

served until July 10, 1865, when he was discharged.

J. M. Williamson, a native of Washington, Ohio, was born February 24th, 1857. He came to Minnesota in 1865, and settled in Maple Grove, September 4th, 1880, he married Miss Sophia Zeorb. His father enlisted October 23d, 1861, in Company B, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, but was discharged for physical disability, and was not able to do a day's work after he came out of the army. Mr. Williamson, Sr., died in 1880.

L. B. Wilmot was born in LaPorte, Indiana, August 18th, 1839, and lived there fifteen years; then went to Minneapolis, and from there to the

Black Hills, where he remained two years. Married Miss R. Foster, August 12th, 1875, and now lives in Maple Grove. They have one child, George.

E. P. Woodworth, born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 13th, 1844. Lived there seventeen years, and in Pennsylvania three years. He enlisted in the naval service, August 13th, 1864; served ten months, and was discharged. He was married July 24th, 1866, to Selina C. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, and came to Maple Grove where he has since lived. They have three children living.

PLYMOUTH.

CHAPTER LIII.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—FIRST SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—SCHOOLS—POST-OFFICES—HOTELS—ROSTER—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Plymouth is situated near the center of Hennepin county and comprises the congressional township of 118 north, range 22 west, fifth principal meridian. The surface is undulating, that portion of the town around the north end of Medicine Lake, being the most hilly. When first settled, the west and north-west part was covered with a heavy growth of timber, covering nearly half of the town; the remaining portion being covered by brush, with a few marshes that support a growth of tamarac. The principal woods are maple, oak and elm, with a little ironwood, ash and poplar. The soil generally is a clay loam. Around Parker's Lake it is sandy, and in some places gravelly. Sandy spots occur occasionally in the north-east part. The town is interspersed with numerous lakes. Among them is Medicine Lake, the largest, situated in the south-east part of the town. It is a beautiful

body of water, about two miles long from north-west to south-east, and nearly three-quarters of a mile wide in the widest part. The south-east shore is sandy, which with a sandy bottom makes it an excellent bathing-place, and is much resorted to for that purpose. At different places on the east and west shores, the banks are quite high and precipitous. The north and south ends are marshy. Its outlet is Bassett's Creek, which flows out of the south end and passes out of the town at the south-east corner and empties into the Mississippi at Minneapolis. The lake derives its name from an Indian legend, which says that an Indian in his canoe was capsized by a sudden storm, and the Indians not being able to find his body, gave it the name of Medicine Lake. Bass Lake is in section 2, and covers about one hundred and fifty acres, with an island of several acres in the center. Its shores are marshy, and its outlet is Bass Lake Creek, which leaves the lake from its north-east corner, flows eastwardly out of the town and empties into Shingle Creek in the south-west part of Brooklyn. It received its name from the large number of bass, they being

almost the only fish that swim in its waters. It was named by Antoine Le Count.

Parker's Lake situated in the southern part of section 28, and northern part of section 33, covering about one hundred acres, is a clear and beautiful sheet of water, with sandy shores and a hard bottom. The other lakes in the town are more or less marshy, and small.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Antoine Le Count was the first settler in the town, coming in October, 1853, and locating on the east shore of Medicine Lake, on section 24, where he now lives. Antoine Le Count is one of those men whose adventurous life deserves a record that should be preserved for the benefit of the oncoming generations—a record, commencing with the primitive history of the Northwest, and extending over the eventful scenes that have been enacted during a half century. The writer of this article feels it to be a pleasing duty to give in brief the facts in his possession connected with this adventurous traveler, guide, and daring explorer, only regretting that the limits allotted to this work will not allow a more detailed account of the man whose history is so closely interwoven with that of the Northwest. And, as the object most sincerely sought for in this work, is to give a succinct and truthful statement of all the facts with which it has to deal, the reader will not do the writer the violence to think that he is reading aught but historic truths, as he follows the history of Antoine Le Count and his father. The latter was a guide in the early days of the Territory, carrying the mail from the Red River country to points south; also carrying with him fancy trinkets and wampum, made by the Indians, taking them to St. Louis, and trading or selling them for horses, or whatever his shrewd mind suggested would pay him to bring back to the Red River country. By this means he accumulated quite a fortune. Among the early French settlers, he was known by the name of Le Gros. He took Pierre Bottineau, when he was about twelve years old, into his family, and trained him to be the guide that afterward made him famous. Antoine was born on the Minnesota side of the Red River, near the International boundary line, November 6th, 1822. In the summer of 1837, he came with his father to Fort Snelling, remaining until September fol-

lowing, when he returned to his home on Red River. His father, in connection with Franklin Steele, made a claim on the east side of the Mississippi River, at the falls, including Nicollet Island. The following June he started for his claim, from Red River, with his family. With them was a gentleman by the name of Thomas Simpson, who was in great haste to get through, and did not wish to take the time necessary to go around by Lac qui Parle, and offered Le Count a tempting price to pilot him across the country in as nearly a direct line as possible. Le Count accepted the proposition, and gave Pierre Bottineau charge of the party containing his family, Pierre Bottineau's, and others, taking besides himself and Mr. Simpson, his son Antoine, who was nearly seventeen years old, and two others, five in all, and started across. When about a day and a half on their journey, Mr. Simpson showed signs of insanity, but did not appear to be dangerous. About sundown the fourth day out, while they were preparing to go into camp, Mr. Simpson seized a double-barrelled shotgun, and, without a moments warning, shot Mr. Le Count and one of the men. The shots followed each other so rapidly that the survivors thought but one shot had been fired. Le Count did not die immediately, but, knowing his end was near at hand, called his son Antoine to him and told him he was going to die, giving him instructions how, and what direction to take, to reach the train his mother was with, and to run for his life before Mr. Simpson had time to reload. The hired man had already disappeared, and young Antoine, with trembling anxiety, watched his opportunity, and made his escape. He had not gone far when he heard Mr. Simpson calling: "Jim! Jim!!" (the hired man); he wanted him to take him back. In the meantime, Antoine had found Jim, and they proceeded together. When about a mile from their recent camp, they heard a gun and concluded the unfortunate man had killed himself. (They subsequently found that he had shot at and wounded one of the horses.) Urging their horses to their utmost speed, and following the track advised by his father, they struck the train trail of Pierre Bottineau about daylight, having come about fifty miles. In a short time they were in camp, and told their story. Pierre Bottineau took a party and went

back to the scene. When he reached it he found the unfortunate Simpson had added his own life to those of his two victims, by blowing his head entirely to pieces. The bodies of Le Count and the other man, were brought back and taken to Red River, and there buried. Mr. Simpson's body was left on the spot.

The train then moved forward on its road, and reached Fort Snelling about the middle of July 1838. Antoine and mother remained there until the following spring, when they moved to Pigs Eye, where he remained about a year. From that time he was a rover, moving from place to place as fancy or work dictated, until he settled in Plymouth, in October 1853. With Antoine Le Count came Peter Daniels, who made his claim adjoining Le Count, on the north, but did not settle until the year following.

Almost simultaneously with Antoine Le Count, came Thomas Hughes and family into this wilderness, the lurking place of Shakopee and his Sioux band. No roads were known other than the wild Indians trail. But with a fixed purpose before him, this hardy and intelligent pioneer has conquered every obstacle, and now in his riper years, is enjoying all the comforts of a good home and the confidence of his fellow citizens, with his enterprising sons, James, Henry, Charles and Edward around him, all possessing the indomitable will of the father. They have built for themselves nice homes and rank with Plymouth's respected citizens.

Francis Huot and G. D. Brawley came during the winter. Mr. Huot making a claim on the north end of Medicine Lake, Mr. Brawley adjoining him on the west. Neither settled at that time, but made some improvements and returned to Saint Anthony. Mr. Brawley sold his claim to Mr. E. Boucher, and Mr. Huot returned with his family, November 15th, 1854. Following these two was Charles Mousseau, who made a claim joining Le Count on the south, did not move on it, but made a few improvements. At the same time with Mr. Huot, came David Gorham, Joseph Jamme, George Burbeir and Edward Burke.

Gorham settling on section 17, the first of March 1854, and moved his family in September 1855. Mr. Jamme selected the west half of section 17, as his claim, put up a shanty and moved his family in October that year. Mr. Burbeir took his claim on the

north-east quarter of section 8, put up a shanty the following fall, and moved his family in the spring of 1855; lived on it about a year then moved back to Saint Anthony, and now lives in Anoka. Mr. Burke made his claim on section 17, built a shanty, made some improvements, but being a single man, had no regular habitation, but teamed back and forth from Saint Anthony. He married in 1855, and moved to his place, lived there about a year, sold out and moved to Saint Anthony.

Israel Michaud made a claim about the same time; lived on it a few years; sold, and moved to Medina, but subsequently moved back to Plymouth, where he was killed while hauling lumber in the summer of 1877. In May, 1854, Jonas H. Howe came and made a claim on section 22. Henry L. Moses came in July following, and made his claim on the west side of section 22, living on it a few years; he now lives in Dakota county. Early in 1854, C. W. Farrington made his claim on section 15, and moved his family on to it in March, 1855; subsequently kept a hotel for a number of years. Samuel Merchant made his claim in September, 1854, and moved his family to it, the following May. In the fore part of October, 1854, came three Parker brothers, I. S., C. D. and Alfred, and settled around Parker's Lake. Alfred is now living in Crystal Lake, I. S. in Anoka county, and C. D. is still a resident of Plymouth. Henry Collins and John Carne came a little later. James Berube made his claim in December, 1854, but did not move on to it with his family until November, 1855. During the summer of 1854, came James Hughes and family, and settled where they now live. The settlement was quite rapid in 1855. Among those coming were Herman Sandhoff, Francis Day, Charles Tolman, Amos Hoyt and wife, D. C. Parker, wife and his father, the Rev. James Parker. The wife of the latter died in St. Anthony, of cholera, while en route, and was buried on the site of the present city of Minneapolis.

In June, 1858, the Chippewa Indians made a raid on their deadly enemies, the Sioux, met them at Shakopee, had a fight, and were badly defeated. Upon their return, they passed through the town, doing bodily injury to no one, but stole and killed what they wanted to eat. They shot a pair of steers for I. S. Parker, and Amos Hoyt,

and emptied D. C. Parker's corn crib, wounded a cow, and stole a few more things from others. As they were on the verge of starvation, the whites concluded that it was no more than they would do themselves under like circumstances, and did not molest them. Besides, it may be that a wholesome regard for their own safety arose to the surface quietly, but not to that extent which under the circumstances made it necessary to boast loudly of, so, Lo, and his plunder departed in peace, but not without leaving many hearts fluttering with twinges of fear and doubt for their safety. A military company of twenty was formed, with Charles Tolman for captain, who received their guns from Saint Paul, and for two weeks the women and children were collected together in one house at night, while the men stood guard outside. Hearing there was a body of Sioux massing in the north part of the town, Captain Tolman, with his men, went in search, but found no traces of them. It was supposed to have been a scare gotten up by one James Moody, who lived in that part of the town, and it came near costing him his life. Other parties subsequently found traces that showed the Indians had passed through, near where he had indicated he had seen them. This quieted their anger, and ended the disturbance.

The first birth in town, was a child to D. C. Parker and wife, April 25th, 1855, two days after their arrival in the town. It lived but two or three days. A boy, Frank, was born to Amos Hoyt and wife, July 25th, following, and December 25th, same year, twins were born to F. A. Clay and wife, then living on section 33.

The first death that occurred was that of a child belonging to Antoine Le Count, which was caused by overturning a kettle of hot water, in December, 1853.

The Rev. James Parker was the first justice of the peace, appointed January 1st, 1856. His son, D. C. Parker, was appointed in 1857. Mr. Francis Huot was appointed the same year, but never qualified.

The first marriage was Jean Bourgeoise to Miss Rose Rouilliar.

The first school in the town was established in the summer of 1856, in a little shanty belonging to Oliver Huart, on section 14, in what is now District No. 51, and taught by Miss Lorinda

Shaw, who also taught the school established the following year in what is now District No. 48.

ORGANIZATION.

The first meeting for the purpose of forming a town organization, was called at the house of Francis Day, on the 11th day of May, 1858. The meeting was organized by electing G. W. Messenger for Moderator, and J. H. Howe, Clerk. The room being too small to accommodate them, the meeting was adjourned to the hotel kept by Mr. C. W. Farrington, on section 15. The following officers were elected: Supervisors, Francis Huot, chairman, D. C. Parker and Francis Gorham; Town Clerk, J. H. Howe; Assessor, Francis Day; Collector, Charles Tolman; Overseer of the Poor, Eustache Boucher; Constables, Phillip Otto and Alfred Jordan; Justices of the Peace, F. A. Clay and William Karson.

At a meeting of the county board April 10th, 1858, for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the townships in the county, the congressional town of 118-22 was named Plymouth, and the first meeting was called under that name, which produced a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of some of the voters, and another meeting was called for June 21st, 1858, which met at the hotel kept by C. W. Farrington. After considerable discussion a vote was taken, which resulted in favor of Medicine Lake, for the name of the town. The next meeting was held at the school house in district No. 51, April 6th, 1859, and the call was issued under the name of Medicine Lake, and the business transacted under that name. The following year, April 3d, 1860, the meeting was held under the name of Plymouth, no records showing when or how the change was effected. The county officials never recognized the name of Medicine Lake, and the name reverted back to that given it by the county board. The name was taken from a village called Plymouth, laid out on the north and west shores of Parker's Lake, in 1858.

The following is a copy of the minutes of two meetings held in the town in 1862: "Agreeable to a call of the citizens of the town, met at the house of Francis Day on Monday, the 18th day of August, 1862, to devise means to raise its quota of soldiers for the army. The meeting was organized by choosing Francis Huot Chairman, and Jo

nas H. Howe Secretary. Chose a committee of five to report resolutions, viz.: Jonas H. Howe, James M. Parker, Francis Berube, Nicholas Bofferding, M. D. L. Stevens. The following resolution was reported adopted unanimously: Resolved, That we, the citizens of Plymouth, believe it to be the duty of every man to sustain the government in her present emergency, either in men or money, and we pledge ourselves as a town to furnish our quota, if it can be done, by appealing to the patriotism of her citizens, believing we are second to none in the love of our country and purity of patriotism. Resolved, That inasmuch as our interests are equal in the cause, those who may see it in their duty to enlist voluntarily, should be paid a bounty by the town, and we hereby pledge, twenty-five dollars to every volunteer who shall enlist from the citizens of this town. Voted that the Town Clerk be hereby instructed to call a meeting of the voters of said town, to meet at the house of Francis Day, on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1862. Adjourned."

"Agreeable to a call on the opposite page, the citizens met at the house of Francis Day, the 30th day of August, at 1 o'clock p. m. 1st, chose Jonas H. Howe, Moderator. 2d, voted to pay those who have volunteered to fill the call for the last 60,000, a bounty of twenty-five dollars, the same to include all whose names are registered and counted from the town. 3d, voted that the town cause the daguerreotypes of all the volunteers from the said town to be taken, at the expense of the town, and that the Town Clerk is authorized to see that they are taken. Voted that the Town Treasurer be authorized to borrow money for the town, to pay the bounty of volunteers. Voted that the Supervisors be appointed a committee to act with the Treasurer, and to correct the list of volunteers, if found necessary. Voted that such of the volunteers as do not want their bounty down, shall be entitled to legal interest from the town until paid. Voted that the Supervisors are hereby authorized to act for the town without calling a special meeting. Adjourned.

"JONAS H. HOWE, Town Clerk."

VILLAGE.

The site for the village of Plymouth was located on the north and west shores of Parker's

Lake, in the fall of 1856. It was laid out by Jared and Daniel Demon and Messrs. Sherburne, Davie, Davidson and Spicer. They bought the Wayzata Mill and moved it to the north-west corner of Parker's Lake. No other improvements were made excepting the erecting of small shanties for the mill hands; the mill was operated that winter. In the spring the water in the lake rose and flooded the mill. The next summer the machinery was taken out, and later to Minneapolis, and thus ended the village of Plymouth.

CHURCHES.

The Plymouth Methodist Church. This society was organized in 1868, and a church built on the north side of Parker's Lake. The first services were conducted by Rev. Charles Haskell, who continued as pastor about two years. It was dedicated by the Rev. D. Cobb, at that time Presiding Elder of the District. The sabbath school had a membership of forty or fifty scholars, Miles Dickey, Superintendent. The structure was burned in the fall of 1877. Since then no services have been held by the society.

Medicine Lake Catholic Church. When first built in 1858, it was a log structure 24x32. The first services were conducted by Father Le Dow; at that time the membership included about forty families. When the church in Crystal Lake was built a few years later, it took part of the membership. In the spring of 1877, the present church was built. The main building is 36x50 feet, with an addition 16x18, and another 12x14 feet. In its present unfinished condition, it will seat two hundred; when completed it will accommodate four hundred. When completed will cost about \$2,600. It is located on the east side of section 15. Present Pastor, Father Boucher.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church. The first meeting of this society was held at the house of Herman Sandhoff, February 27th, 1863. Services were conducted by Rev. George Fachtman. Services were held in the school-house and at Mr. Sandhoff's for several years. The present church was built in 1880, and located on the west side of section 14. The present pastor is the Rev. Herman Fleer.

SOCIETIES.

Plymouth Grange No. 351, was organized in

September, 1874. The officers were: Master, J. M. Parker; Overseer, R. L. Braden; Secretary, R. L. Logan; Financial Secretary, Dennis Schmitz; Lecturer, I. S. Parker; Chaplain, A. H. French; Steward, R. B. Dickey; Ceres, Mrs. A. P. Parker; Pomona, Mrs. Barbara Dickey; Flora, Miss Marietta Parker; L. A. S., Miss Jane Parker. The Grange had twenty-one charter members and reached a membership of forty-two. It was well attended and in a flourishing condition until many of the members moved away, with no new ones coming in, until it finally suspended in 1878.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Lorinda Shaw taught in District No. 51 in 1856, also in District No. 48 in 1857. In 1859 they built a log house on the west side of section 14, which was used until 1868, when the present house was built on the same site. The second school was established in what is now District 48, in the summer of 1857. The building used, was a log structure 12x16 feet, and located on section 28. The number of scholars was about fifteen, the present number of scholars is about eighty-five.

The third school was established in the summer of 1862, and taught in a granary, on the farm of Francis Berube. Any building that could be obtained was used until 1867, when a school house was built, and used until 1874, when the present one was built on section 17. There are in the town, five entire and six joint districts, with five school houses, all frame and well furnished, excepting in District 104, which is unfinished. All have patent seats excepting Districts 48 and 104.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office established in the town was at Medicine Lake, in the spring of 1859, and Francis Huot appointed Postmaster, who held the office about three years, when he was succeeded by his brother Louis. Plymouth Post-office was established in 1865, and Nathaniel Day appointed Postmaster, who removed it to his house, on section 15. Mr. Day died in the winter of 1867, and was succeeded by Amos Dickinson, who was followed by James Hough, who held the office until it was discontinued. In 1878 another office was established on section 4, and Fred. Guesman appointed Postmaster. This of-

ice was also discontinued in the spring of 1880. Parker's Lake Post-office was established June 28th, 1871, and J. M. Parker appointed Postmaster. Has held the office to the present time. South Plymouth Post-office was established in 1862, and located on section 33. Mrs. Matilda Clay appointed Postmistress. When the post-office at Wayzata was re-established, in 1864, South Plymouth was discontinued.

HOTELS.

The "Farmers' Home" Hotel was built by Nicholas Bofferding in 1863, and kept by him for several years. He sold it to Carl Schiebe, in the spring of 1872. It is now conducted by Carl Schiebe, Jr., and is located at the forks of the Watertown and Wayzata roads, on the west side of section 36.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The present board of officers for the town are: Supervisors, Jacob Roths, chairman, David Gorham and William Eagan; Town Clerk, J. H. Jordan; Treasurer, Carl Schiebe, Jr.; Assessor, J. M. Parker; Constables, J. W. Day and Timothy Ryan; Justices of the Peace, J. M. Parker and P. J. Winnen.

Population in 1880, 1,074. Number of acres in the town, 21,480. Valuation of real estate, \$268,343; of personal property, \$37,125. Taxes for 1880, \$2,667.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Christopher Braesch, one of the first settlers on Bass Lake, was born in Prussia, in 1830. His parents died when he was nine years of age, and he was engaged in farming until he came to America, in 1854. After living in Chicago, Illinois, about eighteen months, he came to St. Anthony, Minnesota, where he built a small house. In 1856, he made a claim in Plymouth, where he now lives. Lived on his claim a short time, building a log house, then returned to Minneapolis, where he engaged in mason work three years; was employed on the old Eastman and Gibson mill, and others. In 1859, came with his family to his claim in Plymouth, where he has since remained, and now has a pleasant home. He married Sophia Peters, at Chicago, in 1854. They have six children: Emma, Albert, Henry, Mary, Minnie and Charley.

Thomas Clark was born in Yorkshire, England, November 5th, 1828, and lived with his father until eleven years of age, his mother having died while he was young. At the age of thirteen, he began life for himself, and was engaged in farming until 1850, when he came to this country. Resided in Massachusetts, three years; New York, five years; in Canada three years, and in Huron county, Michigan, until 1869, when he came to Plymouth. He enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Michigan Volunteers, in 1864, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865. He was married to Jane A. Sanderson, of England in 1848. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Joseph W. Day was born in Piscataquis county, Maine, July 22d, 1849, and lived with his parents, engaged in farming, until 1865, when he came with his father to Hennepin county. His father died in 1877, leaving Joseph to care for the mother and family. He has made his home in Plymouth since coming to this county, and in 1871 settled on his present farm. Married Ellen S. Hughes, in 1871. They are the parents of four children: John A., Albert W., Elmer L., and Elzada B.

Benjamin Frost, a native of Maine, was born in Hancock county, March 15th, 1830. His parents died when he was twelve years of age, and in 1855 he came to Minneapolis, and engaged in lumbering with L. Day and Sons. He worked on the foundation of the dam at the falls, and on the boom piers above the falls; also helped to run the first logs for the mill at Minneapolis. Married Ellen Cruikshank, June 25th, 1862. In 1868 he bought the farm where he lives, eight miles west of Minneapolis. They have five children: Edwin, Ada, Orin, Benjamin, Jr., and Elva.

David Gorham, one of the earliest settlers of Hennepin county, was born in Quebec, Canada. When he was four years of age his father died, and David went to Montreal. He was occupied in farming until 1836, when he came to the United States, and resided two years in Virginia, and twelve years in Maine, engaged in lumbering on the Penobscot. In April, 1849, he came to St. Anthony. He made a claim of 160 acres in what is now North Minneapolis, and also of the farm now owned by R. P. Russell, near Lake Cal-

houn. He ran the first shingle and lath mill in the place. In 1854, he made a claim in what is now Plymouth township, and after remaining on it one year, returned to Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the lumber mills for about twelve years. In 1864, he, in company with others, started for California, but on reaching the Bad Lands, were surrounded by Sioux Indians, and held seventeen days, then rescued by General Sully's Cavalry. They then returned to Minneapolis, satisfied with their adventure. In 1867 he bought his present farm, and has since lived in Plymouth. He has held the office of Supervisor for ten years, and has done much for the cause of education. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Barber, of Maine. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Addelle, Thados, Edwin, David G. T., Emma, Lizzie, and Angelina M. Mary L. died the day of her birth, and Angelina died at the age of twelve years.

Jonas H. Howe, a native of Massachusetts, was born in Worcester county, April 29th, 1821. He attended the Academy at Deerfield and New Salem, and at the age of twenty-one, went to Boston for two years, then returned to his father's farm for nine years. He came to Hennepin county in 1854, and made a claim where he now lives. The same year, went with a party to Crow Wing to get out timber for the first Suspension bridge. In the fall, built a cabin sixteen feet square, on his claim. This was the second house built in the township. He brought the lumber for his house, from St. Anthony, floating it across Medicine Lake, as there was no road around. In 1855 his family joined him. In 1864 he was appointed enrolling clerk for the township, and afterwards enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Infantry, with the rank of sergeant, and served one year. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1865. In 1873 his dwelling was destroyed by fire, and he immediately rebuilt a more substantial house. Mr. Howe has been town clerk for a number of years, justice of the peace, and was census enumerator in 1880; has always taken an active part in the affairs of the town. His wife, whom he married in Massachusetts, was Margaret Swendell, of Boston. They have had ten children, seven, now living. Cora, the eldest, was a member of the first class at the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Faribault; was a pupil sev-

en years, and taught three years, when poor health compelled her to retire from teaching.

Thomas Hughes, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, was born in England, November 25th, 1808. He served five years in the British Army, and in 1849, brought his family to America, and located at Burlington, Iowa, until the fall of 1853, when he removed to Minnesota. He settled on the claim in what is now Plymouth, where he has since resided. At the time he came, there were no roads, excepting the Indian trails used by Shakopee and his band of Sioux. Mr. Hughes has given his attention to farming, since his first settlement, and has built up a fine home. He was married to Hannah Buckell, in England, February 6th, 1825. They have had nine children, six of whom are living in Hennepin county. Names of children: James, Mary Ann, John (deceased) Thomas, Henry, Charles, Ellen (deceased) Edward and Ellen second, (deceased.) His son, Thomas, who is now living with him, enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota Infantry in 1861, served one year and was transferred to Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and served until mustered out at St. Paul in 1865. He was engaged in the battle of Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, during the Indian outbreak.

James Hughes was born in England, January 2d, 1825. He remained with his parents until the age of twenty-one, in the meantime serving an apprenticeship of seven years at the blacksmith trade. He then went to Wales, and was engaged in Lee's iron works for nine months; returned to England, and established a smithing business. In 1852 he came to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in business there until March, 1854, when he started for Minnesota, with six yokes of oxen, two cows and one wagon. The journey was pleasant until they arrived in Minnesota Territory, where they found large bodies of snow and no roads. He was obliged to leave his family alone in the wagon one night, while he went in search of food and assistance, during a terrific storm. When he arrived at Red Wing he had only five oxen and one cow, the others having perished on the route. Shipped from there to St. Paul, sold his cattle, went to St. Anthony, and in May, 1854, made his claim in Plymouth, where he has since lived. He engaged in farming and smithing until the war of the rebellion. July,

1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota, and was detailed as post-blacksmith at Fort Snelling, where he served until mustered out, May, 1865. He has been active in all public affairs of the township, and has held all its offices. He was married to Elizabeth Hatcher in England, April, 1848. They have had nine children, of whom six are living: Edward, Ellen, John, Julia, Thomas and Carrie.

Henry Hughes, son of Thomas Hughes, was born in England, January 25th, 1835. He came to the United States with his parents, and was engaged in blacksmithing, at Burlington, Iowa; came with his parents to Minnesota in 1853, with two yokes of oxen, two cows, three horses and two wagons, being twenty-seven days on the road. He worked at blacksmithing in Minneapolis, one year, then joined his father on the homestead in Plymouth. He was married December 4th, 1862, to Mary A. Case, of Ohio, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom are living. In July, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, and was mustered out May, 1865. Mr. Hughes has a fine farm, and in connection with it, carries on the blacksmithing business.

Charles W. Hughes was born in England, May 2d, 1838. He came with his parents, Thomas and Hannah Hughes, to America in 1849, and to Minnesota in 1853. Charles W. remained in St. Anthony, working with Daniel Bassett, one of the first carriage-makers in the place, one and one-half years. He and his brother Henry made claims in Benton county, remained one year, but were obliged to abandon their claims on account of scarcity of provisions. In the fall of 1859, he built a carriage shop near the suspension bridge, in Minneapolis, and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Infantry, and served until mustered out in May, 1864. He participated in twenty-one engagements, some of them the hardest-fought battles of the war. In 1864 he joined Gen. Sully's expedition up the Yellowstone; returned in the fall and worked for the government at Fort Snelling, till the spring of 1865, when he came to Plymouth, bought forty acres of land, to which he has since added forty more, and has built up a good home. Married to Martha Hatcher, of Hennepin county, May 14th, 1865. They have eight children.

Edward Hughes was born in England, October 18th, 1849. At the age of three years, his father and family came to the United States, and resided at Burlington, Iowa, until 1854, when they came to Minnesota. Here Edward grew to manhood, and farmed with his father until November 28th, 1871, when he was married to Sarah Day, of this county. They settled on the present farm in March, 1873. They are the parents of four children: George, Edward, Ada and Edna.

Joseph Jamme, one of the early settlers of Hennepin county, was born east of Quebec, Canada, May 16th, 1814. He lived with his parents on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-four, and in 1838, removed to the United States, residing in Maine, engaged in lumber business near Bangor. In 1853 he came to Minnesota, and spent two years lumbering at St. Anthony and on the river. In 1855 he made a claim of 160 acres, in what is now Plymouth, where he now lives. After residing on his claim one year, he returned to Minneapolis and engaged in lumbering until 1866, since which time he has resided in this town where he has a pleasant home twelve miles west of the city. He was married in Oldtown, Maine, to Miss Celeste Barber, of that place. They have had nine children, of whom six are living. Those living are: Addie F., Clara, Phoebe, Joseph R., Henry C., and Bernard G.

Alexander G. Jardine, a native of Scotland, was born in Ayreshire, on the 8th of October, 1847. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, also worked for a time with Randolph, Elder & Co., ship builders of Govan, Scotland. In 1869, he went to Canada; stayed one year, and then removed to Massachusetts, but afterward returned to Canada, and in 1879, he came to Plymouth, Minnesota, and established a blacksmith shop, where he is doing a thriving business. October 19th, 1880, he married, in Minneapolis, Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Ellen Allen, of Scotland.

John H. Jordan, a native of Prussia, was born January 16th, 1845. When seven years of age, he came with his parents to America. They landed in New York in the fall of 1852, and went to Newark, New Jersey, for a short time, and in 1853, moved to Illinois. In the spring of 1855, they came to Minnesota, and made a claim

on section 18 of what is now Plymouth township, where they experienced, of course, their share of the hardships of pioneer life. In July, 1864, John H. enlisted in the 8th Minn. Regt. Vol., served nine months, and was mustered out at Fort Snelling, May 16th, 1865. He returned to the homestead and lived, until his marriage with Anna M. Weidenbach, which occurred in November, 1868. In 1871, he bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Jordan has been active in all the public affairs of the town, also in promoting the causes of christianity and education. He has been assessor for six years, also justice of the peace, and school officer for a number of years. At present he fills the office of town clerk. They have had six children, only three of whom are living: Anna, John and Alexander.

Mathias Klausman was born June 12th, 1828, in Baden, Germany. He lived with his parents until twenty years of age, when he went into the German army for a time. In 1852, he emigrated to America, stayed in New York a short time, then removed to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming, and also freighting for the iron works, until September, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1866, he came to Minnesota, and settled on a farm in Carver county, where he lived seven years, then sold out, and came to Plymouth; bought ninety-seven acres, on the east side of Medicine Lake; in 1874, he bought fifty-one acres more in section 23. He has a fleet of pleasure boats, and his place is one of the pleasantest on the lake, situated six miles west of Minneapolis. Mr. Klausman married Miss Frances Kreyer, of Germany, January 12th, 1855. They have three living children: Peter, Charles, and Frances.

Thomas Ottaway, a native of Devonshire, England, was born May 16th, 1828. When he had grown to manhood he took the superintendency of an extensive farm near his birthplace. The most of his time was spent in this business until 1869, when he brought his family to America. He was with William King, at Lyndale farm, one year, then superintended the Wilmar farm, for five years, and in 1876 he bought a farm at Parker's lake, but sold in 1880, and bought where he now resides, one and one-half miles east of

Wayzata. Mr. Ottaway was married to Miss Mary E. Rowell, of England, August, 1850. They are the parents of two children: Mary and Emily.

Daniel C. Parker was born in Cumberland county, Maine, June 9th, 1823. When four years of age he went with his father's family to Ohio, and remained nine years; then returned to Maine. At the age of twenty-one he began ship-building, and was engaged in this business eleven years, helping build some of the largest sailing vessels of that time. On the 28th of May, 1851, Mr. Parker married Miss Hester A., daughter of Ira and Betsey Green, of Maine. In the spring of 1855 he came to Minnesota and pre-empted the farm where he now lives. In those days lumber was hard to obtain, and he built a log cabin, 20x30 feet, using bass-wood bark for shingles; he now has a fine large barn, and about the year 1870, he built his present residence. He has taken an active part in all public affairs of the town; he was a member of the first school board, chairman of the first town board, and was also a delegate to the first convention held in the state. They have had a family of seven children; only five are living.

James M. Parker, one of the pioneers of Plymouth, was born in Cumberland county, Maine, September 5th, 1820. He accompanied his parents to Kentucky, remained there one year, and left on account of hostile Indians, removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father engaged in ship-building. He remained there until 1836, when they returned to Maine. James lived with his parents until 1846, when he married Anna P. Ridley, and removed to Massachusetts, remaining one year. He returned to Maine, and in 1856, brought his family to Minnesota, and made the claim in this town, where he has since resided. His father preceded him one year. There were no roads at that time, and the Indians were continually passing to and fro. He has held all the offices of the township, and has been justice of the peace twenty-one years; has been postmaster at Parker's Lake for nine years. He has also been largely interested in the cause of education. Alfred A., George M., Ella J., Marietta M., Francis E., Dora A., Carrie E., Walter I., Ida A., are their children. Eugene E. died.

John H. Past was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 23d, 1849. He came with

his father to Minnesota in 1859, and remained until 1863, when they went to Delaware. In 1877, John H. returned to Minnesota, where he has since remained. Married Miss Margaret Rowan, of Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1864. They have had four children; only one of them is living.

Henry Prohl was born in Mecklenburg-Schweren, in 1827. At the age of sixteen he started in life for himself, and engaged in farming until 1858 when he came to this country, and to Minneapolis. After living there nine years, he bought the farm where he now lives, on the south shore of Bass Lake. When he came to this country he was a poor man; now has a fine, well-stocked farm. He was married in Minneapolis, in 1859, to Dora Went, of his native place. They have had eight children, only two of whom are living; Charles and Henry.

F. Radintz, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, was born in Prussia, June 29th, 1828. He remained with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he began life for himself, and was engaged as shepherd until 1852, when he came to America. He went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and thence to the Lake Superior copper mines for nearly two years. In October 1854, he came to what is now Plymouth, and made a claim of the farm where he now lives. He built a small log house and shaved out shingles for the roof. After remaining one year, he removed to Saint Anthony where he was engaged in well-digging for two years. In November 1857, he was married to Christina Snabel, of Prussia, and located on this farm, which he has since improved until it is a fine place. He has been treasurer of the school district and has done much for the cause of education. Of the fourteen children born to them, eleven reside with their parents on the farm.

Nicholas Roehl, a native of Prussia, was born February 21st, 1827. When Nicholas was ten years old, his father died, and four years later, he began teaching, which he continued four years. His mother died, and he engaged in farming for nine years. He was married January 22d, 1849, to Anna Mary Schneider, and in June, 1854, brought his family to America, and settled near Saint Paul. In April, 1864, he bought the farm in Plymouth, where he now lives, situated eleven

miles west of Minneapolis, where he has built up a pleasant home. He has been supervisor and justice of the peace, and has also been assessor three years. Of the twelve children born to them eight are now living.

Jacob Roths, a native of Germany, was born August 6th, 1837. He remained with his parents until he reached maturity. He was married October 19th, 1865, to Katherine Nilles, of Germany, and in November started for America. He came directly to Minnesota and lived on Medicine Lake till January 1866, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He has been treasurer of the township four years, also supervisor, and is chairman of the present board. He has a family of seven children: four boys and three girls.

August F. Sandhoff was born in Prussia, April 23d, 1834. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and worked at carpenters' trade until 1861, when he came to America. He located in Saint Anthony, and in 1868, bought the farm where he now lives, in the town of Plymouth, eight miles from Minneapolis. In 1869 he was married to Miss Wilmina Sprung, of Prussia. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Otto, Emma and Mary. Mr. Sandhoff has been prominent in the growth of the town. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Herman A. Sandhoff was born in Prussia, January 13th, 1830. He lived with his parents until the age of eighteen, when he began the trade of stone mason, and in 1851, moved to Berlin, where he worked until 1854. He then came to America and worked at his trade in Galena, Illinois, a few weeks, then came to St. Anthony, where he worked seven months, on the old Island mill and the paper mill. In January 1855, he made a claim to the farm where he now lives. At that time the region around him was an unbroken wilderness, save one or two settlers. He was married to Miss Amelia Schmidt, of Hennepin county. They have had seven children, six now living. Mr. Sandhoff has been supervisor, and has been active in promoting the affairs of the town. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Carl Schiebe Sr., a native of Prussia, was born on the 8th of January, 1822. He lived with his

parents until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced freighting, and was thus engaged until 1863, when he came to America; he lived in New York three years, and in 1866, removed to Minneapolis, where he remained seven years. In 1873 he bought two hundred acres of land in Plymouth, and built a house, 18x28 feet, which he proposed to use for a hotel; he soon found it was not large enough to accommodate the numerous travelers, so he built an addition 20x28 feet; the house is now well known throughout the county as the Farmer's Home. In 1879, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 35, where he erected a large dwelling house and barns on the Minneapolis and Wayzata road. In 1844, Mr. Schiebe married Johanna Genka, of Prussia.

Frederick Henry Benjamin Schmidt was born in Prussia, December 27th, 1829. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he enlisted in the Prussian army, and served three years. In 1853 he came to America, and after a stay of one year near Chicago, came to St. Anthony, and in the spring of 1855, made a claim of 160 acres where he now lives. He resided in St. Anthony eleven years, engaged in carpenter work and teaming. In January, 1854, he made a trip, with team, to the Red River country, and was out twenty-nine days. During this trip he experienced many hardships, being several days without food for himself or team. He was married December 17th, 1857, to Barbara Ortlieb, of Prussia, and in the following spring moved to his home in Plymouth, where he has since resided. He has been school officer for a number of years.

Dennis Schmitz was born in Coblenz Parish, west of the River Rhine, April 29th, 1827. He lived with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he entered the army, and served until 1850. In 1852 he came to America; spent three years in the lumber regions, of Michigan, and in 1855 came to Minnesota. The same year, his father and family emigrated to America, and making claims, settled in what is now Plymouth. Mr. Schmitz has been active in all public affairs of the town; was a member of the first school board, and has been chairman of the town board a number of times. He was married in St. Paul, February 6th, 1860, to Miss Susan Galner, of Prussia. They are the parents of seven children.