeeded to the pastorate one week "after Pearl Harbor". Six months later soldiers began arriving at the Army Technical School, requiring an extension of activities to include the camp. Over 280 boys of the church entered the armed forces.

Rev. Hintz has proven himself a popular and capable teacher of the congregation. There has been an increase in interest and attendance in every department of the church under his leadership.

As the manuscript of this volume is about to go to the publishers it is learned that owing to the increased demand for additional auditorium space, class rooms, and other necessary operating facilities with which to properly conduct the duties of the church, it has been decided to build an entirely new and more commodious structure on a block of ground lying south of 22nd street and between Covell and Lake avenues on ground donated by Miss Winifred Jones, secretary to the pastor and daughter of the late Josiah J. Jones, a pioneer of Minnehaha and Lincoln counties. It has been graciously accepted by the church board. It is not expected the church will be built until next year. (1949).

Facing east on Covell avenue, the three-story south wing will be used for religious education and a youth recreation center. The smaller wing on the north will be a chapel large enough to accomodate about 100 persons and will be used for smaller wedding groups, funerals, and various special events where less room will be required.

The main auditorium, which will be the first unit to be constructed, will seat about 1,000 persons, about twice the capacity of the present edifice on Eighth street and Spring avenue, known as the City Temple. Sunday School quarters will accomodate about 900 scholars and a banquet hall will occupy basement space to provide room for about 500 guests. The building, itself, will be of red brick and of early American architectural design. It will face an extensive and attractive lawn to the eastward and a large parking space will be provided for the worshippers. The location is but a short distance directly west of Sioux Falls College, a Baptist institution.

Central Baptist Church

The Central Baptist Church was organized on May 19, 1883, in the home of Mrs. Peter Colvin, with a membership of but eight charter members. At that time Sioux Falls was but a small but thriving young city. This group, like every other church organization of the pioneer

days, had a very humble beginning. A large number of Swedish people were being attracted to Sioux Falls at that time, with the general influx of immigration from other states. The opening of the extensive quarrying industry brought many people into the community. Other denominations had already established churches in Sioux Falls, but the ever increasing number of the Swedish newcomers were without a church home. It was with a vision of the future that, in 1882, Rev. R. C. Johnson, then pastor of the Danish Baptist church of Dell Rapids, started holding religious services here for the benefit of Swedish speaking people, meeting in various private homes or in rented halls in Sioux Falls. The need of a church organization became more and more felt in order to conduct a more aggressive work. Reverend Johnson called a meeting for the purpose of considering such a step.

Rev. C. J. Johnson of Dell Rapids and Dr. Frank Peterson of the First Swedish Baptist Church of Minneapolis were present. The organization was perfected at that meeting. The eight charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turnquist, Albert Norberg, August Johnson, Olaf Larson and Martha Olson. Miss Olson, now Mrs. Sahlbom is the only present survivor of the charter members. Others wished to join the group and on the next day, Sunday, May 20th, they were baptised in the Sioux River below the Falls, by Rev Johnson. A large crowd gathered to witness the unusual sight. They had come out of curiosity, for the greater part, but when Dr. Frank Peterson, using an open buggy as a rostrum, began explaining the scriptures the audience listened with respectful attention. A second baptism was held a few months later, and the new organization continued to thrive.

Eventually the meetings were held in the basement of the First Baptist Church, at Eighth street and Dakota avenue, until the need for a permanent place of worship was felt and plans made to supply it.

The membership was small and the problem difficult, but "they all had a mind to work" and soon had \$200 with which to purchase two lots on South Main avenue. Later one of these lots was sold for that amount and together with what funds they had been able to raise, they built an unpretentious building with a seating capacity of 200, at a cost of \$2,000. This was accomplished in 1884, just one year after the church was organized.

Rev. A. B. Norberg was the first resident pastor, coming in the fall of 1884. After two years he was succeeded by Rev. G. P. Berlin, who retained its leadership until 1890. As was his predecessor, and those who succeeded him, he was a devout Christian and hard worker. For thirty years the Swedish language was used almost exclusively, then for a period of ten years it was bi-lingual, but for the last twenty-three years the English language has been almost exclusively used. This has largely extended the field of activity and it is now in the midst of its greatest growth.

The property now occupied and owned by the church, at the corner of Twelfth street and Dakota avenue, was secured in 1906, and has been extended and improved to the extent of \$25,000. The membership has steadily increased and there are now nearly 300 members. Rev. Maurice A. Wessman, the present pastor, resides in the parsonage adjoining the church, at 408 S. Dakota avenue.

Community Baptist

What is now known as the Community Baptist Church at West Sioux Falls was dedicated on June 29, 1891, as the "Beulah" Baptist Church. Little is on record as to events leading up to its organization.

nor by whom it was dedicated. It is known, however, that Col. Charles E. Baker, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Wm. Paulton and a member of the First Baptist Church, was outstandingly instrumental in its organization and that Hosmer H. Keith was actively associated with him. The church was named Beulah in honor of Mr. Baker's daughter of that name.

The membership was very active during its earlier history and several prominent citizens were identified with its activities. Among the young people we recall the names of Harvey and Clarence Ritner and a sister, whose name we do not recall. Their father operated a carriage factory on the north side of Madison street, west of the river.

When this bustling suburb of pre "boom days" retrograded, many families moved away and the church services were discontinued. A Sunday school was reorganized some time later and has functioned well through the years. The pulpit was supplied quite regularly by Sioux Falls pastors and divinity students.

To the credit of the congregation, two young men who attended services and Sunday school there received their early Christian training and inspiration and entered the ministry. One of these, Joseph M. Smith, with his wife and family, served sixteen years as missionaries in Burma, returning home shortly before hostilities commenced with Japan. His wife, Edna, now supplies the pulpit as Missionary Pastor. The other, Clayton F. Smith, nephew of "Joe", successfully held the pastorate of a church in Milwaukee until recently and is now similarly located at Hartford, Connecticut. Joe died on a lecture tour at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, July 31, 1942.

At this time the board has an option on three lots more conveniently located, a few blocks northwest of the present site on which it intends to build a new church home in the near future. The present site is being sold. The Sunday services and Sunday school attendance has increased beyond the capacity of the present building, necessitating removal to a larger structure.

First Evangelical Church

The First Evangelical Church of Sioux Falls, located at Minnesota avenue at Twenty-second street, was begun as a mission of the South Dakota Conference of the Evangelical Church in the fall of 1923. The Reverend George Zech was appointed as missionary to begin the work, and during the summer months of that year a parsonage was built. A basement structure served as a place of worship for a period of five years after which the decorative brick structure was completed.

The first service conducted in the church was held on November 5, 1923. Bishop John S. Stamm, D. D., of Kansas City officiated at the dedication ceremony, which was arranged by the pastor, Rev. Roy E. Long. There was but a small group of Evangelical people with which to begin the work, but under the leadership of these faithful people and consecrated ministers the church has increased to 134 and a Sunday school of 95.

Rev. Zech was called as superintendent of the State Conference in 1925 and was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Kowalke as pastor, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Long, under which supervision the church was erected. Following the latter's seven years of service, Rev. F. A. Dunn served the field seven years more after which Rev. Robert Feind became pastor. He has been ministering in the church about ten years.

The church is beautifully equipped with oak furnishings and art glass windows and has a seating capacity of three hundred people.

In addition to the main structure there is a wing in which Sunday school classes meet, and a basement for the accomodation of social and recreational events.

First Methodist Church

The First Methodist Sunday School class of the then First Methodist Episcopal Church, now the First Methodist Church, was organized in 1871, in the "Old Barracks" officially known as Fort Dakota, by Rev. Thomas Cuthbert, a local preacher. C. V. Booth was appointed class leader.



First Methodist Church

The following year Rev. G. W. Curl was appointed as the first regular pastor. In 1873 a small building was erected on First avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which served the double purpose of a church and a home for the resident pastor.

On July 31, 1875, a meeting of the First Methodist Episcopal Society was held at the church building and Articles of Incorporation were drawn up. Rev. G. D. Hook was the chairman; C. W. McDonald, secretary; L. E. Gale, A. W. Manning and James Morrison signed the Articles of Incorporation as trustees, and the papers were witnessed and sealed by N. E. Phillips, Clerk of Courts of Minnehaha County, Territory of Dakota, August 31, 1875.

The first church was a frame structure 32 by 50 feet and was located at the southeast corner of Eleventh street and Main avenue, opposite the present Washington High School. This building was subsequently changed and enlarged. The basement was finished and used for services about two years before the superstructure was erected and dedicated, in 1881.

In 1890, the congregation having outgrown the old building, a more

commodious building was erected at the southwest corner of Eleventh street and Dakota avenue, during the pastorate of Rev. L. L. Hanscom. This building, also, was added to from time to time until in the early spring of 1912 when, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Potter, the present property at the corner of Twelfth street and Spring avenue was purchased. The present church building, erected on the above property, was completed in December, 1913 and dedicated December 28th. The entire property, including a ten-room parsonage, cost \$85,000. There are 43 separate rooms, including social rooms, dining room, gymnasium, etc. The combined seating capacity of the auditorium and the church school is 1500. The \$5,600 pipe organ was a gift of Mrs. L. D. Manchester and family.



Wesley Methodist Church

The present active membership is 1,700. There are various auxiliary organizations representing all departments and activities of both the older and younger people. The ever present and necessary Ladies' Aid Society and the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies are all merged together to form the Womens' Society of Christian Service. Dr. John V. Madison is the present pastor, and Mrs. C. W. Sanders is the church secretary. (1946).

Rev. S. W. Ingham preached the first sermon in Sioux Falls by a Methodist minister in 1860. Following is a list of ministers who have served the First Methodist Church:

Rev. Thomas Cuthbert, 1871-1872; Rev. G. W. Curl, 1872-1873; Rev. J. W. Rigby, 1873-1874; Rev. G. W. Hook, 1874-1876; Rev. Ben Scott, 1876-1879; Rev. William Fielder, 1879-1880; Rev. S. P. Marsh, 1880-1881; Rev. S. Hartsough, 1881-1883; Rev. A. Jamieson, 1883-1885; Rev. J. H. Mooers, 1885-1886; Rev. F. M. Robertson, 1886-1889; Rev. L. L. Hanscom, 1889-1892; Rev. J. O. Dobsom, 1892-1895; Rev. W. H. Jordan, 1895-1904; Rev. John O. Winner, 1904-1906; Rev. William J. Calfee, 1906-Sept.; Rev. J. M. Brown, 1906-1911; Rev. J. W. Potter, 1911-1916; Rev. E. Allen, 1916-1918; Dr. George McDonald, 1913-1924; Rev. S. S. Klyne, 1924-1928; Dr. John F. Robertson, 1928-1936; Dr. Erving E. Putnam, 1936-1943; Dr. John V. Madison, 1943-.

Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church of Sioux Falls was organized May 27, 1883, at a meeting called for the purpose, in the basement of the First Methodist Church, on the southeast corner of Eleventh street and Main avenue, the present site of the Borgen Chevrolet Company. Twelve women and six men were present at the first meeting. A year later lots were purchased on the northeast corner of Ninth street and Minnesota avenue and in January, 1885 they occupied the building at that place.

Shortly after 1900 the building was moved to a better location on the southeast corner of Tenth street and Minnesota avenue. It was only then that the church became independent of Home Mission funds. The



First Presbyterian Church

present building on the northeast corner of Tenth street and Spring avenue was erected in 1914 during the pastorate of Rev. William Roberts. The church has had a steady growth through the years and now, in 1946, has about 800 members.

Connected with the other church activities is the Woman's Association that has a program of spiritual training. Miss Maryellan Barnes is Director of Religious Training. Rev. Clarence W. Adams is the present pastor, having had charge of the work here since 1939.

Mount Zion Congregation

In the earlier days families of the Jewish faith had joined the immigration movement into Dakota Territory and took part in its commercial and professional life. In Sioux Falls several attempts were made to found a permanent Jewish congregation, but their numbers were too small to make such ventures successful. Holiday services were held in different halls. Theological students conducted the worship, until on Monday, September 29, 1919, a group met at the home of Julius Kuh, 119 N. Summit avenue for the purpose of "organizing a Reform Jewish Congregation, to engage a permanent Rabbi and to hold services according to modern Reform Judaism". The sixteen men present formed the nucleus of the new congregation.

The new group affiliated itself with the Union of American Hebrew congregation of Cincinnati, Ohio. In October, 1919, the name "Mt. Zion Congregation" was adopted and in January, 1920 it was incorporated. In August the constitution and by-laws were accepted. The first religious services were held in the Swedish Baptist Church.

Rabbi S. J. Schwab took office in August, 1920, but resigned after one year, leaving a young congregation without a spiritual leader. Religious services were continued in the Central Baptist Church under the supervision of laymen. The children received Sunday school instruction at the Metropolitan hall.

In 1920 an emergency fund was started which was the forerunner of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Sioux Falls.

In April, 1922, George Papermaster, an attorney, attended to the religious needs of Mt. Zion Congregation, and Joseph Livingston was elected president, holding his office thirteen consecutive years.

In 1923 a lot was bought at Twenty-first street and Center avenue

on which a Temple building was to be erected, but the project was abandoned and Grace Chapel, at 523 West 14th street was purchased from the First Lutheran Church. This was remodeled and on June 13, 1926, Mt. Zion Temple was dedicated by Rabbi Isaakson of Sioux City, who also served as Rabbi until his successor, Rabbi Theodore Lewis, of Sioux City, succeeded him in 1929.

After a few years of effort a new epoch of the history of the Temple was ushered in, when Rabbi Howard Fineberg was elected in 1932. He remained ten years and performed his duties and guided his congregation well until 1942, when he accepted a call to Butte, Montana. He was an outstanding figure in Sioux Falls in civic and communal service. He was succeeded by Rabbi Karl Richter, who had occupied pulpits in Stetten and Manheim, Germany, and had come to the United States in 1939. He has been Mount Zion's spiritual leader since January, 1943.

On December 15, 1944, the 25th anniversary of the congregation was observed in special services. Among the former leaders who had passed away were the first presidents, Dr. Max Eisner and Dr. Monte Stern, and first vice presidents Charles and Samuel Fantle, and many others were remembered—among whom were Julius and Louis Kuh, Herman Hart, John Agrant, Sam Buxbaum, Felix Livingston, G. L. Nadel and Alex Stern. Recently another prominent member, Mr. Joseph Henkin, was called by death.

During the second World War, Mount Zion Temple and other Jewish organization rendered service to the young men who came here to receive military training. The Temple Sisterhood has the largest membership in its history.

Besides Mt. Zion Temple, there is an orthodox Jewish synagogue, the Sons of Israel, at 610 South Dakota avenue. At present they have no Rabbi. The president is Meyer Koplow. Other prominent officers are Joel Silverton, Louis Zabel, Mrs. Louis Zabel, Melville Meyer, Benjamin Fantle, David Sternberg and Mrs. Meyer Koplow.

History of the First Christian Church in Sioux Falls

In November, 1887, two residents of Sioux Falls had addressed a political meeting in the northeastern part of the county. One of them had been a resident of Sioux Falls for some years, but the other had but recently arrived from an eastern state. Following the political meeting they stayed in a farm home over night and returned to town the next day. In their conversation while returning to Sioux Falls they learned that each had been a member of the Christian church, or Diciples of Christ Church, while residents of their respective eastern states.

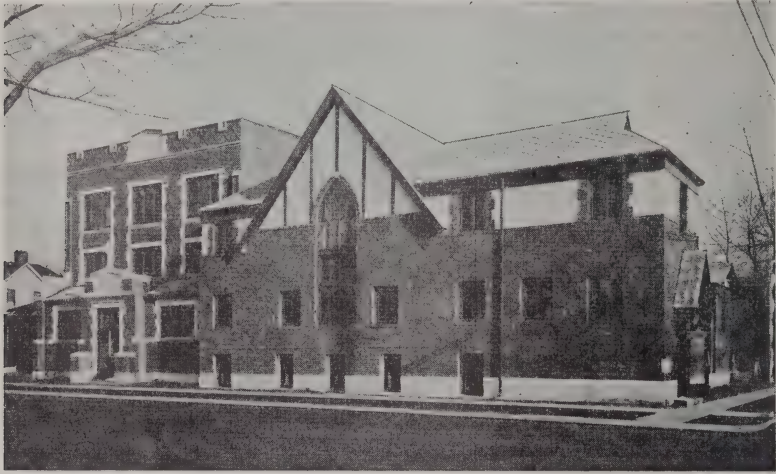
At that time there was no such organization in the city. They agreed to call a meeting through the newspapers and make an effort to organize a church. The meeting was set for the evening of November 16, 1887, in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A., which was at that time in the Grand Army building on Main avenue. When the time arrived nine persons had responded to the call, the greater number of whom had been strangers to each other until that time.

The persons present at that meeting were Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hart, H. C. Carver, D. A. Blackman and U. S. G. Cherry.

After considerable discussion the meeting resulted in a unanimous resolution to perfect an organization. Various persons within the city were named as proper persons to be called on and requested to unite

in the movement and committees were appointed for that purpose. The organization of this society properly dates from this first meeting.

Regular meetings were held in various homes of the parties who had attended the first meeting and were zealous in the work they had begun. These meetings were of that class commonly known as "social meetings". At one of these meetings held at the home of W. H. Frick, on South Main avenue, on the evening of January 10, 1888, the first formal election of officers was held following the religious services.



First Christian Church

At that meeting H. C. Carver and S. E. Young were chosen elders, and W. H. Frick and James H. Hart, deacons. They were the first officers chosen by this society. By this time the membership had increased to sixteen. Regular meetings were from that time held at such places as could be arranged for, but chiefly at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and, later, in the Knights of Pythias hall in the Temple Court building. By this time a bible school had been organized and was in a prosperous condition.

The first regular series of meetings was conducted by Ira J. Chase of Danville, Indiana, who later was governor of that state. These meetings continued from March 28 to April 30, 1888. The first of these meetings was held in a little church building near the corner of 12th street and Dakota avenue, then owned and occupied by the Adventist church. Arrangements were made for the use of a vacant store room on Phillips Avenue in which to hold meetings which rapidly grew in interest. At the close of those meetings the membership had increased to thirty-one. The Bible school was re-organized and other societies connected with the church date from this period.

By September, 1888, the membership had increased to sufficient numbers and influence that a lot was purchased on the corner of 12th street and Summit avenue for a prospective church home. This lot was later sold at a net profit of \$353 and a new site purchased at the corner of 13th street and Duluth avenue. During the summer of 1889 a church was erected at a cost of about \$3,500, including the lot. It was furnished and equipped for service and was dedicated by Robert Moffatt of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3rd day of November, 1889. The election of officers

took place on the evening of November 2, and a permanent organization under existing laws was provided for. While this meeting was in progress there came a sudden ringing of bells and blowing of whistles which it was learned, was occasioned by the President of the United States having signed the Proclamation admitting South Dakota into the sisterhood of States. From this fact this church claims the distinction of having been the first religious association to organize and incorporate in the new State of South Dakota, for it was at this meeting the organization was perfected under the state law.

The articles of association were completed and entered into on the 9th day of December, 1889. Prior to this time, and since the latter part of 1888, Rev. J. Carroll Stark presided as pastor. His services for the association terminated in December, 1889, and there was no regular pastor until March 27, 1890, when Rev. E. P. Wise assumed the pastorate vacated by Rev. Stark.

During the pastorate of Rev. Wise there were 99 additions to the church, but because of general adverse financial conditions in a later period there were many removals from the city and the church lost heavily in membership, reducing it to but 63 members.

Within the church a well organized Bible school, Christian Endeavor society, and other active groups were organized. During a normal year, ending April 1, 1892, the total contributions for carrying on the work amounted to \$1,600.61, or an average of more than \$25. per capita for the active membership.

Other pastors supplying the church until 1899 were Rev. H. S. Simpson, George A. Ragan, Rev. C. M. McCurdy, Rev. W. P. Shanhart and Rev. L. H. Humphrey.

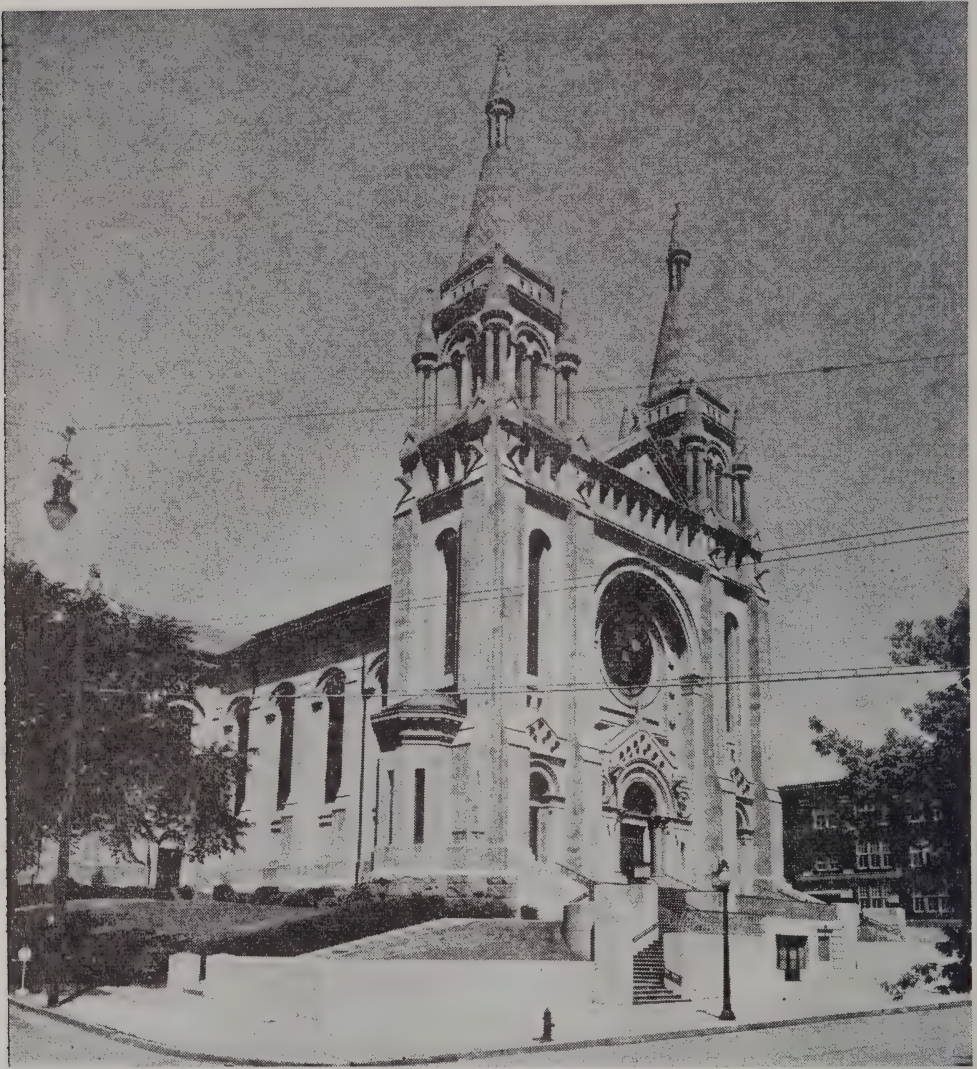
The church building has twice been remodeled and enlarged and a church school added in 1925 under the pastorate of Rev. P. G. Dennis. It flourished under the direction of Reverends Frost, Warren and Armstrong. The church body is well organized and functioning well. Rev. Orville Underwood is the present pastor, having been called to the pastorate after the close of World War II, in which he served as an army chaplain. (Note: Rev. Gilford Olmstad succeeded Rev. Underwood July 1, 1949).

St. Joseph's Cathedral

In 1879 Father Knauff, of Adrian, Minnesota, attended the parish at Sioux Falls, and in that year built a small frame church. This was the first Catholic church in Sioux Falls. It served its purpose well until 1881, when it was destroyed by fire. Father William Maher was pastor from 1880 until 1889, being the first resident pastor here.

During the two years following the fire, services were held in the Van Eps building at 8th street and Phillips avenue. In 1883 a substantial brick building was erected which served the needs of the parish until the present cathedral was built in 1915-18. Preceding Father Maher was Father Brogna whose work, faithfully done under hard circumstances, brought fruit under the direction of his successors.

When North and South Dakota were admitted to statehood it marked the beginning of a new diocese in Sioux Falls. In 1894 Bishop Marty, who had worked among Indians and pioneers, was transferred to the diocese of St. Cloud, and Bishop O'Gorman became the Bishop of Sioux Falls. Under his direction the diocese rapidly developed and missions, schools, hospitals, and chapels increased in number. Under Father L. A. Ricklin the first Catholic school was begun under the



St. Joseph's Cathedral (Catholic)

direction of Ursuline Nuns, at 11th street and Spring avenue, where the Irving school is now located.

Msgr. Sheehan had charge of the parish between 1891 and 1893, and was followed by Father W. V. Nolan at Easter time, 1893, and he remained 22 years. Under his direction the new Sister's school was built and placed in the hands of the Dominican Sisters. It soon became inadequate for its needs and was twice enlarged, and since has been extended to take in high school and commercial students. Father Nolan resigned because of advancing years and a young man, Fr. M. C. Fitzgerald, succeeded him. A new cathedral and parish house were built and a new Sister's home, one of the finest in the country, was erected. These were built at a cost of about a half million dollars.

Ground was broken for the construction of the new building in

June, 1915, and the old brick Cathedral of St. Michael, facing on West Fifth street, was removed to make room for the new edifice. The Cathedral was given the name of "St. Joseph's" and placed under the protection of the Guardian Spouse of Mary. It was dedicated May 7, 1919, Rt. Rev. O'Gorman officiating. The new convent home of the Dominican Sisters was completed and dedicated two years before.

The diocese is in charge of Bishop William O'Brady, and Msgr. William L. Mulloney is the pastor. He is assisted by Reverends Louis Miller, Donald Grace and John Hausman.

The Cathedral school had its beginning September 5, 1905. The first graduating class, of six pupils, completed their course June 15, 1917. In 1926 the present high school building was begun, and on November 8, 1927, it was dedicated by Bishop Mahoney and the first classes were held in the new building in the fall of that year.

Little Flower of Jesus Church

The Little Flower of Jesus Catholic Parish is located at 1220 East Eighth street, at the intersection of Cliff avenue. It was cut away from the Cathedral Parish in 1917, with Father Patrick G. Ryan as its first pastor.

The corner stone of the present church was laid in September, 1926. Rev. John F. Cavanaugh has been pastor since 1923.

The congregation at present comprises about 500 members. Four church societies take care of the religious, social and charitable activities, namely, Holy Name, Altar Rosary Confraternity, St. Vincent de Paul, and Young Peoples' Blessed Virgin Sodality.

The parish is entirely free from debt and is hopeful of building a parochial school in the near future.

First Lutheran Church

The First Lutheran Congregation is the outgrowth of several branches of Lutheran activity in Sioux Falls. The first Lutheran Church service was held November 21, 1873. St. Olaf Congregation was organized in 1877. The church building was constructed in 1882.

The first pastors were Reverends O. O. Sandbo, A. Lee, Olaf Stub, H. B. Thorgrimson, N. N. Boe, H. E. Solum, and S. M. Orwall.

The St. Paul Congregation held its first service in 1878, and the Norwegian Lutheran Mission Congregation was incorporated in 1888. Trinity Lutheran Congregation formed by the union of the St. Paul and the Norwegian Congregations, was accomplished in 1890 and a church built in 1894. Trinity Lutheran Congregation disbanded and the Grace Lutheran Congregation was formed in 1918. The pastors have been Reverends H. O. Opsal, E. H. Midtbo, O. T. Nelson, Helmer Lund, H. H. Solum, C. S. Salveson, H. O. Bjorlie, and H. J. Glenn. The latter is still pastor of the church, after 30 years of continuous work, having come to Sioux Falls in 1919.

"In 1904 the language question first became a live issue, and we find the official introduction of English services", according to the compiler of a recent historical sketch of the church in Sioux Falls. This was accomplished during the pastorate of Rev. Solum. The St. Olaf Congregation severed its connections with certain country congregations, thus permitting the pastor to give his undivided service to the city field.

In 1912 Rev. S. M. Orwall succeeded Rev. Solum and became the last pastor of this congregation. He served until 1920, when the St. Olaf Congregation joined with the Grace Congregation to form the present First Lutheran Congregation.



First Lutheran Church

Says the report: "We desire to make commendatory mention of the pastors and members of St. Olaf (who) always showed their interest in two other Lutheran institutions in the city, namely, the Lutheran Normal School, now Augustana College* and the Sioux Falls Lutheran Hospital. This hospital developed into the present Sioux Valley Hospital, and is governed by the Sioux Valley Hospital Association.

(* See Augustana College, History of).

East Side Lutheran

The immediate background of the East Side Lutheran church was the St. Olaf Congregation, organized January 10, 1877, by Rev. O. O. Sando, a Norwegian Synod pastor, at Luverne, Minnesota. Its organization as a separate and independent congregation was a culmination of long, continued, faithful and patient efforts of members living on the East Side, aided by efforts of their friends of the First Church at 12th street and Dakota avenue. A chapel was built in 1911 and a parochial school established which was taught by Rev. Henry Solum, the pastor.

On February 25, 1919, the East Side Evangelical Church was organized, and in 1923 the chapel was built into a church, the corner stone of which was laid on December 2nd of that year, the result of Rev. Christian Findahl's activities. He resigned on April 27, 1926, to take effect on the following July 1st. Other competent leaders followed and the work has showed marked progress in the years that have passed. All branches of a well organized church are functioning well within this

congregation, and much of its work has been done among "under-churched" people. A new location has been secured on which to build a much larger church, work on which will commence soon.

Rev. Harry R. Gregerson is the present pastor. A feature of his work is a weekly broadcast over a local station each Sunday morning.

Church of the Bible

The Church of the Bible was founded on May 22, 1942, by Rev. Wm. Dirks. The first meetings were held in a room at 306 West Ninth street, later at 312 West Ninth street and in 1944, they purchased what was known as the Tiegen property at 123 West 12th street and moved to that location in May. At the present time an extensive remodeling project is being completed.

This is a "down-town" church with 32 members, a well organized Sunday school with an average attendance of 65, and an average weekly attendance of 100. A daily radio program is conducted over KELO station. There is a theological school in connection with the church for training young men and women for Christian work in the mission field. Rev. Dirks is the pastor and supervises the activities of the organization.

Church Directory

Air Base Union S. S., AAF Bldg. 241A.
 Adventist, 7th Day, 514 South Duluth.
 Baptist, First, 8th and Spring.
 Baptist, Central, 12th and Dakota.
 Baptist, Pilgrim, 5th and Fairfax.
 Baptist, Emmanuel, 1226 East 2nd St.
 Baptist, Beulah, (Community), West Sioux Falls.
 Baptist, South Sioux Community, 41st and Covell.
 Baptist, North Side, Brookings and Spring.
 Baptist, St. John's, 326 North Minnesota.
 Catholic, St. Joseph's, 5th and Duluth.
 Catholic, Little Flower, 1220 East 8th St.
 Catholic, St. Mary's, 29th St. and 5th Ave.
 Christian, First, 13th and Duluth.
 Christian Reformed, First, 6th and Spring.
 Christian Scientist, First, 14th and Spring.
 Church of the Bible, 12th St., near Main.
 Church of God, First, 1125 East 9th St.
 Church of God, 1020 South Cliff Ave.
 Church of the Nazarene, 613 W. 11th St..
 Congregational, First, 301 South Dakota Ave.
 Episcopal, Calvary Cathedral, 500 South Main Ave.
 Episcopal, St. Peter's, 6th and Cliff Ave.
 Evangelical, First, 22nd St. and Minnesota.
 Evangelical, United Brethren.
 Evangelical, West Side, 412 S. Hawthorne.
 Every Man's Bible Class, Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.
 First Reformed, Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.
 Free Methodist, 14th St. and 4th Avenue.
 Gospel Tabernacle, 112 East 13th St.
 Lutheran, First, 327 South Dakota.
 Lutheran, Bethel, 20th and Covell.
 Lutheran, Faith, 4th St. and Cliff Ave.
 Lutheran, Zion, 14th and Minnesota.

Lutheran, American, 758 South Phillips.
 Lutheran, Memorial, 11th and Willow.
 Lutheran, East Side, 222 North Cliff Ave.
 Lutheran, Our Saviour's, 1936 South Summit Ave.
 Lutheran, Augustana, 7th and Prairie Ave.
 Latter Day Saints, (Mormon), Woodman Hall.
 Methodist, First, 401 South Spring Ave.
 Methodist, Wesley, 7th and Van Eps.
 Mt. Zion Temple, (Jewish), 523 West 14th St.
 Nazarene, Church of the, 214 South Walts Ave.
 North End Sunday School, Minnesota and Bennett.
 People's Mission, 820 East 14th St.
 Presbyterian, First, 123 South Spring Ave.
 Presbyterian, East Side, 326 North Fairfax Ave.
 Presbyterian, Riverside, 1512 East Mulberry.
 Salvation Army, 102 North Minnesota.
 Sons of Israel Congregation (Jewish), 610 South Dakota.
 Union Gospel Mission, 229 North Phillips Ave.
 Volunteers of America, Hdqrs., Maud Booth Day Nursery,
 217 South Dakota.

Red Cross

The first charter for a chapter of the Red Cross Society in Minnehaha county was issued to the group at Dell Rapids in April, 1917. Dr. Wm. M. Houseman was its first chairman. Other officers were Mrs. Houseman, Mrs. Caroline A. Kenefick, Miss Ruby Neher, Mrs. A. D. Gillette, Miss Annie Robertson and L. K. Larson.

The second charter was issued to the Sioux Falls Chapter in May, 1917. The first meeting was held in the Episcopal church. E. G. Kennedy was the chairman. Other officers were W. L. Baker, Mrs. T. S. Norton, Mrs. O. A. Barrows, and Mrs. Roger Dennis. Its headquarters were in the Boyce-Greeley building. The executive secretaries, in their order, Margaret Sharp, N. L. Haney, Miss Eleanor Wiser, Mrs. Avis Crandall, and Miss Harriet Folds.

This was during the First World War period. It was a new field of activity and much organization work was to be done. When Miss Folds became executive secretary the headquarters were moved to the Paulton block. In 1940 they were moved again to the First National Bank building. At that time Mrs. Zelda R. Krueger became executive secretary to succeed Miss Folds, who was in failing health. She has efficiently retained that position to the present time.

The National Red Cross was first given its charter by an Act of Congress on January 15, 1905, as the official organization to carry out the treaty of Geneva, to perform all the duties developing upon a national survey by each nation which has acceded to that agreement. The President of the United States automatically becomes president of the American Red Cross by virtue of his office, and it is incumbent upon all organizations chartered under its provisions to fulfil its purposes and obligations. The origin of the American Red Cross through Clara Barton is so well known that it needs no further mention here.

Its activities include relief from every form of physical suffering, both in time of peace or war, for victims of hunger, cold, and other forms of distress, disaster, epidemic, or drouth—collectively or in individual cases, extending from the workrooms where the surgical bandages are made, packed and shipped, to field service on the actual battle fronts. There is hardly any form of relief but what is provided

by the Red Cross, even to the exchange of prisoners being arranged for or soldiers temporarily released from military service in cases of emergency. It is recognized internationally and its emblem on a ship or in the field service is respected according to international law; to fire upon a ship or unit bearing the emblem is a violation of military law. Where violations of this law have been made the offenders have been called to account for them. A few such cases have occurred during both the First and Second World Wars.

The present officers of Minnehaha Chapter are: Verle Thompson, who succeeded C. D. Rohlf, (resigned) as chairman; Minor Shaw, succeeding C. E. McLaughlin, vice chairman; C. A. Christopherson, Sr., treasurer; Mrs. David Sternberg, secretary. In naming the above officers for 1948 it is fitting to recognize Mrs. T. S. Norton, special service chairman during and since the first world war, through the second world war and to the present time, a period of 31 years of diligent service. It is extremely difficult to name the many others who have been active in the work without risking the omission of others, equally entitled to recognition, who have served faithfully and well through the years. That the work being done locally, nationally, and internationally is stupendous cannot be questioned.

Funds for local and national needs, operation, and maintenance are secured by public contributions solicited annually during the month of March.

Since October, 1946, Melvin Grigsby's old home at the entrance of McKennan park has been leased to the Red Cross Society for many of its activities, including a productive unit and home nurses training. The society has also provided a meeting place for various community groups who use the facilities of the Red Cross without cost.

Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association was first organized on March 28, 1886, in the American Trust & Loan Company's office. W. B. Furbeck was temporary chairman and Charles R. Dean, secretary. A. Beveridge, Judge J. S. Palmer, T. W. Noyes, John Sells, Dr. Fulford, E. P. Beebe and A. J. Rowland were members of the board of directors. On May 18, 1886, four rooms were rented in the Sherman-Richardson building, now the Bailey-Glidden block, north of the Argus Leader building.

T. M. Blomfield was the first paid secretary, at \$12.50 per week. In June, 1886, G. R. Simpson became general secretary. The first annual meeting was held May 3, 1887, and Judge Palmer was elected president, followed in 1889 by L. T. Butterfield.

On May 6, 1889, Fred B. Smith was called to become general secretary and accepted the call. Mr. Smith became a world figure in Y. M. C. A. and church circles and was a lecturer of note and author of many books. The association was incorporated in October, 1889, and rented rooms on the second floor of what became known as the Y. M. C. A. block, on the site of the present Fantle Brothers' store. The annual meeting of 1890 was held in the old Booth opera house, recently razed by the Leaders' Construction Company. In 1890, Mrs. Hattie C. Phillips offered to donate a lot on Phillips avenue, provided the association would erect a building at a cost of \$25,000, but it was unable to avail itself of the offer because of a lack of funds.

Prior to 1889 the association became inactive, but in that year a group of young men reorganized it with George F. Knappen as president; B. C. Mathews, vice president; Roy Wyman, secretary; and Chaun-



Y. M. C. A. Building

cey Tuthill, treasurer. Meetings were held in the Edminson-Jameson building, now the Minnehaha block. About three years later it again became inactive. Through the years that followed the need of the institution continued to be felt and in June, 1919, a campaign was started for funds to build a modern Y. M. C. A. building. More than 200 men joined in the campaign with a goal set at \$250,000. C. W. Thompson was general chairman and the following men served as captains of teams and members of the executive committee: W. H. T. Foster, C. H. Ross, George W. Burnside, W. C. Buchanan, Howard Simpson, A. E. Ayres, John K. Cressey, John W. Wadden, A. E. Godfrey, C. L. Tuthill, W. L. Huey, W. I. Early, Rhea Rees, J. B. Allen, H. L. Schultz, Dan Barr, C. V. Caldwell, Howard Wood, H. E. Doolittle, J. M. Haggardt, L. R. Bates, A. H. Thornton, F. G. Rollinger, T. M. James, A. D. Stukeman, J. M. Coon, and B. S. Reardon. The campaign was successful and the association was incorporated August 18, 1919. C. W. Tuthill was elected president. Other officers of the board of directors were W. I. Early, C. L. Tuthill, W. H. T. Foster, C. H. Ross, A. E. Godfrey, L. D. Manchester, J. K. Cressey, Tore Teigen, T. M. Bailey, J. M. Freese, J. M. Haggardt, Herman Freese, W. C. Buchanan and George M. Foster. Lots were purchased on the northeast corner of 11th street and Minnesota avenue, and construction began soon thereafter and the building was dedicated October 24, 1922, the corner stone having been laid May 15, 1921. It contains 103 dormitory rooms.

The stated purpose of the Association is a world-wide fellowship of young men and boys, united in a common loyalty to Jesus Christ, for the purpose of building Christian personality and a Christian society. Before the building was available, boys' clubs were organized during 1919-20. Camp Tepeetonka, a boys' camp, was organized during 1920, at Lake Madison. In 1931 W. H. T. Foster donated a 50-acre island in Big Stone Lake for that purpose, and the camp was moved to that place.

The present Y. M. C. A. building provides a meeting place for various boys' clubs. A gymnasium, swimming pool and shower baths, bowling alleys, recreation rooms, and auditorium are maintained, and over

2,000 men and boys are enrolled in the organization. Some of the present officers are W. H. T. Foster, president; W. I. Early, vice president; C. L. Tuthill, secretary, and Charles E. Iseman, treasurer. A. S. Anderson, long associated with the "Y", is general secretary.

The building totaled a cost of \$400,000, is five stories high, has 103 dormitory rooms, two gymnasiums, two hand ball courts, indoor swimming pool, four bowling alleys, several club rooms, coffee shop, recreation room for boys, game room for men, a camera dark room, Youth Center club room, general offices, and an auditorium seating 276 people. It was opened in 1922.

As we are completing the indexing of our manuscripts we are informed that steps have been taken to expand the program of the "Y" camp at Camp Tepeetonka on Big Stone Lake and that workmen have moved sections for new cabins and a dining hall across the lake on the ice to the island camp site.

Several truck loads of building material from the former air base at Sioux Falls were purchased by the Y. M. C. A. camp committee and moved to the South Dakota side of the lake. These materials will be used as dimension lumber. New material will be used in the new construction, both as to interior and exterior. The dining room will be 32 by 70 feet and the kitchen 20 by 40 feet in dimension. The addition will include a large walk-in cooler donated by the business men of Ortonville, Minnesota. The new dining room and kitchen is the gift of "The Grand Old Man of the Y", W. H. T. Foster.

New cabins, 20 by 20 feet in dimension, will be built. Glass and screened windows will be built in and tentative plans include a small fireplace in each cabin, the first two of which will be built this spring, 1948. These were donated by Charles Iseman and the Cosmopolitan Club. Further expansion plans call for two additional cabins, an infirmary, a lavatory building, craft shop and a rustic chapel. New boats and canoes will be added to the camp fleet this year. A fund was started by Mr. and Mrs. Deane G. Davis for a memorial lodge in honor of Y. M. C. A. campers killed in the late war, one of whom was their son John, a former camper and counselor.

Building improvements to be in readiness for use during the 1949 season include the Memorial chapel, afore-mentioned, and the 20 by 40 lavatory building.

Young Women's Christian Association

In 1921 the Ministerial Association, after nearly three years of discussion by various groups, requested the North Central Field Committee of the Y. W. C. A., to send a secretary to help organize the local association. After the secretary arrived steps were taken to present the matter of organization to the various churches. This was done on April 10, 1921. As the result of these presentations representatives were chosen from each church to act as an advisory board. The officers of this provisional committee were Mrs. P. H. Edminson, chairman; Miss Grace Haas, vice chairman; Miss Elizabeth Baker, secretary and Miss Helen Ormiston, campaign manager. This committee had charge of a financial campaign which was held in May, through which the funds for the first year and part of the second were collected.

Members of the board of directors elected were: Mrs. Grant Crossman, president, Mrs. W. H. T. Foster, vice president; Miss Christine Olson, treasurer; Miss Olive Stevenson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Gilbert Piagge, recording secretary. Thus Sioux Falls had a Y. W. C. A.,

and 155 persons enrolled. The Y. M. C. A. grounds at Lake Madison were leased for ten days and the functions of the association were started in motion.

More funds were raised in 1922 and 1923 by plays in which members of the organization took part. A business girls' camping place was located within "hiking" distance of the city, cooking classes were held and a book club for young business women met at the supper hour. In 1926, 84 girls attended camp at Lake Madison and several clubs were organized.

In 1931, largely through the generosity of W. H. T. Foster, the property on 11th street and Dakota avenue was purchased and in 1944 the mortgage was burned and steps were taken to build a suitable home in which to continue the work. In 1933 Camp Teepetonka was first used for a girls camp at Big Stone lake. From that time the association was busy full time with classes and clubs.

During the years the Y. W. C. A. has woven itself into the fabric of living of the girls and women of the city. Through the organization of clubs, as the need arose, almost all needs of training and culture are provided. Following the policy of being inter-racial, Mrs. Harvey Mitchell was elected to the board in 1938. In the same year Miss Annabeth Foster was appointed on the National Association Public Affairs committee and the local organization was thus advanced to the national level.

In 1945 a building campaign was held and plans were drawn for a proposed new building. Harold Spitznagle, a native of Sioux Falls, is the architect. At present the work is directed by a board composed of twenty-one members under the leadership of Mrs. Deane Davis, the president. Mrs. Miles Peck is vice president, Mrs. M. M. Ackerman is secretary and Mrs. F. E. Burkholder is the treasurer. The first three named succeeded, in their order, Mrs. H. H. Baker, Mrs. R. R. Park, and Mrs. Raymond Hyde, Mrs. Burkholder succeeding herself in 1947.

Though the plans of the new structure have been drawn and approved, the erection of the new building will await more favorable economic conditions.

Boy Scouts

The Sioux Council, of which Minnehaha county is a part, was organized early in 1927. Minnehaha county is included in what is known as the John Bradford district. As of December 31, 1947, there were 433 Boy Scouts in the county. In addition to this there are 259 Cub Scouts and 61 Senior Scouts. Cub Scouts are boys from 9 to 12 years of age. Boy Scouts are 12 years of age or older. A boy may become a Senior Scout when he is 15 years of age.

As of December 31, 1947, there were 24 Boy Scout Troops, 10 Cub Packs and 6 Senior Units. Each Unit must have a sponsoring institution. These organizations include Parent-Teacher Associations, Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Congregational and Little Flower Catholic, First Baptist Church groups, Lutheran Brotherhood, Knights of Columbus, American Legion, Cosmopolitan Club, Rotary Club, Cooperative Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lion's Club, Kiwanis Club, Forty et Eight, Elks Club, John Morrell Co. Club, and the Argus Leader. As of December 31, 1947, there were 134 volunteer leaders and workers in Minnehaha County.

The purpose of the organization, as set forth in the constitution, is "to promote through organization and cooperation with other agencies the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train

them in Scoutcraft and to teach them patriotism, courage and self-reliance and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts by placing emphasis upon the Scout Oath, or Promise, and Law for Character development, citizenship training and physical fitness." The motto of the organization is "Be Prepared".

The Boy Scout movement was started in 1908 by General Baden-Powell of the British Army, defender of Mafeking, South Africa, in 1889-1900. By the aid of his sister, Agnes Baden-Powell, he founded the Girl Guides, the British equivalent of the Girl Scouts of America, in 1910. Baden-Powell was raised to the peerage as Baron Badel-Powell of Gilwell, in 1922.

The Boy Scout movement is now established in 73 countries. World gatherings are held every four years. The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in February, 1910, and granted a Federal Charter by Congress in 1916. The President of the United States is Honorary President and former Presidents are Honorary Vice Presidents.

Sioux Council, Boy Scouts of America, includes 33 counties in South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, with headquarters in Sioux Falls. Gordon Cowan is Scout Executive of the Council.

Girl Scouts

A meeting called for the organization of a Girl Scout Community Committee was held in the Carpenter Hotel at the direction of Miss Marie Aftreith, Acting Director of the Hiawatha region, presumably in April, 1931. Present were Hugh S. Gamble, Mesdames E. R. Kenefick, N. Gordon Canfield, and James Dalton. Mrs. Kenefick was selected as Chairman, Mrs. Grimes, vice chairman and Miss Canfield, secretary.

There were four registered Girl Scout Troops and one Brownie Troop in Sioux Falls at the time. The following committee chairmen were as follows: Mrs. Kenefick, Badges and Awards; Mrs. Dalton, Leaders' Training; Mr. Gamble, Finance. The Camp and Camping Committee appointment was deferred until a future meeting.

The purpose and objects of the Girl Scouts is to acquaint girls with out-of-door living, to create a desire for further skill by acquainting them with the eleven program fields and to offer them an opportunity to belong to an interesting national organization. In carrying out this program the girls are directed by trained and qualified leaders. The membership is divided into three groups, namely: Brownies, 7 to 10 years of age; Intermediate, 10 to 14 years, and Seniors, from 14 to 18 years.

Recreation for Brownies consists of a Day Camp of a week (or more) once a year from Monday through Friday, returning to their homes each evening. For the Intermediate the first established Camp was held at Lake Kampeska in 1947 and lasted one week.

In 1947 Girl Scout Council No. 10, with headquarters in St. Paul, secured a beautifully wooded island at Oakwood Lakes, consisting of 30 acres of land to be used in 1948. This Camp is open to both Intermediate and Senior Scouts.

As of December 31, 1947, the membership in the local groups totaled 1,345 registered Girl Scouts as follows: 62 Seniors, 522 Intermediate, 245 Leaders and committee members. Brownies 484, 29 Council Members and 3 Associate Members. Nationally, there are over one and a quarter million members.

The need of a central meeting place for the Girl Scouts of Sioux Falls became urgent in 1933. They offered to raise some money if the local Council would supply an amount equal to what they might raise.

On motion by Hugh Gamble, seconded by Mrs. Hugh Whitcomb of the Council the offer was accepted.

Accordingly, a money-raising campaign was started, led by Catherine Gamble and Betty Donahue of Troop One, who secured their first money by selling old magazines. By the spring of 1935 they had secured \$200 which they presented to the Council with the request for a like amount, all the troops having cooperated in the financial campaign.

The Council immediately took action. Mrs. E. O. Dietrich, commissioner, appointed Mesdames K. L. Price, Leo Craig, and Howard Wood to secure plans and a location for the erection of a meeting house, designated by Girl Scout organizations as a "Little House". With the aid of Mrs. George Douthit of the city park board, a suitable site was given to them in Elmwood park. The plans for the house were drawn up by Mrs. George Douthit, Jr. By the aid of Sioux K. Grigsby, who called upon Street Commissioner Ellis O. Smith for the purpose, its construction was put under a W. P. A. project and the work was done by W. P. A. labor. The first shovel of dirt to be turned for its construction was turned by Mrs. K. L. Price.

The corner stone was laid December 17, 1935, in the presence of the Council, City Commissioners, local workmen, and Frank Gallagher, representing the Wagner Construction Company, donors of the brick and tile used in the construction of "the Little House". The building was dedicated August 3, 1936 in the presence of an assemblage of St. Paul and local representatives and civic organizations.

With the appearance of the Boy Scout movement in England in 1908, instigated and promoted by General Baden-Powell, later elevated to the Peerage, the girls of that country began to clamor for a club of their own which would have the same aims and purpose. Almost before he could realize what was happening some 6,000 girls had taken up the scouting idea, and something had to be done about it. By the aid of his sister, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, in 1909, the Girl Guide movement was launched. Lady Baden-Powell became its first president.

Juliette Low, the founder of Girl Scouting in the United States, who had lived in England part of her life, became interested in Scouting through Lord Baden-Powell, who was a friend of hers. Mrs. Low started her first Company of Guides in Scotland. When she returned to her home in Savannah, Georgia, in 1912, she was determined to have her own country share in the movement. She began her work by assembling a group of eight girls for the first troop of Girl Scouts on March 12, 1912. From that small group of eight, Girl Scouts in the United States have increased their number to well toward two million members.

The present local officers are: Miss Harrietta Bach, president; Mrs. Chase Moore, first vice president; Mrs. Roy D. Burns, second vice president; Mrs. Donald Oehmen, secretary, and Ben Margulies, Treasurer. A monthly bulletin, called "Trail Sign", is edited by Mrs. Arthur Kersten.

The Women's Alliance

The Women's Alliance is a corporation of Sioux Falls. It was organized in 1911 as a non-profit, non-denominational and inexpensive chaperoned home for working girls and women. It is a benevolent organization, not a charitable institution, located at 124 1/2 West 9th street.

The first Board of Directors consisted of mesdames R. R. Stevenson, K. Zetlitz, F. M. Mills, F. E. Briggs, Lewis Keogh, Louis Kuh, C. C. Bratrud, Anna Flynn and Miss Mary Peabody. The board members

are hostesses to all the clubs at holiday parties, an Easter breakfast, the annual tea and an open house to the public.

Its service to the community is the maintaining of a free employment office, open every day except Sunday. This is under the supervision of a competent and efficient House Mother or secretary. The charge for rooms is nominal. The home is under the general supervision of the executive board of the Community Chest and cooperates with all its agencies in all lines of welfare work not overlapping the activities of other groups. Its aim is to help others to help themselves and "to make our community a better, safer, and happier place in which to live".

No one is ever turned away. Girls coming into the city as strangers find here a welcome with a homelike atmosphere and ready hands to assist them in securing work.

There are 35 clean and comfortable rooms, pleasant, homelike parlors with radio, magazines, telephone service and the use of a kitchenette.

The present officers are Mrs. R. R. Stevenson, president Emeritus; Mrs. R. A. Calif, president; Mrs. Karl Benz, vice president; Mrs. C. A. Dunning, secretary; Mrs. Wm. Kartrude, executive secretary and House Mother. Other members of the board are Mesdames Max Kuehn, Gail Carpenter, Wm. Paulton, A. J. Boyce, F. E. Briggs, and Dr. Rebecca Strom.

South Dakota Children's Home

The South Dakota Children's Home Society was started in February, 1893, with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sherrard in charge.

The first work of which we have record, in behalf of homeless and neglected children was commenced in October, 1891, by Rev. I. R. McConneghey in connection with similar work in North Dakota, under the management of the Minnesota department of the Children's Home Society.

With the view of establishing such a home in South Dakota, Rev. E. P. Savage of St. Paul, Rev. J. R. McConneghey and W. B. Sherrard visited Sioux Falls in December, 1892, and laid their plans before the pastors and Christian workers in Sioux Falls, by whom they were well received. The Women's Benevolent Association took charge of the local work, agreeing to assume the responsibility of paying the rent, furnishing the house, and providing the fuel for the institution.

In a few days business men had subscribed over \$400 in cash, besides donating furniture and other articles to the cause. The expenses of the work, board, clothing, and transportation were provided by the superintendent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sherrard were past sixty-five years of age when they commenced the work. The work was commenced in a rented building on Prairie avenue, near the Baptist, now Sioux Falls, college, where the building still stands. The first children were received the 16th of February, 1893, and in a little over two years over 200 children had been received, over 40 of them from Minnehaha county and all but 17 had been adopted into private homes, the Home continuing supervision until the management had been satisfied their environment was desirable.

In 1905 the Society was incorporated under the laws of South Dakota, to furnish asylum for homeless or dependent children and to place them in family homes "by adoption or otherwise". The primary object was to receive homeless or dependent children for the purpose of selecting suitable and available homes in which to reside until of



State Children's Home

legal age, providing the child proved satisfactory and the treatment of the child by foster parents was also satisfactory.

As the validity of transfer of legal custody of children was frequently called into question regarding the constitutionality of releases or transfers without court proceedings and an order of jurisdictional court, a special statute was enacted in 1927, providing a definite procedure, and only according to this law does the Home receive children in legal custody.

In 1903 the present stone structure was erected and ever since its opening it has been occupied in continuous work in behalf of neglected or under-privileged children. It is located at 1301 E. 10th Street.

In 1909 Mr. Sherrard resigned his superintendency and A. D. Stuckeman succeeded him and continued at the head of the institution until his death May 1, 1938. Mr. Stuckeman conducted the Home in a highly satisfactory manner over the long period of time, ably assisted by his wife and other efficient help. In summarizing the work of the Home after many years of service, Mr. Stuckeman, in part, writes:

"Many, of course, are grown, have families of their own and are taking their definite place in community activities. Because of the difficulties in trying to estimate human values, one cannot give a definite account of the percentage who are average, or below, or above. However, I know of only three who have had prison records. The variation in mental ability covers such a wide range that we cannot with definiteness estimate their successes. We do know that these children are all, if living, making up their portion of average citizens who are producing, rather than absorbing as dependents. In other words, out of child delinquency, with the opportunities furnished, they have become independent in the management of their own affairs.

"Some are University graduates. Many are high school graduates, quite a number are attending college. To all intents and purposes the vast majority have become as own sons and daughters, receiving care

and consideration as such, in foster homes. After all, the home is a fundamental necessity in the care of training of all children compared to which an institution can merely supplement or at times correct.

"Our main job is to receive the child, observe it, carefully noting such peculiarities of character and habit as well as natural tendencies, to help supplant the bad with the good conduct, train in manners, speech, and good conduct, holding before them the advantage of the good."

Mr. S. E. George succeeded Mr. Stuckeman in August 15, 1938, as Superintendent and is continuing the work in a highly efficient manner, with Mrs. W. S. Edwards as Assistant Superintendent. The students are being educated in the public schools, a number of them at present attending Washington High School in Sioux Falls. The average number of children in the Home is 29 to 30, sometimes reaching 38. Up to 1943, the Golden Jubilee year of the Home, 3,444 children had been received as permanent wards. Demands in foster homes are mostly for tiny infants and children up to 4 years of age. Mr. George, in a published article, states: "The history of the Home has been one of unselfish service. At all times the controlling thought has been 'Service for Unfortunate Children'. One of the foremost problems confronting us at this time is not delinquent children, but rather it appears to be delinquent parents. Investigation many times discloses that the parents have been sadly negligent in the nurturing of these children".

The Home was built in 1903 of Sioux Falls jasper (quartzite), quarried locally. By a special Act of the State Legislature, about 1901, the stone was quarried by convict labor and donated by the State. Aside from this the Home "has never received one cent of local, county, or state tax money" for its support, all expenses and supplies being met by private donations. Its management is under the control of a Board consisting of "hard-headed business men", mostly of Sioux Falls but by others in other parts of South Dakota. It is a non-sectarian, non-political institution, having only one thing in mind, the welfare of the child placed in its care, and the attendant effect on the community. In this the management assumes its full responsibility.

When one considers the fact that these children develop into at least average adults in education, habits, morality, thrift and spirituality, he can realize something of what the Home has accomplished, and is still accomplishing, in dealing with unfortunate or under privileged childhood and bringing them into a fuller life of usefulness and citizenship.

Presentation Childrens' Home

The supervision of the Presentation Childrens' Home, formerly known as The Little Flower Home of Turton, South Dakota, was transferred to the Sisters of Charity of St. Louis in the summer of 1932. Fire destroyed the House at Turton, necessitating the removal of the children to Graham Hall, on the campus of the Northern Normal School at Aberdeen.

Here they remained until August, 1932, when an invitation was extended by the people of Woonsocket, S. D., requesting the children to come to their town and occupy the parochial school of that place. This kind invitation was appreciated and accepted.

In 1934, in compliance with the wishes of Rt. Rev. Bernard J. Mahoney, Bishop of the Sioux Falls diocese, the orphanage was moved to the Columbus College building here, which was vacant at that

time. Here the necessary accommodations were available to provide a suitable home for the children.

In March, 1938, the Marianhill Fathers of Germany acquired the property and building of the college, making it necessary to secure permanent housing for the homeless children elsewhere.

The new Presentation Childrens' Home was ready for occupancy in 1940, having been built for this specific purpose during the preceding two years, at 15th street and Western avenue. During a 14 year period, the orphanage has cared for an average of 110 children a year. During 1948 there were 84 children enrolled, their ages ranging from three to fifteen years. The children and management are grateful to all who have made the beautiful and convenient home possible.

Lutheran Welfare Society Of South Dakota

The Lutheran Homefinding Society of South Dakota, later known as the Lutheran Welfare Society of South Dakota, was organized in 1920 and was incorporated on October 7th of that year. Its organization came into being to fill a definite social need. A maternity home and receiving home for children was opened, the first of its kind in the State of South Dakota, therefore, a pioneer in that field.

The institution known as the Lutheran House of Mercy was located at 407 North Spring avenue in Sioux Falls and had its headquarters there. On March 1, 1943, additional property was purchased at 327 South Duluth avenue and the executive offices were moved to that location. It is fitting that the names of the leaders in this field of Christian benevolence be recorded here. They were: Rev. N. N. Boe, Dr. H. J. Glenn, Dr. C. Rebekka Strom, Attorney Jas. O. Berdahl, N. O. Monserud, Rev. Christian Findahl, Mrs. Ida Zetlitz, A. S. Bragstad, Mrs. Rhoda Bennett, George E. Larson, C. C. Bratrud, Mrs. Maud N. Groth and Rev. H. M. Solum.

The present Board of Directors are Attorney James O. Berdahl, president; Dr. H. J. Glenn, vice president; Mrs. John H. Johnson, secretary. Dr. L. A. Pierson, F. E. Reihus, E. J. Oyan, Dr. I. B. Hauge, Dr. C. Rebekka Strom, Dr. L. M. Stavig, Mrs. Morton G. Skyberg, Mrs. Genette Rud Larson, George C. Ulven, and G. Arthur Norlin.

The society has recently celebrated its 25th anniversary of social welfare work, maintaining up-to-date standards in both physical and spiritual needs. On November 22, 1939, the Division of Child Welfare of the State of South Dakota, issued to this society the first license granted to a child-caring agency under the Children's Code of the 1939 session laws. It is to its great and everlasting credit that in the years of its operation it has cared for 920 unmarried mothers and 1,412 children, with no discrimination as to nationality or church affiliations.

The society is looking forward to an expansion of this service to meet the needs of the day in the child welfare field. The home at 327 South Duluth avenue serves as a receiving and child-placing center.

Two outstanding personages in this work are Miss Bertha Bragstad and Miss Julia Questad. Miss Bragstad has been connected with the institution since its opening in 1921. She began her Christian social work as a matron in the Beloit, Iowa, Lutheran Children's Home, remaining there four years and later was housemother at Trabert Hall for Girls, in Minneapolis, two years. Miss Questad, also, gave several years service at the Beloit Home, and has been on the local staff 23 years, the past few years as supervisor. Both of these women are

of pioneer Christian stock, descendants of Territorial Homesteaders of Dakota.

The work in which the Society is engaged is one that is more and more attracting the attention of those interested in social uplift and the workers are face to face with a situation that must be squarely met in a practical way.

Lutheran Home for the Aged

The Lutheran Old People's Home, located at 400 West Third street, is owned and operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society, a corporation of North Dakota that took it over in 1933. The building had been one of the fine old homes of the city, owned by "the Parker family", lumber dealers, for many years. The Parkers wished it to be used for the service of the public and indirectly through the estate it eventually came into possession of the above named society. Before being used as an old people's home, however, it was used as a home for unmarried mothers and known as the Ark of Refuge.

It is non-sectarian in its operation and people of all religious denominations are cared for. There is always a waiting list of candidates for admission.

In 1945 plans were begun for an additional wing. This was completed in March, 1946, but even with this there is a demand for additional room and another expansion is being contemplated for the near future. By June, 1946, twenty more people were admitted bringing the total to 150 guests at the present time.

Rev. August Hoeger of Fargo, N .D., president of the society, has aided in opening many such homes in ten or more states. Records are incomplete and the number of old people who have had a home here is not definitely known, however, there is a record of 150 over the period from 1937 to 1947. One man spent his last fifteen years there and some of the others from seven to nine years. Thus this institution is doing a splendid work in an outstanding way in supplying a great need for relief to the aged and infirm people and commends itself to the public.

Salvation Army

According to records of the Salvation Army Headquarters at Omaha, this group first started operation in Sioux Falls in November, 1889. Captain Corlin and Lieutenant Cassidy, women officers, were in charge.

In 1890 Captain Trudgeon, the first married officer here, was placed in charge, but no address seems available until 1892, when it was given as 228 Phillips avenue, when Capt. Wilson and Lt. Nelson, women, were in charge. The next address was given as 804 South Main avenue. In 1900 it was located at 121 Minnesota avenue, and known as "Montrose Outpost". Ensign Thomas Grass, a married officer, and Lt. Nichols, an assistant, were in Sioux Falls when headquarters were moved to the present site, at 102 North Minnesota avenue, in September, 1903, in a building constructed by themselves, and which they still occupy. For a number of years the work was directed from Minneapolis, but in 1938 this was changed to Omaha, which became Divisional Headquarters.

The plan or the method of conducting the work was not understood by the public for some time after its arrival. One feature of the service in those days was a parade on the down town streets before an open air street corner service was to begin. On November 20th, two men

of the group were arrested by order of the Chief of Police, John Donahue, for parading the streets and were to be put in the "jug" over night, but he released them when they had reached the jail, on their own cognizance, to appear before Judge Hawkins the next day, when the case against them was dismissed by the judge with the statement that, "There is no law prohibiting the accused from parading the streets and praying there if they want to".

But the friends of the accused did not let the case drop, and one Nils Ronlund swore out a warrant against the chief of police for assault and battery on the person of Joseph Campbell, one of those arrested. When the case came up before a jury for trial there was not enough room in the small court room to accommodate the crowd, so the circuit court room was secured for the trial. The trial lasted two days, after which the jury disagreed, and after a few days the case was dismissed, but it was impressed upon the public mind that the corps had plenty of friends to "back it up", and they were never again molested.

Similar arrests were made in various cities over the country and one officer served sentences five times for from 20 to 30 days in New York, New Hampshire and Missouri, but the State Supreme Courts decided in her favor and she was no longer molested. Further than the above mentioned case, Salvation Army workers were allowed to resume their activities without molestation, the authorities learning that they were within their rights.

In later years, especially during World War One, the Salvation Army was rated highly among the troops and military leaders on foreign battlefields and became famous for the dispensing of hot coffee and doughnuts, even up to the front lines in the combat areas.

At this time there is pending a campaign for funds with which to build a new and modern structure in which to conduct their work in Sioux Falls.

Volunteers of America Day Nursery

What is known as Maud Ballington Booth Day Nursery in Sioux Falls has for its background the organization of the Volunteers of America. This latter association was started in New York's "lower east side", in what is known as "The Bowery", a last retreat for the homeless, unwanted, the aged and despairing.

In 1896, General Ballington Booth and his wife, Maude Ballington Booth, went into the district to found a new religion and welfare movement. They opened a mission within easy access of the Bowery district and named it The Volunteers of America. The only requirements for admission to the refuge was their need. Now, 53 years later this organization is serving 160 of America's principal cities in a program conforming to community needs.

The Volunteers came to Sioux Falls about 1921, opening at first with a men's shelter, a mission in industrial and prison work. The Day Nursery was started and continued under varied circumstances until today there is a first class nursery and school program.

The object of the home is to care for the children of mothers who work or who are ill or those who by death or other circumstances, have been deprived of a mother's care. This work is distinctive and fills a daily need in the community and is a boon to many mothers who find it necessary to commit their little folks to the care of others while they are employed throughout the day.

The nursery is in charge of competent attendants who give the children every attention that would be expected to be given to them

in their own homes. They are abundantly fed, are bathed and put to bed for a nap daily, between one and three o'clock and are kept clean, tidy and contented.

Mrs. Bradley, wife of Staff Captain L. E. Bradley, has charge over and supervision of the household. The average daily attendance is 35 children.

Captain Frank J. Tremont was placed in charge here at the beginning, and remained until 1939 when he left to take an advanced position in other places, and now has the rank of colonel with an area command. His son, Frank M. Tremont, succeeded him in 1939 and remained until May, 1945, when he was succeeded by Captain Bradley.

CHAPTER 11

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Sioux Valley Hospital

The history of Sioux Valley hospital dates back to 1894, when Sioux Falls, with a population of 7,000 people, was without a hospital. On June 14th of that year, a group of men met for the purpose of organizing an association.

It is a noteworthy event and the names of those men who initiated the movement are appropriately recorded here as follows: Burre H. Lien, A. Mikkelson, G. H. Kiland, G. B. Ravndal, J. W. Jenson, Frederick Strom, P. F. Thompson, John T. Lee, Rev. H. B. Thorgrimson, Rev. N. Boe, Rev. J. A. Blielie, Doctors H. Hovde and A. Zetlitz.

They selected the name "Sioux Falls Hospital", which was later changed to "Sioux Valley Hospital". The first officers were B. H. Lien, president; Frederick Strom, secretary-treasurer; G. B. Ravndal, Rev. N. Boe and Rev. J. A. Blielie, members of the executive committee. Drs. H. Hovde and A. Zetlitz were surgeons in charge.

The former George Seney residence, adjoining Terrace Park on the east, was leased for hospital purposes in the fall of 1894 and became Sioux Falls' first hospital.

The first nurses were Sister Marie and Sister Alfhild from Minneapolis Deaconess Home, operated by the United Lutheran Church. They conducted the hospital as long as it remained in that building, approximately four years. Mrs. Frederick Strom was matron in charge. The first patient was Miss Rachael Monsager of the now extinct village of Fleetwood, a short distance northwest of Sioux Falls.

The demand for more hospital accommodations became such that the old Cameron residence, on the site of the present telephone building, was rented and occupied about 1898.

About that time, a certain Rev. Wolf and Dr. T. Y. Stevenson had decided on plans for a hospital. This threatened the continuance of the Sioux Falls hospital. Dr. Zetlitz quickly called a council and laid the matter before Drs. R. F. Brown and S. Olney and all but demanded they advance money for both grounds and building. Mr. Zetlitz personally guaranteed the payment of any loss that might be incurred through the purchase of suitable property.

The money was procured and a quarter of a block of ground, situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of 19th street and Minnesota avenue, was purchased at a cost of \$1,200. Building materials were hauled to the site and the erection of a building was started the next day, which fact the press announced in bold type. Thus was started and completed the first unit of the first hospital building in Sioux Falls. Dr. Olney later wished to withdraw and Dr. K. Zetlitz, a brother of Dr. A. Zetlitz, took over his interests.

The original Board of Directors served through the years, though substitutions took place from time to time. Others who have served as directors are: Rev. W. J. Proehl, N. O. Monserud, T. M. Erickson, James O. Berdahl and Johannes Williamson. B. H. Lien remained president until he moved to California in 1911, at which time he was suc-



Sioux Valley Hospital

ceeded by Prof. A. Mikkelson and Rev. N. Boe. When the new building was completed it was supplied with graduate nurses from the larger hospitals of Chicago and Minneapolis.

The Sioux Falls Training School for Nurses was organized as a separate and distinct unit, but cooperating with the hospital, and was incorporated October 9, 1899, and by-laws were adopted October 20th. The first graduating "class" consisted of but one pupil, Miss Gina Stevens, and the program was held in the home of Dr. A. Zetlitz in 1901. Since that time hundreds of graduate nurses have taken places of responsibility, both in peace and war times.

This was the seventh school in the United States to qualify under the Bolton Act for the education of nurse cadets. In World War II, 187 nurses from this school entered the armed forces and saw service in scattered lands and battle fronts.

On July 15, 1925, an organization meeting of what became the Sioux Valley Hospital Association was held in the Cataract Hotel. By-laws were adopted and a board of directors elected. Rev. H. J. Glenn was elected president, James O. Berdahl, vice president; N. O. Monserud, secretary; A. N. Graff, treasurer.

The Sioux Valley Hospital Association was formed for the purpose of taking over the assets and liabilities of the Sioux Falls Hospital Association and the Bethany Association, the latter having been formed for the purpose of purchasing and operating the former Moe Hospital. After the merging, however, the Bethany Association was discontinued.

On December 1, 1925, Dr. Fonkalsrud, formerly associated with the Bethany institution, became superintendent of the new association and continued as such until October 1, 1931. His association with this group was the signal for a finance campaign and the building of the present Sioux Valley Hospital at 1123 South Euclid avenue. A finance committee was appointed by T. W. Dwight, who had been elected presi-

dent in 1926. W. Herbert Roberts was the chairman. Other members were A. N. Graff, John Freese, R. B. Montgomery and C. M. Austin.

An auxiliary women's committee was also formed with the following members: Mesdames A. C. Hinkley, J. J. Roberts, G. C. Christopher, Fred Hoffman, C. C. Bratrud, and E. E. Gage. These committees organized a finance campaign in Sioux Falls and surrounding territory. Hugill & Blatherwick were the architects, and the successful bidder for the construction of the new building was the Carlson Construction Company.

The building was completed on July 20, 1930 and patients were transferred from the old hospital at 19th street and Minnesota avenue to the new structure. The old building was moved to the new location and remodeled and used as a nurses home. Mrs. Rose Moon became the first matron thereof.

An auxiliary was organized to assist in the linen department of the hospital in sewing garments for the patients, mending, and other functions properly performed by an auxiliary group. Mrs. G. C. Christopherson and Mrs. E. E. Skoug, as a nominating committee, brought in their report. Mrs. A. C. Hinkley was elected president; Mrs. E. Sherwood Miller, first vice president; Mrs. J. J. Roberts, second vice president and chairman of the membership committee; Mrs. L. D. Miller, secretary; Mrs. C. F. Tisher, treasurer. Mrs. Rose Moon, Mrs. T. W. Dwight and Mrs. N. O. Monserud were appointed as a committee on constitution and by-laws.

Beside other functions of this committee through the years, the nurses home was equipped and furnished through these activities, making the home parlors more suitable for both the auxiliary and the students. Others who have served as presidents and vice presidents are Mrs. F. D. Hodgins, Mrs. E. A. Bowering, Mrs. R. S. Barkley, Mrs. H. A. Ditmanson, Mrs. A. W. Palmer, and Mrs. B. A. Ulburg. The present officers are Mrs. C. M. Austin, president; Mrs. B. A. Ulberg, first vice president; Mrs. Charles Iseman, second vice president; Mrs. C. M. Gardner, treasurer and Mrs. R. S. Barkley, secretary.

To meet the ever increasing demands on the hospital facilities it became necessary to build an addition to the hospital. To aid in this accomplishment, help was received from the Federal Works Agency. On November 16, 1943, a contract to construct a large addition to the hospital was let to the Sauer Construction Company of St. Paul. This increased the capacity of the hospital from 136 to 220 beds. At the present time further expansion is necessary if the increasing demands are to be met.

In 1926, the records show 691 patients were admitted during the calender year. In 1946, twenty years later, 8,317 patients were admitted.

It is impossible in a short historical sketch to give proper credit to the great number of people who have given their time and energy to the hospital association. The members of the present board of directors are: W. I. Early, John Plucker, W. C. Buchanan, Holten Davenport, F. C. Christopherson, D. W. Sutherland, R. E. Bragstad, O. M. Gunderson, Ben Margulies, J. D. Coon, Roy Burns, F. G. Rollinger, and Steve Cusulos.

The presidents of the board since its beginning have been Rev. H. J. Glenn, T. W. Dwight, John M. Morin, A. N. Graff, and W. I. Early. The latter is serving at the present time. Rev. C. M. Austin was elected president on the resignation of Dr. Fonkalsrud, October 1, 1931 and is still serving in that office.

McKennon Hospital

The history of McKennon hospital dates back to August, 1906, when Mrs. Helen G. McKennon executed a will leaving a legacy of \$25,000.00 for the founding of a hospital in Sioux Falls that should bear her name. She passed away October 2nd of that year.

Up to that time, hospital facilities in this community were inadequate and the need was urgent. The amount of the legacy, however, was insufficient to provide a well equipped and modern hospital.

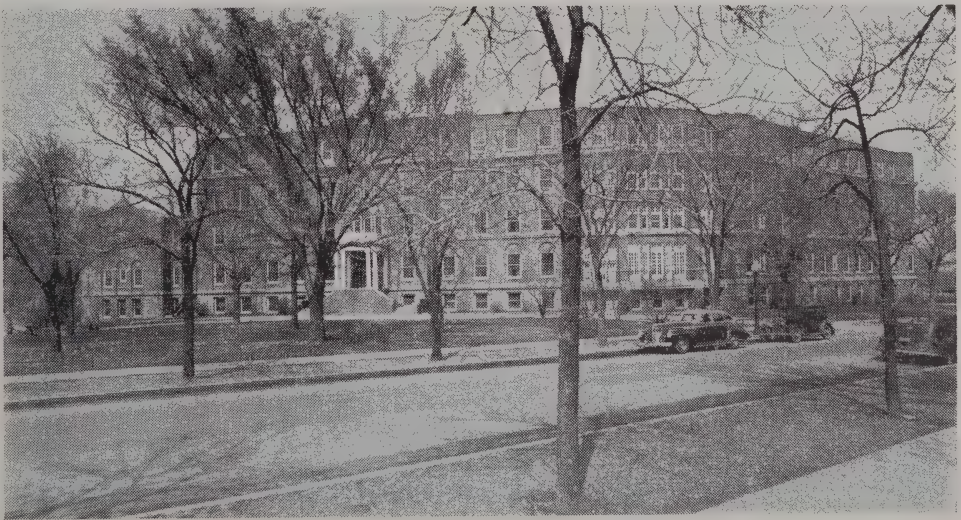
The City Commissioners, who were the custodians for the fund, were contacted by Bishop O'Gorman of the Catholic Church, who advised entending an invitation to Mother M. Joseph of the Presentation Sisters of Aberdeen, to consider the fusion of the McKennon interests with those of her Sisterhood.

Negotiations were completed and funds secured which made possible the establishment of McKennon hospital. The completed hospital was dedicated by Bishop O'Gorman and was opened for service December 12, 1911.

By 1919, the demand for more rooms and beds became so great that an addition was built and opened during that year, bringing the bed capacity to 125. In 1931, a large chapel and other necessary accommodations were added.

In 1943, an entire new floor was added, providing for two major and two minor operating rooms. A blood bank was donated by the McKennon Ladies' Auxiliary. Briefly, it is an up-to-date, well equipped hospital with added facilities of delivery rooms, incubator and nursery. The Chapel brings into relief the Spanish-Gothic architecture.

While the hospital is operated by the Presentation Sisterhood, it remains by stipulation non-sectarian, yet it is essentially a Catholic institution. Mrs. McKennon, whose legacy led to its founding, was an astute Congregationalist and the fifty or more doctors who practice therein have various church affiliations.



McKennon Hospital

Veterans' Administration and Veterans' Hospital

What is now known as the Veterans' Administration was first established in Sioux Falls in 1921, following the first World War. It was a small contact office located in the Security National Bank building in charge of Chester Morrisy.

It was moved to the Peck building, the site of the present Kresge building at the intersection of Phillips avenue and Tenth street. In 1924 its activities were further expanded and this became known as the Regional Office, independently covering the entire state. It had formerly been but a branch of the district office located at Minneapolis.

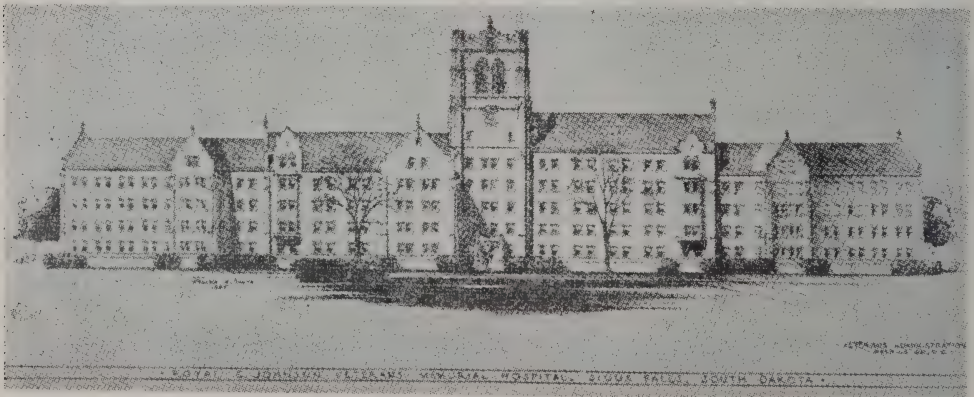
When the Regional Office was established the records and files of all veterans living in the state were transferred to Sioux Falls, from where the office continues to serve, thus making disability compensation and pension rating and otherwise administering Veterans' Administration benefits provided by law.

Because of the greater need for space, the office was moved to the Randolph Building at 320 North Main avenue in 1925. Mr. Thompson was transferred and was succeeded by D. A. Banister in 1930 and the office was moved to the second floor of the Gilbert Block at 120 North Main avenue. David K. Dalager came to the office in 1933, replacing C. I. Spafford who had been interim manager a short time.

At that time the office was moved to the basement of the post-office building. In 1936, Mr. Dalager was assigned to the Veterans' Administration hospital and home at Hot Springs, to still retain supervision over the Regional Office at Sioux Falls, but the order was never put into effect.

The office continued in this status until Charles B. Kaercher was appointed manager here in 1937 and the proposed removal to Hot Springs was at an end. Mr. Kaercher has served in various capacities in Veterans' Administration affairs.

The need of a Veterans' Administration Hospital in eastern South Dakota became increasingly apparent during the second World War, and resulted in the purchase of the old Columbus College building and grounds southwest of the city, a most desirable location for such an institution and easily reached by bus transportation over paved streets. The Regional Office was moved to that location in September, 1944. Subsequently it became necessary to increase the personnel to more than 300 in order to handle the increased number of claims for pen-



Three Hundred Bed Veterans' Hospital

sion, vocational training, hospitalization and other benefits arising from World War Two.

Late in 1945, Mr. Kaercher left the office as manager and was succeeded by Paul E. Dickensheets, who is now in charge (1949). With Mr. Kaercher's departure, there remained but seven of the employees from the World War One set-up. These were Dr. Peter Ver Meulen, chief medical officer; C. G. Farnsworth, rating board chairman; Mrs. Mary Snow and Albie Peterson, finance officers; Marguerite Maier, secretary and Frances and Ingeborg Rodsater, in the medical section.

On November 20, 1946, following the opening of bids for the construction of a 300-bed veterans' hospital, a message was received from the Omaha District Office of Army Engineers stating that the contract for its construction had been let jointly to the Henry Carlson Construction Company of Sioux Falls and the Lovering Construction Company of St. Paul, in the amount of \$3,777,000.

On December 2, 1946, the work of construction was officially begun in a ceremony wherein Brig. General Lewis A. Pick set off a powder blast at 11:06 o'clock A. M. The crowd that had assembled for the occasion was quickly dispersed by a bitterly cold wind blowing out of the northwest. The hospital, now completed, was dedicated July 24th, 1949. Thus again, Uncle Sam has generously extended his hand to the boys "who have borne the brunt of battle".

Sioux Falls Medical and Surgical Clinic

Early in 1919, a group of Sioux Falls physicians bought the First Methodist church property on the southwest corner of Eleventh street and Minnesota avenue, under the corporate title "Physicians' Invest-



Sioux Falls Medical Clinic

ment Company". The big frame church building was razed and a 3-story concrete, brick and tile building was erected on the site. This has been described as the most beautiful buliding in Sioux Falls, and is of exceptionally fire resistant construction.

On July 1, 1920, the building was opened to the public as the Sioux Falls Medical and Surgical Clinic. The original group who formed the Investment Company and the Clinic organization were Doctors T. J. Billion, Earl E. Gage, Nelius J. Nessa, Edwin L. Perkins, Monte A. Stern, George A. Stevens, Roy G. Stevens and Guy E. Van Demark.

Associated with them at the time the clinic opened were Doctors Paul R. Billingsby, William E. Donahoe, David A. Gregory and Samuel A. Keller. L. Kirchman was in charge of the pharmacy department. Charles F. Mundt, a former county treasurer, was engaged as accountant and business manager and has continued in that position up to the present time. (1949).

Up to January 1, 1932, the clinic was operated on a corporately managed basis, but after that date all physicians in the clinic changed to individual practice and have continued to do so.

Of the original eight incorporators, Drs. Gage, Nessa and R. G. Stevens still retain the respective stock interests. Other tenants in the Clinic Building are Drs. Donald H. Breit, M. Stuart Grove, Raymond F. Grove, Luther G. Leraan, Charles J. McDonald, Samuel A. Keller, Edward L. Rich, Robert E. Van Demark, Robert Quinn, and Herbert M. Aistrup. Drs. Guy E. Van Demark and George E. Stevens have recently retired from active practice.

Other physicians who have been associated with the Clinic at various times are Drs. Palmer E. Brandon, Payson S. Adams, Herbert M. Dehli, C. Wm. Shoemaker, Marienne Wallis, and Howard W. K. Zellhoefer.

Crippled Childrens' Hospital

A hospital and school for crippled children is being planned for the immediate future in Sioux Falls. A campaign for funds was launched May 15, 1949, in the amount of \$500,000.

The institution will provide medical and surgical care and education for the physically handicapped children east of the Missouri river. There is already such a hospital for the western part of the state at Rapid City.

This is to be a non-profit organization the directors of which are to serve without pay. The board has been selected from well over the eastern part of the state and include A. C. Hall of Garretson, E. H. Noteboom of Selby, J. H. Shanard of Bridgewater, Jerry H. Lammers of Madison, Edwin R. Smith of Sioux Falls, Florence M. Lee of Esteline, Lucelle Dindott of Lennox, Carl W. Pfeifer of Sioux Falls, Arthur L. Coleman of Redfield. C. A. Christopherson of Sioux Falls is general chairman, J. H. Shanard, area chairman, and Walter Burke of Pierre is campaign treasurer.

Much of the maintenance funds will be dervied from the "March of Dimes" campaign conducted annually for such victims. This hospital is necessitated by the increasing number of polio victims of late years.

What has been done in this direction in the past has been done largely in the Sioux Falls hospitals, the Sioux Valley hospital being especially equipped for the work, but it is not able to meet the demands being made on it.

Robert Peterson of the Peterson & Sons Realty Company has donated block 5, Hayward's addition to Sioux Falls on which to erect

the building. It lays a short distance southeast of the new Veterans' Hospital. Campaign headquarters have been established in the Fiske building in Sioux Falls.

The Keeley Institute

The Keeley Institute was an institution controlled by Leslie E. Keeley of Dwight, Illinois. Locally it was under control of a group of men who had secured the right to treat alcohol and drug addicts by the Keeley method, which was at that time known as "The Gold Cure".

The treatment covered a period of twenty-eight days.

The building for the purpose was erected by Heynsohn Brothers, August and Otto, in 1891. Similar groups were organized in various cities of the country. The local group selected Ed Morcom as manager. It was necessary, under the terms agreed upon, to secure all ingredients from, and to use the method of treatment prescribed by Mr. Keeley. A corp of registered physicians, trained in the administration of the treatment, and a number of nurses were employed.

Mr. Morcom was succeeded by Cyrus Arndt, an attorney of Missouri Valley, Iowa, who purchased the place and became sole owner.

In 1912 C. F. H. Witte and Fred W. Witte, father and son, purchased the property. The elder White had also obtained ownership of the Minnehaha Springs Bottling Works from the Heynsohn Brothers, the same year. In 1915, Witte and son sold the business of the institution to I. H. Dokken, late of the Crescent Creamery company.

The Institute went out of business in 1917, along with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, when national prohibition went into effect. The property was sold later to James Dougherty who still later sold it to his brother, Dan Dougherty, who owns the property at the present time. It has been rearranged and converted into an apartment house.

A part of the cure consisted of the mineral water from the springs, both for drinking and bathing purposes. That the breaking off from the use of liquor would be accomplished gradually and without attendant danger, a small quantity of whiskey would be allowed the patient during the earlier days of the treatment.

Abbreviated Historical Sketch of the Minnehaha County Medical Society

The Minnehaha County Medical Society was organized May 16, 1883. The charter members were: Thomas S. Roberts, John B. LeBlond, John C. Morgan, Stephen Olney, Samuel A. Brown, and William A. Germain, all of Sioux Falls, and O. O. Sawyer of Dell Rapids, and Charles P. Bissell of Valley Springs. (At the date of this report, Drs. Germain and Bissell were the only surviving members. Both are now deceased).

Dr. T. S. Roberts was the first president, J. B. LeBlond, vice president and W. A. Germain, secretary and (presumably) treasurer.

Dr. A. H. Tufts, author of the sketch, a part of which we here reproduce, arrived in Sioux Falls but three days before the organization of the society and became a member within a year and was continuously a member until his demise.

Dr. Tufts relates that at the time the society was organized there was a Dr. Edward Watson, a regular physician, scholarly and of excellent principles and habits, but who had incurred the dislike of some of the other regulars so that he was not taken into the society. So bitter had been the rivalry between him and Dr. Morgan that they at one time engaged in a fist-fight over a patient that both happened to be

called to in an emergency. They fought until Dr. Morgan's wooden leg came off and the fight came to an end.

The first homeopath to settle in Sioux Falls was Dr. Anson L. Marcy, a man of a mild, genial and lovable personality. Dr. Morgan always exhibited an intense hatred and intolerance for homeopaths and was accustomed to saying it was impossible for a homeopath to tell the truth.

Dr. Joseph Roberts and his son, Dr. Thomas Roberts, uncle and cousin respectively of W. P. Roberts, one time vice president of the society, came to the county and settled on claims in Sverdrup township in 1872, later moving to Sioux Falls. They were the second and third physicians to settle in the county, Dr. J. L. Phillips being the first. The latter platted Phillips Addition to Sioux Falls, and for him Phillips avenue was named.

Dr. J. C. Morgan was the fourth. He arrived in 1873.

Says Dr. Tufts, "So far as we know, only one doctor in the county has ever been convicted of a crime. That one served a term in the Minnesota penitentiary for criminal abortion prior to coming to the county. Two of the doctors committed suicide."

The list at the time of Dr. Tuft's report, 1925, showed a one-time membership of nearly two hundred. He continued: "Some, like June bugs, arrived with much buzzing and noise to last only a short time, others went up like a skyrocket to explode and fall in a shower of dust and be forgotten. But on the whole the profession has been made up of as fine a class of men as could be found anywhere".

At the regular meeting of May, 1884, Dr. A. S. Brown reported what was presumed to be the first enucleation of an eye in Minnehaha county. Dr. Brown was probably the first to fit glasses. He devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, until specialists arrived, when he gracefully turned the field over to them.

At the regular meeting in June, 1885, the society voted that the necessary steps be taken for the members to procure a license to practice in compliance with the new law passed by the last legislature.

"During the year 1886, the society, being flush from the munificent dues collected, purchased a National Medical Directory and several other standard text books for the use of the members." Later the society purchased a set of metal splints for use of the members.

An outbreak of typhoid fever in the winter of 1884-85 provoked much discussion as to the probable cause. It was finally traced to the breaking of a water main laid in the bed of the river from the well near where Fourth avenue intersects the river down stream from the pump which was located just above the dam between 7th and 8th streets.

About ten per cent of the population had typhoid fever with the usual percentage of deaths, while practically everyone who drank the water had an active interocolitis if they escaped the typhoid. The writer, Dr. Tufts, was one of the victims of the intestinal trouble and lost twenty-four pounds in the month of February. He was undressed but four times to go to bed. All the other doctors were just as busy. Seldom could any of them find time to make a visit into the country, but sent medicine as best they could.

At the February meeting of 1888 an amendment to the by-laws was adopted, striking out the word "County" from the name of the society, thus throwing open its doors to doctors from adjoining counties. Drs. F. A. Spafford and G. A. Pettigrew were elected to membership.

In March, 1889, an epidemic of scarlet fever in and around the city called for special resolutions urging strict quarantine.

In the fall of 1890 the society began holding its meeting in the homes of its members, where sumptuous dinners were served by the doctors' wives. In the meeting in May the society had voted to meet regularly at the office of Brown & Tufts and did so until they began meeting in the homes, which practice continued through the winter. The attendance was always good and good fellowship cultivated as never before.

In January, 1891, Drs. Morgan, Olney, and Tufts were appointed as a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the next legislature regulating the practice of medicine in South Dakota.

In February, 1891, Dr. T. S. Roberts reported a case of paralysis in a child that terminated fatally. This was doubtless what is now known as infantile paralysis.

In March, 1892, the society met in the home of Dr. J. S. Johnson. A sumptuous dinner had been provided and only four members appeared to partake of it. Dr. Johnson felt so aggrieved that two months later he resigned from the society.

At the regular meeting in October, 1893, Dr. P. S. McAlister of Hartford was expelled from the society for unprofessional conduct.

On September 20, 1903, occurred the first meeting of the Seventh, or as it was then called, the Sioux Falls Medical District. The by-laws were amended to drop the word "County" and substitute the word "District" in the name of the society, thereafter being known as the Seventh District Medical Society. Dr. S. Olney was elected first chairman and president; A. H. Tufts, vice president; J. R. Hawkins, secretary; Cora E. Carpenter, treasurer. The following list is given as the charter members of the (reorganized) society:

John R. Hawkins, S. Olney, A. H. Tufts, S. A. Brown, C. F. Culver, T. J. Billion, C. W. Carpenter, W. A. Germain, A. Zetlitz, R. E. Woodworth, T. S. Roberts, O. O. Sawyer, C. A. Butler, R. T. Dott, D. Edgerton, H. Holmgren, C. L. Wendt, F. A. Spafford, F. M. Robinson, O. S. Merager, and W. E. Keller. The Society voted that all members of the Minnehaha Medical Society in good standing be voted members of the new society. The secretary, Dr. John R. Hawkins, died in the spring of 1904 and Dr. Cora E. Carpenter was elected to fill out the year. In December, 1903, the Society passed drastic resolutions anent newspaper advertising by doctors.

At the regular meeting in October, 1907, a resolution was passed pledging the support of the society to the City Health Officer, Dr. A. H. Tufts, in his stand for compulsory vaccination of school children. At the February meeting, 1908, Dr. Klaveness suggested that a history of the medical profession in South Dakota should be compiled. He was named as a committee of one to formulate plans to carry out his suggestion.

At the February meeting of 1910, a site for the proposed new McKennan Hospital was discussed. At this meeting the society had the druggists of the city as guests. In November the society had for its guests the dentists of the city, and in December Dr. T. J. Billion suggested the idea of establishing the "Sioux Falls Academy of Medicine".

At the April meeting, 1917, the society decided to call a special session to meet with the medical officers of the Reserve Corps to discuss medical preparedness for the Great War. (First World War).

At the February meeting in 1918, it was reported that Dr. S. A. Brown had died and the society adopted a fitting resolution to be put in the records, paying fitting tribute to his life and character. Like

action was taken at the May meeting following the death of Dr. George W. Bliss, vice president of the society.

Also, at the February meeting of 1918, the society voted to treat members of the soldiers' families, or dependents, free of charge during the war. During that war the records are full of that subject and we will not attempt to include them here. We regret to find no record of the names of members of the society who entered the war, with their ranks and time of service, but many are known to have served during that conflict.

With this report of Dr. Tufts, which we have abbreviated considerably, the records of the society are brought down only to the year of 1925. The present officers of the Seventh District Medical Society are: Drs. J. A. Nelson, president; H. Dehli, vice president; C. J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer.

By request of the secretary, C. J. McDonald, the full report of the society by Dr. A. H. Tufts will be preserved with the archives of the Minnehaha County Historical Society at the Pettigrew museum. They shed much light on the beginning of medical practice and trace its advancement and development down to the time the highly esteemed Dr. Tufts closed his records. He has suggested and hoped that some other historian of the society will take it up where he left off. When, and if, this is done the historical group will gladly preserve a copy, together with that of Dr. Tuft's records, within its files.

Funeral Homes

Among the earliest funeral establishments in Sioux Falls was that of Charles V. Booth, established in 1880. His first location is uncertain. However, it is reported that he at one time conducted his business from his home and sold lumber and other material for caskets made in the carpenter shop of R. H. Booth, his brother, with whom he was associated several years before entering the undertaking business. In 1880 he was located in a small frame building at 122 North Phillips avenue and later in the Bailey-Glidden block, 111 North Main avenue, still later at 207 West 8th street, and finally, on the west side of Main avenue near the present location of Dickenson Brothers' confectionery and bakery at 225 South Main avenue.

Burnside Undertaking Parlors

The Burnside Undertaking Parlors were operated by George W. Burnside, long time mayor of Sioux Falls. They were located on the east side of Main avenue north of 10th street. Employed by him as an undertaker was J. V. Trepanier.

In 1905 Joseph S. Nelson purchased the business and formed a partnership with I. A. Grove, and the business was conducted under the name of the Grove-Nelson Company, retaining the same location.

The firm later consolidated with the established undertaking business of L. D. Miller, Mr. Grove retiring from the business at that time. It then continued as the Miller-Nelson Company, until 1912 when Mr. Nelson sold his interests to Mr. Miller, who conducted the establishment after that time.

Miller Funeral Home

The Miller Funeral Home was established by L. D. Miller in 1903, in connection with his livery business on Main avenue between 10th and 11th streets. In 1906 he moved to a location between 9th and 10th streets on Main avenue where he formed a partnership with Joseph S.

Nelson, who had purchased the Burnside Funeral Home and was in partnership with I. A. Grove.

Mrs. Miller became his assistant and was the first licensed lady embalmer in South Dakota. She materially aided in the success of the business.

The building of the present funeral home was commenced in 1923 and was occupied in January, 1924. At present it is the largest institution of its kind in the state.

During Mr. Miller's retirement and after his death in 1948 Glen Minor, efficient and courteous gentleman, has been in charge of the establishment, assisted by Mrs. Mabel F. Richardson.

Banton Funeral Parlors

The Banton Funeral Parlors were first established as the Burtch Undertaking Parlors by Maurice Burtch on November 1, 1925, in a building owned by Dr. B. M. Banton at 400 West 11th street. Mr. Burtch conducted the parlors five years, after which they were taken over and operated as the Banton-Peterson Funeral Home for a number of years. Later Mr. Peterson withdrew from the firm and Mr. Banton has since continued the business. Its accommodations have been improved and enlarged to its present capacity and efficiency.

Barnett Funeral Chapel

The Barnett Funeral Chapel is operated by Frank Barnett at 222 South Main avenue.

Mr. Barnett entered the business in partnership with Dr. T. J. Billion in 1918. Dr. Billion had conducted the business for a number of years but retired from active participation in it when Mr. Barnett became associated with him, when it was conducted under the name of Billion & Barnett. Later, Mr. Barnett took over full control of the business.

Though not comparable in size with some others of the city, the congenial atmosphere and pleasant furnishings add to its popularity.

CHAPTER 12

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Local Military Units

The first Sioux Falls military organization was that of Company B, 2nd Regiment Dakota National Guards, organized February 23, 1885. The company consisted of 32 enlisted men, only two of whom are known to be alive, (1949), namely, Emmett D. Skillman, retired banker residing at 120 West 13th street, and Charles A. Sells, residing at 1715 South Phillips avenue in Sioux Falls.

This company retained its organization until mid-summer, 1887, when it was disbanded and the equipment sent to Watertown. When the war with Spain seemed imminent in the winter of 1898, a number of young men, some of whom had been members of the former company, met in Macabee Hall, March 8, 1898, and reorganized the company as Company B, First South Dakota National Guard.

This company and regiment was destined to take a major part in the Spanish-American war in the Philippine Islands as the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry. This was the first military group South Dakota had ever called to the colors. This being true, it seems well to give something of its history while in active service.

The regiment was mobilized at Sioux Falls and mustered into service by Major A. S. Frost, a Regular Army officer at one time Adjutant General of South Dakota. He was advanced to the rank of Colonel of Volunteers and led the regiment throughout the war with



Col. Alfred S. Frost and Regimental Staff, 1st S. D. Infantry.

Spain. Alonzo B. Sessions had been chosen Captain of Company B by members of that company. John Fox was First Lieutenant and E. D. Aldrich, Second Lieutenant. On physical examination he was rejected and Edwin E. Howkins was advanced from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant to succeed him. War was declared on Spain on April 25, 1898, and South Dakota was assigned her quota of troops. The various companies of the regiment went into camp on the "East Side", adjoining the present site of Wood Athletic Field, then known as the "Baseball Oval". The place was named "Camp Dewey", in honor of Admiral George Dewey, following the naval battle of Manila bay, on May 1st. The company was mustered into Federal Service May 10th, a proud but motley group in non-descript uniforms. After difficult training during the rainy weeks that followed, the regiment entrained for San Francisco and went into camp at Camp Merritt, near Golden Gate Park, about June 3rd. After hard training throughout June and July the Second and Third Battalions sailed on the Rio de Janerio for the Philippines on July 28th. The First Battalion followed aboard the St. Paul a few days later. All enjoyed the great hospitality of Honolulu where they remained four days. The First Battalion had the unique experience of being there the last three days under native Hawaiian rule and leaving the day the United States flag was raised over the government buildings.

The regiment arrived at Cavite, across the bay from Manila, on August 31st, a few days after Manila had fallen to our troops. There was a period of over five months of inactivity except for drill and routine duty. During that time vague but persistent rumors were circulated about a coming clash with "Insurrectos, Poco tiempo", (in a little while).



CAPT.-ADJT. JONAS H. LIEN
First Sioux Falls man to be killed in action
in any war.

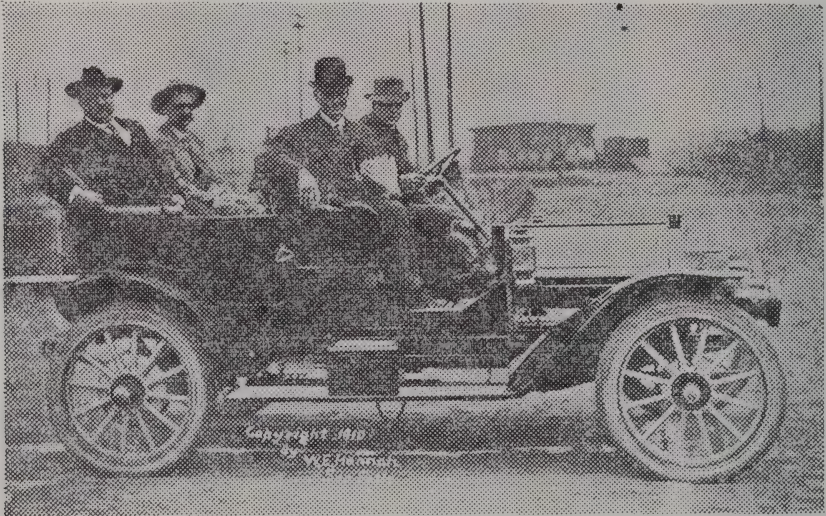
On the night of February 4th, 1899, the "powder keg" exploded. Fighting took place throughout the night and most of the next day (Sunday), and the battle was on.

Our regiment was on the "North Line" and continued so through a protracted period from Manila to beyond San Fernando, where we were relieved by regular army troops, preparatory to the return home. At that time there were but seven men on duty from Company B, and these were under medical treatment. The regiment returned to the presidio at San Francisco where it was mustered out October 9, 1899.

In the Philippine campaign Jonas H. Lien, regimental adjutant of the First South Dakota regiment, was killed. He was the first Sioux Falls man to be killed in action in any war. He was shot from his horse at the battle of Marilao while carrying a message from General Hale to Colonel Frost. As a result of his death the message was not delivered until too late and the regiment charged into a trap in a large bend of the Marilao river that cost the South Dakota regiment many casualties. Jonas H. Lien Camp No. 5, United Spanish American War Veterans is named in his honor.

Third Regiment United States Cavalry (Grigsby's Cowboys)

Unique among the military organizations of that time were the "Cowboy" regiments of Melvin Grigsby and Theodore Roosevelt. The former, a veteran of the Civil War and a prisoner in Andersonville prison during part of the war, imbued with the Spirit of the Plains, decided to raise a regiment of "Rough Riders" and to offer its service to the country. The idea was favorable to the Secretary of War. On April 11, 1898, he went to Washington and found that a bill was before Congress, inspired by Theodore Roosevelt, for the organization of "Cowboys". It was later insisted that the publicity given to Grigsby's Rough Riders is what inspired "Teddy" to have such a bill introduced.



"Teddy" Roosevelt on Visit to Sioux Falls. Accompanied by Seth Bullock and Mayor Burnside. (Date not known).

However, Col. Grigsby was in time to have a clause inserted into the bill that would permit more than one such regiment. This was accomplished by some of Grigsby's close friends in Congress. The bill was passed on April 2nd, and Col. Grigsby secured his commission with instructions to recruit such a regiment. This was done and the regiment was officially designated as the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, but was known throughout the country as "Grigsby's Rough Riders" or "Grigsby's Cowboys". The regiment was mustered into service May 19th and left for Chicamauga the next day. Much to their disappointment the regiment did not reach its goal on Cuban soil. Because of want of sanitary conditions many suffered for lack of hospital care and because of other inexcusable conditions of Camp Thomas, a number died.

Battery D, 147th Field Artillery

The general history of the 147th Field Artillery has been recorded in the foregoing pages but it seems fitting that Battery D, being primarily a Minnehaha county unit, should have additional mention here.

As previously stated, this Battery and regiment was organized as the Fourth South Dakota Infantry, a "lineal descendent" of the First South Dakota Infantry Regiment that served in the Philippine Islands in 1898-99. Its designation was changed to the 147th Field Artillery on October 2, 1917, at the newly created Camp Greene at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Company B, 4th S. D. Infantry became Battery D, 147th Field Artillery. On the next day a large number of men of Company C and others of the "old regiment" were assigned to Battery D, and on October 3rd First Lieutenant Axel Anderson and Second Lieutenant William Messerschmidt were assigned to the battery.

The following battles engaged in by the company are given here: Alsace Sector, June 24 to July 23, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive, August 1st to 5th; Aisne-Marne Sector, August 7th to 26th; Oise-Aisne offensive, August 26th to September 6th; Meuse-Argonne Sector, September 22nd to 25th; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26th to November 11th, 1918. The roster of the Battery follows:

Captain, Eugene I. Foster; 1st Lt. Martin G. Sebiakin-Ross; 2nd Lt. Vincent L. Knewel; 1st Sgt. Louis F. Strass; Supply Sgt. Milton L. Overman; Mess Sgt. Wallace McCullough; Sergeants Albert Chamblin, Carl T. Strass, Oscar I. Thompson, Paul S. Bronson, James C. Hobbs, Wm. D. Espeland, Marvin D. Kinney, Merrill A. Jenkins. Corporals: Earl C. Bennett, Floyd W. Searls, James Mann, James W. Griffith, Ralph A. Ledyard, Carl W. Newton, Earl L. Erickson, Jack Casper, Warren Johnson, Earl Coleman, Archie Prescott, Walter Keith, Francis Varnes, Arthur R. Rock, Carl Hokanson, John F. Strass, Jr., Leo Wilson. Cooks: Ivory Grønell, Thomas Harvey, Earl Staggs. Musicians: William Adams and Howland Monfore. Mechanics: Earl Chestnut and Sam Blair. Privates: Arvid Anderson, Francis Anderson, Henry G. Anderson, Hazel R. Anderson, Conrad Appledorn, Raymond D. Babcock, Kristen Bach, Arthur Bailey, Leo C. Bakken, Clarence M. Beardsley, Herman C. Beitz, Frank R. Berguin, Mike Betels, Frank J. Bettmeng, Fred W. Blaisdell, Henry J. Bohl, Paul Borneman, Paul Boyd, Charles L. Brandt, Clarence W. Berry, Leo J. Berger, Roert J. Buckley, Eugene F. Cashman, Joseph A. Calvey, Robert Carter, Wm. H. Culp, Virgil H. Curtis, Jesse W. Davis, Frank Den Beste, Halmer J. Digerness, Edward Dobinski, Daniel W. Donahoe, Richard T. Donahoe, Carl Elmen, Cameron Elliot, George E. Erickson, Henry J. Fenstra, Spiro Fidanis, Floyd Fleitz, Roy D. Glas-

sing, John Gortmaker, Leon S. Griffith, Paul A. Haugen, Victor Harvey, Donald Hawley, Benj. M. Hokanson, Richard J. Jenkins, Soren Jensen, Wm. J. Joachim, Alfred B. Johnson, Sigwald Johnson, Peter Kinzale, Arthur G. Klawon, George B. Kinport, Wm. E. Kirbach, Wayne W. Kirk, Leo. A. Kowalski, Matt Kramer, Mureld Lain, Wm. T. LeDuc, Joseph LeDuc, Ernest C. Lord, Fred T. Luhrs, James W. McElhoe, John McIntyre, Donald Mackey, Edward F. Mankotsky, Melvin Marvin, Thomas R. Mathews, Roy A. Miller, Hartzell Mills, John H. Mincik, Charles L. Modde, Ray J. Morgan, Robert Munk, Marion A. Meyers, Beattie Nelson, Oscar W. Nelson, Almer K. Nesby, Roy J. Nicolai, Walter J. O'Donnell, Roy C. Olsen, Melville Patterson, Clarence A. Perkins, Floyd Port, Clifford Powers, Joseph Romano, Robert J. Ryan, Almond B. Schneller, James R. Scriven, Clarence A. Schroeder, Otto Slaso, Wm. H. Slattery, Harry B. Simons, John A. Smith, James R. Sorenson, Gio Spata, Clarence L. Stratton, George B. Scott, Jack Tanner, Jay D. Thomas, Forrest L. Thornberg, Patrick R. Tracey, Chester B. Truesdell, Carl W. Tucker, Leonard P. Ward, Guy D. Wilson, Theodore Wrage, Theodore Zanfes, Fred Zuehlke.

The roster of the 147th Field Artillery as of World War Two is not available, nor are those of other units of South Dakota combat troops that deserve mention. Therefore they are not neglectfully nor purposefully omitted from this record. Their service was no less valorous than those mentioned herein and we are proud of our comrades-at-arms who have carried on against tremendous difficulties and obstacles on our battle fronts, those who have not given their "last measure of devotion" in battle or sickness are nobly and bravely performing the duties of American citizenship.

Military Organizations Following World War II

On October 2, 1946, it was announced that South Dakota's National Guard Unit, the 147th Field Artillery, would be reactivated and that Sioux Falls would be the only community in the state to be re-allocated its original unit. Battery A of the battalion headquarters and headquarters battery would be based here. Major Robert Gobell of Vermillion was selected to command the battalion. Recruiting was begun and the enlistment age was set at from 18 to 45 years of age. It was expected that the national guard training would tie in with possible military training programs.

On October 16th it was announced that Major Thomas Iverson and Lt. Earl Brokaw would command the two batteries. Major Orvel Swenson, executive officer, is second in command of the battalion.

The initial meeting held for the reorganization of the 147th F. A. and the Headquarters Battalion was held October 9, 1946, in the armory building in Sioux Falls. Major Thomas Iverson was appointed by the Adjutant General of South Dakota as commander of Headquarters' Battery and First Lt. Earl Brokaw as commander of Batter A, following the approval of the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D. C., preparatory to reactivating those units.

On October 18th additional information was given regarding the organization work by Major Robert Gobell of Vermillion, commander of the battalion. The South Dakota command includes five batteries, namely, one headquarters battery, one service battery, three firing batteries and medical detachment, approximating a total personnel of 490 enlisted men and 30 officers. One tenth of the total strength had

to be recruited by the time of organization and reactivating, December 9, 1946, and fully recruited within two years, according to Major Orvel Swenson, executive officer of the battalion.

In 1942 a group of civic minded men and women organized a committee to see if something could be done to establish U. S. O. clubs in Sioux Falls. Mr. Joe Floyd, a prominent business man, was elected chairman and the first U. S. O. was opened in the Y. M. C. A. building in the summer of 1942. Several rooms were furnished for the use of the "GIs" and their wives. They were also given the privilege of using the showers, swimming pool, and recreational rooms.

In 1945 this club was moved to the American Legion hall at Ninth and Dakota avenue, which had been remodeled especially for the USO. This location gave them much larger quarters and the opportunity to carry on a more complete program for service men and service women.

In November, 1942, a large USO club was opened at Main avenue and 11th street, which was more of a military club, used principally by servicemen. There was a huge writing area furnished with many desks and all the necessary equipment, a large library, quiet room, a private GI room where the men could press their clothes and shine their shoes, a game room with a two-way bowling alley and ping-pong tables, a craft room where the men could occupy their time in painting, sketching, and shell craft work. Also, there was a large music room where men could make use of the piano and band instruments, a large recreation room was provided where dances, movies, stage shows, broadcasting, and other forms of entertainment were provided. Over one and a half million persons passed through the doors of this club during the three and a half years it was in operation.

In the year of 1943 the USO Travelers' Aid was established at 105 east 11th street where general information regarding housing, case work and travel facilities were offered to service men and their wives.

Due to the fact that we had an increasing number of colored troops, W. H. T. Foster, that "Grand old Man" of civic betterment in Sioux Falls, President of the USO Council, requested that a club be opened at 115 North Dakota avenue for their use. As a result a building was remodeled for them at that location, which was greatly appreciated by the local colored people and the colored men stationed here.

The USO in Sioux Falls played a very important part in the lives of the soldiers and provided a "home away from home", for them. Various organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Shrine, Knights of Columbus, Odd Fellows, American Legion, Elks Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 40 et 8, Bnai Brith, and a number of church groups contributed to the successful planning of many of the USO activities. The commanding officers at the field and the civil authorities were grateful for the splendid work done by the USO clubs during the war period. Thousands of individuals also contributed their share as either senior or junior hostesses in the various clubs. Many servicemen remarked how differently they were treated in Sioux Falls as compared to other cities where they had been located. Sioux Falls and the surrounding territory lived up to its reputation as a truly friendly community.

Mr. W. H. T. Foster was the first man to be officially elected president of the USO Council, and was followed in office by Duke Hurwitz and W. I. Early. These men all played an important part in promoting USO activity. Messrs. Frank Owens, Ben Margulies, James Moxley, Gail

Braithwaite and Mrs. H. A. Ditmanson were also outstanding members of the council. Maynard J. Street was director of the club located at Dakota avenue and Ninth street, Miss Eva Wilson, director of the Traveler's Aid and Mr. R. W. Williamson of the colored club. Mr. Tibor Bartok was Associate Director of the Eleventh and Main avenue club, with Mr. Vincent Galvin as Director.

This was the first time in the history of the state that all religious groups were united and worked in complete harmony throughout the county, under the name of the United Service Organizations. Sioux Falls can well be proud in its efforts in making the USO an outstanding factor in the war effort in this community.

Christian Youth of America

A Victory Service Center was established at 119 North Main avenue in Sioux Falls during the latter part of World War II. It was one of three such groups organized by Rev. Elmer W. Crockett of Rantoul, Illinois, affiliated with Christian Youth of America, Inc.

Free beds, coffee and lunches were supplied to all service men wishing to make use of the place. In addition to this there was a large recreation hall for the benefit of men in uniform. It was fundamentally Christian and benevolent in character and strictly non-denominational. It was controlled by an advisory board consisting of fifteen members, three trustees and a treasurer. Rev. Crockett was in personal charge of the local group.

After the military camp was inactivated the Center came under the control of the Christian Youth Corporation. Property at the northwest corner of Dakota avenue and Eighth street was purchased for the erection of a permanent home but to this time it seems little has been done toward this end.

Summary of the South Dakota National Guard

The National Guard of the United States, State of South Dakota, is the present designation of organized military within the state and as such inherits a glamorous and illustrious past and continues a record of patriotic volunteer service of many of its pioneer sons. Those who were grouped together to meet the hostile Indians, those who followed Custer to his last stand on the Little Big Horn in 1876, and the valiant forerunners who helped to civilize and develop the regions now known as the State of South Dakota.

The march of progress left little blackened circles where the martyr stood and the mounds of earth making the resting place of pioneers who, with flintlock and rifle carved the way, and who through valiant military service led the way to the present organized South Dakota National Guard. A few names have been discovered and recorded but the identity of many is obscure. The record of the military service rendered by those early South Dakotans and their achievements stand as a monument to their military service. Following is the roster of Company "A", South Dakota Cavalry as of August 20, 1863. (See p. 310).

Under the stress of the Indian outbreak in 1862, the first Territorial Governor, Dr. William Jayne, organized a Territorial Militia. Practically every able-bodied man who was not already in the service at the time became a member of it. Six companies were organized, as follows: Company A,—Frank M. Ziebach, Yankton, commanding; Company B,—Capt. Samuel Gifford; Company C,—Capt. A. S. Pratt; Company D,—Capt. A. J. Bell; Company E,—Capt. Mahlon Gore; Company F,—Capt. A. G. Fuller.

A rough jasper rock slab, five by seven feet, bearing a tablet, marks the spot of the Yankton stockade and on it is a bronze tablet containing the names of the men who served in Company A, Dakota Militia, organized at Yankton to protect the settlers during the Indian uprising of that year.

The reorganization of the Territorial Militia was ordered by Gov. Newton Edmunds in August, 1864. In May, 1867, during Andrew J. Faulk's administration, James L. Kelley was commissioned Adjutant General of the Territory. A requisition was made for a quantity of ammunition and arms from the War Department for the purpose of arming the militia. This arrived at Yankton aboard the steamboat "Antelope". It consisted of 1,000 breach-loading carbines, 100,000 rounds of ammunition and 400 sets of cavalry equipment.

On September 30, 1888, the then Adjutant General, James W. Harden made his biennial report which provided one of the earliest definite records. The organized militia then consisted of two regiments of infantry of nine companies each, one battery of light artillery and one battery of mounted cavalry, composed of two troops. He then reported that "Dakota, alone of all the territories, maintains a militia force that outranks that of many older commonwealths of the nation".

The second regiment, organized entirely in that portion of the Territory now comprising the state of South Dakota, was commanded by Col. Mark W. Sheafe. This officer served later as a Brigadier General during the Spanish-American war. Until the Spanish-American war, following the admission of South Dakota as a state in 1889, the following men were Adjutant Generals: Thomas F. Free, 1885; Noah T. Tyner, 1886; James E. Jenkins, 1887; James W. Harden, 1888; E. Huntington, 1889; James A. Huston, 1890; George A. Silsby, 1893; Alfred S. Frost, 1897; H. A. Humphrey, 1897.

Spanish-American War

The First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was first made up of the components of the First Regiment South Dakota National Guard, and mustered into the Federal service May 19, 1898, at Sioux Falls, under the command of Col. A. S. Frost. On May 29th the regiment entrained for San Francisco and were encamped at Camp Merritt, near Golden Gate Park, until July 22nd when the second and third battalion sailed on the Rio Janeiro for Manila, Philippine Islands, and arrived there on September 12th. The first battalion followed on the St. Paul and arrived a few days later.

In the Philippines it was with the 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps. It was engaged in battles north of Manila against Philippine Insurrectionists on February 4th and 5th, 1899 and on February 23 and 27, near Manila. On its advance the regiment was engaged at San Francisco del Monte, March 24 and at Tulhan river the next day. Maycauayan, March 26; Marilao, March 27; on the Santa Maria river, and Gunguinto, March 29; Santa Isabel, March 30; Malolos, March 31. Again at Guiguinto, April 11, an attempt was made by the enemy to retake that place and the battle lasted through the night and part of the next day.

Continuing northward the regiment was engaged at Pulinan, April 24; Calumpit, April 25; San Tomas, May 4; repulsed an attack on San Fernando and commenced a turning movement at that place, May 25. Occupied positions near that place until orders were received to return to Camp Stotsenberg, near Manila, but again returned to the lines near that place extending from the Pasig river to San Juan del Monte.

After being ordered to barracks near Manila, preparatory to return home, the regiment embarked on the Transport Sheridan, August 10, 1899. Arrived at San Francisco, via Japan, September 7, camped at the Presidio, and was mustered out October 5, 1899.



CAPT. CLAYTON VanHOUTEN
 Outstanding Hero of Battle of Marilao, P. I.
 Co. D. 1st S. D. Regiment

Grigsby's Rough Riders

At the beginning of the war Col. Melvin Grigsby of Sioux Falls, a veteran and a prisoner of war during the Rebellion, was authorized to organize a calvary regiment of "Rough Riders". This was composed for the greater part of men from the Dakota plains, but other men from the plains states were enlisted in the regiment. The name of "Rough Riders" "caught" with Teddy Roosevelt who likewise organized a regiment under that name and Col. Grigsby's regiment was mustered in as the Third Calvary, U. S. Volunteers. The name "Grigsby's Rough Riders" continued to "stick", however, and it is still referred to as such.

While it was composed of many of the most physically fit, enthusiastic and patriotic men of the middle west, the regiment was sent to Chicamaugua Park, Georgia, where it was mustered out of service September 8, 1898, after having trained extensively, diligently, and well.

Five of the troops were allotted to South Dakota. Troop A, Capt. Seth Bullock, Deadwood; Troop B, Capt. Jack Foster, Chamberlain; Troop C, Capt. George E. Blair, Belle Fourche; Troop D, Capt. John E. Harmon, Sturgis; Troop E, Capt. Joseph Binder, Pierre. Major Robert

W. Stewart, who later became Colonel and first commander of the Fourth South Dakota Infantry, commanded the Second Squadron of the Third U. S. Cavalry, the Rough Riders.

During the war the quota for South Dakota was placed at 21 officers and 700 men. The response was 65 officers and 1,405 enlisted men who entered the service.

The old National Guard infantry regiment had automatically been mustered out when it volunteered for service and it was not until April, 1901, that the First Regiment Infantry S. D. National Guard, was organized. In August and September of the same year the Second Regiment of Infantry was organized. These were, March, 1903, designated the Second and Third Regiments, Infantry. The First Squadron of Cavalry was organized in 1902, but in May, 1905, these several organizations were merged into the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, South Dakota National Guard. This was the status in 1916 when a crisis developed in relations between the United States and Mexico, bringing the National Guard forward as the potential defenders of the National interest.

The Mexican Border

Much of the colorful history of early pioneering in America had its sites on the land between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast. The land bordering on Mexico had seen many incidents calling for the highest sacrifice and devotion on the part of men of the armed forces. Thus, when President Wilson ordered General Pershing to command a punitive expedition on the Mexican border against the bandit, Pancho Villa, who had been raiding American towns and ranches north of the Rio Grande river, the troops from the several states were assigned to the Mexican border service. South Dakota responded with its entire military personnel.

On June 30, 1916, the South Dakota National Guard took the oath of the National Defense Act and on July 15, 1916, was mustered into the service as the Fourth South Dakota Infantry. On July 31st the regiment departed for the south on three trains from Sioux Falls and arrived at San Benito, Texas, August 5th, and remained there for seven tedious months of "watchful waiting".

Aside from the original purpose of sending troops to the border in 1916, there were important and far-reaching consequences in a direction far remote from Mexican affairs. All the troops concentrated at that and other points had received a course of training under federal authority more thorough than any similar body had ever received in our country's history that prepared them for the crisis that was approaching in our relations with Germany resulting in the First World War.

World War I

The greatest call to arms ever issued in this country until World War II, followed the declaration of war with Germany by President Woodrow Wilson, In April, 1917, immediately following the return of the South Dakota troops from the Mexican border. The regiment passed intact into World War service. On July 15, 1917, the 4th South Dakota Infantry was again called into service and on September 28th the regiment entrained for Camp Green, North Carolina and arrived there October 3rd and were immediately redesignated, the major portion becoming the 147th Field Artillery. Other components became the 116th Supply Train and the nucleus of the 148th and 146th Machine Gun Battalions.

When the apportionment was completed the South Dakotans found themselves distributed as follows: Companies A, B, C, D, E, and M, Headquarters Company, Supply Train, and Medical Detachment to the 147th Field Artillery; Companies E, F, and G to the 116th Supply Train; Companies I, K, and L to the 148th Machine Gun Battalion, and the Machine Gun Company to the 146th Machine Gun Company.

Of the 147th Regiment of Field Artillery, Col. Boyd Wales became the Colonel commanding; Lt. Colonel William A. Hazel, Executive Officer; Capt. Ed. T. Eneboe, the Regimental Adjutant, while Maj. Edward A. Beckwith and Maj. Lawrence H. Hedrick became the commanding officer of the First and Second Battalions, respectively. Major Wm. S. Bently remained at the head of the Medical Detachment of the new regiment and Lt. Guy P. Squires was retained as Chaplain.

The 116th Supply Train fell under the command of Maj. Myron L. Shade, formerly commanding the Second Battalion of the infantry regiment. This was to be the Divisional Supply Train of the 41st Division. It was divided into six companies, but as these companies were small, the tables of organization provided that each should be commanded by a Lieutenant.

On December 12, 1917, this organization departed for France on the transport "Covington", a reconditioned old German Liner carrying a total of 4,000 men. The new unit had its base in the St. Aignan area and served in the defense sector of Soissons during February and March, 1918, and in the St. Mihiel offensive during August and September. Under its direction and command were hundreds of labor troops and German prisoners of war. The conduct of motor schools which supplied trained men needed in many other units were among its manifold duties in the transportation of troops and movement of freight.

The 146th and 148th Machine Gun Battalion was composed of three companies of the 4th South Dakota Infantry. Company I, Rapid City, Capt. Earle L. Lewis; Company K, Capt. A. W. Phelps; Company L, Capt. Perry Peters. Like other machine gun units of the 41st division, its existence was brief and after arriving overseas the officers and enlisted men were scattered to other organizations. The same fate befell the 146th in which Capt. Lockwood E. Smith, of Aberdeen had a part. Its officers and men became widely separated, having been disrupted after reaching France, but actively participated in combat areas.

The First Regiment South Dakota Calvary, authorized by the Secretary of War and having been mustered into service May 24, 1917, was placed in command of Col. Charles H. Englesby, who had served as Captain of Company H, First S. D. Regiment in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. Lt. Col. Alonzo B. Sessions, Captain of Company B, First S. D. Infantry in the Philippines in 1898-99, was made executive officer. Major Palmer D. Sheldon and Major Horace C. Bates, were commanders of the first and second squadrons, respectively. All of these men served with distinction during the Philippine insurrection.

The regiment was drafted into the service of the United States on August 5, 1917, and the units of the regiment departed for Camp Cody, New Mexico, on September 14th, and arrived five days later, where the regiment was for the first time completely assembled. Intensive training followed and assignments were made from the regiment to other branches of the service, causing it to lose its identity as such. These South Dakotans saw service for the most part, with units under fire, and many individual citations for valor and medals were awarded, crediting them with duty on various fronts.

The 147th Field Artillery made up the only combat troops from the state to enter service for the World War I, retaining an organized status throughout the war, and it stood intact as a peace-time organization in the state following the war. This regiment, in combat and under fire on various fronts, is entitled to bear in its colors a World War streamer with the following inscriptions: "Lorraine, Alsace, Aisne-Marne, Champagne, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne". By virtue of its history in connection with the First South Dakota Infantry which served in the Philippines, it is also entitled a Philippine Insurrection streamer with each of the following inscriptions: "Manila, Mololos".

The flag of the 147th Regiment was officially decorated by the French Republic with the French Croix de Guerre with Star, and the regiment is accordingly entitled to a streamer upon its colors. Undoubtedly, through its service in World War II, the regiment is entitled to further distinctive service awards.

The list and record of service is too long to enumerate in a work of this kind, though we have such a list in our possession, issued by the Adjutant General of South Dakota. The complete record will be placed in the headquarters of Battery "A" 147th Field Artillery, located in the armory at Sioux Falls.

On November 25, 1940, the 147th Field Artillery of the South Dakota National Guard was ordered into the federal service. On November 22, 1941, it sailed on the Holbrook, arriving at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the 27th, left Pearl Harbor on the 29th, only eight days before the Japanese attacked that place. While on the high seas the ship was ordered to change its course and destination from Manila to Australia. The troops landed at Brisbane December 23, 1941, where they were joyfully received, being the first troops from the United States to land on Australian soil. At Darwin they raised the first American flag ever to be raised in that country. This flag was returned to the state after the war. The regiment was assigned to many tasks, not only as a regiment of artillery, but in other ways essential to the war effort in Australia.

Later the regiment was split into two battalions due to a change of policy. The First Battalion became the 260th F. A. Battalion, with Lt. Col. Harrold W. Garwood in command. The Second Battalion became the 147th F. A. Battalion under Lt. Colonel Kenneth R. Shurr. The 147th Battalion joined the 158th Combat Team at Finschafen, Australia, in 1944.

In joining the 158th Combat Team, commanded by Brigadier General McNider, they joined one of the most famous units in the U. S. army. This organization was called "The Bushmasters". From Finschafen they started on their trek to the Philippine Islands, which was the battle ground of their famous parent, the First South Dakota Infantry, which fought in the Philippine Insurrection on Luzon Island in 1899. They fought over some of the same territory.

This was a long, hard fight through jungles, mud and blood. They participated in operations at Noemfoor, Lingayen, and the Bicol. In the Luzon campaign, after landing at Lingayan and driving the Japs from there, they moved from the shell-shocked city of Manila to Batangas and on to Albay Bay.

This now famous combat team embarked for Yokohama, Japan, October 1, 1945, to clear the way for the landing of the American occupation army. This battalion, as part of the 158th Combat team, played an important part in fulfilling the promise of General Douglas MacAr-

thur to return to the Philippine Islands. Quoting MacArthur in reference to the 158th Combat Team, "The greatest fighting combat team that ever deployed for battle."

The foregoing records of South Dakota's own military organizations are authentic, but far from being complete. The author is proud to state that he was a member of the First Regiment, South Dakota Infantry, the parent organization of the 147th Field Artillery, and that one brother, John A. Smith, helped to carry on the tradition of the "Old Fighting First" as a member of the 147th, in World War I.

It will be noticed that we commenced these records together with that of Company A, Dakota Cavalry, under Capt. Miner, which company was stationed at the little settlement at Sioux Falls at and prior to the Indian uprising in this region, and the slaying of Judge Amidon and his son, William, on August 25, 1862.

Roster, Company "A" Dakota Cavalry

The following is reproduced from the Adjutant General's report at Yankton, Dakota Territory, August 20, 1863. We shall reprint this report only as far as it pertains to Company A, Dakota Cavalry, as it was this company that was located in Sioux Falls during the Indian depredations of the renegade Santee Sioux leader Inka pa duta, in 1862, the troop that escorted the people of Sioux Falls and the Sioux river valley to Yankton, August 28, 1862.

Adjutant General's Office
Yankton, Dakota Territory
August 20, 1863.

"In conformity with Circular No. 30, this day received from Provost Marshal General, I have prepared and herewith present, for the information of the District Provost Marshal and those subject to the Draft in Dakota, the annexed authenticated muster rolls of the volunteers furnished by the Territory and mustered into the United States service, up to the present date.

"Company A, Dakota Cavalry, was recruited in Yankton in the winter of 1862 by Lt. M. R. Luce, 41st Regiment Iowa Volunteers, term three years or during the war.

"Company B, Dakota Cavalry, was recruited at Elk Point, Dakota Territory, in the winter of 1862-63, by Capt. William Tripp and was duly mustered into the United States service March 31, 1863, term three years or during the war.

"Company C, Dakota Cavalry, now forming under Capt. Donaldson, on the Red River, has not yet reported to this office.

"The muster rolls of the two companies already accepted by the Government and now in the United States service, are given here as follows:

Captain: Nelson Minor.

First Lieutenant: J. M. Bacon.

Second Lieutenant: D. C. Smith.

First Sergeant: A. M. English.

Quarter Master: P. Conway.

Sergeants: K. Wilson, H. F. Hoklen, William Newmann, B. F. Estas, J. B. Watson, H. J. Austin.

Corporals: G. Falkinburg, D. Benjamin, J. Ellis, W. Young, C. B. Stager, C. H. Bruard, A. Shaw, A. Manksche.

Buglers: A. Hanson, E. Wilkins.

Farrier: A. Jones.

Blacksmith: T. Prindle.

Privates: M. Anderson J. Allen, R. A. Alderson, C. Andrews, R. Bellows, W. Benedict, R. Buchhart, J. Bely, J. Bradley, John Bell, J. Claude, N. Curick, John Collins, D. Campbell, S. Delaney, N. Ellingson, T. Frek, J. Floeder, J. O. Ford, N. Felling, B. F. Gray, J. Gray, E. Harrington, J. Haggin, B. Hart, J. Johnson, J. Kinney, O. Lewison, C. Long, J. Ludwig, M. G. Lothrop, D. Morse, J. Markell, T. A. McLeese, J. McClellan, A. Monson, M. J. Mind, P. Omeg, O. N. Orland, C. Olson, O. Olson, A. Olson, L. E. Phelps, J. O. Phelps, H. M. Pierce, J. E. Peters, G. Pike, P. A. Ranney, J. Solberger, P. Sherman, J. Tallman, J. Trombo, T. J. Tate, A. J. Trake, B. H. Wood, T. H. Weegs, J. Wells, C. Wambole, H. Woodruf, C. Wright.

Discharged for disability: Privates J. Cramer, G. Husick, H. Snow, A. Gibson, M. Fisher.

Died in hospital: Privates: J. Cummings, J. H. McBee.

Resigned: First Lt. K. J. Fowler, Second Lt. Ploughoff.

Drummed out of service: Private W. H. Bellows.

Total: 94.

Total No. Enlisted: Co. A, 94; Co. B, 88. Grand Total 182.

(Signed) C. P. Booge, Adj. Gen.

Victory Over Germany

We have just listened to the official announcement by President Truman, broadcasting from Washington, of the successful termination of the Global War as it relates to Germany.

Last evening, at the city coliseum, was held a solemn program of praise for our armed forces and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victory, in anticipation of the official announcement that has now come to us.

Yesterday morning, at 8:45 o'clock, the news of the momentous occasion was received amid the din of factory whistles and the ringing of church bells. By pre-arrangement all stores, business houses, the post office, banks and private offices were closed for the day. Even the drug stores were closed after a designated hour, and food dispensaries, restaurants and the fruit stores "around the corner" were closed to an extent never before known in the city's history.

But amidst the smiling faces, expressions of gratitude and general rejoicing there was the sobering thought of the boys who would never return to enjoy the peace and happiness they had fought so valiantly to achieve for us and for a higher civilization. Theirs was the supreme sacrifice. And, too, there was the ever-present thought that the war clouds still obscure the skies of the Orient, and that many of our boys yet must die.

In San Francisco, for several days and at this moment are gathered representatives from all the Allied Nations, the weaker and the most powerful, settled down to the most serious and stupendous task ever undertaken by peace-loving nations to preserve law, order and peace throughout the world. Upon the success or failure of this great conference depends the peace and security of civilization or its destruction. God grant it shall not fail! With the unconditional surrender of those in authority in Germany an accomplished fact, we await a similar surrender of the powers of death and destruction in Japan.

Victory Over Japan

The long hoped for announcement by President Truman of the unconditional surrender of Japan, the last of the Axis trio who started

out to conquer the world and to dominate all humanity, has been received. In the training camp at the edge of the city are stationed approximately 50,000 members of the Army Air Force, mostly returnees of the European theatre of war. Factory whistles, church bells and sirens are sounding the advance of an impromptu parade through Sioux Falls streets. All manner of auto vehicles with sounding horns have joined the din. Army airmen are pouring into the downtown streets unrestrained, for who could criticize their outward expression of joy because of the end of the most awful war in history, the day they had been fighting and praying for, the day when they could turn their faces homeward and settle down to peaceful pursuits.

Japan has capitulated! It might be several days before the formalities of surrender are complied with and the victorious troops land on Japanese soil, but it shall be done. To us it seems just that General MacArthur should be chosen as the supreme allied commander to establish and maintain order in the Japanese empire, to carry the demands of the United Nations to the Japanese people.

As Japan lay crushed and beaten she tried in vain to "save face", but with the use of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki she capitulated. The great task ahead is to win and maintain peace so dearly bought, a task placed upon President Truman by the death of our great war president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We join our new president in his expressed lament, "I only wish President Roosevelt could have lived to see this day".

In the words of President Lincoln, "It is for us to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work ahead".

The Passing of Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Late this afternoon we heard the appalling news that our beloved president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had passed to his rest. We are told that as he was sitting for a portrait he raised his hand to his careworn brow, slowly lowered it to the arm of the chair in which he was sitting, and—was gone! He had left by the way of the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Georgia, the place he had made famous by the founding of an asylum for the cure of little children from a dreaded malady, a malady from which he also suffered.

We cannot continue our work this afternoon. We pause to take note of his passing while kings and potentates, laborers, farmers, people from all walks of life, from cabin to palace, stand speechless with grief at the passing of his great soul.

Every people of every clime, of every race and every creed, from the grass-roofed huts of the South Pacific to the great courts of the world, save the axis powers alone, give open expression of sorrow. Jewish, Christian, Hindu and Moslem are offering prayers to their God for his soul's repose. Even at the time we write, the Japanese premier, with whose country we are still at war, expresses his sympathy for the American people. Such universal mourning has never before been expressed for the loss of a great leader among men.

Th great basic principals of his character are now acknowledged by his most bitter enemies, after his death. Himself greatly afflicted, he was the strength of others who likewise suffered. Though of wealth and high position, his sympathies were extended to the depths of poverty and distress and his helpful hand was extended to them in relief wherever it were possible, regardless of creed or color, whether it were the lads who hopelessly trudged the highways in search of work or the

ranks of the unemployed that marched to Washington to ask for an opportunity to earn a decent living, or whether it was of that group across the river from his Hyde Park home, to whom was sold the land as an act of revenge, but which was turned to a blessing for them and for the President. Of those he was quoted as saying: "We enjoy hearing them sing from across the stream".

Roosevelt's great humanitarianism has never been excelled, nor perhaps even paralleled, in the annals of history. He met the powers of special privilege face to face and defeated their purpose in every major controversy. He made errors, and admitted them and corrected them. Though he had embarked on uncharted seas in tempestuous financial distress, he weathered the storm and overcame seemingly unsurmountable obstacles.

He was the first president who ever was elected to a third and fourth term through his great popularity. The secret of his power lay largely in his clear logic and his ability to interpret the will of the common people, rather than "by his eloquence of speech and hypnotism" as some charged. To use a common expression, "he had something on the ball".

Through his foresight and resourcefulness he was the dominating figure in the conduct of the war on the part of the Western Allies, and his influence on the Russian mind was remarkable. Like Abraham Lincoln, he saw the end of a successful war but could not remain to enjoy the peace and assist in the reconstruction. But during the war he helped plan the peace that was sure to come to the extent of calling a conference in San Francisco and naming the United States' delegates to that conference.

The writer does not consider it superfluous to here insert an excerpt from a newspaper column, headed "The Scrap Bag" and signed "Hannah". It follows: "The flag of our school house is at half mast. There is funeral music over the radio. When the paper comes there will be tall, black headlines. Glowing tributes are being spoken by those who in the past had few kind words to say. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is dead! There is no one to deny the statement that never before has one man been so universally mourned throughout the world at the time of his death.

"Toward our great President that has never been any of the awe commonly accorded those in high places. We made jokes shamelessly about him and his family, who have made mistakes just as our families have done. We called him FDR, we called his wife Eleanor. We recall his old felt hat and his cigarette holder, and his prayers.

"History will record that it was in his time that our nation became convinced, once and for all, that it is not possible for us 'to live unto ourselves alone'. Our national conscience was awakened to the fact that we cannot build a happy land for ourselves while millions of innocent persons are being exterminated by ruthless rulers. He has done his utmost to lay a foundation for a world community in which there will be understanding and peace. Old folks who have been freed from fear of the 'Poor House', farmers, laborers, minority groups everywhere, whose woes have been listened to, cannot but appreciate that although the policies he advocated for their betterment were not always perfect, he tried to do something. Many who have been handicapped by injuries or disease have been given an indomitable spark of courage because a man with steel leg braces that had to be locked so he could stand and released that he could sit down again, proved

that no one need be physically whole to accomplish great things.

“Last night the European enemy admitted the war could not last much longer. Walt Whitman’s famous words, written of Lincoln, again seem to fit the occasion:

“O, Captain, my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up, for you the flag is flung, for you the bugle thrills;
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths, for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning!

Here, Captain, Dear Father, This arm beneath your head!
It seems some dream that on the deck you’ve fallen cold and dead.”

CHAPTER 13

PATRIOTIC AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

A Verse Dedicated to a Civil War Veteran

On the peaceful slope of the hillside
That is warmed by the evening sun,
The drooping branches of shade trees
Seem to mourn for those who have gone.
The silvery tide of yon river
Ever winds through its narrow bed
And the blades of the grave grass quiver
O'er the ranks of the soldier dead.

Today we have taken another
Of those of a day that's past,
And have lain him to rest on the hillside
Of verdent and velvety grass.
The feeble forms of his comrades
In devotion encompassed his bed,
Heard the bugle sound "Taps"
In the bivouac of the dead.

No bugle call nor roll of the drum
Shall awaken him in alarm
To call him forth from a fitful sleep
To the din of resounding arms.
No sound of martial music now—
No crunching of marching feet,
No echoing cheer of victory
No bitterness of defeat.

No struggling hordes in conflict rage,
No sound of clashing steel;
The impetuous charge and cannonade
Their breasts no longer feel.
O'er the cooling sward of the pleasant hill
The leaves to the breezes sigh
And the whip-poor-will at evening calls
Where the weary soldiers lie.

Our hearts beat true to the Boys in Blue
And with love for the Boys in Gray
As the shadows creep where their armies sleep
Awaiting the Judgment Day.
In the twilight hour the tear drops start
As in vision we can see
Where the battered troops of Lincoln sleep
With the shattered troops of Lee.

Grand Army of the Republic

When immigration was resumed into the Dakota Territory following the Civil War, many of "the boys", survivors of that conflict, joined in the movement westward with Horace Greely's admonition "Go West, Young Man—go West and Grow Up With the Country".

Too busy with the task of establishing themselves in their new homes, it was several years before an attempt was made to establish a "G. A. R. Post" in Sioux Falls, but on May 12, 1882, Joe Hooker Post No. 10, named in honor of "Fighting Joe" Hooker of Antietam fame, was mustered in with 31 charter members, whose names are here enumerated:

Thomas H. Free, William Beckler, V. R. Barnes, Peter Gilman, C. D. Rice, H. T. DeLong, Henry W. Smith, J. B. Hawley, William Mason, B. M. Stone, W. S. Potter, E. M. Winslow, Henry Brislan, Job Gray, Oscar Hickox, John Sloan, George A. Campbell, F. M. Gee, L. Davis, A. H. Stone, Joe Dunn, J. M. Zook, S. B. Owen, W. B. Jacobs, J. T. McGarraugh, Thomas Leky, H. P. Hill, Benjamin West, J. B. Harris, B. F. Noble and Robert Chisholm. Thomas H. Free was the first commander and W. S. Potter was adjutant. Several other names were quickly added to the roll. Some of these became outstanding men in the community and the state.

In 1886 the membership numbered 154 men and from that time this was the largest Post in the Territory. During its career the roster shows a total membership of over 600 names. They took the lead in civic and political activities as late as the 1900's on various occasions, usually in the City Hall or Auditorium. Almost to the last man, the G. A. R. was represented in the Memorial Day parade and the men took part in the ceremonies in the G. A. R. section of Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

As the time approached when it was clear that the Post must cease to exist, W. H. Martin offered the following resolution, (January 29, 1929):

"WHEREAS, we realize the time must soon come when, by reason of age, no sufficient number of members will be able to keep up the organization of Joe Hooker Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic,

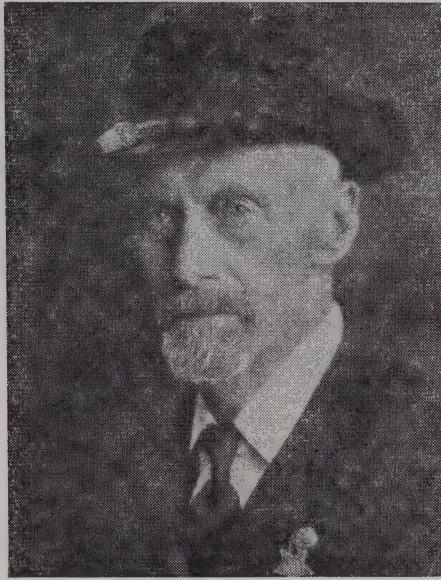
"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that after the lapse of one year after the last report has been made by the Post to Department Headquarters and the rooms in the basement of the City Public Library building automatically come into disuse as a meeting place, that that part of the property having monetary value shall be surrendered to the city of Sioux Falls, but it is our desire that all other belongings of the Post such as have only historic value, such as records, pictures and the Post flag, shall be put in the care of the Minnehaha County Historical Society for preservation, upon adequate proof to the Mayor of Sioux Falls that the said Society has a proper place, open to the public at stated times, to take care of the same.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Joe Hooker Post, Department of South Dakota, does now, as its departed members have done, greatly appreciate the providing of a meeting place for the Post, and that a copy of these resolutions be framed and placed in the City Public Library, and one other such copy be placed in the hands of the Minnehaha County Historical Society to be preserved.

Signed: H. W. Smith, Commander

Ellen S. Hilleboe, Secretary pro tem."

The last gathering of the group was at the home of R. A. Wyman, on June 17, 1933, and was attended by Henry W. Smith, Commander, Henry C. Sessions, R. A. Wyman, H. H. Barron and John Huyck. Following the meeting the group was photographed by G. W. Fox at his studio. All of the above have passed on, but its Auxiliary, **The Womens' Relief Corps**, still carries on. The latter is a separate corporation with constitution and by-laws that provide for admission of feminine descendants of the veterans of the Civil War indefinitely, thus making it a permanent and continuous organization.



HENRY W. SMITH
Last Commander of Joe Hooker Post,
No. 10, G. A. R.

The present officers of the W. R. C. are Isa Peterson, president; Alma Collins, senior vice president; Edna Peterson, junior vice president; Edna Merritt, treasurer; Anna Turner, chaplain; Lucia Watson, secretary.

Civil War Cannon

Through the offer of the War Department and the acceptance by Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., a six-inch cannon of the Civil War period was secured and placed on the Washington High School grounds where it stood many years. In 1933, when the school building was being completed under a Works Progress Administration agreement with the federal government, it was necessary to remove the cannon to another location. At some time prior to November 8, 1933, a petition had been presented to the Board of Education to have it removed to a suitable spot on Lyon Park. An answer to the petition was made under date of November 8, 1933, as follows:



John Olson, Son and Nephew, Veterans of Three Wars—Civil, World Wars I and II.

“Mr. Henry W. Smith, Commander
Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R.

Dear Mr. Smith:

“The Board of Education is in receipt of the petition from you and four other surviving members of the Joe Hooker Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the removal of the Civil War Monument from the High School grounds to the proposed site in Lyon Park, south of Fourteenth street.

“The Board wishes you to know that your selection is, in its estimation, an admirable one and they will individually and collectively esteem it an honor and a privilege to assist you in-so-far as possible in the ceremonies which may accompany the removal of the monument.

“Ample notice will be given you as to the time of removal in order that you may arrange for the ceremony. A copy of the petition has been mailed to the City Commission and to the Sioux Falls Park Board.

Extending to you every assurance of respect and again complimenting you on the selection of the proposed new site, we are

“Sincerely yours,
Board of Education,
By Bert S. Van Slyke, Clerk.”

The cannon and monument was moved accordingly and placed on the present site.

United Spanish War Veterans

A tentative organization of the United Spanish-American War Veterans was organized early in 1900 but the permanent organization was not chartered until January 7, 1915. The charter bears the name of Jonas H. Lien Camp No. 5, Department of South Dakota and bears 29

names. The records of the earlier years are missing and the officers' names are not known. The enrollment records reveal 209 names through the years. The 1949 roster contains but 39 names, only a part of which are residents of Sioux Falls. Transfers to other Camps and deaths are responsible for the decline.

The Camp was named in honor of Captain-Adjutant Jonas H. Lien of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, the first Sioux Falls man to be killed in action in any war, having been killed in the battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. The regiment was trapped on the Marilao river and many acts of valor were performed. One outstanding feat was that of Captain Clayton Van Houghton of Company D of Worthing, South Dakota who under the stress of circumstances, had a 3-inch gun removed from its carriage and carried it on his shoulder over a partly destroyed bridge while balancing himself on a single girder. He died a lingering death from injuries thus sustained.

A number of members of Jonas H. Lien Camp have been prominent in business and professional activities.

The present status of the U. S. W. V. is now the same as that of the G. A. R. thirty years ago.

An active Ladies' Auxiliary is greatly credited with holding the membership together and keeping the Camp properly functioning. Its present officers are: Rena Smith, president; Edith Pratt, Sr. Vice president; Mary Dunn, Jr. vice president; Alice Gillespie, Chaplain; Mabel Klopp, Secretary; Helen Griffith, Historian; Gertie Fox, Treasurer; Carrie Flanders, Patriotic Instructor; Daisy Johnson, Guard; Grace Cope, Asst. Guard; Marie Doolittle, Conductress; Agnes Mavity, Asst. Conductress; Mary Gerber, Musician.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was created by the amalgamation of three national organization of veterans who had seen service in foreign lands or on hostile waters during the time of war. Recognizing the fact that all military personnel must serve wherever they are directed, it is still a distinctive organization. It is now the oldest functioning patriotic military organization in the United States, the basic principals having been established prior to that of the United Spanish American War Veterans, in 1899.

The three organizations that were merged in that year were the American Veterans of Foreign Service chartered by the State of Ohio on October 10, 1899; the Colorado Society of the Army of the Philippines, organized at Denver, Colorado, December 1, 1899; another society known as the American Veterans of Foreign Service was organized at Altoon, Pa. These organizations met at Denver, Colorado, in August, 1913 and merged into a single national organization known as the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. This was done formally at Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1914.

The constitution provides that "any officer or enlisted man, or any honorably discharged officer or enlisted man who has served or may serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America in any foreign war, insurrection or expedition, which service shall be governed by the issuance of a campaign badge by the United States, shall be eligible to active membership."

Because of the fact that the organization is open to veterans of any war, past or future, the V. F. W. will continue so long as it is necessary for Americans to defend their country.

The present organization includes veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Chinese Boxer Rebellion, Philippine Insurrection, Cuban Pacification, Mexican Border service, World War I and various armed campaigns and expeditions such as the Haitian campaign of 1919-20, the Yangtze river campaigns of 1926-27 and 1930-32, the Nicaraguan campaign of 1933, and soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guards—men with campaign ribbon service in World War II.

John M. Bliss Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars

John M. Bliss Post, 628, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized December 22, 1921, with 48 charter members. It was so named in honor of John M. Bliss, a veteran of the first World War, who was killed in action in France.

Its present membership is approximately 1,000. The organization has held its meetings at various places since its beginning, including the historic Germania Hall. Later it occupied the larger part of the third floor of the City Hall. However, on October 21, 1946, the Press Forum building was purchased at a cost of \$44,700.00 for a home. This two-story and basement building includes a large hall, club rooms and local and department headquarters' offices. It is located at 210 West 9th street, immediately east of the new City Hall.

Full possession of the premises was had January 1, 1947. The building was completely and fully equipped for all purposes of the organization. The building committee was composed of Earl A. Dummermuth, chairman, Paul Hobart, Ed Guenther, Roy Sanderson, Ed Buttemeier and Oscar Lokken.

The present officers are: Milo M. Madison, commander; Oscar S. Lokken, senior vice commander; Robert J. Browning, junior vice commander; Ory M. Castle, Chaplain; Donald G. Dummermuth, quarter-master; John F. Potas, adjutant; Clair Hunt, officer of the day.

An active Ladies' Auxiliary works closely with the Post in social and patriotic affairs and conducts the annual Poppy Day sales. Its present officers are: Mattie Koetzel, president; Ada Dargen, senior vice president; Marie Erickson, junior vice president; Esther Ward, secretary; Bessie Castle, Treasurer; Hilda Vick, Chaplain; Elizabeth Weins, conductress.

The first department convention to be held in the building was of June 5th to 8th, 1949, the 50th anniversary of the organization. It was unquestionably the most successful encampment ever held by the department.

The Department of South Dakota was organized July 20, 1931, having been previously affiliated with the Department of Iowa.

American Legion

(Submitted by Charles A. Page, Post Historian)

Theodore R. Johnson, of Sioux Falls, organized the American Legion in South Dakota. The first Post organized in Minnehaha County was in Sioux Falls, and named Harold Mason Post No. 15. Harold Mason was the first soldier from Sioux Falls to be killed in action in World War I. He was killed in the second battle of the Marne, Chateau-Thierry sector in France, July 18, 1918.

The application for a charter for the above Post was made to Theodore R. Johnson on June 28, 1919, and was signed by the following veterans of World War I: John T. Grigsby, Lawrence R. Bates, Theodore R. Johnson, Arthur J. Boyce, E. D. Aldrich, Chas. A. Page, B. W. Phillips,

Harold F. Berg, F. G. Warren, Rex M. Warren, Joe Seubert, Robert Gilbertson, John E. Parlman, Earl Chestnut, Alonzo B. Sessions and Ward Patton.

The first regular meeting of Harold Mason Post was held on July 5, 1919. Vincent L. Newell was elected commander and Claude J. Harris was elected adjutant. The membership for that year was 710. A second Post was organized at Garretson in 1919 and Erik Ellefson was its first commander and Anton C. Halls was the Post's first adjutant. The name of this Post is Henry G. Fix Post, No. 23. Six other Posts were organized in Minnehaha County in the following year:

Humboldt, Wm. H. Crippen Post, No. 62; Dell Rapids, George A. Fitzgerald Post, No. 65; Hartford, Ferdinand Urben Post, No. 118; Valley Springs, Chas. R. Doman Post, No. 131; Colton, Henry T. Berdahl Post, No. 206; Sioux Falls, Sioux Valley Post, No. 254. The two Sioux Falls Posts, Harold Mason and the Sioux Valley Post, were united under the name of Sioux Falls Post, No. 15, on August 14, 1945. The first commander was Tom Harkison and James Cloud was the first adjutant. The Post now has reached the 2,000 membership mark, the greater increase during the past year being veterans of World War II.

Amvets

(American Veterans of World War Two)

The local Post of Amvets (American Veterans of World War Two) is a unit of the national organization with headquarters at Washington, D. C. It was chartered on February 1, 1946, with twenty charter members.

The present officers are as follows: Richard C. Kelly, commander; Lester C. Westerlund, senior vice commander; Cecil Whitcomb, junior vice commander; Ray Dallaire, public relations officer; Arthur W. Nicolai, adjutant; Robert Smith, finance officer; Rev. N. W. Underwood, chaplain; Arthur Wilson and Iver O. Tufty, provost marshals and Robert Hanken, judge advocate.

Members of the executive committee are Don Sullivan and William E. Gage.

This is a patriotic, fraternal and benevolent organization of and for veterans of World War II. A clubhouse and meeting place is maintained at 1126 East 10th street. The present membership is approximately 700.

The organization was very active in the effort to convert the Army Air Base buildings into veterans' housing units during the present shortage of residence buildings.

Sons of the American Revolution

On March 27, 1911, a meeting was called in Sioux Falls for the purpose of organizing the South Dakota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Present at the meeting, held in the office of R. J. Wells, were Compatriots R. J. Wells, T. M. Bailey, Joseph G. Parsons, Lucius Kingsbury, B. H. Requa, E. L. Perkins, William G. Porter, Miller, T. W. Dwight, F. L. Blackman, George T. Blackman, The following officers were elected: R. J. Wells, president; F. M. Mills, vice president; T. W. Dwight, secretary and registrar; B. H. Requa, treasurer; Lucius Kingsbury, chaplain; C. O. Bailey, secretary.

The president appointed a committee on by-laws, consisting of R. J. Wells, T. W. Dwight and W. G. Porter. The secretary and treasurer were appointed by the president to arrange for a banquet at the

Cataract Hotel on the evening of April 19, 1911. On motion it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the State Society on that date each year. The secretary announced that the following list of members had been approved by the National Registrar:

F. M. Mills, Charles O. Bailey, Theodore W. Dwight, Hayward Marshall, Robert A. Perkins, Theodore M. Bailey, Lucius Kingsbury, Benson H. Requa, Joseph G. Parsons, George S. Adams, George T. Blackman, Frank L. Blackman, Eben W. Martin, Rollin J. Wells, William G. Porter, Willis C. Cook, Edwin L. Perkins and Calvin H. French. These became the charter members of the Society.

The "S. A. R." is the first and oldest patriotic society in America. To be eligible for membership one must be a descendent of a soldier or sailor who served in the armed forces of the War of the American Revolution.

The national headquarters occupy the organization's own building in Washington, D. C. and a State Society exists in every state in the Union, many of them with several subordinate Societies.

The object of the Society is the perpetuation of the principals and form of government for which their forefathers fought and died—freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and the right of everyone to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

The Society knows no race or creed distinctions.

The state officers for 1948 were: J. B. Allen, president; David H. Smith, Rexford M. Shields, Charles Ford Hacket and Kenneth Chambers Keller, vice presidents. Ottis Ross is secretary, treasurer and registrar.

Mary Chilton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution

The late F. M. Mills was directly responsible for the organization of Mary Chilton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. At his invitation the State Vice Regent, Mrs. S. St. Claire Snyder of Watertown, came to Sioux Falls to meet the women who were eligible for membership and to discuss the organization of a Chapter in Sioux Falls.

On April 25, 1915, Mrs. Mills opened her spacious home on Duluth avenue for an organization meeting. The following named members were elected officers: Mrs. E. W. Coughran, Regent; Mrs. George Iles, First Vice Regent; Mrs. William L. Baker, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. J. K. Brennan, Chaplain; Mrs. Amos E. Ayres, Secretary; Mrs. Chancey C. Crandall, Treasurer; Miss Catherine Coughran, Registrar; Mrs. J. H. Cumbow, Historian.

The suggested name "Sioux" (meaning "hostile") was not acceptable to the organizing Secretary General and that of "Mary Chilton" (reputedly the first woman passenger of the Mayflower to set foot on New England soil) was selected.

F. M. Mills, C. O. Bailey, T. W. Dwight and H. C. Sessions represented the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Mills presented the new Chapter with a beautiful flag of the United States. The charter, bearing the names of 39 members, was closed June 10, 1915.

The aims and objects of the Order are educational, historical and patriotic. Mary Chilton Chapter has endeavored at all times to carry out these purposes. During both World Wars it contributed money and materials generously, individually and collectively, and worked for the Red Cross.

The Chapter has marked three historic spots in Sioux Falls—the sites of Ft. Sod, Ft. Dakota (the old barracks) and the first school house. It has contributed liberally to D. A. R. owned schools and others approved by the National Society, including St. Mary's High School for Indian girls at Springfield, South Dakota, as well as such charitable organizations as the Children's Home and the Crippled Children's Ward at Sioux Valley Hospital.

The present officers of Mary Chilton Chapter (1948) are as follows: Mrs. C. A. Weber, Regent; Mrs. S. F. Wirzbach, First Vice Regent; Mrs. H. P. Chapman, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles Rysden, Chaplain; Mrs. Warren L. Larson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. E. Briggs, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Even B. Evans, Registrar; Mrs. Lee McCahren, Historian; Mrs. Lot W. Armin, Librarian; Mrs. Paul Weber, Custodian.

Disabled American Veterans

The Disabled American Veterans, a Congressional chartered organization, was organized during the year 1922. At that time the organization was known as "Disabled Americans of the World Wars", and only veterans who were gassed or wounded or who had been granted a service connected disability rating, incurred in wartime service, were eligible for membership. The following disabled veterans of World War I made application for a charter for the purpose of establishing a Chapter in the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which became designated as Number One. C. S. Kemp, Dr. M. E. Walton, Harry G. Hilgert, A. L. Munson, Thomas A. Hanson, John Devlin, Eddie M. J. Mortensen, William F. Dargen, Henning Nelson, Peter Van Leotes, W. S. Bentley, Henry J. Boh, Albert Haugse, Alymer Smith, and A. B. Humphrey.

The charter was granted under date of May 28, 1929, and signed by Millard W. Rice, National Commander and Vivian D. Corbly, National Adjutant.

At the beginning of World War II application was made to Congress to change the name to "Disabled American Veterans". The change was granted, to include eligible veterans of all wars.

Arthur H. Muchow was the first Department Commander. The following Department Commanders have served since: Floyd Kerr, Rapid City, George Tobin, Mitchell; Charles F. Hackett, Parker; Joseph H. Conlon, Sanator; Robert Golden, Sioux Falls.

Arthur H. Muchow has been national sevice officer since 1937. Beginning July 1, 1946, he commenced working on a full time basis, his office being in the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration.

Women's Auxiliary of the D. A. V.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Disabled American Veterans was granted a charter under date of March 10, 1934. The application was signed as follows: Mesdames Ole Haugse, F. E. Maloney, A. L. Munson, John F. Devlin, Iona Ingalls, Leo P. Pilot, Wilford Couron, Henning Nelson, Fred L. Varnes, A. F. Berger, Catherin Varnes, Harry Moore, C. S. Kemp and Peter Von Leotes. The charter was signed by Fred Mooney, National President, and Ann E. Weber, National Secretary.

Patriotic Organizations

In reviewing our military history there is no more impressive single page than that of the now famous picture of the Flag Raising On Mount Suribachi, Stars and Stripes Over Iwo Jima, by Joe Rosenthal of the

Associated Press in the Pacific. It is well to here record the names of those who performed the feat that they might be kept in mind and saved for posterity. There were six in number, as follows:

Private Franklin Sousley, Private Ira Hayes, Sgt. Michael Strank, of the Marine Corps; John Bradley, Pharmacist Mate; Sgt. Henry Mason, Marine Corps; Private Rene Gagnon, Marine Corps. Sgt. Strank and Pvt. Gagnon are hidden from view in the picture, invisible heroes in the drama, like thousands of others whose acts are not recorded in history. Three of the six were killed in action soon after the picture was taken.

CHAPTER 14

CIVIC WELFARE AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Altrusa Club

The Altrusa Club of Sioux Falls was organized in March, 1925, with Miss Eunice Peabody, principal of All Saints school, as president. It is a member of Altrusa International, Incorporated, the first service club organized in the United States for executive and professional women.

Altrusa's motto is "Patriotism, Efficiency, Service". It aims to be a builder of women, to encourage high standards of business and professional conduct, to encourage patriotism in public affairs of a non-partisan character, and to promote educational and cultural training. The aim of study outlined by Altrusa International is "the development of practical ways to further international understanding and peace" and "to eliminate discrimination against women, and to secure for them the same rights, privileges and compensation accorded men".

Members were encouraged to aid in Red Cross work and in the various duties of the USO during World War II. The club has also given special thought to the training and development of young women for leadership and to the problem of the mature woman worker and the setting of new goals for old-age employment.

At regular weekly luncheons, the Altrusa's presents speakers who are authorities on public affairs, both national and international.

Cosmopolitan Club

The Sioux Falls Cosmopolitan Club was founded January 24, 1925, with a charter membership of 56. It was inaugurated by P. J. Hodgnes, Founder and Director General of Cosmopolitan International, which consists of similar clubs throughout the United States and Canada. The first officers of the Sioux Falls club were: Fred Witte, president; Dr. E. E. Gage, vice president; E. J. O'Bleness, secretary-treasurer.

Being composed of an aggressive and civic-minded group, it soon occupied a leading place among the service clubs of the city. During its existence the organization has made concrete contributions in various ways to activities of a public nature.

As an early example, it established a city-wide clean-up campaign, which has become an annual event. The Cosmopolitans also erected and donated to the city the band shell in McKennan Park, the first band shell in the city. In 1931, in conjunction with the Minnehaha County Historical Society, the members sponsored an elaborate pageant commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of Sioux Falls. The club has made donations to the high school band, assisted in furnishing the local YWCA, donated a cabin and canoe to the YMCA boys' camp and sponsored Boy Scout Troops.

Perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the club was the establishment of the South Dakota Industrial Show, with a cooking school in conjunction. This combined activity has become one of the major entertainment events of the state.

In the early years of the club the custom was established of presenting some outstanding citizen with the Distinguished Service Medal each year, the following being a list of those Sioux Falls men so recognized:

1931, Ben W. Lawshe; 1932, B. C. Dow; 1933, W. H. T. Foster; 1934, Dr. N. E. Hansen; 1935, John M. Freese; 1936, G. W. Burnside; 1937, N. H. Jensen; 1938, Will A. Beach; 1939, Roger C. Mills; 1940, Mrs. Winona Axtel Lyon; 1941, August H. Reichard; 1942, George T. Blackman; 1943, Mrs. T. S. Norton; 1944, C. A. Christopherson; 1945, A. N. Graff; 1946, Emmett Craig.

In 1928 the Sioux Falls club entertained Cosmopolitan International.

In 1931 H. O. Chapman served as president of the International organization and in 1936 Vince K. Galvin served in the same capacity.

Soon after the Cosmopolitan Club was organized, the ladies auxiliary, known as the "Cosmopals", was established. This club is both social and public spirited, and has also made contributions to the betterment of the city.

Federation of Women's Clubs

The Federation of Women's Clubs is largely a civic organization whose purpose is to promote relationship with women's organizations of the city and to unite their strength and influence. It was organized in 1914, but in March, 1922, its constitution was revised to conform with an enlarged program of activity.

Represented in the federation are the following women's groups: Business and Professional Women, Auxiliaries of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, City Temple Women's Club, the Co-operettes, Daughters of Israel Ladies History Club, House of Mercy Auxiliary, Pythian Sisters' Triangle, Sioux Valley Hospital Auxiliary, Community Club Service, Soroptomist Club, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., Women's Christian Service of the M. E. Church, Y. W. C. A., Navy Mothers' Club, Girl Scouts, Degree of Honor, West Sioux Ladies' Aid, and the Sioux Falls Techetts.

Because they greatly aided in the war effort, a number of the above member organizations deserve special mention for their activity in bond sales and "drives" that totaled \$2,400,000.00. These included the Auxiliaries of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Milwaukee Railroad Women, MacArthur Mothers' Club, Trades Wars and Labor and the Navy Mothers. These maintained bond booths throughout three years of war. Several other groups were active in the "drives" that accomplished the result named, and their services were recognized by the War Department by the naming of a B-17 bombing plane costing \$173,000.00, "The Women of Sioux Falls".

Fraternal Order of Police

Sioux Falls Lodge No. 1, Fraternal Order of Police, was organized through the efforts of Capt. Carl Strass and Detective Oliver N. Crabbs. Following a visit to Jackson, Michigan, Capt. Strass told of the benefits and the purpose of a local organization and interested members of the police force in forming a local unit.

On September 12, 1941, Grand President Ben K. Perry of Gary, Indiana, came to Sioux Falls and installed the group and delivered a charter to Sioux Falls Lodge No. 1 on which were 33 names. Sergeant

Clarence Rector was appointed president for the balance of the year, thus becoming its first president. Detective Oliver N. Crabbs was given authority to organize new lodges and organize those of Watertown and Rapid City.

The national club had its origin in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5, 1915. Aided by the Mayor, Joseph E. Armstrong, they obtained a charter and on November 18, 1915, organized the first lodge, known as the Fort Pitt Lodge No. 1, from which all the other organizations grew. Its statement of purpose in part is as follows: "Believing that intelligence, industry and moral worth are the true standards of greatness we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to promote sociability and fraternity among the members of our Order".

Because of curtailed travel regulations during the late war no national conventions were held from 1941 to 1946, but in the latter years the trustees of the Grand Lodge sent a call to all subordinate lodges that those interested should ask for the next convention. Oliver N. Crabbs, on behalf of Lodge No. 1, Sioux Falls, issued an invitation to the Grand Lodge to meet here for its 27th annual gathering. After due consideration the invitation was accepted and the national convention was held from August 27 to 31, 1946, and was attended by about 1,300 members and their families. It was a decided success and much important business was transacted for the benefit of police officers and for the betterment and efficiency of service to the public.

The following national officers were elected at that time: Lt. Jack Dudek, Cleveland, Ohio, Grand President; Sgt. Arthur Low, of Indianapolis, Vice Grand President; Detective John Quinn, Philadelphia, Secretary; Walter Fennell, Verona, Pa., Treasurer; Patrolman Elmer Sokel, South Bend, Indiana, Guard.

The Sioux Falls lodge has a ladies' auxiliary that has been active in assisting it in promoting the welfare of the Order.

Police Department

Following is a list of the Police Chiefs from 1899.

1889, John Donahoe, resigned 5-5-1890; 1890-91, A. B. Wheelock; 1892, W. H. Martin; 1893, J. M. Dickson; 1894-97, Pat Mullen; 1898-99, Fred Kreiser; 1900-05, W. H. Martin; 1906-07, Frank L. Wade; 1908, John Tracy; 1909, J. A. Grose; 1910-11, C. E. Johnson; 1912-20, W. H. Martin; 1921-23, C. E. Johnson; 1924, W. H. Howie, resigned 3-23-25; 1925-28, A. B. Sessions; 1929-30, Guy Strahon, resigned 10-13-30; 1931-32, Guy E. Geelan, resigned 7-31-33; 1933, M. W. Parsons, resigned 1-15-34; 1934, John Rooks, resigned 7-1-35; 1935, Henry Morstad, died 9-28-37; 1937-41, C. J. Rufer, resigned 5-29-39, J. W. Galvin, acting; 1942, J. W. Galvin, resigned 12-31-42; 1943, Fred J. Searles, succeeded Galvin 1-6-43, assistant L. E. Doyle, 8-12-46; 1949, Lee Doyle, Feb., 1949 to May, 1949; 1949, Walter Dean, May, 1949.

Germania Verein (Germania Hall)

No history of Sioux Falls or of South Dakota would be complete without adequate mention of Germania Hall. In this building all of our state constitution conventions were held and the final draft of the constitution adopted.

The building was erected by the Germania Verein following the organization of the society on January 11, 1880. At the time it was built, and for some years later, it was an outstanding structure arranged for

theatrical purposes as well as a public gathering place, having been equipped with a stage and balcony, club room, gymnasium and apartments for the custodian. When the territory sought admittance into the state, Germania Hall was the most practical building in the territory in which to house the constitutional conventions that were held in 1883, 1885, and 1889.

The Germania Verein was a society organized, according to its constitution, "to foster art, awaken the mind to liberty, to create a love for that which is good and beautiful, to encourage social intercourse and to aid in preserving the fruits of German culture".

Among other activities, classes were organized for the pursuit of German studies under competent teachers.

The entire property, including the building, was purchased by the city on October 20, 1919, after which it was given to veterans' groups as a meeting place until 1934, when it was razed to make room for the extension eastward of the City Hall.

History Club

One of the oldest and most influential clubs in the city is the History Club, formerly called the "Ladies' History Club". It was organized in December, 1879, following a meeting of women at the home of Mrs. A. M. Washburn. Present were Mesdames Rev. Elize Tupper Wilkes, C. H. Vincent, D. S. Glidden and the Misses Alice Watson and Belle Pettigrew. The purpose was to discuss a course of reading for the winter months.

Begun as a social and recreational club, it developed into the more serious study of American and English history, but later included other countries. The meetings were held regularly and as interest increased new members were added. During the winter of 1880-81, the "winter of the deep snow", the town was cut off by the blockade of the railroad and the trails that served as highways. This did not diminish, but rather intensified the interest in the club's program, even though the club rooms were heated by sawdust and shavings as fuel. The increased membership made it necessary to systematize activities, and it was decided to draft a constitution to govern the organization. This was done in December, 1881, and it operated under that constitution until October, 1885.

The club was reorganized that year and a new constitution adopted. It became affiliated with the National Federation of Women's Clubs July 25, 1892, at which time the group was divided into departments to conform with the program of the Federation. Its membership also increased from thirty to fifty at that time. The work of Mrs. D. S. Glidden was "especially outstanding and untiring".

The year 1897 found the club located in the Norton-Murray building, now the Beach-Pay Block, at 120 South Phillips avenue, and they later occupied rooms in the City Temple. Previously, the club had met in private homes.

On October 9, 1939, Mrs. Winona A. Lyon deeded to the club a tract of land "north of the Omaha tracks" on South Phillips avenue, on which was built a splendid home for the group. The first spade of dirt was removed for its construction November 11, 1939. Two meetings for business and programs and two for departmental activities are held each month. The organization was incorporated in 1926.

Kiwanis Club

The Sioux Falls Kiwanis Club was organized in 1920. The charter was presented at the first meeting, which was held in the Shriver-Johnson Cafe May 12, 1920. The stated objects of the Kiwanis International are "to give primacy to the human and spiritual, rather than to the material values of life; to encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationship; to promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business and professional standards; to develop by precept and example a more intelligent aggressive and serviceable citizenship; to provide, through Kiwanis clubs, a practical means to form enduring friendships, to render altruistic service and to build better communities; to cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism and good will".

The name "Kiwanis" is an Indian word which, interpreted, means "We Build", and this is the motto of the club. It is an international organization in North America with service clubs in the United States, Canada, and Alaska. There are 2,500 clubs in the international organization, with a total membership of 166,036. It is composed of business and professional men of each community.

The first president of the local club was George Burnside and Raymond W. Dennis was the first secretary. There remain ten of the one hundred charter members. The present membership, 1949, is 137.

Knife and Fork Club

The Knife and Fork Club, primarily a men's group, was organized in the summer of 1938. Its first officers were W. H. T. Foster, president; W. I. Early, vice president; E. Sherwood Miller, secretary. The club operates as a dinner lecture group.

The purpose is to bring to the city well known and outstanding speakers, who appear before the club on a program which is scheduled each year for the months of October through March, a period of six months.

The membership is restricted to 165 regular members, who are men, and 20 associates (women) These include ten out-of-town members.

Rotary Club

The Sioux Falls Rotary Club was organized in September, 1915, with a membership of 54. Charles M. Day was its first president. The organization was founded to develop acquaintances, as an opportunity for service and to dignify (by each Rotarian) his occupation as an opportunity to serve society, for the application of the "ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal business and community life, the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace, through a world fellowship of business and professional men".

The present membership is 142.

Sons of Norway

Lodge No. 65, Sons of Norway of Sioux Falls, was organized in 1906 as a fraternal and insurance order.

Its membership consists of men and women born in Norway or who are descendents of Norwegian parents on either or both the father's or mother's side. Over three hundred lodges are spread over the United States. The official publication, "Sons of Norway", is published at Grand Forks, North Dakota, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

The purposes of the Order are to transplant, preserve and promote the better parts of Scandinavian culture, music, art and customs in the United States.

At the present time, business meetings are held in Central Hall, 122 1/2 South Phillips avenue on the second Thursday of each month. The fourth Thursday is an open social meeting to which visitors are admitted. Folk dancing in national costumes is a feature of the Sioux Valley Liekarring (players).

On December 10, 1947, articles of incorporation were filed in Pierre by officers and trustees of the Order for the purpose of erecting a suitable hall to provide a meeting place for its business and social affairs, real estate property having been secured at 214 West 13th street for that purpose. The capital stock was listed at \$60,000.00.

Thomas Payne Club

One of the newest clubs in Sioux Falls is the Thomas Paine Society, a study and discussion group organized January 17, 1947, the constitution of which was adopted March 21, 1947.

The purpose of the organization, as set forth in the preamble, "is to provide a vehicle for free, stimulating, unprejudiced expression of ideas resulting from realistic, constructive and reflective thinking, the goal of which is positive action".

Its membership is composed of representative citizens of this community. There are at present thirty-six members. Its name was derived from that of Thomas Paine, American writer and author of English birth, who vigorously advocated American liberty and who, through the publication of political tracts entitled "The Crisis", did much to bolster up American morale throughout the Revolutionary War period.

Its discussions are of an informal nature and are non-political. The club meets semi-monthly much in the form of "round table" discussions. Its first officers were Dr. Russell E. Greenfield, chairman; Rev. August M. Hintz, vice chairman; Melvin Larson, secretary-treasurer. David H. Smith and Robert Olson were steering committeemen.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

In the year of 1920 there was a local organization formed in Sioux Falls which was part of a national order known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This group became inactive for a number of years but in 1942 it was reorganized by Charles H. Werden and Ben Margulies. Rev. Kurshwitz was the first president; Charles H. Werden, vice president; Judson Phillips, treasurer; Mrs. O. Bridgewater, secretary; Miss Lucy Ashley, financial secretary.

The purposes of the Order are to overcome discrimination in employment, race prejudice, to secure anti-lynch legislation and to advance the living standards and education among the colored people, of which there is a total of 256 in Sioux Falls. The local residents pride themselves of being respectable and law-abiding citizens and point to the fact that police records bear out that claim.

There are two "colored" church groups in the city, the Pilgrim Baptist and St. John's Baptist churches.

Sioux Falls I. O. O. F. Lodge

Sioux Falls Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 24, 1876, in Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, with the following named charter members: William Van Eps, Z. P. Herrick, August Ludwig, Herman

Gilbert, T. J. White, August Loneous, Daniel Fitz, James A. McWilliams, Edwin Sharp and Napoleon Boucher. The charter was issued and signed by Ezra W. Willer, Grand Master, and Ralph R. Briggs, Grand Secretary.

Preliminary to the above date a meeting was held in Allen's Hall, May 3rd, and arrangements were made to use the Masonic hall for further meetings. Voluntary offerings were made for the payment of expenses incurred for the organization meeting that was set for May 24th, following. On this latter date, the meeting having been called to order, R. R. Briggs was appointed secretary and Zinie Richie as the deputy Grand Master, and the members were duly obligated.

The following first officers were elected: August Loneous, Noble Grand; August Ludwig, Vice Noble Grand; Edwin Sharpe, Secretary; Herman Gilbert, Treasurer; William Van Eps, Z. P. Herrick and J. A. McWilliams, Trustees.

Sam H. Hurst has been a member over 67 years and C. A. Christopherson has seen 48 years of service in the Lodge. The motto of the Order is "Friendship, Love and Truth".

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Harmony Lodge No. 56 was originally chartered as "Harmonia Lodge" and was instituted at Sioux Falls on October 9, 1883, with the following list of charter members: Matthias Krudwig, Frederick Martin, John S. Herner, Frank C. Angel, Jacob Rummel, Sr., Frank Kunerth, Wendell Obert, Nicholas Roster, Philip Plaster and Gottlieb Kiel. The charter was signed by Ralph R. Briggs, Grand Master, and Frank S. Emerson, Grand Secretary, both Sioux Falls business men.

The lodge originally worked in the German language but changed to English in 1906, and the name was later changed to "Harmony" Lodge. This was at one time the largest Odd Fellows Lodge in South Dakota. Two Grand Masters, William Bernhardt and Fred Carpenter, Jr., came from its membership, as also did Grand Patriarchs Charles F. Mundt and Robert H. Borrey.

In 1915 this lodge and Sioux Falls Lodge No. 9 formed the Odd Fellows Building Association and erected the Odd Fellows' Temple, now occupied by these lodges and affiliated bodies of the Order. In March, 1938, Harrisburg, South Dakota Lodge No. 160 was merged into Harmony Lodge.

Royal Purple Encampment, No. 1 I. O. O. F.

Royal Purple Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Vermillion, Dakota Territory, April 20, 1874. R. R. Briggs, G. W. Pratt, M. D. Thompson, F. McKercher, M. Madson, R. D. Tyler and William L. Owens were charter members. R. R. Briggs instituted the Lodge. C. A. Logan was the first Grand Sire.

The Encampment became dormant and on the 13th day of May, 1879, it was moved to Sioux Falls by authority of John Harmon, Grand Sire.

Rebekahs

Associated with the Odd Fellows' fraternity are two women's lodges, known as the Rebekahs. While these are considered as auxiliaries to Lodges 9 and 56, they are separately incorporated. For social and fraternal purposes Rebekah Lodge No. 7 usually works with No. 9, and 53 with No. 56 of the I. O. O. F., but the ladies of both organizations work in cooperative helpfulness with each other and with the masculine

organizations. All work together in furtherance of the home for indigent members of the Order at Dell Rapids, South Dakota. (See Odd Fellows' Home in Dell Rapids, in township section).

Evelyn Rebekah Lodge No. 7 was instituted April 20, 1890, with a charter membership of 13 names, and 54 more were soon thereafter added. The first officers were Etta Railey, Noble Grand; May D. McDonald, Vice Grand; Nellie McCormack, Secretary; Addie Blauvelt, Treasurer; Grace Avery, Financial Secretary. The present membership of this group is 425.

Sioux Falls Rebekah Lodge, No. 53, was instituted January 5, 1894, as "Deutsche Eiche" (German Oak) Lodge. The charter was signed by Peter Marquart, Grand Master. The lodge was composed of pioneer Germans and the meetings were conducted in that language. The charter members were: Jacob and Rosa Blum, Jacob and Anna Becher, N. L. and Madeline Roster, Jacob and Katie Schapf, Carl and Minnie Look, Henry and Lena Bessler, Frank Wisa, Frank Bieglemeier, John and Mrs. Zentel, Fred and Charlotte Krieser, Moritz and Henrietta Levinger, Paul Meier, Phillip and Henrietta Eichorn, Albert and Magdalena Baker, Mina Mau, Herman and Anna Pohle, and Marcus Brandt.

On April 9, 1910, the rituals were changed to the English language and the name changed to German Oak Lodge No. 53.

On May 16, 1918, the name was again changed and since that time the organization has been known as Sioux Falls Evelyn Rebekah Lodge No. 53.

The objects of this and affiliated groups are to care for the sick, the widows and orphans, and to relieve the distressed. The only surviving members of the original, the Deutsche Lodge, at this time are Anna Wehling, Antoinette Craig, Minnie Waggoner, Olive Taylor and Jessie Tremere. The membership numbers 265 and the Lodge cooperates with that of number seven in sponsoring the Theta Rho Girls' Club, composed of girls from 12 to 21 years of age.

Masonic Temple and Lodges

The first formal meeting for the organization of a Masonic Lodge in Sioux Falls was held in a granary owned by C. K. Howard in the rear of his store, on the night of October 19, 1872. There being no seats available, the members sat on the edges of the grain bins to form a preliminary organization.

Minnehaha Lodge No. 5 A. F. & A. M., was the outgrowth of this and subsequent meetings and received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Iowa on the 3rd day of June, 1874. This was undoubtedly the first fraternal lodge of any society in the city.

On July 1st, 1875, Minnehaha Lodge of Sioux Falls, St. John's of Yankton, Incense of Vermillion, Elk Point Lodge of Elk Point, Silver Star of Canton and Mt. Zion of Springfield, Dakota Territory, met and formed the Grand Lodge of Dakota. The Charter of Minnehaha Lodge No. 5 was reissued by the Grand Lodge that came into being June 12, 1890. Thomas H. Brown who served as Master for the years of 1873-74-75, and was the first such officer to hold that position.

The Charter members of Minnehaha Lodge No. 5 were: Thomas H. Brown, Theodore Pomeroy, William H. Holt, George B. Sammons, J. H. Moulton, Edwin Sharpe, Robert C. Hawkins and George Hall. The first man to be later inducted into the lodge was Andrew Peterson, who became Master Mason on January 3, 1874. George B. Sammons and

Robert C. Hawkins also later became Masters. Recently the officers for 1948 were elected as follows: Wm. Bubbers, Master Mason; Donald E. Shenle, Sr., Warden; Merle Anderson, Jr., Warden; Oliver A. Bray, Treasurer; S. C. Hamilton, Secretary.

The membership lists of the organization includes three Grand Masters to the Grand Jurisdiction, at least two United States Senators, one Member of Congress, one army General, one postmaster of the "Old Barracks" period and a number of subsequent postmasters, many bankers, lawyers, doctors, and other prominent business and professional men.

The first Masonic Temple to be built in Sioux Falls was of 1883, at the southwest corner of Phillips avenue and Tenth streets. It became known as the Peck block after Porter P. Peck had bought the property. It passed through various hands until the Kresge Company of "5 and 10 Cent Store" renown secured it, razed it, and built the present Kresge building in 1929.

The present Masonic Temple at 210 West Tenth street was erected following the laying of the corner stone on Tuesday, October 19, 1905.

Trinity Lodge, No. 200, A. F. & A. M. is the youngest in years and the smallest in numbers of the three Masonic Lodges in Sioux Falls. On December 5, 1921, Grand Master Wm. F. R. Wharton granted a dispensation to a group of Sioux Falls Masons to organize a third Lodge in the city and appointed E. Clyde Arms as Worshipful Master, Arthur W. Fagerstrom, Senior Warden and Delbert M. Parrick as Junior Warden. This gave them and their associated Brethren authority to conduct Lodge business, receive petitions and confer degrees until such a time as a regular charter could be granted. This was done by the Grand Lodge on July 17, 1922.

The first communication of the new lodge was held on January 9, 1922, at which time the new officers were appointed and committees formed. The membership at the time of granting the charter was approximately thirty. At the present time, twenty-six years later, it boasts of more than three hundred members, fifty of whom now reside in various parts of the United States.

Unity Lodge, No. 130 was organized September 23, 1899, at the instigation of Dr. S. A. Brown, for several years secretary of Minnehaha Lodge No. 5. The meeting place was in the old Masonic Temple on the southwest corner of the intersection of Phillips avenue and Tenth street, which building was razed and replaced by the Kresge store. On motion, a resolution was adopted to form a new lodge and the name "Unity" was selected.

Wm. G. Porter, Past Master of Custer City Lodge No. 66, was elected to serve as its Worshipful Master; Alexander Stern, Senior Warden; Wellington J. Andrews, Junior Warden; Henry Olmstead, Treasurer; and Charles F. Zimmerman, Secretary.

The first joint meeting of Unity and Minnehaha Lodges was held December 8, 1900, when they were called together for the purpose of instruction. The two lodges have worked closely together ever since and, it is recalled, some of the largest and best Masonic meetings ever held were joint meetings with Minnehaha Lodge No. 5 for the purpose of conferring Master Mason's Degrees.

On October 10, 1905, Unity Lodge participated in the laying of the corner stone of the new Temple and was present at the dedication the following June. This Lodge started with approximately thirty-five

members and the membership in 1947 was 804. It is the largest Masonic Lodge in the state.

Masonic Library and Office of the Grand Lodge

At the 49th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of South Dakota in June, 1923, a resolution was passed that a Grand Lodge Office and Library building be built. A committee was appointed at that time for the purpose of creating a building fund.

An Occasional Grand Lodge was convened on Friday, June 6, 1924, in the Masonic Temple in Sioux Falls and was opened by Robert C. Lockhart, Most Worshipful Grand Master. With the Grand Officers and those appointed, the Grand Master laid the corner stone for the new building.

The procession was formed and led by the municipal band, escorted by a detail of Knights Templar of Cyrene Commandery No. 2, several hundred Master Masons, accompanied by the City Commissioners, a delegation of members of the Order of the Eastern Star and a detail of the members of the local Chapter of the Order of DeMolay. They all marched to the site of the new Grand Office and Library at 415 South Main avenue.

The building was completed in 1925 and has been occupied since that time by the Grand Lodge Office and Library. The library is one of the largest Masonic libraries in the United States, housing at present about 22,000 volumes. A museum is maintained on the second floor wherein is housed the miniature of King Solomon's Temple which is visited by travellers from all over the United States.

At the time the building was planned and completed, Dr. George A. Pettigrew was Grand Secretary and Librarian, with Charles L. Brockway as Assistant Grand Secretary. Dr. Pettigrew was succeeded after his death in 1938 by W. D. Swain who was in turn succeeded in 1941 by Elvin F. Strain, the present Grand Secretary.

The corner stone of the first Masonic Temple in Sioux Falls, laid August 8, 1883 and bearing the emblem of the Order, the year 1883-5883, and the name "O. F. Gifford, G. M.", has been placed beside the entrance to the building and is in the custody of the Grand Lodge Office. The inscription on the corner stone of the present building is dated June 6, 1924-5924. Robert S. Lockhart, G. M.

Liberty Chapter, Order of DeMolay

The fraternity of DeMolay was authorized to be organized on November 19, 1920. The organization was in charge of an advisory council appointed by the Grand Council of DeMolay, consisting of the following members: George A. Pettigrew, Chairman; Edgar L. Knowles, A. A. McDonald, Charles O. Bailey, John A. Cleaver, Theodore M. Bailey, Charles L. Brockway, E. G. Merrill and Carl Mueller. The first official meeting following the organization was held February 14, 1921, at the Masonic Temple in Sioux Falls.

The charter members present were Wayne H. Ady, Amos E. Ayres, Iver L. Bratager, Jr., Elmer S. Fjelstad, Willard L. Flint, Gordon N. Graff, Wilfred E. Hartley, Leslie St. John Hill, Melville R. Hopewell, Earle W. Lemonds, Robert R. McDonald, Charles T. Norton, Seth A. Parsons, Cuyler Rhea Rees, Welton D. Rowley, Louis T. Simmons, Charles H. Whiting, John P. Whitman, Esten Wineger, Kelly B. Woodruff and Albert L. Dillion.

The Grand Council Order of DeMolay issued its charter to Liberty

Chapter on March 8, 1921. The chapter has been in continuous operation since that time with the exception of the period of World War II, when it was inactive. It was reactivated in 1946 under the sponsorship of Scottish Rite.

The DeMolay movement was founded in 1919 by Frank S. Lend, in Kansas City, Missouri. It is an international fellowship of young men between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years of age. It was started by a group of nine high school boys and since that time more than one and a half million young men have been accepted to membership. The entire international organization of the Order is unified and governed by the Grand Council of the Order of DeMolay.

Its executive offices are located in Kansas City, Missouri. A member or duly appointed Deputy of the Grand Council has supervision of each state, province or division. Guy Harvey of Yankton is the present Deputy for South Dakota. Masonic bodies sponsor DeMolay Chapters just like churches and clubs sponsor Boy Scout groups. While the Order is in no way affiliated with the Masonic institution, the sponsorship enables DeMolay chapters to have dependable and consecrated leadership and the use of Masonic buildings to house their activities.

"The purpose of DeMolay is the teaching of clean and upright living by inculcating and practicing the virtues of comradeship, reverence, love of parents, patriotism, courtesy and fidelity and places special emphasis on love of God, of home, and of country. It does not attempt in any way to supplant, but rather to supplement, the home and the church and by respect and example constantly instills in the heart and mind of its members the eternal virtues that are taught him at his mother's knee."

El Riad Temple

El Riad Temple is the name of the local unit of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America, commonly referred to as the "Shrine". The ritual now in use is a translation from the original Arabic, found in the archives of the Order of Aleppo, Syria, when it was brought to England in 1860. The work was perfected for use in North America in 1870, and in 1872 Mecca Temple was established in New York City.

The Imperial Council of the Order was formed in 1876 and by 1886 it had experienced a rapid growth in membership. Present membership exceeds a half million.

Dr. Walter Fleming developed the ritual and William J. Florence, an actor and comedian, made possible the theatrical display, the combination of which has produced the ceremonial, a drama built around a ritual, a spectacular feature of the Shrine that has marked it as one of the most outstanding fraternal orders in America.

The prerequisite for membership in the Shrine is to be a Mason and a member of either the York or Scottish Rites. As a result, thousands of the best citizens of North America comprise the membership of the Shrine, whose underlying principles are "Pleasure without intemperance, hospitality without rudeness, jollity without coarseness".

The Shrine, often referred to as the "playground of Masonry", is primarily an organization of good fellowship. However, about 1923, "the greatest charity known to man", the first of a series of Shriners' hospitals for crippled children was founded. These are located at strategic centers in the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Hawaii, and include all races and creeds.

El Riad Temple of Sioux Falls was chartered May 25, 1888. Several of a class of thirty-three charter members have been active in the early life of Sioux Falls among whom are: John W. Tuthill, lumber dealer; Dan S. Glidden, donor of Glidden Hall, S. F. College; Fred W. Taylor, hardware dealer and associated with C. K. Howard; Oliver S. Pender, Clerk U. S. Court; Cyrus Walts, for whom Walts avenue was named; Moses Kaufman, of the firm of Kaufman & Levinger; Will H. Booth, jeweler; Edgar S. Knowles, insurance; William Wirzbach, merchant; Russell G. Parmley, coal dealer; William H. Corson, of the first Cataract Hotel; William G. Hollister, of Hollister Bros. bank; Charles E. McKinney, of S. F. National bank; Charles L. Norton, banking and real estate.

The present membership of El Riad is almost 1800. The office is in the Masonic Temple building and the ceremonials are held in the Sioux Falls Coliseum.

Eastern Star

Jasper Chapter No. 8, Eastern Star, was granted a charter July 15, 1890, at St. Lawrence, S. D., and constituted by Dr. George A. Pettigrew, Grand Patron of South Dakota. The first officers installed were: Mary Brown, Worthy Matron; Fred W. Harrington, Worthy Patron; Helen Bailey, Secretary. The charter members were Mrs. C. S. Albertson, F. H. Brown, S. A. Brown, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Helen Bailey, Mrs. Nellie Cloudas, John B. Cloudas, Mrs. Conch, Harriet Hawkins, Emma Harrington, F. W. Harrington, William Holt, Mrs. Nellie Holt, Ellen M. Hubbard, Luella Jones, Frank Kunerth, Dollie Phillips, Fanny Parmley, Russell G. Parmley, Ella Tinsley, Carrie Vincent, and Emily Phillips.

The first meetings were held in the Masonic Temple Building on the southwest corner of 10th street and Phillips avenue, the present site of the Kresge building. The principal benevolences of the Order are the South Dakota Childrens' Home, the O. E. S. Home at Redfield, and the health camp at Camp Wanzer.

Picnics named in memory of Robert Morris, founder of the National Order of Eastern Star in the United States, and basket socials were the principal earlier social events. The Social Club was organized in 1895. This club paid the bills for flowers for the sick and for floral tributes at funerals. A Temple Fund was established in 1906 for the purpose of providing funds for furnishings, dishes, et cetera, in the Chapter room of the new Masonic Temple building, then being completed.

There have been three Grand Matrons from this Chapter, as follows: Mary Brown from 1890 to 1892; Gladys Dietrick, 1924; Edith Hughill, 1938, the latter elected at the Golden Jubilee Session in Sioux Falls. Marshal Brown, Charles C. Cone, Harry Harvey, Ottis Ross, W. A. Morris and Oliver Bray are Past Grand Patrons. Alfred Armstrong was Associate Grand Patron in 1947.

Recognized internationally was Mrs. Edith Hughill who was appointed Worthy Grand Electa of the General Grand Chapter of the World by Most Worthy Grand Matron, Eva Hamilton, of Chicago.

The Triennial session met in Toronto, Canada, in 1948.

Cyrene Commandry

On January 9, 1881, the following Sir Knights responded to the call to organize what is now known as Cyrene Commandry: J. B. Hawley, Frank Kunerth, Kinsley Maxfield, E. E. Sage, Ed Kimberly, J. M. Richter, Wm. D. Stites, and Keister. On motion J. B. Hawley read a peti-

tion which he had prepared to be sent to the General Grand Commandry asking dispensation, which on motion was adopted. It was then voted that the name "Dakota Commandry" be given to the proposed new Commandry.

On motion it was voted that Sir Kt. Hawley be named in the petition as Eminent Commander, Sir Kt. Richter as Generalissimo, and Sir Kt. Stites be named Captain General. The petition as read and adopted was then signed by the following: J. B. Hawley, J. M. Richter, Kinsley Maxfield, Edwin E. Sage, Frank Kunerth, W. D. Stites, Edwin O. Kimberly, Clark Keyson, A. R. Webster, S. H. Marqueson, M. G. Kimball, E. J. Comes, Wm. F. Lauth, Levy Leaky and Thos. Bookhimer. These men were from various city Commandries including No. 6, Lake City; No. 8 of Red Wing; and No. 4 from Mankato, Minnesota; No. 19 of Chicago; No. 9 of La Crosse and No. 2 of Jonesville, Wisconsin; and No. 18 of Columbian, Iowa, but who had become citizens of Sioux Falls in recent years.

The Dispensation prayed for having been granted, it was read on November 22, 1881 at the first Conclave. The name "Dakota Commandry" was changed to "Gethsemane Commandry" in the Dispensation granted, and in the minutes of January 17, 1882 we find the name "Cyrene Commandry", it evidently having been changed prior to that date.

Royal and Select Masters

Alpha Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters was organized by General Grand Master of the United States under dispensation granted by himself, on April 7, 1891. On April 11, 1891, Alpha Council No. 1, R. & S. M., was convened for its first meeting by General Master Cooley. Present were Park Davis, Wm. R. Fisher, Orion L. Farnham, Frank Kunerth, Albert F. Pulcher, Willard B. Wallworth, Henry T. Corson, Wm. H. Holt, Fred Harrington, Samuel A. Brown, and John B. Cloudas.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Gr. Master Cooley. A code of by-laws was adopted and the name "Alpha Council No. 1" was assumed. The following officers were elected for the unexpired year: Henry T. Corson, T. I. M.; Park Davis, I. D. M.; S. A. Brown, P. C. W.; W. B. Walworth, C. C.; Fred W. Harrington, C. G.; Wm. H. Holt, Recorder. The above named officers were duly installed.

Royal Arch Masons

Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., was instituted April 8, 1879. I. R. Buck was selected High Priest; W. D. Stites, King; and E. P. Allen, Scribe. Messrs. K. Mansfield, J. M. Richter, Frank Caldwell, C. L. Norton, J. W. Callender, Dan S. Glidden and J. C. Haven met in convocation for the purpose of organizing the Chapter under dispensation from the General Grand Chapter, U. S. A. The following officers were appointed: Kinsley Maxfield, Capt. of the Host; J. M. Richter, R. A. Captain; D. S. Glidden, P. S.; W. H. Davenport, M. 3d Vail; E. E. Sage, M. 2nd Vail; Frank Caldwell, M. 1st Vail; J. W. Callender, Tyler; E. O. Kimberley, Treasurer; C. L. Norton, Secretary.

The Dispensation from the General Grand Master was read and I. R. Buck, Acting High Priest, proclaimed Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2, regularly organized. The Chapter was then opened in form for the transaction of business.

Job's Daughters

The local Chapter of Job's Daughters was chartered April 26, 1926. Esther Marquison was the first Honored Queen. The present member-

ship is approximately 125. Its meetings are held in the Masonic Temple building semi-monthly.

Qualifications for membership are that girls must be twelve to twenty yeas of age and relatives of a Mason in good standing. Membership automatically expires at the age of twenty years, therefore it is distinctively a young people's group.

Elk's Club

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge 262, was organized with a charter membership of forty men, on Friday, May 6, 1893. It is stated that each candidate "got the works" in the initiation that followed.

District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler, W. H. Caine, of Stillwater, Minnesota, instituted the lodge. Degree teams were present from many cities, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mankato and Omaha. It was the first Elks Lodge instituted within the state.

Seven years later, in 1900, the lot on which the present building now stands, was purchased for \$5,000. It was necessary to carry a \$1,000 mortgage back on the property. The plans included the building of the present structure at 128 W. 9th street. The necessary money was raised by the sale of bonds and in securing membership dues.

In one year's time, 1900 to 1901, 155 new members were instituted and in the next years, preceding the dedication, 233 new members were added, 97 of whom were initiated at the time of the dedication, April 1, 1902.

The corner stone of the building was laid by Charles P. Bates, at 11 o'clock P. M., September 26, 1901. The first officers were: A. B. Kitt-ridge, Exalted Ruler; Burre H. Lien, Esteemed Leading Knight; Silas E. Blauvaut, Esteemed Loyal Knight; J. H. Voorhees, Esteemed Lecturing Knight. The earlier meetings were held in Germania and Gilbert Halls.

Perhaps the most elaborate and colorful event ever held by the Order, was a charitable benefit ball, February 5, 1894. It was by way of an introduction to the public. In that year of financial distress, \$500.00 was raised on that occasion and presented to the Woman's Benevolent Association, who divided the amount equally with the South Dakota Childrens' Home society.

In the list of over fifty Exalted Rulers, of whom Senator Kittridge was the first, are included the names of many outstanding business and professional men.

Sioux Falls Lions Club

The Sioux Falls Lions Club was organized April 1, 1921, with fifty charter members. Dr. R. J. Lamme was elected president. Other early presidents included Tom Manchester, Roy B. Marker, S. L. Hagen, Guy Barton, Roy D. Burns, John K. Cressey, Sam Adams, W. M. Allen, S. C. Koppang, George Folds and C. E. LaGrave.

An active welfare program is carried on, including activities for under privileged children, majoring in work for the blind. Braille literature and Braille portable typewriters are furnished for those in need.

A big Christmas party is held each December for under privileged children, also an annual ice skating carnival.

The organization fills a definite need in the community and works to a definite end and is conducted in an efficient and systematic manner.

Izaak Walton League

The Sioux Falls Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America was organized in January, 1925. The first officers were Dr. Ferd Brown, President; John Bradford, Vice President; Eugene Saenger, Secretary-Treasurer. Its objects are to conserve our national resources such as woods, waters and wild life.

Its first and greatest project was the sponsoring and accomplishment of a program that resulted in cleaning up the Sioux River and the building of a sewage disposal plant, the initial cost of which was \$600,000.

Other projects achieved were the cleaning of the river channel around the bridges approaching the city and planting trees where, before, garbage, tin cans and other refuse and filth had accumulated. It also sponsored and put over the Drake Springs fish hatchery where yearly an average of 50,000 black bass are raised and distributed to the lakes and rivers in this part of the state.

Trees and shrubbery were planted at several country school houses. A dam was built on Skunk creek, near Sioux Falls, to impound the waters and improve fishing. The League was a co-sponsor in the Split Rock lake project seven miles east of the city which, it is hoped, will in the near future provide a beautiful lake for fishing, bathing, boating, and winter sports.

The organization has at all times cooperated with the Game and Fish Department to improve hunting and fishing for all people. The state now owns all the land surrounding the proposed lake, excepting that near the shore line.

In about 1928 it established a club house in Elmwood park where the members met for trap shooting contests and recreational activities. This small original clubhouse developed into a larger one which was finished and occupied early in 1932. At the present time the club occupies the commodious erstwhile quarters of the Officers' Club of the former Army Air Base, by an arrangement with the city.

The state division of the League was organized at Huron in June, 1925, the meeting being called by Dr. Ferd Brown, who was at that time a member of the National Board of Directors. Nearly forty Chapters were represented at this convention. The outstanding objective of the State Division was sponsoring and putting into operation our present set-up of a non-political Game & Fish Commission. It is bipartisan. The accomplishments of these projects richly justify the existence of the League.

The national organization of the Izaak Walton League of America was brought about by fifty-four fishermen who gathered at Chicago in 1923 for the purpose of seeing what could be done to promote better fishing. Thus, for twenty-five years it has been busy with its program of conservation of woods, waters and wild life, things that are dear to every man, woman and child in America.

CHAPTER 15

THEATRES

The history of theatres and "show houses" in Sioux Falls dates well back in the city's history. The first show house, according to Fred Beecher, manager of the Coliseum until his death in 1947, was a hall equipped with a stage and footlights, and illuminated by gas. This hall was located on the upper floor of the Emerson building, still standing on the southeast corner of 9th street and Phillips avenue.

The Germania Hall, likewise equipped, occupied a part of the present site of the city hall, on the northeast corner of 9th street and Dakota avenue. "This building boasted a balcony in addition to the main floor, when I was a 'kid'," said Mr. Beecher.

This was before the days of the old Booth Opera House, which was located on the north side of 8th street, west of the alley, between Main and Dakota avenues.

The Booth Opera House was built for use as a roller skating rink, but developed into "The Academy of Music" and, eventually, into a show house in the days of the "living stage". The footlights in this building were also of the gas light type.

It was in the Booth Opera House that we saw our first show, on a Saturday afternoon. Our memory is not good as to the name of the show or the theme. The one thing that did "stick" was that a fellow with patent leather shoes, a tall silk hat and a swallow-tail coat during one act drew a pistol and fired two shots into the back of another fellow. We had not followed the show well enough to understand why he had committed the act. This was in the era of travelling shows that frequently made one-night stands. Clint and Bessie Robbins were going strong about that time.

The Booth Opera House was razed to be replaced by the building of the Leaders Construction Company, completed in 1947.

As Sioux Falls became known as a good "show town", the Booth Opera House became inadequate, and the New Theatre building was erected by "Eastern parties" and finally came into the ownership of H. K. Hyde of Ware, Massachusetts, who had served as a trustee for other investors. The building faced north on the southwest corner of Main avenue at 9th street, the present site of the Northwest Security National Bank building. It replaced a building owned by E. A. Sherman that had been used as a postoffice and also housed the county offices on the second floor.

The new opera house was a really attractive playhouse, and some very good attractions were brought to the city through the efforts of Sam Bear, the manager. This show house drew to its close about the time the silent movies came into being and John Biegger opened his Majestic Movie Theatre, near the present location of the Woolworth store at 125 S. Phillips avenue.

It was in the Majestic that we saw our first "movie". It was of a comic order, which type seemed to prevail at that time. The flickering lights and the noise of the projector detracted from the play.

Closely following the Majestic came others with improved equipment that became increasingly popular. Frank and John Solari built the Orpheum in 1905. This was at first a vaudeville showhouse, but later entertainments were varied and included movies. Authorities, even today, pronounce the acoustics of this building as hardly surpassed elsewhere.

Solari Brothers sold the building to Finklestein & Reuben, who engaged Fred Beecher, later manager of the Coliseum, as its manager. That firm later sold it to the Minnesota Amusement Company, better known as the Publix and Mindako theatres, which company operates theatres in several other cities and in Sioux Falls operates the State, Egyptian, Time and Orpheum, as well as the Dakota theatre. Dakota theatre.

During the 1920's and early 1930's the "Amateur Nights" at the Orpheum were very popular, providing a chance for local talent to "show off" and win prizes.

The present local manager is Durwood W. Thompson, who operates a "straight" motion picture house, with the exception of about two months in the fall, when vaudeville shows are staged for variety.

The Olympia, later called the Royal, occupied the present day site of the Time theatre, on the northeast corner of Phillips avenue at 10th street.

The Liberty operated by Charley Sawyer, was midway between 9th and 10th streets, on the east side of Phillips avenue. It seemed to be a losing proposition and closed early in the "depression period" of the 1920's.

The Dakota Theatre, still located at 127 North Phillips avenue, has operated under various managements. It was one of a "chain" of theatres owned by the Minnesota Amusement Company, but the theatre ceased operations after being damaged by fire. The Dakota commenced as the Princess Theatre about 1912.

The Egyptian Theatre, originally the Colonial, was built by A. K. Pay, on the site of the former Brown Drug Company, 120 W. 10th street, in about 1913. It was at first operated as a stock company but is now owned by the Minnesota Amusement Company.

The Time, also owned by the Mindako Company, is located at 132 South Phillips avenue. To a large extent it specializes in "second run" pictures.

The Granada is an independent theatre owned by A. R. Johnson and is under the management of Joe Gotthelf. It is popular with the theatre-going public and enjoys a good patronage. Prior to 1939 it was known as the Strand.

Some other theatres that have operated for a time include the Dreamland, located near the Dunning Drug Store on North Phillips avenue, in which Miss Lydia Pallanch was featured as a singer.

The Bijou was a burlesque theatre located on the south side of 8th street, a short distance west of Phillips avenue.

The Jewell, owned by Jack Toohey, was located midway between 8th and 9th streets on the east side of Phillips avenue.

State Theatre

On June 10, 1925, it was announced that a theatre was to be erected on Phillips avenue in Sioux Falls by the Finkelstein & Reuben company of Minneapolis, and that it would be named the "State". It was built during the months following and opened in March, 1926. It operated

as a silent movie until 1928. Incidentally, the first important "talking picture" to be produced in the United States featured Al Jolson's "Sonny Boy" in 1927.

Following the introduction of "talkies", the State theatre continued with that type of picture and the silent picture soon passed out for all practical purposes.

Finkelstein & Reuben sold the State later to the Paramount Publix Corporation, a subsidiary to Paramount Pictures, Inc. At the present time the State is one of five theatres in Sioux Falls controlled by a corporation known as "The Minnesota Amusement Company" that also controls a large number of other theatres in various states of the mid-west region.

The State has a seating capacity of 1,350 and is the largest theatre building in South Dakota, specializing in "first run" pictures of a high order. It is located at 316 South Phillips avenue.

Hollywood

The newest and most modern theatre in South Dakota is the Hollywood located at 212 North Phillips avenue, on the site of the old Commercial hotel, later known as the Teton. Incidentally, the northeast end of the "Old Barracks" of Fort Dakota reached diagonally across what is now Phillips avenue to the McKee building, forming the southwestern extremity of the building. A bronze memorial plate commemorating this fact has been placed on the northwest corner of the building by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The building was erected by L. D. Miller in 1938 and was opened to the public January 28, 1939. It has a seating capacity of 786. A notable feature is the more ample space between rows of seats, for added comfort of patrons. It is in the "independent" class of theatres as distinguished from the "chain" theatres.

The building, still owned by the Miller estate, is under lease to the Welworth Theatre Corporation, a local concern under the supervision of Joe Floyd. Harold Boyd, house manager, has been with the firm since the beginning and was associated with Mr. Floyd in operating the Granada theatre prior to that time.

Added features are its comfortable lounges, large lobby, and an extraordinary arrangement of the interior. Four industrial store rooms are sublet to private businesses, including a cafe, drug store lunch counter and an ice cream parlor. The theatre is very popular, well attended and exhibits many of the best pictures produced today.

Coliseum

In addition to the theatres, we must not overlook the City Coliseum. While not interfering with "private enterprises" as a show house, entertainments of a high order are conducted there and include a wide variety of attractions including road shows, lectures, patriotic gatherings and banquets. In short, anything that has a worthy place in community life.

There is a seating capacity of nearly 3,000 people, which can be added to in case of necessity. It is equipped with a splendid stage with ample and appropriate scenery and a removable floor, thus providing a splendid ball room and ample space for public events. Local, state, interstate and national conventions are frequently held here.

To the west of the large auditorium is the Annex that extends the building to the full length of the block between Main and Dakota

avenues. This provides ample space for such events as automobile and machinery shows, poultry and pet exhibits, ring contests, basketball and other sports events.

At one time, during the military induction period, over 700 inductees were provided with sleeping quarters for a period of six nights. "So", said Mr. Fred Beecher, manager until his death in 1947, "we are ready for anything that comes along."

It is estimated that money in amounts three to four times the cost of the building has been brought to the city through and by these public facilities, to say nothing of other benefits that have been derived by possessing such a meeting place.

The building is so arranged that two large events, one in the auditorium and another in the annex, can go on simultaneously. Through the efforts of Fred Beecher many outstanding theatrical events and personages have been secured for the public betterment and entertainment.

Outdoor Theatres

Keeping abreast of the times and vieing with the larger cities and those of a milder clime, Sioux Falls has developed three out-of-door theatres within or near the city limits.

The first such theatre in the state is known as the Sioux-Dell theatre. Mr. Edward E. Paul is its sole owner and manager. Mr. Paul is an accomplished vocalist and a familiar figure in Municipal Band concerts in the city parks.

The theatre is located on twenty-two acres of land on highway 77, four miles north of the city, but only a part of the area has been developed to date. It provides a natural amphitheatre allowing a clear view of the screen, thus there are no ramps and the grounds are easy to enter. Refreshments (curb service) are provided.

The theatre was opened to the public on Memorial Day, 1947, and preceded Minneapolis by about four months, thus laying claim to being the first outdoor theatre in the middle west.

The second outdoor theatre near the city is the East Park, on highway 38, two miles east of Sioux Falls. It occupies ten acres of land and can accomodate 400 cars. The screen is described as being "five stories high". Each car is equipped with a car-speaker. The theatre is owned by Richard E. Nohlgren and Harold Hanson. Mr. Nohlgren is its manager. Mr. Hanson, in addition to his theatre interests, operates Harold's Photography Shop in Sioux Falls.

The largest of the three open air theatres is the Star-Lite, containing twenty-two acres of ground on highway 38, between the city proper and West Sioux Falls. It is owned by Joe Floyd, manager of the Hollywood theatre, who is president and manager.

This is the largest fully equipped drive-in theatre within the state and has a capacity of 650 cars. Its screen is sixty feet high. A similar theatre in Rapid City, with accomodations for 550 cars, is under the same management.

All these theatres continue operations until Jack Frost forces them to close.

Fred Beecher, Theatre Manager

Since completing the history of Sioux Falls theatres the dean of theatre managers has passed on. A brief biography of Mr. Beecher deserves a place among the records here compiled.

Frederick J. Beecher was born at Freeport, Illinois, August 11, 1881

and came to Sioux Falls with his parents two years later. As a boy, one of his first jobs was that of watercarrier for the crew that was paving Phillips avenue from Fifth to Twelfth streets. He later became door man at the Booth Opera House, and it was here his career as a theatre man began, one that he followed all the rest of his life.

In turn he became usher, head usher, orchestra member, stage man and treasurer of the Booth theatre, handling all of its finances. Later he became manager of the Majestic theatre, while the Orpheum theatre was being built and then became manager of the latter.

He was instrumental in starting Sioux Falls' first stock shows and became a member of the Orpheum circuit and "played" men who later became prominent in theatre life, such as Jack Benney and Richard Bergen. He became manager of the Egyptian theatre, the Orpheum and finally the Sioux Falls City Coliseum.

In the latter he played Gus Gurshwin, Sophie Tucker, the Lunts, Victor Moore, Sigmund Romberg and others who have become great or near great. He was known for his keen, ready, but quiet wit, and his membership was sought in fraternal and civic clubs. He was a member of the Shrine band, Cosmopolitan and Elks Clubs and was a member of the Sioux Valley Fair board and vice president of the International Auditorium Managers and an active member of the Lutheran church. His presence and influence in the community has been beneficial and will be greatly missed.

—The Author.

CHAPTER 16

PUBLIC PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Introductory

Sioux Falls takes much pride in the development of her park system. The first park to be secured, either by gift or purchase, was that of Lien Park, donated by Mayor B. H. Lien, as a memorial to his brother Jonas H. Lien who fell in battle during the Spanish-American War.

The next was the gift of Mrs. Helen G. McKennan of twenty acres of land, now well developed and named in her honor. At that time it seems, E. A. Sherman first came into prominence as an advocate of a planned park system. He later donated the original area of the present Sherman park to the city, comprising fifty-six acres of land. He had always been interested in public parks and his home at Eighteenth street and Phillips avenue was pleasingly surrounded by plantings of his own. Across the street was All Saints School for girls exclusively. These grounds were developed largely under his direction.

As the park system developed he saw the need of legislation to regulate and control the park program and he became a candidate for, and was elected, to the legislature for that one outstanding purpose, summed up in the word "parks". At that time he was proclaimed by the public as "Father of the Park System". Senate bill number 123 was introduced by him and passed in 1915.

Soon after this, a superintendent being necessary to supervise park development, F. E. Spellerburg of Minneapolis was engaged in that capacity. Under his supervision the landscaping and development of the parks was vastly improved and the terraces at Terrace Park were planned and developed from the steep slope from the higher ground toward Covell lake on its western edge. At a still later date a band shell was built to face the broad terraces that formed an amphitheatre that is said to be capable of accomodating 15,000 people.

During the first years of Sherman park, Mr. Sherman personally supervised its development. The writer was associated with him six years and had ample time to observe his keen interest, not only in Sherman park but all others as well.

Commenced by Mr. Sherman and furthered by Fred E. Spellerberg, who was later superintendent of the city parks, a system of connecting highways between the several parks was developed, making them easy of access and easily reached from all points of the city.

Mr. Spellerburg was the first salaried park superintendent and served until the time of his death, January 29, 1925. Born in Dubuque, Iowa, his body was taken there for burial. He was succeeded by A. H. Hanson, February 15, 1925. Mr. Hanson resigned in 1926 and was followed by D. W. Tremere. Elmer Anderson is the present superintendent, having succeeded John Fitzgerald in 1933. Mr. Anderson had been caretaker of Elmwood park three years previous to his present position.

The park department has been diligent and careful in selecting

suitable park sites, not necessarily the more developed tracts but rather those in locations which could be developed over a span of years and equitably distributed for the convenience of residents in all parts



MRS. HELEN G. McKENNAN
Donor of McKennan Park

of the city. (Note: In our record of parks we have placed Seney Island in that category. However, it never was a city park but was used extensively for park purposes and public gatherings by all manner of groups during the pioneer period. It is a source of regret to their decedents that it was forever lost to them and posterity).

Seney Island

While Seney Island has never been officially recognized as a park, it was long used as such by the general public. It has passed into oblivion, a victim of commercial aggrandizement.

Seney Island was poised beautifully and peacefully above the falls of the Sioux River, to the west of the main channel, extending westward to the now Milwaukee railway depot. In the seasons of high water the channel surrounding the island became bank-full and over-flowing, and

the waters tumbled over the great jasper ledges to the lower river bed some two hundred feet below.

Its trees, its ferns, its grasses and flowers in summertime replaced the wild grandeur of the turbulent waters of early spring as an attraction to visitors. It was a spot of rare and rugged beauty, softened by its luxuriant flora.

From this vantage point, or near it, Nicollet sketched the narrative that inspired Dr. George Staples of Dubuque to organize the Western Town Company to seek this natural wonder-spot, together with the accompanying water-power possibilities.

Long before Seney Island was so named, perchance it was frequented by Sioux Braves and Indian maidens, the warrior and the arrow-maker from whose tepee the soft, pale-blue smoke of wood fire arose skyward through the leafy roof above, under which they sought the cooling summer shade to plan for the hunt of antelope and buffalo.

Then came a great change, as under the verdant trees the Early Settler sought this place of peaceful relaxation from his toil, when occasion afforded, and the "pale face" replaced the red man, and dispossessed him of a heritage that, in turn, was lost to himself.

Seney Island became the scene of merry-making for sun-tanned swain and prairie maidens who were lured by its charm and the festive gatherings of a frontier celebration. It is gone—all gone! The ruthless hand of commercialism, cold and calculating, has destroyed its primeval beauty and splendor, and puffing engines with clanging bell disturb the memory of those who loved it. Truly, posterity has lost a rich heritage for, unfortunately, the land came into possession of an early-day speculator whose vision beyond pecuniary gain was negligible.

An effort was made by the Minnehaha County Historical Society to secure the land for a park, as a gift, whole or in part, but to no avail. The Milwaukee railway company would pay his price, which was beyond the reach of the society, so it "was out" as far as it was concerned.

An appeal was made to the then mayor without success. "It would be a hangout for bums" was his only comment. The encircling channel was filled in with refuse and debris of every description and today it is banded over with steel rails over which panting engines roll and its beauty, charm and restful shade have disappeared with the grandeur of the Falls, of which it was a part.

The spirit of Helen G. McKennan, B. H. Lien and E. A. Sherman was not in evidence, and Seney Island was lost to us forever.

McKennan Park

The Sioux Falls park system might properly be said to have been built up by and around the gift of Mrs. Helen G. McKennan of a tract of twenty acres of land. Those thousands of visitors who now throng that park, listen to the band concerts and enjoy its beauty and shade, will readily express their pleasure and appreciation of their heritage.

In August, 1906, according to the late E. A. Sherman, Mrs. McKennan requested him to visit her home on an important matter. It proved to be the matter of helping her to formulate her will. She was a devout Christian woman and a staunch member of the Congregational church. She wanted her property to be used for the benefit of those who would come after her and to relieve the sufferings of mankind. She unfolded



Entrance to McKennan Park

her plans and desires for the disposition of her holdings, among them being the gift to the city of her home and the grounds adjoining it, for park purposes.

In relating the incident, Mr. Sherman expressed both astonishment and pleasure. It was thought by many that he was the author of the park plan, and first suggested it to her. This he definitely denied and in justice to her, said it was not true and that it was her own thought and suggestion, evolved in her mind after long weeks of illness and suffering, with this world and its riches slipping away and the portals of the next one opening before her.

Mrs. McKennan, in donating the land to the city, according to Mr. Sherman, said as long as she had lived there she had seen people of all ages coming out to enjoy themselves. Children and young people and mothers with babies, resting in the shade and drinking in the fresh air and sunshine. She wanted these grounds to be used, always, for that purpose, saying she wanted to look out from the spirit world and see people happy in her home here, just as she had seen them during her lifetime.

A few years later forty acres of land adjoining the McKennan property sold for \$60,000. This will give one an idea of the value of Mrs. McKennan's gift for park purposes. In addition to the gift of land she gave the city a considerable sum of money to be held in trust for the erection of a hospital. This amount was augmented by funds provided by the Presentation Sisters who, by arrangement with the city commissioners, took over the control of the project and, when the hospital was built, took over the management thereof. (See Hospitals).

Mrs. McKennan passed away and interment was made in the Artemus Gale lot in Mt. Pleasant cemetery, October 2, 1906. She was a sister of Mr. Gale of the Dakota Land Company which settled here in the spring of 1857.

After her death, a contest arose between the city officials on the one hand and E. A. Sherman and R. H. Warren on the other. The contest arose through conflicting interpretations of a part of the will, which was drawn up by Mr. Warren, an attorney, and Mr. Sherman, who had been called to Mrs. McKennan's bedside at her request, for consultation regarding her will.

The tract contained twenty acres of land which was left to the city for park purposes and described in the will as an "undivided half" jointly between the city and the park.

The mayor and city council interpreted the will to mean that the city might sell half of the land to improve the rest, leaving but ten acres for actual park purposes. The matter was settled, after considerable bitterness had been engendered, by the city relinquishing its claim.

Sherman Park

Sherman Park was named for its donor to the city and lies in the southwest part of town, about three miles distant. The Sioux river meanders through the western part and the trees along its course provide abundant shade for picnickers.

The original area of the park, donated by E. A. Sherman, was approximately fifty-three acres, to which was added one hundred fifty-two and one-half acres purchased by the city, extending from its original northern boundary to U. S. highway 16, the present northern line. Both the original and later additions had long been frequented by picnickers before the land had been procured for park purposes, the section to the north being referred to as Donahoe's grove. Mr. Sherman's gift was made in 1910 and the Donahoe land purchased in 1929, the latter at a cost of \$34,312.00.

The actual development of the park did not get well under way until the spring of 1913, when a caretaker was employed, the grounds cleared and footbridges built. Also, the swimming pool, started the year before, was much improved. Band concerts were held on Sundays during the summer months. Both Twenty-second and Eighteenth streets were improved, the former not having been opened for general traffic until that year. The improvements during that and the following two years consisted mainly of road development through the park and around the Indian burial grounds on the higher ground, extensive tree planting on the upper section, the construction of a large refreshment stand and the addition of swings and "teeter-boards".

From that time the improvements have been gradual but continuous. The higher ground has been greatly improved and today provides added attractive picnic grounds. Because the river was straightened far to the north, the heavy rains of spring are carried rapidly to the more tortuous stream at the park, causing it to overflow the lower part. Many visitors, therefore, now "take to the hills" or the higher section of the park for their picnic parties.

The trees planted in earlier years now provide much shade. Any development of the lower ground must necessarily include a system of water control to prevent its over-flow.

During the park's early development a dam was built to provide an ample supply of water for the swimming pool and for boating and concrete retaining walls were built to protect the banks of the river.

Since that time, during the financial depression, the banks of the river were rip-rapped by W. P. A. labor. This not only preserved the bank

but added to the attractiveness of the place. Since the development of Drake Springs swimming pool in the city and, later, another at Terrace Park, the pool at Sherman Park has been discontinued. But in its hey-dey great crowds found relief in the waters there.

J. D. (Jim) McKee had charge of the boating facilities. He was assisted by George Henton, "Billy" Hahn and others. Miss Lois Bauch and Billy Hahn were often the center of attraction because of their high-dive stunts from a thirty-foot tower.

The writer takes increasing pride in the accomplishment of the first six years he was associated with Sherman park, especially in the trees planted along the driveways and 22nd street from Menlo avenue to the park. Many attractions have been added since those days, including a bowling green, a zoo, and the planting of much decorative shrubbery and garden flowers.

Deer and buffalo are kept in the large, heavily wired enclosure and a variety of animals and water fowl always attract the attention of both young and old, near the 18th street entrance to the park. To Dr. John D. Donahoe, a member of the park board, belongs much of the credit of establishing the zoo.

A street car line was put into operation in 1913 but has long been discontinued.

William H. Anderson has been the caretaker since 1939 and the park reflects the care he has given it the past ten years.

Terrace Park

Terrace park is in the northwest part of the city and comprises approximately 53 acres of land, bounded on the north by Madison street, on the east by Menlo and Grange avenues, and on the south by Fourth street. It extends across what was once called Covell's slough, now designated by the term "lake". It was placed in the category of lakes by cleaning and dredging it and the landscaping of its banks.

A wide roadway passes along its western boundary, connecting Madison street with Northwest boulevard and U. S. highway 38. It derives its name from the once gradually sloping high ground on the west of the lower land along the lake, that has been beautifully terraced to create a natural amphitheatre facing the bandshell near the water's edge. We are told by national park authorities, that this is one of but two such parks in the United States. The terraces are used exclusively for the accomodation of visitors who seek relaxation in the shade and on the grass and for the benefit of hundreds of people who gather for the band concerts. No tables or picnic groups are allowed on the terraces, they being confined to the upper shaded areas.

Its points of beauty include the bandshell at the base of the hill, the wide terraces, Japanese Gardens and the walks beside the water's edge, connecting with the lawns and shade trees with the picnic tables and fireplace on the higher ground. It is said the terraces provide a seating capacity of 15,000 people.

Across the "lake" is the widely extended hospital area of the now vacated Sioux Falls Army Air Corp, forming a background of red-roofed buildings beyond the water and well kept green sward.

During the time the field was occupied by Army Air Corp men a swimming pool was fitted for them exclusively, the work of preparation having been done by the "boys" themselves in 1944. It has since reverted to the control of the park board.

The property was previously owned by Dr. J. L. Phillips who built

a three-story mansion on the grounds overlooking the lake and the valley beyond. It had been struck by lightning previous to its purchase by the city, the third story being so badly damaged that it was removed. Emil Linder is the efficient caretaker, the park's appearance testifying to his care and ability.

Elmwood Park

Elmwood park is located north of the suburb of West Sioux Falls and about three miles northwest of the city. It was so named because of the great number of elm trees, which provide much of the shade. The name was suggested by Sidney G. Smith, a twelve-year-old boy of West Sioux Falls, and approved by the park board on March 27, 1924.

There are approximately 206 acres of land in the park, including an 18-hole golf course. The Sioux river passes through both the park and the golf course. The land was secured by various purchases since 1924, at a total cost of \$28,125.00.

There is much natural timber on the grounds which makes the park a pleasant picnicking place. It is not yet fully developed, as it has been the policy of the park board to secure ample grounds, favorably located, while they are available, and to develop them as the times and circumstances permit.

The land included in the golf course is slightly rolling and the river is its greatest hazard. The course has been pronounced by players as ideal and is popular with the golfing public. A creditable club house with locker service, shower baths and a refreshment stand are placed at the convenience of the players. The number of players has steadily increased from year to year and has included visitors from Hawaii, South Africa, Canada and from coast to coast in the United States.

On the eastern edge of the park is located a club house for girl scouts. This is used for their "overnights" and is suitably equipped for their purpose.

Beadle park, containing two and one-half acres of land, was purchased of Esther Donahoe in 1930. It is in the southeastern part of the city, between 14th and 15th streets and 8th and 9th avenues. It was named for Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, "Father of the South Dakota School System", and is located near the school building that bears his name.

Its purchase and development was for the purpose of providing a recreation place for public use, but more specifically for a playground for the children who attend school there. It includes a kitten ball field, swings and "teeter boards".

Lien park, containing 9.77 acres, was donated by Mayor B. H. Lien for general park purposes and as a memorial to his brother, Captain-Adjutant Jonas H. Lien. Captain Lien was the first Sioux Falls man to lose his life in battle in any war.

He went into the Spanish-American war with the First South Dakota Infantry as its adjutant. He was killed at the battle of Marilao, in the Philippine Islands in April, 1899.

The park is located on the Sioux river, east of Cliff avenue. The course of the river having been changed, it divides the park into two parts. It is subject to overflow in high water and therefore is now impractical for park purposes.

Because of that fact, it has been suggested that in-as-much as the city has not conformed, and cannot conform, to the terms of the gift, that it should provide a suitable memorial elsewhere to the memory

of this distinguished war hero. A bust of Captain Lien was secured by his comrades and placed in the Pettigrew museum. Otherwise, there has been no organized effort to replace the park as a memorial.

Nelson park contains 21.15 acres of land purchased in 1930. It is located to the east of Howard Wood Athletic Field and includes the Drake Springs swimming pool. It was named for Joseph S. Nelson, one of the city commissioners, who promoted the project, urged the development of the swimming pool and, for the greater part, planned it together with the Sunken Gardens and fish hatchery adjoining it.

It is not yet fully developed, although it is well kept. A number of trees have been planted and an amateur ball park provided.

In addition to the larger parks, ranging from twenty to over 250 acres, there are a number of "rest" parks well distributed throughout the city. One of these is Library park, containing 2.48 acres, purchased in 1917, started and developed the next year.

This had been a deserted stone quarry, filled with water, dangerous, and an "eye-sore". It was filled in with refuse and dirt, attractively landscaped and today is a popular retreat for young and old. It required 9,000 cubic yards of dirt and an outlay of \$18,000 to bring it to a sidewalk level.

Lyon park, containing a tract of land 150 by 475 feet, was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lyon, in May, 1928. It lies south of 14th street and east of Phillips avenue and is a popular "rest" park. The cottonwood trees set out by Artemus Gale in an early day have been replaced by evergreen trees and decorative shrubbery, including trees placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies. An 85-foot flag pole is in the center of a floral design of the American Legion emblem. It is a popular place for holding Memorial services, weather permitting, each 30th day of May. It is two blocks south of the postoffice.

Winona park is the smallest of any of the park tracts of the city. It is a triangular tract at the juncture of 4th street and Highland avenue, donated by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lyon in 1928. It contains about one-fourth of an acre.

Van Eps park, a gift of Mrs. Inez Van Eps, containing .45 of an acre, was donated to the city in 1922. It is an attractive rest park with playgrounds, located on the northeast corner of 7th street and Minnesota avenue.

Tower park, also a rest park, contains 1.61 acres. It was developed on land surrounding a water tower at the top of the hill on North Main avenue, purchased in 1914. It has been landscaped and maintained by the city park board and provides a restful beauty spot for those living in that section of the city. Being on higher ground, it overlooks the city from the north and provides a splendid view of the valley to the eastward.

SWIMMING POOLS

Sherman Park Pool

When Sherman Park was established, a swimming pool, somewhat of an improvement over the "Old Swimmin' Hole", was in use near the north entrance to the park. This was in use during the summer of 1913, and after the swimming season was over it was necessary to

develop and improve the place to meet the growing demand for an adequate pool. The caretaker was advised that it would be his job throughout the fall months to build a retaining wall along the north bank.

The dam that had been built the year before was opened and the water level lowered. A large box for mixing the cement was brought to the place, as the work was to be done "by hand", that is, it was to be mixed with a hoe by man-power. Material was hauled to the place and, by aid of one assistant, the work commenced. A coffer-dam was built and the footings for the wall were made well below the low-water level. It was a slow and tedious job mixing the cement and dumping it in place by means of buckets, building the forms, etc. That the work was well done is proved by the fact that the wall still stands intact after 33 years. Steps leading to the water level were put in place the following spring, and 1914 was a busy year at a decidedly popular bathing place.

In 1915 and 1916 it was not unusual for the receipts from bath-suit rentals to reach \$200 per day, on Sundays, and on one single day in 1916, one specially hot Sunday, it reached an all-time high of over \$350.

James D. (Jim) McKee was in charge of the bath-house and was assisted by George Henton, "Billy" Hahn and others. Billy was a "fancy" diver and his diving stunts, accompanied by others of less spectacular ability, attracted and entertained the great number of visitors to the place during the bathing season. Miss Lois Bauch, the late Mrs. Charter Kelley, also was adept at the diving art and was a very familiar figure on the 30-foot diving tower and on the beach. Billy Hahn lost his life in a spectacular dive from the tower.

In the fall of 1916 it was found necessary to widen the river to extend the pool southward. During the following spring the beach was sanded and a more modern bathhouse was built and new spring-boards and other apparatus was installed, including a midstream diving tower and platform.

However, it soon became apparent that a larger and modern filtered water system was necessary. The water in the river was never clear during the swimming season. The place was approximately three miles from the center of the city, making it difficult for "Brown Legs" to reach the place, even though a street car line was extended to near the pool via 22nd street. This was especially true of those kiddies living in the "far" part of town from whence street car transfers were necessary, causing long delays.

A quiet search was made for a more suitable and accessible location. The historic Drake Springs attracted the attention of Joseph S. Nelson, then Water Commissioner. The quest was ended, the land secured and the present Drake Springs pool became a reality.

There has been a demand for a modern swimming pool at or near Sherman park to replace the old, and now obsolete, pool. The almost phenomenal expansion of the residence district in that direction makes the need more keenly felt.

Drake Springs Pool

The land on which Drake Springs pool is located is part of a purchase made from the James H. Drake estate through William Paulton, who had been associated with Mr. Drake in the stone polishing industry. The entire tract contains a fraction over 20 acres of land, most

of which is included in Nelson Park, adjoining Howard Wood Athletic Field on the east.

For the moment let us take a glimpse at the background of the Drake Springs Pool. The name of J. H. Drake is frequently mentioned in connection with early-day business enterprises, notably that of quarrying the native red jasper stone and the operating of the polishing works wherein was polished the petrified logs from the Petrified Forest of Arizona. His name is properly perpetuated in the name given to the popular swimming pool.

It was at the site of the pool that he attempted to tap a supposed underground water supply to provide a sufficient water supply for the city. After drilling over 700 feet through solid jasper he lost his diamond drill in the bottom of the hole and quit. Some day, when we are tired of looking for the bags of gold at the ends of the rainbow we might turn our attention to locating the diamond at the bottom of this historic well.

In recent years, however, a practical man with considerable ingenuity and foresight evolved a plan to make good use of the abandoned Drake Springs and to divert its waters into a well-constructed out-of-door swimming pool. We may well forget the several-thousand-dollar diamond and enjoy the refreshing waters, or lie on the beach to get a healthy sun-tan.

Through the efforts of Commissioner "Joe" Nelson, who formulated the idea, the necessary excavations were made and the objective was reached. This was in the early 1930's when the financial depression was at its worst and many of our good citizens could not pay their water bills. As "Water Commissioner" he permitted these men to work to develop the pool and gave them receipts for their bills in payment, and the entire cost of developing the pool was paid from proceeds of the Water Department.



Sunken Gardens,
Drake Springs Pool

In addition to the swimming pool, a beautiful "sunken garden" and aquarium was constructed adjacent to the pool that attracts much public attention. This, also, was paid for from water-works funds. The work on the pool began in 1933 and it was put into use in a more-or-

less unfinished condition in 1934. A filtering plant was installed, through which the water is continuously being pumped and purified during the swimming season.

The pool is walled by rubble set in concrete; the bottom is of the latter material. A well-sanded beach has been developed and dressing and locker rooms provided. A number of large trees provide shade for spectators. The water depth ranges from 18 inches to 12 feet. This pool is one of the best equipped and maintained bathing resorts for a city of 50,000 people in the country. It was extensively improved in 1944, and later improvements were made in the amount of \$35,095.83 for new walks, walls and the grounds contingent to the pool. The Rye & Henkel Construction Co., of Mason City, Iowa, were the contracting firm. The plans and specifications were prepared by K. E. Benson, a local man and consulting engineer of the Park Board.

The most recent developed swimming resort is that near Covell Lake, in Terrace Park. For a time a section of Covell Lake was improved for use as a swimming pool but it had never been a satisfactory place for bathing.

In 1944, however, a section of the park was excavated for the construction of a pool to be made available to the Army Air Corps, encamped near by. It was developed jointly by the City of Sioux Falls and the Air Base Command, the work being done by the troops stationed there. Under the terms of agreement, this pool was to be used only by soldiers stationed there and their friends, until such time as the camp might be discontinued as an Army post.

Following the evacuation of the Base, the pool reverted to the city, under control of the park board.

The pool covers an area of 100 by 200 feet and is from 1.6 to 12 feet in depth, and is equipped with government-approved dressing rooms.

Construction of a children's wading pool at this place was completed in 1947, a contract in the amount of \$18,558.45 having been awarded to the Bruns Construction Company of Sioux Falls for that purpose.

CHAPTER 17

BANDS AND MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sioux Falls Municipal Band

The Sioux Falls Municipal Band was organized in 1919, following an election held on April 5th, at which time a tax levy of 4/10 of a mill was approved for band maintenance. L. M. Coppens was the first director.

There are (1947) six charter members of the band who are yet members, namely H. T. Hanson, William G. Wagner, Walter Rittman, A. K. Bailey, Guy G. Anderson and R. G. Hoyt.

Directors of the band have been L. M. Coppen, Charles McClung, Robert McClung, O. H. Anderson and the present director, Russ Henegar. Mr. Henegar was elected to membership in the American Bandmaster's Association in 1940, the only other South Dakota member being Carl Christensen of State College, Brookings. Both Henegar and Christensen were members of John Philip Sousa's band.

The Sioux Falls Band has developed into one of the finest municipal bands in the country. It has a present membership of forty men, including the director and the vocal soloist, Edward (Ed) Paul, whose numbers are outstanding features in the concerts.

The initial appropriation for maintenance in September, 1919, was \$12,000.00, for use during 1920. Of this amount \$1,474.00 was paid to the band members. For the next year \$2,000.00 was appropriated which, with the unused balance of 1920, made a total of \$11,926.00. Of this amount about \$10,000.00 was spent for equipment and payments to the musicians. The band makes from forty to fifty public appearances annually, including out-of-town engagements. It has rehearsed every Monday evening with few exceptions through the years, an enviable record of diligence and faithfulness.

American Bandmasters' Association

The American Bandmasters' Association, a national organization, held its 14th annual national convention in Sioux Falls, from March 18th to 21st, 1948. This group has been heralded as one of the most select professional groups in the United States. It was the first time the association has held such an event west of the Mississippi river.

It was largely through the influence of Russ D. Hennegar, our proficient municipal band leader, that this city was selected to be host to such an unusually selective national body. Mr. Henegar was a cornetist in the famous Sousa's band. Only one other South Dakotan, Prof. Carl Christensen of State College, Brookings, has the honor of a membership in the American Bandmasters' Association, the purpose of which is to promote, develop and maintain the highest quality of band music in America.

The first Honorary Life President of the association was John Philip Sousa. Edwin Franko Goldman of New York City now holds that distinction. The present national officers are: Glenn C. Bainum of Northwestern University, president; Col. Howard C. Bronson, Hague, Va., vice

president; Lt. Harold B. Bachman, Chicago, secretary-treasurer. Members of the Board of Directors are Karl King, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Gerald R. Prescott, University of Minnesota; John J. Richards, Long Beach, Calif.; Col. Earl D. Irons, Arlington, Texas and Prof. Carl Christensen, State College, Brookings.

Such outstanding leaders as Capt. R. B. Hayward, Toronto, Canada; C. F. Thiele, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; A. A. Harding, University of Illinois; Edwin Franko Goldman, New York City; Peter Buys, Hagerstown, Maryland; Dr. Frank Simon, Middletown, Ohio; Henry Fillmore, Cincinnati, Ohio; Harold Bachman, University of Chicago; Col. Earl D. Irons, Agricultural College, Arlington, Texas; Glenn C. Bainum, Director of Bands, University of Illinois and J. DeForest Cline, Director of Music of Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado, were present at the Sioux Falls convention with other A. B. A. bandmasters and associate members.

The concert personnel consisted of 75 musicians selected from South Dakota and surrounding states. Each of the fifteen numbers presented were conducted by as many different conductors from the United States and Canada.

The Carpenter Hotel served as convention headquarters and the business meetings were held in the Commissioners' room in the City Hall. The annual grand concert was held in the city coliseum Sunday, March 21st.

Washington High School Band

The Washington High School Band was organized in 1929 by the present conductor, Arthur R. Thompson. Since its organization it has enjoyed widespread popularity because of its outstanding achievements. Not only has the band proved itself a consistent contest winner, but has also traveled thousands of miles to state and national contests and has thrilled large audiences in many parts of the United States and Canada. Two-hour daily rehearsals are held, with additional practice sessions held in preparation for scheduled concert events.

Each year the band takes part in many school and civic activities without any remuneration. From time to time, however, the organization presents a program for which an admission charge is made. It would seem that a band playing so many free programs for school, civic and charitable purposes would not be able to draw an audience when an admission fee is charged. However, the Washington High School band is a notable exception. Five thousand or more tickets have been sold to a single concert over a period of 17 years since the band was organized.

In 1933 the band was appointed the official band from the state of South Dakota at the New York World's Fair. At that time a unique distinction was conferred upon the band in that the World's Fair officials selected this organization to play in the Court of Peace reception for the King and Queen of England. On the same tour the band gave a half-hour concert over the NBC network from Washington, D. C.

In 1941 the band made a 4,500 mile Canadian Good Will tour which took them to the principal cities of the eastern United States and Canada. Special concerts were played at Lake Harriet in Minneapolis; at the launching of the battleship South Dakota in Camden, N. J.; on the steps of the United States Capitol in Washington; Central Park, New York; Boston Common, in Boston, Mass.; at Notre Dame Grace Park, Montreal and at the University of Montreal; on the steps of the

Canadian Parliament Building in Ottawa, where special greeting from this country were delivered to high officials of the Canadian Government; on City Hall steps in Toronto; at Belle Isle band shell in Detroit; in the C. & N. W. railway station in Chicago, and the Ames Band Pavilion at Ames, Iowa. These concerts were complimentary, as funds for the trip were raised in full by the band members before the tours began.

During a more recent tour, one of their most memorable concerts took place in a theatre in San Francisco before many members of the United States Assembly.

Since 1941 the band has taken on, in addition to its regular activities, a great amount of work for the war effort. As much as \$2,200.00 has been raised for the Red Cross, USO and other benefits. In 1945 the band received an award from the War Musical Council of America for distinguished patriotic service.

There are approximately ninety members in the "first" band—that is, those who are sufficiently qualified to participate in public appearances. Those who wish to take band training are placed in what is known as the "second" band.

From the beginning discipline is stressed as the real foundation of any good band. In this respect Mr. Thompson has an almost uncanny control over his students, even to the extent that it has been stated he holds a hypnotic influence over them. All of the band members strive to put into operation their leader's chief slogan, "A band is something to be seen as well as to be heard."

Augustana College Choir

When Augustana was established as a four-year liberal arts college in 1921, Dr. Carl Youngdahl was installed as director of music. Dr. Youngdahl, a graduate of Chicago Musical College, was one of the pioneers in the field of a-cappella singing, and organized the Augustana College Choir that year. At that time there were less than ten colleges in the United States having an a-cappella choir.

Thirty-three young men and women became members of this first choir, organized with a written constitution. The purpose of the choir was stated "to serve God, the Church, and our School by singing when occasion offers and by giving such concerts as the organization may decide upon".

Interest in this type of choral singing advanced to such a degree that the number of voices is now limited to seventy-five, of which fifty-five are selected for the annual tour. Try-outs number more than 300 as new students every year seek membership in this nationally known organization.

Scholastic eligibility and requirements for the choir are kept on a high plane, and when the final group of fifty-five are chosen the choir represents the highest level of the college, both musically and scholastically. The group is subjected to a six-months training period, during which they are required to attend daily practice periods. Every number sung in public is memorized by the choir and director.

The spring of 1949 marks the twenty-eighth annual tour by the choir under the direction of Dr. Youngdahl. Thousands of miles have been traveled from coast to coast in the United States and Canada and appearances have been made in most of our largest cities. Special appearances have been made throughout the years at various state and national gatherings. During a stay in Boston the choir sang before an audience of 6,000 at commencement exercises of Boston University.

It has been selected as performers for the Columbia Phonograph Company, making records on a trip to the East coast.

An unequalled honor has been bestowed upon the group in being requested to appear before five of the national conventions of the National Federation of Music Clubs. They sang at the biennial conventions at Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and Minneapolis and were scheduled to appear at the Louisville meeting, which was cancelled because of a flood.

During the school year the choir sings for various civic affairs and state conventions which are held in Sioux Falls, home of the choir. Two annual concerts given for the public are the Christmas Vespers, held the Sunday before the holiday vacation, and a Lenten program, given before or after the spring tour.

Dr. Youngdahl, who holds an associate degree with the American Guild of Organists and a Master of Music and Doctor of Music Degree from the Chicago Musical College, studied under such famous artists and teachers as Felix Borowski, Clarence Eddy, Carl Busch, and Scharwenka. He is a noted composer of church music, writing some of the music used in concert by the choir. Some favorites with audiences everywhere are the Christmas Lullaby, Jerusalem Road, and an arrangement of choral, Wake, Awake. Dr. Youngdahl's administrative ability along with his tireless work has given the department of music at Augustana College an excellent rating among colleges throughout the nation.

Critics and music lovers everywhere have been enthusiastic in their regard for the skill of the Augustana College Choir, and press comments from cities where the choir has made appearances are loud in their praise of its programs.

Former members of the choir came from all over the nation to meet in Sioux Falls in June, 1946, for a choral reunion, commemorating the 25th year the choir had been in existence. Congratulatory messages were received from Governor M. Q. Sharp, Mayors of cities, and prominent citizens on the silver anniversary of the choir and the outstanding accomplishments of Dr. Youngdahl.

The substance of the widespread comment perhaps is best summed up in The Albany (New York) Times-Union, George E. Oliver, Editor, as follows:

"In recent years music lovers of Albany have been entertained by the visits and singing of a number of the finest choral organizations of the world. Among these have been the famous Sistene Choir of Rome, Italy; the Russian Choir from Leningrad; the Glasgow Choir from Scotland; the English Singers from London; the St. Olaf Choir, the Dayton Choir and the Harvard Glee Club from this country.

"Monday night, the equally famous A-Cappella Choir of Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, under the leadership of Dr. Carl R. Youngdahl, made its initial appearance in this city and charmed a large audience with its unusual program and superb singing."

"A prophet is not with honor, save in his own country" may not apply in the case of Dr. Youngdahl and the Augustana College Choir in its home state and city. Following a concert given in Washington, D. C., in 1939, Dr. Youngdahl was presented the following:

"In recognition of your untiring efforts in furthering the appreciation of music, and your sincere devotion to a worthy cause, thereby reflecting glory on our state, we, the members of the South Dakota Society of the District of Columbia, extend to you our grateful esteem:

Rowland Jones, Jr., President of S. D. State Society in Washington, D. C.

William J. Bulow, United States Senator.

Francis Case, Member of Congress.

Royal C. Johnson, Former Member of Congress.

W. W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Chan Gurney, United States Senator.

Karl Mundt, Member of Congress,—et al.

Minnehaha Mandskor

The story of the Minnehaha Mandskor leads back to about 1840 when "the Scandinavian nations became conscious of the fact that they had among them a treasure which, up to that time, had been neglected and undeveloped. This treasure was their national folk songs," said J. A. Jacobson, the historian of the organization.

The natural result of this awakening was the collection of these songs and their arrangement into four-part choruses and, later, organized male and mixed voice choruses.

About 1865 there were large Scandinavian settlements along the Atlantic seaboard and as far west as Chicago and the "twin cities" of St. Paul and Minneapolis. These people had prospered in material ways and started to develop their spiritual and educational heritage, including the memories and love of their folk songs.

Through correspondence, choruses sprung up all over the Northwest. It was decided to form a Scandinavian Singers' Association to hold sanger-fests, or song festivals, at specified times and places. Included in the many choruses was the Minnehaha Mandskor, a temporary organization which was formed late in 1900.

After preliminary meetings had been held in various business places the chorus decided to form a permanent organization, which was done in February, 1891. The name "Minnehaha Mandskor" was given to the chorus. It was organized at meetings held in the tailor shop of E. K. Rogness and offices of Dr. J.S. Johnson, where it met for practice for several months. In 1940 the present Mandskor Hall at 120 North Main avenue was purchased, and since that time it has held its rehearsals and transacted its business at that place.

Prior to 1891 several members had acted as temporary chairmen from time to time. The first officers of the permanent organization were: G. Bie Ravndal, president; K. E. Lomen, vice president; A. S. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Dr. J. S. Johnson, instructor.

In 1821 the Sanger-fest was held in Minneapolis, the Mandskor attending. Not expecting the event to come this far west again for many years, the members considered this their only chance to participate. But, so enthused were they on their return, they issued invitations to other choruses to come to Sioux Falls or to send delegates to a convention to be held here in conjunction with the Leif Erickson festival on September 26, of that year.

Here, in the historic Germania Hall, was organized the Northwest Singers' Association. The movement had come so unexpectedly upon other participating choruses that they were unprepared to invite the Mandskor to any other city, so the latter took it upon itself to sponsor the 1902 song festival.

Through the years many members moved away or passed on, taking note of the fact that recruits would be difficult to secure to fill vacancies that would occur and to keep the chorus up to its high standard, they

found it expedient—in 1929—to open the membership to descendants of other nationalities. They thus became acquainted with much good choral music of other nations.

To quote an influential member of the Mandskor, “Although we still cherish and sing Scandinavian music that will never die, we are assimilating the best music of other nations”.

Norse Glee Club

The local organization of the Norse Glee Club was organized as a men's chorus in 1928, for the purpose of promoting Norwegian music and culture. It is a part of a national organization known as the Norwegian Singers Association of America, the members consisting of music loving men, mostly of Scandinavian birth, or descendants on either the mother's or father's side. It is fraternal in a large sense, and the advantage of a Ladies' Auxiliary is mutually enjoyed.

Clifford J. Olson, Associate Professor of Music in Augustana College, is the director.

CHAPTER 18

CONVENTIONS

Constitutional Conventions

Three separate conventions were held for the purpose of forming a constitution for the proposed State of South Dakota, all of which were held at Sioux Falls, in Germania Hall in 1883, 1885 and 1889. At each of these gatherings a constitution was drafted, adopted, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. At that time Germania Hall was regarded as the only building in the territory that was large enough to house such a gathering.

The vast Territory of Dakota was finally divided into two states, North Dakota and South Dakota, by an Act of Congress, known as the Springer Enabling Act, and signed by President Grover Cleveland, February 22, 1889, after more than a decade of effort to obtain statehood. Entry into the Union of States became effective November 2, 1889, the signature of President Benjamin Harrison being affixed on that date. The constitution drafted at the 1885 convention became the Organic Law of the State of South Dakota.

During the Legislative session of 1883 a bill was passed providing for a convention to be held at the territorial capital in October of that year for the purpose of providing a constitution for the proposed State of South Dakota, to comprise all of that part of Dakota Territory south of the 46th parallel. The then Governor Ordway did not approve it nor did he return it to the legislature with his objection thereto. Thus the bill did not become a law.

This roused the ire of the people to be included in the proposed new state. They disregarded all former affiliations and determined to take steps to secure statehood as soon as possible. A convention was called to be held at Huron on June 19, 1883, to which delegates were chosen to devise a plan of procedure. The division of the territory was refused by Congress because of the action of the governor. An unusual method of adopting a constitution and asking for admission to the Union as a state was urged, declaring the people could exercise their extraordinary rights, vested in them by the Constitution of the United States and "in their sovereign capacity, create a state".

The Huron convention chosen from among the ablest men in the territory, did its work methodically and with calm dignity, sagacity, and deliberation. It has been said that the address to the people, setting forth the causes and reasons for the demand for division of the territory and for the admission of a new state, "arose to a high plane of assertion of political rights". E. W. Caldwell of Sioux Falls, chairman of the committee, prepared the address.

The convention adopted an ordinance that presented a full and concrete statement of facts and resolved "that for the purpose of enabling the people of that part of Dakota Territory south of the 46th parallel to organize and form a state government and make application for admission into the Union of States, a delegate convention is hereby called to meet at Sioux Falls on Tuesday, September 4, 1883, for the

purpose of framing a state constitution, Republican in form, and doing and performing all other things essential to the preparation of the territory for making application to the general government for the admission of such part of Dakota into the Union of States, and that said convention shall be composed of one hundred and fifty members." It also provided that the election of the delegates to this convention should be held August 1, 1883, and provided for the canvass of the returns and issuing of certificates to the persons elected.

In a contest for selection of a meeting place for the holding of the convention Sioux Falls won over Deadwood by a vote of 212 to 92.

Convention of 1883

On the day designated 120 delegates to the convention met in Germania Hall, the site now included in the new City Hall, in Sioux Falls, the full delegation being present during the days following.

The convention was called to order by John R. Gamble and J. W. Taylor of Canton, acted as secretary. Rev. J. N. McLoney, pastor of the Congregational church at Sioux Falls, pronounced the invocation, following the roll call of delegates. Judge J. P. Kidder administered the oath to all of the delegates present. A. C. Mellette, later governor, was called to the chair. The next day the permanent organization of the convention was accomplished by the election of Hon. Bartlett Tripp as president. C. H. Winsor, Sioux Falls attorney, secretary; H. M. Avery, 1st asst. secretary; T. A. Kingsbury, 2nd asst. secretary; Joseph M. Dickson, sergeant-at-arms. Lynn Parmley, William C. McCormack, Sioux K. Grigsby and George Dickson were appointed pages.

The first proposal of "woman suffrage" known to us was made by Mrs. Marietta Bones of Day county, on the third day of the convention, at which time she was allowed five minutes to address the convention on the subject. She spoke in support of a petition which she presented on behalf of citizens of Day county. An effort to insert a liquor prohibition clause in the document was defeated because such a clause might defeat ratification at the polls.

The delegates representing Minnehaha county at the convention were: R. F. Pettigrew, Melvin Grigsby, W. W. Brookings, B. F. Campbell, John Bippus, Albion Thorne, G. D. Bannister and W. C. Lovering.

While the Constitution of 1883 was carefully considered and was a valuable guide for the two that followed, and carried at the polls by a vote of 12,336 for and 6,814 against, the division of the territory was refused by Congress because of the action of Governor Ordway in failing to attach his signature or return the bill to the legislature for further consideration.

Prior to dividing the territory into two states and their entry into the Union, Bismarck was the capital. In the northern part of the territory, now North Dakota, a vigorous effort was made to create a strong sentiment in favor of "One Great State". This effort was not without considerable support south of the 46th parallel, but failed of final accomplishment.

Convention of 1885

There was no time lost in starting an active campaign in 1884 to secure the election of legislators favorable to division in the 1885 session at Bismarck, the object being to secure the passage of a law to authorize the holding of a constitutional convention to draft a second constitution for southern Dakota. During the campaign, which terminated successfully, a "Band Wagon" labeled "For Division and Admis-

sion" was driven all over the southern section of the territory and greeted enthusiastically by candidates for legislative offices.

At the convening of the legislature a bill was promptly introduced and passed authorizing the holding of a constitutional convention at Sioux Falls, September 8, 1885. A preamble preceded the enacting clause, setting forth the advantages of a stable government that statehood only could secure, and stating "that the territorial government was unstable, temporary in character, not possessed of sovereign power, did not meet the requirements of the people and that it had always been the wise policy of the present government to foster and encourage the development and settlement of the territories until such time as their population should be sufficiently numerous to entitle them to be admitted into and become a part of the United States, and that that part of Dakota Territory south of the 46th parallel contained a population sufficient to entitle it to admission, and that Congress had so declared by its action upon the bill for admission of such part of Dakota into the Union, that it had all other necessary qualifications and that the people were desirous of being enfranchised and enjoy all the privileges of American citizenship."

Gilbert A. Pierce was governor of the territory at the time the bill was passed, and he approved it on March 9, 1885, and it became a law. The law provided for the election of three delegates on the 30th day of June, 1885, apportioned among the several counties of southern Dakota, and provided that each county that should be organized before the date of election should be entitled to one delegate in the convention. Compensation to the members of the convention was fixed at \$2.50 per day and five cents a mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and from such convention.

This act directed the convention, when assembled, to draft a constitution "for that portion of Dakota south of the 46th parallel and to provide for an election by the people of the proposed state", at which election the constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification. The legislature appropriated \$25,000.00 for the purpose of defraying expenses of the convention, but stipulated that members should not receive pay for a session lasting more than thirty days.

The convention met at noon, September 8, 1885, again in Germania hall in Sioux Falls. John H. Teller, territorial secretary, called the convention to order. It was opened with prayer by Rev. A. Jamieson, pastor of the Methodist church of Sioux Falls. Following the roll call of the delegates by Secretary Teller, the oath was administered by him to all who were present.

It is noteworthy that, upon the organization being perfected, Henry Neil of Grant county offered a resolution that the convention adjourn sine die. This resolution was prefaced by a preamble stating that it was not the desire of the people of the territory that the southern part should be admitted separately, but that they desired the admission of the whole territory as one state. A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table. This was done by a yea and nay vote that resulted in 59 votes for and 12 against.

Delegates to this convention included many "old timers" whose influence in the interest of statehood brought them into prominence, a number of whom had been delegates to the 1883 convention. It was a group of outstanding representative men. Minnehaha county had five delegates in the convention, namely: W. W. Brookings, C. S. Gifford, A. J. Berdahl, E. P. Beebe and J. B. Goddard.

The time consumed in the deliberation of the convention was fourteen days, less than half of the allotted time, and its work was concluded on September 22, 1885. The convention submitted the questions of liquor prohibition and minority representation as independent propositions to a vote in an election held Tuesday, November 3, 1885, at which time an election was held to determine whether the constitution should be ratified or rejected. The election resulted in the ratification of the constitution by a vote of 25,132 for and 6,522 against. The vote on prohibition was in favor of its inclusion in the constitution by a vote of 15,552 for and 15,218 against. The vote on minority representation was defeated by a vote of 11,256 for and 16,640 against. On the question of a temporary capital, Huron led by a vote of 12,695. In their order, the other places voted on were Pierre, 10,574; Sioux Falls, 3,338; Chamberlain 3,170; Alexandria, 1,374. There were 602 "scattered" votes.

In Minnehaha county for vote for ratification of the constitution was favorable by a vote of 1,298 to 515; for prohibition, 901 in favor, 886 against; for temporary capital, Sioux Falls, 1,842; Pierre 29; Huron 5.

In the election of state officers there was but one ticket in Minnehaha county. A. C. Mellette was elected governor; A. E. Frank, lieutenant governor; Hugh S. Murphy, secretary of state; Frank Alexander, auditor; D. W. Diggs, treasurer; Robert Dollard, attorney general; A. S. Jones, superintendent of public instruction; W. H. H. Beadle, land commissioner; A. G. Kellam, Dighton Corson and J. E. Bennett, judges of the supreme court; H. H. Keith, circuit judge. Representatives to Congress were O. S. Gifford and T. D. Kanouse, C. E. Kinney and G. H. Johnson were selected state senators from Minnehaha county; and Lewis Lyman, J. R. Manning, E. P. Beebe and Lemuel Shaw were state representatives.

Before the close of the convention, the senators and representatives were empowered to organize as the legislature of Dakota—provided the constitution was ratified on November 3. Hugh J. Campbell, chairman of the committee, immediately after the canvass of the votes on November 25th, directed the members-elect to meet at Huron, the temporary capital, on the 14th day of December, 1885.

The oath of office was administered to the assembly legislature by Hugh J. Campbell. Following the election of officers of the respective branches of both Houses, met in joint session, Mr. Campbell administered the oath of office to the state officers and judges of the supreme court.

It must be remembered that Congress had not recognized southern Dakota as a state, nor was such action taken until immediately before President Harrison affixed his signature to a bill recognizing the State of South Dakota thus admitting it to statehood, November 2, 1899. Yet, Governor Mellette, in his message to the legislature, made the remarkable statement that "the State of South Dakota, created by the people, was a state not only de facto, (in fact though not recognized), but de Jure, (rightfully and legally) as well". This was a strong statement that could have been construed as rebellious. However, it was not meant to encourage or foster rebellion against the federal government, but rather was made to impress Congress with the determination of the people in their righteous demand for statehood.

Following Mellette's message the Senate and House proceeded to elect two United States Senators, the result being accomplished by a joint session of those bodies in the election of A. J. Edgerton and G. C.

Moody. The legislature adjourned December 17, 1885, following a session lasting over a month.

From that time on through 1888 the attention of Congress was repeatedly called to conditions in southern Dakota and Congress was urged to pass such necessary legislation as would result in dividing the vast territory into the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. The efforts of O. S. Gifford, territorial delegate to Congress, were strong but futile, and nothing was directly accomplished until what was known as the Springer Enabling Act was approved by President Cleveland, on February 22, 1890. This act divided the territory on the seventh standard parallel and fixed the time when, and the place where each should meet to frame a constitution. It was stated that the constitution would be submitted to a vote of the people and, if ratified and Republican in form and in compliance with all requirements of the constitution of the United States, the States of North Dakota and South Dakota would be officially recognized.

The time fixed for the constitutional convention of South Dakota under this act was July 4, 1890, and Sioux Falls was designated as the place where it should be held.

Convention of 1890

At 12 o'clock, noon, July 4, 1890, the members-elect of the constitutional convention gathered in Germania Hall in Sioux Falls and were called to order by Dighton Corson, one of the delegates. Rev. L. N. Stratton pronounced the invocation following the roll call of delegates, most of whom were present. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Tripp and subscribed to by those present. A. J. Edgerton and S. B. VanBuskirk were nominated for president of the convention. Mr. VanBuskirk withdrew his name and Mr. Edgerton was elected by acclamation. E. W. Caldwell was elected clerk pro tem. On July 5th the subordinate officers were elected. F. A. Burdick, Vermillion, was elected chief clerk; Dr. A. W. Hyde, Brookings, enrolling and engrossing clerk; James Carney, Deadwood, sergeant-at-arms; Rev. J. A. Wakefield, Brookings, chaplain; Albert J. Keith, Charles C. Walts, and Frank Clough, pages. The work of the convention continued until August 5, 1890.

The provisions of the enabling act provided that the election of delegates to the convention of 1885 and of 1890, also articles and propositions separately submitted, should be submitted to a vote of the people, and if it should again be ratified, then that constitution should only be amended or added to in such matter "as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the re-apportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a State of the Union under said constitution, as here-in-after provided".

An election of delegates was held May 14, 1890, and the question of the ratification of the constitution was submitted to a vote. The result was its ratification by a vote of over ten to one. Wm. Van Eps, Clark G. Coats and E. W. Caldwell were the delegates to the convention from Minnehaha county.

A requirement of the enabling act stated that if the constitution of 1885 should be ratified at the May election it would be the duty of the constitutional convention of 1890 to provide by ordinance for re-

submitting it to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October of that year. This requirement was compiled with and the constitution was ratified by all by unanimous vote. R. F. Pettigrew and G. C. Moody were the first United States Senators under statehood. Mr. Pettigrew was re-elected in 1895 and J. H. Kyle succeeded Mr. Moody in 1891.

The vote for the temporary capital of the state was as follows: Pierre, 27,096; Huron, 14,944; Watertown, 11,970; Sioux Falls, 11,763; Mitchell, 7,506; Chamberlain, 2,414. There were a few scattered votes.

Note: The states of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington became such at the same time. It will never be known which of the documents for statehood was signed by the president first, as each was so arranged that even the president did not know which state was the forty-fifth to the forty-eighth to come into the Union.

National Populist Convention

We have been presented with four tickets for admission to The Populist National Convention that assembled in Sioux Falls beginning June 9, 1900, at which convention William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the Presidency.

The selection of Sioux Falls as the convention city was in recognition of R. F. (Frank) Pettigrew who, with others, "bolted" the Republican Convention at St. Louis on the issue of coinage of silver at the ratio of "16 to 1". That was, that coinage of silver should be made equal to gold, dollar for dollar. At that time it was estimated that there was 16 times as much silver as there was gold; hence the coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would bring silver up to the par with gold in value as a monetary exchange.

The "Free Silverites" bolted the convention when the Republican convention went on record as favoring a single standard of exchange, that of gold. "Frank" Pettigrew was one of the leaders of the Free Silver movement.

The population of Sioux Falls at that time was 10,256. J. A. Edgerton of Denver, Colorado, secretary of the National Populist Committee, came to Sioux Falls in April, 1900, to complete arrangements for the convention. In paying tribute to Sioux Falls Mr. Edgerton is quoted as saying, "This metropolis of the wheat fields has a great future. There is no doubt about that. A town of this size that has the gall to go after and secure a national convention will make its mark in the world".

The convention was held in a huge Big Top tent in the proportions of a three-ring circus, on the grounds south of 9th street and between Minnesota and Dakota avenues, a place now occupied by the Fire Department building, the Billion Motors and other business buildings.

Butter Makers' Convention

In 1898, when Sioux Falls had only well begun to expand, what was then the Commercial Club joined the city officials in a successful effort to secure the 1899 convention of the National Creamery and Butter-makers' Association for Sioux Falls. A. J. Keith, then city attorney, was sent to the 1898 convention then in session, as a representative of the city. Details of the procedure adopted to gain their ends are meagre.

Sioux Falls was then a city of but a few more than 10,000 people and had no suitable place to hold a convention of the size of the association. One question asked Mr. Keith was pertaining to street-car facilities. He is quoted as saying, "Surely, we have street car service; there

is nothing in the country like it." And it is doubtful if there was, for the service was supplied by mule-drawn cars.

Briefly speaking, it was voted to hold the 1899 convention in Sioux Falls, and the date set was January 23 of that year. Recognizing the responsibility they assumed and realizing the inadequate housing facilities, the promoters knew something had to be done quickly to provide a suitable hall. Such a building would have to be built by the city, and the matter was brought to the City Council.

A special election was called to decide whether the city should erect such a structure, and it was held August 2, 1898. The vote was 594 for and 174 against the measure. The Council then authorized the expenditure of \$8,980.00 and the building was erected. A dedicatory ball was held on January 19, only four days before the convention assembled. This building, known as the City Auditorium, was later used as a City Hall until the erection of the present one, built on the same site.

The weather during the opening days of the convention was comparatively mild, but it turned bitter cold before they were through. The Texas delegation had arrived dressed for weather becoming their native state, including wide-brimmed hats, and got a sample of what might be expected in South Dakota in January.

Sioux Falls, the Convention City

From the time of the earliest settlement in Sioux Falls this place has taken and maintained the lead over other cities in the state. In its earlier years, the Mecca of out-of-door gatherings, including picnics, social, fraternal and labor organizations and Independence Day celebrations, was Seney Island. This was a natural woodland and beauty spot, located above the falls of the Sioux River directly east of the Milwaukee railroad yards.

As the city grew and housing became necessary for public meetings, other places were provided, including Allen Hall at the northeast corner of Phillips avenue and 8th street, where the first meeting was held for the purpose of inducing a railroad company to extend its lines into Sioux Falls. Various other buildings were used from time to time, always keeping abreast of the requirements and demands made upon the city for the business and entertainment of its guests.

At times it was necessary to hold great public events in the open, such as attended the visit of William Jennings Bryan here in 1896, following his great "Crown of Gold" speech before the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

Then came other events, until it became necessary to construct the City Auditorium (replaced by the City Hall), the splendid Coliseum and greater out-of-doors structures. Whenever the city seemed to lag in its provision for adequate meeting places, public sentiment and city authorities never failed to quicken their pace to meet the demands and the obligations. This is a part of The Spirit of Sioux Falls. It is the Sioux Falls Way!

CHAPTER 19

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The "Equal Suffrage" Movement Enabling Women to Vote By Mrs. L. L. Leavitt

The Suffrage Amendment, known as Amendment No. 19, passed the National House of Representatives on May 21, 1919 and the Senate on June 4, 1919. It was declared a part of the Federal Constitution by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, August 26, 1920.

In South Dakota a law enabling women to vote in school elections had been previously passed and it was a success.

The first woman suffrage movement in Minnehaha County was started by a few women who gathered at the Cataract Hotel to hear Dr. Anna Howard Shaw in 1904. Mrs. K. Zetlitz presided at this meeting.

In 1910 Dr. Shaw made another visit to Sioux Falls at which time the Minnehaha County Franchise League was organized. During the long contest that followed more argument than logic and more ridicule than reason was expressed by opponents of the movement.

Mrs. L. L. Leavitt became president for the Minnehaha County Franchise League in 1915 and with an excellent group of workers a favorable sentiment for the amendment was manifested in the election of 1916.

The work was greatly stimulated in 1917 by the visit of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The following concept of the activities through the years is related here by Mrs. Leavitt, president of the organization from 1915 to 1923.

"Victory for equal suffrage was a process of education and the progress of the movement depended on the county workers. The work in Minnehaha County was difficult from the beginning as Sioux Falls had been for a long time the state stronghold of the opposition. The strength of the negative vote in 1914 as shown by the election was a majority of 993. It seemed quite an obstacle at the time but it did not survive the suffrage activities preceding the next election. The 1914 adverse majority was completely overcome in 1916 by the persistent organized efforts of the Minnehaha County Franchise League and we carried the county for suffrage by a majority of 155 votes.

"1918 was a year of hard work and great effort for suffrage workers in South Dakota. Their purpose was a majority vote for Amendment "E". This Amendment provided for the enfranchisement of women and the disfranchisement of aliens. Success for Amendment "E" signified suffrage victory for the state and also congressional votes enabling South Dakota to participate in the passage of the Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitutional, securing equal suffrage for the nation. It was a crucial time, and the most difficult part of the state was the responsibility of the Minnehaha County Franchise League, as our work covered a wide area of large population with a past record of many



Woman Suffrage Leaders: From upper left, top: Mrs. F. E. Briggs, Mrs. Ethel Hutchins Peterson, Mrs. Ida Pankow. Bottom, left, Mrs. T. J. White, Mrs. Peter Bernhart, Mrs. L. L. Leavitt.

negative votes. Nevertheless our determined group of women expected the work at this time to be even more effective than it had been in 1916. We believed we could carry Minnehaha County for suffrage by a majority of at least 1,000 votes. Every preparation was made for this undertaking. A responsible chairman in each voting precinct was appointed and supplied with literature and buttons. A big headquarters was established, a huge suffrage banner was hung across Phillips Avenue, and windows everywhere were adorned with large suffrage posters. Certain theatres were secured for several days that the public might see the "Ruling Power", which was a motion picture of national suffrage production. Local and national speakers were of great assistance. These popular effective speakers urged the passage of Amendment "E" at very many gatherings, including chautauqua programs, banquets, luncheons, dinners, theatres, and street gatherings throughout the county.

"The paramount accomplishment of the members of the Minnehaha Franchise League in this final suffrage campaign was an appeal to the voters of the state from 5,000 women in Minnehaha County. The names of these women closely typed and listed by many voting precincts filled two and one-half pages in both the Daily Argus Leader and the Sioux Falls Daily Press. The great headlines of this remarkable petition were in part as follows, 'We the undersigned women of Minnehaha County petition the voters of this state to vote YES on Amendment E at the next general election, November 5, 1918. Make the Electorate of South Dakota 100% American.' This petition, original, and overpowering with its vast numbers behind it, was unanswerable. It reached the voters throughout the state and attracted wide attention, and it was displayed with honor to Minnehaha County at the Victory Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"It was a grand occasion of great rejoicing by the members of the Minnehaha County Franchise League when the final election returns came in on November 8, 1918 with the thrilling announcement that Minnehaha County had carried the suffrage amendment by a majority vote of 1,186. At last our hopes were realized. The years of hard work and sacrifice for equal suffrage had been justified by victory. We were proud of Minnehaha County.

"The National League of Woman voters was organized in 1919 and was followed by many state and county Leagues. The general purpose of the many Leagues was 'a country in which all voters speak English, read their own ballots and honor the American Flag'. At this time the Minnehaha League of Women Voters succeeded the Minnehaha County Franchise League. It was a change of name and purpose, with the same group of women. These League Organizations met with instant response by women all over the country who realized that the opportunity before them as women voters was momentous in its possibilities.

"The Minnehaha League of Women Voters made every preparation for the women of all political parties to come together for study and a mutual understanding, and to hear government authorities. Welfare measures and certain ideals of government are desired by the great majority of women, and can be realized when women with a definite knowledge and fixed purpose work together, each group in the political party of its choice.

"The Minnehaha League of Women Voters achieved a reputation of being absolutely fair and impartial to all political parties and to candidates of all parties. These candidates were given opportunities before elections to express themselves, particularly upon the proposed legislation which had received the endorsement and support of the League.

"Our greatest aspiration as members of the League of Women Voters was to attain an active self-directing competent electorate, the election of public officials of high intellectual and moral standards and the enactment and enforcement of laws for the protection and best interests of mankind.

"Listed below are only a few of the many women in Minnehaha County who worked for this great cause. The greater number on this list were leaders in the Minnehaha County Franchise League and also in the League of Women Voters.

"Mesdames L. C. Campbell, L. L. Leavitt, Peter Bernhart, Anna Flinn, John T. Cogan, A. B. Fairbank, Ed Clark, Ethel H. Peterson,

J. L. Craig, T. J. White, P. F. Gill, K. Zetlitz, A. D. Tinsley, T. J. Vail, Albert Pankow, E. R. Buck, Wollert Hildahl, F. E. Briggs, Minnie Sheldon, C. H. Sawyer, E. McCrossman, Martin Smemo, R. Adams, C. O. Ulvin, Misses Nettie B. Cardin, Mable McNulty.

"The following were prominent in the League of Women Voters:

"Mesdames Nina R. Hoffman, E. W. Savage, E. B. Spencer, Ella Crawford, Henry C. Mundt, J. M. Coon, H. R. Dennis, L. F. Aves, Misses Mary Peabody, Lova Jones.

"Many others were valued members of the League."

"DIVORCE DAYS" IN DAKOTA

The "Divorce Colony"

Early South Dakota divorce laws (inherited from Territorial days) requiring but six months residence in the state to gain citizenship rights and privileges, brought Sioux Falls into the spot light as an easy short-cut to the severance of incongenial marital bonds. Although the law applied to the whole state it was natural that Sioux Falls should become the Mecca for those seeking relief from their "bondage", because of its easy access by rail with all eastern points.

The laxity of the law cast much odium upon the state and an organized effort developed to create a sentiment for the repeal of the law. Through the several years of the law's operation this city was "host" to many men and women of note and affluence, some of whom gained considerable unfavorable notoriety, though many seemed justified in seeking the relief they sought.

In those years Sioux Falls, in this respect, occupied the same unenviable position that Reno, Nevada occupies today. It seems that agitation for the repeal of the law was started in the first session of the State Legislature by Rev. George Norbeck, father of the late Senator Peter Norbeck, representative from Charles Mix county at the time. Although the bill introduced in the lower house at that time had the support of the Lutheran and other people it failed to pass. In the 1907 session, however, Senator Lathrop introduced Senate Bill No. 95, extending residence required for divorce to one year. This bill passed both houses and was signed by the Governor, but it was referred to a popular vote at the election of 1908 when it was sustained and became a law by a vote of 60,211 as against 3,894 votes against repeal. Thus ended the period of "easy and quick divorce" in South Dakota.

Comparing the situation during the "Old Divorce Days" with the appalling number of divorces granted today, it would see that we have little to brag about. There is great concern manifested on the part of the clergy, educators, and the judges before whom these cases are tried.

The following statement appeared in the Daily Argus-Leader early in 1946: "Even in the days before 1908, when Sioux Falls as a divorce center was superior even to Reno's present status as the end of the road for easy divorce, degrees were never handed down with such legal abandon as they were last year. During 1945 there were 310 divorces granted at the courthouse, an all-time record which responsible persons hope will not be duplicated".

Circuit Judge John T. Medin expressed the opinion that "there is a lack of education along the line somewhere, just where I do not know," and believes "a law decreeing that a divorce should not be effective for a year might be a deterrent, thus giving the parties involved an opportunity to iron things out."

It is believed that the late C. H. (Charley) Craig, when city editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press, may have been responsible for the term "Divorce Colony" being given to Sioux Falls when so many people were coming here for the purpose of securing divorces. The "biggest year" in the history of the old divorce days was that of 1908 when 145 decrees were granted in this city, truly a high record when the difference of population, then and now, is considered.

Among the wealthy, aristocratic and prominent members of the "colony" were two women who had been the wives, in succession, of James G. Blain the second, whose father was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency against Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Rolland B. Molineaux, who came from France, secured her divorce, and married her attorney, Wallace D. Scott. (She was a member of the Dupont family). The "flashy, cigarette-smoking and liquor-drinking" Dolly Madison, wife of Actor Paul Gilmore (who starred in "Captain Debonaire" and other outstanding plays, 1900-05), was among those who came here, and also a Mrs. Lord, who owned the Temple Court building on Main avenue near the present Security National Bank and whose son became so notorious as to be "induced" to leave town because of enticing teen-age girls into his apartments and supplying them with liquor.

In the forefront of the battle for repeal of the old divorce law was Bishop William Hobart Hare of the Episcopal church, and other prominent state and local leaders.

As an indication of the heated controversy on the subject of divorce laws and their repeal in South Dakota we republish here a letter written by E. A. Sherman that appeared in the columns of the Sioux Falls Daily Press:

**E. A. Sherman's Reply to "Joe" Kirby
as Published in the Sioux Falls Daily Press**

The article of Mr. Kirby appearing in your column yesterday on the (divorce) "colony" must be considered with some interrogation points. Most of those who come here for the purpose (of divorce) indicated to do it to avoid publicity at home. Also, by a pretended show of citizenship, amounting in most cases to a farce, to avail themselves to the leniency of our laws as administered by our courts.

The attorneys in general, (possibly with the exception of Mr. Kirby), have encouraged the industry. Even after the people, through their representatives in the last legislature, enacted a law to protect the good name of the State, the attorneys, almost to a man, (possibly with the exception of Mr. Kirby?), tried to delay and if possible to defeat the measure.

The attorneys have come to realize that publicity of their clients' sojourn and purpose reaches through the press to the very spots in the East where secrecy is most desired. This proves a barrier to their coming and consequently injures the business of the lawyers.

When this "unfortunate and most understandable class of citizens", as Mr. Kirby puts it, realize they cannot secure in Sioux Falls the exemptions from newspaper exposure, they will either patch up their differences at home or go to some other more congenial point where they can flaunt their mission unheralded before the "delighted natives" and exhibit their lavishness which usually attaches to their train, including the valuable canine accompaniment.

Publicity through the press and in court proceedings will have a tendency to check the evil.

An Early Day Divorce In Dakota

The most unique "divorce case" that has come to our attention was reported to the writer by John A. Rouillard, a Santee Sioux Indian, a few years ago. It was a story written by himself and delivered in person, as follows:

"In the year 1872 I taught school at Choteau Creek, or north of that place. It was in Dakota Territory. Rev. S. D. Hinman was then stationed at Santee, Nebraska. Rev. Hinman was the man that hired me to teach a group of Indian boys and girls how to read and write mostly in Sioux Indian language. I taught in this place from September to March.

"One day while my school was in session I heard a knock at the door, and as I opened the door in came a man. He has large eyes and his face is unshaven and has long whiskers and he was in intoxicated condition. So I invited him to come to my desk and have asked him what he wanted, and he said he had come from Big Sioux near Sioux City and that his name was Reniost and he asked me if I knew him and I said, 'Yes'.

"Well" he said, "My business is this. I have a wife and she left me and came over here to your school. I want you to see this wife of mine and ask her if she will live with me again.

"So I asked him to point out to me and to my surprise he pointed out the best looking girl in my school. She was a girl about twenty-one years old and he was about seventy years old. And so I called the girl over to my desk and asked her if she wanted to live with him again and she said, no, I don't want to live with him anymore.

"This Old Man Reniost spoke up and said to me he too does not want to live with her and he said, I want you to give me my divorce from this woman today.

"The old man was rather rough and he was drunk. I was afraid of him and will do anything to get rid of him. This was something new to me as I never did anything like this before and I thought of all sorts of ideas, but I finally got a piece of paper and proceed with the divorce papers. I have almost forgot what I did write on that paper but I remember I wrote the place and date and wrote their own statements on the same paper saying they will not live together as husband and wife anymore. They both signed their names. Old Man Reniost arose and thanked me and left and to this day I never again see this man. I heard that he had died a few years afterwards. But the woman she was married to Rev. Pierre LaPoint and live together many years. In latter part of February I was called away. Rev. Hinman had wrote to me and asked me to come home to Santee so I left Choteau Creek and came home to Santee".

CHAPTER 20

SPORTS

Introductory

There is hardly any game that comes into the category of SPORTS in Sioux Falls but which has its devotees, from baseball, football and golf to tennis or kittenball. Many and varied business houses, servicemen's organizations, colleges and church groups sponsor or maintain competitive teams within specified areas and offer prizes to the winners.

Sioux Falls is perhaps the most popular gathering place in the state for the various events because of the excellent facilities and equipment in the city Coliseum for entertaining the usually large crowds. This has long been true, even in pioneer days when Seney Island was the favorite meeting place within a wide territory for out-of-door attractions, camping grounds, "4th of July" and other celebrations. Even before the Pale Face made his appearance above the falls of the Sioux river, it was a favorite camping place of the First Americans.

An interesting bit of history of what is now Howard Wood Field is told by S. H. (Sam) Hurst, erstwhile ball player and leasee of the field in the 1890's. He had the field enclosed by a high board fence. At that time it was known as "The Oval", presumably because of the shape of the race track it enclosed.

Mr. Hurst recalls the goodly number of knot holes in the upright boards that provided observation points de luxe for the predecessors of the modern Knot Hole Club. Stables were erected along the south side of the field to accomodate the owners of fancy horse flesh. As is usual around such places, considerable hay became littered around the stables. Being near the Milwaukee railroad tracks, some sparks from a locomotive set fire to it and the stables and much of the fence was destroyed, knot holes and all.

The fence was rebuilt, but later, during the Spanish-American war, the First South Dakota regiment was camped immediately east of the Oval. It was "cold and dark and dreary" in Camp Dewey, and Uncle Sam had made no provisions for heat and beds for the boys. Piece by piece and splinter by splinter the boards were torn off to provide fuel and "rafts" (bunks) for South Dakota's infantrymen. The fence was later rebuilt, at state expense. Thus the field has long been a favorite spot for sports and other events. Incidentally, William Jennings Bryan addressed a large throng of people there, in a down-pour of rain, during his Presidential campaign in 1896.

Baseball

The first record we have of local baseball seems to have been reported by the late C. H. (Charley) Craig, formerly of the Sioux Falls Daily Press and later for many years city editor of the Argus-Leader. Mr. Craig, who was manager of a "strong team" credits S. H. (Sam) Hurst, now in his 94th year, with being on a team representing Sioux

Falls on July 4, 1878, "playing on the flats below "Brewery Hill", south of the present site of the Crescent Creamery.

In 1884 the games were played "out on the prairie", near what is now 10th street and Prairie avenue.

Many Sioux Falls business firms sponsored ball teams, either from among their own employees or "outsiders". Among these was the Greenleaf Cigar team of 1899 and others, some of the members being paid players and considered very good. Among the latter was Will C. Bryan, reputed to be the fastest runner in the United States, up to 300 yards. Substantial "side bets" were made on him and others, adding to the entertainment of the spectators.

A few years later the roster included "Duck" Holmes of Estherville, Iowa, who later became manager of the Dayton, Ohio Mid-Atlantic League. In the early 1890's the name of the late Mayor G. W. Burnside was familiar in baseball circles. He was for some years manager of the original Sioux Falls Canaries. The names of the various teams prior to 1889 is obscure.

Robert C. (Bobby) Warner was brought to Sioux Falls from Rockford, Illinois, to organize the 1899 Canaries. His lineup was recruited from amateur and professional teams, including pitchers Robert Blewett, from Georgetown college; Arthur Rudolph Hillebrand, of LeMars, Iowa; Harry Swalm, of Belle Plaine, Iowa; James T. Haney of Madison, Wisconsin; Thomas F. Drummy of Armourdale; R. A. King of St. Louis; Charles Moran of Washington, D. C.; George Starnagle, Belleview, Illinois; Ralph Frary of St. Paul; Albert Anderson, Minneapolis; A. V. (Grandpa) Green, Cherokee, Iowa; Will Householder, Mt. Morris, Illinois and Frank Blanford, Edgerton, Wisconsin. Bobby Warner, the captain, played second base. Charley Craig was secretary of the team and Elmer Holling and W. C. Clark were popular, even though they were umpires. Lawrence Simpson was the team's mascot.

The Canaries team of 1902 was rated as the greatest of four champions of that era in the Iowa-South Dakota League. Some of the players on that team were later prominent in "Big League" baseball.

During the years between 1902 and 1930 there seems to have been but little effort to keep a professional or semi-professional team in the field, except in the early 1920's, when there was a rally of baseball enthusiasts who succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the sport. Some very creditable games were played, until the mid 1920's, when there was a slump.

However, in 1930 Rex W. Stucker, formerly associated with Sioux City teams and later manager of the Merrill, Iowa team, came to Sioux Falls to re-establish baseball and to put it on a higher level. The task of organization was difficult, but he stuck to the job and was rewarded with his efforts by the aid of baseball enthusiasts and the Chamber of Commerce. Organized baseball was re-established, resulting in a splendid team. The name "Canaries" was again selected, an honor to the teams by that name that preceded it a generation before.

Interest in the game seemed instantaneous under Mr. Stucker's ownership, once the organization became a reality. For three years the team was classed with the semi-pros and in 1933 tied up with a circuit consisting of Beatrice, Lincoln, Norfolk and Sioux Falls, the teams becoming known as the Nebraska League.

In 1940 the Canaries were in the Western League and came out second in the first games and won over Norfolk in the playoffs.

In 1941 they slid to fifth place. In 1942, in the Northern League, Class C, Winnepeg won over the Canaries in the playoffs.

From 1943 to 1945 there was little activity in baseball owing to wartime conditions.

In January, 1946, Mr. Stucker, owner of the Canaries, came back strong and, though not at the top, the team was eminently successful. However, one year later Stucker sold his franchise and stock to Ken Guenthner and Mory Levinger.

The first step taken by the new owners was to obtain a working agreement with the Chicago Cubs of the National League. This assured the Canaries of sufficient players to field a strong team. James Oglesby of Tulsa, Oklahoma, former Los Angeles and Philadelphia Athletics' first base man, was named manager.

The club held spring training in Centralia, Illinois, and opened Northern League play on May 6, 1947. At no time was the club out of the first division during the entire season and they finished second to Aberdeen which was first in the regular 126-game season.

In the Shaughnessy playoffs that followed, the Canaries defeated Duluth three games to one in the first round and then won the playoff title by defeating Aberdeen four games to two. This victory earned the club the St. Regis Cup, a huge trophy donated annually by the St. Regis hotel of Winnipeg.

The season was the most successful enjoyed by a Sioux Falls team since 1937, when the Canaries won the Class D, Nebraska State League title. The local attendance set a new record for Sioux Falls with more than 96,000 attendants witnessing the games, including the play-offs.

The management consists of Ken Guenthner as president, Rex Warren, vice president and Mory Levinger secretary-treasurer.

We shall here record an interesting bit of the earlier history of the Canaries supplied by Charley Craig. "In 1889 a good stiff organization of players was formed. Because of the color of their uniforms, a bright yellow, they were dubbed "The Yellow Kids", after a then popular comic strip running in the Sioux Falls Daily Press. But this was voted out after Guy LaFollette, sports editor of the Press, suggested the name "Canaries" and the name "caught". After due consideration the name was officially adopted. It was at this time that Bobby Warner was brought to Sioux Falls to organize the team.

Football

The first recognized football team in Sioux Falls was organized by Jack Snyder in 1897 and introduced by the Athletic Club that year. Alfred (Ap) Jameson was the captain. A. L. Larson, who became the "Great Norske" of the Wisconsin University team, and Guy Strahon were outstanding players. The latter graduated from the local high school that year.

John Donahoe, of slight build, won his position on the team by his fast and clever work at a time when large stature and physical strength was the greatest qualification a player could have. The names of other members of that team have not been learned.

John Donahoe is a practicing dentist at this time. A. L. (Al) Larson is at the masthead of the Larson Wholesale Hardware Company and has been a member of the Sioux Falls School Board. Guy Strahon, later a successful transfer and storage operator, died December 28th, 1944, and Alfred Jameson died in June, 1945.

Jack Snyder had no connection with the high school when he

undertook to organize a high school team in 1897 but "knew something about football back East", before coming to Sioux Falls. What he might have lacked as a football player he made up by the enthusiasm which he instilled into members of the team. He later operated the Teton hotel here and The Inn at Lake Okoboji, Iowa.

The first "big" game was with the Sioux City high school team in 1898. The game was not entirely approved by the school authorities nor well advertised, but nevertheless a big game. The number of games played that year is unknown, but they were few.

The team had only such training, practice and discipline as it received on the days of contests. Each member was required to pay his own traveling expenses when playing in other towns. It is told that there was not the finesse of the game as played today—fifty years later—but that it was a game of "push and pull", that "might made right" and that it was a question of the "survival of the fittest" as to which team would win. Tackle-back and tandems were the effective weapons, with forward passes and interceptions of the game unknown.

The game was somewhat rougher than now, tough enough to occasionally cripple or maim a player. It was in a contest with Dakota Wesleyan of Mitchell, South Dakota, that Harry Peck "had all his teeth kicked out". In a game between Sioux Falls and Brookings "a big blacksmith" was brought into the game by Brookings to save its team from defeat, but he was knocked out by a kick in the jaw and he became useless. Sioux Falls won the game by a score of 13 to 0.

It is related that Coach Howard Wood collected the first Washington High School Orange and Black football squad by "collaring" the boys he wanted as they made their exit from the school building. This "roundup of recruits" was almost a daily task. Some were easily disciplined, others made it tough, as they dreaded his discipline, which they later appreciated.

Howard Wood retired as a coach of the W. H. S. team after 33 years service as a football coach and basketball and track trainer. On September 8, 1943, he turned over his coaching job in football to Clarence R. Beck, line coach since 1936, acting on the advice of his physician because of the strain on his nervous energy. Mr. Wood's work as director of grade school athletics and as coordinator of W. H. S. sports activities absorbed his time until his death in 1948.

Coach Wood's tenure as coach was one of the longest in the United States, and he was a familiar figure with major coaches throughout the country. Mr. Wood was a native of Pottsdam, New York and a graduate of Purdue University. The athletic field, now known as the Howard Wood Field, was named in his honor.

At present there are four well organized football teams in Sioux Falls—the Washington High School "Warriors", the Sioux Falls College "Braves", the Augustana College "Vikings" and the Cathedral high school team. There is a keen but friendly rivalry between these teams and some hotly contested games are staged between them. In addition to Howard Wood Athletic field, Augustana College maintains a fully equipped athletic field on its grounds.

Minnehaha Country Club

The earliest record we have of the Minnehaha Country Club is that given us by "Eddie" Livingston. The first course, nine holes, included the land laying between 21st and 26th streets and from 4th to Phillips avenues, including all of what is now McKennan park. The small club house was in the northeast corner of the wooded section

of the park and remained there until about 1910 when the course was vacated and another was located east of 4th avenue and extended to 7th avenue, with the same north and south boundaries. At that time the club house was moved to the northwest corner of the new grounds.

Among the earlier promoters were D. C. Jewett, Thomas Scanlon, C. E. McKinney, Frank Blackman, George Blackman, W. L. Baker, N. H. Squires and others. George Blackman was later president of the association for eleven years.

In about 1912 land was secured south of Sherman park, west of Kiwanis avenue to 26th street and extending westward to the Sioux river. C. J. Stringham, caretaker since 1918, graded the nine-hole course in 1913.

The field was enlarged to provide an 18-hole course in 1918. This extension was westward across the river and required the building of bridges and crossings. The entire land area is 155 acres.

Two outstanding features characterize the grounds and club house; first, the Sioux river as a water hazard requires seven crossings along its winding course. Second, the course has a most picturesque setting.

Looking south and westward across the wide Sioux river and Skunk creek valleys one can see a wide expanse of beautiful fields and woodlands, and to the north an extraordinary view of the winding course of the river itself, traced by an expanse of trees, a beautiful green in summertime and varied shades of yellow, brown, and red as autumn advances.

This course, with its splendidly arranged and well kept grounds, and its excellently equipped club house is comparable to the best in the country. It is owned and controlled by a membership organization.

The present board of directors consists of Pierce McDowell, president and S. W. Fitch, Al Parker, Wayne A. Donahue and William Perrenoud. Max Richmond is club manager and has supervision of all entertainments and the culinary department.

The following men have been "pros" through the years: Joe Grieg, Erick Seavalle, Eddie McElligott, Bill Bathie, P. Thomas and Eddie Livingston, who had been associated with the club from its earliest beginning as caddie and later an enthusiastic member and golfer.

For about three years, 1913 through 1915, forty acres of land was leased from Columbus College and converted into a nine-hole municipal golf course. The tees and greens were of sand. It was discontinued about the time the Elmwood course was put into service. This land lay east of the college buildings, a part of which is now occupied by the new Veterans' Hospital.

Elmwood Golf Course

In 1923 the city contracted with Frank L. Blackman for the purchase of the original tract of land included in Elmwood park and the golf course, northwest of the suburb of West Sioux Falls. (See Elmwood park.)

The contract having been fulfilled, the property was deeded to the city in 1932. In the meantime other tracts were bought, bringing the total up to 205.56 acres. The golf course is an 18-hole one, though players wishing to do so may play but a 9-hole game.

Included in the area is a large practice green where players may "warm-up" preparatory to playing a game. The tees and "greens" are of grass and are well kept. There is a club house equipped with shower facilities, toilets, and a large restroom for ladies.

It is under the supervision of the park board. The course is not

intended as a source of revenue for the city, but a fee is charged to provide for upkeep in an amount that is expected to make it self-sustaining. Season tickets for men are sold for \$22.00 plus tax, and to ladies for \$15.00. For those who do not wish to purchase season tickets a charge of sixty cents is made for an 18-hole game and thirty-five cents for a 9-hole game. This applies to all week days excepting holidays. From 2,500 to 2,600 people enjoy the facilities of the grounds and the club house each season.

Howard Wood Athletic Field

In 1916 the city voted bonds in the amount of \$7,000.00 for the purchase of land and the construction of bleachers for an athletic field on the south side of East 10th street, east of the 10th street viaduct. The bleachers were built on the north side of the grounds, as well as a grandstand on the northwest corner of the field, and a field house was built on the northwest corner.

In 1938 and 1939 the field was much enlarged, the cinder track widened, and a new grandstand and bleachers were constructed on the northwest corner, with a seating capacity of 4,000 people. The structure is of Sioux Falls quartzite and was built by WPA labor during the latter part of the depression. It is a creditable and attractive piece of architecture. The structure is built over the field house that had occupied that location. The improvement includes a set of bleachers extending eastward from the grandstand, on the north side of the field, while other bleachers extend along the entire west side.

Immediately to the southeast of the athletic field is the Drake Spring swimming pool. Better access from 10th street to the pool was desirable and the school board readily consented to move its fence twenty-five feet to the west to provide for this improvement. To compensate the school board for this courtesy the city transferred a small tract of land to the south of the field to the board.

Today we have one of the best improved and equipped athletic fields in the Northwest, and a football or baseball game is sure to attract a crowd. The entire field is fenced with steel wire and an attractive hedge. At the time of the dedication, October 6, 1939, it was officially named "Howard Wood Field", in honor of the long-time and popular football coach of Washington High School.

CHAPTER 21

MISCELLANEOUS AND CEMETERIES

Cemeteries

Previous to the designation of the place which was to become the first cemetery, the slaying of Judge J. B. Amidon and son, William, took place, and it is evident, by signed statements and common report, that they were buried near the spot where they were slain, and that a young Indian who was killed by scouts sometime later was also buried near the place. The approximate spot of the Amidon burial is marked temporarily by a stone shaft, a hitching post, a relic of "horse and buggy days", in a field northeast of the penitentiary.

The first cemetery located in Sioux Falls was in the vicinity of 6th and 7th streets, west of Duluth avenue. So far as we are able to learn no name was ever given to it. In it were placed the remains of some very early settlers and some soldiers, the latter having been stationed here. It is also believed that the body of W. H. Masters, first (provincial) Governor of Dakota Territory, was interred there.

The cemetery was on the open prairie, with only the wild flowers and prairie grass to ornament the graves and the song of the meadow lark and the plaintive call of the upland plover to sing his requiem. The grave markers were of wood on which the names were printed. Many of these were destroyed by a prairie fire that burned the grass which had grown and withered over a period of years. The markers were replaced as well as possible, but poorly at best.

It was early obvious that this burial place was not properly located, so when Mt. Pleasant cemetery was organized in 1873, such of the bodies as could be located were removed and re-interred in the northwestern section of that place. In the years that followed, excavations were made for foundations for dwellings in that location, and a number of unidentified skeletons were uncovered. These, also, are believed to have been removed to Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

The Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Association was organized November 24, 1873, and the cemetery originally contained 22 1/2 acres of land, which has been greatly increased in area and improved and beautified. Names of many early pioneers appear as officers on the charter of the Association.

Up until 1893 the grounds were not well kept, the relatives of the deceased giving it most of the care it received and doing much of the planting of trees and shrubbery. This condition was improved in the 1890's, and in recent years the entire cemetery was placed under perpetual care of the association.

There is a section in the northeastern corner set aside and occupied by veterans of the Civil War, the Grand Army of the Republic. This section is the scene of an annual Memorial Day observance by the Women's Relief Corps, formerly the Auxiliary of the G. A. R.

A chapel was built by the late Mrs. Dan Glidden and Mrs. Van Eps donated several acres of land along the west side.

The cemetery now contains 85 1/2 acres of land, well drained and beautified.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery is located northeast of the city on highway 77. It contains 32.9 acres of ground. It originally contained but ten acres. It now extends southward to the curve of the highway. The original ten acres was established as a cemetery in December, 1881. The grounds are beautified by trees, shrubbery and open grassy spaces, all of which are kept in excellent condition.

Woodlawn Cemetery, at the southeastern edge of the city, was established in 1905 and the first burial made therein was that of Mrs. Henry (Mary) France in 1906. The cemetery is ideally located and attractively beautified.

While it is young in points of years, it is remarkably well developed. The original area contained seventy acres, but this has been increased to 120 acres.

E. H. Shenkle has been secretary of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association over twenty years, and since the death of Senator R. F. Pettigrew in 1926 he has been both secretary and superintendent. He takes a just pride in the appearance and development of the grounds and fills his office most creditably.

Mt. Zion (Jewish) Cemetery adjoins Mt. Pleasant on the east. It contains about two and one-half acres of land, being 300 feet in length by 200 feet wide, fronting on the highway north of the grounds. The plantings are artistically arranged and it is well developed and under perpetual care. This cemetery was incorporated and the by-laws were adopted on December 24, 1903.

The Hills of Rest Memorial Park Cemetery was established and platted by the American Memorial Parks, Inc., in 1933. The plan of this cemetery is a divergence from the older cemetery plans in that there are no gravestones as markers, but bronze plates, all of one design, over which the mowers may pass when cutting the grass without damage to the plates.

The appearance of the cemetery is that of a park, hence the name "Memorial Park". It contains 62 acres of land near the northeastern edge of the city on U. S. Highway No. 16. Another feature of this cemetery is a campanile, or chimes tower, referred to as the Tower of Memories. This contains a pipe organ the chimes of which, blended with voices in the four-o'clock vesper services on Sunday afternoons in the summer time, are amplified and listened to by many visitors who come for an hour's service. Ministers of the various churches alternate in supplying the pulpit and provide the musical talent for the programs.

There is another cemetery of general interest to the people of Minnehaha county but which has not received the attention and care in the past it should have had. We refer to that of the County Farm, northeast of Sioux Falls, where many of the county's indigent wards are interred.

It is natural, perhaps, that it has not approached other cemeteries in care and upkeep, but it has not been as well kept as one could reasonably expect. In a talk with the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, however, he stated that more attention has been given to it of late and that further improvements are being made, aside from the general care, including the planting of decorative trees and shrubbery.

It was further stated that the supervision of the improvements had been placed in the care of E. H. Shenkle, secretary of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, who assures us that the work started in the fall of 1947 would be continued. With this assurance and the availability of additional help, a lack of which seems to have been a contributory

cause of seeming neglect, we can look forward to a more suitable burial place and that there will be less cause of adverse criticism.

Powder House Blast

It was a bitterly cold night on New Year's eve, December 31, 1936. In spite of the intense sub-zero weather, the usual "watch" parties were in progress.

Suddenly, there came a mighty muffled roar that was heard many miles away. It has come to be referred to as the "New Year's Eve Powder Blast". It proved to be the culmination of a series of burglaries and robberies, the last of which was that of a Sioux City, Iowa, jewelery store on the night of February 22, 1936, participated in by a gang of four men and one woman, namely, Lee Bradley (alias Tom Tobin), Harold Baker, Harry Reeves, William Nesbeth and Helen Sieler.

All except Bradley were of Sioux City. Mrs. Sieler was known to be a habitue of the underworld there. Bradley was a paroled convict from the California penitentiary with a criminal record in South Dakota.

The explosion was that of a powder-house owned by the Larson Hardware Company of Sioux Falls. It was caused by the attempt of three of the above named members of the gang to "eliminate" the other two, Harold Baker and Mrs. Sieler, who were suspected of planning to "peach" on the others.

The flash of the blast was seen as far away as 15 miles, as four tons of blasting powder and one and a half tons of dynamite were touched off. Where the powder house stood, seven miles east of the city, there remained a crater many yards in diameter and twenty-five feet deep, rimmed by a band of dirt and debris.

The shock was felt at Dell Rapids, twenty miles distant to the north, at Canton, the same distance south, Pipeston, Minnesota, fifty-one miles, and many other places within that radius. Store windows were shattered at Dell Rapids, Rock Rapids, and Doon, Iowa, and at Jasper, Minnesota. In Sioux Falls the sidewalks on the west side of Phillips and Main avenues were literally covered with broken glass, as though by an earthquake, doing damage at a cost of \$20,000.

The one death was that of Harold Baker, a member of the gang who had been marked for his fate. Helen Sieler, the other intended victim was slugged with a hammer and had eight bullets fired into her body. She was dragged into the building with Baker but had retained her consciousness and dragged herself out before the lighted fuse had burned to the cap that set off the explosion. By her escape the whole story was told and the three plotters were apprehended.

The details of the events leading up to the final act have no place in this volume. We will add, however, that this had been planned as "a perfect crime", but failed, thus again emphasizing the fact that "Crime never pays".

The "New Year's powder blast" of 1936 immediately recalled to memory a similar explosion, under entirely different circumstances, October 3, 1908. This place also belonged to the Larson Hardware Company and was situated about one mile east of the Rock Island passenger depot.

This explosion took place between 10 and 11 o'clock on a Saturday morning. Two high school boys, Otto Wehling and Charles Weeks, taking advantage of a day away from school, had left their homes and gone hunting, armed with small calibre rifles.

It is presumed they had seen a rabbit near the building and fired at it but missed and that the bullet had struck into the dynamite, caus-

ing it to explode. There were 3,000 pounds of dynamite and 100 kegs of black powder stored in the building, a smaller amount than that of the blast of 1936 and the property damage was smaller in proportion.

Further than a few fragments of clothing, pieces of flesh and bones, nothing was found of the boys.

Galesburg

Regarding a local discussion pertaining to the location of that part of Sioux Falls known as "Galesburg", it seems fitting at this time that its location, though a little vague, should be a little better described, as the name seems to "stick". It also seems that some information be given as to how the section came to be so named.

First, the name comes from that of Artemus Gale, one of the original incorporators of the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, the representatives of which arrived in the Sioux river valley presumably late in June, 1857, at which time they established the town of Medary, about six miles south of what is now Brookings, and that of Flandreau. Then they proceeded down the river to reach "the Falls" where they expected to locate another townsite.

Though one of the incorporators of the company, it seems Mr. Gale did not personally arrive here until 1863. He secured the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) and the West Half (W 1/2) of the East Half (E 1/2) of Section Twenty-one (21), in what was later Sioux Falls Township and is now a central location of the city. Three hundred twenty acres of land were secured from "halfbreed" Indians. Because this property was included in an Indian reservation in 1864, Mr. Gale could not occupy it until 1870.

This area was bounded on the north by a section line that extended through the area from east to west, several yards north of what is now 12th street. Commencing at what is now Minnesota avenue, Mr. Gale's holdings extended east to near what is now 6th avenue. On the east it was bounded by 6th avenue from 12th to 18th streets; on the south by 18th street from 6th avenue to Minnesota avenue and on the west by Minnesota avenue, to the place of beginning.

Artemus Gale was born near Albion, New York, in 1825 and became a prominent citizen of St. Paul, Minnesota before coming to Sioux Falls.

While here he built his home near the place where the Arkota Ballroom now stands and lived there many years. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church and a director in the Dakota National Bank, as well as chairman of the board of county commissioners. He was a careful official and a good business man.

Mr. Gale was personally well known to the writer, who remembers him as of "stocky" build, well above the average in height. His right eye was partly hidden by a drooping eyelid. A mustache fell well over his lips, its tips covering the corners of his mouth and drooping to the lower jaw. He was a pleasant and kindly appearing man.

Mrs. Helen McKennan, who gave McKennan park to Sioux Falls, was Mr. Gale's sister, as was Mrs. C. C. Carpenter. He was an uncle of the late Gale Carpenter. Mr. Gale died in Sioux Falls on January 17th, 1909.

As to the present "Galesburg Addition":

This includes that part of the city bounded on the west by the east side of Phillips avenue, on the north by a section line a short distance north of 12th street from Phillips avenue to near 6th avenue, on the east by 6th avenue to 18th street, and from thence back on 18th

street to Phillips avenue. In later years, as the city grew, the entire region south and east of the intersection of Phillips avenue and 12th street was gradually extended and has become known as "Galesburg" to postal workers, especially for convenience in designating the mail delivery districts.

PART THREE—TOWNSHIP SECTION

CHAPTER 1

Valley Springs Township (Township 101, Range 47)

Valley Springs township, embracing 15,117.82 acres of land, is in the extreme southeast corner of Minnehaha county, and is bounded on the north by Red Rock township; on the east by Rock county, Minnesota; on the south by Lyon county, Iowa and on the west by Split Rock township in Minnehaha county, South Dakota.

It is a rich farming region, there being but little, if any, waste land. It is drained by Beaver Creek, a stream entering the township from Minnesota in Palisade township which flows in a southwesterly direction through Valley Springs township, emptying into Split Rock creek. Its waters eventually find their way into the Sioux river a few miles below.

The southern boundary is the Iowa state line and as such was surveyed in 1852. The east line, being the western boundary of Minnesota, was surveyed in 1859. Bailey's history gives the date of this survey as 1862, which might have been a later survey. Establishing the date as 1859 are the recordings on the famed Tri-State marker at the extreme southeast corner of the township and the records of the State Historical Society of Minnesota.

Due to the efforts of the Minnehaha County Historical Society to preserve this marker, Rock County, Minnesota; Lyon County, Iowa and Minnehaha County, South Dakota cooperate in re-setting and protecting the "Old Iron Post", under direction of the Department of the Interior in the summer of 1938.

Village and Town of Valley Springs:

The first meeting of the town board was held January 10, 1881. The first supervisors were J. E. Hallette, chairman, S. A. Johnson and A. T. Arneson; clerk, George Cassady; assessor, W. G. Butterfield. Other early day township officers were J. R. Jackson, Tolle J. Bye, Rolla Burkholder, Madison Bennett, C. P. Bissell, F. C. Bell, W. H. Riddell, D. B. Cook, C. J. Conway, W. H. Giggs, A. C. Gibbs, W. J. Carey, C. C. Snook, D. W. Lawrence, Lewis Spawn, Joe Carle, Olaf Olson, F. M. Bunn and others.

Like Red Rock, Palisade and Highland townships, Valley Springs is a fractional township, being but four miles wide from east to west, two miles less than the other township of the county.

Among the earliest settlers were S. A. Johnson, Alfred Larson, Frank G. Anderson, Stephen Danielson, Jonathan Dunham, M. L. Wood and a Miss Nancy Merchant. These came during the years of 1870 to 1873. Miss Merchant pre-empted a part of the northwest quarter of the section on which the town of Valley Springs now stands. Dunham and Wood erected a residence and commenced breaking the sod for cultivation and made application for the establishment of a post office.

Valley Springs can boast of having the first railway station in Minnehaha County.

Perhaps the most outstanding church edifice in Valley Springs township is that of the Beaver Valley Swedish Lutheran Church. It was organized in 1873 by Rev. C. W. Wretloff. Services were held in a schoolhouse near the present location of the building, until 1880 when a large church building was erected at a cost of \$2,500.00, a large amount at that time. A parsonage costing half that much was built near the church. At the present time a large brick church stands on the site about three miles west of Valley Springs on highway 16, having been built in 1922. This church is highly influential in the eastern part of the county and is in a flourishing condition. Some of the county's most prominent people are members and regular attendants of this church body.

Rev. Wretloff, the first pastor, was succeeded by J. H. Randall, A. Sundberg, Dr. C. J. Ellofson and Rev. A. Sunquist. At the present time all the usual and attendant branches of church activities are functioning well, under the pastorate of Rev. Carl Linder who has supplied the pulpit since April 19, 1944.

Among the surviving pioneers of Valley Springs is W. W. Bell who has always been active in farming and sheep raising. Although he moved across the line into Minnesota, he still claims Valley Springs as his "home town". (1897). Mr. Bell claims to have first introduced alfalfa into Dakota Territory from Stockton, California, in 1879.

He secured a small quantity of seed and distributed a few pounds to each of a few neighbors who raised it with good results. A close contender for the honor of introducing this forage crop into the territory was the late Seth Bullock, who introduced it into the Black Hills region in 1881.

Mr. Bell's farm was a sort of an experimental station for the raising of various farm crops. His son, Dean, now occupies the land. Mr. Bell developed a breed of sheep known as the North Star, by crossing three other breeds, namely Lincoln, Oxford and French Ramboulette.

The purpose of propogating this breed of sheep was to combine the fineness of wool of the Ramboulette with longer fibres of the others, and to combine both with the heavy mutton sheep. The wool is very oily and therefore moisture resistant. His son, Dean, who has been associated with him, has taken over the management of the 300-acre farm.

The claim of Mr. Bell regarding his introduction of alfalfa into the state seems so authentic that the Minnehaha County Historical Society "has earmarked" the first funds available, after the erection of the Pioneer Memorial has been accomplished, to pay the expense of erecting a suitable memorial to commemorate the event. The site of the proposed memorial, selected by Mr. Bell, will be on the north side of U. S. Highway 16, in Red Rock township, across the highway from Valley Springs township, on the farm of the late Ed Stone, where the most successful test of alfalfa culture was made in 1879.

Messrs. Dunham and Wood built a residence and started to develop their claims, believing the location was favorable for a business center, and made application for the establishment of a postoffice at the place now known as Valley Springs. This was accomplished in 1873. The postoffice was located in the home of Jonathan Dunham, who was the first postmaster. He was later succeeded by A. C. Stone, who likewise used his home as a post office for a time.

The first store established in the village was that of A. C. Stone and P. E. Howe, in 1873. A blacksmith shop was opened by C. P. Remming on the north side of the site of the "Omaha tracks". W. W. Bell opened a harness and hardware shop in 1880.

On June 4, 1878, a railway station was established by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway company. This was the first such station built in Minnehaha county, the one at Sioux Falls being built the next year by the same company.

The first marriage was that of P. E. Howe and Frances Acker. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Rigby, June 28, 1874. The first birth was that of a daughter to John C. and Martha Shepard. The first schoolhouse was built in 1878, although a school was conducted in a private home during the summer of 1874, and was taught by Miss Ida Shafer. The schoolhouse cost at that time \$1,600.00, an amount that was considered a large outlay of money. The building still stands.

A private home, built in 1878, was later used as a boarding house and in turn was changed into a hotel, named the Central House, and conducted by Frank Mellen.

In 1879 an Act of the Territorial Legislature authorized the incorporation of the village, but the people did not perfect the organization under its provisions. In 1883 another Act was passed and the village was incorporated. Its corporate limits included over 1100 acres of land. This area was later reduced to exclude that part of the village that lay across the line into Red Rock township. All charters granted in Territorial days were quite similar, and that of Valley Springs resembled that of Sioux Falls.

The government of the corporation was vested in a president, who was also a trustee, together with four others. The other elective officers were a clerk, treasurer and justice of the peace. The Board of Trustees was empowered to appoint or remove at pleasure a chief of the fire department, a fire warden, attorney, street commissioner and marshall. The first village election was held March 6, 1883. Forty-six votes were cast and the following named men were elected: W. H. Riddell, president; J. E. Hallett, Paul Zimmerman, J. Dunham and George Cassidy, trustees; F. Mellen, justice of the peace; D. B. Cook, treasurer; F. C. Bell, clerk. D. B. Cook declined to qualify and Richard Barnett was appointed in his place. Henry Howe was appointed fire marshall. The village jail was built during the summer, and the flourishing community soon boasted several enterprises and improvements.

Valley Springs Village

As time went on the people of the village desired some changes in the charter, but this could not be accomplished by legislation. The provisions of the general law for the incorporation of municipal bodies were more to their liking, and the Village Board, on March 4, 1895, took the necessary steps to dissolve the corporation of the village, and re-incorporate as the "Town of Valley Springs".

Valley Springs has excellent grade schools and a high percentage of church-going people. The town, with a population of about 400, is governed by a Town Board of which Carl Barhydt is president.

The postoffice is 3rd class. Ole P. Ronning is the postmaster.

The town boasts an independent school that provides education through the eighth grade and four years of accredited high school work. The building is of baked clay water-proofed brick. There are three churches in the town that are in excellent condition as to membership and equipment. They are: Dutch Reformed, Federated and Lutheran.

There is an active Post of the American Legion located there, and they own their "home", that is also used as a community center.

There is one grain elevator, the Farmers', with Herman Woertink as manager; one bank, the Minnehaha County Bank, operated by Ray Engle. Elmer Allen owns and operates a lumber company which is well equipped and enjoys a good patronage. There are two general merchandise stores that supply the community with staple and fancy products.

The water supply is from city-owned wells, each supplying a limited number of patrons with a good quality of water. Lighting service is provided through the Northern States Power & Light Company at Sioux Falls. A volunteer fire-fighting company, equipped with modern chemical and water apparatus provides fire protection for the town. Private septic tanks, under municipal supervision, take care of the sewerage problem. The telephone exchange is a country line, and has toll connections with the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company of Sioux Falls.

A cemetery known as the Valley Springs Cemetery Association was organized in 1879.

Ben Clare Station

Ben Clare, in Valley Springs township, was in a prosperous farming community, and at one time there were a number of buildings in the village. It had two grain elevators, a general store, a blacksmith shop, one church, the Methodist, the Illinois Central railway depot and a postoffice. I. G. Woodward was the postmaster. His early day successors were Henry Doman, Frank Bowen and Severt Severson.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1890 and called the Ben Clare Methodist Episcopal Church. During the fall of 1893 a church building was erected at a cost of about \$2,000.00, most of which was paid by its own congregation. It was dedicated January 14, 1894.

While most of the buildings have been removed and but little remains of the village, the church still stands and is in use. A Sunday School, and a Young Peoples' Society, Womans' Aid Society and Epworth League are connected with the church.

Split Rock Township (Township 101, Range 48)

Split Rock Township contains 23,057.57 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Brandon township and on the east by Valley Springs township; on the south by a section of the Iowa state line and Lincoln county, South Dakota, and on the west by Sioux Falls township. Its name is derived from the palisades of Split Rock creek, the waters of which flow between high perpendicular walls through the township from north to south.

The first survey of any part of the township was made in 1852, at the time the northern boundary of Iowa was established. That part of its southern boundary lying west of the Sioux river and the western boundary were surveyed by William J. Neeley in 1859; and the north and eastern boundaries were surveyed by Cortez Fessenden in 1862. The sub-divisions were made by Carl P. C. Meyer in August, 1864.

The Sioux river divides it near the center, entering in section 4 from the north and flowing almost due south, leaving through section 33, to form the boundary line between Iowa and South Dakota.

Split Rock creek was earlier known as Emaniji creek, and appeared in Johnson's Illustrated Atlas as such. Its juncture with the Sioux river was described as "the practical head of navigation for large steamers".

(Note: The Dakota Land Company of St. Paul established a town-site here comprising 640 acres of land and named it Emaniji. It became the county seat of Vermillion county, then in Minnesota Territory, prior to the changing of the boundary line of Minnesota from the Sioux river to the present state line. It has long since been erased from the map, even the "oldest inhabitants" not remembering its location.

Of four towns established by the Dakota and Company, Medary, Coteau Percee, Emaniji and Flandreau, only the latter remains. All trace of the site of Coteau Percee seems to be lost and all that remains to mark the location of Medary is a monument about six miles south of Brookings, near the Sioux river. Coteau Percee is believed to have been about 15 miles south of Medary, near where the town of Egan now stands).

Emptying into Split Rock creek is Beaver creek. Its two branches merge in section 13 and flow in an irregular westerly course to join the larger stream.

The first settler in Split Rock township was Ole B. Iverson, who located on section 21. He was followed four days later by Ole Bergerson, who took up a half section of land in section four. The first house built was that of Mr. Iverson. It was a "dug-out" built in the fall of 1868, by himself, Ole and Soren Bergerson. In it these three men and Mrs. Iverson spent the following winter.

A flour mill was built by Richard Banning in 1877, on the east side of the Sioux river, in section 33. It was all but destroyed in the flood of 1881, and was not again in operation until 1892. It no longer exists.

Split Rock township is distinctive among the townships of the county, owing to large quantities of red jasper comparatively easy to obtain, especially in the region of East Sioux Falls and Rowena. In addition to this, it is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, cultivated by thrifty and industrious farmers.

The first township board met at the home of Peter Iverson on January 11, 1881. In its organization, Charles Olander was elected as chairman, R. S. Svolde, one of the supervisors and George White, clerk. At the second meeting, June 9, the full board was present, namely: Charles Olander, R. S. Svolde and Alo Abrahamson, as was also Ole Bergerson, justice of the peace, and Amon Johnson, who was appointed clerk.

On July 18 what is presumed to be the first bill allowed was that of Christ Clauson, for 12 days' work as assessor, at two dollars per day. To enumerate the many officers, even in those early years, would require much space, therefore we shall attempt only to bring out some of the more salient facts in connection with the history of the township.

On January 2, 1884, a town meeting was held in the home of John O. Walker to decide whether or not \$1,100.00 should be raised toward the cost of construction of a bridge across the Sioux river at the Peter Iverson crossing. The result of that meeting is not known.

At a meeting on February 26th a resolution was passed disapproving aid in the building of a bridge across the river at Bannings mill, "because it was built regardless of public demand and was useless to a majority of people of the town".

At the annual meeting of 1890, held March 4th at Rowena, it was voted to hold all town meetings at East Sioux Falls. On March 20th the question being a re-survey of the township, the proposition was voted down by a vote of 51 against and 27 for the re-survey. On April

7th the board agreed to cooperate with the Valley Springs township board to jointly build a bridge across "Four Mile" creek, the expenses of which would be equally borne by each of the respective townships. On September 18, at a joint meeting of the two boards, the amount of damages each land owner was to receive by reason of opening the road was agreed upon. On April 15, 1893, a special town meeting was called to decide whether the board should enter into a contract with a competent surveyor to make an accurate survey of all the section and quarter section lines and to cause permanent land marks to be erected at each section and quarter-section corners, as established by United States Government surveys. Forty-two votes were cast in favor of, and sixteen against the proposition. The county surveyor, T. M. Patten, was engaged to make the survey and was paid \$275.00 for his work.

Out of Split Rock have come several outstanding citizens of the county, including John T. Lee, long a member of the board of county commissioners, Nels Simons, "The Sage of Split Rock creek", Alex and Alfred Reid, who were associated with the quarrying industry at East Sioux Falls and Rowena, and others. Mr. Alex Reid was connected with the city administration of Sioux Falls at a later date, holding the offices of superintendent of streets and street commissioner.

Aside from a number of men prominent in Minnehaha county affairs from Split Rock township, politically and otherwise, at least two of her sons have become prominent nationally, namely H. D. Webster, sculptor and Major Joseph J. Foss, familiarly spoken of as "Joe", a Marine Flying Ace of World War II, whom both Split Rock and Sioux Falls townships claim as their own son, the home farm being part in Split Rock and part in Sioux Falls township.

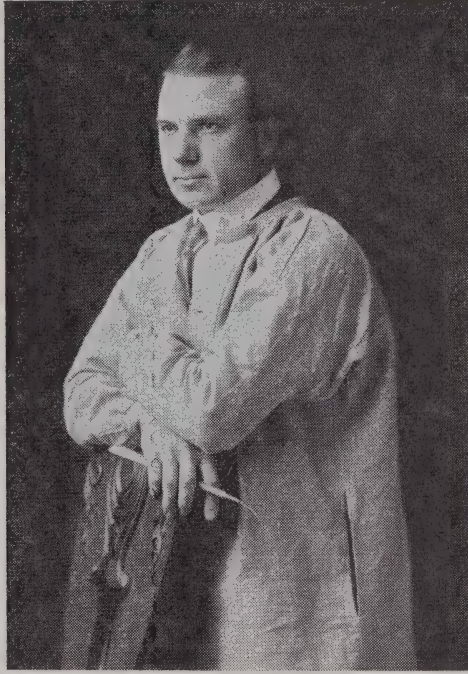
Henry Daniel Webster came to Split Rock township with his parents in 1899, as a child. He was the son of Nelson M. Webster and Barbara Kirchman Webster, who settled near the town of Rowena. His father sold the land later to Thomas Ryan, founder of the village. After his father's death in 1894, there was a large farm to manage and educational facilities were meagre. For the latter reason his mother moved to Sioux Falls.

Six years later Henry went to Philadelphia to study art, paying his own way by teaching manual training in a night school. One year later he started the Art Manual Training Department in the New State Reformatory at Randall's Island. This work not agreeing with him, he accepted positions with the Y. M. C. A., where he had time to pursue art work. He studied under G. G. Barnard and others.

Henry was commissioned by Tiffany & Company of New York to make portrait busts of Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay. From this time on his services were in great demand. Some of his busts were those of Andrew Carnegie, Ethel Barrymore and William Kriehoff. He also did a large relief panel of "Children of William Kingsley", a marble bust of Dr. John Dumortier, a bronze "Minute Man" statue erected by the State of Connecticut in commemoration of the heroes who died in the American Revolution (at Campo Beach, Conn.).

Two busts of South Dakota men were made by Mr. Webster, one of Senator A. B. Kittridge and the other of General W. H. H. Beadle. The latter was made in the basement of the present Washington High School in Sioux Falls and since 1911 has occupied a niche in the capital building at Pierre. **A replica of this bust has been placed in the National Hall of Fame in Washington, D. C. This is the only representation of South Dakota in the Hall of Fame.** The bust was not completed at the

time of Webster's death, and his wife, the former Ethel Felder, of Chapel Hill, Texas, finished the bust. Another specimen of his work, a testimonial to his craftsmanship, is the bronze door of the American National Bank at Austin, Texas.



HENRY DANIEL WEBSTER,
Sculptor

His wife was not only a talented sculptor but also a talented pianist. Mr. Webster died at Chapel Hill, Texas in 1912, at the age of 32 years, ending a career that had only well begun. They had two children, Barbara and Daniel Felder Webster. A sister, Mrs. Alf Reid, lives in Sioux Falls.

Major Joe Foss was born April 17, 1915, on a farm four and a half miles east of Sioux Falls, part of which was in Split Rock and part in Sioux Falls townships. He became a noted Ace in aerial combat and has an official record of 26 Japanese planes brought down in the South Pacific during the early part of the Global War. Thus he has the distinction of being the only aviator in that war to equal the record of Eddie Rickenbacher of World War I fame. (The latter statement is an error. The Author).

Joe Foss, though young in years, is a seasoned veteran by experience.

His father was killed during an electrical storm by coming in contact with a high-power electric line that had fallen across a road over which he was passing. Joe was 18 years of age at the time.

He remained on the farm until the winter of 1934-35, when he attended Augustana college in Sioux Falls. He later was employed as a mechanic by the John Morrell Packing company one and a half years.

In 1940, a year prior to the opening of the war with Japan, Joe Foss

enlisted in the Marine Corp Air Service, receiving his training at Chamberlain Field, Minneapolis and at Pensacola and Miami, Florida.



COL. JOE FOSS,
World War II Ace, with record of 26
Japanese planes shot down.

He first saw action at Guadalcanal, in the South Pacific, on October 13, 1942, and on that date brought down his first Jap plane, and was himself brought down. He was rescued by natives of a nearby island. Twice more he was brought down, the second time being on October 21, 1942, and the third time off the coast of Malaita, about 85 miles from Guadalcanal. Each time he was rescued by organized natives and Americans, who wore no uniforms.

On his return to the States in 1945, Foss was assigned to an infantry battalion at Clamath Falls, Oregon. At the present time he is in command of the aerial reserve forces here in Sioux Falls, holding the rank of colonel.

He modestly avers, "I happened to get the breaks", but to the rest of us he is definitely a hero of World War II, and another Minnehaha county boy who has made good. His wife, June Shakstad Foss, was a school-day sweetheart.

The present township officials are: M. S. Doskendorf, chairman of the board; V. C. Olander, clerk; William Simon, treasurer; Ralph Bucholz and Elvin Lee, supervisors.

Split Rock Dam and Lake

The first suggestion that an artificial lake be created on Split Rock creek, south of Brandon, according to W. O. Florell, former president of the Split Rock township board, was made by E. H. Canfield of Luverne, Minnesota, who, while traveling through the valley, observed the possibilities of such a lake there and wrote an article for the Argus-Leader concerning it. About this time Fletcher W. Alguire, then one of

the county commissioners of Minnehaha county, visited the vicinity on county business and further suggested that place for such a lake in the county.

Mr. Canfield's letter and Mr. Alguire's added approval led Mr. Florell to call a meeting of the township board to which he invited those interested to attend. Ellis O. Smith, then street commissioner of Sioux Falls, attended that meeting and assured those present that whatever might be attempted there would undoubtedly have the support of Sioux Falls. Just what the immediate results of that meeting were is not clear, but it was known that the Isaac Walton League found the idea attractive and over a period of years made this a subject of discussion at their meetings.

As momentum gathered, the creation of the lake became a general topic of conversation, but little progress was made. At times when interest seemed to wane there were J. T. (Jim) Sanders, a recognized agitator and promoter, to prod the League and the public into action. It is said that he contacted practically all city and county officialdom for help "to keep out the underbrush" and get the project into the clear.

It will be remembered that during the dry period of the early 1930's, as a matter of water conservation and employment for our citizens, numerous dams were erected in the state by the aid of the Federal Government. Liberal government aid through WPA was provided through political sub-divisions, county and city. Each community to be benefitted was required to contribute in a small way from its own funds. In conformity with this arrangement, Sioux Falls set aside a sponsor's contribution fund, from which sums for expenses could be drawn to further projects purely beneficial to the city. These projects were planned and set in motion through the channel of our Public Works Department, commonly known as the street department.

Jim Sanders demanded that, as a measure of public good, an area be acquired for a lake and that a dam be projected. This demand was made upon Commissioner Smith, who happened to be in charge of public works by virtue of his office. Smith pointed out that this was an order beyond his ability to fulfill, because it was outside the city's jurisdiction.

This logic did not appeal to Sanders and at last, in desperation, a meeting was agreed upon to be held in the rear of Dickenson Brother's bakery. Present at that meeting were Rolla and Dick Dickenson, John P. Bleg, Harry Wells, Roy Moore, Jim Sanders and Commissioner Smith.

A second meeting was held in the same place and in addition to those present at the first meeting were Claude Thompson, O. F. Torrey and W. R. Edington, chief engineer of the WPA. The latter promised to send two engineers, Walter Crampton and William Ageter, to look things over. Certain facts and data were required as to the substructure of the proposed lake and dam. This could only be secured by drilling, and the expense would have to be borne by the promoters.

The city owned a drilling machine used in prospecting for wells. This was taken to the site of the proposed dam by the street department. Two drillers were hired and the work supervised by Will Girton, who became one of the most ardent supporters of the project. Drilling consumed about six weeks. The results were logged and maps made. The project was drawn up in the street department offices and submitted to the authorities. It was promptly approved and the Federal Government pledged help to the amount of \$200,000.00. There was yet to be secured a sponsor's contribution.

At this juncture a lot-sales association was formed, with the idea of raising funds. A misunderstanding of the aims of this association led the Government to suspend its offer. Mayor A. N. Graff of Sioux Falls then took over and various meetings were held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Through the diplomacy of Paul Myers, the Chamber of Commerce secretary, the differences of opinion were smoothed out.

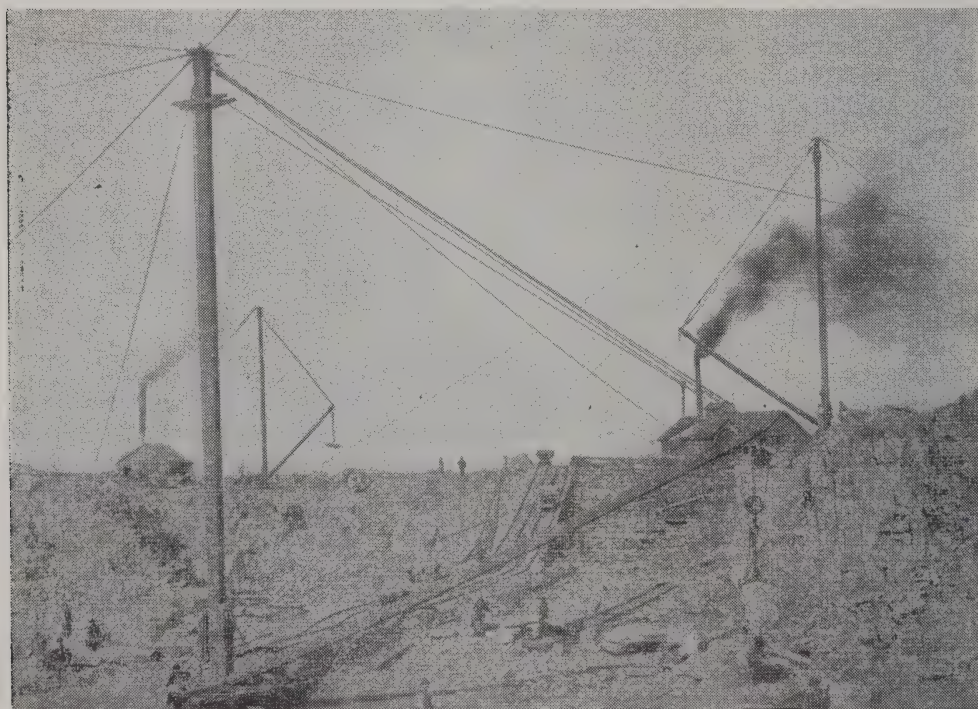
Said an outstanding promoter of the project, "The glory of concluding the details of making the lake possible is great enough to be shared by numerous men who gave of their time and funds. It is impossible to record the names of all who put their shoulders to the wheel. In addition to those whose names have been mentioned, we recall John Bradford, Art Godfrey, Lloyd Wagner, J. C. (Jimmy) Clark, Dick Bielski and W. E. (Bill) Perrenoud. Then there were the splendid people of Brandon who helped to iron out the difficulties and objections that came up in their community. Without their persistent efforts the work could not have been accomplished".

Now, after several years of hard and coordinated effort the project seems hopeful but uncertain, because of the need for funds.

East Sioux Falls

We shall take up the histories of East Sioux Falls and Rowena separately.

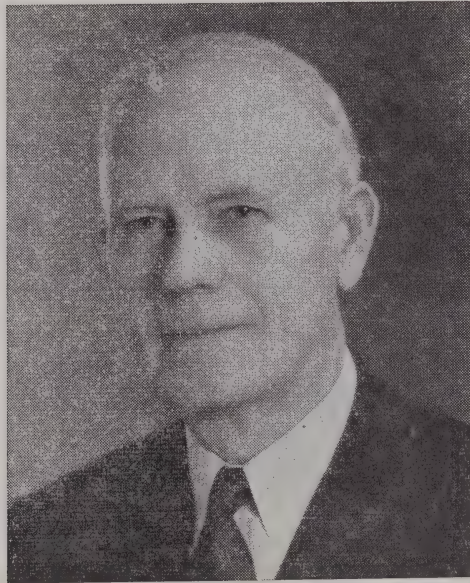
East Sioux Falls is located on a section line and, until recent years, was on Highway 38 that leads into Iowa, connecting with Iowa's State Highway No. 9. The place came into prominence in 1887 through the stone-quarrying industry in Split Rock Township, on the Illinois Central railway.



East Sioux Falls Quarries.

It is about six miles due east of Sioux Falls. The Sioux river passes through the once thriving community from north to south.

The quarries were opened by J. E. Riley, of Omaha, and C. W. Hubbard of Sioux Falls in 1887. Associated with them was L. A. Marshall, of Chicago. The company was incorporated in 1887 with a capital of \$100,000.00 in the name of the "Sioux Falls Granite Company". Hundreds of workmen came and brought their families with them as the quarries were opened. J. E. Riley was president; C. W. Hubbard, vice president; L. A. Marshall, secretary and treasurer. The head offices were in Chicago and Omaha. Mr. Riley was in charge of the Omaha office and Mr. Marshall in charge in Chicago. Mr. Hubbard, the manager, was in charge at Sioux Falls. Marshall later retired from the company and became associated with the Minnehaha Granite Company of Rowena, about three miles to the east of the Sioux Falls Granite Company's quarries.



W. V. LOWE,
Quarryman of Sioux Falls Granite

In June, 1890, a petition was presented to the county commissioners, signed by "the required number of citizens residing within certain territory in Split Rock township", requesting the board to order an election to decide whether it should be an incorporated city. The request was granted and an election held on August 19, 1890. The entire number of votes (142) were in favor of incorporating. Accordingly, the territory included in the petition was incorporated as the "City of East Sioux Falls".

An election took place shortly afterward and the first council meeting was held on October 15, 1890. The first set of officers were: J. C. Russell, mayor; James McGrath, George Anderson, Samuel Thompson, Charles Delaney, Thomas Morris and William Handley, aldermen. James McGrath was elected president and Thomas Morris vice president of the city council.

G. W. Jones was auditor; T. P. Howard, assessor; J. H. Voorhees, attorney; Edward E. Riley, treasurer; H. C. Cornell, city justice; Wiley Lowe, police justice, and D. C. Rice, city engineer.

The first meeting of the city council was held in the office of the Sioux Falls Granite Company. The bonds of the officers were fixed as follows: Mayor, \$3,000; treasurer \$1,000; and all others at \$500 each. At a meeting held October 23, 1890, the council ordered a map of the city to be made.

For a few years an extensive business was done in the quarrying of Sioux Falls "jasper" and the place somewhat resembled a frontier mining town. An electric car line was extended from Sioux Falls and a commodious hotel and several business places were established.

In 1894, however, national financial conditions became such that all business was affected and quarrying activities came almost to a stand-still. The population decreased and business finally ceased entirely. In recent years the highway leading through the place was changed and it now passes some distance to the south, and some of the remaining buildings were removed to meet the changed conditions.

East Sioux Falls has long since passed out as an incorporated municipality and is now under township control, having passed into the category of "Ghost Towns". However, there are vast quantities of this splendid, hard, durable and attractive building stone in its vicinity, and new scientific uses are being made of this stone that were never thought of when it was being quarried here in the early 1890's. Therefore, the quarrying industry in this region is sure to be resumed here in the not too distant future. It is reasonable to suppose that when this work is resumed East Sioux Falls will again take its place among the important towns of the county.

In its earlier history the place was known as "Jasper City". When and for what reason the name was changed seems to be unknown.

A full account of this and other quarries will be found in the general county section, under the heading of "Industries".

Town of Rowena

The village of Rowena, like East Sioux Falls, was a child of the quarrying industry, yet it is in the midst of a rich agricultural region. It lies about three miles east of East Sioux Falls and is also on the Illinois Central railroad, formerly the Cherokee & Sioux Falls railway.

The quantity and splendid quality of the quartzite found in the vicinity so impressed Thomas J. Ryan of Dubuque, Iowa, with its possibilities that he bought several hundred acres of land where much of this quartzite came to or near the surface and thus more easily quarried. The company organized under the name of "The Minnehaha Granite Company" and, later, built what is believed to be the first stone crusher in Dakota Territory.

In October, 1888, Mr. Ryan platted 43 blocks of land in the southeast quarter of section 26 to be sold as residence property and the village rapidly developed. A railway station was built and a post office established. Some fine buildings, including two warehouses, were built. Within a short period of time seven postmasters were appointed at that place, namely: George M. Nix, H. J. Eager, John E. Brown, F. H. Marshall, F. R. Wright, Charles H. Mathews and Alfred Reid.

There is little left at this time to stir the memories of "Old Times". The following story of the town of Rowena by Wm. L. Webster, Jr., gives an intimate and interesting insight to the origin, development and retrogression of the once thriving industrial village.

The Illinois Central railway reached the Rowena community in December, 1887, having been built from Cherokee, Iowa. In the company's service was a George M. Nix, who passed over the route daily, and in doing so observed the hillside of rock. With his contacts with the business world, he influenced a man by the name of Ryan, a Dubuque speculator, to inspect the quarrying possibilities.

They visited the place together and Mr. Ryan purchased the south-east quarter of section 28, in Split Rock township, from Nelson A. Webster. This was the land on which Rowena was later situated, and in 1888 the town was platted into 43 city blocks. The surveying was done by Howe Brothers. Mr. Ryan designated a portion of land in the center of the area as Garnet Park, and named the streets after various kinds of stone.

The town became officially known as Rowena, September 29, 1888. Why it was so named is not known. As soon as practicable, quarries were opened with a monthly payroll of \$10,000.00, lumber having arrived in the meantime to provide residences and business buildings.

Mr. Ryan built the Nixon hotel, named for his friend, George Nix, with a rooming capacity of sixty persons. The building still stands. It is now owned by Ben T. Carlson. Ryan also opened a bank building, in which was located a drug store and also three additional store rooms. On the second floor were several offices, including that Dr. Holtsclaw, the only physician ever to reside in Rowena. The city hall was also located on the second floor. Later a tenement house was built, capable of housing nine families.

The quarry management offered a baby carriage for the first baby to be born in Rowena. The gift went to Rowena Gladys Jones, a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Jones. The father was a quarry blacksmith. The first boy born there was Rowein Jerome Costine, born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Costine. Rowein now operates a printing establishment in Sioux Falls. Skewis & Brown opened a meat market, John R. Blue, a livery stable and Harvey Edgar a general merchandise store. O'Neil & McDonnell were the "village blacksmiths".

Desiring a better depot that it was customary to build in a small town, Mr. Ryan and other citizens contributed to a fund to accomplish this wish. It was termed "the finest depot between Sioux Falls and Cherokee".

In more than fifty years of its existence, nearly a dozen agents have been in charge, the last being B. F. Baker, who retired June 5th, 1940, at which time the station was closed. Mr. Baker purchased the building for a home, but owing to a change of plans, sold it to Andrew Johnson in 1943, who later moved it to the old Frislie farm northeast of Rowena to be used as a dwelling. The Rowena townsite has changed hands several times and is now owned by the George H. Perry estate.

During the 1900's the population consisted mostly of quarrymen, predominantly English, with a sprinkling of Scotch. With the English came the tradition of their native land, one of which was the custom of Christmas caroling. The men were fine singers and on Christmas Eve they would go from house to house singing carols and exchanging the season's greetings.

As the population increased, organizations and fraternal societies began to form. In 1893 the Rowena Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society were organized. The latter is still active. In 1895, Camp No. 3573, Modern Woodmen and, in 1900, Leone Lodge, Modern Brotherhood of America, were organized. The Tri-State Literary Society was organized on December 3, 1915, in this tri-state community, at the

home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Smith, its membership including young residents of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. It was organized "for cultivating the minds of the young people in literature and music, and for social activities".

The Rowena-Ben Clare Community Club was organized February 11, 1924, in the Martin Anderson home. The club held meetings alternately at Ben Clare and Rowena. When in Rowena the meetings were held in the Rowena Hall.

The first postoffice in this community was the Split Rock Post-office, located on the farm now known as the Sunnyside Farm, owned by Mrs. M. Goebel. Hiram Harlowe was the first postmaster. The mail was carried by stage coach between Worthington, Minnesota and Sioux Falls, the trip requiring one day in each direction, with semi-weekly service. There was also a stage line between Split Rock and Sibley, Iowa, providing tri-weekly service and passing just south of the present town of Rowena.

The postoffice was later removed from Split Rock to the Liljeblad farm, with Rev. C. W. Wretloff as postmaster, and was later located on the Harvey farm with Dr. William Harvey as postmaster. When the town of Rowena came into being, he received his appointment as postmaster, November 9, 1888. Ben T. Carlson is the present postmaster, having received his appointment in 1922.

By 1886 public entertainments and social affairs, 4th of July celebrations and the like began to break the monotony and the drudgery of pioneering. What was known as the Pleasant Ridge Fife and Drum Corp functioned in such events. Archie Heaphey was the director. Other members were Harry and Leonard Heaphey, Frank and John Wright, Will and Frank Webster, Al, George and Rob Rockwood, James McGrath and Byron Whitney.

One of the old landmarks of the region, still standing on a hillside near Rowena overlooking the quarries, is an age-old hackberry tree that found rootage in the crevices of a large table rock. It was nearly a full-grown tree three quarters of a century ago, when Madison Webster homesteaded this land, July 5, 1873. He spent his first night on his claim under this tree. The children of Rowena have played beneath its branches for three generations and many, now advanced in years, come back to visit this spot of childish endearment. During the last few years someone has attached to it the name of "Spindledick", but the source of the name and its meaning is obscure. A peculiarity of the tree is that it apparently grows out of solid rock and that it seems to not increase or decrease in size except, perhaps, in width of branch-spread.

Churches

The first church service in the community was held in 1875, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McMackin. Their daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Bennett, described these services as follows:

"Sunday School was held every second Sunday morning in a grainery on the Madison Webster farm, a two mile walk. On a particular Sunday morning, having returned from Sunday School, mother and I were clearing away the dinner dishes when a covered wagon rolled up to the door. In it was the Charles White family. Mrs. White came to the door and asked if church services were to be held here.

"None of us had heard about it and were about to deny it, but hurried preparations were made and a stand with a Bible on it was placed in the center of the room. The men brought planks in and placed

them on stools around the room. A linen table cloth was placed on the table. Preparations were hardly completed when families commenced to arrive, some of them traveling many miles for these first services. Father's home was the largest in the community, thus it was selected and services were held there for several years. Rev. William Fielder, a Methodist, officiated at these services".

During the winter of 1875-76 a two-weeks revival meeting was held in the McMacken home, Rev. Chase of Canton, D. T., presiding. The only fuel was twisted hay. Among the "traveling preachers" who came later were a Mr. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Hartsough, Rev. Bullard and others. Several denominations sent ministers to this community including Methodists, Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists and Baptists. The following petition is a remnant of the Baptist services:

"Valley Springs, D. T., February 10, 1886.

"We, the undersigned, promise to pay the sum opposite our names to the Rev. J. J. Hull for preaching one year, the sum to be paid quarterly in cash: (signed) Mrs. A. J. Crane, R. W. Crane, Peter Arundale, Almus T. Rogers, E. Crane, Mrs. A. T. Arneson, J. O. Johnson, Miss Mary Etta Fish, C. A. Heaphey, Benjamin Fish, William Carl, Mrs. Lewis Spawn, Mrs. Milton Wright, Mrs. M. D. Rockwood, Al and George Rockwood, Don P. Terry, James McGrath, C. H. Hashouk, Mrs. M. Webster, M. Webster, Miss Dora Pierce, Miss L. Bennett, Madison Bennett, Henry Harvey, Joe Carl, John Boyd, Lewis Spawn, Milton Wright, I. H. Zutter, William Harvey, Rose L. Whitney"

In 1902 the First Methodist Episcopal Church was built, under the leadership of J. P. Stoney. The northeast conerstone was laid by Samuel Rockwood, September 9, 1902, and one of the northwest corner by Mrs. Elizabeth Webster. Rev. Stoney resigned before the church was completed and it was finished under direction of Rev. C. W. Murr. It was dedicated February 8, 1903, free of debt, by Elder J. P. Jenkins and the pastor, Rev. Murr. A bell was donated in 1905 and in 1912 pews replaced the chairs.

A peculiar incident reportedly occurred in 1919, when the cornerstones were removed to make improvements. A frog that had in some manner become placed with the stone in 1902, was removed alive, when the basement was added and an inside stairway provided.

In 1920 the name was changed to "Minnehaha County Larger Parish". Rev. Harold Wager was in charge of the parish with Rev. Dean Headley as assistant pastor. The churches at Dell Rapids, Garretson, Valley Springs, Ben Clare and Rowena were their charges.

In 1939 the church was reorganized and the word "Episcopal" was eliminated. Thomas F. Jones, the then only remaining charter member, was made an honorary life trustee.

On September 24, 1944, the Myrtle Carlson Memorial Altar was dedicated. This altar, made of oak, symbolic of the Christian Church, was the work of Palmer Eide. Dr. A. W. Fauquet of Sioux Falls was long the pastor. He was succeeded in September, 1947, by Walter Nelson, a divinity student at Sioux Falls College.

Schools

The first school in the community was held during the fall and winter of 1874, in a sod shanty on a hillside near the present farm buildings of Mrs. M. Goebel. It was the home of the Hiram Harlowe family, and Alice Lankin (Lambert) was the teacher. Among the pupils of that first school were Della and George Harlowe, two of the Lankin

boys, Hettie Lankin, Cassie Webster, and Mary and Sam McMacken. Their fathers plowed furrows over the prairie for them to follow to and from the schoolhouse so that they would not become lost.

The next school was held in a claim shanty across the road from the Webster buildings. Nora White taught this school. The first official record of teaching in this district, (No. 31), was that kept by Chasemen, who taught school in the house on the Lafe McCarty farm during August and September of 1880 for \$20 per month.

The next school was held in an upstairs room of the Madison Webster home during the summer of 1881. There were but four pupils and the teacher, Gusta Arneson, who received \$20 per month in salary. Usually two terms of school were held each year.

For several terms thereafter school was held in various homes and improvised schoolhouses, including the "Little Pink Schoolhouse" on the Milton Wright farm, the place being called Pleasant Ridge. Still later Miss Libbie Harvey (White) taught in a little schoolhouse on the Charles White farm. This school was unusual, as each pupil paid a definite amount of money toward the teacher's salary. When Rowena was organized a schoolhouse was built in the southeast corner of the town-site, and in 1903 a new building was built, containing two rooms with a seating capacity of 80 scholars. This building was destroyed by fire October 25th, 1935. Most of the furnishings were saved and school was resumed the next day in the church, where it was held the rest of the year.

In 1936 a new schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$8,000, and was dedicated November 8, 1936, by County Superintendent Edgar Hervig. This district now enjoys the honor of having one of the best and most modern schoolhouses in the county.

The first Sunday School was held during the spring of 1875, in the dug-out home of Mr. and Mrs. Madison Webster. This building was 20 feet in length and 16 feet in width. There were several windows, just above the ground, and an entrance built over the doorway. The walls were built of stone, minus any mortar to hold them in place and give them strength. The loose stones permitted lizards to crawl through from the damp earth beneath the board floor.

William Brown of Granite, Iowa, was the first superintendent. He was assisted by Mr. Barrett. The students were taught directly from the Bible. There were no explanatory leaflets nor pictures to illustrate the text until several years later when a missionary came through the country and Mrs. Webster purchased supplies, the first ever used there, at her own expense.

Later, Sunday School was held in schoolhouses and, eventually, in the town hall. After a church was built, Mrs. Thomas F. Jones served as Sunday School superintendent more than thirty years.

Sioux Falls Township (Township 101, Range 49)

The first settlement in Minnehaha county held in the state, other than military reservation and trading post at Yankton, was in what is now Sioux Falls township at "The Falls". The story of its founding appears in the opening chapter of this volume.

Sioux Falls township is in the southern tier of townships of the county and is the third township west of the state line of Minnesota. It contains much rich agricultural land, although it is quite hilly along the course of the Sioux river and other places. Incidentally, the river

flows through the township twice from north to south and back and nearly across it from west to east along the southern part. It leaves it in the northeastern corner, following a general eastern course after passing over "the Falls".

The level valley toward the northwest is underlaid with great depths of red jasper, or quartzite. This rock, for the greater part, is well under the rich alluvial soil and forms the floor of a great natural reservoir that retains an abundant water supply for the city of Sioux Falls.

A large area has been subtracted from the townsite and is incorporated in the cities of Sioux Falls and South Sioux Falls, thus leaving but a part of the original area outside of the incorporated cities. This township is undoubtedly the only one in the state that contains two incorporated cities, the two named above.

The township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859, as were the sub-divisions in August and September of the same year. There were originally 23,022.83 acres of land, including about 80 acres of what is now known as Covell's lake, formerly referred to as Covell's Sloughs. The latter has been well dredged, the banks beautified and is included in Terrace park in Sioux Falls.

The lake was so named for Melvin Covell, the original owner. All together, the lake and its surroundings are beautiful and picturesque.

A plat of the township, according to a map made by Mr. Neeley, indicates the first settlers intended to build the town north of the Falls, following the course of the river. There is a plat of 30 blocks, six blocks running north and south along the stream and five blocks from east to west. The Dubuque House, the first building to be used as a hotel and the first building erected in Minnehaha county, appears on this map, just north of the section line between sections 9 and 16. Also, on this map, it is indicated that Governor Henry Masters, first "Squatter Governor" of the improvised Dakota Legislature, had a house on the southeast quarter of section 17, evidently between Spring and Duluth avenues and 7th and 8th streets.

When the village of Sioux Falls was incorporated, in 1877, 1,200 acres of land was removed from the township and in 1883, when the place was incorporated as a city, about 6,000 more acres were removed. Since that time much more has been deducted, leaving but approximately 16 sections, or about 10,250 acres in the township, not incorporated in either Sioux Falls or South Sioux Falls. Much of the remaining land has been divided into small farms, acreages or truck farms.

The earliest available record of township officers is that of 1881, and names the following men: Supervisors, R. H. Hunter, chairman, A. F. Davenport and Knute Thompson; clerk, Edward C. Currey; treasurer, G. B. Sammons; assessor, Henry Callender; Justice, Frank S. Emerson. Mr. Currey resigned from office as clerk and C. W. McDonald was appointed to fill the vacancy, and L. D. Henry was appointed Justice of the peace.

On December 29, D. S. Glidden was appointed treasurer, G. B. Sammons having removed from the township. Other officers holding township offices from 1882 to 1889 were:

A. A. Grant, E. C. Hawkins, Frank Ford, J. D. Redding, W. P. Willard, Jacob Hawkins, A. C. Collins, J. C. Tufts, F. H. George, L. P. Caldwell, W. G. Lacey, S. W. Helson, John Kleeman, D. F. Harrington, J. H. Stockton, John Sundback, J. T. Udell, A. J. Rowland, C. E. Place, A. L. Caskey, Henry Rummel, Isaac Waring, W. H. Heiss, P. D. Gushard,

Henry Truxes, A. M. McNaughton, P. M. Carter, L. D. Lacey, Ralph Denslow, H. M. Avery, Cass Broughton, Wm. Beckler, Wm. Howie, G. A. Campbell, E. S. Carter, John Fortune, George Baker, H. C. Aldrich, James A. Waring, H. J. Whipple, A. J. Hughes, R. E. Brooks, Louis Zentle, H. S. Hill, David Reynolds, H. Hunter, H. C. Aldrich, John Schaetzel, L. A. Bullard, E. W. Tufts, T. McGarraugh, George Dukelow, E. Caldwell, Fred M. Carter, A. Caldwell, A. Long, Wm. Caldwell.

The corporate limits of South Sioux Falls extend to the Lincoln county line to the south, leaving but a fringe of land on the western edge between those corporate limits and the Wayne township line and one tier of sections along the northern edge, six in all, and ten sections between the eastern limits and Split Rock township, and none to the south. Strictly speaking there are but 18 full sections of land out of the original 36 sections, thus one half of the area of the township is within the corporate limits of Sioux Falls and South Sioux Falls.

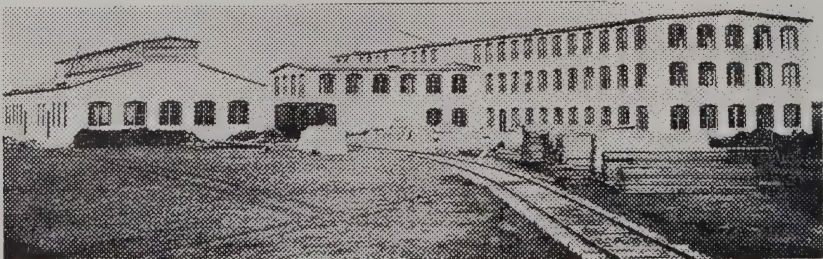
South Sioux Falls

In the late 1880's, during the "Boom Days", several industrial establishments sprung up, mushroom-like, seemingly over night. The South Sioux Falls Railroad and Transit Company's tracks reached the village about 1899 and the place was bustling with activity. The range of activities extended westward across the boundary line between Sioux Falls and Wayne townships and visions of a great manufacturing metropolis were rampant in the minds of the promoters.

Petitions were circulated by citizens and land owners of large areas in the two townships and presented to the Board of County Commissioners to order an election to decide whether or not to incorporate as "The Town of South Sioux Falls."

The petition was granted and an election ordered held on February 20, 1890. The election was held in the Woolen Mills building and all of the 7 votes cast were in favor of such incorporation. An election was held on March 21, 1890, to elect the town's first set of officers. This resulted in the election of J. M. Eley, Fred Frost, Sr., and S. D. Perkins as trustees; Fred Spoerl, clerk; M. F. Drake, assessor; C. S. Lawrence, treasurer; J. P. Wilbur, marshal and William Gingerich, Justice of the Peace.

On July 1st S. D. Perkins was elected president of the board and a corporate seal was ordered. A petition having been presented to it, the board, on July 9th, 1890, passed a resolution submitting to the voters the question of bonding the town in the sum of \$70,000 for the purpose of constructing a water system and sewerage and the expense of a plant for lighting the town. The election was held on June 31, 1891, and all of the 50 votes cast were in the affirmative.



Woolen Mills at South Sioux Falls.

Through all of the promotion of business enterprises the hand of Richard F. (Frank) Pettigrew moved. He not only promoted the packing house project, but several other industries of South Sioux Falls. These included the Woolen Mills, a soap and axle grease and starch factories, the latter in 1892. One product of the woolen mills the writer remembers well, was the cloth for the uniforms of Company B, of the State Militia, preparatory to the company's trip to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Harrison, March 4, 1889.

Some distance to the west and north, in Wayne township, was the massive 4-story jasper building known as the Northwestern Packing Company, later reorganized under the name of A. Lester Heyer Packing Company. (See Packing Industry, Sioux Falls section).

This latter location was some distance north and west of what was generally known as South Sioux Falls and extended into Wayne township. Sixty acres of land, enclosed by a high board fence, was set aside for a buffalo park in 1888, seventeen of the animals having been purchased by Mr. Pettigrew and his real estate partner, S. L. Tate. These were turned loose within the enclosure with a number of Galloway cows, resulting in a mixed herd of young stock, some of which were natives of the prairies and others a mixture of buffalo and Galloway cattle.

Also within the park were both white and black tailed deer and some moose. In addition to those a prairie dog town was started with twenty pairs of the little animals provided by a lad in the vicinity of the Missouri river. Turned loose in the park they multiplied rapidly, and, it is said, the number reached into the thousands before the town was flooded by high water in the spring of 1898 and the "inhabitants" were drowned. The buffalo-Galloway herd was disposed of in 1894 and the park disappeared with the factories and the once flourishing town.

Aside from these abortive enterprises were the attendant stores, shops, a hotel and other features that go with an active suburban industrial town. A railroad was built to the packing house which, it was suggested, would become a part of a trans-continental line extending to the Pacific coast.

The factories and the "Old Packing House" have long since been removed and the hotel, later refitted for a dance hall, was burned later, its destruction figuring in an alleged attempt to defraud certain insurance companies in which attempt George W. Egan, the owner, was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Such is the background of the present town. On its scattered acres where most of the factories were once located, two great oil storage systems, an airport, school house, town hall, merchantile establishments, and other industries now stand. At the present time a \$40,000 garage is nearing completion for use as storage and repair shops for road machinery. Passenger transportation was reestablished in 1946. Much of its land is included in thrifty acreages and chicken ranches. It is now an incorporated city extending to the west to Wayne township. Prior to 1947 the boundaries were as follows:

"Starting on the northeast corner of the N. E. 1/4 of section 26, thence extending to the N. E. 1/4 of section 25, in Wayne township, (being an extension of West Twenty-sixth street of the city of Sioux Falls); thence south to the S. E. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of section 25, Wayne township; thence east to the east side of the Sioux river; thence in a northeasterly direction, following the said river to the approximate center of the N. W. 1/4 of section 30, of Sioux Falls township; thence

east to a point midway between the river and the half section line of said section, being the west corporate limit of the city of Sioux Falls and including the John Morrell Foster and Kirby resident property; thence south to Thirty-third street; thence due east on the south side of Thirty-third street to Cliff avenue; thence south on Cliff avenue about 20 rods; thence west to Fourth avenue to the center of section 33, (in Sioux Falls township), and Minnesota avenue (Highway 77); thence south to the county line; thence west to the S. W. corner of the S. E. 1/4 of section 35, Wayne township, and thence north to the place of beginning. The whole area comprised a little more than 6 1/2 sections, or 4,160 acres of land.

At the time the big industrial boom was started, certain water rights were secured to provide water control by means of a dam at the rapids near what is known as the "Yankton Crossing" and bridge. These water control provisos can never be rescinded, as they are included in the deeds of every tract of land effected by them. Therefore, should it be desired to dam the river for commercial purposes it is claimed it can be done by city authorities without further action in the way of securing water rights. These provisos may yet, some time in the future, be of definite benefit to the community.

Al Fresco Park, Old-Time Industries, Modern Development

Al Fresco Park, containing 12 1/2 acres of land and a building that had been used in South Sioux Falls as a hotel in the "boom days", was located on the east side of West avenue near Forty-fourth street. The land and building was purchased by Louis E. Smith and converted into a park and dance hall. Because of some undesirable features that developed, the place was sold and the grounds converted into a grain field. It later came into the possession of George W. Egan, erstwhile attorney in the famed Kaufman murder case and later an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of South Dakota and other offices.

The place was later burned, and Mr. Egan was accused of having it destroyed, during his absence from the city. He was not brought to trial on the charge, but it developed that it had been insured in different companies. In each instance, Mr. Egan is said to have declared it was not insured with any other company, thereby perjuring himself, in an alleged attempt to defraud. In this he was found guilty and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary.

As before stated, this building was constructed during the "boom days" and was associated with other enterprises in South Sioux Falls, including the Woolen Mills, Axel Grease and Soap Factory, the old Packing House and Buffalo Park, which places were reached by a railway line. All, including the old dance hall and erstwhile hotel, have "gone with the wind" and fire.

It should be said here that the village of South Sioux Falls is again coming to the fore, but in a different and more substantial way. It was here that the first municipal airport was established in, or near, Sioux Falls. It is still in operation as a private field, operated as the Sioux Air Service. It contains 86 acres of land. Because of the gas shortage during the Global War, commercial service and student flying were curtailed.

Large tracts of land in South Sioux Falls were secured by both the Socony and Standard Oil Companies, on which great storage tanks have been constructed with a storage capacity of 9,000,000 gallons of gasoline. The Socony company's gasoline is piped from Augusta, Kansas and that of the Standard Oil Company is from Sugar Creek, Missouri.

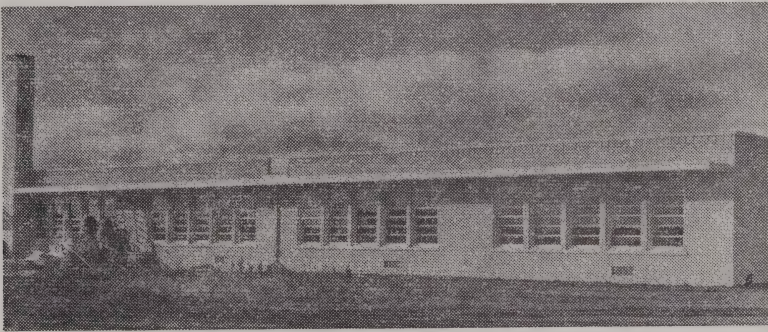
It was at South Sioux Falls, at the home of Dr. A. Zetlitz, known as Hazleville, that the doctor released the first pheasants "planted" in South Dakota, in about 1911. The first systematic propagation of the birds, however, was begun in the spring of 1913, for the greater part in the vicinity of Redfield, Huron and Mitchell.

About this time the writer, while associated with Sherman Park, secured a few setting eggs from parties at Huron and set them under domestic hens. Fifty-five of the birds grew to maturity and were confined within tightly woven-wire enclosures.

Early in the fall some young people, who were picnicking in the park, entered the enclosure and left the gate open. This was the first big, but involuntary "planting" made in the vicinity of Sioux Falls.

H. S. Hedrick, State Game Warden, and L. C. Hawley, game warden of Minnehaha county, fostered the propagation of the birds by releasing about 4,000 young birds in the state, as afore-mentioned, in 1913. Dr. Zetlitz secured his birds from Oregon and the game department obtained its supply from St. Charles, Illinois.

Among the civic and commercial improvements of South Sioux Falls are a town hall and a new school building built at a cost of \$46,000 that replaced the one destroyed by fire in 1943. The school building is of the latest approved type, including some features to be used for the first time within the state. It is air conditioned and has the latest features in scientific ventilation. There is an adequate library and a kitchen with unsurpassed facilities, including electric ranges and refrigerators.



South Sioux Falls Public School

The P. T. A. supervises the preparation of warm meals for the pupils at the nominal cost of sixty cents per week, through a joint local and federal government arrangement. Thus equipped, the school house is a favorite community center for social events and provides a meeting place for the Parent-Teacher Association. Also, Sunday school and church services are held there regularly. The services are in charge of Rex Logan, a divinity student of Sioux Falls College.

There is an average attendance of 140 pupils in the school with seven teachers, including the principal, Mrs. H. F. Muckler, who teaches one grade.

Lowell Hansen is chairman of the school board, Robert Berry, clerk, and Charles Peiper, treasurer. Other members of the board are Harry F. Pratt, Harold Ramstad, Lloyd Seloover, and Roy E. Campbell.

An outer feature of the building is a projection along the south side that in summer time shades the windows during the warmer hours

of the day and is so arranged as to allow the sun to reach the windows and south walls in the winter time. It is claimed to have an almost unbelievable warming effect on the interior of the building in winter-time.

The present members of the town board are: Martin Johnson, chairman, who is also in charge of public buildings; C. D. Plauger, in charge of streets; O. R. Armstrong, supervisor of water and lighting; Ove A. Nerison, clerk; H. P. Juttlestad, treasurer; Lloyd Selover, assessor, and Sherman Iverson, justice of the peace.

Note: Since the foregoing pages were recorded there have been a number of changes in the status of the government of South Sioux Falls. During the past three years the population increased to over 500 inhabitants and according to a state law, must be classed as a city of the second class. It was ordered that a city government be set up and the people must decide the form of government it should have.

On March 9, 1848, a special election was held to determine what form it should adopt. The election resulted in favor of a three-man commission form of government. Accordingly, on Tuesday, April 20, 1948, an election was held to select a new set of officers to succeed those under the village charter who would direct the affairs of South Dakota's newest city.

Ray A. Brooks was elected mayor and C. D. Plauger and Charles Johnson were elected commissioners, the duties of each to be decided between them before entering into their official duties, May 3, 1948. Orville Armstrong and Martin Johnson were village trustees together with Mr. Plauger. Those offices became non existant and the latter was elected commissioner, as stated, under the new city government.

With the above statement, we have recorded the names of the last board of trustees of the village and those of the first officials of the city government, another "First" in Minnehaha county history.

Another change was that of the withdrawal of three sections of land in Wayne township from the corporate limits of South Sioux Falls. Early in 1947 a movement was started on the part of owners of land laying west of the Sioux river in Wayne township to withdraw. Petitions were presented to the town board requesting to be excluded from the village corporation. The petition was denied and on March 17, 1947, action was started in the circuit court to enforce their demands. Judge John T. Medin decided in their favor on April 10th and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision was affirmed on March 29th, 1948.

Chiefly among the civic and educational improvements provided for was a \$50,000.00 addition to the former \$46,000.00 school building, heretofore described. A special election was held to determine whether a bond issue of \$45,000 should be approved by the voters for a new addition to the school building then in use. It was so voted and the money thus secured was added to funds on hand to complete the project.

Harry Stride was the successful bidder for the construction of the 4-room addition at a cost of \$42,000.00. In includes a basement play room 23 by 60 feet. It was erected on the west side of the original unit.

Clifford Smith, a long-time local contractor, was awarded the heating contract on a bid of \$4,400.00. The Acme Electric Company was awarded the electric contract on a bid of \$1,374.00 and George Hugill, of the Hugill, Blatherwick & Fritzell, architects, was the supervising architect. The building was completed for the 1948-49 school sessions.

The following pages form a supplement to the history of South

Sioux Falls and much of the information contained therein is provided by an old-time friend of the writer, Jacob P. Rummel.

The area included in what is now the City of South Sioux Falls had a colorful history beginning even before the time the village experienced its most spectacular "boom" period of the late 1880's. We will here present some of the background of its development but will first take a glimpse of its location.

The place until quite recently included a large part of Wayne and Sioux Falls townships. Commencing at 33rd street, the southern boundary of Sioux Falls proper, the land receded abruptly at first, then more gently southward to the river's easterly course and to the Minnehaha-Lincoln county lines. It extends westward to the Wayne township line, northward approximately to Thirty-third street and thence east to Cliff avenue.

Amongst the "Real Old-Timers" and neighbors of the vicinity in the early 1870's were Henry Masters whose land extended to 26th street on the north; T. J. McGarraugh, farmer and quarryman; "Dock" Caskey, Dick Clapp, Cass Broughton, William Howie, George Baker, Frank Fuller, Bob Smith and across the Wayne township line, Christian Grallupp and Henry W. Smith. (Mr. Grallupp has "squatted" on Section 36 in Wayne township which later became public school land. He had to vacate and for several years his sod-house was occupied by Ira B. Babcock, who also farmed a large part of the section. (Vestiges of the crumbled outer walls of the old claim shanty still are in evidence).

William (Bill) Connolly, James Morrison and Henry Scheve were also of the neighborhood but lived "across the line" in Lincoln county. The Morrison home was partly a dug-out, partly a frame structure. That of Mr. Connolly was a small, frame cottage. Mr. Scheve's home was of a more pretentious type. All were good neighbors. Mr. Morrison was somewhat of a horticulturist and gained renown for his prolific strawberry gardens. Also he owned and operated a sorghum mill that was popular with the neighbors who raised their own sugar-cane and gave a share of the finished product in payment for Mr. Morrison's expense and labor. This provided much of "the spread for bread" at home and in school.

A pleasant, even jovial man was Henry Scheve; also, he was a devout Christian. His inability to say "no" to a request for a favor was well known. As an illustration of this characteristic, we will relate an example. He owned a fanning mill with which the farmers used to clean their seed grain. There were few farmers who owned such machines and Mr. Scheve's was in much demand at seeding time.

In hauling the machine from place to place over rough trails, or no trails at all, his machine was eventually ready for a "trade-in". He bought a new one with a resolve not to loan it to the neighbors. He arranged a suitable place for it in his granary where it would be easy of access, placed the mill inside and narrowed the door so that it could not be taken out. It was but a short time until one of the neighbors came to borrow it.

They found him chopping a pile of willow trees for fuel and asked and help yourselves. Well, they started to take it out but it was too wide for the door. They turned it sidewise, but it was still too large. Nor would it help by turning it upside down, wrong end to, standing it on end. They gave it up and walked over to Mr. Scheve who was "absorbed in thought" while still cutting wood. "Mr. Scheve, how do you get that machine out of there? we've tried it every way." He quietly

replied, with a twinkle in his eye, "Oh, yes, I forgot I had made the door smaller after I put it in there. Well, you had better bring your grain here and fan it." Mr. Scheve has long since "passed on". Whether the fanning mill is still in the old granary we don't know.

The first school house was a shed-roofed shanty which stood on the east side of the roadway, now known as U. S. Highway No. 77, and about 300 feet south of 41st street.

The roof was of unmatched boards laid upward from the eaves to the higher opposite side. The cracks were covered with 3-inch bating, (thin strips of lumber). "Every time it rained" said Mr. Rummel, "the roof leaked and the scholars huddled together in the northwest corner of the room, the one dry spot, to keep from getting wet.

"The furniutre consisted of two long tables made of common boards with 2 by 4's for legs. Long benches extended along the sides of the tables for use as seats. The long, cast-iron stove could be fueled with half-length pieces of cordwood, about two feet in length. A stove-pipe extended through the roof and served as a chimney.

"Our games were Crack the Whip, Pull-a-way, Anti-over and One-old-cat." The latter was a ball game, often played with a homemade ball and a bat made from the branch of a tree.

The teacher owned her own bell with which to call the school to order, and when it rang each pupil slid into his or her place on the bench. Happy were we in those contented times! We all learned the A B C's and could repeat the multiplication table up to the 14th decimal, compute interest, learned all tables of measurements, wet, dry or lineal, and weights from pennyweights to tons. These were all committed to memory and could be repeated on request. We had our community Christmas trees and programs in the schoolhouse.

A new school house was built in 1878 on an acre of land bought for the purpose by T. J. McGarraugh, Cass Broughton and Jacob Rummel. It stood on the northwest corner of the present intersection of Highway 77 and 41st street, where the present Post gas station is now located. It was a one-room buliding facing south, and had two doors. There were three windows on each side. It was heated by a stove, the wood for which was kept in a small dug-out inside the building beneath the floor. The well dug for its water supply is still in use. (1949). There were three months of school in the wintertime and a like number during the spring months.

Almost regardless of weather, there were 26 pupils during the winter and 20 during the spring months.

The old Indian trail, also known as the Yankton Trail, a stage line, passed east of the Broughton and west of the Rummel homesteads. In earlier days the trail continued in a south-westerly direction from near eighteenth street and Minnesota avenue, over a section of the present campus of Sioux Falls College, until it reached the section line that is now Western avenue, thence to the "Yankton Crossing" where a ferry boat was operated by a Mr. Muchow for a couple of years, during the springs of 1880 and 1881 and at one time by Cass Broughton.

In 1883 the "Yankton Bridge" was built by the late Leonard Cashman, a well known carpenter of the earlier period. Beside the river at this point was an Indian camping ground, used by them in their travels between the reservation in Dakota to Pipestone and the lakes in Minnesota, also north to Sisseton and Flandreau during the spring and early autumn months. In the early 1880's they were moved westward and their travels ceased.

T. J. McGarraugh opened a stone quarry on his farm south of 41st street and east of the present U. S. Highway No. 77 (Minnesota avenue). Some of the best jasper quarried in this region came from these quarries.

As a matter of interest, as well as of record, the following information is given: Using the intersection of 41st street and highway 77 as a base for locating historic spots, we shall reckon them from that point. On the immediate northwest corner was the second and more substantial school house, before mentioned. One mile due west of that point is the present town hall. North of the latter place was the Dick Clapp home partly a dug-out and partly a frame building. Farther west of the Town Hall, near the river, was the 1869 homestead of Cass Broughton; north of that was the J. T. Udell Jersey stock farm which joined the sod house home of Frank Fuller, on the present Minnehaha Country Club grounds; this takes us to the Sherman Park grounds. To the east of the Dick Clapp farm and west of highway 77 was located the first county fair grounds to be established in Minnehaha county.

This land is now divided into acreage tracts. Part of it by C. E. (Charley) Iseman, who has established a "trailer-house" camp opposite Wallner's vegetable farm on highway 77. Proceeding westward on 41st street across the river, was the Ira Babcock sod house, a half mile south of the highway, the former home of Christian Grallup on section 36, Wayne township, that was vacated by legislative action introduced through or by Gen. Beadle. Directly north of this section was built the "Old Packing House" in 1889, on the farm of Henry W. Smith. All of this was later incorporated into the village of South Sioux Falls. However, all that part of South Sioux Falls that lay in Wayne township was withdrawn from the then village, now city, of South Sioux Falls.

"Just across the line" of Lincoln county, just out of the corporate limits, were the homes of Henry Scheve, James Morrison and William Connolly, the latter a man of considerable ability as a newspaper correspondent.

The district southwest of the basic intersection later became the business center of the South Sioux Falls of "boom days". Across the present highway, (Western avenue, alias the Yankton Trail) was the Caskey homestead snugly located in a bend of the river, from whence, in former years, could be seen the pale blue smoke of burning twisted hay arising from the sod house home of Christian Grallup.

The Lou Hemstock homestead lay east of the present highway 77, south of 41st street, adjoining the William Wilson farm which joined him on the east. All of this territory, excepting the Morrison, Scheve, and Connolly farms, was later incorporated into the village of South Sioux Falls.

However, on March 10, 1947, the east half of section 26, the east halves of section 35 and 36, in Wayne township, petitioned to be withdrawn from the corporate limits. The petition was denied and the matter was taken into court, March 15, 1947. The courts decided for the petitioners and the withdrawal was formally accomplished.

Although **West Sioux Falls is within the corporate limits of Sioux Falls**, it is generally regarded as a suburb apart from the city proper. In either case, it is entitled to special mention here as it occupies a somewhat distinctive position as compared to other additions to the city.

According to the plat of the city, it is included in and described as Meredith's First Addition, Meridith's Second Addition and Harrison's addition of 1883. In 1889 Blackman's sub-division was platted and is included in the West Sioux Falls area.

The general boundaries of these additions are as follows: On the north it follows the general course of the river from Bailey to Walnut streets; thence east on Walnut street to Western avenue; thence south on Western avenue to Madison street; thence west on Madison street to Elmwood avenue, south on Elmwood avenue to 3rd street; thence west on 3rd street to Helen avenue; thence north on Helen avenue to the place of beginning.

This suburb, like South Sioux Falls, came into being during the "Boom Days". At one time there was a three-story, white brick building known as the Chain Mortising Machine Works located on the south side of Madison street near the present county fair grounds. There was a large, frame building in which was operated an oatmeal factory, a set of three buildings near by comprising a carriage factory, for those were of the "horse and buggy" days, and at different times two flour mills. All of these were destroyed by a cyclone in May, 1895, excepting flour mills, which were built later. They were never rebuilt. Most of the land on which these buildings stood is now included in the area owned and operated by the Concrete Materials Company, doing an extensive business in quarrying and crushing jasper. (See Commerce and Industry, general county history).

This suburban community has developed steadily during the past two years. To the north is Elmwood park and an 18-hole municipal golf course. In addition to these special features, West Sioux Falls is steadily coming to the fore as a residential section and business way. Business enterprises include a large greenhouse, owned by Mrs. Jessie Fae Strong-Larkin and known as the Strong Greenhouse.

Two large and popular merchandise markets not only supply a local demand, but much country and city trade is enjoyed. One of these, West Sioux Market, is owned by Ray E. Brockhouse. A grocery store, meat market and hardware store are housed in the same building but under separate managements.

The Thomas Food Market, owned by B. A. Thomas, conducts a general grocery, meat market and vegetable market and maintains frozen locker service for its patrons both locally and in surrounding towns. A sub-station of the U. S. postoffice is located in the place in which is conducted a general postal business; however, there is no delivery service from that station.

There is one church building in the community, the Community Baptist Church from which Joseph M. Smith, with his wife and children, were sent to Burma as missionaries and spent sixteen years in the mission field, returning home but a short time before the opening of the Global war. He died while on a lecture tour soon after. His wife, Edna, has continued in the work and at this time is serving as pastor in the West Siou xFalls church.

Another, Clayton F. Smith, a nephew of "Joe" and a son of W. A. Smith, has been eminently engaged in the ministry in Milwaukee and in Hartford, Connecticut.

There has been a school in the community, known as the Meredith school, but because of its location and condition of the building, it was discontinued. At the present there are upward of sixty pupils who attend school in other city schools from this neighborhood. These are furnished free transportation to and from their homes at public expense.

Wayne Township Township 101, Range 50

Wayne township was organized simultaneously with others of the

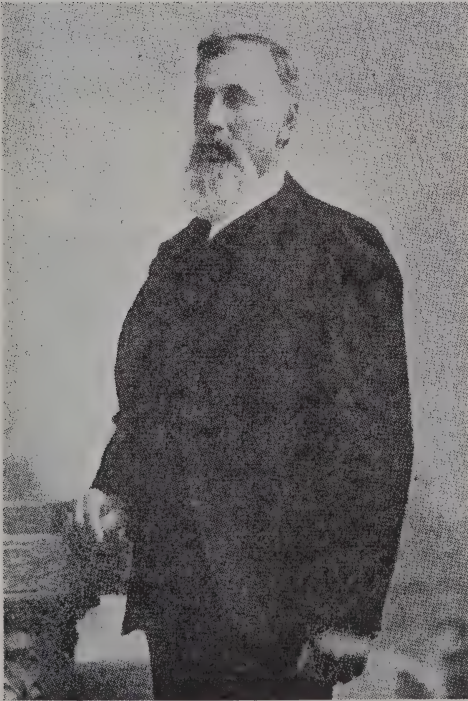
county. The first board meeting following its organization was on January 10, 1881. The boundary lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley in 1859 and the sub-divisions made in September, 1864, by Carl C. P. Meyers.

There are 23,037.99 acres of land contained therein, according to

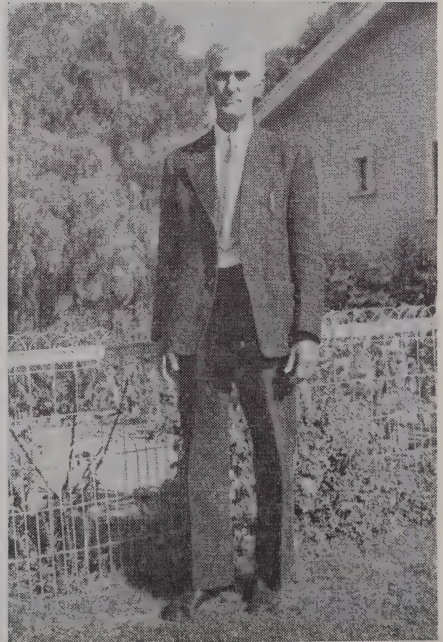


The Old Homestead. A tale of a struggle.

NEIGHBORS OF WAYNE



D. W. OAKS, ("Uncle Dan")



EDGAR W. WOODY
Pioneer teacher of Wayne and Benton
Townships

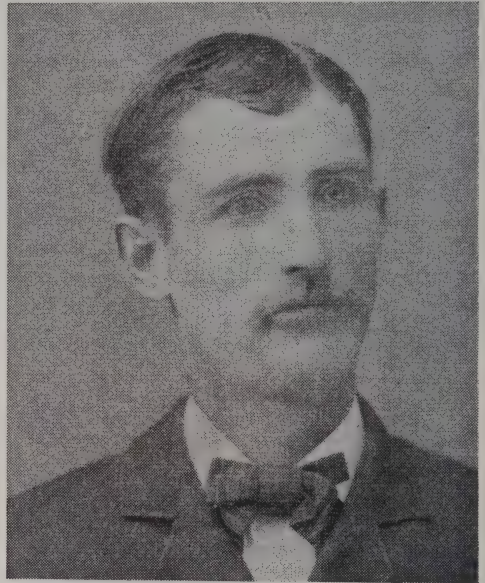
the government survey. It is well watered; the principal stream is that of Skunk creek which enters the township in the extreme northwest corner and flows into the Sioux river, the latter touching the eastern edge in sections 16, 24 and 25.

Skunk creek has a number of small tributaries, mostly dry during the hot months in the summer. It empties into the Sioux river in section 25, having crossed the township diagonally almost through the center. The valley soil is exceptionally rich and productive.

Sylvester Delaney came to the county in 1866 and is believed to have



MR. and MRS. WILLIAM BAILEY, (Left)
MRS. FOSTER, (Mother)



CHRIS LEADERS

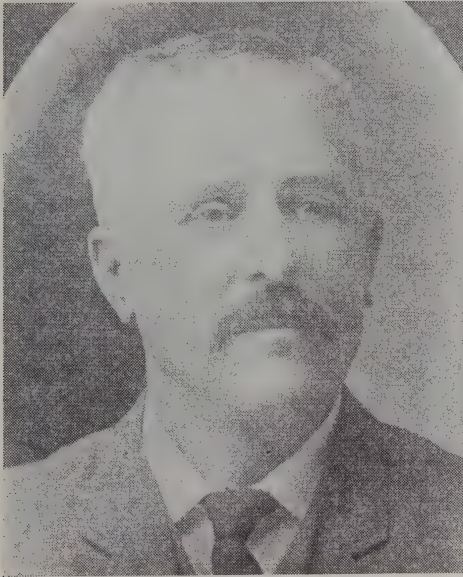


MR. and MRS. OSCAR BRANDENBURG

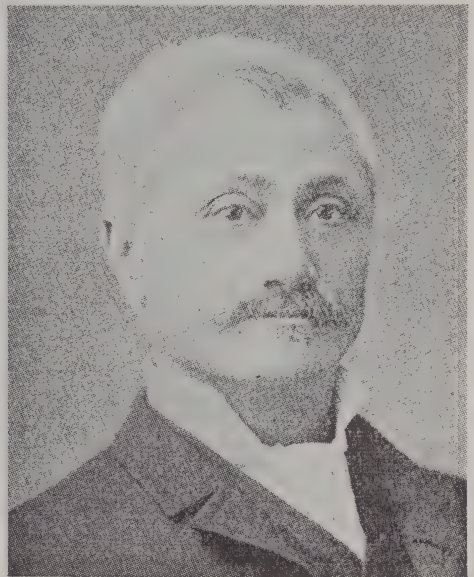


MR. and MRS. WM. A. VINCENT

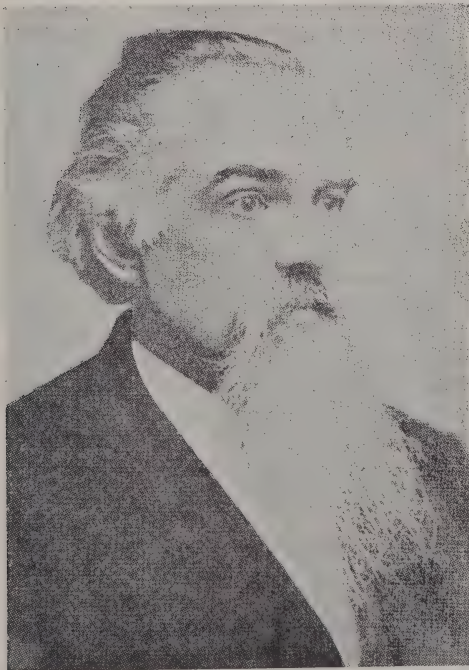
been the first settler in Wayne township. Several others followed soon after, among those taking up land from 1869 to 1872 were V. R. L.



ELIAS WISER



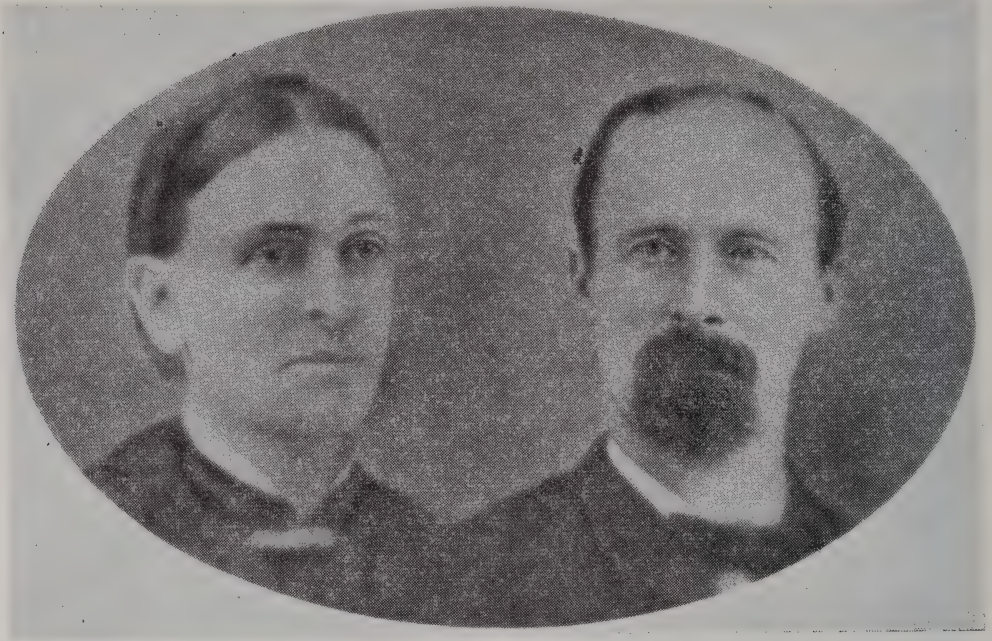
GIRT B. MOULTON



WILLIS S. JONES



WILLIAM (Grandpa), VINCENT
MRS. VINCENT,
Daughter Francis; Sons John and Wm. Jr.



MR. and MRS. HENRY W. SMITH

Barnes, William Bailey, Frank Raymond, Henry France, Henry W. Smith, Solomon Pruner, W. S. (Corn) Jones, D. W. (Dan) Oaks, Oscar Brandenburg, and others whom we do not readily recall.

The township was named "Wayne" after a number of other names had been suggested. The meeting, called for the purpose of naming the township was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. R. L. Barnes. The name "Skunk Valley" was proposed, among others, but was met by jokes of a disparaging nature. "Silver Valley" was held out for by Frank Raymond (Uncle Frank).

During the prolonged discussion Mrs. Barnes, the hostess, suggested the name "Wayne" for their old home in Wayne, Pennsylvania, for whom their son, Frank Wayne Barnes was named. Realizing she had opened her home for the gathering on a rainy night and that her house had been tracked up by muddy boots and furthermore, the name being a good compromise, a motion was made to give the newly organized township the name of Wayne. The motion was favorably acted upon.

An incident of the evening, growing out of the rainy condition, was brought out by a remark by the hostess that Henry W. Smith was the only one of the visitors who had taken the trouble to clean the mud from his boots before entering the house. It developed that he had left his overshoes outside and when he was ready to go home found them full of water.

The first school held in the township was taught by Miss Elsie Barnes, in a dug-out on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 14, near the home of the Barnes family.

During the spring of 1873, "Dan" Oaks and Mr. Barnes went to a small place about 15 miles north of Vermillion, called Lodi and bought a building 12 by 12 feet square, and moved it to the site of the dug-out where school had been called, and set it up as a school house. Miss

Jennie Barnes taught school there during the spring and early summer of that year. Some time after the school term had closed in August, the school house was missing. One section of it was found lying flat on the ground, but the rest of it, except a 2 by 4 inch timber, could not be located. Undoubtedly a small cyclone had carried it away during the night. The remarkable thing of it was that the "twister" had occurred during the night and that no rain had fallen.

Soon after the disappearance of the small school house a larger one, 16 by 24 feet, was built. This is one of the very earliest, possibly the first, frame school house in the county.

Wayne township may properly be considered all in the Skunk creek valley, although part of it is somewhat hilly, especially in the eastern part where a ridge of land separates it from a part of the Sioux river valley. The soil is very fertile and the alluvial soil may be described as rich.

The entire township is dotted with prosperous farms with artificial groves of trees. There is but a small portion that could at any time be classified as waste land, though there is some along the streams in the form of gravel deposits. These are now being commercialized for their value in concrete highways and in building construction.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway passes through the center of the township from east to west and the station of Ellis, so named for one of the officials of that road, is near the center. At one time there was a bank and a store building with a second story that was used as a public hall, community center, and voting place. The first floor was used as a general merchandise store. This building and the adjoining bank building were destroyed by fire in the mid 1930's, and only a one-story frame store building was built to replace them.

There remain two grain warehouses, a store building, railway passenger station, a school house, a church and a number of dwelling houses. Its trade is local and almost negligible because of its nearness to Sioux Falls, but it promises to become a desirable resident suburb of that city and to again become a community center. Its affairs are controlled by the township board. This board first met on January 10, 1881. Seymore Hill and Melvin W. Pruner were supervisors, E. J. Tracy, clerk, were present. Elias Wiser, a third supervisor, was absent. The bond of D. W. Oaks, as treasurer, was approved. Seymore Hill agreed to advance \$95.00 to be expended for the construction of bridges and the board directed that an order be drawn in the amount of \$100 at the rate of 10% interest to Seymore Hill. At the meeting of July 23, the township was divided into two road districts.

One year later, it appears, the same men were present as supervisors, but with Oscar Brandenburg as clerk. A tax levy of two mills was made for town funds, five mills for bridges, and six mills for roads. Not specifying the dates, but in 1883 Henry W. Smith made a report as treasurer, undoubtedly having been elected in 1882, but there remains no record of his election. Also, in 1883, Charles Fleetwood's name appears with that of Carey Wiser as a supervisor, instead of M. W. Pruner and Elias Wiser. Seymore Hill remained as chairman of the board. Oscar Brandenburg was the clerk.

Others appearing as township officers up to the early 1900's were V. L. Barnes, A. M. Bowen, John Alguire, W. H. Bryan, C. H. Fleetwood,* C. S. Aikens, William Vincent, Charley Babcock, W. S. (Corn) Jones, H. W. Smith, Wm. Bailey, Frank Barnes, Henry Frantz, G. B. Moulton, S. D. Alguire, W. F. Alguire, J. C. Dunn, J. W. Vincent, E. T. Alguire,

F. C. Frebel, Robert Alguire and Henry Watson. The present supervisors are B. L. France, chairman, Matt Jandl and Ivan Beam. Robert Jensen is clerk and Henry Sechser, treasurer.

*Note: A. T. Fleetwood, father of C. H. Fleetwood, former postmaster at Sioux Falls, disappeared mysteriously while on a trip to Milwaukee and Chicago. He was known to have had a goodly amount of money on his person. He was never heard of again after arriving at Chicago. He was a faithful and honest official.

North of U. S. Highway No. 16, near the "Omaha" railroad tracks about three miles west of Sioux Falls, in Wayne township, is a tract of land being developed for commercial and industrial purposes. On this tract, containing forty acres, has been erected an abattoir for the processing of meat for individuals, perhaps more especially for farmers, who may have their meat supply processed and chilled preparatory to removal to cold storage plants or to their homes.

The meats to be processed there will not require the supervision of a government inspector, as they are to be used for the owner's consumption only. Poultry dressing and the curing of hides will also be a feature of the business. Closely connected with this packing plant, though a separate corporation, is the Frosted Locker Service, organized in 1940 for cold storage of whatever kind of meat or poultry one may wish to store. This service is connected with the Crescent Creamery Company of Sioux Falls, but the owner of meats may store his produce wherever he wishes.

On this tract, feeding pens are being arranged for various domestic animals and poultry. The public is assured that no offensive odors will be experienced by the processing of meats or the curing of hides. A septic system is in use that complies with all the requirements of the Department of Public Health.

Bordering highway 16 on both sides, a number of business enterprises are springing up at the present time, starting at "Frederickson's Corner" and thence eastward about 60 rods. These are in no way connected with the packing plant and are the result of a natural, steady growth and development of the region, and not of the nature of those that sprung up pre-maturely in the 1880's and '90's before the surrounding country had been brought into full production sufficient to maintain them. While this is primarily a record of the development of Wayne township, it is also a record of the expansion of the city of Sioux Falls, as the center of a wide trade territory.

Limited space does not permit of biographies of our old settlers but we have a number of pictures of some of those of our home township of Wayne whom we shall memorialize by presenting here. There are others than these, who come vividly to mind as we arrange those we have.

In our more immediate neighborhood in the township, we first vision the little sod-house home of Christian Grallup, our nearest neighbor, about a mile away, in the center of section 36, which he was forced to vacate when the law was enacted to make sections 36 of all townships in the state a part of the public school lands, thus closing them to settlement. After Mr. Grallup moved away, the "sod shanty" was occupied by Ira B. Babcock, who later built a home a half mile north and the sod house passed into oblivion, however, traces of the outer walls are still in evidence.

The names of Oscar Brandenburg, Henry Frantz, later spelled France, through popular usage, who for a number of years lived on section 16, also a school section, but later moved to homestead land to

the southwest. Newton Clark, Seymore Hill, Willis S. Jones, Frank Raymond, he with the long, streaming white hair falling down over his shoulders, come passing in review. Dan W. Oaks, William Bailey, Sr., Frank Barnes, Charley Fleetwood, John Barber, Girt B. Moulten, Al Frebel, Carey and Elias Wiser, Wm. Vincent, Sr., his sons John and W. A. Vincent and the daughters, Mrs. Francis Hall and the Pruners crowd themselves into our memories. Chris Leader, in his little homestead house on Skunk Creek in which he lived alone, for a while, but who later joined our tribe, John Alguire, Jesse Sweet, E. J. Tracy and the Boardmans appear as of yesterday.

All of these are dear to our memory but the home of the Bailey family was our favorite rendezvous.

In the following narrative Henry W. Smith relates an incident in which the committing of a misdemeanor avoided a lot of trouble, expense and ill-feeling during the early settlement period. He writes:

"During 1871-72 homesteaders to the north and in the eastern part of the county found that the early surveying had been done carelessly and was faulty, and new surveys were necessary. Homesteads taken out under the original survey were thus not in line with those taken out under the new. The former refused to conform with the new surveys and much litigation and neighborhood ill-will resulted. Some of the government corners were well marked but others had become obliterated and even removed.

The courts upheld the older homesteaders whose land today is bounded by the lines of the old survey. The most noticeable example of this is said to be, at least in part, due to the difference in these surveys along the Dell Rapids Road, or highway 77, north of Sioux Falls, where many dangerous jogs exist.

Knowledge of this condition caused the settlers in the northeastern part of Wayne township to agree to hire a surveyor to make a re-survey and to abide by the results of it. Frank Pettigrew and Cyrus Walts were employed for the purpose. Seeing the necessity of such re-survey, the settlers to the south also agreed to it.

"Newton Clark, W. S. (Corn) Jones, Bob Smith and myself (Henry W. Smith) concurred in the agreement. In April, 1873, Clark, himself a skilled surveyor, started with the undertaking as a part of the crew. Bob Smith and his brother, John, Seymore Hill and myself did most of the chain carrying.

The south line of Wayne township, between Minnehaha and Lincoln counties, is a base line. A well preserved mound and marker was on the southeast corner of section 36 in Wayne and was our starting point. Considering the corner established by Pettigrew one mile west of the Sioux Falls and Wayne township line, Clark set up a high pole on which was a flag. We measured one mile west and then headed north three miles. Clark found that there were about 25 feet of surplus land, therefore, he figured what would be the right amount for each section and measuring back established new corners accordingly.

On the northwest corner of section 36 I found an old government stake but it was about 15 feet north and 25 feet east of the new corner. According to our agreement, there was only one thing to do, to remove the stake to the new corner. As it was on one corner of my homestead and I would be the loser by the act, it fell to me to commit the unlawful act.

Our crew surveyed only two tiers of sections. Several years later the county authorized an entire resurvey and that official survey established corners of both the Pettigrew and Clark surveys approxi-

mately from two to five feet from their surveys, showing that the Pettigrew and Clark surveys had been made carefully and were nearly correct.

Considering the complications, expenses and accidents through Mapleton and Sverdrup townships and that the west and northwest townships generally followed us, we felt amply justified in taking the course we did.

Wall Lake Township Township 101, Range 51

Wall Lake township was surveyed in 1859 by Wm. J. Neeley, and the sub-divisions surveyed by James V. Bunker, in June and July, 1877. The township is admirably adapted to farming. The land is delightfully rolling and therefore well drained. The farmers are thrifty and industrious, a fact that is reflected in the substantial farm homes and other improvements.

It contains 22,835.10 acres of land, from which should be deducted approximately 300 acres on which Wall Lake is located, covering the greater part of section 21.

The streams by which the land is drained are negligible in size and become dry in the late summer months. When the lake overflows the water is emptied into a small creek to the southeast that in turn empties into Skunk creek about four miles west of Sioux Falls.

Wall Lake, so named because of the continuous wall of loose granite boulders that encircles it, was long a popular fishing resort to which the earlier settlers in the region journeyed to secure much of its fish supply during the spring and summer months. It lays attractive and picturesque between the surrounding hills. During a period of years in the early 1930's when rainfall was scant, the lake greatly diminished in size and depth, but of recent years it is again approximately at its old water level.

With a proper system of water control and conservation it is believed the depth can, and will, be kept at a desirable depth for fishing and become a desirable place for summer, or week-end homes. It is reached by highway 16, west of Sioux Falls, a distance of about twelve miles.

At one time an inland postoffice was maintained near the south end of the lake, bearing the name of Lake City, but has been discontinued and the patrons receive their mail by a rural route out of Hartford. The nearest town is Hartford, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, a distance of about two miles north of the township line, in Hartford township.

Its earlier settlement was made, for the greater part, by Germans and today their descendants own much of the land and maintain excellent buildings and farm homes. General farming and stock-raising is practiced and their splendid herds of cattle and hogs and well-kept farms are attractive to travellers and visitors. They may well be pardoned if they feel a bit "chesty" over their success through thrift and persistent efforts.

Like most of our pioneers they handed down to the present generation a sturdy, religious faith. For the greater part they are Lutherans; their church edifices are well kept. The Wall Lake Zion Gemeinde (church) was organized in 1881, and the structure was built in 1883 and paid for by the members in the amount of \$3,000. It stands on the north-east corner of section eight.

Another Lutheran church, known as the Dreieinigkeits Gemeinde,

or German Lutheran, a German Lutheran church, stands on the north-east quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, and was built at a cost of \$1,050, the amount being raised by subscription. This church was organized in 1882, and the building erected the same year. Both of these churches still exist in a healthy, financial and spiritual condition.

A Free Methodist church was organized in 1895, the meetings being held in a district school house southwest of the lake until a church structure was built in 1897. One and one-half acres of land was donated by S. A. Hoyt in the southwest corner of section 21 for the purpose. It was dedicated by Rev. J. H. Wilson, September 18, 1898. The property was sold later, however, and the buildings removed.

The first township board consisted of three supervisors and other officers as follows: T. J. Collins, chairman; W. D. Alderson and Charles Lueth, supervisors; John Berguin, Justice; W. T. Pierce was elected clerk. He moved from the township later and James A. Hooker was appointed to succeed him. The township was divided into four road districts in 1881.

The following names, with the foregoing, appear as township officers up to and including 1898: James Tracey, Charles Boy, Wm. B. Knott, Wm. Miller, Henry Aulwes, T. J. Caldwell, Charles Lueth, A. P. Felt, Carl Felhafer, J. A. Campbell, A. H. Janke, Michael Dargen, James Hooker, L. E. Wehrkamp, C. F. Maehl, Wm. Felhafer, Rudolph Kuhn, Carl Westphal, Henry Dreher, Julius Volkman, Henry Fensterman, E. Wehrkamp, Joachim Muchow, Carl Stowsand, William Connolly, Otto Guenther, C. C. Muchow, Joe Halberg, Charles Voelsch, Joe Miller, John Sweeney and Henry Muchow.

The present officers are: Supervisors, Henry Mielke, chairman, C. E. Jordan and Charley Oakleaf. O. N. Evans is clerk and Charles Boy, treasurer.

As a final word we will add that Wall Lake was rapidly becoming a pleasure resort and a number of summer homes were being built among the trees, above the rock shores, until a number of successive dry years lowered the water to almost the vanishing point.

A roller-skating rink and bathing beach made it a popular resort. The water is now back to almost its normal level and we believe this beautiful lake can and will become a most desirable place for summer residents and a popular pleasure resort.

The time was, when we were a boy, the promise of a day's fishing at Wall Lake was an incentive to intensify our efforts in planting time in order to gain a day on which we could drive to the lake, get a good catch of fish and return the same day. The distance was about six miles.

Extracts From A Year's Diary Of A Wall Lake Farmer

We believe the reader will find some items of interest among the notes of James A. Hooker, not only in bringing back some old memories, but which will reveal some interesting data and comparisons between the days of "The Gay Nineties" and the decade preceding them and the present day conditions. Some of these are packed full of meaning for those who remember. We find:

July 5, 1895—Sold four lambs to Louie Bauch for \$8.00.

July 17, 1895—Sold 2600 pounds of hay for \$5.25.

August 19—Took wheat to Sioux Falls; sold it for 48c per bushel.

August 27—Sold calf to Matt Obert, (meat market) for \$4.00.

August 31—All the folks gone to the circus.

- September 2—Sold wheat in Hartford for 44c per bushel.
 September 4—Sold load of hay to George Knott (livery barn) for \$5.00.
 September 6—Sold 79 bushels of wheat at 41c.
 September 7—Water froze in tub at the well.
 September 8—(Sunday) Will Hooker took Lou Smith home. Guy, Nell and Otis here.
 September 11—Sold load of hogs in S. F. at \$4.00 per hundred.
 September 14—McGrevey and self took two loads of hay to S. F.; one to Monroe's barn for \$5.00 and one to Olson and Detlie for \$4.50. Allowed on bill; paid McGrevey 70 cents.
 September 16—Sold wheat in Hartford for 40c per bushel.
 September 17—John shot two prairie chickens.
 September 21—Went to S. F. today; Monroe paid 75c on hay.
 September 24—Will sold load of hay to Monroe for \$3.50.
 September 30—Immigrants camped at the lake last night.
 October 1—Sold Billy and a heifer for \$38.00.
 October 6—Made quarterly report as postmaster.
 October 7—Started digging cellar for Hoyt.
 October 8—George shot Jim Dargen's dog.
 October 10—Will sold Dr. Briggs 1670 lbs. hay for \$4.20. Rec'd \$1.50. Due, \$2.70.
 October 12—Myers, spectacle man here; stayed all night.
 October 27—Put up stove in front room.
 October 28—Very cold; lake frozen over.
 November 6—Sold wheat at 43c.
 November 7—Sold 14 bushels flax at 70c.
 November 11—Sold 200 bu. wheat at 47c.
 November 15—Paid \$40 on seed grain note. George hurt; Topsy threw him.
 November 18—Butchered two hogs. Snowed all night.
 November 19—Very cold. Water froze in kitchen. Salting meat.
 November 21—Shot goose on Wall Lake.
 November 22—Cleaned well and banked house. Cold and stormy.
 November 30—Sold Stewart 100 bu. barley at 20c per bu. Cold and misty. Wind changed to N. W., getting colder.
 December 2—Twelve below zero this morning.
 December 3—Severence brought smoking tobacco. John Kennedy here to mail letter.
 December 4—Sold 100 bu. of oats at 15c per bu.
 December 5—Sold barley to P. K. Tucker at 15c. Weather warm and pleasant.
 December 11—Harry Hayward hanged in Minneapolis for murder of Catherine Ging.
 December 18—Stove peddler stayed over night.
 December 24—George hunting; shot a jack rabbit.
 December 26—Sold load of oats at 11c per bu. Brought home 300 lbs. flour.
 January 1, 1896—Wilson and self picked over seed corn. Gave him 4 sacks of corn and one sack of oats in payment.
 January 2—Ten below zero all night; below zero all day. Wind blowing. George not better and Joe not well. Children not in school. Watered horses but once today.
 January 5—Guy Hooker and Walt Smith here; went to Jense's but came back and stayed all night.

January 6—Took 50 bu. oats to S. F. Sold at 11c. Brought coal home.

January 8—Folks gone to spelling school. Sold chickens at 17c each.

January 10—Will, Les and self raked and burned thistles.

January 12—Guy Hooker, Charley and John Sweeney here. Folks went to church.

January 21—Sold calf to Jim Connolly for \$4.00.

January 28—Self to S. F. for groceries and medicine. Paid 75c for groceries.

January 30—Helped Mike Dargen get a load of ice from lake. Helped Voelsch butcher a hog.

February 2—Lou Smith here; went to Irve Babcock's. Two flocks of geese on lake this morning. Feeding in Jim Dargen's corn field. The weather is warm.

February 10—Large flock of geese on lake. Went to Severences for smoking tobacco.

February 16—Charley and Nettie Smith here over night.

February 22—Wild ducks and geese flying north. Alderson sowing wheat.

February 29—Mrs. West and Mattie Pease here in afternoon with horse and cutter. M. D. came and borrowed some coal.

March 2—Friends and relatives here for an oyster supper last evening.

March 6—Allie Johnson's school (District 69) visited our school. Guy Hooker bought bicycle of John Voight. Walt Smith here over night. Note—The statement "stayed over night" appears frequently in this diary. On Sundays it was not unusual to have five or more visitors, some of whom invariably stayed to dinner and over night.

March 17—Will went to Dargen's today for fanning mill. Didn't get it. First brood of chickens off. Sold hogs today at \$4.00.

March 22—Three boys from Sioux Falls here. One had broken through the ice and lost his rifle.

March 26—Hank Stringham here over night. Some rain, thunder and lightning.

March 27—Rained all night. Sharp lightning. George shot two ducks. Exhibition at school house tonight. Folks are there.

March 29—H. M. Avery, Cyrus Walts and a Mr. Burk hunting ducks. Had their team in barn. Will and Lester sowing wheat. Nell sorting corn husks for bed.

March 31—Snowing very hard at 9 p. m., wind blowing.

April 2—Pardee Green and friends hunting ducks. Left dog on island.

April 3—Jameson and Detlie hunting ducks. Have team in our barn. George and I also went hunting; George got three and I only one. Otis Sweeney shot one brant. (Note: licenses were not required in those days and spring hunting was permissable.)

April 15—McGrevey and I burning thistles. Went fishing in P. M. and caught some nice bullheads.

April 24—Planted potatoes, sowed radishes, peas and onions.

April 26—Folks at church; I went fishing and caught a good mess.

April 27—Cort Herbert here to get George to work for him a week. Gave him a mess of hullheads.

April 29—Self put in garden. Joe hauling manure with a mule and pony.

May 5—Mr. Dahl had team in barn and stayed over night. Walt Smith also here with horse.

May 10—Big crowd at Wall Lake to see ball game.

May 11—Heavy rain and hail; wild looking storm with wind.

May 15—Very cold tonight. Covered garden but there was no frost.

May 31—Mrs. Thompson, Joe Williams (church leaders), here to dinner. Sweeneys and Brackenbraughs in the afternoon. John Lowell, Lou Smith and Jim Murphy here for supper. George Smith here in the afternoon.

June 1—Self sick. Will breaking prairie and digging stones.

June 2—Planted beans and popcorn and dug postholes in afternoon. Visitors today were Mrs. McDonald and Addie, who went fishing with Maud, Pete Sebaker, Jack Nigley, Bob Guenther and Mrs. John Stride.

June 4—Worked on road with two teams (in payment of road tax). Elfstrander lost horse by falling into well.

June 7—Folks at Sunday School. Lou, Walt, Ernie and Nettie Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Pete Sebaker, Jack Nigley, Nell, Otis and Fannie here, also Mrs. McDonald and Addie.

June 21—Will at ball game. Fred G—, two B— boys and W— took bottle of whiskey to church with them.

June 29—Sold load of hay to Donahue for \$2.50. Bought George and self two pairs of shoes.

June 30—Sold Matt Obert, meat market, load of hay for \$3.00. Received \$1.00 cash, balance due, \$2.00.

July 1—Will mowing hay. Les and self cultivated corn, George herding cattle. Murphy here to dinner. Walt Smith left before noon.

July 2—Raking, cocking hay. Weather warm, 96 in shade. Rained in evening.

July 3—Will and self to S. F. with two loads of hay. One to Donahue for \$3.44 cash, and one to Ransom & Newell for \$4.00 on credit. Matt Obert paid \$2.00 balance due on hay.

July 4—Tillie, Hazel and self at home, rest of folks at Hartford. Cool and pleasant day.

Wellington Township Township 101, Range 52

As were other townships in the southern tier of Minnehaha county, Wellington was surveyed by William J. Neeley in 1859, and the subdivisions were made by James V. Bunker in June, 1867. According to this survey there are 23,071.98 acres of land in the township. It was settled at the time of the greater and general influx of homeseekers into the county in the early 1870's, by young and energetic men and women and their families who located land and made for themselves permanent homes. At the present time it is well populated by a thrifty class of farmers, a fact attested to by the prosperous appearance of their farm homes and other improvements.

At one time a postoffice was located on the southeast quarter of section 2, called "Celtic". It was later abandoned and another one was located in the southwestern part of the township and named "Wellington". It was likewise abandoned, and the mail for that vicinity is now supplied by rural carriers from the town of Humboldt, in Humboldt township, to the north of Wellington.

The southern part of the township was settled by Americans from various other states and communities and the northern part by families of German descent. At one time there were a number of ponds, or

sloughs within the area, but they are practically non-existent now. There is but one small stream in the township, and that one is dry in the summertime. It drains toward the south, beginning near the north boundary. There are no railroads within the area, the nearest passing through Parker in Turner County (the Milwaukee), and the Omaha passes through Hartford and Humboldt, to the north.

The trade is with these towns and Sioux Falls, some twenty miles to the east and, on a small scale, with the inland station of Pumpkin Center on Highway 16. The latter is not incorporated and has no post-office. The land is very productive and well tilled. Stock raising, so essential to successful farming in southeastern South Dakota, is steadily gaining in quantity and quality of livestock.

The township was organized in 1881, as per statute, but there is not a complete record of the names of its first officers. From the record available, it seems that L. T. Harper was the chairman of the board of supervisors and William Fakler was one of the members. Thomas W. Roberts was clerk and D. Staples was assessor.

The assessed valuation of the township at that time was \$17,883.00. The first warrant drawn was in the amount of \$22.00, in favor of D. Staples, assessor. In 1882 the officers elected were supervisors L. B. Moore, chairman, Henry Borcharding and William Kasten. C. B. Martin was assessor; F. Farner, treasurer; Thomas W. Roberts was elected clerk but did not qualify. On January 7, 1883, Arthur Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy.

We have a record from that date to 1899, wherein the following names of township officers appear: Charles Searl, Arthur McMillan, C. F. Martin, Frank Chapin, Stanley P. Searl, D. G. Green, W. D. Bishop, Samuel Dawson, Peter Johnson, Fred Eisert, O. S. Odel, Nick Pott, C. S. Searl, C. Beaumont, William Fakler, H. E. Jones, R. C. Jones, F. H. Case, Theodore Homan, Frank Keuter, Herbert Jones, Henry L. Fritz, J. M. Bundy, Charles Staples, W. H. Butt, J. B. Evan, James Rang, Ernest Koester, H. L. Schweppe, C. P. Hoefert, Henry Engelhart and J. J. Engel.

Also, in the records of 1893 we find that the town passed a resolution to prohibit non-residents of the township to hunt therein. This resolution has long since become obsolete and much good hunting has been had in recent years. The prairie chicken has given way to the pheasant in the sportman's quest for game.

German M. E. Church

In 1880 there was organized a German Methodist church with a membership of twenty. In 1890 a church building was erected on the southwest quarter of section 33. The pastors, as well as we are able to learn, were William Schmidt, August Hilmer, and H. G. Loenker. There was a well organized Sunday School connected with the church at one time. We have been informed that the church has been discontinued in recent years.

Presbyterian Church

A Presbyterian Church was organized in 1890 with a small membership, on the southwest quarter of section 29. Meetings were held but once in two weeks. Rev. T. B. Boughton conducted the services. It gained in membership for a while and had a Sunday School with about 50 scholars, also a Foreign Missionary Society. Later, as modes of transportation and highways became improved the church was discontinued, the members going elsewhere to attend services.

Roman Catholic Church

A Roman Catholic church was organized near the western boundary of Wellington township, about midway between the north and south boundaries. The records of the church seem to be rather obscure. Rev. Lawrence Kerley appears to have been an early-day pastor. It was, and is, a well kept structure and quite attractive. Being a country church the membership is not large but it has a substantial congregation. Rev. John Brady of Humboldt is the pastor in charge.

Red Rock Township Section 102, Range 47

Red Rock township is so named for the red jasper found extensively in the region. It contains 15,123.4 acres of land. It is one of the four "fractional" townships bordering on the State of Minnesota, and contains by 24 sections of land, whereas the full sized townships contain 36 sections. It is bounded on the north by Palisades township, on the east by Rock county, Minnesota, the south by Valley Springs, and the west by Brandon township.

The eastern boundary was established as the western boundary of Minnesota, by the United States government survey of 1859, when Minnesota was admitted to the union. (Bailey's history gives the date of survey as July, 1862. However, the "Old Iron Marker", placed at the juncture of the states of Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, and documents and records in the Department of History at St. Paul, and the Minnehaha County Historical Society, provide indisputable evidence of the government survey having been made in 1859. Thus, the survey mentioned by Bailey must have been that of a special, or re-survey, of the line.

The north, south and west lines were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong, in October, 1864, and the sub-divisions were surveyed by C. P. Meyer during the same year.

In keeping with other parts of Minnehaha county, the farmers are thrifty and industrious and most of them own the farms on which they live. Though there is an abundance of red jasper in the vicinity, it is unquarried. The fact that it has never been quarried may be attributed to the fact that there are no railroads through the region, and that in other localities it is more accessible.

The first meeting of the township board was held on the 13th day of January, 1881. The supervisors were J. R. Manning, chairman, J. C. Shepherd and Mangus Swenson; clerk, F. W. Buzzell; constable, Ed Stone. On October 17th G. D. Bannister was appointed supervisor to succeed Mr. Shepherd, who had resigned. The names of those who had served as officers from 1881 to 1899, including the above named, are as follows: J. D. Walker, C. M. Johnson, F. G. Chaphe, E. R. Bannister, H. M. Connell, Axel Olson, O. M. Wood, J. D. Burghart, J. P. Hogan, G. A. Shilstad, R. P. Buzzell, J. R. Manning, Robert Kyle, Magnus Swenson, H. D. Kinyon, C. D. Harris, Homer McConnell, H. M. McConnell, Lars Aker, Fred Grandberg, C. A. Liem, Robert DeLap, W. J. Kyle, Frank A. Johnson, Amund Amundson, Ed Lewis, H. H. Bly, Charles Forsberg, Peter Williamson, Monroe Danney, Jasper Barrister and Russell Kyle.

Perhaps the most outstanding problem confronting the township officers was that of the re-survey and the attendant litigation of the township. It seems the first survey was faulty and some difficulty arose that led to a demand for a re-survey. Those settlers who had filed on

their claims according to the original survey, strenuously opposed a new survey and refused to conform to a change. The re-survey was ordered, however, and those whose lands were effected stood firmly. There was no legal way to compel them to suffer a loss by such a change. Much litigation ensued and much bitterness was engendered between them and those who would conform to the new survey. To quote: "The bitterness was worse than any other township, excepting Burk." (See Wayne Township, and how a similar situation was avoided by the illegal act of changing a government survey stake, wherein Henry W. Smith was selected to commit the act, as he was to lose several feet of land by doing so. The residents had previously agreed to abide by a special survey by R. F. Pettigrew and others. The survey was made and much litigation was avoided).

There is but little waste land in Red Rock township. Beaver creek enters the township near the northeast corner and flows southward through the eastern tiers of sections into Valley Springs township. A small tributary of Split Rock creek flows across the extreme northwestern corner. The Great Northern railway, formerly the Sioux City & Northern, runs through the northern part, on which is a station called Booge, near the southeast quarter of section 10. A plat of this village was made by J. R. Manning, in January, 1891.

The first school meeting held in the township was on the 4th day of June, 1877, and the first school was taught by Alta H. Buzzell, in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Buzzell, on the southwest quarter of section 27. A postoffice established at Booge on March 19, 1891, has been discontinued. The trade of the community is carried on with nearby towns and with Sioux Falls.

The present township board consists of five members, of which Lewis Williamson is chairman, O. C. Rollag is clerk and Ralph Nelson is treasurer. Leonard Karli and Marvin Anderson are supervisors.

Brandon Township Township 102, Range 48

Brandon Township was one of the earliest townships of the county, largely owing to its nearness to the trade center of Sioux Falls and comparatively easily accessible to that place. It contains 23,007.6 acres of land, through which flow several streams, the largest of which is the Sioux river, in the southwestern part, and including tributaries of Split Rock creek. All flow in a south or southeasterly direction, except the Sioux river which makes a wide bend, changing from a northeasterly course to southeast, and then southward, leaving the township near the center, after having passed through five sections of land.

The north and east lines were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864, the south line by Cortez Fessenden in July, 1862, and the west line by W. J. Neeley in July, 1859. There was a government survey in 1864. The sub-divisions were made by M. K. Armstrong, in the same month he made the north and east boundary surveys.

The land is generally very good. There are some higher elevations of land that are sandy, and at one time considered as waste land. However, in these later days of road improvements, these gravel pits are being commercialized by the demand for gravel for paving purposes, building construction, etc.

There is a town, also name Brandon, in the southern part of the township, where general merchandise may be secured. There are also other advantages of local importance, but the greater part of trade is

carried on in Sioux Falls, about nine miles to the southwest. The plat of the village was made by the Worthington and Sioux Falls railway company and filed on the 18th day of November, 1878. This railway is now a part of the system of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway, commonly known as the "Omaha Road".

A postoffice was established there in 1878 with N. J. Ronlund as postmaster. The Norwegian Lutheran Church was built in 1883 and a school house built in 1885. The first school teacher was Miss Celia Fauske, later Mrs. John Holden. The school house was built of the prairie sod, on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 27, southwest of and near the present town of Corson. There was only a dirt floor in this structure and the cost, paid by subscription, was only nine dollars.

On the southeast corner of section 22 and the northwest corner of section 27, is located the town of Corson, a station on the Great Northern railroad, formerly the Wilmar and Sioux Falls railroad. This town was named for Henry Corson, one of the first directors of the road. A plat of Corson, comprising ten blocks sub-divided into 85 lots, was filed by E. A. Sherman, May 12, 1888. A postoffice was established in the mercantile store of Ole E. Fauske.

The first house in the township was built by Nels Nelson Graff in 1873. It was of logs with a shingled roof and located on the northwest quarter of section 35. It was included in a house of later construction where it still is in use. Mr. Graff had lived in a dug-out three years before the construction of the house.

The earlier settlers in the township were, for the greater part, of Norwegian stock. Two churches were constructed in the earlier days by them. One was the Split Rock Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, the other the Norde Split Rock Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran. The first named was organized in the autumn of 1871, with seven or eight families. Grounds for a cemetery were secured by the organization in the southwest corner of section 33 in Brandon. The first person interred in this cemetery was Carl T. Lee, who died in the fall of 1871 at the age of 24. The second was a son of Nels Nelson Graff, age 2 1/2 years, who died the following year.

The church was organized by Rev. E. Olson of the Norwegian Synod and the first regular minister was Rev. O. O. Sando, who preached his first sermon in the fall of 1873, and remained in charge for seven years.

During the following two years Rev. Naseth, later professor in Lutheran College, Decorah, Iowa, had charge of the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Lee, who remained until 1885, when Rev. Olaf Stub became pastor. Rev. Stub died the following fall. Some of the successive pastors were Rev. Aanestad, a temporary minister; Rev. Hans B. Thorgrimson, 1886-1891, and Rev. N. N. Boe, who took charge in 1892.

A church edifice was built in 1883, the money being raised by subscription among the members of the church. It had a seating capacity of 300 persons. All the work was done by members of the congregation under the direction of John T. Lee and N. N. Graff, the building committee.

Norde Split Rock Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1897 on the northeast corner of section 11, at a cost of about \$1,500.00, the amount being subscribed by the members. Rev. O. O. Sando was the first pastor of the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Lee who was followed by Rev. Aanestad. It is affiliated with

the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America. The indispensable Ladies' Aid societies and Young People's groups are active in the affairs of these churches.

The first general election was held November 16, 1880, when the following officials were elected for the ensuing year: supervisors, Nels N. Graff, chairman, Lewis Peterson and Jacob Keeler; Austin J. Risty, clerk; T. I. Lathrop, treasurer; J. E. Duganne, assessor; Cash Crittenden and August Nelson, constables; N. Griffith and N. J. Ronlund, justices; E. Erickson, poundmaster; John Egge, Thomas Thortenson and Albert Nelson, overseers of highways. On January 17, 1881, the board met at the home of Lewis Peterson. Bonds of the officers were approved and the township divided into four road districts. The first warrant issued by the board was in the amount of \$30.00.

Including the above named officers, those serving the township in the various offices from 1881 to 1889 were: N. N. Graff, Lewis Peterson, Jacob Keeler, Austin J. Risty, T. I. Lathrip, J. E. Duganne, Cash Crittenden, August Nelson, B. Griffith, N. J. Ronlund, E. Erickson, John Egge, Thomas Thortensen, Albert Nelson, H. H. Barron, Charles Hanson, William J. Jones, Edgar Foster, Andrew A. Grinde, John Calender, Tom Christopherson, John Anderson, Tom Olson, A. G. Risty, L. M. Esterbrook, J. E. Gorman, Nels Swenson, C. P. Halstad, J. A. Egge, I. N. Griffith, Ole J. Hegge, Tom Redwing, J. E. Gorman, Fred Messner, Nels Walstrom, Jonas Carlson, A. O. Risty, Ellick Griffith, Ole Nelson, Charles Johnson, John Carlstrom, A. R. Griffith, Chris Christopherson, John Uhley, Ole Fauske, John Carlson, L. A. Harum, T. O. Christopherson, T. O. Hokenstad, P. J. Swenson, A. P. Ode, Ole Nelson, A. Anderson, H. J. Heggen, and C. Dillon.

The present officers, 1948, are: Phillip Thoreson, chairman; B. T. Hockenstad, clerk; O. A. Sorenson, treasurer; George Rovang and Kenneth Severson, supervisors who, with Mr. Thoreson, comprise the township board.

On March 6, 1888, it was voted to have all township business transacted at Corson as soon as a postoffice should be established. On July 12 a special town meeting was held for the purpose of voting on the question of having the township re-surveyed. It was decided in the negative by a vote of 39 to 17. The question arose by reason of an inaccurate previous survey that was causing some dissention among the farmers as to property lines. In 1892 the question was again brought up and a re-survey ordered. John Langness was engaged as surveyor for the purpose and the work was done the next year.

The Jesse James Visit

Among the many thrilling episodes of Minnehaha county was the visit of the notorious outlaw band of Jesse and Frank James, following the Northfield, Minnesota, bank raid by the James gang, in September, 1876.

There is a story, fairly well founded, that the gang, in their flight from Northfield, had hid in the gulch of the Split Rock creek, what is now known as "The Devil's Gulch", a short distance north of the present site of Garretson, and in the palisades of the same stream about three miles to the south.

At that time a homesteader named Andrew Nelson, father of the late Charley Nelson, erstwhile sheriff of Minnehaha county, lived in the vicinity of Brandon, a few miles west of the Minnesota state line and a short distance from the Worthington-Sioux Falls stage line trail in Split Rock township.

Late in the afternoon of a September day, according to Nels A. Nelson, the then 13-year old son of Andrew Nelson, saw two men, riding gray horses, approach the sod shanty and asked for water for themselves and their horses. Riding to the well Andrew Nelson, father of Nels, drew a bucket of water and set it down. Jesse's horse rushed eagerly to the bucket and drank the water.

The bucket was refilled and Jesse, the taller of the two, was about to drink from it when Nelson offered to get a clean bucket, but the outlaw said, "I reckon I'd rather drink out of a pail used by a horse than after some men I know", and drank.

Not having heard of the robbery, and nothing having occurred to cause suspicion, the Nelsons had no misgivings as to the identity of the visitors. The shorter of the two men, who was later recognized as Frank James, made some observations, especially of the stable, which he approached and inspected from the door. Evidently there had been an injury to his knee, possibly having been wounded, for he rubbed it to the notice of the Nelsons. He said nothing, Jesse doing all the talking.

Mr. Nelson said the men were well dressed but their horses were weary and haggard and "raw in the flanks". The men had ordinary saddles with heavy sacks thrown over the horses' withers. They left the place without causing suspicion and the first intimation as to the manner of men they had "entertained" came the next morning when they found their own horses, two mares with colts, gone. The colts later were found tied some distance away and the jaded gray horses were near by. The Nelson horses, a team of "blacks", were found near Canton about a week later, thus indicating the direction the fugitives had taken. The "borrowed" horses were found, like the team of grays, tired and sore from the saddle-bags. The gray horses they had ridden to the Nelson homestead turned out to belong to a homesteader to the eastward, in Minnesota.

It was later learned the men had lost their way after leaving the Nelson place, and had asked directions of a farmer named Samuelson, and that they had stopped at the home of Peter Lommen, about ten miles south of Brandon, to get something to eat. They told Lommen they were officers and were on their way to Sioux Falls to send a telegram. They were informed there was no telegraph service out of Sioux Falls.

Nelson stated, a few years ago, he had attended a movie of the "James Gang", but, contrary to the facts, they were pictured as riding fast horses, but those who had seen them as they passed through southeastern Dakota Territory, declared they rode ordinary "farm plugs".

Nels A. Nelson, who narrated this episode, was the son of Andrew Nelson, a "covered wagon" homesteader of, or near, Valley Springs and was a brother of the late sheriff Charles Nelson. Nels Nelson, incidentally, was prominent and popular in his community. He was a one time school teacher, served in the South Dakota legislature from Minnehaha county, and held other positions of trust in his community. He was a singer of no mean ability, and for ten years organist in his church. He was married in 1895 to Miss Paulina Hanson. There were two sons, Wallace, living on the old home place, 1946, and Spencer, who lives north of the old home place, 1946. The story, as here related, has been preserved by William Florrell of Brandon. Nels Nelson passed away in 1941.

The following story was related by Frank Jones, of near Corson, whose father homesteaded north of that place in the early 1870's:

"Some years before there were three trappers whose operations took them up Split Rock creek. Two of them were named Morgan and the other White. In the 1890's Trapper White returned to the scene of the trapping fields and visited the home of W. J. Jones, (father of Frank Jones) and related that one of the Morgans was killed by the Indians. Travelling in two canoes, they packed their furs and pelts and started down Split Rock creek with Sioux City as their destination. One of the Morgans took the lead down stream. After travelling some distance an Indian shot from ambush and killed him with a well-directed arrow, near the old Martin Lee homestead east of Brandon.

Having his gun handy, White shot and killed the Indian, scalped him, and tacked the scalp to the tree from behind which he had slain Morgan, as a warning to other Indians, and threw the Indians' body into Split Rock creek. He buried Morgan near the place and returned safely to Sioux City. He later went to where Yankton now stands and years later returned to visit the old scene near Corson, sought out the approximate spot where he had buried Morgan and placed a marker on the spot.

During the depression period a road was graded through the place, and the marker dug up and it is now in the possession of Mr. Crawford, who owns a store and gasoline station at the Renner Corner, a half mile east of Renner, on highway No. 77. Frank Jones still retains and lives on his father's old homestead, the N. E. quarter of section 22, Brandon township.

Village of Brandon

Brandon village, with a population of about 200, is unincorporated and, therefore, is under township government. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, about nine miles northeast of Sioux Falls. The post office is of the fourth class, Mrs. Ruth Peterson is the postmistress. There is one bank, owned by E. J. Pearson, and incorporated under the name of the Brandon Savings Bank. A branch of the Schoeneman Lumber Company of Sioux Falls is located there, under the management of Peter Vogel.

There is a splendid consolidated school, the first of three such schools in the county. It has an efficient corps of teachers for the eight grades and an accredited high school with four full years of work. There are about 125 students. J. M. Owen is the superintendent. The building contains an excellent auditorium and is a social center and provides space and equipment for public gatherings and in-door sports. There are both Boy and Girl troops of Scouts, the former in charge of Oscar Peterson as Scout Master. Burton Ode, the assistant, was in personal charge in the absence of Mr. Peterson who was with the armed forces in the South Pacific.

These groups meet in private homes, or have access to the high school building for their larger gatherings. There is one church edifice, that of the Brandon Lutheran congregation, hardware and grocery stores to provide the local needs, and a garage and general repair service to accomodate the traveling public.

An outstanding enterprise of Brandon is the apiary of A. G. Pastian, State President of the Bee Keepers' Association. Mr. Pastian is the heaviest honey producer in the county. Another heavy honey producer of Brandon is Conrad Anderson.

No history of Brandon would be complete without mention of the family of Nels N. Graff, pioneer homesteader. He was the first actual settler in the township, as of May, 1870. As stated elsewhere, he lived

in a dug-out three years and then built a log house for his family. This is said to have been the first building in the near vicinity of Brandon. It was later included in the family residence, in which he lived many years, and is still standing on the old homestead. He was very prominent in the community, having held various offices of trust and responsibility in the township.



Excavation of Indian Village Near Brandon

Of his four sons, two of whom were twins, two have advanced high in county affairs. Martin, the eldest, has for a number of years, been a county commissioner and is regarded as a level-headed and progressive member of the county board. Adolph N., engaged in business extensively in his home town and, later, in Sioux Falls where he established the Graff Motor Company. In the field of business he has been eminently successful. He entered the mayoralty contest on two occasions before being elected to the office of mayor. He was elected as a business man and succeeded in placing the city on a solid financial footing. The city treasury, at the time Mr. Graff took office, was virtually empty, with eight months to go before funds could be secured from taxes to pay the current expenses. The interest rate was high at the time, but at the close of his five-year term it had been reduced to 2 and 2 1/2 per cent on city bonds.

In addition to these achievements, Mr. Graff represented Minnehaha county in the State Legislature of 1917, 1919 and 1925.

Village of Corson

While some of our townships have no towns nor railroads, Brandon township has two. The unincorporated village of Corson is about three

miles southeast of Brandon, on the Great Northern Railroad. Its population is less than 100 inhabitants. The postoffice is of the fourth class. Elmore Severson is the postmaster. There is a rural grade school, but those wishing a high school education may attend the nearby consolidated school at Brandon, which provides four years of accredited high school work. There is the almost inevitable grain elevator, common to nearly all towns in this agricultural county. This elevator is owned by a stock company known as the Farmers' Elevator. J. A. Simonson is the manager. There is also the Farmers' Lumber Company, also owned by a stock company. Kenneth Scott is the manager. A general store, operated by Elmore Severson, supplies the provisions for the community.

Mapleton Township Township 102, Range 49

Mapleton Township lies directly north of that of Sioux Falls and contains 23,024.5 acres of land. The boundary lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley, in July, 1859, and the sub-divisions thereof by Carl C. P. Meyers, in September, 1864.

The Sioux river flows through the entire length of the township from north to south. Though its course is tortuous, it passes practically through the same tier of sections from the Dells of the Sioux river to its entrance into Sioux Falls township, a distance of about 17 miles.

The earlier settlements were in the northwestern part of the township, about two-thirds of the southern part being within the boundaries of the Old Military Reservation of Fort Dakota, in the later 1860's, and therefore not open for settlement. The first settler in Mapleton was John Nelson, who took up land in section 25, adjoining the military reservation.

A postoffice named Republican, was established on section 5, about two miles northwest of the present village of Renner and three miles east of Crooks. This office was opened shortly after a mail route had been established between Sioux Falls and Dell Rapids. John Nelson was the first postmaster. The office has long since been discontinued, after having been removed to the northwest corner of section 8, the farm home of Ole Gunderson, who was appointed postmaster in 1882. There it remained for 12 years until Ole Gilseth was appointed postmaster and moved the office to his home, near the original site on section 5. Because of its nearness to Sioux Falls most of the trade has been with that place.

The boundary line between Mapleton and Sioux Falls townships is hardly discernable. There is no bridge crossing the Sioux river on this line and therefore there is but little trade on it west of U. S. Highway No. 77.

Records of the township date back to March 5, 1881, at which date a meeting of the board was held in the home of Ole Thompson. Clark G. Coates was chairman, and Iver Nelson and W. J. Crittenden were supervisors. John Fortune was appointed constable at this meeting, L. Renner, assessor and C. Moen, clerk. Some of the old time officers of Mapleton township follow:

Iver Nelson, Thomas Paulson, Edgar Foster, H. B. Caldwell, Ole Gunderson, O. P. Schodt, G. O. Delemoe, E. J. Kingsbury, James Delaney, John Fortune, Jonas Olson, H. Tabor, Esten E. Moen, David Dickey,

T. Hackett, A. J. Aaspas, Peter Nelson, Wm. Person, J. L. Ingalls, T. J. Sweeting, R. M. Seager, John Smith Kirk, M. Caldwell, H. Hackett, Andrew Brende, W. Bliss, Edgar E. Cornue, E. P. Brende and Torsten Olson. Among the present day residents of the township are three sons of Leonard Renner, for whom the town of Renner is named. The present township officials are Ed Nessian, chairman; L. N. Moen, clerk; George Hinsvark, treasurer; Herbert Wehde and John Erickson, supervisors.

On April 4, 1891, a township meeting was held in the Ingalls school-house to consider the question of a re-survey, and the following resolution was introduced and voted upon by ballot: 'Resolved, that the township be re-surveyed in accordance with the original plat, and that each section be re-surveyed; that the county surveyor be employed to do the work and that the money be raised to cover the expenses.' The vote was in the affirmative.

"On June 24th following, it was determined that the section corners on the highways should be located and landmarks erected on such corners as provided in section 2 and 3, chapter 35 of the session laws of 1890; that the surveyor make a legal survey in accordance with the provisions of said Chapter 35, and re-locate and establish the section and quarter section corners throughout the township as originally established by the United States government survey, and that cedar posts be used in marking said corners.

Russian Thistles

A very interesting bit of history is brought to mind in looking through the records of the township board of Mapleton township of the early 1890's. It has to do with what is now the almost disregarded Russian Thistle, now so common as to be classed as other weeds, a pest to be taken care of by cultivation only. In the fall of the year it is most troublesome in the corn fields, having grown and matured after the cultivating season is over, and in the stubble field and along the roadside after the grain has been harvested. Where its growth is unmolested, such as along roadsides and fences, it grows to an enormous size, and in the fall is piled high against the windward side of fences, to the annoyance of farmers and to hunters in quest of the elusive pheasant. In the Mapleton township records we find the following:

July 7, 1891. The board resolved that the noxious weed law should be enforced and that all Russian thistles within the township should be destroyed by August 15, 1891, and that notice of this action be published as required by law. Such a resolution passed today would seem ridiculous, being considered from a practical viewpoint, but at that time the Russian thistles were considered a serious menace to agricultural production and a great annoyance to farmers.

These thistles seemed to descend upon the farm communities rather suddenly and cause widespread alarm, and the demand for their extermination became too strong to be disregarded. Repercussions of this demand emanated from the halls of Congress, where the laws were enacted to control the weeds. In seasons when farmers are unable to get into the fields to properly cultivate the ground, frequently occasioned by too much rain in the cultivating season, they are very bothersome and do much damage. But aside from careful cultivation there seems but little can be done about it.

It will be noticed that the aforementioned resolution required the weeds to be destroyed by August 15th. Because these weeds mature late, they develop after the corn has been "laid by" and is too large for

cultivation, and because they grow thickly in the grain fields after harvest time, in the hay-making time when farmers are too busy to plow their fields, such a resolution could not be effectively enforced.

It might be properly stated here that the Russian thistle, when fully developed and matured, resembles the old-time Tumbling Weed, and the tumbling pig-weed of pioneer days. The foliage of the tumble weed is much coarser than that of the Russian thistle. It has no thorns, but the branches, when ripe and dry,, are brittle and hard. They are easily broken from their stems by the wind, and in the autumn, on windy days, could be seen bounding over the unbroken prairies "like so many sheep". It is in this way that it seeds itself, as does the Russian thistle. (See "Russian Thistle", under head of "Agriculture", Chapter 8, General County History).

Nidaros Lutheran Congregation

Nidaros Lutheran Congregation was organized in the sod house of John Thompson, on the west side of the Sioux river, about ten miles north of Sioux Falls, in 1868. (Mr. Thompson had arrived on June 27, 1866, and established his home there. His daughter, Berthine, now Mrs. Thos. J. Fersdahl, was the first white child born in Minnehaha county, May 26, 1867.

Other settlers came in 1867 and 1868, and together they became charter members of Nidaros Congregation, that celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1943. On August 11, 1868, divine services were held and baptismal services were held for the infant Berthine Thompson and Anne Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson. The organization of Nidaros Congregation was commenced the next day, August 12th. The name "Nidaros", was decided upon because most of them came from Nidaros, now Throndeim, Norway.

On July 22, 1869, services were held in a new log schoolhouse near the Thompson home. On October 28, 1869, the annual meeting was held and a large number of additions made to the membership. On the same date Ole O. Gilseth and Anna P. Moe, and Jens J. Flamoe and Margretha Quernmoe were married in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Aasen, Sr., with Rev. Christensen officiating. These were the first marriages contracted in the congregation, and probably within the county.

Eight services were held in 1871, and nine in 1872, during which time the congregation continued to thrive. A parochial school was in session 48 days, the teacher being Jacob Lunde. But two services were held by Rev. Christensen before the arrival of Rev. Sando, in 1873, the services are presumed to have been held in the Thompson and Langness schoolhouses. By that time the membership of adults numbered about 200. It was decided on October 22, 1873, to secure living quarters for Rev. Sando, and it was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Gudmund Brende had agreed to supply him with "room, firewood, stove and bed, as well as hay and shelter for his horse", all for \$5.50 per month, which was accepted. It was voted, at a subsequent meeting to contribute 75 bushels of oats for the pastor's horse. In the meantime, and before the end of the year, Rev. Sando had organized six new congregations in the territory adjacent to Minnehaha county.

It is stated that at one time he had no less than 17 places where services were held regularly throughout the year. Mrs. Lisbet Brende stated, years later, that Rev. Sando had told her that had it not been for the long, woolen stockings she knitted for him, and the large sheep-skin coat loaned by Mr. Gudmund, those long trips in the cold winter time would have been extremely hazardous.

In 1874 a strong sentiment grew in favor of dividing the congregation, with the Sioux river as the dividing line, ut the "east siders" outvoted the proposition. In 1877, after a three-year siege of the grasshoppers, a bountiful harvest was in prospect, and it was decided to build a church and it was finally agreed to build it adjoining the parsonage, on the east side of the river. On September 3, 1877, Rev. Sando reported that pledges had been received in the amount of \$1,700.00, and it was decided to begin the construction of the building at once. The dimensions of the building were agreed on as 60 by 34 feet and 20 feet high, with a steeple 100 feet high. The cost was estimated at \$2,000.00. By early spring, 1878, the building was ready for occupancy.

But on April 9, 1878, after but three meetings had been held and two marriages had been solemnized, a severe windstorm completely demolished the building. It was a hard blow to the congregation, but the pastor, Rev. Sando, remained cool and collected. He immediately sent out notices calling a meeting to be held Saturday, April 13. It proved to be a "stormy" one, and was adjourned to enable as many as possible to "cool off". The principal complaint was laid to hasty and faulty construction by the building committee and the contractor, which caused much bitterness and ill-feeling. An agreement was finally reached to allow the contractors one half the compensation originally agreed on, and a less pretentious structure was built under the direction of Rev. Sando. For several years the question of dividing the congregation caused postponement of definite plans to make the building more comfortable in winter time.

This building, known as the Old Church, now located at Renner, is thus linked with pioneer days. The original site was about three miles south of Baltic. Its interior was very simple and the furniture plain. Additions and improvements were made from time to time, and it became a fine country church. In 1904 is was decided to build a parsonage and Baltic was selected as its location. Rev. O. O. Sando was succeeded by Rev. N. N. Boe in 1903. The division of the congregation took shape and the East Nidaros and West Nidaros congregations were completed in 1911.

In 1912 the "Old Church" was moved to Baltic and placed near the parsonage. While located there it was used for the 50th, 60th and 70th anniversaries of the congregation.

The St. Olaf Lutheran Church at Baltic decided to discontinue and to join the Nidaros Congregation in 1934. Thereupon the people in and around Renner petitioned the congregation to remove the "Old Church" to that place, and in 1939 it was moved there, and attractively improved, both inside and outside, and is the pride of that congregation. This is the oldest Lutheran church in South Dakota that is still in use, and yet promises to continue far into the future.

Through all these years the people had been generous supporters of all church activities, supporting both home and foreign missions, the building of Orphan Homes, Homes for the Aged, and other charitable institutions, and to give freely to relieve suffering and distress. Outstanding in their program is the realization of the importance of Christian education.

The churches included in what is known as the Nidaros Congregation, four in number, are West Nidaros, on the N. E. corner of section 26, Lyons township, about three miles north of the village of Lyons. The East Nidaros is on the S. W. corner of the S. E. quarter of section 10, in Sverdrup township, about three miles southeast of Baltic, one mile

east of highway 77. The Renner and Baltic Lutheran churches are parts of the Nidaros Congregation.

Village of Renner

Renner is an unincorporated village on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad, on sections nine and sixteen, about six miles north of Sioux Falls. It was established in 1898 and named in honor of Leonard Renner, a prominent farmer and owner of the land on which the town is located.

The postoffice, fourth class, was established in 1898. The present postmaster is Axel Holgerson, who succeeded the late Alfred Christensen. A 33-mile rural mail route provides 110 patrons with service. Jorgen Berg, a veteran in the mail service, is the present carrier.

There is a community hall, owned by a group interested in extension work, and a Commercial Club for advancing local interests. The one public school is about one mile northwest of the village. It is claimed to be the only schoolhouse in the county to remain on its original location and in regular use. It is in school district No. 2, indicating it was the second district schoolhouse in the county. It is a two-room grade school.

There is one grain elevator in the place, the Farmers' Cooperative, affiliated with the Baltic Cooperative Elevator Company. It is in the center of an excellent agricultural district, and is well patronized. A branch of the Ross Lumber Company of Sioux Falls does a thriving business, George Hinsvark being the manager. It has been in operation since 1924.

There is one church, of the Lutheran denomination, near the edge of the village. The building had formerly been located on the east side of the Sioux river between the Aasen and John Thompson homes and moved from there to Baltic. In 1933 it was moved to its present location, according to the corner stone inscription. The inscription plate reads as follows:

Nidaros Norske, E. L. Kirke, (Evangelical Lutheran Church), 1868, 1878, 1912, 1933.

The Renner Family

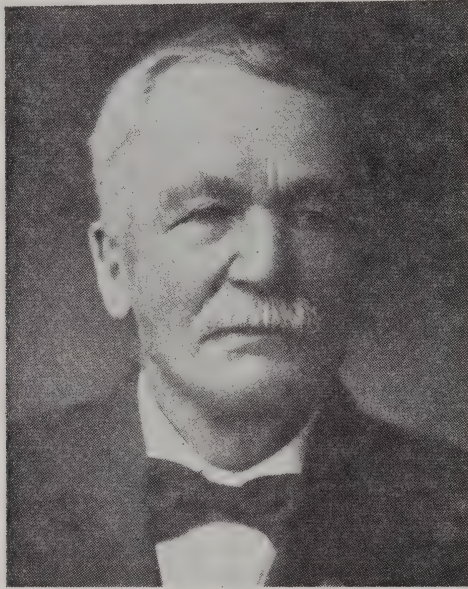
There are a number of families in this township who deserve special recognition, but owing to the endlessness of such an undertaking as writing their records, we have refrained from starting on such a venture. There is one family, however, whom we feel should be mentioned, namely that of Leonard Renner. We consider this family typical of the progressive and thrifty spirit of not only Mapleton township but of the entire grange, as exemplified in this region by our "real dirt farmers".

Leonard Renner, father of Charley, Frank, George and Nellie (Mrs. Earl Walkins), was born in Germany June 9, 1840, and immigrated to the United States with his parents when eight years old.

He enlisted in Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery during the Rebellion, serving as a non-commissioned officer during the latter two years of service.

Leonard Renner moved to Dakota Territory in 1878 and became owner of 960 acres of land in Mapleton township, which was well and attractively improved and cultivated. All the children except Charley, deceased, still live within a few miles of the old home. The town of Renner, named in their father's honor, is located on land once owned by him.

George L. Renner, a son residing two and a half miles southeast of the town, carried away national honors in corn production in 1944. A 30-acre field averaged 176.09 bushels of high quality corn per acre, the accomplishment of which won him the National Award as champion corn grower, a beautiful silver cup and other honor gifts.



LEONARD RENNER, Pioneer,
Mapleton Township

The fact that the prize-winning corn was planted with no thought of entering a contest speaks well for the farmers and soil of Minnehaha county. It was planted as a forage crop for silage. We quote part of a letter from Governor Sharpe to the Renner's:

"While it is important to us and to you that you have won the National Championship, the real important thing is that you have demonstrated to the world at large that South Dakota's soil and climate are such that they can produce 176.09 bushels of corn per acre under normal conditions and without irrigation."

Mrs. George Renner, nee Lillian Mattick, ten years prior to her marriage taught school in Minnehaha county. She is still active in community affairs, especially in welfare and church work, having taught a Sunday school class in the Renner vicinity for twenty years and serving as its superintendent. She was awarded the honor of Master Farm Homemaker in 1930, and as wife of the "Corn Champ" other honors and gifts were conferred upon her, of these she is justly proud. Their remaining son, Leonard, shared in her honors. A banquet was given the Renners' at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago as a special distinction.

Benton Township
Township 102, Range 50

Benton township comprises 22,876.46 acres, some of the very best farm land in Minnehaha county, containing a deep, rich soil and little

or no waste land. It is conveniently located for trade, having excellent access to good markets. Owing to its proximity to Sioux Falls, as in the case of other townships in Minnehaha county, the trade is done mostly in that city. However, the town of Crooks, located on the Great Northern railroad, formerly the South Dakota Central, is a good local trade center in the midst of a prosperous farm community.

The northern part of the township was settled largely by Scandinavians or by people of their descent, Norwegians in the northeast and Swedish in the northwestern part. Thrift and industrious characterize the entire population, as evidenced by the prosperous appearing farm homes.

It is believed that Lars O. Ulvilden made the first land entry in the township, in 1870, on section 12. The rest of the land was quickly homesteaded by boni fide settlers, rather than those who filed on land for speculative purposes as was done in some instances elsewhere. Consequently the development was rapid and thorough.

The township lines were surveyed in 1859 by William J. Neeley, and the subdivisions made by Carl C. P. Meyer in September, 1864. Skunk and Willow creeks afford the water supply and drainage for the greater part, with small streams as their tributaries in the rainier months, but non-existent during the heat of the summer. The southern branch of Skunk creek enters in the western middle part and flows in a southerly direction to near the south boundary, thence turns directly southward, leaving through section 31 into Wayne township. Willow creek enters Benton township through section 4 and flows southward through the entire township from north to south, leaving it through section 34 to join Skunk creek in Wayne.

The principal highways are paved or graveled and connecting county roads are kept in good condition for travel and commerce.

The township was organized January 3, 1881, and the first meeting of the board was on that date, in the home of Sever Wilkinson. The first officers were Wm. Alguire, chairman; N. B. Nelson and H. H. Moore, supervisors; Sever Wilkinson, clerk; Knute Iverson, assessor. At this meeting the township was divided into four road districts. It is noteworthy that one of the first acts of the various township boards was to provide for road improvements for betterment of travel and marketing. At the June and July meetings the chairman was authorized to purchase road-making equipment and appropriate money for bridge building over Skunk and Spring creek.

Among the earlier officers, aside from those mentioned, were J. C. Eldridge, S. Helgerson, J. P. Johnson, E. H. Darow, W. A. Crooks, F. C. Frebel, Thomas Stapleton, C. Christianson, F. D. Wilson, W. Crippen, Henry Alguire, G. Rathburn, Daniel Foster, D. O. Crooks, John Kickland, Wm. Jackson, John Person, H. Tideman, Carl Johnson, D. E. Alguire, and Theodore Kickland.

Characteristic of the early settlers in this region was the element of religious observation, and those of Benton township were not lacking in spiritual instruction. A Methodist church was organized August 14, 1873. A building was erected on the corner of section 28 in 1887, and dedicated the following year. It was well organized in all departments, the Sunday School and Young Peoples' Society being given special attention. The Epworth League and Good Templers groups of young folks used the church edifice freely as a meeting place. In the years that followed, with improved highways and modes of travel, it was the desire of many to attend church services in the larger communities.

This was especially true with the advent of the automobile and paved highways, and the church was removed. Many of the congregation attended church in Sioux Falls, where a resident minister was assured, and others, living farther west, went to Hartford and now attend the church at Ellis in Wayne township.

Another church group, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, was organized May 4th, 1878, and a church building erected in 1885, on the southeast quarter of section 5, in Benton township. While many of the small, country churches established in earlier years have been discontinued by reason of additional facilities in nearby towns, this church continues to flourish. It has a well attended Sunday school and Ladies' Aid Society, and is otherwise active in the community.

As in other townships in the county, difficulties arose in Benton township through erroneous surveys. These frequently ended in litigation. On January 28, 1888, a petition was presented to the board, signed by a number of land owners, asking for a resurvey of the township and the board, in turn, ordered the matter to be referred to a vote at the annual meeting in March. A vote on the question resulted in the affirmative, 44 votes in favor and 11 against. The survey was accordingly ordered.

On July 31, 1899, F. C. Frebel, the chairman, reported he had engaged a surveyor and assistants to establish sectional lines and locate and establish highways. On August 23, at a town meeting, it was decided by a vote of 18 to 5, "that all corners be established in the survey." The resurvey was conducted by E. H. VanAntwerp. On September his bill for the work was presented and allowed in the amount of \$407. At a special town meeting on September 16, a resolution was passed instructing the road overseers to "take possession of the newly established highways by plowing a furrow two rods from the center on each side of such line."

At a special meeting on October 1, 1889, the question of establishing all the corners in the re-survey was again submitted to a vote of the electors and the result was 65 votes for the proposition and none against. For this work Mr. Van Antwerp presented a bill for \$145.00, which was allowed, minus \$10.00, on October 21st. An item that might be of interest to the reader is found in the records of the board of January, 1890, when a resolution was passed allowing the supervisor and clerk \$2.00, and the assessor \$3.00 per day for their services, and the treasurer 4% of all money paid into the treasury.

Town of Crooks

The town of Crooks is located in four sections, 2, 3, 10 and 11, in Benton township, on the Great Northern railway, formerly the South Dakota Central. It is reached from Sioux Falls via highway 38, northwest, to county highway M-1, north to the county line, a well graveled and maintained highway. It was named in honor of D. O. Crooks, farmer and prominent citizen, on whose land the town was located. He had a general merchandise store and was postmaster of the inland post-office before the railroad was built into the place, which at that time was called New Hope.

After the arrival of the railroad he did much to get the town well established. Crooks put in a water system, including an underground reservoir, and piped it to all those who wanted it. He and his son, Ray, did all the plumbing work. He built a hotel and several residence buildings. In recognition of these and other improvements, together with his

former connections with the place and the fact that he owned the land on which the town was established, the president of the railroad company insisted the name New Hope be changed to Crooks.

Although the town has but 29 residences, it has always been a busy and thriving place. There are two general stores, a hardware store, three gasoline stations, a large lumber yard, a cooperative grain elevator, barber shop, confectionery store, telephone exchange, postoffice and well built and equipped grade school. The one church in the town burned down a few years ago, but there is a well attended church nearby, the Benton Evangelical Lutheran church, two miles west of town.

There is a well organized and equipped fire department manned by thirty men. The town is very clean and has many fine resident buildings, modernized by electricity and "bottled" gas, and a water plant. There is a present demand for more houses, and considerable building will be done as soon as material becomes available.

Mrs. D. O. Crooks, "Mother" of the town and widow of the late D. O. Crooks, celebrated her 80th birthday on "Mother's Day", May 12, 1946. Her husband died in March, 1918. (See biographies, page 842, Bailey's History).

The Benton Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on the south-east quarter of section 5. Most of its members are residents of Benton, Lyons or Hartford townships.

The church was organized in 1878 by people who had come from the south part of Sweden in the early 1870's, the first to arrive being four brothers, Ben, Carl, Lorents and John P. Johnson, whose parents had died within the course of a year.

The congregation was organized May 4, 1878, with the following charter members: Ben Johnson and wife, Hannah; Carl Johnson and wife, Christina; John P. Johnson and wife, Neta; Lars Benson and wife, Hannah; Nels Hanson and wife, Anna; Samuel Johnson and wife, Agneta; Johannes Johnson and wife, Helena; Magnus Johnson and wife, Bendicta; Nels Anderson and wife, Olivia; Olaus Larson and wife; Petronella and August Johnson, Pete Larson, Mrs. Johanna Anderson and Nela Youngren.

A few years after the organization of the congregation a pastor was secured who also supplied the pulpit of the Beaver Valley Lutheran congregation of Valley Springs township, but in 1882 the Benton congregation became united with the Augustana Lutheran congregation at Sioux Falls under one pastorate until 1921 when the Benton congregation bought a parsonage at Crooks. Since then it has had its own resident pastor.

The first church, a frame structure, 28 by 48 feet in dimension, was built in 1885. This was destroyed by fire in October, 1913, and a new one 40 by 72 feet with full basement, was built at a cost of \$18,000.00 and is equipped with pipe organ and an oil burner heating plant. There is an adult membership of about 280 and 75 Sunday school children. The first resident pastor of this church was Rev. J. H. Randahl. The others, in their order were: Reverends John Fransen, G. E. Ekeberg, G. E. Lindsten, F. E. Sard, C. E. Cesander, M. W. Gustavson, C. E. Lindsten (second time), George Ostergren, Armor Edberg and Arthur Knock.

Hartford Township Township 102, Range 51

According to U. S. Government survey, there are 22,957.32 acres of land in Hartford township. The boundary lines were surveyed by Wm.

J. Neeley in August, 1859. The sub-divisions were made by H. T. Austin in June, 1867.

It was rapidly settled by homesteaders between 1870 and 1880. It is drained by the south branch of Skunk creek and a number of small tributaries, particularly by an outlet of Grass Lake, on the Humboldt-Wellington township line. The south branch of this creek joins with the north branch on section 2, after flowing southward through Burke township.

In 1879 the Worthington & Sioux Falls railroad, now the C. St. P. M. & Omaha, was extended from Worthington, Minnesota, westward via Sioux Falls to Salem, thus passing through the township from east to west in a northwesterly direction. A railway station was established on the southwest quarter of section 22, and named Hartford.

Several additions have been added to the town since the original plat of eight blocks in June, 1881. (See town of Hartford).

The first meeting of the township board was held on January 31, 1881. Sam Buckins was chairman, W. J. Warner and Ira Tilden were supervisors and C. A. Soderberg, clerk. Other early day officers were Frank E. VanDemark, A. F. Oaks, C. W. Knott, C. A. Norton, John Mundt, P. F. Sherman, A. B. Jones, Peter Chelius, E. I. Oakes, M. Caldwell, H. S. Gerkin, Thos. Richard, Charles Feyder, M. K. Thrall, H. D. Oaks, C. W. Wehler, M. H. Caldwell, E. T. Dillabough, K. C. Cook, Peter Menth, John Lantry, G. F. Chisholm, N. N. Haugen, Edward Linebeck, B. P. Parker, Frank Gillen, Charles Harm, Mat Becker, J. G. Tyler, John Hoefert, Nels Haugen, N. F. Nelson, L. P. Bayard, C. A. Norton, S. P. Bowers, C. J. Mahl, Joe Scott, Nis Byg, Harvey Van Fleet, John Wilder, Nels Nelson, L. E. Newton and others.

The first school in the township was taught by Delia Delaney in 1878, in a school house located on the northeast corner of section 24. The town of Hartford is near the center of the township, occupying the west half of section 22 and extending into section 21. The present members of the township board are John Pirrung, chairman; David Prunty, clerk; Fred Muchow, treasurer; Otto Kroeger and Floyd Kelley, supervisors.

In 1898 George W. Bagley published the South Dakota Weekly Vindicator for a short time. We have no definite knowledge of when and why it ceased publication.

In July, 1896, the citizens of the village petitioned the county commissioners asking them to order an election to determine the question of the incorporation of certain described territory as the Town of Hartford. The preliminary proceeding having been compiled with, the order was given and the election held August 21, 1896. It was decided in the affirmative. It was later incorporated as a city and so remains. Its present population is approximately 675 people.

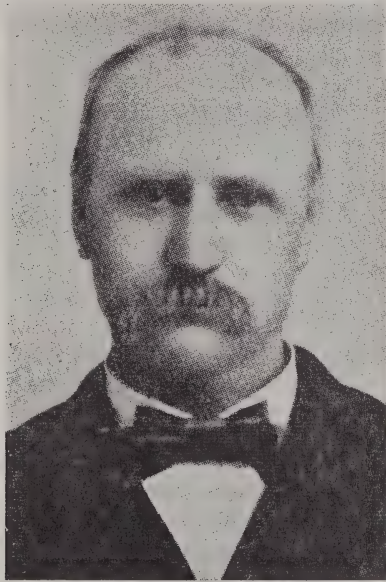
Soon after its incorporation as a village the place was divided into three districts. An election of officers was held on the 10th day of September, 1896, and the following were elected: Trustees, Charles Feyder, (president), George Grover and D. B. Oakes; clerk, Nels Haugen; treasurer, H. D. Oaks; assessor, Matt Becker; justice, B. P. Parker.

The City of Hartford

Several additions have been added to the original eight blocks of 1881. The settlement near and around the station soon took on the form of a town and it quickly became a favorite trading place.

A postoffice was established and A. F. Oaks was appointed postmaster which position he held four years, at which time he was suc-

ceeded by John Mundt. The town soon possessed many business enterprises and many advantages found in some of the older and larger communities, such as stores, churches, schools, grain warehouses and elevators, a flour mill and a creamery. The latter paid its patrons \$8,585.47 and sold produce amounting to \$11,398.34 the first year of its operation.



EDITOR E. C. KIBBE,
Hartford Plain Talker

In June, 1892, a newspaper was established in Hartford by E. C. Kibbe and called the "Plain Talker". It was all of that and Mr. Kibbe became outstanding in the county for his clear-cut and forcible arguments in behalf of the farm interests and progressive legislation. In 1898 George W. Bagley published the South Dakota Weekly Vindicator for a short time. The Hartford Herald was established in 1899. This paper has changed hands at different times and has more recently been under the ownership and efficient management of C. F. Flint for a number of years. It has a good circulation and is well patronized by advertisers. It was sold to E. O. Englund in 1946 and is now published by him.

On September 24th the board passed eight ordinances. B. P. Parker having resigned, L. P. Bayard was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following year, 1897, John Mundt was president of the board with Grover and Knott as the other trustees. Nels Haugen, clerk; H. D. Oaks, treasurer; J. V. Jessen, justice of the peace and assessor.

Churches and schools were invariably among the first public buildings erected in a new community in Minnehaha county. Education, both secular and religious, were properly regarded as essential to free government and general welfare. These, with the proper home culture, form the bulwark of American freedom and independence. Hartford has not been backward in the promotion of these institutions.

Among the pioneer and the present churches of Hartford are the Methodist Episcopal, and St. Georges (Catholic) churches. The former was organized in 1882 and for ten years the services were held in a school house. A church building was erected in 1892, a parsonage had been previously built. In that year there was a membership of 34, but had increased to 140 Sunday School students by 1899. An active Ladies' Aid Society has, as usual, contributed much to the financial condition of the church. The Womans' Christian Temperance Union has been active in the organization and has been a beneficial influence in the community.

St. Georges Catholic Church was organized in 1884, and a church building was erected in 1885, the first church building erected in the township. Its cost was \$1,800, all excepting \$100 of which was paid for by the membership. There have been a number of pastors, including the Reverends John Hogan, P. O. Connell, Thomas Cahill, J. C. Ahern, Thomas Durward, Wm. Maher, L. Link, P. Grabig, and J. O'Hora. For the greater part these are considered pioneers in the work in Minnehaha county. The Zion Lutheran Church of Hartford, located four and one-half miles southeast of Hartford, near the Wall Lake township line, has long been a landmark in that locality.

The city of Hartford, on highway No. 38, has a population of something over 700 people. (1940). There are two grain elevators, with additional storage capacity. One hundred and twenty thousand bushels of grain was shipped from this place in 1895, and 80 thousand bushels placed in storage there, its full storage capacity, which is being added to as the present available space is insufficient. Thus Hartford has been placed in the front rank of grain shipments.

There is a produce station located here, the shipments being made to Worthington, Minnesota. This, for the greater part, consists of cream, butter and eggs. There are good transportation facilities, both to Sioux Falls and Worthington.

The Community Bank, owned by John L. Wood, has branches at Humboldt and Colton. It is regarded as one of the most substantial institutions of its kind and size in the county. Not only is the bank strong financially, but the congeniality of the personnel is such as to make it very popular in the community.

Its newspaper, elsewhere referred to, is independent in politics, and its editorials have been attacked by some of the larger newspapers, with whom Editor Flint, as in the case of Editor Kibbe, was well able to match wits. We trust that the new man at the helm of the Hartford Herald, E. O. Englund, will measure up to the standards of his predecessors in providing his readers with the best there is in weekly news service and in the courage of his convictions in matters political, thus maintaining the traditions of the time-honored newspaper.

There is an independent school enrollment of over 160 pupils of grade school age and an accredited high school with over 100 students enrolled.

This is a modern brick structure, fully equipped to meet the conditions exacted by the city and county school authorities. Seven teachers are employed. Bernard Dahlen is the superintendent.

There are four stores handling general merchandise and one hardware dealer, who also sells farm machinery and implements. The post-office is of the third class and is doing a large volume of business. Mrs. Theresa Benson is postmistress, succeeding Ruel E. Dana, recently de-

ceased. The city has two lumber companies, one owned by the John W. Tuthill Company and the other by the H. W. Ross Lumber Company, both of Sioux Falls.

Norton L. Benson, the one attorney, represents the legal fraternity there. One drug store and one restaurant supply the needs in their respective fields. There is an out-of-door bathing pool and a public park with the attendant playgrounds for children. Highway 38, passes through Hartford from east to west and a state highway leads to it from U. S. Highway No. 16 from the south, about a half mile east of Wall Lake. These highways are either "black-topped" or graveled and are well maintained.

Humboldt Township Township 102, Range 52

Humboldt township contains 22,643.97 acres of land. It was first surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley, in 1859, and the sub-divisions by H. T. Austin, in June, 1867.

In former years there were numerous ponds of water, two of which have been classed as lakes. One of the latter, Beaver Lake, for a number of years has been almost void of water, but now the prospects are favorable for an increased depth of water that might be further increased by artificial water projects under the water conservation program. Its bed covers much of two sections of land, perhaps in excess of 700 acres. It has recently been "stocked" with fish and promises to become a popular resort.

The second one of these is Grass Lake, covering approximately the same acreage as Beaver Lake, but containing much more water. Though this lake lies largely in Humboldt township it extends into that of Wellington. There is some fishing done there but its chief interest is in its value as a hunting field for wild ducks and, at times, wild geese.

The fish caught in this lake include crappies, blue-gills, pickerel, black bass and bullheads, the latter are known by "esterners" as "pouts". One outlet of this lake empties into Skunk creek, to the northeast, in Benton township, while another flows to the southeast and empties into Wall Lake.

The many ponds in this region are dry in the heat of the summer and become grass-grown, making excellent coverage for pheasants and when not too dense makes good hunting grounds. This and other western parts of the county provide some of our best hunting fields. Most of the farmers are very reasonable in permitting hunting on their land, under necessary legal restrictions, where personal request is made, even though the land is "posted". But now let us return to its history.

There was an influx of settlers in 1877 and extended into the early 1880's. A number of men whose names are perpetuated in our history and some of their decendents, have become prominent in political, business and professional life, as well as having made good as practical farmers.

The history of this township is in keeping with most others in the county. The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held on July 16, 1881, at the residence of D. M. James. Lemuel Shaul was chairman and D. M. James and Michael Flynn comprised the board, Saul Shaul was assessor, D. O. McCarty, clerk and Deasro B. Oakes, justice. The first warrant drawn was to Mr. Shaul as assessor.

The first school house was built in 1879, on the northeast corner

of section 11, about two miles east and one mile north of Humboldt and was taught by Adelbert Oakes during the winter of 1879-1880.

In 1879 the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad was extended through the county. It was several years later, however, that the station of Humboldt came into being and later was but little more than a stopping place for trains to take on water and fuel. In 1890 Beebe & Co., built a grain warehouse which was followed the next year by Hubbard & Palmer and, in 1893, the Farmers Warehouse was built. The John W. Tuthill Lumber Co., of Sioux Falls, established a lumber yard in 1897 and commenced business on July 5th of the same year.

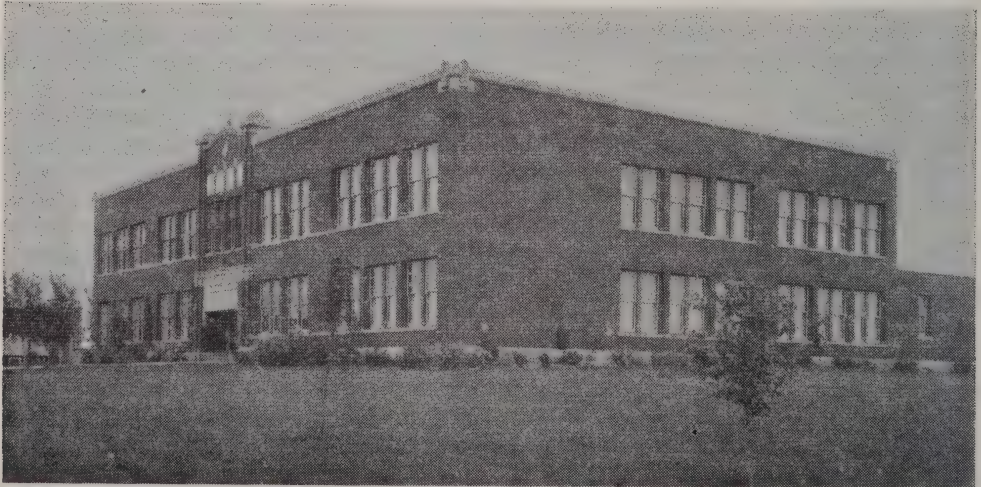
John Mundt built a grain elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain, in 1898. The postoffice was established in 1890 and made a "money order" office on April 4th, 1898. On succeeding pages the history of the village will be given in fuller detail.

For the greater part the work of the township officers was routine during its early development, but there is an interesting item of importance that took place in 1894. During that year a severe epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the township that continued with more or less severity until late in January, 1895. The township paid out approximately \$500 in caring for the sick and the expenses of the county board of health. The township was reimbursed in part by the county, but having expended over \$200.00 for four wheel scrapers during the year, it was \$511.34 "in the red" at the end of the fiscal year, with no cash in the treasury.

The present members of the township board are: Henry Heinson, chairman; W. L. Meyer, clerk; Orlando Voelker, treasurer; L. W. Rueter, Jr., and Anton Buchheim, supervisors.

Humboldt Village

The earlier history of the village of Humboldt, now taking on the proportions of a city, is given in part on the preceding pages in common with that of the township. It is approximately in the center of the township and the merchants do a thriving business with the nearby territory.



Humboldt Consolidated School

There is a consolidated school in Humboldt with over 125 grade pupils and 100 high school students. Some of the school districts in other townships find it more economical to pay tuition to the Humboldt school than to maintain a school in the local districts. Transportation for the students is provided by a school bus system that employs six buses for the purpose, five of which are owned by the school and one hired. Wellington and Clear Lake townships are represented in the school.

There is also a parochial school, (Catholic), in Humboldt with an enrollment of 125 students. Where local districts have been closed provision is likewise made for transportation for those wishing to attend the parochial school, under the control of the consolidated school buses, without charge.

The postoffice is of the third class, as are most such offices in other towns of its size. Mr. J. Harris is postmaster and the office is maintained in an orderly and business-like manner that is "felt" by patrons on entering. The office was established in 1890. There is one bank, one of three owned by John L. Wood of Hartford, known as the Community Banks. The other two are in Hartford and Colton. The Humboldt bank is under the management of Neil Van Vleet. The two grain elevators are the Farmers' Elevator, under the management of J. P. McDonnell, and the other owned by Hubbard & Palmer, operated by Sid Angus. Connected with these are grain warehouses with a storage capacity of 25,000 bushels.

Other business activities include two general merchandise stores, an independent implement dealer, a lumber yard owned by Tuthill Lumber Company of Sioux Falls, a barber shop, and an up-to-date drug store. Dr. Ronald Wilburn has a large medical practice covering a wide territory. In this respect Humboldt was more fortunate than many of the smaller towns in this and adjoining townships during the late war. There is one weekly newspaper, the Humboldt Journal, edited by D. J. Masters. It has a large local circulation. Its popularity is apparent by the large number of advertisers, both local and in the surrounding towns. It is one of the official county papers, publishing all the proceedings of the county commissioners.

There is a funeral home with day and night service, a small but splendid cafe with good service and a pleasing atmosphere. The town provides all such conveniences in trade lines that one would expect in larger towns.

There is a volunteer fire department with the most modern equipment, including a truck. The Masonic and Eastern Star groups represent the fraternal societies of the place.

There is a public park with the attendant facilities, including a band stand. The substantial construction of its chief industrial buildings at once attracts the visitors. Many of these are of brick or "Sioux Falls' jasper or quartzite."

The spiritual needs of the community are supplied by St. Paul's Lutheran church, St. Ann's Catholic church, the Congregational and Free Methodist churches. The consolidated and parochial schools each have an auditorium in which basketball and other inside sports are held, the former also having a suitable place for the showing of movies.

There is a substantial and spacious hall occupied by the American Legion, also, in which movies are exhibited and other recreational activities are carried on. The Community Club sponsors a "Turkey Day" each November, about Thanksgiving time. This is a decided drawing

card in the community. The town of Humboldt is intersected by U. S. Highway 38 east and west and by 19, north and south.

The most important industry of the place seems to be the Humboldt creamery, one of the finest in the state. It has a monthly output of 40,000 pounds of butter. Its trade, including poultry and egg shipments, amounting to approximately \$450,000.00 annually.

This is a cooperative concern with a total of 352 stockholders, all farmers, residing in the trade territory of the town. It has been operating since 1920, and is now under the management of Fred Herdina, who is employed by the company. The appearance of the entire establishment is a testimonial to his business ability, and his management and also his qualifications as a butter maker. Most of the equipment has the appearance of being new and modern and the older of this is so well kept that no one but a close observer would notice the difference in appearance.

All the milk and cream is delivered by the farmers themselves or through arrangements with their neighbors. Much of the butter is secured by the merchants of Sioux Falls and elsewhere in the state, yet large quantities are shipped to eastern markets. There are adequate cold storage lockers in connection with the creamery.

Palisades Township Township 103, Range 47

Palisades township was named for the palisades of Split Rock creek, a part of which is the "Devil's Gulch" immediately north of Garretson, but what is generally referred to as the palisades lay about two miles south of that town and are very spectacular with their perpendicular red jasper walls arising from the water's edge. A similar formation, closely approaching the palisades of Split Rock, are "the dells" at Dell Rapids, on the Sioux river.

The eastern boundary of the township is formed by part of the western boundary line of Minnesota, established in 1859, according to records on file in the Minnesota State Historical Society in St. Paul, notwithstanding the statement in Bailey's history, page 880. The latter might have been a later survey. The north, south and west lines were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864, and the sub-divisions were made the same month by Carl C. P. Meyer.

Included within its boundaries are 15,069.45 acres of land. Settlers commenced arriving in greatly increasing numbers in 1872-'73, and continued into the early 1880's. These took up land and engaged in farming, for the greater part, there being few land speculators among them. The land is generally rolling, except that along Split Rock creek where it is somewhat broken by gullies and hills.

The first school was taught in a sod shanty, in 1877, by Miss Mattie Rasch, whose home was in Iowa. She returned home at the close of the school term. The structure was owned by Hans Nitteberg, located on the northwest quarter of section eight. A postoffice was established on the southwest quarter of section four in 1874 and Job Wood, the proprietor of a hotel, was appointed postmaster. The place was named Pleasant Valley, and was located a short distance southwest of where the village of Sherman now stands. The office remained there about eight years and was then moved to the northwest quarter of the same section and the name was changed to Rapid Creek. Truman Griggs was postmaster at this place, after which it was moved across the Minnesota state line, a distance of about 40 rods. A second postoffice was established in Aug-

uust, 1878, and was located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 30, about two miles southwest of the present city of Garretson, on Split Rock creek, and named Palisade. Here a little village sprang up. One C. W. Patton had previously built a small grist mill at this point. He purchased some of the lumber that had been in the old barracks at Sioux Falls, which he used in the construction of a mill dam which, after a few years, during the flood of 1881, was washed out. According to some of the old settlers quite a number of the farmers living along the Split Rock creek below the dam, secured some of the huge timbers and used them in the construction of farm buildings where they could have been seen many years later.

In 1888 the Willmar & Sioux Falls railway was built and a station named Sherman, in honor of the late E. A. Sherman, was established on the northwest quarter of section four, and 11 blocks were platted by Mr. Sherman and M. J. Zeliff and wife, during that year. A post-office was established the same year with A. C. Berg as postmaster. He was succeeded by O. W. Bratager in 1889. Two mercantile establishments, the "inevitable" blacksmith shop, three grain elevators, a drug store and other places of business opened in quick succession on this pleasantly located townsite, near the old postoffice site of Pleasant Valley.*

*Note: In a conversation with Mr. Sherman a number of years ago, he told the writer an outstanding bit of history in connection with the establishment of the division point at Garretson by the Willmar & Sioux Falls railway company, in which Mr. Sherman was financially interested. According to Mr. Sherman's story, he, as one of the directors of the company, had arranged with it to make the town of Sherman its division point. The land was platted by himself and a business associate, with an understanding with the company as to certain lots each would receive as belonging to them, respectively. When Mr. Sherman thought he had everything "buttoned up", to use his own words, he said, "My wife and I thought it was worth a vacation, and we went to California for the winter. When we came back in the spring, feeling secure in the belief that everything was all right, I went out there and found the town of Sherman all "on wheels", being moved to Garretson. The railroad company had decided in my absence to make Garretson the division point and had arranged with those who had secured lots and built stores in Sherman to give them lots in Garretson and pay for the moving of the buildings to that place. The upset caused me a lot of trouble and annoyance, but there was nothing I could do about it.

"The company had made a deal with Mr. Orlen Royce at Garretson, similar to the one it had with me. Certain lots would go to Mr. Royce, on whose land the townsite was located, certain others would go to the railway company and still others were to be sold and each of the contracting parties would get a certain percentage of the proceeds. Certain railway buildings would be placed on designated locations. Some time afterwards Mr. Royce came to me and said the company had not kept its agreement as to the location of the depot and had made arrangements for railway yards other than had been agreed upon. He was quite agitated about it and in the conversation he told me the company had not yet filed the deed to the property in the court house at Sioux Falls. I could not believe it. 'Do you mean to tell me that the Great Northern Railway Company has been so negligent as to not file that deed?' I asked him. He insisted that such was the case. I got to Sioux Falls as quickly as possible and found that what Mr. Royce had told me

was true. I hastened back to Garretson and told him he would have to trust me to handle the case as I could not put up sufficient money to do so. He agreed, and he executed a deed to the property in my name and I lost no time in getting to Sioux Falls to file it.

Two weeks were spent in suspense with no developments, and I could wait no longer. I went to Sioux City, then the railway headquarters, and told them they would have to change their plans to conform to the agreement with Mr. Royce. They told me they were dealing with Mr. Royce and not with me. I said, 'All right, gentlemen, any time you do want to deal with me, you will find me in my office in Sioux Falls.'

"After a few days of further suspense which, on this occasion, I was almost happy, I was in my office when the door was opened and the 'Big Wigs' of the Great Northern Company walked in. After they were seated I said, 'Well, gentlemen, what can I do for you?' The reply was to the point: 'Well, you've got us, what are you going to do with us?' I said, 'after what you have done to me at Sherman you don't expect me to be very lenient with you, do you?'

"The result was that a large portion of the land that would have gone to the railroad company under the agreement with Mr. Royce, together with a large cash settlement and other real estate equities, reverted to Mr. Royce and I got a little for myself from the railroad company 'to balance the scale of justice', said Mr. Sherman with a chuckle."

The township was organized in 1881. The supervisors were E. A. Bothwell, chairman and J. W. Wood and A. J. Cooley; clerk, Ole Rudd; treasurer, C. W. Patton; assessor, Frank Eastman; justices, A. Herbert and Ole A. Hanson; constables, Kirk Herbert and O. G. Auly. For several years most of the business transacted was of a routine nature. In 1887 the supervisors saw fit to adopt a resolution "prohibiting non-residents from hunting in this township without the permission of the owners". At that time the principal hunting was that of prairie chickens which abounded in this region in earlier years, not the now famed pheasants that succeeded them, having been "planted" here in the early 1900's. In 1890 a threatened epidemic of diphtheria caused much concern, there having been some cases reported in a boarding house in Garretson. The place was closed and quarantined and orders issued to the people requiring them to clean up and drain their property. A small building was equipped to be used as a hospital and the disease was put under control at an expense of \$413.94 "which should be paid by the county", according to recommendations of the treasurer. In 1892 it was voted "that the pesthouse be moved to a suitable location to be used for town purposes and in which to hold the township gatherings". It was moved to the northwest corner of section 22 and called "Palisade Town Hall".

An echo of the battle against noxious weeds, notably the Russian thistle, was heard in the township meetings of Palisade and five notices ordering all such destroyed during the months of July and August. (See "Russian Thistles" in general county history).

In 1894, the "dryest year in Minnehaha county history", it was voted to levy no taxes. Considerable road work and the building of culverts and bridges occupied the attention of the board that year. Instruction was given to road overseers, in consequence of a re-survey of the township, to prosecute persons obstructing the highways.

The general thrift of the people of Minnehaha county and their spirit of progress is not lacking in Palisade township where hundreds

of farm homes testify to the industry of practical farmers and farming methods and products. To enumerate even the earlier settlers here would be a difficult task. We need only to view the results of their work in "foundation years" to realize what manner of men and women they were.

The present township board members are: Arnold Dubbeldee, chairman; Holden Edmundson, clerk; Eddie W. Johnson, treasurer; George Schurman and Melvin Olson, supervisors.

The Devil's Gulch

The Devil's Gulch is formed by palisades of red jasper between which flows Split Rock creek, about one mile north of Garretson. Its formation is peculiar, yet similar to the palisades two miles south of Garretson, also on the Split Rock creek, near the one-time site of the village of Palisades.

The gulch is a natural chasm cut through the water-worn, rocky walls. There is a natural basin lying between an east and a west channel of the creek above the gulch after the stream divides itself to merge again below the gulch. On the east side of this basin are perpendicular jasper walls which rise abruptly above the water's edge. Further down the stream narrows to twenty or more feet as it approaches another such wall on the opposite bank. It is at this point that the fantastic tale, built around the James brother's flight from the Northfield, Minnesota, attempted bank robbery, is supposed to have originated.

This tale found its way to and was published in the Chicago Saturday Blade and has since been widely circulated. It was stated, in effect, that Jesse James, being pursued, caused his horse to leap the narrow chasm to the opposite side. Any thoughtful observer visiting the place can readily see that the feat would not only have been impossible but senseless as well, as it would have separated him from the rest of the "gang". (He was accompanied only by his brother, Frank). Certainly no one saw him perform the feat nor did he loiter around long enough to inform those on whom he called to indulge in story-telling. Thus the legend is exploded, but it is still in persistent local circulation, and it made interesting reading in "The Saturday Blade".

There have been some attempts made to create attractive picnic grounds near the gulch but the project has not been carried out to a desired extent nor developed sufficiently to attract picnickers and tourists. This is a matter that will require a definite, coordinated effort on the part of the people of Garretson.

There is another story that has to do with the region embraced in Palisades township, but we are unable to verify it. It has to do with the family of a James Harding, consisting of himself, wife, a son and a daughter. It is, in effect, that the Harding family emigrated into Dakota Territory from Wisconsin "in the early days of the Dakotas".

While they were encamped near the banks of the Sioux river near the mouth of Split Rock creek they were attacked by a small band of Indians with whom was one white man. Harding and his wife and son were killed and the daughter, Nellie, was carried away captive.

At the time of the slaying one Dick Willowby, the girl's lover, dreamed a haunting dream in which he viewed the scene of the tragedy and the surrounding country. He was so deeply impressed that he immediately armed and equipped himself and followed the route that had been mapped by the Hardings before leaving. After several days of hard riding he reached the little village of Worthington, Minnesota,

where the family had arrived but had left the night before his dream.

Hurrying westward he arrived late in the day at the country portrayed so vividly in his dream. He hurried on and soon saw the Harding wagon. Arriving at the place where the wagon stood the awful spectacle met his eyes, the parents and son murdered and the daughter gone. Following the trail along Split Rock creek several miles he came to the narrow creek bed, walled by perpendicular palisades of red jasper extending along the creek about half a mile distant, supposedly the Devil's Gulch. Out from the rocky wall he saw the light of an Indian camp fire. As he crept steadily toward it he saw a few Indians and a white man. Taking careful aim, he fired and one Indian fell, followed by another and another as he fired from his well concealed vantage point until those who remained threw themselves into the depths of the gulch and the water below.

The white man, a renegade, at last stood alone, confused and frightened by the mysterious source of the rifle fire. Suddenly he dashed to one side and soon reappeared with Nellie. There was a pistol shot, a scream, and she was dead. The renegade hurried up the rocks, mounted a horse and fled. Willowby was in close pursuit. After a long chase the renegade's horse stumbled and the rider was thrown to the ground. He arose and faced his pursuer. There were two simultaneous reports of firearms and the renegade lay dead. Willowby was mortally wounded but managed to reach the spot where Nellie lay. There he was found with his arms clasped about her. The renegade's body was purportedly found in what was then Rose Dale township, Minnesota, now in Palisade township, Minnehaha county, South Dakota.

The story was undoubtedly the child of the imaginative mind of the writer and true to form with other tales current in the "Blade", having no foundation in fact.

We may properly add here that Minnehaha county has been abundantly blessed with public spirited citizens who have given of their means and time, looking forward to the happiness and welfare of future generations.

Commanding the north entrance to **Palisades State Park**, two miles south of Garretson, is a tract of land that has been incorporated as a stock company, headed by C. W. Heinson, under the name of **Dakota Paradise**. It is being developed as a privately owned park, open to the public, as a recreation resort in which will be retained the natural rugged grandeur and attractiveness of a large section of the palisades of Split Rock creek. Amongst the perpendicular rock walls one may behold the red jasper formations of Castle Rock, Chimney and Balanced rocks at the base of which flow the waters of the creek in which are reflected the walls of the palisades.

Geological students find here an opportunity to study the peculiar and mysterious markings and precise cuts as if made by a sharp, stone-cutting instrument in ages long past. Here, as at Pipestone, Minnesota, is a thick vein of the famed pipestone between the upper and nether stratas of jasper.

At Pipestone the pipestone strata is now within an area from which none but Indians may remove it. In Paradise park there are no such restrictions and it is optional with the owners whether or not it may be removed. In no other region in the world, so far as is known, does such stone exist. Being soft it is easily carved and the aborigines used it extensively in making implements, ornaments, and the cele-

brated Indian pipes. In these forms it has found its way, through their "channels of trade", into the far southwestern states.

Mr. Heinson has developed the grounds to a considerable extent, has placed tables, a fireplace, and has provided boats for the pleasure of visitors. He is now directing his efforts to improving the roadway from the public highway into the place. The north entrance into Palisade State Park is through that of Dakota Paradise.

Village of Sherman

Sherman is an incorporated village on the northern edge of Palisade township. August Johnson, present owner of the general merchandise store of Berg and Estensen, is mayor of the village of about 300 people (pre-war population). The postoffice, of the third class, is located in a small but well-built building, pleasantly arranged and well equipped. W. O. Brennan is the postmaster. One railroad, the Great Northern, passes through the place. It is located three miles north and a half mile east of the city of Garretson.

There is a well equipped and substantial school building capable of housing a high school, in addition to the grades. There was, until recently, a high school course consisting of four years accredited high school work which, because of war conditions, has been temporarily discontinued. Therefore, the pupils of high school age find it necessary at present to attend the Garretson, South Dakota, or the Jasper, Minnesota high schools. There is one grain elevator, the Farmers' Cooperative, under the management of Dick Winckle, that does about \$300,000 worth of business a year. It is owned by members of the associatoin and has been in business over forty years.

The general merchandising store, known as Berg & Estensen's, would be a credit to a large community. It occupies a spacious building in which is stored a large stock of goods suitable to any farm community. Mr. Johnson and his wife, the latter the former Miss Alma Berg, daughter of Mr. Berg of the firm of Berg & Estensen, are lively, alert, and progressive in their ideas of how a store should be conducted. They are also awake to the needs of the young people of the community as to recreational, educational, and moral training. Mrs. Johnson greatly deplores the absence of a community center and recreational facilities in Sherman, and especially the discontinuance of the high school. Mrs. Johnson stated, "I remember I was once a girl and know the advantages young people are entitled to in the way of education and civic betterment which they have a right to expect".

There is a good restaurant, a garage, and filling station, operated by Walter Simons, an auto repair shop and filling station owned by Lloyd Nelson, a gas and oil distributing station, a branch of the Jons Oil and Gas Company of Garretson that delivers oil and gasoline to the farmers of the community. Mr. Carl Johnson is the manager. A truck delivery for general public use is operated by Harvey Koch.

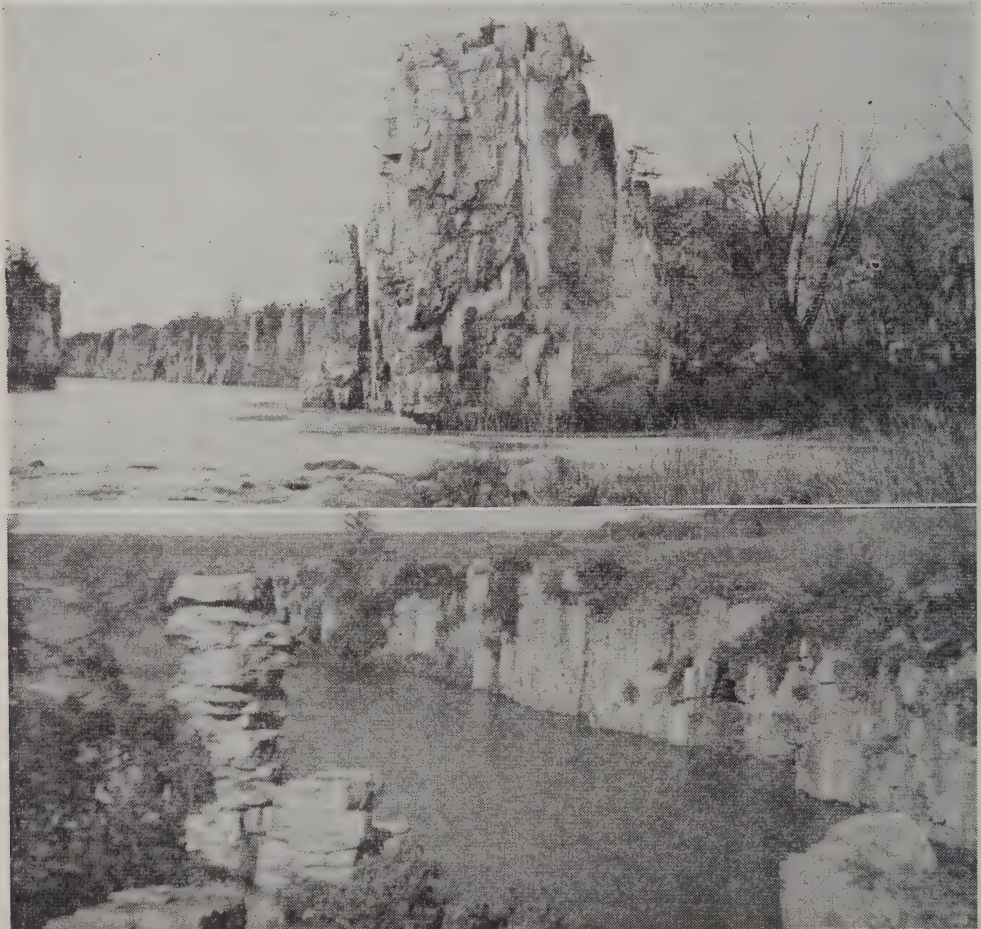
The water supply is secured by private wells, and is of good quality and easily obtainable. The village has a volunteer fire department, but owing to the lack of a city water plant, chemicals are used to fight fires. Electric current is supplied by the Northern States Power Company out of Sioux Falls.

The Loonan Lumber Company of Sioux Falls has a yard in town which is managed by Melvin Johnson, a well-liked and efficient business man. A cream station, operated by Mrs. Martha Pugh, is well patronized. The cream is taken to Garretson, where an excellent creamery is estab-

lished. The banking business is carried on through the bank at Garretson, a branch of which was formerly doing business in Sherman. The latter was discontinued during the financial depression of the late 1920's.

Village of Palisades

At one time the unincorporated village of Palisades, at first known as Pleasant Valley, was located on the northwest corner of section 22 in Palisades township. There was a general store, postoffice, a town hall, flour mill, a depot of the Great Northern Railway Company, and other business buildings located there. The flour mill was operated by C. W. Patton. The dam was destroyed by the flood waters of the Split Rock creek in the spring of 1881, but was rebuilt and continued to operate for some time but was subsequently discontinued and removed. Traces of the old mill still remains in Dakota Paradise park, at the entrance of the recently acquired Palisade State Park. The dam was built in 1878, partly of logs secured from the "Old Barracks" of Fort Dakota that were torn down in the earlier 1870's. Many of these logs were left high and dry as the flood subsided and were used by farmers for sup-



Castle Rock and Palisades State Park near Garretson

ports for such buildings as straw sheds for cattle and other livestock. Some had previously been used by the writer's father for a like purpose in Wayne township.

The town hall was moved to the outskirts of Garretson, in section 16, and continued in use as such in its new location. All other buildings, including the railway depot, were removed when the Great Northern line was extended into Garretson from Sioux City, Iowa, about 1888.

Palisade State Park

On January 12, 1947, twenty acres of land that includes the greater part of the Palisades of Split Rock creek were donated to the State of South Dakota by Mrs. Winona Axtell Lyon, who had purchased the property for the purpose of preserving the palisades in a state park. Thus the picturesque and rugged red jasper walls will ever be preserved in all their primeval grandeur and natural beauty.

This has long been a favorite spot of lovers of natural beauty and on every seasonable Sunday, and often on other days, weather permitting, picnic parties and anglers visit the place for recreation and to cast their lines, temptingly baited, to attract the finny tribes which inhabit the waters of Split Rock creek.

City of Garretson

Garretson was first platted as a village October 15, 1889, and was incorporated as a city August 22, 1891. An election was held in Hotel Garretson on July 25, 1891, and the following city officers were elected: Mayor, John F. Sophy; treasurer, M. H. Wangsness; Aldermen, J. D. Kennedy, J. O. Royce, W. H. O'Leary, E. E. Cross, J. Boldt, and J. Ladue; police justice, F. Eastwood; city justice, Ed Eastman. On November 2, 1891, W. H. O'Leary was elected president of the council and D. J. Kennedy secretary pro tem. G. W. Smith was nominated and confirmed as city auditor and rules were adopted for the government of the council. The city is still governed by a city council of which the Mayor is the head.

The present mayor and members of the city council are Dave Erickson, mayor; M. C. Mathiason, Gus Gulbranson, J. A. Schmidt, Fred Rodemacher and Norman Englebreton are councilmen. W. F. Sanders is auditor and F. J. Weick is treasurer. The postoffice is of the second class. Miss Alice Hudgel is postmistress.

Garretson boasts of one of the best equipped school buildings in the county. It is an independent school with both grade and high school facilities, including an excellent assembly room and gnasium.

There is one theatre, the "Echo". It is operated by Louis Eitrem. There are two good restaurants, two funeral homes, a drug store, grocery and meat market, two general merchandise stores, furniture store and other mercantile houses.

Garretson is the division point of the Great Northern railway system at the juncture of its lines from St. Paul and Sioux City and westward. Machine shops, implement houses, auto supply and accessory firms supply all the needs of a wide trade territory.

The water plant is city owned. Light and power is supplied by the Northern States Power Company from Sioux Falls. Fire protection is provided by a volunteer system equipped with both water and chemical apparatus. The Cooperative Telephone company has extensive connections with the Northwestern Bell Company. Its one newspaper is edited by W. F. and John Sanders. A. C. Halls, the local attorney, has long been a member of the board of county commissioners.

Some facts concerning the City of Garretson's early history are necessary to supply a background of the city as it is today.

In July, 1891, the county commissioners were petitioned by the citizens of the village asking that the question of incorporating as a city be submitted to a vote of its citizens. Finding the petition properly drawn, the commissioners ordered an election to be held in the Hotel Garretson, on the 25th day of July, 1891. The people voted to so incorporate, and the City of Garretson was incorporated on the 22nd day of August, 1891.

In the municipal election that followed John F. Sophy was elected mayor; M. H. Wangsness, treasurer; F. Eastwood, police justice; Ed. Eastman, city justice; D. J. Kennedy, J. O. Royce, W. H. O'Leary, E. E. Cross, J. Boldt and J. LaDue, aldermen.

On November 2nd of the same year, G. W. Smith was nominated and confirmed as auditor and on the 7th, Charles O'Leary was appointed city marshall and Joseph Kirby of Sioux Falls was employed as city attorney. The first ordinance passed, No. 1, fixed the salary of city officials. On December 4th Charles O'Leary was appointed street commissioner. On April 13th, 1892, the council passed an ardinance vacating certain streets and alleys and directed the mayor to deed the same to the "Sioux City & Northern" railway company.

The first record of a church organization in Garretson is that of the First Congregational, organized August 5, 1888. In 1895, a substantial and commodious church building was erected with the aid of the Church Building Association of New York, at a cost of \$2,400. The Reverends A. L. Hope, I. M. Duas, M. A. Ball and H. G. Adams were early pastors. The ever essential Sunday School and Ladies' Aid Society were organized as valuable adjuncts to the church body.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized April 3, 1892, with a small membership. A few months later a building was purchased and fitted up to accomodate an increasing attendance. It was dedicated November 6th, 1892, by Rev. W. H. Jordan, presiding elder, and Rev. W. F. Hart was the first pastor.

St. Rose Catholic Church was organized in the spring of 1892, by Rev. Hardy. Miss Rose Ganyon donated the site for the church edifice that was erected by monetary subscriptions and donated labor. Until the building was erected, services were held in the residence of J. F. Sophy. Some of the earlier priests were Reverends Rickland, Jerome, Link, Hendrick, Hogan, Mensing, O'Hora, Grabig, Sheehan, Feinler, and Martin.

Garretson News

The early history of newspapers in Garretson is rather obscure. However, a copy of the Garretson Progress of December 20, 1896, gives an account that seems to be reliable and authentic. According to that paper the first newspaper was started in Palisades, about two miles south of Garretson. There were several newspaper ventures and frequent changes of ownership.

The copy of the Progress shows the editor as being Henry A. Beardsley, who wrote: "With this issue we enter the eighth year of the Garretson Progress. During that period it has had a number of editors and proprietors. The original founders were Harmon & Eastwood, who started (it) as the Palisades Progress at Palisades. When the town of Palisades was moved to Garretson, the name was changed to the Garretson Progress and shortly afterward Mr. Eastman purchased the interests of his partner and continued the publication until (about)

1892, when he leased it to a Mr. Hunt who ran a political sheet for three months and then turned the paper back to Mr. Eastwood and it was successively controlled by J. B. Morrison, about a year, then by Edminson and Jameson and Charlie Hamlin. The latter changed the name to the Minnehaha County Herald”.

The records show that Mr. Beardsley was again in charge and re-named it the Garretson Progress. Later he again sold the paper, this time to Ward Brothers of Dell Rapids, who took charge December 1, 1897 with H. W. Ward in charge editorially. Ward Brothers continued the paper until about 1903, when it suspended publication. In July, 1903, it was reestablished as an entirely new paper under the name of the Garretson News by E. L. Swift and L. W. Ham. The former was a bank cashier and the latter the principal of the school. They took the old volume number of the Progress which has been followed since.

Swift and Ham continued publication until July, 1906, when they sold it to John G. Sanders of Aberdeen, who had been associated with the Aberdeen News. In April, 1907 he was joined by his brother, C. E. Sanders. In the fall of that year John G. left the paper in charge of his brother. John P. Sanders, a nephew of C. E. Sanders, came from Nebraska and commenced working on The News in 1907. W. W. Sanders, a brother of C. E., came to Garretson in 1909 to make his home. His health had been poor and he rapidly improved in health in South Dakota and was soon at work on the News. In 1909 W. W. Sanders and John P. Sanders purchased the paper and took possession on January 1, 1910. John P. has been one of the proprietors ever since.

During World War I, John P. Sanders was in the service and W. F. Sanders, a son of W. W. Sanders, came from Nebraska to help his father with the work. In 1926 W. W. Sanders took over the management of the Dell Rapids Tribune and W. F. became owner of his father's half interest in the Garretson News and since that time the firm has consisted of John P. and W. F. Sanders. The paper has been in possession of the Sanders family approximately 45 years.

South Dakota Vindicator

The South Dakota Vindicator, a weekly paper, was established September 1, 1898, with a goodly list of subscribers. It was edited by George W. Bagley and “devoted to the interest of the people and the advancement of the social and industrial interests of the state”. The Editor was known as a good printer, a good writer and a genial good fellow and always kept his readers interested in his paper by wondering what he would publish next. It continued until about 1906 but the reason for ceasing publication seems unknown.

In 1935 a male chorus was organized and named the Rock and Minnehaha Male Chorus. As indicated, its membership consisted of young men living in Minnehaha county, South Dakota, and Rock county, Minnesota, in the vicinity of Garretson. It was primarily organized to entertain at social affairs. Although not affiliated with the church, it provided entertainment on numerous occasions at Church and Luther League programs.

Miss Elsie Ormseth was the first director and contributed much time and work to organize the chorus. Helen Moen, Tim Fikse and T. E. Wangsness directed during the following year. During the summer months rehearsals were held in the Parochial school house, connected with the Palisades Lutheran church and, in the winter time, in the homes of the members.

Funds with which to meet the expenses were raised in various ways, such as concerts, singing for eggs and serving lunches at auction sales. In 1938 the chorus joined the Norwegian Singers' Association of America, in which it still holds membership, (1948). In 1941 the permanent meeting place was located in Garretson. A membership drive was started that boosted the total to 41 members. The Ladies Auxiliary was organized in 1941, adding much interest in the chorus and zest to the meetings. Meetings are held the first Tuesday evening of each month at which times social sessions are enjoyed, the auxiliary serving lunches to the singers.

The spiritual training of the community is represented by four church groups, namely, the Lutheran, the Methodist, German Evangelical and the Catholic. For recreational activities there is a public swimming pool and a city park. Also, the school gymnasium is available for indoor sports and other activities. The Devil's Gulch is also an out-of-door attraction much visited by tourists and others.

The American Legion owns a "Dug-out" operated for and by its members, but available to other groups when not otherwise in use.

The city hall is used for such business that might be properly conducted there, including general community purposes.

Wangness Brothers, Ben, Thomas and Robert, own the one bank in the city. There are two grain elevators, one operated by E. A. Brown and the other is the Farmers' Cooperative. The Garretson Creamery, a cooperative concern, has won many prizes for the quality of its butter. Alvin Bell is the manager. The one bakery supplies the local market with good quality products and is well patronized. There are two doctors, one M. D., and the other an osteopath, Drs. DeValle and L. H. Shoraga, respectively. The former maintains a six-bed, and the latter a three-bed hospital, in connection with their offices. Dr. C. F. Bollinger is the one dentist in the city. L. R. Nugel conducts a funeral home. H. H. Jons is president and V. J. Engebretson is secretary-treasurer of the Garretson Chamber of Commerce.

Edison Township Township 103, Range 48

The north, east and south lines of Edison township were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong in October, 1864. The west line was surveyed by William J. Neeley in 1859. The sub-divisions were also surveyed in 1864.

According to government survey there are 22,995.56 acres of land in the township, only a small amount of which may be classed as waste land. The soil is good, producing any kind of crops that can be successfully raised in this section of the state.

Early maps show a number of small streams. The first settlers came to the township in 1872, a few possibly earlier. Among the earliest were Lasse Bothun, Ole Neshiem, Edson Millard, Anton Hegge, John Sundback, Johan Loftness, Hermund Wangness, Thor Hermanson, Andrew J. Berdahl, O. J. Berdahl, Erick J. Berdahl, Chris Berdahl, Herman J. Berdahl, John and Martha Berdahl, Synva Henjum and others, most of whom belonged to the famed "Covered Wagon Train" from Goodhue county, Minnesota, though some of them had come earlier. Lasse Bothun was one of the earlier pioneer group. He had previously been a member of the Territorial Legislature at Yankton and was largely instrumental in inducing other of the caravan to come to Dakota Territory instead of settling in Minnesota.

They filed on land that year and settled down to the great task before them, first constructing their crude prairie homes and breaking the stubborn prairie sod preparatory to cultivating the soil.

It was said of the members of the "caravan" that they never traveled on Sunday, but devoted that day to rest and worship. This is indicative of the character of those pioneers and certainly to their credit.

The first white child to be born in Edison township was Bessie Bothun, and the first wedding ceremony to be performed was that of Miss Christina Berdahl and E. E. Ellefson. The first school to be held in the township was in the winter of 1872-73, in Andrew J. Berdahl's claim house, near the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 30. There were upward of twenty scholars, a remarkably large attendance for that period. Erick J. Berdahl was the teacher. He taught two months and received \$8.00 per month.

A debating society was established in connection with the school. John Sundback and C. A. Soderberg, living about five miles distant, were usually present and took active part in the debates.

The Norway Lutheran Church was organized in 1873, with about thirty members. The first pastor was Rev. H. Z. Havid, who was succeeded, in their order, by Reverends A. N. Kleven, H. O. Opsal, E. H. Midtbo, C. C. Moe and others. The church was built at a cost of \$3,000 and was paid for by members of the congregation. It still stands on elevated ground and may be seen for many miles in any direction.

The St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was established on December 17, 1873, with a substantial membership. The first pastor was Rev. O. O. Sando, who continued in charge until 1885. In 1886 a church building was erected on the southwest corner of section 8, two miles west of the Norway Lutheran Church. Rev. H. Aanestad became the pastor. The edifice is pleasantly located and is attractive, both inside and out.

The nearest shipping points are Garretson, Baltic and Coron, Edison township has no town within its borders.

The township is strictly agricultural as to industry, and the well developed and improved farms bear testimony to the thrift of the people of the community.

A noteworthy and interesting family record of the family of Ole J. Neshiem of Edison township, found in an ancient Bible, is recorded in Bailey's history, on page 902. This record had been kept from 1635 to March 14, 1872. It was printed in German characters in the Danish language until 1815 and it continued in the Norwegian language to the aforesaid date, 1872. Mr. Ole Neshiem, the last name recorded therein, was of the "Wagon Train" referred to in this article, and therefore one of the oldest pioneers of Minnehaha County. We respectfully refer you to the aforesaid page in Bailey's history for the complete record.

Township Board

The first meeting of the township board was held January 1, 1881. In the absence of the chairman an informal discussion in regard to getting record books was held, and the board adjourned until the next day, January 2. However, it appears that little business of importance was transacted. A special meeting was held on January 31, when the clerk reported he was unable to get suitable books in Sioux Falls, but that they could be procured at Yankton, and a vote was taken that each supervisor and clerk should pay \$3.00 toward procuring the

books. Town warrants were issued to them to be paid "when there should be any money in the treasury".

On the 19th day of July, 1881, it was voted that "a road scraper should be bought, if a township warrant could be exchanged for one.

The first township officers were Edson Millard, chairman; S. O. Hegge and P. A. Bergh, supervisors. C. H. Wangsness, clerk; John Sundback, assessor; William T. Cole and Edward Crook, justices.

Other names appearing on the records of township officers in the early years are: Knute Henjum, W. W. Coon, Anfin J. Berdahl, Edmund Crook, Lasse Bothun, John Hermanson, C. H. Wangsness, E. H. Jacobs, Lasse A. Vadhiem, I. N. Fry, C. J. Millard, A. Myers, M. J. Smith, A. J. Berdahl, W. J. Crittenden, Stephen Hanson, E. Millard, Ole J. Berdahl, A. Walters, John Bergh, S. L. Fry, H. J. Berdahl, John Henjum, A. H. Stephenson, George E. Millard, John Powers, O. K. Hamre, C. J. Millard, Herman Berdahl, C. A. Wangsness, J. Hove, Thomas Johnson, J. W. Crowson, B. S. Hove, S. M. Edgington, Peter Hatlestad, Butler Hove, A. A. Grinde, W. H. Ingalls, T. M. Erickson and S. H. Stephenson.

In 1887 a resolution was passed requiring all bridges to be built at right angles with section lines. It was also declared by vote that the town would not be responsible for the passage of steam engines across bridges, but that persons doing damage to bridges with steam engines would be held responsible for such damage.

The Russian Thistle

On June 19, 1891, a special town meeting was held to determine whether a resurvey of the township should be made. The vote resulted in a loss of the measure by 40 for and 56 against it. On the same date, on motion, the chairman of the board was directed to notify the town board of Palisades that the Russian thistle in that township must be destroyed or the matter would be placed in the hands of the State's Attorney for prosecution. Today this resolution seems almost ridiculous, but at that time it was a very serious matter. It was about this time that the whole country was alarmed by the spread of that weed that seeded itself by tumbling along before each wind that blew. The menace was discussed and measures passed in the state and national legislatures for its destruction by local authorities. This weed is similar to the common "tumble weed" of earlier days, still found occasionally, but it differs in some respects. One difference is that the tumble weed has no thorns but stiff branches that become sharp and "scratchy" when they become dry and broken. This weed is compared and discussed in a separate article of this volume.

In biographical sketches we find the names of many of the first pioneers of the township, among which are the following:

Casper Anderson, Lasse Bothun, W. W. Coon, W. J. Crittenden, Alfred Fuller, Isaac N. Fry, S. Lem Fry, Andrew A. Grinde, Ole K. Hamre, Peder L. Haltad, Anton Hegge, Sivert O. Hegge, Johannes Henjum, John Henjum, Henry Hermanson, Herman Hermanson, John C. Hermanson, Mat N. Hermanson, Thor Hermanson, Ole Hoganson, John Hove, Knut N. Henjum, Wm. Harrison Ingalls, Rognald Bentson, Sever Bentson, E. E. Ellefson, Ole Elvig, Paul Evenson, Theodore M. Erickson, Nels P. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, John H. Loftness, Ole Larson, Edson Millard, Ole J. Nesheim, Erick Oveson, John Powers, Hans H. Rognaldson, Andrew H. Stephenson, Jacob Stephenson, Stephen Stephenson, John J. Stokke, L. A. Vadheim, Christopher H. Wangsness, John E. Berdahl, Andrew J. Berdahl, Anfin J. Berdahl, Christopher Berdahl, Herman Berdahl, Ole J. Berdahl.

Many of the descendents of these pioneers still live within the township or county, some of them living on the homesteads of their parents.

Sverdrup Township Township 103, Range 49

William J. Neeley surveyed Sverdrup township, July, 1859, and Carl C. P. Meyer made the sub-divisions in 1864. There are 23,031.58 acres of land in the township. The Sioux river enters through section 5, and passes through the town of Baltic and follows a straight tier of townships southward, leaving Sverdrup through section 32. With the exception of two sloughs, quite extensive in size, but which are hardly noticeable in the dryer years, the land is highly cultivated. Some of the tributaries of the Sioux river are in evidence in the wetter months but usually dry during the summer.

The first settlement made in Sverdrup township was started by John Thompson on section 29, on July 2, 1866. Through his influence others followed during the next year. On the 12th day of August, 1868, what is believed to be the first church built in the county, was organized in the county. The first school house, built of logs, was located a short distance southwest of what is known as Thompson's grove, on the Sioux river, the scene of "Old Settler's Picnic" for many years. The first school meeting ever recorded was held in the home of Mr. Thompson on the 30th day of August, 1871. William Melvin, whose log house was located about a mile north of the Thompson homestead, was elected director, John Thompson, clerk, and A. W. Johnson, treasurer. The first teacher was Ole J. Aasen, who taught three months commencing December 28, 1871, for \$37.00. The school was held in Mr. Aasen's log house on section 29.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway runs through the township, north and south. The town of Baltic, formerly known as St. Olaf, lies partly in Sverdrup and partly in Dell Rapids townships, the greater part being in Sverdrup township. The surrounding land is well cultivated and improved and very fertile. The thrifty and industrious citizens are, for the most part, of Scandinavian ancestry.

The first meeting of the township board was held at the home of John Vollan on January 15, 1881. Present at this meeting were T. S. Roberts, chairman; O. P. Moe and Ole J. Aasen, supervisors; A. J. Berdahl, clerk; Erick J. Berdahl, justice of the peace. John Thompson, assessor, and J. Hogstad, one of the constables, failed to qualify and Sever J. Aasen was appointed assessor and Magnus Tidemann, constable, together with Thomas McKean. John H. Roberts was treasurer. There was a meeting of the board on July 18. John O. Langness was present as one of the supervisors in the place of Ole J. Aasen. On July 19th the first warrant was issued in the sum of \$28.00, for services as assessor. At the end of the year the treasurer reported he had no money.

Among the homesteaders of Sverdrup township were a number of men whose names have been prominent in private, public and business life. One of these was John Thompson, the first settler in the township, who, by faith in Minnehaha county land, his example as a farmer and citizen and his wholesome home and church influence, induced many others to come here and make their home. It was near his home, on the Sioux river, that the Old Settlers' picnics were held for many years. These were annual events that always drew a crowd, many coming from long distances for the gaiety of the occasions.

Another large family influence extended far outside the township was that of the Huntimer's, for whom the town of Huntimer, in Taopi township, was named. William Huntimer, with his brother John, arrived in Sioux Falls April 16, 1871, and secured a job helping to excavate the basement of the Cataract hotel. He took up land in section 33 and shared the hardships with his fellow homesteaders throughout the years of drouth and grasshoppers. His industrious habits and his thrift brought him good fortune, as was proved, and he did not "pull up stakes" and leave the territory. He at one time was thoroughly discouraged and thought he "couldn't take it any longer". He decided to leave. It was at that stage of pioneering experience that C. K. (Charley) Howard learned of Huntimer's intentions and succeeded in persuading him to stay. Howard entered into an agreement with Huntimer that he would guarantee Huntimer 13 bushels of wheat per acre the next year, on condition that Huntimer would give Howard all he raised over that amount. Huntimer stayed and raised wheat far in excess of the 13 bushels per acre. The remainder was hauled to Beaver Creek, Minnesota, sold, and the amount credited to Howard. Mr. Huntimer later became the owner of 400 acres of some of the best land in the county. His habits of thrift and industry and his character had given Charley Howard confidence in him to the extent of "staking him" during a critical time.

In 1883 the board ordered all bridges to be built 16 feet in width, indicating they had previously been narrower. In 1884 three guide posts were ordered placed and three spots designated for posting legal notices. In 1885 \$75.00 was appropriated for bridge purposes and an additional \$25.00 for incidental expenses. In 1886 \$200.00 was voted for bridges. In 1888 the voters elected to re-survey the township because of errors in the early government survey. The vote was 44 in favor and 18 against the proposition. A re-survey of the entire county was made at a later date. (See Wayne township).

Town of Baltic

What is now the town of Baltic was at first a way-station established about the time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was built into Dell Rapids from Sioux Falls. It was at first known as St. Olaf and later as Keyes. It was at first situated across the township line into Dell Rapids township, but expanded to the south, until now the greater part of the town is in Sverdrup township, on section five.

A postoffice was established under the name of St. Olaf, with a man by the name of Egbert as postmaster. J. A. Pettigrew built the St. Olaf roller mills at that place, then on section 32, Dell Rapids township. J. O. Langness platted four blocks of land on section 5, Sverdrup township, adjoining Dell Rapids township, in October, 1889. Several business houses were built on the Langness holdings and most of the business district, including the postoffice, lies in Sverdrup.

Today the postoffice is of the third class, with C. R. Dregseth as postmaster. The Dakota State bank serves the community. There are two general stores, one operated by Gilmer Dregseth and the other by Oscar Haugse. John Tidemann owns the one hardstore and a good cafe serves the public.

There is a strictly modern, well equipped independent school building for grade students and four years of accredited high school work is provided. Arthur Nelson is the superintendent. One funeral home, the Minnehaha County Burial Association, is conducted by Ray Ellsworth. Water is supplied by private wells.

A volunteer fire department, the members of which serve without pay, has a fire truck holding a large quantity of water, and the service is augmented by "individual effort" and equipment. Light and electric power is supplied by the Northern States Power Company through Sioux Falls. There are two garages with storage and repair facilities and one gasoline service station.

One church, of the Lutheran denomination, directs the spiritual activities. It is a part of a group of churches known as Nidaros Congregation. P. B. Troen is the pastor. The East and West Nidaros churches are affiliated.

Telephone service is provided by the Baltic Telephone Company that has ample connections with the Northwest Telephone Company of Sioux Falls. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company provides rail service north from Sioux Falls.

An attractive and well shaded picnic park is located on the banks of the Sioux river, and a popular fishing spot is located nearby, where many fish are caught annually. Many visitors from Sioux Falls and elsewhere go there for Sunday outings during the summer months. A baseball diamond provides opportunities for indulgence in the national sport. A town hall serves as a community center for public discussions, business and social affairs.

J. C. Thompson owns an implement house and there is a Farmers' Co-operative Insurance Company, both doing an extensive business in their respective fields.

Farmers' Elevator Company

But one of three elevators remains, the one which at one time seemed to be the weakest. The history of this, the Farmers' Elevator Company, dates back to pioneer days, the autumn of 1887. It was at first known as the Farmers' Cooperative Warehouse Association, but changed to the present name in 1907. The first president was Knud Larson, Sr., and E. O. Fossum was secretary. Both of these gentlemen were farmers and lived on the west side of the Sioux river. The stock was first sold at \$10.00 per share, and at that price enough stock was sold to build a warehouse of eight bins, each holding from 1,000 to 1,250 bushels of grain. Cribbed elevators were unknown at that time.

The first manager was Andrew A. Grinde of Edison township. From the beginning the company enjoyed a fine patronage, but in 1889 a fire destroyed the warehouse and all of its contents. This was a hard blow. Although the building was insured, the company in which the policy was held failed about the same time the fire occurred and not one cent was paid toward the loss. Said one member, "Though the loss was a hard blow, the owners were of the old Viking type and would not give up." Stockholders' meetings were held and each share of \$10 was assessed at \$16.33. Most of them paid the assessment, but a few of them dropped out. One of the incentives for rebuilding was born of the fact that the price of wheat increased from five to eight cents a bushel at the St. Olaf Roller Mills, and the grain company was instrumental in getting the increased price. Many more new stockholders were added than had been lost by those who refused to pay the assessment and dropped out.

Two "line" elevators entered the local field, but despite that fact the cooperative company held on. John O. Nyhus, who had succeeded two other men as manager, resigned and accepted the management of a modern cribbed elevator owned by Coffee & Larkin. The Hunting

Elevator Company, also a "line" elevator, had already built a modern elevator with an experienced grain man as manager.

Following Mr. Nyhus' resignation E. J. Oyan took over the management, (1899). He had no previous experience but "had a loyal board of directors who supplied funds in the amount of \$100.00 each who thus supplied funds for needed improvements to meet the strong competition". By 1900 the company had made a profit of \$700.00, just enough to repay the directors for the money advanced to keep the company afloat. In 1902 they were able to build their main elevator at a cost of upward \$4,500.00, and three years later bought the Coffee & Larkin elevator, (1905).

In the meantime the Canton Grain Company had erected an elevator, but this was sold later to the South Dakota Grain Company and torn down. The lumber was shipped "out west" in our state and rebuilt somewhere else. Some years later the Farmers' Elevator Company bought the Hunting elevator, across the street to the north, and thus became owner of all three elevators in Baltic. Though all are in need of repairs because of inability to secure materials and labor no extensive repairs will be made at present. However, the company has built a corn dryer and installed seed treatment apparatus.

In 1943 the company bought the Renner elevator from the Farm Credit Administration. This elevator is under the management of Adrian Nelson of that place.

Several years ago it applied to the Internal Revenue Department for tax exemption, as it was organized under the cooperative law, and the exemption was granted. O. J. Oyan is the present manager. In his report at the 60th anniversary of the company, August 23, 1947, Mr. Oyan wrote:

"At the time the writer became manager Ole J. Aasen was president and H. A. Ustrud was secretary. Mr. Aasen died some years later and Ole T. Nesson became president for a couple of years, and H. G. Solem and E. J. Berdahl were each at the head for several years, after which Gilbert Sagness became president and held the position until two years ago when Julian Berdahl was elected. He is the president incumbent. Mr. S. T. Kirkeby held the position as secretary forty-two years and died in 1946. He was succeeded by Justin Mortvedt".

Ole J. Oyan has been manager of the company for forty-eight years and is expected to round out a half century in that position.

Baltic is not only a thriving trade community, but the spiritual and cultural elements are also in evidence. Among the organizations that help make for a wholesome home life and supply a social need and community service is the Orpheus Male Chorus. This group of singers was organized in June, 1922, by Lewis Simonson and his brother-in-law Leander Bervin, both of whom now live in Racine, Wisconsin.

The charter members were August Thompson, Lawrence Thompson, Arthur Lodmel, Herman Berdahl, John Stensland, John Aasen, Lewis Simonson and Leander Bervin. Mr. Bervin, the first director, directed the chorus for several years. As time went on new members were added and, although the active membership was never large, the chorus was always well balanced.

The membership consists mostly of farmers residing in the Baltic vicinity. They met for practice every Tuesday evening. A goodly sized auxiliary meets once a month and materially assists the chorus. The organization has a wholesome fraternal aspect. All in all, there have been about eighty men who have belonged to the chorus, and new

members are being added. It takes part in various public and private events and is an organization of which any community may well be proud. In June, 1947, it celebrated its 25th anniversary. Eighty singers who had at one time or another belonged to the chorus attended the celebration.

The chorus is a member of the Scandinavian Singers Association of America and was in attendance at the National Sangerfest held July 8th to 10th, 1948, at Duluth. The chorus is under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Nelson, and its members are agreed that she is a fine leader.

Churches

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is one of four churches belonging to what is known as the Nidaros Congregation, namely the West Nidaros, between Baltic and Crooks; the East Nidaros, a stone structure about three miles southeast of Baltic. The fourth church of the Nidaros Congregation, which was the first one to be built, was moved from Baltic to Renner in 1933. After St. Olaf's Norwegian Lutheran Church had joined with the Nidaros Congregation, its building was occupied by the present Evangelical Lutheran Church, a Nidaros Congregation affiliate. The name plate on the Renner church bears the inscription, "Nidaros Norske, E. L. (Evangelical Lutheran) Church, 1868, 1878, 1912, 1933."

The name "Nidaros" was given to the church for the city in Norway by that name, but now known as "Trondhjem". The scope of its territory in the Baltic region was so large that it was difficult for many to reach the place, so the East Nidaros Congregation was organized and the original building moved to Baltic where, as stated, it became affiliated with the St. Olaf Congregation, and the West Nidaros church was built about 1912.

St. Olaf's Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized at Baltic March 16, 1890, with a membership of thirty-five. Owing to the general financial condition during the first few years no building was erected. However, a Woman's Aid Society was organized and the group functioned quite well. Reverend C. C. Moe held services at intervals of three weeks during the earlier years, and later a substantial church structure was built. When the church united with the Evangelical Lutheran, of the Nidaros Congregation, the St. Olaf (Baltic) building was remodeled and is now one of which any congregation may be justly proud.

Lyons Township Township 103, Range 50

The township of Lyons was surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in 1859. Carl C. P. Meyer surveyed the sub-divisions in 1864. According to the county highway map there are two streams of water, both bearing the names of Skunk Creek, there being a north branch and a south branch, joining in the center of section 2, Hartford township. The north branch of this creek flows almost due north along the western tier of sections in Lyons township and then swerves sharply to the southwest to join the southern branch, then jointly they flow to the southeast to empty into the Sioux river in section 25, Wayne township.

Another stream in the township is Willow creek and its tributaries, most of its tributaries being dry in the summer time. This creek runs almost due south after entering Lyons township in section 4, joining Skunk creek a short distance southeast of Ellis, in Wayne township.

There are 22,942.74 acres of land in Lyons township, practically all fertile, tillable soil, ideally adapted to farming and stock-raising.

The first homestead entry in the township was made by Kunde Larson and his son, Ole, they having filed on the 3rd day of July, 1869, on section 1, 4 and 12. At that time real estate and personal property values were the highest in the county.

The town of Lyons, on section 17, the only town in the township, is on the Great Northern railway, formerly the South Dakota Central. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at one time crossed the township southeast to northwest, but has ceased to operate and the tracks have been removed. This road was considered a "spite" railroad, built in competition with the South Dakota Central.

Highways, bridges and the establishment of schools took up much of the time and effort of the early pioneer township officers who stayed diligently to the tasks before them. The familiar question of re-surveying the townships did not miss Lyons. In an election held to decide the question the vote was 9 for and 43 against the re-survey. It was the first election on record in the county to decide the question in the negative.

In 1892, in the period of the Russian thistle threat, a town meeting resulted in 54 votes cast for to none against, enforcing the law for the extinction or control of the weed. This subject has been dealt with extensively in the general county history in this volume. Also, it is compared with the old-time tumbling weed. The two have but one thing in common, namely, the manner by which it seeds itself when fully matured, being blown over the fields by the wind.

The first township meeting was held September 5, 1881. The supervisors were L. Lyman, chairman, and John Magnuson and E. O. Fossum. The clerk of the board was C. F. Sisson. Its first act was for the purpose of levying taxes for bridges and roads. There were at one time two postoffices in the township, West Point and Lyons. The former was located near the west-central line, and Lyons was some three miles to the south therefrom. West Point no longer exists, and the present site of Lyons is near the western edge on section 17, near to where West Point once stood. (For early biographical sketches see Bailey's history, pages 941-948).

Grand Meadow Township Township 103, Range 51

Grand Meadow township contains 22,598.15 acres of well drained land. Its boundaries were surveyed in August, 1859, by William J. Neeley, and the sub-divisions thereof were surveyed in July, 1867, by Horace P. Austin.

The first meeting of the town board was held on the 25th day of March, 1881. There were three supervisors, including James Boyce, chairman, and S. D. Berry. The third member is uncertain. Henry Stroebel was appointed clerk and William Van Horn was made constable. The first warrant was issued, in the amount of \$16.00, to E. P. Jones, as assessor.

In 1922 a resolution was passed directing the officials to enforce the noxious weed law, especially as it related to the dreaded Russian thistle, referred to in this volume in the general history section. The thistle was the object of local, state and national legislation, the enforcement of which proved ineffectual against the prolific manner in which it seeds itself.

A number of tributaries of Skunk Creek in early days supplied water for livestock much of the year. Today there is a pond about the size and depth of a lake that covers about half of section 5. A part of

section 6 is covered by about 80 acres of water. This is a part of Clear Lake and extends into Taopi, Buffalo and Clear Lake townships. Grand Meadow's land is very fertile and productive and is farmed by a thrifty and industrious class of farmers.

There was at one time a postoffice located in the township, called Oran. Its location was changed from time to time as postmasters were changed, from one farm home to another. The postmasters, in their order, were as follows: Daniel Borst, section 19; William Van Horn and William Foster, section 8, and William Daniels. Daniels was succeeded by J. J. Foster, in 1880, and the office moved to the northwest corner of section 17. It remained there eleven years. In 1891, G. A. Aldrich succeeded Mr. Foster and moved the office to the northeast quarter of section 18, a short distance west of the Foster home, where it remained until the resignation of Mr. Aldrich in 1895. Then the office was discontinued.

An interesting item of history relating to real estate and personal property tax in Grand Meadow township is revealed as to the year 1891, at which time the assessed real estate valuation was \$97,061.00, or about \$4.30 per acre. The present valuation has increased to \$1,706,205. The latter amount does not include buildings and other improvements. The personal property tax in 1946 was \$239,854.00. These figures tell a wonderful and authentic story of the development of Minnehaha county valuations, based on the valuation of land and real estate of Grand Meadow township in the past 55 years.

There are no towns or railway lines in Grand Meadow township at the present time, the only postoffice having disappeared many years ago. Yet there are convenient trading points near by, and good markets at Sioux Falls, averaging about 24 miles distant by auto travel on improved highways.

Clear Lake Township Township 103, Range 52

Clear Lake township is in the western-most tier of townships of Minnehaha County, and is bounded on the north by Buffalo township, east by Grand Meadow, south by Humboldt, and the west by McCook County. The boundary lines were surveyed by Wm. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the sub-divisions were made by H. T. Austin, in June, 1867. The township contains 22,566.82 acres of land. Its name was derived from a lake by that name, a part of which is in section 1, the remainder being about equally divided between Buffalo, Taopi and Grand Meadow townships. It is a strictly agricultural region, and the enterprising farmers are thrifty, as evidenced by their good homes and farm buildings. There are two bodies of water that might well come into the category of lakes in normal years.

Other bodies of water are Lost Lake, in section 34, and a seemingly un-named body of water in sections 6 and 7, in which the south branch of Skunk creek has its source, the latter flowing in a southeasterly direction through Hartford, Benton and Wayne townships and emptying into the Sioux River at the boundary line between Wayne and Sioux Falls townships, in section 25 of Wayne. Clear Lake, at times nearly dry, has on occasions been stocked with fish. Good catches of bullheads, perch, pickerel and pike have been made. However, there were times when the water was so shallow as to freeze to the bottom in the wintertime, and the fish were thus lost.

This lake, like some others in the county, is believed to be so

situated that a water-control system can be manipulated successfully, keeping the water at a high level from year to year. It is hoped that, in the not too far distant future, it will have the attention of water-conservationists and, with the planting of trees, be made to provide fish and serve as a recreation place for the public.

Clear Lake township was organized June 1, 1881. L. S. Gage was chairman of the board, John Lott and L. C. Summers being the other members. W. J. Hunt was clerk and the first warrant issued was in his favor. An effort to bond the township in the amount of \$20,000 with which to build bridges was defeated at a special election.

The first school house was built in 1879, on section 9, and named Clear Lake School. Miss Clara Williams was the first teacher. Luther S. Gage and Charles Thompson are believed to have been the first settlers in the township, having filed on land in May, 1876, in sections 1, 2, and 12. It is reported that James Gilmore, Albert Larson, Xavier Zimmer, W. A. H. Gage, John Studenmeier and Patrick McAvary settled in the township in 1878.

There are no towns in Clear Lake township, the nearest towns being Humboldt and Montrose, the latter being in McCook county. Both are on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads. A third town and shipping point near Clear Lake township is Colton, in Taopi township, on the Great Northern line.

There was one church in the township, the Zion Baptist, organized October 20, 1891, and the edifice erected in 1892, on the northeast corner of section 11, at a cost of \$1,500. Its first pastor was Rev. J. T. Gallagher. He was succeeded by Reverends J. M. Hupp, L. D. Worth, and others. The usual and necessary Sunday school, Ladies' Aid and kindred societies were maintained for a number of years, but this church no longer exists.

Amongst the earlier township officers, several of which served several years, we find the following names: L. S. Gage, John Lott, L. C. Summers, W. J. Hunt, E. S. Gage, David Kimball, J. R. Williams, John Stone, M. W. Boulette, L. E. Gage, Bentley Sparks, John Ebersviller, G. H. Finney, Albert Larson, George Boulette, O. P. Coats, James Gilmore, Xavier Zimmer, G. A. Boulette, Frank Gage, John Staudenmeier, William Zimmerman, E. T. Willey, John Lacy, August Meyer, George Miller, J. Kapaun, Sam Wood, A. G. Williams, Frank Hanisch, Charles Zimmer, W. R. Boulette, Steve Zimmer and Earl Gage.

Highland Township Township 104, Range 47

Highland is the most northeasterly township in the county. Its eastern boundary, which is part of the western boundary line of Minnesota, was surveyed in 1859 by surveyors under contract with the United States government. The north, south and west lines were surveyed in October, 1864, by M. K. Armstrong. The sub-divisions were made by Carl C. P. Meyer, in November of the same year. This is another of the "short" townships bordering on Minnesota. It contains 15,059.20 acres. Its soil is rich and productive and the surface gently rolling. Pipestone creek and some small tributaries cross the northern part of the township, in a southeasterly direction. It is bounded by Moody county on the north.

It appears to have been first settled in 1874. In that year Ole P. Graves, Gilbert E. Lee, S. J. Rislov, David Anderson and Christopher Benson homesteaded land and settled there. The next year, we find

J. J. Simenson located on the northwest quarter of section 30, and a postoffice called Highland was established there, Mr. Simenson as postmaster. He was succeeded by Albert Stromme who, two years later, was succeeded by L. A. Grant, who served until 1894, when the office was discontinued.

A number of families were added to the little settlement in 1876. In an election in 1880, the township was given the name "Highland" by a vote of 33 to 1. An early day stage road passed through it from east to west, passing through sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, from Ft. Ridgely, Minnesota. In 1887 C. G. Auley built a hotel on this route. The first school was held in a sod house owned by Ole O. Graves, on the northwest quarter of section 15, and was taught by Anna E. Ellefson. The village of Sherman, on the south side of the southern township line, is the nearest shipping point and trade center. It is on the Great Northern railway, operating between Sioux Falls and Willmar, Minnesota, having its southwestern terminal at Yankton, S. D. The business of the township is agricultural and the farmers are progressive and alert in their farming methods. Their farm improvements, well-kept school houses and churches speak well for the character of the people.

In 1899 a creamery was established, called the Highland Creamery Stock Company, on section 6. The Highland postoffice, on section 30, having been discontinued in 1894, was re-established in April, 1899, on the northeast quarter of section 6. Halder T. Bratsberg was the postmaster.

A tale told by Gust Olson, pioneer of 1876, was characteristic of the times, and we think it worthy of repetition. Said Mr. Olson: "Late in the fall of 1877, when Luverne, Minnesota, was the nearest shipping point, I took a load of wheat to that place by ox-team. I started early in the morning and after arriving at night I found so many teams ahead of me that the teams were taken off and the wagons moved up by hand. It was late in the afternoon of the third day that it came my turn to unload. I had about \$7.00 left after paying my expenses and started home during the night, in a snow storm.

"Job Ward in those days kept a hotel on his farm on section 4, in Palisades township. He was also the postmaster. The road passed his place and the teams hauling wheat, sometimes as many as fifty teams, all in a line, passed this point. On one occasion seven teams from Brookings county stopped there and the drivers asked Ward if they might sleep in his straw stack over night, which he told them they might do. Soon afterward he informed them that supper was ready, but they told him they had supper with them. The next morning he called them for breakfast, but they told him they had their breakfast with them. When ready to leave Mr. Wood helped them to hitch up their teams, and charged them 75 cents apiece. They refused to pay, saying they had only slept in his straw stack. Ward replied, 'I am keeping a hotel and had beds for you, and I prepared your supper and breakfast for you, and it is your fault if you didn't use the beds and eat the supper and breakfast I had ready for you. He insisted upon payment and they finally paid the bill'.

The Highland township board was organized January 3, 1881, by electing Ransom Walter chairman. Andrew Anderson and Asle K. Wold were the other two supervisors, and J. J. Simenson, clerk.

The invariable question of the establishment of roads and bridges, and elections to decide the question of re-survey of townships took up much of the time and attention of the officials. Earlier faulty surveys

were the cause of neighborhood quarrels and litigation. The earlier settlers had taken their land according to the original surveys, and when they were found faulty they quite naturally felt they were within their rights and "stood pat". In this the courts upheld them. This resulted in many irregular, zig-zag highways and property lines.

In 1889 a special meeting was called in Highland township to vote on the matter of a re-survey. The vote was close, but favored a re-survey by a vote of 32 to 29. The re-survey was made by John O. Langness, at a cost of \$148.00. The highways established by this re-survey were declared open on October 2, 1890. On April 7, 1892, at a special meeting, it was voted to again survey the township, and a contract was accordingly made with T. M. Patton, county surveyor, to do the work.

Churches

Rosendahl Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was perfected in 1874, by Rev. O. O. Sando. A substantial church building was built on the northeast quarter of section 28. Rev. Sando had charge of the congregation until 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Aanestad. It has a large membership and a parochial school for religious instruction of the young people and children of the congregation.

Highland Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized February 11, 1893. Services were held in school houses until 1895 when a church building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 17, with a seating capacity of two hundred. The cost of the building was \$1,800.00, and was all paid by its membership. Rev. G. O. Skaret conducted the services until Rev. S. J. Nummedal became the pastor. There is a Sunday school and Woman's Missionary Society affiliated with the church.

A Norwegian Lutheran Church building had been erected on the southeast corner of section 17, in 1884. It had been enclosed and three services had been held therein, when the building was blown down by a tornado.

Stordahl Evangelical Lutheran Church, associated with a branch known as Hauge's Evangelical Church of America, was organized at an early date, but no building was erected until 1894. It is located on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 19. The following ministers were in charge in its earlier years: Reverends G. L. Graven, C. C. Holter, C. C. Moe, and O. E. Mortvedt. There is a Sunday school, Ladies' Aid Society and a Young Peoples' Society included in the church activities.

Logan Township Township 104, Range 48

Logan township is bounded on the north by Moody county, the east, south and west by Highland, Edison and Dell Rapids townships respectively. The west line was surveyed by W. J. Neeley in 1859. The north, south and east lines were surveyed by M. K. Armstrong in 1864. There are 22,904.43 acres of land in the township. Nearly all of it is tillable and well watered.

Pipestone creek has its source in Section 4, flows eastward a short distance, thence southward, bearing toward the east. There are some tributaries, most of them dry in the summer time. The most elevated part of the township is in the northern part, and from two prominent points a good view can be had, looking eastward, for a long distance. For the greater part the country is perhaps more level than any other

part of the county. The farmers are enterprising and thrifty, possessing a keen public spirit.

The actual settlement of the township was begun in 1873, but some land had been homesteaded prior to that time. John A. Kilness, Rawley Corothers, the latter's two sons, William and James, George L. Wood, John Stromme, John E. Johnson, Walter Crisp, S. P. Kringen, and James Hart were among the earlier settlers. Mr. Corothers built a house with planks standing upright to a height of nine feet, with prairie sod on the outside. The roof was of boards. The lumber was hauled from Worthington, Minnesota. The first wholly sod house was built by Walter Crisp on section 8, about five miles east of Dell Rapids. His son, Elmer, and his daughter, Martha, were the first white boy and girl born in Logan township.

A school election was held in 1874. Walter Crisp was elected director, Ed. Hart, clerk, and James Hart, treasurer. James Hart was chosen to teach a three-month term of school in his own house, a 12 by 14 foot sod structure, on the northwest quarter of section 8.

At that time there was a stage road running east and west a little south of the center of the township, and a postoffice was established on the southeast corner of section 18, in 1874. The first postmaster was Hiram Harvey who was later succeeded by John E. Johnson. After about four years the office was moved to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 19, where it remained about four years longer, when it was discontinued.

The first record we have of proceedings of the township board is of 1881, the year in which most of the townships in Minnehaha county were organized. James Corothers, chairman, John A. Stromme and Nels Henjum were elected as supervisors. Allen K. Hamre was clerk and Edgar Harvey, treasurer. John E. Johnson was assessor, James Hart and Albert J. Stromme, justices of the peace, and George L. Wood, constable. On August 13th the board met at the home of James N. Corothers, at which time Edgar Harvey tendered his resignation as treasurer and W. W. Harrison was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Among the records of Logan township mention is made of the once plentiful prairie chicken of this region, whose "booming" in spring-time resounded over the prairies, the hunting of which drew sportsmen even from the eastern-most states much as do the Chinese, or ring-neck pheasants of today. The prairie chickens are now scarce in this region and are protected by law. There are severe penalties for killing them. We find among the records of the board of 1884 the following resolution: "Resolved, that all non-residents found hunting prairie chickens with gun and dog in this (Logan) township shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2.00, nor more than \$5.00 for each offense, the money to be used for the public schools of the township".

Such a resolution would seem odd in this present day, but is strongly reminiscent of earlier days in Minnehaha county. It is easily within the memory of the writer, when living near Sioux Falls, when prairie fires turned the dry, brown prairie lands black with the ashes that were soon blown away by the wind or beaten into the ground by spring rains. At such times hundreds of small, white spots marked the places where these birds had made their nests, the eggs ruined by the fire that speeded the extermination of the festive fowl of the prairies, often the source of meat for a settler's table.

Some of the difficulties confronting many township boards in Minnehaha county, such as re-surveys and attendant lawsuits, bridge build-

ing, etc., were spared the board of Logan township. Most of the streams were small and usually dry after the spring rains, therefore bridge building was not as extensive as in most townships and correspondingly less of a problem.

The earlier homes were, as a rule, of sod. Frame houses were the exception, as personal sketches of several of its early settlers would indicate. In these days the splendid farm homes are a source of great pride to their owners, especially to those who have descended from pioneer stock of the "sod shanty" era.

Possibly the first farm home in Logan township to be connected with telephone service was that of Walter Crisp. The home of Minnehaha County's "Patron Saint", C. K. Howard, however, is believed to have been the first within the county, if not the territory. His home was in Wayne township, about five miles southwest of Sioux Falls, and the rural phone to his place was installed in 1880 or 1881.

The sturdiness and self-reliance of the early settlers of this township is in keeping with that of other sections of the county. James Hart, in a conversation, once recalled that "our house and stable were built of sod with a board lining. The first two winters I didn't see a person, excepting those who came with me and one other. On one occasion three antelope came and looked into the window of our house. Notwithstanding the great privations we had to suffer, in a great measure due to the ravages of grasshoppers, we were happy and contented".

George E. Wood, pioneer homesteader, farmer, school teacher and hotel keeper, said, "After the grasshoppers had harvested our crops I taught school in Dell Rapids for \$20 per month, in Albion Thorne's dug-out, about a mile from Dell Rapids village, but finding it too cold moved it to Joe Irving's place, a combination residence and printing shop. This also proved too cold and we moved the school into a vacant dwelling of a Mr. Mann. We had about 30 scholars, made up of the brightest scholars I have ever taught. They would go out and pick up driftwood along the river to keep the school fires burning."

Referring to Mr. Wood, one writer commented, "He looked as though he had been raised in the tall pines of Maine, instead of having been reared on the prairies".

A list of early day township officials contains the following names: James Corothers, John Kilness, J. T. Harvey, John E. Johnson, James Hart, Albert J. Stromme, George L. Wood, Nels Henjum, Allen K. Hamre, Edgar Harvey, Charley Bechtold, Walter Crisp, Ole Mikkelson, C. Hanson, John Stromme, John Hale, Marten O. Helland, Carelius Hanson, George K. Wood, W. A. Guild, Jens E. Johnson, Elmer Carr, P. S. Gordon, Gary Harvey, Edgar Jarrad, W. Merry, George S. Bapp, William Wood, Albert H. Semmen, C. F. Dutcher, C. Stromme, John Hart, Bruce Hart, Ole Vorseth, C. Crozer, Sivert Brass, Walter Crisp, A. S. Braa, Elmer Crisp, M. M. Corothers, Ole B. Berg, Ole H. Bratsburg, A. Hanson, Fred N. Johnson, S. P. Kringen, Lorentz Thoreson, John J. and Carl J. Stromme.

Dell Rapids Township Township 104, Range 49

The township of Dell Rapids was surveyed in July, 1859, and the sub-divisions made in October, 1864, by Carl C. P. Meyer. It contains 23,007.85 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Moody county, on the east, south and west by Logan, Sverdrup and Burk townships res-

pectively. The Big Sioux river enters the township in the northeast corner, one section one, and flows southwest until near the city of Dell Rapids where it turns almost due west for a distance of about two miles, thence flows in a tortuous course almost due south until near the Lincoln county line, passing through the town of Baltic. There are a few small tributaries flowing into it within the township, most of which are dry, or nearly so, during the summer months. After leaving Dell Rapids it flows between red jasper palisades known as "The Dells", which greatly resemble the palisades of the Split Rock creek in Palisade township, to the south of Garretson and rival them in splendor and attraction.

The first settlers in the township are believed to be Ole O. Lanness and Gunerius and Ole Thompson, who settled there in 1868, and Rolluf Anderson who came in 1869. The rich, tree-sheltered land near the river was soon taken by settlers and some of the finest farm improvements in the county may be seen there and on the adjoining farms.

First of all, these pioneers were of a church-going and Godly class. Often as soon as they had provided shelter for themselves and their families, a church group was formed, even though services must be held in lowly sod houses.

Thus in 1872 Stordahl Evangelical Church was organized and ten years later a building was erected about two miles south of what is now Dell Rapids, at a cost of \$1,500, a large amount at that time. Its earlier ministers, in the order named, were Reverends G. L. Graven, C. C. Holter, C. C. Moe, A. O. Mortvedt and their successors. The ever indispensable Sunday school, Ladies' Aid, Missionary and the Young Peoples' Societies were associated with the church.

The date of the first meeting of the township board is uncertain, but it is obvious the township was organized in 1881, and that Peter Morse, chairman, O. H. Smith and Rolluf Anderson were the three supervisors. M. R. Kennifick was clerk of the board, and L. D. Moran, assessor. The first warrant was drawn in favor of L. D. Moran, as assessor, in the amount of \$50.00. The long list of names of men and women who were active in the affairs of the new township precludes naming them here. Among them, however, was Rev. William T. Hill, who was a veteran of the Civil War and was postmaster for Confederate prisoners at Ft. Douglas, Chicago, while in the service. He was a homesteader and pioneer in the best sense of the word in Dell Rapids township, and was the first pastor of the First Baptist Church in Dell Rapids.

The question of a re-survey of the township came to the fore in 1888. A special meeting was held June 8th to determine whether such a survey should be made, with the result that it carried in the affirmative by a vote of 30 to 17. O. F. Bowles, chairman of the board, was authorized to employ the county surveyor to make the survey. When the bill of Mr. Van Antwerp, the surveyor, was presented for payment in the amount of \$350.85, it was rejected by a vote of 30 to 32. In 1890 the board was directed to employ H. J. Austin of Vermillion to make a legal re-survey of the township. On March 25, 1890, the board, having been informed by Mr. Austin that he was unable to do the work for several months, decided to postpone it until such a time as Mr. Austin could do the work. The re-survey was commenced on the 28th of October. On November 8th of the same year the board settled all the bills arising from the re-survey for \$191.10.

The history of Dell Rapids township is closely interwoven with

that of the City of Dell Rapids, in that many of the men and events that were outstanding were associated with the other. Therefore, the reader should study those as a whole, rather than separately and we shall continue the records in full detail in the following pages of the city's history.

City of Dell Rapids

The Dell Rapids postoffice is second class. There is but one school building in the city, but it is a substantial and well equipped building, built of the famed red jasper, or quartzite, that underlies the rich alluvial soil for many miles around. It is an independent school with instruction through the grades and four years of accredited high school work.

There are seven general merchandise stores, two hardware stores, two grain elevators, a cooperative lumber yard, a stock company. There is also a cooperative creamery that operates from Baltic northward. The city boasts one of the best hotels for a city of its size in the region. Edward J. Borah is the owner. There are four good restaurants, each of which is well patronized.

The gas and water plants are municipally owned. An abundant water supply of good quality is from wells in the lower part of town. The fire department is efficiently equipped with modern apparatus. The lighting plant, city owned, is supplied with "juice" from the Northern States Power and Light Company under contract, the three public



Dells of the Sioux River at Dell Rapids, S. D.

utilities being under the management of Walter Crisp, grandson of Walter J. Crisp, a well-known citizen and attorney and former Clerk of Courts of Minnehaha County.

While the telephone company is a cooperative enterprise it is affiliated with the Northwestern Bell Telephone system's network. A branch of the Northwest Security National Bank of Sioux Falls operates in Dell Rapids. C. A. Golden is vice president and manager.

There is but one law firm, a well established one, that of Krause and Van Buren. The one newspaper, a weekly, is the Tribune.

During World War II there was a dearth of doctors in Dell Rapids, and Dr. A. F. Grove, M. D., was alone in the local field and had his office in the Dell Rapids Hospital, a well-equipped institution with 25 beds.

A spacious city auditorium is used in conjunction with the public grade and high school.

The city of Dell Rapids is located on the Sioux river, in the township of the same name. It is in the midst of one of the richest farming districts in the Sioux river valley. It is attractively situated because of its natural beauty, its topography and agricultural wealth. Its development has been slow but substantial, reflecting the nature of its inhabitants in thrift, industry and public spirit. Her business men are progressive and aggressive and established themselves by good business judgment and thrift. Her public spirit is attested to by the development of one of the finest small parks in the northwest. Its bathing beach attracts thousands of visitors each season who seek recreation in water sports. Judging from auto plates an observer might think it a part of Sioux Falls, rather than a separate community, because of the great number of visitors from that place.

In 1871, Peter Morris, on an exploring trip, arrived at what is now known as "The Dells" of the Sioux river. In considering the natural advantages of the place and the fertile land surrounding it, the possibility of building a city appealed to him. He realized that it would not be long before homesteaders would be flocking to the region, and that the development of water power would bring industrial enterprises to that place.

He needed assistance in developing a townsite and lost no time in returning to his home in Osage, Iowa, where he obtained the cooperation of Frank and Dennis Rice, brothers *, who were practical mill men, and B. D. Graves who, in the following July, returned with Mr. Morse to the Dells. Preemption filings had been made covering the water power and the location of the business portion of the city, which was soon purchased by Dennis Rice.

*Note: An amusing incident was related by Dennis Rice, engaged in the milling business at Dell Rapids. He said, "Many funny incidents occurred in those days, some relating to fear of Indians, and some from causes incident to pioneering. In 1872, while working at the mill, a little incident occurred that amuses me whenever I think of it. A man by the name of Gibbs came down from Flandreau and wanted to sell a claim he owned at that place. Upon inquiry I learned he had been shot at several times, and after relating his experience he said, in a cool honest sort of way, "I kind of mistrust they don't want me up there anymore".

A postoffice was established January 1, 1872, and the first postmaster, Albion Thorne, was appointed. Frank Rice commenced the construction of a flour mill the same year, but sold it to William Van Eps in 1874, by whom it was improved. In 1877 a new stone dam was built

to replace the original one. In 1874 a ferry boat had been built and paid for by subscription and placed in operation. The first bridge across the river was built in 1877, but was carried out four years later by the flood waters of the Sioux river, in 1881.

The place was first known as "Dell City". J. C. Ervin established the first newspaper in the place, called the Dell City Journal, in 1872. The editor was married to Miss Calara Wyatt on June 11, of that same year, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. M. Allen, a Presbyterian minister. A daughter, Pearl, was born to them, the first white child to be born in Dell Rapids. The principal street was named "Pearl" in her honor.

The increase in the number of settlers, foreseen by Mr. Morse in 1871, was rapid from the beginning, and in 1872 immigration was in full swing. A Union Sunday School was organized in that year and remained in existence ten years, when the various religious organizations commenced establishing Sunday Schools of their own. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches were organized in 1872.

The "Fourth of July" was appropriately celebrated with ninety-nine people present, an indication of the rapidity of the development during its first year.

The first railway train to reach Dell Rapids arrived on the 17th day of September, 1880, and was the cause of great joy. A celebration was held in honor of the occasion and "everything that could make a noise" was used to make a din for the celebration. The people paraded the streets and speeches were made by prominent citizens. Train service was established and the long hauls of grain and livestock to market, to Luverne, Worthington, LeMars, and later to Sioux Falls, remained only in memory. Only those who have experienced those long treks over the prairie trails can realize and appreciate what railway service meant to the people of this region.

The first plat made of Dell Rapids was made by Dennis Rice on the south half of the south half of section 9; the second was made by E. F. Metcalf, on the southwest quarter of section 10; the third, by Peter Morse, on the northwest quarter of section 10, and the fourth by J. C. Ervin, on the north half of the south half of section 9. There was a vigorous contest between these men as to which plat would contain the business section. All wanted it on their land. The first store was built on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 9, early in 1872, and was occupied by B. D. Graves who had located on the northeast quarter of section 9.

Frank and Dennis Rice were mill men, and they meant to get control of the water power at Sioux Falls and then build mills at Dell Rapids and boom the town in hopes of making Dell Rapids the county seat. But they failed in their attempt. A number of stores and other lines of business were erected near the Rice Brothers' mill, but these were later removed to the present business section. Among these was a store built by Mr. Cowan, a double store, built in 1873, one side of which was occupied by J. C. Graves and a man by the name of Lukins, as a hardware store, and the other by John E. Hulitt, as a general merchandise store. Opposite these stores was a blacksmith shop operated by a man by the name of Stone. These were removed, as stated, at the end of a three year contest as to where the business of the town should be conducted.

Albion Thorne, a well known citizen of later years, arrived August 12, 1871, and for a week camped with Frank Rice and George Forester

"in a sort of habitation enclosed by a wall of stone about seven feet square, inside dimensions, and about five feet high, covered by poles over which was a covering of hay. In this hut they had a bed of hay. The cooking was done in front of their residence". He later occupied a house built for Gilbert Rice, who never occupied it, and lived there until May, 1872. With him was E. F. Metcalf, during the winter of 1871-72. Having to move, he borrowed a team of horses, he having only a yoke of oxen, and started for Worthington for lumber with which to build a house, and reached there two days later. He was able to secure only 200 feet of flooring and some windows.

In the spring of 1872 the river was very high. Mr. Thorne learned that a man about three miles down the river had a boat. He succeeded in getting across the river on an ice gorge and reached the home of R. S. Alexander, about two miles south, and borrowed a team of horses and went after the boat. After some difficulty he secured the boat on the promise to pay the man one dollar a day for it for seven days. He managed to get it over the river, where his family was marooned, but two days later the owner came for it. Thorne succeeded in buying it for seven dollars, but "it took all the money there was in the settlement to pay for it." For two years it was the only means he had for crossing the river.

On March 24, 1879, the board of trustees of the city of Dell Rapids held its first meeting. J. R. Richardson was president; W. C. Putnam, clerk; G. A. Uline, treasurer. B. D. Graves, I. A. Angel, W. E. Crossman and O. H. Smith completed the board of trustees. The fixing of the bonds of the treasurer and clerk seems to have been the only business transacted at this meeting. The bonds of the treasurer were fixed at \$500 and those of the clerk at \$250.

At the next meeting, March 27, the following officers were appointed: L. S. Winsor, pound master and marshall; G. A. Angel, fire warden; Thomas Lyons, street commissioner; J. R. Richardson, chief of the fire department; Albion Thorne, attorney for the ensuing year. A board of health was appointed, consisting of B. D. Graves and I. A. Angel.

Fire brakes were ordered to be made around the village to safeguard from the dreaded prairie fires of those times. Here we might digress, briefly, to explain the manner of making a fire-brake. This was done in various ways, depending upon the area to be protected and the menace anticipated. It was often done by plowing strips of land with a "breaking plow", had the land not been previously broken, otherwise a common plow. Two strips were plowed paralleling each other, several feet apart. The dry grass between the plowed strips was then burned, leaving a wide strip without fuel for a possible prairie fire. Sparks from an on-coming fire, or from the burning of the brake, itself, might be carried to the grass outside the brake, so many men with wet "gunny sacks" or other heavy water-soaked cloth, stood ready to beat out the fires thus started. When the space between the plowed strips had been burned out, a fire would be started on the windward side of the brake and be allowed to burn "against the wind", carefully guarded by the fire fighters. Thus a wide area could be burned, over which a fire could not run and must stop for want of fuel. In the "wide-open" spaces this process might take a few hours to two or three days, depending on the vastness of the area to be used as a brake. These fires were more feared in the spring and fall months than were the storms of winter and summer.

A special election was called for December 13, 1888, upon petition of the required number of qualified electors of the village of Dell Rapids, to determine the question of whether the village should become incorporated as a city under the general law. At the election only eight votes were cast in the negative, and 126 in the affirmative.

On January 8, 1889, a special election was held for the selection of city officers. The following officials were elected: E. J. Elliot, mayor; J. A. Coley, William Williamson, W. J. Sibbison, O. H. Smith, G. A. Willard and J. A. Uline, aldermen; M. R. Kenefick, treasurer, and S. H. Burk, justice of the peace. H. S. Samson was appointed chief of police. At this date the total liabilities of the new city were \$21,621.16, with resources of \$9,423.40.

The first meeting of the city council was held on January 11, 1889. Albion Thorne was appointed auditor. The rules and regulations governing the village were adopted until such time as city ordinances could be passed. In 1889 South Dakota became a state. At the first meeting of the city council, in 1890, Albion Thorne was appointed city auditor, under a law enacted by the first state legislature, and Henry Robertson city attorney. On January 5, 1891, G. R. Krause was appointed auditor to succeed Albion Thorne who had resigned and moved to Sioux Falls.

Schools

To get a background of the history of the city schools of Dell Rapids we should return to earlier dates and follow through to the time of modern, up-to-date school buildings and equipment.

The first school meeting of District 12, which is within the present city limits of Dell Rapids, was held in the store of B. D. Graves, November 8, 1873. John E. Hoyt was director, B. D. Graves, clerk and Peter Morse, treasurer. It was then voted to provide a suitable room, fuel, and furniture and employ a teacher for a three-month term of school. Miss E. Jaunita Alexander was so employed at \$20 per month. The following statement is noteworthy as a comparison with present day teachers' salaries, school furniture, etc. A contract was made with Peter Morse to rent a house owned by a Mr. Mann at \$6.00 per month. Lumber for seats and other equipment was furnished by B. D. Graves and Peter Morse. A stove and stove-pipe were purchased of J. W. Cowan for \$21.80, and an order given in payment with interest at 10% if not paid when due.

On August 4, 1874, Peter Morse offered the school board a perpetual lease on a tract of land, eight rods square, as long as it should be used for school purposes. This proposition was accepted and the board authorized to build a schoolhouse, of lumber, to be not less than 18 feet by 22 feet, and 9 feet high to the eaves. Delays were encountered and it was not built during that year. George L. Wood was engaged to teach a three-months term at \$20 per month in the building that had previously been used as a school room.

The annual school meeting was held September 4, 1875, in the home of B. D. Graves. R. S. Alexander was re-elected as director, after having served the previous year. Peter Morse was elected treasurer and B. D. Graves, clerk. At a meeting held November 20, 1875, it was resolved to rent the storeroom of B. D. Graves for school purposes for \$18.00 for the three-month winter term, and to engage M. C. Graves to teach a three-month term at \$20.00 per month.

Notice of a special election was given in June, 1876, to be held at the store of M. C. Lyon, on June 15, for the purpose of again making arrangements for building a schoolhouse and locating a new site. The committee appointed to locate a site selected blocks 7, 8 and 9, block

42, of the original plat of Dell Rapids, but nothing was done until the annual meeting in September, when Dr. Willam B. Parker was elected director. The new board awarded a contract for building a schoolhouse to Wm. H. McCune, in the amount of \$565.56. Mr. Graves was again engaged to teach the school, this time for a four-month winter term at \$25 per month, the school to commence December 4, 1876. The school building was finished during the fall of that year and was ready for occupancy before the school term commenced. The number of children of school age residing in the district at the end of the school year, March 31, 1877, was fifty-four.

At the annual meeting, April 2, 1878, it was voted to have nine months of school during the next school year. Miss C. E. LeClere was engaged for three months at \$30 per month, evidently the spring term, and John F. Sherman for three months, at \$35 per month, commencing in the fall, and a Mr. Seaman for three winter months at the same salary.

In the spring of 1880 it was decided to raise the height of the school house eight feet to provide more room, the upper floor to be reached by a stairway. The contract was let to M. P. Lower in the sum of \$583.25.

An act organizing an independent school district of Dell Rapids was approved March 9, 1883. In 1884 the building was blown down by a heavy wind during a storm. A committee was appointed to examine locations for a new site on which to build, and a special election was called on August 12, to determine whether bonds should be issued for building a schoolhouse and whether it should be built of stone, brick or wood. This resulted in favor of issuing bonds not to exceed \$8,000. In the meantime the Episcopal hall was rented for school purposes until a new school house would be ready for occupancy, and continued to be so used during the school year of 1885. After April 27, 1885, the Baptist church was also rented for \$11.00 per month.

In the spring of 1885 bonds were issued in the amount of \$7,000.00. Plans were drawn by W. L. Dow, who was also employed to superintend the construction of the building. The contract for its construction was let to J. Kays & Co., for \$5,722.00. The building was erected on lots 7 and 8, block 42, during the summer of 1885, and was a handsome stone building two stories high and containing four school rooms and a recitation hall. At that time the school board consisted of Henry A. Cadd, A. C. Folsom, M. R. Kenefick and G. A. Uline. In 1887 a bell weighing 396 pounds was placed in the building, at a cost of \$37. Comparable to prices at this time, 1946, this seems a ridiculously low price. An additional teacher, making four in number, was found necessary to conduct the school. Lot 3, block 42, adjoining the building, was bought for \$290, and lot 4, next to it, cost \$250. It appears that C. E. Sutton was the first principal of the school, having been chosen for the position in 1891.

Parks

The most outstanding recreational center of the city, and one of the leading ones of the county, is the municipal park and bathing beach, containing splendid picnic grounds, band shell, dance hall and roller skating rink, bathing facilities, bathing beach and dressing rooms.

The city purchased the land in about 1914, for park purposes, but credit for development, especially that of the bathing beach and swimming facilities, was due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Gina Smith-Campbell. L. K. Larson and others, too, should be given much credit for its development. In any work of a public nature there are usually a few who must assume the leadership, and others will follow and some will

be indifferent and some will oppose. But in the case of the Dell Rapids park development it seemed that it was a case of "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether", and the work was accomplished. L. K. Larson, ten years mayor of Dell Rapids, estimated the entire cost, including the land and buildings, at about \$1.13 per capita.

Quarrying Industry (See General County History)

This region, as well as much of Minnehaha county, is noted for its quarries of quartzite, or jasper, ranging in color from a pale red, or pink, to a dark red or maroon. The stone quarried at Dell Rapids is of a color between those mentioned, and makes an attractive building stone. The principal quarries at this place are owned by the L. G. Everest Company of Sioux City and the Dell Rapid Quarrying Company, locally owned, is southwest of the city, in the vicinity of "The Dell". Both have crushers and the products are used for various purposes, but practically all of the Everest Company's output is shipped to Keokuk, Iowa, to be used in the manufacture of steel products. During World War II, practically all was sent to the Pacific coast to be used in ship manufacture and that of airship construction.

It is claimed to be harder and far more heat-resistant than steel. Pistons and other plane and auto parts are made from this stone, a new use discovered of recent years. In some sections a quantity of iron is found in this stone, resulting in the appearance of rust, but none of that metal is found in the stone from Dell Rapids. (See "Quarrying", General County History, Chapter 8).

Churches **First Baptist Church**

This church was established during the very early history of Dell Rapids, July 21, 1872. On that date 17 persons in Dell Rapids met for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church. Rev. Alvan Bush of Osage, Iowa, was elected chairman of the meeting. J. L. Sweeney was clerk of the meeting. The preliminary proceedings were such that the organization was accomplished by September of that year, and recognized by the proper authorities as the First Baptist Church of Dell Rapids. Meetings were at first held in the schoolhouse and occasional services were held by Reverends J. W. Freeman and Alvan Bush until the 29th of June, 1873, when Rev. W. T. Hill was chosen as resident pastor. He remained in charge until 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Merriam on May 1st, under an agreement that he preach there every second Sunday. He resigned after his first year and was succeeded by Rev. J. Edminster, who remained until February 4, 1882, when Rev. S. G. Adams was called to the pastorate from Wisconsin. He remained five years and was followed by Rev. Ira Kneeland in 1887. He was succeeded in turn by Rev. J. P. Coffman in 1889 who resigned and went to Sioux Falls December 3rd, 1891.

As in the case of many other church organizations, meetings were held in various places until in 1883 a large and spacious church building was commenced, and was completed and dedicated on June 8, 1884.

Episcopal Church

The organization of the Episcopal Church followed a discussion by a few ladies of the town. A Ladies' Aid Society was organized for the purpose of securing money for the erection of a church building. Mrs.

V. A. Potter was authorized to write to the Dean of the Territory asking his "recognition, advise, and cooperation" with them in the work they had begun. The Dean visited the group in March, 1880. Services were held in the sitting room of the Exchange Hotel, and before leaving the Dean advised the Ladies' Guild to write to the Bishop and inquire what steps should be taken to enable the people to organize a parish.

Bishop Clarkson arrived in Dell Rapids in 1880, and informed the Guild they would have to organize as a mission until such time as their numbers would justify the organization of a parish. On this occasion he preached in the Baptist church. The mission was organized and named Gethsemane Mission. A warehouse was purchased and moved onto a lot on Pearl Street, that had been secured by a "special agreement" with Peter Morris. The building, costing \$100.00, was fitted up to meet its requirements. In the meantime services were held in the Exchange Hotel and the Baptist church, and were conducted by various pastors.

The first services in the crudely fitted church were held on the first Sunday in January, 1881. The first clergyman called to the pastorate was a Rev. Morrison who remained about nine months, after which Rev. Gardiner of Sioux Falls and other pastors supplied the pulpit at irregular intervals, until Rev. T. Howell Richards came to take charge of the parish and officiated as a lay reader until 1884, when he was ordained a Deacon. Rev. Richards left the parish and the ministry in 1887. The congregation worshipped in the old building on Pearl street known as Episcopal Hall until 1893, at which time a church located on the southwest corner of Orleans and High street was dedicated.

The building was of stone and well finished. A window of particular interest was presented to the church by Waltre Crisp of Logan township in 1893. He had brought the relic from England, where it was originally in St. Nicholas church at Long Statton, a little village near Cambridge, supposed to have been an old monastery up to the time of the Reformation. Its roof was thatched with reeds and it was one of the few remaining "Open timber roof" churches of the Middle Ages. The window was originally placed in 1230. Another, similar to it, is now in the British Muesum in London.

The window was eventually removed to make way for a more modern one.

Methodist Episcopal Church

On the 26th of July, 1880, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Dell Rapids. Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, presiding elder of the Dakota district of the northwestern Iowa Conference, and I. O. Kent, its secretary, conducted the election of a board of trustees, as follows: C. L. Hager, W. B. Parker, O. H. Parker, J. R. Richardson and John E. Hoyt. The following October Rev. G. R. Oakes took charge of the church and remained about a year. During this time a church edifice was begun, but it was not finished until 1882. Rev. Oakes was succeeded by Rev. M. D. L. Johnson who remained two years. Some of his early successors, in their order, were Reverends G. W. Kliver, Thomas H. Walker, W. H. Vivian, L. Bradford, J. P. Jenkins, D. Rifembark, W. F. Minty, W. J. Hyde, A. Jamieson, F. Hopkins, John Lewtas and others. A parsonage was built in 1886.

Roman Catholic Church

Mission services were held in Dell Rapids preceding the organization of the Roman Catholic Church, which was established in 1880 with

Fr. Maher of Sioux Falls in charge until 1882. Because of the small number of communicants, only occasional services were held. Fr. Quinlan took charge of the mission in July, 1884, and held services once a month until the spring of 1887, when Fr. Colman took charge for a short time.

Rev. Vandemere of Flandreau succeeded him, remaining until 1888, and was succeeded by Rev. X. P. Guay for a few months until the return of Fr. Vandemere, who again performed the services. Others serving during the earlier period, were as follows: Rev. J. Barnes, Fr. Jerram, Fr. O'Hora, J. C. Ahern, Rev. O'Hora, brother of the former Rev. O'Hora, mentioned above, (who had charge of the mission). Reverends Flynn, Grabig and Feinler, also, had charge of the group at Dell Rapids during a time when services were held over Collins' Drug Store. Rev. M. J. Martyn organized St. Mary's Catholic Church and became its pastor. He set about the work of erecting a church building. An attractive site was secured in the northeast part of the city, and during the season of 1889 a fine church was erected and completed at a cost of over \$4,000. The people of Dell Rapids subscribed generously to assist in the erection of the building.

Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterian Church of Dell Rapids was the second church of that denomination in Dakota Territory, the first being the Indian Presbyterian Church of Flandreau.

The Dell Rapids church was organized on the 16th day of August, 1882. Services were held with some degree of regularity in the school-house, and it was ten years before a building was erected. In April, 1896, a bell was installed, weighing a thousand pounds. On May 30, 1899, the steeple was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The membership of the church had fluctuated in numbers from time to time, but at present there is a substantial congregation. During the early years of its history, leading up to the time of its organization, a number of pastors were in charge of the work there, including Rev. George L. LeClere, 1877-78; H. R. Hooks, 1880-81; R. T. McMahan, during whose incumbency the organization took place, January, 1882 to May, 1883. Succeeding them, in their order were Reverends H. L. Dickenson, W. J. Skillman, E. M. Snook, John A. McAlmon, Robert Christenson and George Hutchinson. A number of theological students filled the pulpit from time to time when no minister was available. Rev. Christenson was educated in the University of Edinburgh and Free Church College in Glasgow, Scotland. He resigned his pastorate at Dell Rapids because of ill health and went to the Pacific coast, but was again called to the pastorate at Dell Rapids, which call he accepted. He was an outstanding, able and scholarly man.

Scandinavian Baptist Church

The first pastor of this church was Rev. N. Tyhsen, who had charge six years, from the year of its organization in 1886 until 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Christensen, who remained in charge until 1894. For a short time the church was without a pastor, but in May, 1895, Rev. H. P. Anderson took charge for a time and was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Nesby.

At the time the church was organized an old church building, formerly of the Baptist congregation, was purchased and refitted and used by the new group. There are the ever-necessary auxiliary groups,

such as the Ladies' Aid, Sunday School, and Young People's Societies, affiliated with the church.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church

On the 21st day of January, 1893, the organization of the Lutheran Church was perfected, following about one year of preliminary organization work. It was called St. Peter's Church. From the start it had a substantial membership and soon became one of the stronger religious church groups of the city.

Having no building of its own, the use of the Presbyterian Church was secured, in which its services were held a few years until a building of their own could be erected. Previous to its organization a small group of Lutherans worshiped under the ministrations of Rev. Mitboe, but because of removals and no definite place in which to meet, this group became dissolved.

Several societies were organized in connection with the church which became vigorously active in promoting the strength and the influence of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. Rev. O. A. Mortvedt, pastor from its beginning, was a man of ability in organizing and sustaining membership and directing the work of the church, enthusiastic, energetic and faithful.

Newspapers

Dell City Journal

A number of weekly newspapers have been established in Dell Rapids since about 1872, commencing with the Dell City Journal. Joseph C. Ervin of Webster City, Iowa, came to "Dell City" late in 1871, and after a short time returned home. Before going, however, he arranged with Albion Thorne to send local items to him at Webster City, and there he commenced the publication of the Dell City Journal, sending a large number of copies to Dell City for distribution. He continued to do this until the latter part of April, 1872, when he moved his printing outfit to Dell City, and about the first week in May, printed the Journal there. This was about a month after W. R. Kiter published the first copies of "The Pantigraph" at Sioux Falls, the second paper to be published there, the first being "The Democrat".

Mr. Ervin continued to publish the Dell City Journal until July, 1873, and then removed the plant to Marshall, Minnesota, where he commenced the publication of a newspaper called "The Prairie Schooner". The Dell City Journal was devoted chiefly to the interest of Dell City.

Dell Rapids Exponent

The Dell Rapids Exponent was established in the spring of 1878, by E. C. Whalen. He had editorial control of the paper until the following fall when, owing to poor health, he put Albion Thorne in charge. Mr. Thorne soon after purchased the plant, giving in exchange his farm in Taopi township, but in the following January Thorne sold it to Charles E. Griswold, who remained in full charge as editor and proprietor until his death, June 12, 1884.

Mr. Griswold was a popular young man and under his management the Exponent became a good local newspaper. Upon his decease his brother, E. E. Griswold, became the proprietor and continued its publication until June, 1888, when he moved the plant to Sioux Falls and commenced publication of the Sioux Falls Journal.

Dell Rapids Times

In August, 1885, W. C. Nisbit and W. L. Davis established the Dell Rapids Times. Its first publication was on the 19th day of August. It was published weekly and until 1896 was Republican in politics. The Times was an exponent of the political views of Mr. Nesbit, and took an independent attitude in politics and supported William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency. It advocated the election to office of "good men only", irrespective of party affiliations—ability, qualifications and honesty being necessary to qualify for public office.

Mr. Nesbit sold the Times to Ward Brothers in August, 1892, and on October 11, following, commenced editing the Dell Rapids Tribune. During the Presidential campaign between McKinley and Bryan, the Tribune warmly supported the "free silver" issue of "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1", sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and supported Bryan for the Presidency. (The supply of gold was soon after greatly increased by discovery of large quantities of "the yellow metal" in Alaska).

The Tribune continued to be politically opposed to the Republican Party and its editorials "severely and unsparingly" criticized the administration of President McKinley, who was elected that year.

In 1919 W. W. Sanders became owner and editor of the Tribune. Associated with him as an employee was E. P. Shively, who became owner and editor after the death of Mr. Sanders. Under his management the paper has continued to be a good, newsy one and is well patronized. Mr. Shively is a comparatively young man and a highly respected citizen. The Tribune is now the only paper published in Dell Rapids.

Banks

Pioneering in the field of banking, the Dell Rapids Bank was organized in 1880 with a capital stock of \$25,000. C. E. McKinney of Sioux Falls, C. F. Easton of Aberdeen and G. R. Scougal of Yankton were the stockholders. It was operated under the management of G. H. Johnson until 1887, when it was incorporated under the Territorial banking laws.

The directors were G. H. Johnson, E. J. Elliot and G. E. Bowerman, president, vice president and cashier, respectively, until 1899, when Johnson resigned as director and president. Following his resignation E. J. Elliot was elected president; W. A. Guild, vice president and G. E. Bowerman, cashier. These officers constituted the board of directors. The bank went into voluntary liquidation on April 8, 1892, and the Dell Rapids State Bank succeeded to its "business and good will" on that date.

The latter commenced business with a capital of \$25,000, which was reduced to \$10,000, and a surplus fund of a like amount. G. A. Uline was president, E. J. Elliot, vice president and G. E. Bowerman, cashier. They had the confidence and good will of the public.

The First National Bank of Dell Rapids was another early day institution, being organized with a capital stock of \$60,000. It had the reputation of being one of the strongest and best managed banks in the county. The directors were O. E. Guernsey of Dubuque, Iowa, Harlan W. Cooley of Chicago, John O. Langnes of Baltic, G. A. Uline, Henry Robertson, C. J. Johnson, M. R. Kenefick, O. F. Bowles and W. C. Nisbit of Dell Rapids. Mr. Guernsey was president, Harlan W. Cooley, vice president and M. R. Kenefick, cashier and L. K. Larson, teller. It was housed in a substantial building of local red jasper. It became merged with the Northwest Security National bank of Sioux Falls in August, 1935.

On July 13, 1899, the Granite City Bank was organized with a paid up capital of \$50,000. The incorporators were O. H. Smith, A. C. Flosom and P. J. Hiltgen. The board of directors are C. S. Gifford, O. Ecker, R. M. Smith, O. H. Smith, A. Jurgens, Thomas N. Smith and John Roysem. O. H. Smith was president, C. S. Gifford, vice president and O. Ecker, cashier. Its policy was conservative and it had the confidence of the public.

The Northwest Security bank of Sioux Falls established a branch at Dell Rapids in August, 1935. It is in charge of C. Arthur Golden, vice president and manager.

Creameries

As early as 1881, when even many town-dwellers had their own cow, Dell Rapids men established a creamery there. J. E. Fargo and John Dowe built a creamery and went among the farmers in the vicinity and purchased cream that was taken by them to the creamery and made into butter. It was short lived, however, and operated only one year.

In 1887 a second creamery was built by a stock company. Some of the principal stockholders were W. E. Crossman, G. H. Johnson and G. A. Willard. They followed the same plan of operation as did the first one. It was located on Orleans avenue near the old bridge, a few blocks west of the present bridge on highway 77.

A third creamery was started in 1892 by Henry Lampman and G. H. Goodwin, which, after changing hands a couple of times, operated successfully a number of years. It had a capacity of 25,00 pounds of milk per day, and ran at about two-thirds capacity for several years. The plant was a good one, complete in every detail. Its building improvements and equipment included an adequate ice house, besides the main building. The operators differed in their method of collecting cream, in that farmers brought their own milk to the creamery and averaged, over a period of years, 85 cents per hundred pounds of milk, as compared to the present price for milk of average butter-fat content of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hundred. The price of milk tumbled, however, during the financial crisis of 1895 and 1896 to about 55 cents per hundred. Yet, during the latter year this creamery received 3,262,399 pounds of milk, which was an increase of 441,830 pounds over previous years. The amount paid to farmers for milk in 1896 was \$17,943.17. Nearly all of the creamery's products were shipped to New York.

Waterworks

Previous to the decision of the people of Dell Rapids to construct a municipal water system, there was much discussion by citizens and through newspapers. Many thought the city could not afford to bond itself for that purpose, and that expenditures would be out of proportion with the benefits secured. It was finally determined that such a system should be constructed. Plans and specifications were ordered drawn and S. B. Howe of Sioux Falls was engaged to do the work. The plans being accepted, bids for the work were called for. Seven bids were presented on April 26, 1894, ranging from \$10,940 to \$16,150. C. W. Hubbard of Sioux Falls was the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract. The work was commenced in May and finished in October, 1894, and accepted by the city council November 19, when the balance due on the contract was paid.

Included in the system was a standpipe built of Dell Rapids jasper, thirty feet in diameter at the base and twenty-four feet at the top, to

serve as a reservoir and to increase the water pressure. The capacity of the plant was far in excess of the demand at the time it was built, allowing for extension that might be necessary. The water is secured from a spring near the Sioux river, and is of good quality, rating high with other cities of its size. The well was dug through solid rock, much on the order of the plan of Drake Springs in Sioux Falls. S. P. Peters was the first man to procure a lawn sprinkler and hose to moisten his lawn. His example was soon followed by his fellow townsmen. The cost of the construction was ridiculously small compared with the benefits derived. The plant was constructed "economically, honestly and thoroughly, a monument to its builders".

Fire Department

The Dell Rapids fire department was organized late in 1883, and a hand engine purchased. Soon afterward two volunteer fire companies were organized, each having fifteen men, as also was an Engine and Hose company. R. W. Howland was appointed fire chief in 1884, and was succeeded by Mike Collins in 1885. The department gradually lost most of its man power and finally ceased to exist, in 1887, and for seven years was without fire protection.

In 1894 a new organization was created with 18 members, with E. S. Tresidder as chief. Wm. Landers, foreman; N. M. McDonald, secretary and R. W. Hobart, treasurer. Since its reorganization the department has developed and improved in efficiency.

Fraternal Societies

Dell Rapids Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the first secret society organized in Dell Rapids, receiving its charter November 22, 1876, from the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory. The first officers were Thomas Lyons, Grand Noble; George Hoyt, Vice Grand; W. B. Parker, secretary; Wm. P. Carr, treasurer. Since the beginning the lodge has been in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Lodge of South Dakota maintains a splendidly equipped and managed home for aged men and women in Dell Rapids of which not only the city, but the whole state might well be proud. It is capably conducted by a board that has it in direct charge, and a matron of experience in that line of work. Mrs. Ada Marlow is the matron in charge, succeeding Mrs. Ella Kingery.

The building was built in 1910. Miles Peck, Sioux Falls attorney, is chairman of the Odd Fellow's Home Board.

Dell Rapids Masonic Lodge No. 40, A. F. & A. M., was instituted November 24, 1882, with 16 charter members, and received its charter June 15, 1883. Its first officers were Wm. D. Keller, Worshipful Master; Henry Cobb, Senior Warden; R. S. Alexander, Junior Warden; Henry A. Cadd, Secretary; W. B. Hall, Treasurer.

Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 9, 1890, by Grand Chancellor, Arthur C. Phillips of Sioux Falls, with 34 charter members. The Chancellor and Vice Chancellor in 1890 were W. C. Nisbit and F. D. Merideth, and, in 1891 W. C. Nisbit and W. S. Catlin held the respective offices.

Minnehaha Camp No. 1104, Modern Woodmen of America was instituted in Dell Rapids February 16, 1892. The officers for that year were C. J. Johnson, Venerable Council; W. C. Nisbit, Advisor; W. G. Milne, Banker; W. S. Catlin, Clerk. All of these officers succeeded themselves the following year.

There was a Good Templers Lodge established in Dell Rapids as early as 1877. It had a membership of 25 but there is no record as to who the officers were, or how long the Lodge existed. On February 8, 1895, a new lodge was organized, know as Dell Rapids Lodge No. 15, I. O. G. T., and started with a membership of 61. The first officers of the new organization were: John Meldrum, Chief Templar; Miss Lotta Rathman, Vice Templar; E. S. Tresidder, Past Chief Templar; Mrs. E. F. Hull, Chaplain; M. S. Wellman, Secretary; Miss Laura Speer, Assistant Secretary; R. W. Hobart, Financial Secretary; Mrs. E. S. Tresidder, Treasurer; Charles Smith, Marshall; Mrs. I. N. Neher, Deputy Marshall; Miss Ina Bowen, Guard; Dan Ridlington, Sentinel and C. DeWitt, Lodge Deputy.

The Womans' Christian Temperance Union of Dell Rapdis was organized in January 1894, and officers elected as follows: Mrs. M. W. Hull, president; Mrs. H. E. Norton and Mrs. E. J. Elliot, vice presidents; Mrs. J. E. Fargo, secretary; Mrs. G. R. Krause, corresponding secretary; Miss Ann Over, treasurer.

Grand Army of the Republic

This great and grand organization that swayed elections and also wielded its strength in national government following the Civil War "that preserved the Union and liberated a race", had spread over the country establishing posts in almost every town and hamlet throughout the northern states. Thus at Dell Rapids a Post was organized known as Dahlgren Post No. 20, on May 21, 1883, with a membership of 39 charter members. The Commanders of the Post, in their order during the first few years, were: Albion Thorne, W. B. Parker, George Heywood, R. S. Alexander, E. T. Cook, M. J. Firestine, A. E. Charrington, and others. About 70 members had enrolled after its organization, but time took its toll, even at that early date, and its membership in 1896 had dropped to a total enrollment of but 26 members. The Post has long since ceased to exist and the "last roll" has been called for all but a "corporal's guard" throughout the nation.

On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of July, 1895, an encampment of the Lake Madison Veterans' Association was held at Dell Rapids and 7,500 people were drawn to the gathernig during the four-day period. Nationally known visitors were present and addresses were made by Rev. Clemmens of Minneapolis, Jesse Cole of Cherokee, Iowa, Hon. John A. Pickler, prominent in South Dakota history, from Faulkton, S. D., and Mary Ellen Lease, of Wichita, Kansas, noted suffragist who advocated the right of women to franchise. All of these have passed on and the Grand Army of the Republic Department of South Dakota, has passed into history. However, the Womans' Relief Corps, at first organized as the Auxiliary of the G. A. R., continues to exist.

Womans' Relief Corps.

The Womans' Relief Corp of Dell Rapids was organized in 1895, under the jurisdiction of the State organization of the G. A. R., and was known as Dahlgren Corps No. 61. The charter members numbered 37. The first officers were Mrs. M. R. Kenefick, president; Mrs. Mary Thorne and Mrs. Spear, Senior and Junior vice presidents, respectively; Mrs. A. L. Bishop, treasurer; Mrs. C. DeWitt, chaplain; Mrs. W. C. Nisbit, secretary; Miss Eva Norton, guard, and Miss Hattie Bapp, assistant guard.

The Womans' Relief Corp has long since revised its constitution to include younger women and girls to membership, thus making it a perpetual organization for patriotic relief, and was "in active service" during the late world war.

**Odd Fellow's Home of Dell Rapids
(Information Supplied by James M. Patton)**

On May 10, 1896, at the annual session of the Grand Lodge being held at Hot Springs, South Dakota, a special committee presented a resolution for the election of a Board of Trustees for a proposed Odd Fellow's Home to receive donations of funds and other gifts, same to be held by the Grand Lodge. A committee was appointed to present the names of nine brethren as such trustees. These were named as follows: A. E. Clough, H. A. Piper, Ivan Goodner, S. E. Wilson, J. W. Abbott, N. C. Nash, George S. Snow, M. A. Heath and C. J. Bach. Mr. Heath died in 1897 and James M. Patton was elected to succeed him.

The home was built of native red jasper and was dedicated May 17, 1911. Past Grand Master C. J. Bach was Master of Ceremonies. It is a splendid two-story building, built at a cost of \$79,987. There are 171 acres of land, all under cultivation, connected with the home, on which substantial barns and other outbuildings stand. On this farm is a herd of Brown Swiss cattle that supplies the Home with all necessary dairy products, also an annual herd of hogs and a sufficient number of chickens to supply the Home with pork, eggs and poultry for the tables. The entire equipment is valued at \$142,537, and there is an endowment fund of \$88,000 invested in U. S. Government bonds.

The following named men have at different times served on the Home Board: F. S. Emeson, C. B. Knott, J. C. Calder, F. B. Raymond, Henry Roberston, T. G. Brown, Harvey J. Rice, D. H. Campbell, Fred Schnauber, Carl Bohl, F. W. Dougherty, J. W. Gibson, S. W. Rowley, W. R. Morgan, J. R. Sharp, R. W. Crowder, W. A. Herron, A. M. Chenowith and George W. Holmes.

At Huron, in 1889, the Rebekah Assembly elected an Advisory Board consisting of Maude I. Benedict, Ernie E. Richey and Anna C. Cripps. The Board of Trustees to whom much credit is due for gathering the funds, purchasing the grounds, erecting the building and caring for the old people and children over a long period of years, consists of Miles E. Peck, J. C. Palmer, S. W. Rowley, J. W. Gibson, F. B. Raymond, Carl Bohl, Charley Knott, Theron G. Brown, W. A. Herron and the Advisory Board, consisting of Maude I. Benedict, Ella Kingrey and Etta Martin. Of 19 Grand Officers of 1896, only James M. Patton survives, (1946).

The present Superintendent and Matron are Mr. and Mrs. James Marlow. Through state-wide cooperation of the various lodges the purpose of the Home have been faithfully carried out.

The present members of the Home Board are Miles E. Peck, Sioux Falls, chairman; M. A. Barthlow, Madison; L. E. Stoddard, Hurley; Mrs. Jessie Tremere, Sioux Falls; Mrs. Gladys Kitzman, Doland; Carl E. Gibson, Salem; H. B. Saure, Sioux Falls. L. L. Trotter of Sioux Falls is Grand Secretary of the Board.

Formerly, orphans of I. O. O. F. members were accepted. At that time the girls, when old enough to do so, helped with the "household" chores while the boys did outdoor work. However, during the past several years, there have been only old people at the home, outside help being hired for laundry, kitchen work and cleaning.

Old Settlers' Day

(By E. F. Spear, Dell Rapids, S. D.)

There is a day to some of us, Old Settlers' Day, by name,
And of all the other days we see, there's none that's just the same.
A day when memory recalls the hours we worked away,
To make a home of sodded walls. Oh, that's Old Settlers' Day!

And now we think how strange it seems we left our friends so dear,
 With scarce a dollar in our jeans, to come and settle here
 To work and toil on Western soil, and who did then suppose,
 So soon to see the desert a-blooming like the rose!

We think how hoppers took their wing and came like clouds of smoke
 And how they took most everything to blast the farmers' hope.
 Yet some there were who got along, for money then was lent
 To honest working farmers at twenty-four per cent.

And then there came a harvest and bills there were to pay;
 The trains were heard to whistle then, most seventy miles away.
 With load and luncheon off he went, with team of slowest pace;
 Though home he came without a cent, he still had grit and grace.

The bachelors, so plenty then, each holding down his claim
 Would give the fox skins that they had to see his girl again;
 But now the thing is different, his home is fair to see,
 A noble wife to keep it, and a baby on his knee.

Oh, land of peace and plenty with chimneys towering high,
 With groves and orchards many to catch the traveler's eye.
 The barns now filled with horses, the cattle twist the hay
 That once we used for fuel, on this, Old Settlers' Day.

Burk Township Township 104, Range 50

Burk township is bounded on the north by Moody county, on the east by Dell Rapids township, the south by Lyons township and the west by Taopi township. In July, 1859, the township lines were surveyed by W. J. Neeley, under contract with the United States Government. The sub-divisions were surveyed by Carl C. P. Meyer, in September, 1864. The township contains 22,901.32 acres. It is drained principally by the north branch of Skunk Creek that enters the township in section 4, and flows southward swerving slightly toward the west, leaving through section 31. The land is gently undulating and contains but little waste land. In the Skunk creek valley, near the northern part, is considerable "bottom" land, quite level, that produces excellent pasture and wild hay.

The people of this region are characteristically prosperous as well as industrious and thrifty. The earlier settlers of the township came in the 1870's, the first probably in 1871 or 1872, and immigration reached its peak in 1873 and 1874. The land rush to this section in some respects resembled the gold rush in other places, but the class of people was entirely different. The gambling element was negligible among the Minnehaha county pioneers—they were home seekers. Among the first to settle in Burk township were Arnst Buhring, 1872; John Stout and family, 1873; S. Dybedhal, Thomas Thompson, S. K. Duken, Ole K. Fossum, Thomas Hanson, Dennis Walters and others in 1874.

Naturally, the first improvements to be made were places of abode, a home. These were built, for the larger part, from the material nearest at hand. The sod shanty and the dug-out appeared, and as soon as the first crops were harvested and threshed the straw-built sheds came into being for the protection of livestock. These have become famed in song and story. "Old timers" still catch the strains of "The Old Sod Shanty

on the Claim" that seem to echo, ghost-like, from the crumbled, grass-grown walls.

"I am looking rather seedy now, while holding down my claim,
And my vituals are not always of the best.
The mice play shyly 'round me as I nestle down to sleep
In my little old sod shanty in the west.

"Yet, I rather like the novelty of living in this way,
'Though my bill of fare is always rather tame;
I am happy as a clam on the land of Uncle Sam,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

"The door is off its hinges and the windows have no glass
And the roof lets the howling blizzard in;
I hear the hungry coyote as he slinks up through the grass
To my little old sod shanty on the claim.

"When I left my eastern home, a bachelor so gay,
To try to make my way to wealth and fame,
I never thought that I'd come down to burning twisted hay
In a little old sod shanty on my claim.

The old straw sheds, made with log supports set in the ground, or based on selected prairie boulders, were girt around by what boards that were available or branches of trees from along the streams. The "rafters" were of the same material, covered over and around with straw and weighted down to prevent it from being blown away while "swallows twittered from the straw-built shed".

From these humble beginnings and above their decaying walls arose the magnificent farmsteads of today, and in their midst stand the splendid cities and towns and paved streets intersect the one-time military posts and parade grounds.

Closely following these improvements was that great bulwark of our liberties, the public schools. In many communities of Minnehaha county the first schools were held in the homes of the settlers. In turn, the Bible schools were often established in the pioneer schoolhouses or in private homes. The first school in Burk township, as far as the records reveal, was taught by R. M. Mansager, in school district number 32, in 1876. Henry Porter was director of the school board, T. S. Dybedahl was treasurer and Dennis Walters, clerk.

The first record we find of a meeting of the township board was of July 26, 1881, at the home of S. H. Burk, on the southeast quarter section of section 4. The supervisors were: Thor S. Dybedahl, chairman; Jonathan Stout and Ole J. Berdahl. S. H. Burk was clerk of the board. As in many cases, their first act was to provide for better roads and the construction of bridges, one of the first evidences of civilization. A levy of five mills was made for a road fund, and four mills for bridge and township funds. What was probably the first warrant drawn was in favor of Dennis Walters for \$16 for services as assessor. S. H. Burk resigned as clerk and Franklin Stout was appointed in his place at the next meeting.

On March 20, 1886, the board resolved that the road overseers should be elected "by a separate ballot box". A special election was ordered to be held for that purpose on June 1st, following. A recurrence

of the re-survey problem that confronted so many township boards, confronted the Burk officials on June 1, 1887. A special meeting of the board was held pertaining to a re-survey of the township. On July 9, 1887, it was ordered "that the quarter section corners be established and that the survey recorded according to the field notes". On August 15th the surveyor, E. H. VanAntwerp, was instructed to erect landmarks at every quarter section corner in the township, and on October 15th, the board directed the clerk to post notices ordering "each and every freeholder to open all roads, according to the re-survey, before the first of April, 1888". (See explanatory note following).

The detail of the foregoing township records pertaining to the re-survey of Burk township are necessary for a full understanding of the case, and we submit them to the reader:

Many mistakes occurred in the early surveys made in the various townships of Minnehaha county that proved costly to land owners, both in loss of land and in litigation. In the case of Burk township the township board engaged E. H. VanAntwerp of Yankton to make a re-survey. This survey changed the boundary lines of many farms.

A suit was brought in the circuit court by Alice, Paulina and Mary Randall to enjoin the township from establishing highways along the lines of the new survey. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Carland, who soon after dissolved it. The suit was later tried before Judge Aikens and was decided in favor of the township. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court where the ruling was reversed. The case came up for trial the second time but was dismissed by Judge Jones, but it was again appealed to the Supreme Court. New suits were tried before Judge Jones and were decided in favor of the Randalls. This decision was upheld by the supreme court and the bitterly fought contest ended in April, 1897, after ten years of litigation.

Similar trouble was avoided in Wayne township by means of a special survey made by R. E. Pettigrew, Cyrus Walts and some associates among the farmers, the latter agreeing to abide by the results of the proposed survey, regardless of their loss or gain. Particulars of this survey can be found in the history of Wayne township, in this volume.

Numerous meetings of the board were held in 1888 to consider questions arising from legal contests growing out of the re-survey, brought by those opposed to changing the section lines that would also change property lines. Measures were adopted by the board in defense of the suit to open the roads on the new lines. During the year of 1889 the board made provisions for expenses incurred in "the survey suit brought by the Randalls". On August 20th a warrant was issued in the amount of \$150 to Thor S. Dybedahl for witness and mileage in the survey suit.

A committee having been appointed at a previous meeting "to look over the township books to see if the money used during the past year had been correctly expended and recorded." The board, on March 25th, 1890, met with a group of citizens to hear the report of the committee. The committee reported: "We have examined the books of the township and found them to correspond with the treasurer's books, except \$6.50 which the treasurer has paid over and above the amount of orders issued, and we are satisfied that the money (\$6.50) has been paid as interest on orders between the time they were presented until they were paid.

"We also find that the board has drawn more money from the

township than the record shows they are entitled to for such services, and we desire the board to make a record of such money that has been used outside of the meetings and elections held in the township during their time in office. We find that the board has consumed \$211.20 for service for their term of three years, and the records of meetings don't allow them that much. We further ask the board to explain why it did not settle and draw orders for services in 1889, as it has done before.

(Signed) F. B. Stout and John Hill,
Committee.

After some discussion and explanation a motion was made to accept the explanations as satisfactory and the matter was dismissed.

Members of the present town board, are: Floyd L. Miller, chairman; T. T. Haugen, treasurer; G. E. Heideman, clerk; Harold Williamson and Frank Howe are other supervisors.

Postoffice

The first postoffice established in Burk township was called Gene-seo, later re-named Fleetwood. Dennis Walters was the postmaster. The office was located on the southwest quarter of section 28, and about four miles east of the present town of Colton. The date of its establishment is not clear. It was moved in 1877 to the southwest quarter of section 32, with Henry Porter as postmaster. It was again moved to the southwest quarter of section 28, one mile west of its original location. Henry Porter remained as postmaster. It remained there until 1888, when Rasmus Mansager was appointed postmaster and the office removed to the northwest quarter of section 29, about three miles east of Colton, where it remained about nine years, until 1897, when Mrs. Mary Buhring was appointed postmistress and the office moved to section 32, where it remained until it was discontinued, the date is unknown.

Late in the 1870's a postoffice named Look Out was located on the southeast quarter of section 4. This was on a homestead owned by Samuel H. Burk, one of the earliest settlers of the township. Mrs. Jane Burk was postmistress. After a few years it was removed to the northwest quarter of the same section and Henry Cox became postmaster. The office was discontinued many years ago. There is no postoffice in the township at present. The nearest offices at present are Dell Rapids, to the east and Colton, to the west.

Churches

The Scandinavian Evangelical Congregation of Willow Creek was organized in 1888, with a membership of but thirteen members. A building was erected at a cost of \$3,500, on the southeast corner of section 22, the money being raised by subscription. The first minister was Rev. H. C. Hvid. This church was well attended from the beginning. There were two societies organized to cover the territory in support of the church, known as the North and the South Willow Creek societies. This is one of the most imposing country church structures of the county, a credit to its members and the community it serves.

Taopi Township

Township 104, Range 51

The township lines of Taopi were surveyed in 1859, by W. J. Neeley, and the sub-divisions were made by H. T. Austin in July, 1867. The township is bounded on the north by Lake county, on the east, south and west by Burk, Grand Meadow and Buffalo townships, in their order.

In it are 22,234.96 acres of land. At the time of its survey by Mr. Austin there was a body of water containing 146.20 acres on the north half of section 3, and a smaller one containing 37.10 acres on the northwest quarter of section 5. These do not appear on recent maps, but there has been a dry lake bed in this vicinity, near the present station of Huntmer, on section 3. There was at that time, according to the survey, a lake comprising 258.20 acres, called Boot Lake, so named because of its peculiar shape, on sections 4, 8, and 9. This later ceased to exist for a time, but at this time is well filled with water once more. Clear Lake, lying partly in four townships, Buffalo, Taopi, Grand Meadow and Clear Lake, occupies 133.85 acres in Taopi township, in section 31. Three small streams originating in Taopi, flow in a southerly direction and eventually empty into the north branch of Skunk creek in Grand Meadow township.

The first settlers in Taopi township were supposed to have been George Aker and Charles T. Austin, in 1876, after which time it was gradually settled up by homesteaders.

In 1878 a postoffice was established on the southwest quarter of section 20, in the home of J. B. Goaddard who had homesteaded there in May of the same year. Mr. Goaddard was appointed postmaster, retaining that position for many years. The office was named "Taopi". Mr. Goaddard also conducted a store in connection with the postoffice. Its location was about three miles west of the present town of Colton, the latter being on the Great Northern railway, formerly the South Dakota Central. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railway has also passed through Colton in recent years, but the station was abandoned and the rails and other equipment removed.

In April, 1897, the Taopi Creamery Company was incorporated and a building erected on the northeast corner of section 27. It had a capital stock of \$4,000.00 and was incorporated by J. E. Colton, John Andrews, W. O. Colton, Austin Thompson, George Aker, C. B. Huntmer and Andrew E. Lemme. It was equipped and in operation by June 16th of the same year. This was the beginning of Colton.

Other business enterprises followed, drawn by the patronage of the creamery and its desirable location. The town soon became a lively and popular trade center. It was incorporated about 1906.

The town has now developed into one of the finest of the small towns of the county. It has its own water works system with a good supply of excellent water. A volunteer fire-fighting company equipped with modern apparatus, owned jointly by the town of Colton (where it is housed) and Taopi township, for mutual protection, and an independent school building with both grade and accredited high school facilities. Its first high school class to graduate was that of 1917.

The educational development commenced with the first school in the township, held in an old sod house located on the northeast quarter of section 26, in the summer of 1880, and came into use as a school that year. It was in district No. 62 and was taught by Miss Ellen Colton. A modern school house was built later near the site.

Churches

There are four churches in Colton at the present time, namely, the Methodist, First Lutheran, First Reform (Dutch) and Christian Reform (Dutch).

The First Lutheran is a consolidation of Minnehaha Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, organized February 28, 1879, by Rev. O. O. Sando,

on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter on section 35, Taopi township and St. Ansgar Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized August 13 in Taopi township. The church was built at a cost of about \$3,000.00 on the farm of C. A. Grinde. Its first pastor was Rev. A. O. Berge, who officiated until 1891. Bethania Lutheran Church and Zion Lutheran Church were also merged with this church. This merger was brought about through better conditions of travel, the automobile and a general concentration of effort. It was organized (about) 1930, with Rev. K. B. Vaaler as the first pastor.

The Methodist church was organized (about) 1895. Rev. A. L. Rinearson is the pastor. He also serves the Methodist church at Chester and resides at that place.

The Christian Reform Church was organized (about) 1920. The building was purchased from the Baptist people. Rev. J. Vande Lune is the pastor.

The First Reform (Dutch) Church was organized (about) 1929. The building was bought of the Zion Lutheran church, that group having merged with the First Lutheran congregation. The pastor is Rev. H. Van Egmond.

Newspaper

The town of Colton has one newspaper, the Colton Courier, that is ably edited by A. P. Amundson, assisted by his son.

The paper was established by J. E. Colton in about 1901. It was advanced and progressive as to politics and edited by a man of utmost integrity. After operating the Courier seven years, Colton sold it to the present owner who has edited it ably and well for 36 years as a Democratic weekly. That he has maintained the paper on a high level for so long a time speaks well for Mr. Amundson as an editor and as a citizen. He has served in the State Legislature, where he made a very creditable record.

Creamery

As has been stated, it was a creamery that brought the town of Colton into being. The original creamery has long since ceased to exist, as have some others that followed, but there is still an excellent creamery in Colton. The present creamery is operated as an independent institution, known as The Colton Creamery. It is operated by Fred Bower, manager, and John Prince.

The town has been beautified by shade trees and shrubbery, and there is a small but adequate park and playgrounds for children.

Hall

There is a creditable hall, used for all town purposes, owned by the American Legion, where social gatherings as well as business matters are conducted. Two nights, Saturday and Sunday of each week, movies are held in the hall.

Bank

A branch of the Hartford, South Dakota Community Bank operates in Colton, with Wm. J. Berdahl as manager.

Grain Elevators

There are two grain elevators, the Farmers' Cooperative, Theodore Koopman, manager and the Peavy (PV), with Carl Olson as manager.

Groceries and Provisions

There are three general stores, one operated by S. J. Ordal, another by A. B. Love and Ivan Berge, and the third by Martin Hauge, the latter

being a former member of the State Legislature. The hardware store is owned by A. O. Henderson, who is also president of the school board.

Postoffice

The postoffice at Colton was established in 1898, with H. Lovald as postmaster. It is now a third class office. A. P. Amundson is the postmaster.

Lumber Companies

Two lumber companies, the Ross Lumber Company, W. E. Berg, manager; and the Tuthill Lumber Company, L. J. Johnson, manager, are branches of Sioux Falls concerns, long established in business.

There are two very creditable garages and two popular restaurants in the town, and, indicative of the agricultural region, there are three implement dealers—Reurink & Topp; Colton Implement Company, Ernest Valland, owner and Gerrit Koopman, Implements and Repairs.

The first township election held in Taopi township was held at the home of J. B. Goddard, Tuesday, November 2nd, 1889. The supervisors were J. E. Colton, chairman; C. T. Austin and James Murray. Ebenezer Kilburn and Peter J. Bardell were elected justices of the peace; A. G. Birum and E. C. Grinde, constables; Frank Stowel, clerk; W. O. Colton, treasurer; L. L. Willard, assessor; J. B. Goddard, pound master; A. F. Klein, highway overseer. It was voted to name the township "Taopi".

The assessed valuation of the township in 1886 was \$104,895. That of the present is \$1,235,625. The personal property was assessed at \$221,516.00, twice the valuation of real estate in 1886.

The "noxious weed" question arose in 1892, and the supervisors ordered such destroyed by the highway overseers, along the highways. On April 7, 1894, the board decided to give notice, through the Dell Rapids Times, for the destruction of Russian thistles in the township, according to the state law. (An article on the subject of the Russian thistle can be found in chapter 8, general county history, in this volume).

There were at one time two towns in Taopi township, namely, Huntemer and Colton. Although there was considerable business transacted at Huntemer, no postoffice was ever established there. The place was named in honor of the Huntemer families, prominent in the northern part of the township in township affairs as well as successful farmers. All that remains of the village at present is a grain elevator and St. Joseph's Catholic Church. This church was organized largely through the influence of the Huntemers and Rev. Flynn of Madison, in 1888. The building was erected on the southeast corner of section 2, and was paid for by the members of the church, with the exception of \$200 that was donated by friends outside of the organization. Reverends Flynn, Maher, Wise, Zink, Gavin, Grabig, Hogan, Mentzing, O'Hora, Feinler and Martin were among the earlier pastors of the church.

The Great Northern railway passes through the place. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad passed through Huntemer, but the line has been discontinued and the rails removed. This latter road was built to rival the one-time South Dakota Central line, now a part of the Great Northern system, paralleling that road from Sioux Falls to Watertown.

Like Huntemer, the Colton families were outstanding citizens. J. E. and W. O. Colton came from Wisconsin, J. E. in 1878 and W. O. in 1880. Their names are synonyms of thrift, industry and ability in the township. J. E. Colton has held several township offices and was county superintendent of schools four years, 1883 to 1887. W. O. Colton was

equally prominent, having held township offices and was county commissioner from his district three years, and was elected as State Representative to the Legislature (on the Populist ticket) in 1896.

The Huntemers, Charles B., George V., Frank J., and Joseph, arrived in Minnehaha county with meager belongings, but through their strenuous efforts, frugality, and stick-to-itiveness they became exceptionally well-to-do. Their lands in Tapoi township were well improved and included most of the northern tier of sections therein. It is told of one of the Huntemers that, being discouraged by crop failures and the grasshopper scourage, and being heavily in debt to C. K. Howard, he decided to liquidate what he could of the debt by turning most of his chattles over to Howard, telling him of his decision to "go back east". Howard, noted for terms of speech not in conformity with accepted language of elite society, replied, "The — you are! These times will change. Keep that blankety-blank stock on your place. Stay there another year and I'll guarantee you fourteen bushels of wheat to the acre, on condition you will give me what you get above that amount. If there is anything you need, come here and get it". Evidently Howard knew his man, and also had faith in Dakota soil, sunshine and rain. It is said the grain was far in excess of the amount guaranteed and netted Howard a good profit. Descendents of the Huntemers still reside in Minnehaha county.

Buffalo Township Township 104, Range 52

Buffalo township, lying in the extreme northwest corner of Minnehaha county, contains 19,355.53 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Lake County, on the east and south by Taopi and Clear Lake townships, respectively, and on the west by McCook county. It was surveyed by W. J. Neeley in August, 1859, and the sectional lines by H. T. Austin, in August, 1867.

There are four bodies of water approaching in area and depth to the category of lakes. Diamond Lake, containing 282 acres, lies in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8; Buffalo Lake is in sections 2, 10 and 11, and covers 440 acres of land. Clear Lake, extending into four townships, extends into Buffalo township on section 36, and covers 126 acres. A section of another lake extending into the township from McCook county covers approximately 190 acres of land. Each of these bodies have small streams entering into them, but these have but little water during the summer months.

The south branch of Skunk creek has its source in section 30, arising in or near the latter mentioned lake, or slough. Following several almost rainless summers these lakes have been all but dry. However, at the present time their beds are quite well filled with water, providing a haven for great numbers of migratory waterfowl.

The first settlements made in Buffalo township were made by Alexander Irvine on the northeast quarter of section 27, in May, 1877, by H. J. Dallen, Sever O. Henjum, B. E. Nelson and Freeman O. Nichols, in 1878. Many others followed during the succeeding few years. The first school was located on the northeast corner of section 9, in a building enclosed with one thickness of boards, and heated by a sheet-iron stove, with twisted hay as fuel. The hay was twisted by the pupils during recesses and during the noon hour. It was taught by Miss Mary E. Brenner, who taught three months at \$18 per month.

The first of the Buffalo township board meetings was held January 14, 1881, in the home of S. O. Henjum. Mr. Henjum, chairman,

Jacob Stevens and J. Nebbergall were selected supervisors. H. J. Dallen was assessor; B. C. Baarson, clerk; C. Bode, treasurer; Wm. Eggert, L. W. Granger, were justices of the peace and H. Stevens, constable.

The first warrant ever issued by the board was in favor of H. J. Dallen, in the amount of \$18 for his services as assessor.

In May, 1899, votes for delegates to the constitutional convention were canvassed and the question arose as to who should deliver the election returns to Sioux Falls. No one being willing to do so, it was voted to allow \$2.50 to the person performing that service, yet no one was willing to make the long trip. The supervisors and the clerk then drew lots to decide the question. The clerk, Mathew Owen, drew the "lucky" number. He remarked, "I am out of money, as usual", and a bill was allowed and paid in advance. The trip covered approximately 35 miles each way and had to be made by team, about two day's travel.

There is nothing especially spectacular about the history of Buffalo township, but it is an excellent agricultural region and its people are thrifty, industrious, substantial and progressive. A lonely exception to the spirit commonly expressed by the homesteaders was by one of them, who, relating his experiences and hardships he had undergone, remarked, "Pioneers are the slaves of those who come after them." This is true in a very large sense, but seldom has that thought found expression among them. We doubt that his remark was in any way a lament, but rather the stating of a fact well known to them in their contribution to the advancement of civilization.

"They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come;

They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye, they died, and we things that are now,

Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow

Who make in their dwellings our trancient abode,

Meet the things that they met in their pilgrimage road."

Churches

In 1889 the Seventh Day Adventists erected a church building on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26. It was paid for by subscription.

St. Jacob's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized in 1884 by Rev. O. O. Sando, who remained as pastor until relieved by Rev M. Shirley. It was connected with the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America. A church building was erected in 1887, on the southeast corner of section 15. It is a fine church edifice and occupies a conspicuous site, being observable from every direction. Its steeple is eighty-one feet high.

There is neither town, postoffice nor railroad in Buffalo township. The residents received their mail by rural delivery through adjoining towns. Madison, Wentworth, Colton and Montrose are within easy trading distance, and an extensive trade is done in Sioux Falls under good traveling conditions and good markets. At one time the town of Hartman was located one mile south of what is known as Buffalo Trading Post, seven miles west of Colton on highway 19. Hartman was at one time a flourishing village but no longer exists. Buffalo Trading Post consists of a general store and a gasoline service station.

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AN APPRECIATION

In appreciation of those who have placed orders for a copy of this volume prior to going to press, thus making it available to the public at an earlier date than otherwise could have been possible, we memorialize their names in recognition of their faith in it and in the author. We trust they will feel repaid by the information contained herein.

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 Kibbe, L. A.
 KISD Broadcasting Station
 Kockrow, L. W.
 KSOO Broadcasting Station

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